

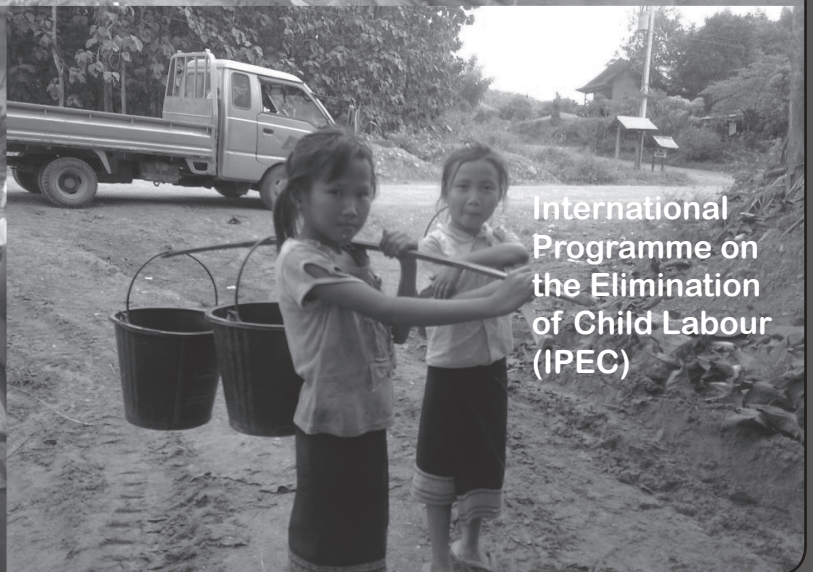


Ministry of Labour
and Social Welfare

International
Labour
Organization

Report on the National Child Labour Survey 2010 of Lao PDR

August 2012



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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**International Labour Organization
Lao Statistics Bureau**

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Foreword

The approval for the Labour Force Survey and Child Labour Survey 2010 of Lao PDR was accorded by the Prime Minister's Office vide PMO reference No. 01/PMO dated 5/01/2010.

The Steering Committee for implementing the Labour Force Survey and Child Labour Survey (LFS and CLS) 2010 was set up after an issue of approval by the concerned ministers from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW) and the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MoPI), vide reference No. 4929/LWF dated 23/10/2009 of the MoLFW and reference No. 2718/MPI dated 07/12/2009 of the MoPI.

The LFS and CLS 2010 is the first ever survey on the work force conducted in the Lao PDR. It was conducted through a scientifically selected random sample drawn from the entire country. A total of 10.800 households from 540 villages and urban enumeration areas were selected for the survey, with 20 randomly selected households from each enumeration area.

The Report on the National Child Labour Survey 2010 of Lao PDR provides many useful insights into the child labour situation of Lao PDR. It examines in detail various aspects of child labour, including its demographic and educational implications, the economic and non-economic activities children engage in, hazardous forms of child labour, children working in the informal sector and migrant child workers, by age groups, sex and locality. The intention of this report, thus, is to provide a baseline data on working children and child labour, which can be useful for researchers and academicians interested in undertaking further in-depth analyses of the problems and issues posed by child labour in Lao PDR. The report is published both in Lao and English, through two separate documents. It will also be available as PDF files on the websites of Government of Lao PDR and the ILO.

The findings of the LFS and CLS 2010 would undoubtedly be an important step forward in the nation's endeavour of disseminating new statistical information and provide support to the planners, policy makers, researchers, students and other users on the characteristics of working children aged 5-17 years which is the usual reference age group for the study of working children and child labour. The Steering Committee of the Survey requests comments from all the users, internal and external, which would be very useful for improvements when conducting similar follow-up surveys in the future to assess changes that might occur over time. It is hoped that the results will be useful to a wider audience as well, and analysts/ researchers in academic institutions are encouraged to make full use of the data in their investigation of policy-oriented issues related to child labour in Lao PDR.

The technical and financial support for the Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010 survey and report was provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO) of the United Nations through its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The survey and the report have contributed to strengthening the national capacity in Lao PDR to carry out periodic surveys through scientific collection, processing and analysis of the labour force and child labour data.

Particularly with regards to child labour, the ILO has provided training and support to the relevant government staff of the Lao PDR on survey methodology, questionnaire design, preparation of a tabulation plan for analysis, database design and management and report writing. We are especially grateful to Mr Bijoy Raychaudhuri, Senior Statistician and SIMPOC Coordinator, ILO/IPEC, and to Mr Purnendu Banerjee, ILO Consultant, for their crucial technical inputs and support in preparing the report. Support in the survey implementation stage by Ms Bandana Sen of ILO/IPEC is also acknowledged.

Finally, on behalf of the Steering Committee of the Survey, we would like to take this opportunity to thank all the persons engaged at different levels of the Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010, starting from the preparations of the survey operations to final publication of the results. The dedication and hard work by the concerned responsible officials of the Department of Labour Management, MoLSW, and the Lao Statistics Bureau, MoPI, is appreciated. Our special thanks go to the general public for their co-operation and support during the enumeration. We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to the International Labour Organization for the technical and financial assistance to implement the Survey.

Khamkhane Pinsavanh
Director General
Department of Labour Management
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Dr. Samaychanh Boupha
Vice Minister
Lao Statistics Bureau
Ministry of Planning and Investment

Executive summary

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was conducted by the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2010. The LFS and CLS of the Lao PDR 2010 was implemented jointly by the Lao Statistics Bureau (then, the Department of Statistics) of the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MoPI) and the Labour Management Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW), with the financial and technical assistance of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) through its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

The LFS and CLS 2010 of the Lao PDR aimed to collect information about various aspects of people's economic activity and to compile national and regional statistics relating to employment, unemployment and underemployment and to many other aspects of people's working lives. In terms of child labour statistics, the CLS aimed to:

- provide the national and regional estimates of the extent of child labour, hazardous child labour and working children (also termed as 'children in employment');
- describe the main characteristics at work of children in employment;
- give the background on school attendance of children in employment;
- determine the extent to which children are involved in non-economic activities especially engagement in unpaid household services or household chores; and
- assess the association between the immediate environment of the children such as their housing condition, amenities, assets, level of education of their household heads etc. and their engagement in economic activities at an early age.

1. General population and number of children

The LFS and CLS 2010 of Lao PDR reveal that the population in 2010 is 5,818,447 of which 2,913,989 are females. More than 2 million persons, that is, 2 out of every 5 persons are less than 18 years of age. In the age group 5 to 17 years, there are 1.767 million persons, of whom 0.858 million are females. Thus, 3 out of every 10 persons of Lao PDR are in the age group 5 to 17 years, and there are 106 boys per 100 girls in this age group. The number of children aged 5-17 years living in urban areas such as towns and cities is 423,430, of which 209,745 are females. More than half of the 5-17 year old children live in rural areas with road access (RWR). In RWR, out of 1,158,690 children, the number of girls is 557,782. The smallest number of children of age 5-17 years live in rural areas without road access (RWOR). In the RWOR areas, there are 184,989 children aged 5-17 years, of which 90,434 are females. The three provinces where the largest number of children live are Savannakhet (15 per cent), followed by Attapeu (10.9 per cent) and Vientiane capital (8.3 per cent).

2. School attendance and household chores by children

The Education Law of Lao PDR provides for compulsory education to all children starting from age 5. The number of children in Lao PDR aged 5 to 17 years who were currently attending school was estimated at 1.36 million or 77 per cent of the children. Current school attendance for boys is 79.1 per cent and it is more than that for the girls (74.7 per cent).

Girls outnumber the boys among the children who are currently not attending school or who have never attended school. In total, 104,600 girls and 92,500 boys have discontinued studies and another 112,000 girls and 97,800 boys have never attended school. However, very few of these children (less than 2,000) are from families who have migrated from one place to another. Nearly one-half of the girls and one-third of the boys stated “not interested in school” as the main reason for dropping out of school.

A majority, 70 per cent, of the non-economically active children have to attend to household chores, with very little difference between the boys and girls. It is higher among the working children, where more than 9 out of every 10 perform household chores. A higher percentage (10.7 per cent) of male child workers does not do household chores, compared to females (7.4 per cent). The three most frequent household chores for the working children are washing clothes (74.6 per cent), cleaning utensils/ house (71.8 per cent) and cooking (57.8 per cent). These three types of household chores were most frequent in all area types and for all the types of child workers attending school. On an average, the child workers spend 9 hours per week performing household chores. From a gender perspective, the female child workers aged 12 years and over have to spend more time for household chores. Similarly, in both urban and rural areas with roads, the females have to spend more time on performing household chores. Thus, with respect to both working hours and hours spent on household chores, the female children have to exert more than their male counterparts.

3. Working children: numbers

About 15 per cent of children in the age group 5 to 17 years have been found to be working. Here, work has been defined as economic activities within the production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA). Another 0.8 per cent children are seeking or are available for work. In total, about 265,500 children are working. Of these, nearly 75,000 are less than 14 years old.

From a gender perspective, the number of working girls in the age group 5-17 years, at 146,600, is higher than the number of working boys (118,900) in this age group. The same feature holds good for all the age groups, namely, 5-11 years, 12-13 years and 14-17 years.

Almost 196,000 of the working children reside in rural areas with roads, and another 40,000 are from rural areas without road access. Thus, only 11 per cent of the working children are from urban areas, and the rest are from the rural areas.

The distribution of children in child labour¹ among the rural and urban areas is similar to the distribution found for working children.

4. Working children: status in employment, economic sector and hours of work

Every 2 out of 3 working children are unpaid family workers, helping perhaps their self-employed parents in running the family business in agriculture or in other sectors. Another 25 per cent run their own business without hiring anyone. A meagre 7 per cent work as employees and only 1 per cent of working children are employers. More than 9 out of every 10 children working as employees are employed by private business.

The representation of females among the paid employees is at 52.5 per cent and is slightly lower than their overall representation in the working children (55.2 per cent). On the other hand, their representation among self-employed children is at 57.5 per cent and is marginally higher.

Although the guidelines established by the Resolution concerning statistics of child labour adopted by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians 2008 (18th ICLS) suggest that above a certain age, children may be permitted to do light work, the Law Labour 2006 does not contain any such provision. Moreover, it may be noted that the legal limit in Lao PDR is 48 hours of work per week. As the total number of hours worked in a week is a very important criterion to identify the child labour component from the working children, this threshold has been adopted to determine long (excessive) hours of work. Almost half of the working children (47 per cent) work for 49 or more hours in a week.

Only 5 per cent of the working children work for 14 hours or less in a week. About 20 per cent of working children in the age group 5-11 years and only 5 per cent of children in the age group 12-13 years work for less than 14 hours per week. More than one out of every four working children in the age group 5-11 years works for more than 49 hours in a week. Among working children aged 12-13 years 44 per cent work for more than 48 hours per week. Among working children of 14-17 years, more than half work for more than 48 hours per week. In absolute terms, the number of female children working for more than 48 hours per week is more than their male counterparts. However, the proportion across age groups among the males and females are similar.

5. Working children: monthly income of wage/salary earning employees

Nearly one-quarter of the male and a fifth of the female child employees receive less than 250,000 kip per month. However, this low wage has been found among the daily wage earners, who perhaps do not get work on all the days of a week resulting in a very low income per month. All the weekly and monthly wage earning children have reported wages higher than this. Moreover, about 40 per cent of the weekly wage earners and a small percentage of monthly wage earners receive less than 1,000,000 kip per month. If this is their total income, many of these children earn less than minimum wage stated in the 2009 law for Lao P.D.R, which is 348,000 kip per month plus 8,500 kip as daily allowances.

¹ As will be explained later in this report, 'child labour' is distinguished from 'working children'. Child labour is a sub-set of working children; working children are also called 'children in employment'.

However, some more training in future surveys would be necessary for recording wage data more accurately in future surveys.

6. Working children: industry of work and reasons for working

A little more than 9 out of every 10 child worker aged 5-17 years are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Among the child workers of this sector, 55 per cent are female. Manufacturing (2.9 per cent), trade and repair (2.9 per cent) and construction (1.1 per cent) are the next three activities which engage a relatively higher number of child workers. The remaining 2.9 per cent of child workers are engaged in all of the remaining seventeen types of activities, as per the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC – Revision 4).

It may be recalled that both mining and construction industries are considered as hazardous for the child workers. The present sample indicates that almost all of the child workers engaged in mining are females, whereas most (80 per cent) of the child workers engaged in construction are males. More than half of the working children from urban areas and more than 97 per cent of children from the rural areas without road (RWR) work in the agricultural sector. In manufacturing, trade and construction industries, urban working children are larger in number than their rural counterparts.

This survey asked children engaged in economic activity the following question; “Why are you working?” There are nine answers provided and the children can choose multiple answers. Unfortunately, only half of the children engaged in economic activity answered the question. Out of all the children, about 36 per cent undertook jobs to supplement family income. Another 7.3 per cent were not interested in school and about 3 per cent stated that they can not afford school fees.

7. Working children: work related injuries, hazards and violations of rights

More than 5,400 children received work related injuries in the last year. The percentage among the males, at 2.3 per cent, is higher than the females (1.8 per cent). More than 8 per cent of children working in private business received some injury or were affected by work related illness in the last year. Two main types of work related injuries and sickness have been reported by the working children. Nearly 3,000 children (1,514 girls) suffered from superficial injuries or open wounds. Another 2,385 children (1,179 girls) had fever, extreme fatigue, breathing problems and/or eyes (visualizing), skin, stomach problems..

About 5.3 per cent of working children (14,150 out of 265,509) have been found to be engaged in heavy work. More than half of these (7,471 out of 14,150) have reported to be engaged in lifting heavy loads. A slightly higher proportion is exposed to work conditions which are bad for health or safety. Nearly 4,000 children are exposed to dust or fumes, about 2,700 are exposed to fire, gas or flames. And about 2,400 are exposed to explosives. As the different categories suggest, one child can be exposed to more than one type of hazardous work conditions. Nearly 10 per cent of working children in urban areas do heavy work while only 3 per cent of working children from rural areas without roads do heavy work.

The Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010 enquired about violation of rights at the work place, such as physical or verbal abuses faced by working children aged 5 to 17 years. The survey finds that 975 working children have experienced such problems and all of them are from the age group 14-17 years. The problems of physical beating or sexual abuse have not been reported from any of the working children netted in the survey. About 1 per cent of the children in urban areas face abuses, whereas only 0.3 per cent of working children from the rural areas face this. However, late salary payment is faced by children in rural areas with roads, which has not been reported by the children surveyed at other areas.

8. Child labour and hazardous child labour: survey definitions

The Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010 conducted in the year 2010 was the first official survey on child labour in Lao PDR. The survey has been conducted as an obligation to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), where Lao PDR is a member country. Production of these results are obligatory, more so, as the Lao PDR has ratified the ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age of Working Children and the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. In Lao PDR, the Labour Law 2006 sets the minimum age for working children at 14 years and the Law does not allow children between 14 and 18 years to work under hazardous working conditions or longer than 48 hours per week.

As such, in Laos, there is no official definition on child labour yet. Therefore, the definition followed in this report is in accordance with the guidelines contained in the resolution concerning the statistics of child labour adopted by the 18th ICLS (Eighteen International Conference of Labour Statisticians) in conjunction with the Lao PDR Labour Law 2006 provisions. Thus, working children of the following types are considered as ‘child labour’:

- All the children aged 5-17 years who are working in mining and construction industries,
- All the children aged 5-17 years who are working in some specified hazardous occupations,
- All children of aged 5-17 years who are working for 49 hours or more in a week, and
- Children aged 5-13 years who are working for any number of hours.

The remaining working children, that is, children aged 5-17 years who are economically active, have not been considered under the scale of child labour. They have been termed as ‘working children other than child labour’. It may be noted further that the children satisfying conditions (1) to (3) above have been considered as children who are doing hazardous work, which is harmful to their physical and psychological health and there might be a negative impact on the developmental milestones of a child.

With respect to the hazardous working conditions, in Laos, Article 41 of the Labour Law 2006 states that employers are allowed to employ children between the ages of 14 to 17 years but the children should work for a maximum of 8 hours per day. Moreover, the children must not work in a hazardous working condition or in a condition that is harmful to

their health which is already specified in the Labour Law 2006.² Therefore, the definition stated above has been followed in presenting the results on hazardous child labour.

9. Child labour and hazardous child labour: survey findings

Child labour is a subset of working children. As per the Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010 survey estimate, out of a total number of 1,767,109 children (of which 857,962 are girls), about 15 per cent (265,509 total of 146,610 are girls) are currently employed in some economic activity. Among the children engaged in economic activity, 67.0 per cent (178,014 in number) can be considered as child labour and 49.0 per cent of the working children (130,137 in number) can be termed as hazardous child labour, as defined above. Thus, 2 out of every 3 child in child labour were found to be engaged in hazardous work.

According to the international statistical measurement standards, all working children below the minimum aged specified by law for entry into employment or work are considered as child labourers. For Lao PDR, where there is no provision for light work under the labour law and the minimum age for employment is 14 years, there are about 75,231 child labourers in the age group 5-13 years, while the rest (119,394) are aged 14-17 years.

Most of the working children identified as child labourers, both in terms of number and percentage, are from rural areas with roads. Just over 136,000 children from the rural areas with roads are child labourers, constituting nearly three-fourth of the working children from these areas. About 17,900 urban child workers and about 23,800 child workers from rural areas without roads are child labourers.

The percentage of hazardous child labour among the working children is similar in urban (59.6 per cent) and rural areas with roads (59.7 per cent). This figure is lower, at 45.2 per cent in the rural areas without road.

From a gender perspective, the absolute number of female child labourers, at 96,368 is much higher than their male counterparts (81,646). Although in percentage terms, the proportion of female child labourers among female working children (65.7 per cent) is slightly lower than the corresponding proportion for males (68.7 per cent). The situation is similar with respect to hazardous child labour, where 47.8 per cent of female child workers and 50.5 per cent of the male child workers are engaged in hazardous child labour.

10. Child labour and hazardous child labour: school attendance

Almost 94 per cent of children in child labour have either discontinued studies (71.5 per cent) or have never attended school/ college (24.2 per cent). However, a little more than two-thirds of child labourers have attended school/ college at some point in time or other, although only 6.5 per cent of child labourers are currently attending school/ college. In general, more than one-third of the female child labourers has never attended

² The methodology followed in the Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010 was house-to-house enquiry at the residence of the workers and responses were recorded based on what the respondent told. No further checks at the work site have been conducted based on these feedbacks from the workers or their family members. It is, therefore, impossible to state with certainty the actual hazardous conditions prevailing in the work places.

school/college. Again, more than half of the child labourers from rural areas without roads have never attended school/college.

Only 4.3 per cent of children in hazardous child labour are currently attending school. The percentage of children in hazardous child labour who never attended school is higher among the males (33.6 per cent) and among children from rural areas without roads (39 per cent).

More than a third (38.7 per cent) of the child labourers who never attended school are “not interested in school” and most of those that gave such a reason are girls. Another 16.2 per cent of these children are considered “too young” to attend school. Around 10 per cent have given reasons such as “cannot afford schooling” and “family did not allow schooling”. About 10 per cent of child labourers have never attended school, either to “work for pay in household” or “to work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm”. About 7.8 per cent of girls considered the school to be “too far”, a reason which few (3.6 per cent) boys have given. There are about 1,440 children (688 girls) who stated that disability/ illness has prevented them from attending school, although they are working as child labourers. About 882 of them are engaged in hazardous child labour.

11. Child labour and hazardous child labour: employment status, industry of work and working hours

More than nine out of every ten child labourers are in vulnerable employment, that is, they are either self-employed or unpaid family worker. Only 8 per cent of child labourers work as employees. A comparison by sex or age-group reveals that vulnerable employment is marginally higher among females and in the lower age groups. The situation is the same in the case of both child labour and hazardous child labour.

More than 9 out of every 10 child labourers are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. Out of 81,646 male child labourers, nearly 73,778 are in this sector, while out of 96,368 female child labour, 87,169 are working in this sector. Each of the manufacturing and trade sectors engages less than 3 per cent of these children. Nearly 2 per cent of the child labourers are engaged in the construction sector.

Since most of the children are in agriculture, about 85 per cent of the child labourers work in pasture/ farming land and gardens. Another 8.4 per cent work indoors, in an office or at an employer’s home. About 1 per cent of the child labourers work at mining or construction sites, which are considered as two of the most hazardous work places.

Seven out of every ten child labourers work for more than 49 hours per week and another 12.9 per cent work between 43 to 48 hours per week. Only 4 per cent of children work for 14 hours or less in a week. Another 20 per cent work between 15 and 42 hours per week. From a gender perspective, more than 68,000 female child labourers work for more than 48 hours per week, while this number is about 57,000 for their male counterparts.

Nearly 12,000 of the child labourers are exposed to working conditions which is hazardous to their physical and/or mental health. At the overall level, this constitutes about 6.5 per cent of the child labourers. More than 6,600 children get exposed to conditions which are bad for health or safety, like exposure to dust fumes (3,514), exposure to fire, gas,

flames (2,532), and exposure to explosives (2,076). Another nearly 6,000 children have to lift heavy loads. By age-groups, the exposure to adverse working condition occurs more among the child labourers in the age groups 14-17 years, where nearly 1 in 10 child labourers are exposed to such condition.

12. Child labour and hazardous child labour: housing conditions, amenities and assets

The housing conditions do not differ among the working and non-working children. However, the same cannot be told about the amenities available to them. For Lao PDR as a whole, nearly 8 out of every 10 children live in a house with a kitchen in the dwelling unit, about 7 out of every 10 children live in houses where electricity is used for lighting and about 6 out of every 10 children get the facility of having a toilet within the dwelling unit. However, the amenities available to the working children, children in child labour or hazardous child labour are not so favourable, being 8 to 18 per cent less compared to the overall level, with respect to these three amenities.

The Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010 shows that a higher percentage of households with working children/ children in child labour/ hazardous child labour own a tractor and a radio. This might be due to the predominance of agricultural activities among the child labourers. Apart from these two assets, the households with working children/ children in child labour/ hazardous child labour own less assets compared to the overall level. For example, although nearly 70 per cent of the households own a mobile phone, this figure is about 60 per cent for households with working children. A similar level of difference (10 per cent or more) exists with respect to assets used for communication and entertainment, like television, satellite/ cable TV and VCD/ DVD player. Another interesting feature is that households with children in hazardous child labour own more assets compared to households with working children who are not in hazardous child labour.

13. Child labour and hazardous child labour: household head characteristics

The percentage of working children in the male headed households (15 per cent) is almost the same as that in the female headed households (15.5 per cent). However, the percentages of child labour and hazardous child labour are both higher in the female headed households. Again, although the percentage of working children and child labour in the age group 5-11 years among the households headed by females (2.5 per cent) is lower than that in the male headed ones (4.2 per cent), the figures are the opposite in the higher age groups, that is, for the age groups 12-13 years and 14 years and over.

The percentages of working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour are higher in households where the head has either undergone some non-standard curriculum or has never attended school. The percentages gradually decrease as the level of education of the household head increases.

The percentages of working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour is higher in households where the head is working in real estate or agricultural industries. More than a quarter of the children where the head is working in real estate related activities (perhaps construction, misreported as real estate) are engaged in child labour and hazardous child labour. When the head is working in agriculture, forestry and

fishing, nearly one in five children of such households are working and nearly three-fourth of these children is engaged in child labour.

The incidence of working children/ children in child labour/ hazardous child labour and the position of a household in the different quintiles of the Wealth Index did not provide a good relationship.

Figure 1: Map of Lao PDR



Key findings of the Lao PDR NCLS 2010

SL. No.	Characteristics/ items	Total	Boys	Girls
1.	Child population by age group, 2010			
	5-17 years, total	1,767,109	909,147	857,962
	5-11 years	917,905	477,505	440,400
	12-13 years	298,639	151,991	146,648
	14-17 years	550,565	279,652	270,913
2.	No. of children attending school/ enrolment by age group			
	5-17 years, total	1,360,022	718,829	641,193
	5-11 years	753,200	395,082	358,118
	12-13 years	258,237	135,798	122,439
	14-17 years	348,585	187,949	160,636
3.	No. of children not attending school by age group			
	5-17, total	197,120	92,513	104,607
	5-11 years	9,567	4,635	4,932
	12-13 years	26,472	10,646	15,826
	14-17 years	161,081	77,232	83,850
4.	No. of children who have never attended school by age group			
	5-17 years, total	209,967	97,805	112,162
	5-11 years	155,138	77,787	77,351
	12-13 years	13,930	5,546	8,383
	14-17 years	40,899	14,471	26,427
5.	Per cent of children attending school by age group			
	5-17 years, total	77.0	79.1	74.7
	5-11 years	82.0	82.7	81.3
	12-13 years	86.5	83.3	83.5
	14-17 years	63.3	67.2	59.3
6.	Current activity status of children aged 5-17 years			
	Not working	1,501,600	790,248	711,352
	Working (children in employment)	265,509	118,900	146,610
	Of which:			
	Child labour, total	178,014	81,646	96,368
	Hazardous child labour	130,137	60,097	70,040
	Other child labour	47,877	21,549	26,328
7.	No. of working children by age group			
	5-17 years, total	265,509	118,900	146,610
	5-11 years	37,474	17,615	19,860
	12-13 years	37,757	15,915	21,842
	14-17 years	190,278	85,370	104,908
8.	Child work activity/participation rate (%)			
	5-17 years, total	15.0	13.1	17.1
	5-11 years	4.1	3.7	4.5
	12-13 years	12.6	10.5	14.9

SL. No.	Characteristics/ items	Total	Boys	Girls
	14-17 years	34.6	30.5	38.7
9.	No. of working children by residence, 5-17 years			
	Total	265,509	118,900	146,610
	Urban	29,071	13,364	15,707
	Rural with roads	196,233	89,256	106,977
	Rural without roads	40,205	16,279	23,926
10.	No. of children by status in employment, 5-17 years			
	Total	265,509	118,900	146,610
	Employee	18,658	8,866	9,792
	Employer	280	0	280
	Self-employed	66,937	28,422	38,515
	Unpaid family worker	178,690	81,020	97,670
	Not reported	944	591	352
11.	No. of working children by industry sector, 5-17 years			
	Total	265,509	118,900	146,610
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239,395	107,705	131,690
	Mining and quarrying	490	0	490
	Manufacturing	7,738	2,063	5,675
	Electricity, gas	97	97	0
	Construction	3,041	2,445	596
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair	7,668	3,651	4,017
	Transportation and storage	613	317	297
	Accommodation and food service	1,454	514	940
	Information and communication	232	116	116
	Professional, scientific and technical	289	0	289
	Administrative and support service	299	0	299
	Public administration and defence	600	410	190
	Education	321	0	321
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	320	106	214
	Other service activities	1,221	490	731
	Activities of household as employer	661	393	267
	Not recorded	1,069	591	478
12.	No. of working hours per week for working children, 5-17 years			
	Total	265,509	118,900	146,610
	1-7 hours	4,776	2,836	1,939
	8-14 hours	8,444	2,966	5,479
	15-29 hours	26,870	12,005	14,864
	30-42 hours	76,147	34,047	42,100
	43-48 hours	24,094	9,953	14,142
	> 49 hours	125,178	57,092	68,086
13.	Per cent distribution by working hours per week of working children, 5-17 years			
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1-7 hours	1.8	2.4	1.3
	8-14 hours	3.2	2.5	3.7
	15-29 hours	10.1	10.1	10.1

SL. No.	Characteristics/ items	Total	Boys	Girls
	30-42 hours	28.7	28.6	28.7
	43-48 hours	9.1	8.4	9.6
	> 49 hours	47.1	48.0	46.4
14.	Frequency of wage/ salary payment of child employees, 5-17 years			
	Total child employees	18,658	8,866	9,792
	Monthly	11,408	5,084	6,324
	Daily	4,482	2,238	2,244
	Weekly	1,104	171	933
	Other	663	576	87
	Not reported	1,001	797	204
15.	No. of jobs pursued in the last one year, 5-17 years			
	Total	265,509	118,900	146,610
	1	164,497	75,801	88,696
	2-3	73,852	30,689	43,163
	More than 3	13,194	5,404	7,791
	Not reported	10,205	5,368	4,837
	Not usually employed	3,761	1,638	2,123
16.	No. of children employed by main reason for working, 5-17 years			
	Total	265,509	118,900	146,610
	Supplement family income	95,247	43,529	51,718
	Help pay family debt	1,897	681	1,216
	Help in household enterprise	674	394	280
	Learn skills	551	252	299
	Pay for education	1,093	515	578
	Schooling not useful for future	520	207	312
	School too far/ not safe	1,375	473	902
	Cannot afford school fees	8,041	3,629	4,412
	Not interested in school	19,425	8,265	11,160
	Others	4,212	2,117	2,096
	Not reported	132,474	58,837	73,637
17.	No. of children who received work related injuries in the last one year, 5-17 years			
	Total	5,439	2,745	2,693
	Superficial injuries or open wounds	2,959	1,445	1,514
	Breathing problems, Eye, Skin, Stomach problems / Fever, Extreme fatigue	2,385	1,205	1,179
	Other	95	95	0
18.	No. of working children undertaking heavy work and in difficult conditions, 5-17 years			
	Total no. of working children	265,509	118,900	146,610
	Total no. of working children who undertook heavy work and in difficult conditions	14,150	6,569	7,581
	Lifting heavy loads	7,471	4,043	3,428
	Operating heavy equipment	761	560	201
	Loading/ unloading	761	560	201
	Verbal or physical abuse	975	630	345
	Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety (of	7,550	3,441	4,109

SL. No.	Characteristics/ items	Total	Boys	Girls
	which):			
	Dust, fumes	3,958	2,028	1,930
	Fire, gas, flames	2,703	1,259	1,444
	Loud noise or vibration	484	484	0
	Work underground/ at heights	453	163	289
	Insufficient ventilation	516	108	408
	Explosives	2,420	943	1,476
	Other	432	338	93
19.	No. of working children undertaking household chores in addition to work, 5-17 years			
	Total no. of working children	265,509	118,900	146,610
	Total no. of working children who undertook one or more types of household chores	241,928	106,182	135,746
20.	Average number of hours spent per week by working children in household chores in addition to work, 5-17 years			
	5-17 years, total	9	9	10
	5-11 years	6	7	6
	12-13 years	9	8	9
	14-17 years	10	10	11
21.	Percentage of domestic workers Among paid employees, 5-17 years			
	Total paid employees	18,658	8,866	9,792
	Total domestic workers	5,074	1,663	3,411
	Percentage of domestic workers among paid employees	27.2	18.8	34.8

1. Introduction

1.1. An overview of Lao PDR

1.1.1 Location

Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is a small country, landlocked and situated at the heart of South-East Asia with a total land area of 236,800 square kilometres. Its population is 5.8 million (2010), with an annual average population growth of 2.8 per cent. The population density is 24.5 persons per square kilometre. The length of the country from north to south is 1,700 kilometres, its widest area from east to west is 400 kilometres and the narrowest is only 100 kilometres. Lao PDR shares its border with China to the North, Myanmar and Thailand to the West, Viet Nam to the East and Cambodia to the South.

1.1.2 Socio-economic development

Since the foundation of Lao PDR in 1975, its government has set development goals aiming at gradually improving the living conditions of Lao people who suffered and were affected by a prolonged civil war. In 1986, the government approved the New Economic Mechanism (NEM), which transformed the centralized economic system or collectivised economy to a market economy or open economy where distinct individuals have a larger opportunity to intervene and take part in the National Socio-Economic Development.

The results of the NEM have been quite outstanding in improving the economic growth rate substantially. Even during the phases of several crises in the regional and global economy, the macro economy of the country has been more or less stable. In the period 1990 to 2005, the growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was on an average between 6-7 per cent per annum. In the last five years, that is, between 2005 and 2010, the annual growth in GDP has increased to reach an average annual growth level of 7.9 per cent per annum. During the last five years, the industrial and service sectors have grown rapidly. In 2010, the share of the agricultural sector had come down to 30.4 per cent, while the industrial sector contributed 26.1 per cent and the service sector accounted for the remaining 37.2 per cent.³

Therefore, not only had the strengthening of the economy received attention, but the government had also prioritised social development. As a consequence, in the fiscal years 2000-2001 and 2002-2003, the investment in education increased from 7 per cent to 11.2 per cent and that in public health was raised from 3.5 per cent to 8.7 per cent. For the Seventh Socio-Economic Development Plan, 35 per cent of the national budget is allocated for the socio-cultural sectors. This bears testimony to the fact that the government has not only given focus to economic development, but had also invested for bringing improvements in the social sector.

³ Medium Version of 7th NSEDP revised 18 July 2011, page 2.

1.2. Labour force and child labour in Lao PDR in recent years

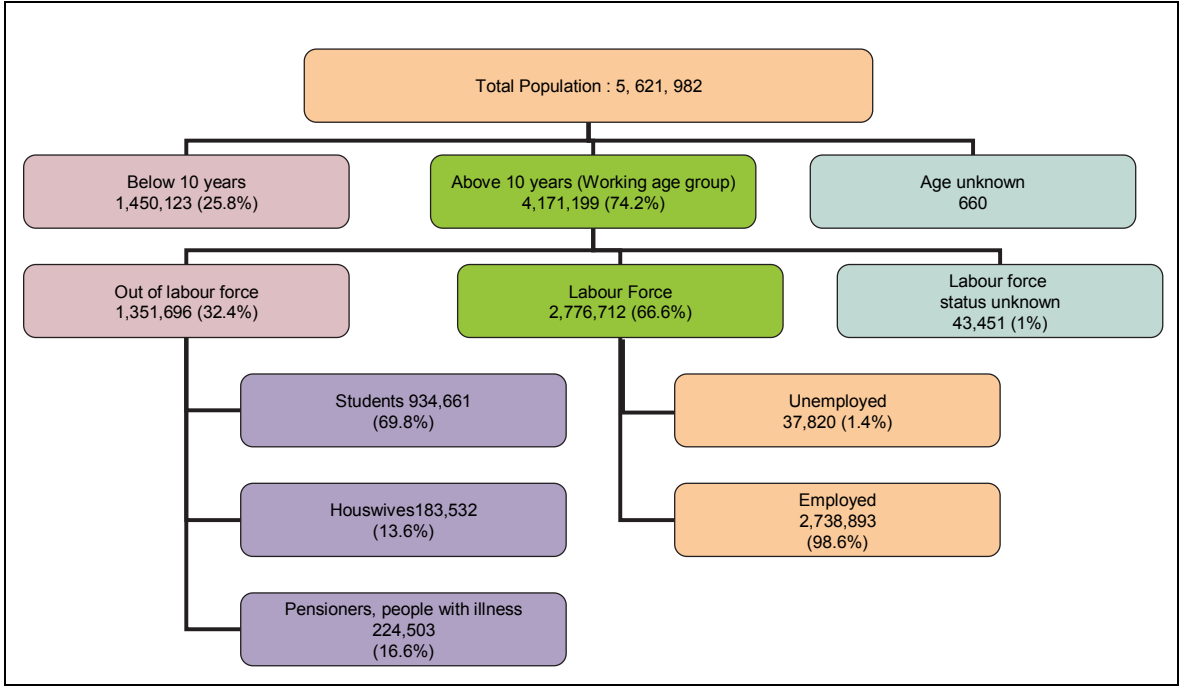
There is a dearth of researched studies on the issues pertaining to child labour in Lao PDR. The child labour issue has not attracted the attention of the policy makers, nor is there sufficient understanding of the definitions and issues involving child labour or the terms of child work. Given the objective of national development to raise the country from its current status as one of the least developed countries, it is imperative to investigate the situation where a number of students have either no access to schools, the conditions that make a child dropout of school, and ultimately that lead children and adolescents to work to help their families' in income generation, more as a tradition and norm.

The national Census 2005 conducted by the National Statistics Centre (now the Department of Statistics) has shown the prevalence of children aged 10 to 17 years contributing to the national workforce and as part of the active economic labour force. However, a census cannot provide a great deal of information on child labour, such as, working hours, working conditions, their reasons to work, types of work, or whether their work can be classified as child labour. The data from the latest census in 2005 indicates that the population of Lao PDR was 5,621,982 (an increase of 1,047,134 during 1995-2005). The population under 10 years of age was 1,450,123 (25.8 per cent of total population) in 2005, which is lower by 21,747 compared to 1995. The number of persons aged 10 years or more increased to 4,171,199 in 2005, an increase of 1,013,782 from 1995.

If persons in the age group 10 years or more are considered as persons in the "working age group" which was 4,171,199, then the population engaged actively in economic activities, or the 'labour force' in 2005 was 2,776,712. This was roughly two-thirds of persons in the working age group (Chart 1.1). Compared to 1995, this increased by 556,165. Population who were out of labour force such as students, housewives, elderly people and people with illness in 1995 was 1,351,696 (32.4 per cent) which increased by 414,826 compared to 1995 (an increase of nearly 3 percentage points).

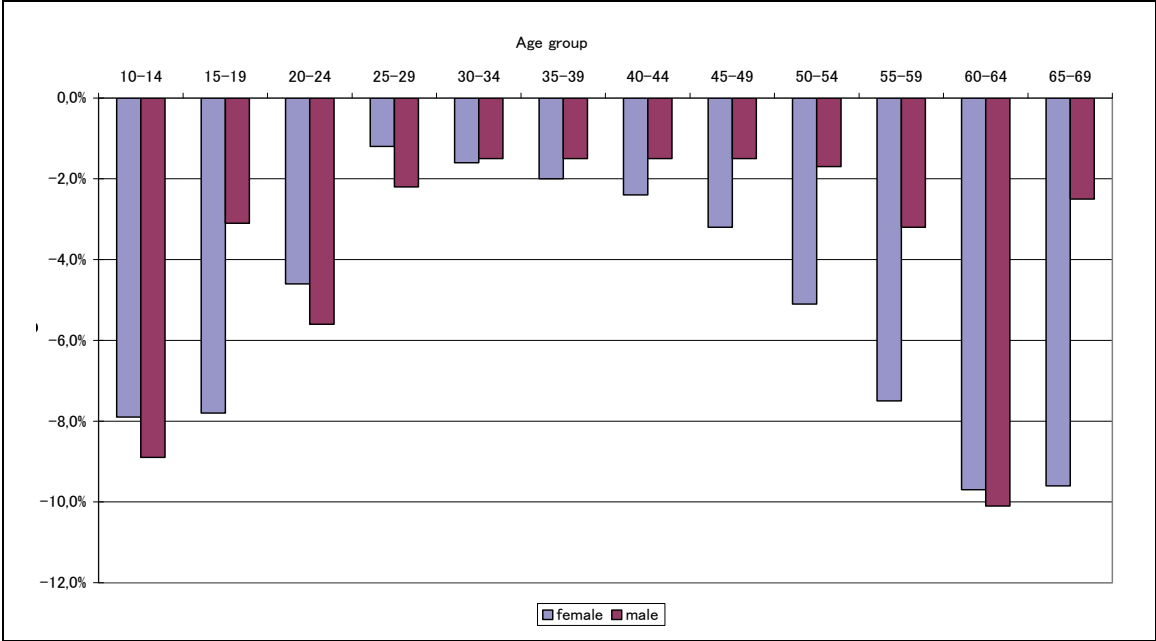
However, the rate of the population contributing to labour force in age groups and sex decreased from 70.3 per cent in 1995 to 66.6 per cent in 2005. Interestingly, both male and female population in the age group between 10 and 14 years, and between 20 and 24 years declined, but the decline was only for females in the age group between 15 and 19 years and above 50 years, and for only males in the age group above 60 years fell.

Figure 1.1: Population and Labour Force of Lao PDR in 2005



Source : National Census 2005.

Figure 1.2: Change in Labour Force Participation Rate from 1995 to 2005

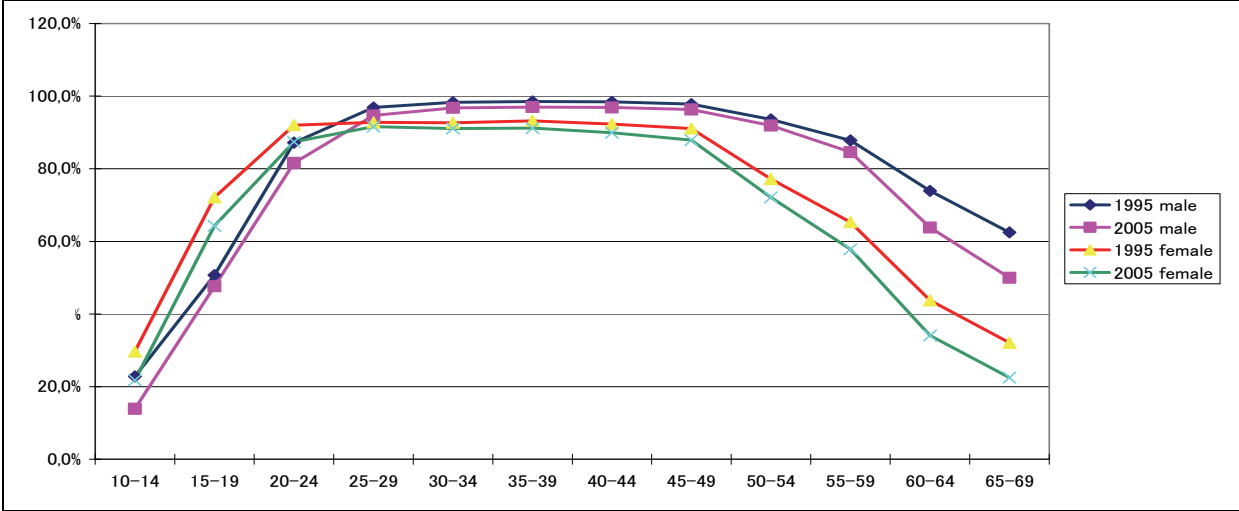


Source: National Census 2005.

In both the censuses of 1995 and 2005, it was found that the Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) of females is less than that of the males. Moreover, the females come out of the labour force at an age earlier than the males. For instance, the LFPR of

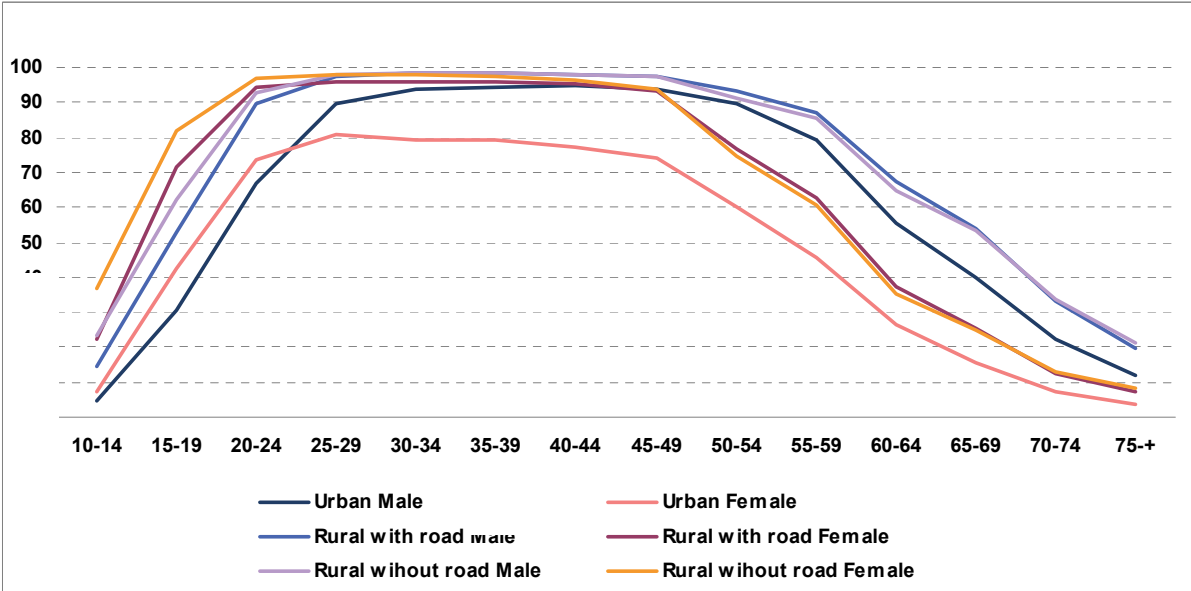
females from age 25 years onwards was consistently less than the LFPR for males. Another significant observation from the Censuses of 1995 and 2005 was that the LFPR in the lower age groups were reducing over time (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3: Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, 1995 and 2005



Source: National Census 2005.

Figure 1.4 : Labour Force Participation Rate by age group and sex for each area type, Census 2005



Source: National Census 2005.

The Census results also indicated that in the rural areas, both the males and the females, tend to enter the labour force at a lower age compared to their urban counterparts and remain in the labour force longer than their urban counterparts. Again, the females in

both rural and urban areas entered the labour force earlier than the males and left the labour force earlier than their male counterparts. For instance, LFPR for the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years of the rural areas were higher than the urban ones and the LFPR for the females in these age groups were higher than the males. On the other hand, the LFPR for the males from age 50 onwards is higher than that of the females (Figure 1.4).

The findings from the national study on maternal and child health conducted by the then National Statistic Centre (now, Department of Statistics) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2006, popularly known as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey or MICS, provided an estimate of 'child labour' for Lao PDR. This estimate included in the definition children who perform household chores in their own house for more than 28 hours per week. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare did not have the opportunity to take part in the study. Furthermore, as this is not a universally accepted definition of child labour, and issues relating to the characteristics of working children and child labour in Lao PDR were not investigated, vital data gaps remained that necessitated the conduct of a more comprehensive survey and research on working children and child labour in the country.

1.3. Background of the National Child Labour Survey 2010 of Lao PDR

Since January 2000, the Government of Lao PDR had placed the issue of child labour on the national agenda and prioritises the need to address it. As a result, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Lao PDR and ILO had been signed which serves as a reference for implementing the national program on protection and elimination of the worst form of child labour. To help assist the objectives of the program and reaffirm the commitment to resolve the child labour issues, in 2007, Lao PDR ratified the ILO's Conventions No. 138, on the Minimum Age on Employment, and No. 182, on the Elimination of the Worst Form of Child Labour.

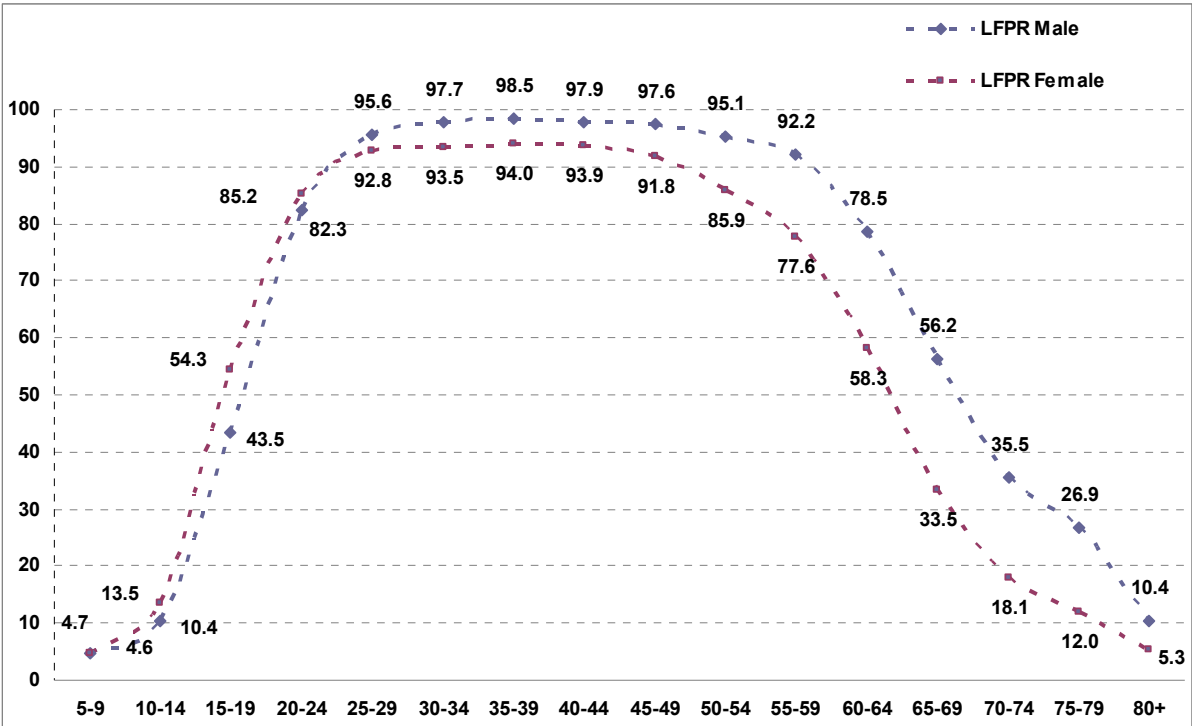
Although no comprehensive data or report on the worst forms of child labour was available for Lao PDR, the Government, being committed to developing and protecting children, has paid much attention to related issues and has planned and tailored appropriate policies and mechanisms. Already, some basic policies such as the Law on Child Protection have been formulated and appropriate authorities such as the National Commissioners for Mothers and Children, and the Organization for Scout and Youth Development have been established.

After the ratification of the ILO conventions, the Government of Lao PDR started the process of disseminating information related to these conventions. In 2009, information on the progress and outcomes of the ratification and implementation were provided to the ILO for complying with these obligations. However, the Governing Body on labour standards of the ILO opined that the information available in these reports were not rationally comprehensive. To overcome this, that is, to develop the reports on child labour in accordance with the conventions and to meet the goal of the elimination of the worst form of child labour, in 2010, Lao PDR officially obtained a grant from the ILO through its International Programme of the Elimination of Child Labour in Geneva, Switzerland. The project (January 2010 to May 2012) aimed at conducting a national survey of child labour in Lao PDR and to report on the findings. The Regional Office of the ILO in Bangkok also

contributed by providing supplementary funds for supporting activities related to the Labour Force Survey.

The National Labour Force Survey and the National Child Labour Survey (LFS & CLS) 2010 has been conducted primarily with the aim to analyse the background, prevalence and issues affecting the child labour. The findings from this survey reaffirms that a significant number of persons of age 5 to 17 years contribute to the total labour force. The following chart (Figure 1.5) indicates that nearly 5 per cent of children aged 5-9 years are in the labour force, which increases to nearly 12 per cent for children in age group 10-14 years and almost half of the children and adolescents aged 15-19 years are in the labour force. Moreover, the LFPR of girls are higher than the boys in all these young age groups.

Figure 1.5: Labour Force Participation Rate by sex and age group



1.4. The Lao PDR National Child Labour Survey 2010

For conducting the first ever Labour Force and Child labour Survey (LFS & CLS) 2010 in Lao PDR, the approval to help establish the competent committee was issued by the Secretariat of the Lao Government, the Prime Ministry’s Office, vide their Note, No. 01/GOV, dated 5 January 2010.

Following this approval, in early 2010, the Leading Committee on Child Labour Study were organised from central to local levels. At the central level, the Committee comprised of three representatives from relevant organisations namely (1) Mr. Samaichanh Boupha, Director General of Department of Statistics, as the Director of the Leading Committee, (2) Mr. Phongsaysack Intharath, Deputy Director of Labour Management Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, as the Deputy Director of the Leading

Committee, and (3) Mr. Yawang Wasoama, Deputy Director General of Department of Statistics, as a Member of the Leading Committee. This Leading Committee assigned the Survey Division of the Department of Statistics as the Secretariat of the project whose roles and responsibilities were to undertake and coordinate with concerned organisations pertaining to the survey on child labour.

At each of the seventeen provinces throughout Lao PDR, a Provincial Committee was set up. Each Provincial Committee included three representatives from related organisations namely (1) the Director of Provincial Planning and Investment Department, as the head, and two more members, namely, (2) the Deputy Director of Provincial Labour and Social Welfare and (3) the Head of Provincial Statistics Division. The Provincial Secretariat was centred at each Provincial Planning and Investment Department to serve as the core coordinator for the study project.

Thus, for conducting this study in 2010, there were collaboration and coordination among 204 officers from various concerning organisations as below:

- 54 officials from central and provincial committees
 - 3 from central level
 - 51 from all 17 provinces
- 130 inspectors and surveyors
 - 38 inspectors
 - 92 surveyors.

These officers were capable personnel from Provincial Department of Planning and Investment, Department of Labour and Social Welfare, Statistic Offices of Districts, and representatives from 540 villages. In addition, 20 officers were designated on duty at the secretariats, a stand-by surveyor unit and a data entry unit.

1.5. Objectives of the National Child Labour Survey 2010

The findings from the LFS and CLS 2010 were to support and facilitate the Government of the Lao PDR to prepare a master plan, enforce consistent policies and direct strategies to protect and properly develop children for their entry in the work force. The detailed purposes of the study include:

- To explore the situation and condition of children in the age groups between 5 and 17 years who contributed in the active economic labour force. The target was to identify their main features, causes, working conditions and side effects;
- To build up and strengthen the data base of child labour in Lao PDR that helps provide consistent data and information for socio-economic development activities. In particular, the findings help witness the sincere commitment and initial achievement of the government to comply with the obligation to the ILO, the ratification and application of the Conventions No. 138 and 182 forwarding to the outstanding implementation of protection and promotion

of the rights and interest of children and eliminate the worst form of child labour;

- To adhere with the goals of the ILO, the direction of Asian and ASEAN on the elimination of the worst form of child labour in 2016; and
- To strengthen national technical capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and reporting in Lao PDR.
- In addition, a major focus of the study was to probe and diagnose the circumstances leading to the existence of child labour in the country.

1.6. Survey procedures

1.6.1. Pilot test

In late 2009, the pilot test of the draft survey questionnaire was undertaken in three villages of Bilkhamxay province with 10 participants. Its outcomes led to the improvement of the actual study approaches and materials - the questionnaires, manuals, terms and definitions of the intended findings, duration of training on survey operation, survey methodology, data collection and assessment and computerisation system for data entry.

1.6.2. Selection of households for interview

Households for the interview to help identify and assess the situation of child labour were selected from all of the provinces, urban, rural and outreached rural areas. The number of the enumeration areas selected from each province was proportional to the population of that area. In each selected area, the field surveyors either used the register to select 20 households at random or first listed all the households and then selected 20 households at random for administering the questionnaire for actual interview. A total number of 10,800 households from 540 enumeration areas (villages) formed the sample.

1.6.3. Survey questionnaire

- The composite LFS & CLS questionnaire consisted of ten modules as described below:
- Module I: Household composition and characteristics of household members
- Module II: Education attainment for all household members aged five and above
- Module III: Current Activity Status of household members aged five and above for the last seven days
- Module IV: Usual employment status of household members aged five and above for the past twelve months

-
- Module V: Unemployment and underemployment of household members aged five and above for the past 12 months
 - Module VI: Unpaid household services (household chores)
 - Module VII: Health and safety issues about working children aged five and above
 - Module VIII: Social security (for persons aged 14 years and above and currently working as employees)
 - Module IX: Housing and household characteristics
 - Module X: Trafficking module (for household member whose age is less than 25 years)

The survey questionnaire is attached at the end of this report in ***Annex 1***.

1.6.4. Training

Prior to the commencement of the field data collection of the survey, continuous training on capacity building were organised for all officers from central to local levels. A study-cum-training tour for 8 senior officials (4 each from the Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) was organised at the Training Centre of the National Statistics Office of the Philippines in Manila in November 2009. Thereafter, two training sessions were organized for the officers participating in the survey field operations at central level. The first training for survey trainers was held in Vang Vien province for 28 participants. In the second session, training was imparted to the inspectors and the administrative officers at Vientiane capital in September 2010. This was attended by 53 persons. In addition to these trainings, training for the field surveyors who actually did the field work all over the country were conducted in three parts of Lao PDR – the north, middle and south, for 135 trainees.

1.6.5. Actual survey

The field survey in 2010, conducted using a paper questionnaire, was spread over 540 enumeration areas (villages) which were geographically situated in three selected areas – 168 (31 per cent) villages of districts with special conditions, 327 (60.6 per cent) villages which were accessible to roads and 45 villages (8.4 per cent) which were outreached.

1.6.6. Outcome assessment

The survey data were computerised using data entry software developed in M/S ACCESS Software through 14 sets of computers. To ensure the quality of data entry and findings, each questionnaire was screened and assessed by the experts from Department of Statistics. Data entry, cleaning, tabulation and analysis had been conducted from March 2011 to February 2012.

2. Concepts, definitions and design of the survey

This chapter describes the sample design and survey methodology applied for data collection and estimation, as well as the definitions for the statistical measurement of children, children in child labour and children in hazardous work used in this report.

2.1. Sample design

A multi-stage sampling procedure with probability proportional to size has been used in the Lao PDR LFS & CLS 2010. The first stage units (PSUs) were the villages and the second stage units (SSUs) were households selected at random in the villages. The rationale and procedure of determining the sample size, allocation of national level samples in the provinces and area types, procedure of selection, ultimate number of areas and households surveyed and the weighing procedure are explained below.

The aim of the survey was to provide reliable estimates on the labour force and child labour in Lao PDR at (i) the national level, (ii) by urban areas, rural areas with roads and rural areas without roads and (iii) at the provincial levels. The parameters for the sample selection have accordingly been decided based on available past data. The following formula was applied to calculate the required sample number of households:

$$n = \frac{[4 (r) (1-r) (f) (1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2 (p) (n_h)]}, \text{ where}$$

- n = required sample number of households
- 4 = Value used for achieving 95 per cent level of confidence for the estimate
- r = Estimated rate (Overall Rate) of key indicator
- 1.1 = Value used to compensate sample size for non-response, assuming a non-response rate of 10 per cent at household level
- f = design effect (impact of sample design)
- 0.12 = Margin of error tolerated at 95 per cent level of confidence, which was fixed at 12 per cent of r (relative sampling error of r)
- p = Proportion of population upon which the indicator r is based
- n_h = Average size of households

For calculating the samples size of this survey, value of r has been taken as 11 per cent (estimated child labour in 2006). Value of f (design effect) has been considered as 1 based on the estimation of the previous household based survey in Lao PDR, p (percentage of children aged 5-17 years) as 40 per cent of total population and n_h (average size of households) is considered as 5.8 per household. The total number of households required for the survey using these values came as 11,397 which was expected to provide the estimates with 11 per cent relative standard error at national level and 18 per cent relative standard error at provincial level. On average, 20 households per village were selected at

random for the survey. However, the number of households for the survey was subsequently reduced to 10,800, weighing the precision of the estimate and available resources, namely, the available fund/ budget and time allocated for the survey team. Thus, 540 villages were selected, dividing the total sample households by number of households to be surveyed in a village.

These 540 villages were allocated to the different provinces in proportion to population (as per 2005 Census) of each province. The number of villages allocated to each province has then been distributed among the urban areas, and rural areas with and without roads.

2.2. Selection of area sample (village)

The population as per 2005 population census has been used as size measure for the selection of representative villages. The first unit of samples for the population survey (PSUs) is the surveyed area. The representative from each surveyed area is selected by taking an average proportion of the estimated population in that area based on the 2005 population census. Thus, the first step of sample selection is selecting the areas to be surveyed in each part of the country and considering its locality including urban areas, and rural areas with and without roads.

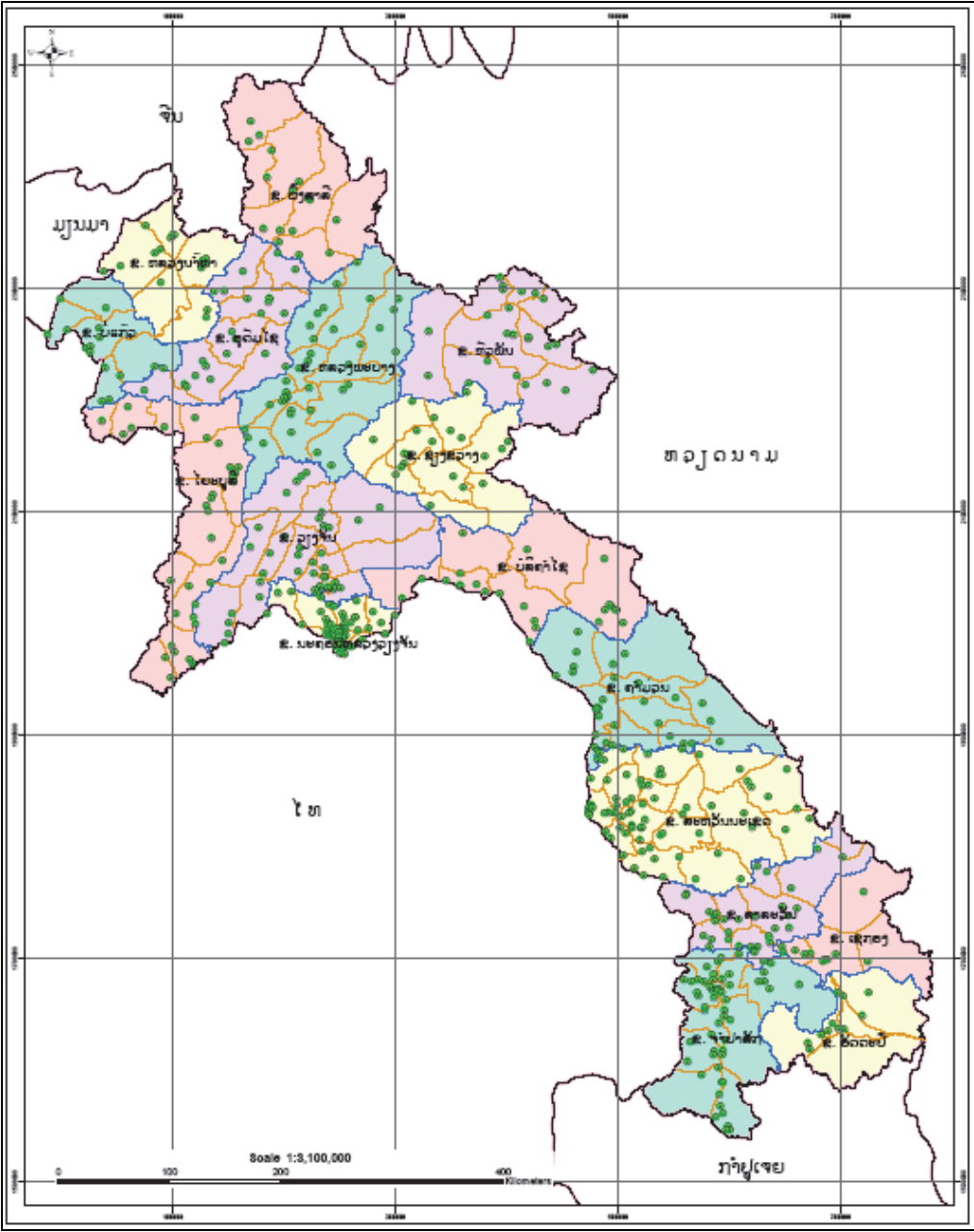
Table 2.1: Number of villages and households surveyed by area type

Province	Number of villages surveyed				Number of households surveyed			
	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total
Vientiane Capital	48	21	0	69	959	421	-	1,380
Phonsaly	3	10	3	16	60	200	60	320
Luangnamtha	3	11	1	15	60	220	20	300
Oudomxay	5	16	3	24	98	309	60	467
Bokeo	3	10	1	14	60	200	20	280
Luangprabang	8	23	7	38	160	455	140	755
Huaphanh	4	19	1	24	80	381	20	481
Xayabury	12	22	1	35	235	430	20	685
Xiengkhuang	4	16	1	21	79	320	19	418
Vientiane	12	31	1	44	240	620	20	880
Borikhamxay	7	13	3	23	139	259	60	458
Khammuane	10	16	6	32	200	320	120	640
Savannakhet	17	51	3	71	340	1,020	60	1,420
Saravan	3	26	4	33	60	520	80	660
Sekong	4	5	2	11	78	99	40	217
Champasack	14	35	8	57	280	700	160	1,140
Attapeu	4	6	2	12	80	120	40	240
Total	161	331	47	539	3,208	6,594	939	10,741

The sample selection was designed for collection of data from 10,800 households. The field survey was conducted in all surveyed areas. As is evident, this is not a self-weighting design. The weight of the samples are used for computing the survey estimates.

Ultimately, 539 villages could be surveyed and 10,741 surveyed households from these villages have been considered for this Report (Table 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Map of Lao PDR showing surveyed villages



2.3. Selection of households in villages selected for the survey

The population and residential units surveyed in 2005 is the basic information used for estimation of the annual population by the Department of Statistics. These are updated to prepare the register of households. The survey team used the list of households given in the register for the selection of households. The households in the register were numbered from 1 to 'n' (number of households in each survey area) by the Department of Statistics and 20 households of each village were selected by simple random sampling without replacement.

2.4. Measuring the survey weights

The survey weights were the inverse of the probability of selection of a household, that is, $W_h = 1 / f_h$, where f_h is the proportion of samples from area h . Thus, f_h can be calculated using the different probabilities of selection at each stage, as follows:

$$f_h = P_{1h} * P_{2h} * P_{3h}, \text{ where}$$

P_{ih} is the probability of selecting a sampling unit at the i -th stage of selection.

Another key factor that needs consideration for calculating the weight is adjustment of weights due to non response by the households. This adjustment of weight is based on the results of following calculation:

$$R_R = \text{households to be interviewed} / \text{number of households actually interviewed}$$

The final household level weights were computed using the above procedure after completion of the field survey. No further adjustment of weights has been done to make the estimated total survey population equal to the estimated population as per register. Weights assigned for all the persons of a household are the same. The person level weights vary from 41.8 to 530.08. The weights have been attached in all the data files.

2.5. Concepts and definitions

1. Child: A child is defined as a person below the age of 18 years. For the purpose of measuring working children and child labour in this survey the relevant age-group considered is 5-17 years.

2. Economic activity: Economic activity, as used for this survey, is the one adopted by the 13th ICLS (Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians). It is defined broadly in terms of the production of goods and services as set forth in the System of National Accounts (SNA). Persons are considered economically active if (and only if) they contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the SNA production boundary. The SNA production boundary includes production of all services by market enterprises, government and non-profit institutions (religious institutions and charities). It is important to note, however, that it excludes the production of almost all services for own final consumption within the same household. However, domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff, is included within the SNA production boundary.

In everyday language the word activity usually covers both economic activity and non-economic activity, but in this questionnaire most of the questions relate to economic activity or what is sometimes referred to in the questionnaire as “work”. In the ILO definition of economic activity, production for home consumption is not counted as ‘work’, unless some of the output is sold. That is why separate modules, Modules III to V on economic activity and Module VI on non-economic activity have been incorporated in the questionnaire.

3. Current economic activity: The word “current” means during the last week or the most recent week. This is sometimes also called the ‘reference week’. Thus, if the interview takes place on a Wednesday, the reference week will start from Tuesday the previous day and work backwards 7 days. Since the survey is spread over several weeks, the reference week may well be different for different households, depending on when they are interviewed. All the questions in Module III (current activity status) and Module V (unemployment and underemployment) refer to this reference week. It is therefore essential that the informant clearly understands the 7-day reference period to which the “last week” refers.

4. Employed: Persons engaged in economic activities (as defined above) for a specified time period, are said to be employed. An employed person may not actually be working during the reference week because of temporary reasons like illness, leave, shortage of raw materials, off-season, etc., but as long as the person has a job attachment or an enterprise that continues to exist, he/she is considered to be employed. Therefore, an employed persons fall into two categories:

- a) those working during the reference week
- b) those not working during the reference week but with an attachment to a job or with an enterprise that continues to exist.

Persons in category (b) should have a formal attachment to their work, that is, there must be a definite expectation that they will go back to their work after the temporary period of absence due to illness, leave, etc. is over, or have an enterprise that continues to exist. Note that for the latter, contributing family workers who are absent from work are not employed, as they do not have an enterprise. Similarly, some own-account workers such as itinerant street traders are not considered as employed if they are absent from work.

According to the definitions followed in this survey, a person is considered to be employed if he/she has worked even for as little as one hour during the reference week.

5. Employee and self-employed: There are two types of employment, namely paid employment and self-employment. Persons working on paid jobs are in paid employment and constitute employees who earn wages, salaries, commission, tips, etc. in cash or kind. Persons working on their own or in household enterprises for profit or family gain are in self-employment. They may be employers, own-account workers, members of producers’ cooperatives, or contributing family workers.

6. Usual activity: Usual activity refers to the person's activity over a much longer time period while current activity refers to a person's activity over a short period (in this survey a reference week). For this survey, information has been collected about each person's activity status (active, not active) over the last 12 months. If over the course of the year a person has spent more time being economically active than being economically inactive, they will be described as 'usually economically active'. Then within this category, we can distinguish between those who are usually employed and those who are usually unemployed, depending on whether the person spent more time in one or the other category.

7. Non-economic activity: Certain activities are not counted as productive, and therefore fall outside of the production boundary. Examples of such activities are:

- purely natural processes without any human involvement or direction, such as the unmanaged growth of fish stocks in international waters;
- basic human activities, such as eating, sleeping or exercising, that it is impossible for one person to get another person to perform instead;
- activities that do not produce any output, such as begging or theft (however, if the goods so acquired are resold, the re-selling is an economic activity).

The 1993 SNA also excludes the production of all services for own final consumption within the household. This means that the following activities, for example, are excluded if they are provided by unpaid household members for the benefit of their household. These activities include cleaning, decorating and maintaining the dwelling occupied by the household, including small repairs; the cleaning, servicing and repair of household durables and other goods, including vehicles used for household purposes; preparing and serving meals for immediate consumption; the care, training and instruction of children; the care of sick, infirm or old people; and the transportation of household members. These are covered in Module VI of the questionnaire.

8. Child Labour: The operational definition for the statistical measurement of child labour, used in this report is in accordance with the guidelines contained in the resolution concerning the statistics of child labour adopted by the 18th ICLS (Eighteen International Conference of Labour Statisticians) in conjunction with the Lao PDR Labour Law 2006 provisions, and reflects children aged from 5-17 years engaged in the following types of economic activities:

- Children engaged in hazardous industries such as mining and construction, or
- Children engaged in hazardous occupations, or
- Children who worked for 49 hours or more per week, or
- Children aged 5-13 years and engaged in economic activity for any number of hours.

It may be noted that the Lao PDR Labour Law 2006 does not contain any provision for children below the minimum age for employment to be engaged in any form of light work.

9. Hazardous Child Labour: In Lao PDR, hazardous child labour refers to children aged 5-17 years involved in hazardous works such as mining; production activities that use chemicals, explosives or toxic substances; work involving the handling of human corpses, overtime time work; working in environment with excessive noise; working in places serving alcohol or with gambling; work at night from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. of the following day; and others works specified in Article 16 of the Lao PDR Labour Law 2006. The work tasks stated in Article 16 of the Labour Law are concerning with the following issues:

- Direct exposure to radiation or to dangerous communicable diseases;
- Direct exposure to vapour [or] smoke which is dangerous to health;
- Direct exposure to dangerous chemicals, such as explosives;
- Working in pits, or in underground tunnels, under water or in the air;
- Working in an abnormally hot or cold place;
- Working directly with constantly vibrating equipment.

For the purpose of the Lao PDR survey, as per the 18th ICLS guidelines and the provisions in the Lao PDR Labour Law 2006, hazardous child labour is identified as the following types of child labour:

- Children engaged in hazardous industries such as mining and construction, or
- Children engaged in hazardous occupations, or
- Children who worked for 49 or more hours per week.

2.6. Sample size

The sample number of households with children and with children in child labour may be seen at Table 2.2 below. It may be noted that at the level of provinces, the sample number of households with child labour were few in several provinces. Therefore, the survey results have been analyzed for Lao PDR as a whole, and separately for urban areas, rural areas with roads, and rural areas without roads.

Table 2.2: Number of surveyed households with at least one child (5-17 years) and with at least one child in child labour by area type

Province	Number of surveyed households with at least one child (5-17 years)				Number of surveyed households with at least one child labour			
	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total
Vientiane Capital	640	257	0	897	29	20	-	49
Phonsaly	41	155	48	244	3	49	8	60
Luangnamtha	42	169	12	223	1	30	6	37
Oudomxay	80	258	54	392	5	48	15	68
Bokeo	37	135	19	191	2	25	1	28
Luangprabang	99	364	120	583	5	45	15	65
Huaphanh	60	316	18	394	3	35	7	45

Province	Number of surveyed households with at least one child (5-17 years)				Number of surveyed households with at least one child labour			
	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total
Xayabury	156	325	12	493	10	52	5	67
Xiengkhuang	65	265	15	345	5	26	1	32
Vientiane	155	449	11	615	2	25	1	28
Borikhamxay	103	210	57	370	4	22	9	35
Khammuane	143	250	88	481	12	38	7	57
Savannakhet	243	834	50	1127	24	251	25	300
Saravan	46	410	71	527	6	133	38	177
Sekong	66	97	30	193	6	26	10	42
Champasack	189	577	137	903	27	182	15	224
Attapeu	54	93	34	181	1	17	8	26
Total	2219	5164	776	8159	145	1,024	171	1,340

Table 2.3 presents the sample count of children in the age group 5 to 17 years who have been considered for analysing the results of the Lao PDR LFS & NCLS 2010. More than 1,800 cases of child labour could be netted for the survey interview. Table 2.3 further shows that the lowest number of children in a particular type of disaggregate was with respect to the male hazardous child labour category in the urban areas, where 69 such sample cases were subjected to the interview. It may therefore be stated that the estimates presented in the report are fairly stable and will be useful for the necessary policy interventions to be framed based on this report.

Table 2.3: Number of surveyed children (5-17 years), working children, child labour and hazardous child labour by sex and area type

Province	Number of surveyed children (5-17 years)			
	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total
Total children				
Total	4,200	11,924	1,954	18,078
Male	2,131	6,170	990	9,291
Female	2,069	5,754	964	8,787
Working children				
Total	287	2,011	419	2,717
Male	132	909	169	1,210
Female	155	1,102	250	1,507
Child labour				
Total	174	1,390	251	1,815
Male	85	641	103	829
Female	89	749	148	986
Hazardous child labour				
Total	148	1,016	158	1,322
Male	71	466	69	606
Female	77	550	89	716

3. General characteristics of children

In Lao PDR, the law provides for education of children from five years upwards, starting with basic schooling, such as kindergarten. Consequently, the Labour Law 2006 of Lao PDR prohibits engaging children below the age of 14 years in employment, particularly during the schooling hours for children who are attending school. International guidelines for analysing working children and child labour consider all persons younger than 18 years as 'children'. So far, there has not been any research or analysis on child labour in Lao P.D.R, the sole exception being data from the last population census. Thus, the results of the LFS and CLS 2010 are presented keeping both the country and the international standards in view.

This chapter presents general characteristics of children, by age group and sex, their educational attainments, family status and reasons that exclude them from schooling. Most of the tables have been presented for the children aged between 5 to 17 years old.

3.1. Overall characteristics of children in Lao PDR

Table 3.1 reveals that the Lao population in 2010 is 5,818,447 and 2,913,989 of them are females. More than 2 million persons are in the age group of 0 to 17 years. In the age group 5 to 17 years, there are 1,767,108 persons, of whom 857,961 are females. The number of children of age 5-17 years living in urban areas like towns and cities is 423,430 with 209,745 females. More than half of the 5-17 years old children live in rural areas with road access (RWR). In RWR, out of 1,158,689 children, 557,782 are females. The least number of children of age 5-17 years live in rural areas without road access (RWOR). In the RWOR areas, the total number of children aged 5-17 years is 184,989, of which 90,434 are females.

Figure 3.1: Number of males and females by age group

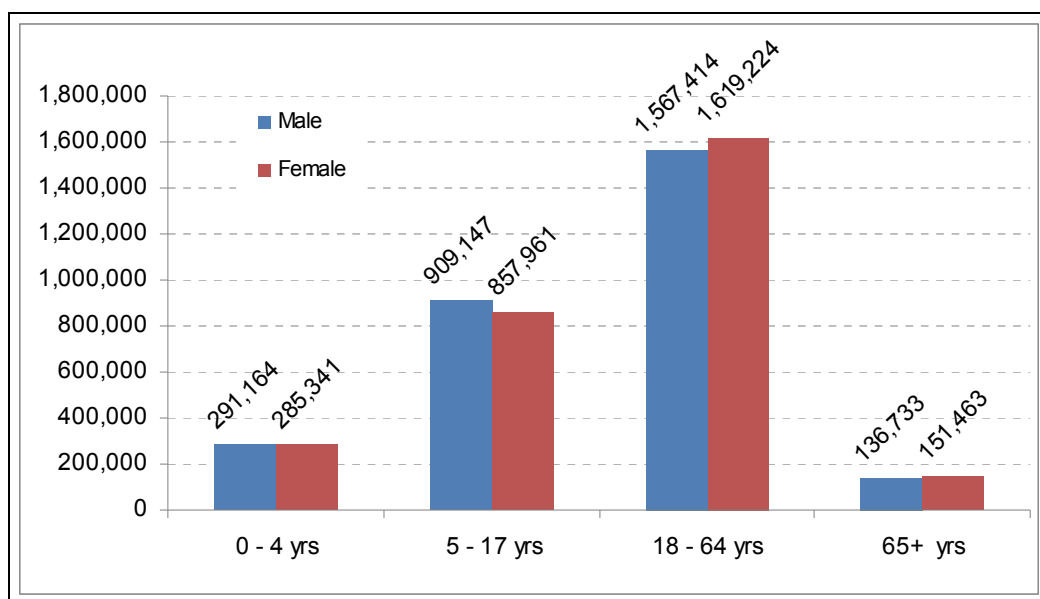


Figure 3.2: Number of children (5-17 years) by area type, 2010

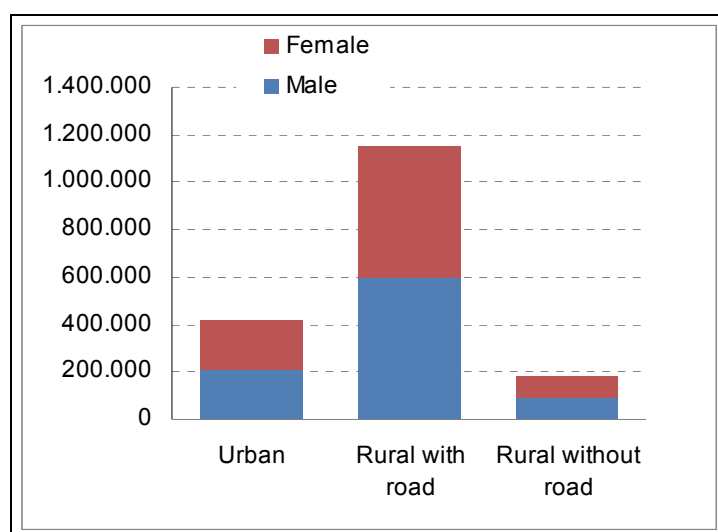


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Table 3.1: Distribution of population by sex, age group and area type

Age-group	Urban		Rural with road		Rural without road		Total Population	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male								
0 - 4	63,057	7.69	197,392	10.85	30,715	11.58	291,164	10.02
5 - 17	213,685	26.06	600,907	33.03	94,555	35.66	909,147	31.30
18 - 64	501,855	61.20	937,513	51.53	128,046	48.29	1,567,414	53.97
65+	41,405	5.05	83,484	4.59	11,844	4.47	136,733	4.71
Total	820,001	100.00	1,819,296	100.00	265,160	100.00	2,904,457	100.00
Female								
0 - 4	57,137	6.72	195,513	10.87	32,691	12.35	285,341	9.79
5 - 17	209,745	24.67	557,782	31.01	90,434	34.16	857,961	29.44
18 - 64	538,339	63.31	951,303	52.88	129,582	48.95	1,619,224	55.57
65+	45,144	5.31	94,317	5.24	12,002	4.53	151,463	5.20
Total	850,364	100.00	1,798,916	100.00	264,710	100.00	2,913,990	100.00
Person								
0 - 4	120,193	7.20	392,905	10.86	63,406	11.97	576,504	9.91
5 - 17	423,430	25.35	1,158,689	32.02	184,989	34.91	1,767,109	30.37
18 - 64	1,040,193	62.27	1,888,817	52.20	257,628	48.62	3,186,638	54.77
65+	86,548	5.18	177,801	4.91	23,846	4.50	288,195	4.95
Total	1,670,365	100.00	3,618,212	100.00	529,870	100.00	5,818,447	100.00

3.2. Child population (5 to 17 years): distribution by sex and area type

Next, the characteristics of children aged 5 to 17 years, particularly their distribution by age group, sex and area type are discussed. Children aged between 5 and 17 years are further distributed in three age groups, which is useful to analyse the results related to working children and child labour. It may be recalled that, as per international guidelines and the practice in many countries the labour law includes a provision for 'light work' by children, usually from the age of 12 years until they achieve the legal age for entry to the work force. Although the prevailing Lao PDR Labour Law 2006 does not have any provision for such light work by children, the age group 12-13 years would have represented this age group in the country. Table 3.2 gives the number and percentage of children in 5-11 years, 12-13 years and 14-17 years by sex and area type. It shows that there are 917,905 children aged 5-11 years, 298,639 children aged 12-13 years and 550,565 children aged 14-17 years.

Table 3.2: Child population (5 to 17 years) by sex, age group and area type

	Population Census 2005	Labour Force & Child Labour Survey, 2010
Total population	5,621,982	5,818,447
Child population (5-17 years)		1,767,109
Child population as a percentage of the total		30.4
Sex		
Boys		909,147
Girls		857,962
Age group		
5-11 years		917,905
12-13 years		298,639
14-17 years		550,565
Area type		
Urban		423,430
Rural with Road		1,158,690
Rural without Road		184,989

3.3. School attendance of children (5-17 years)

The survey result shows that 11.2 per cent children aged between 5-17 years do not attend school and another 11.9 per cent never attended school (Table 3.3). Nearly 16.9 per cent of the children in the age group 5 to 11 years have never attended school and another 1.1 per cent have discontinued or dropped out of school. Among the children aged 12-13 years, 8.9 per cent have discontinued / dropped out of school and another 4.7 per cent has never attended school. For children aged 14 to 17 years, 29.3 per cent have discontinued/ dropped out of school and 7.4 per cent has never attended school. One underlying reason may be that according to the Labour Law 2006 of Lao P.D.R., children who are at least 14 years old are permitted to work or access the labour market. Another interesting fact is that

the percentage of girls who do not attend school and have never attended school is higher than that of boys, as 13.1 per cent girls and 10.8 per cent boys have never attended school.

The survey also shows that 7.4 per cent of children living in urban areas do not attend school in addition to another 5.4 per cent who have never attended school (Table 3.3). It is noticeable that this percentage is not much lower than the percentage of rural children attending school. As shown in the table below, 12.3 per cent of children living in rural areas with road access do not attend school and 12.8 per cent has never attended school. 12.8 per cent of the children living in rural without road access do not attend school. However, the percentage of children living in rural areas without road access and who have never attended school is relatively high at 21.3 per cent.

Figure 3.3: Number of children (5-17 years) by status of attendance in school

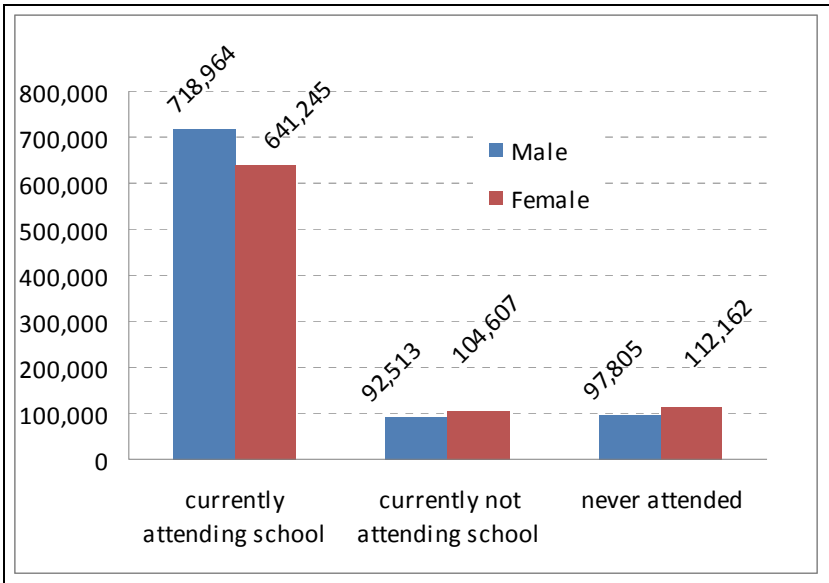


Table 3.3: Status of school attendance for children by age group, sex and area type

	Number of children (5-17 years)			Total	Percentage of children	
	Currently attending school	Currently not attending school	Never attended school		Currently not attending school	Never attended school
Lao PDR	1,360,022	197,120	209,967	1,767,109	11.2	11.9
Sex						
Male	718,829	92,513	97,805	909,147	10.2	10.8
Female	641,193	104,607	112,162	857,962	12.2	13.1
Age group						
5-11	753,200	9,567	155,138	917,905	1.0	16.9
12-13	258,237	26,472	13,930	298,639	8.9	4.7
14-17	348,585	161,081	40,899	550,565	29.3	7.4

	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage of children	
	Currently attending school	Currently not attending school	Never attended school	Total	Currently not attending school	Never attended school
Area type						
Urban	369,514	31,167	22,750	423,430	7.4	5.4
Rural with roads	868,576	142,207	147,906	1,158,690	12.3	12.8
Rural without roads	121,933	23,746	39,311	184,989	12.8	21.3

Table 3.4 shows the 5 to 17 age group of child population by location and sex. As shown in the table, Savannakhet has the largest child population among Lao PDR provinces which covers 15.1 per cent of the total child population over the country. The second largest child population belongs to Champasack Province with 10.9 per cent and next is 8.3 per cent for Vientiane Capital. Sekong Luangnamtha and Borkeo provinces have the least child population with only 2.4 percent. Overall the percentage of child population and sex are almost shown as the actual size of each province.

Table 3.4: Child population (5-17 years) by sex and province

	Number of children (5-17 years)					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Lao PDR	1,767,109	100.0	909,147	100.0	857,962	100.0
Province						
Vientiane Capital	146,564	8.3	77,599	8.5	68,966	8.0
Phonsaly	51,602	2.9	26,638	2.9	24,964	2.9
Luangnamtha	42,763	2.4	23,019	2.5	19,744	2.3
Oudomxay	94,132	5.3	47,028	5.2	47,103	5.5
Bokeo	42,570	2.4	21,030	2.3	21,539	2.5
Luangprabang	126,922	7.2	63,274	7.0	63,648	7.4
Huaphanh	91,731	5.2	48,162	5.3	43,570	5.1
Xayabury	83,501	4.7	44,029	4.8	39,471	4.6
Xiengkhuang	82,009	4.6	40,347	4.4	41,662	4.9
Vientiane	136,211	7.7	69,423	7.6	66,788	7.8
Borikhamxay	78,279	4.4	39,839	4.4	38,441	4.5
Khammuane	118,048	6.7	59,403	6.5	58,645	6.8
Savannakhet	267,238	15.1	137,313	15.1	129,925	15.1
Saravan	129,733	7.3	68,947	7.6	60,785	7.1
Sekong	43,270	2.4	21,586	2.4	21,684	2.5
Champasack	193,134	10.9	100,088	11.0	93,046	10.8
Attapeu	39,404	2.2	21,422	2.4	17,982	2.1

The percentage of children aged from 5 to 17 years attending school differ across provinces (Table 3.5). Vientiane province has the largest percentage, 88.7 per cent, of children attending school among the school age children in the province. In Vientiane, 90.9 per cent boys and 86.5 per cent girls are currently attending school. The second rank belongs to Vientiane Capital where the total number of children attending school is 87.6 per cent (88.5 per cent for boys and 86.5 per cent for girls).

Saravan is a province that has the least percentage in this aspect. Here, only 65.7 per cent of all school aged children are attending school, 67.0 per cent for boys and 64.3 for girls. Phongsaly province is another one which has a low rate of children attending school (67.0 per cent for both sexes, 72.9 per cent for boys and 60.8 per cent for girls).

Additionally, Phongsaly province has the lowest rate of girls attending school whereas both Vientiane province and Vientiane Capital have the highest rate of girls attending school (86.5 percent).

Table 3.5: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) currently attending school by provinces and sex

	Children (5-17 years) currently attending school					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Lao PDR	1,360,209	77.0	718,964	79.1	641,245	74.7
Province						
Vientiane Capital	128,329	87.6	68,697	88.5	59,632	86.5
Phongsaly	34,586	67.0	19,421	72.9	15,166	60.8
Luangnamtha	31,390	73.4	17,853	77.6	13,537	68.6
Oudomxay	70,729	75.1	35,592	75.7	35,137	74.6
Bokeo	30,761	72.3	15,578	74.1	15,183	70.5
Luangprabang	106,887	84.2	54,918	86.8	51,970	81.7
Huaphanh	73,688	80.3	39,414	81.8	34,274	78.7
Xayabury	65,677	78.7	36,383	82.6	29,294	74.2
Xiengkhuang	70,425	85.9	35,843	88.8	34,581	83.0
Vientiane	120,869	88.7	63,117	90.9	57,752	86.5
Borikhamxay	63,441	81.0	33,373	83.8	30,069	78.2
Khammuane	88,462	74.9	45,861	77.2	42,601	72.6
Savannakhet	193,443	72.4	103,044	75.0	90,399	69.6
Saravan	85,237	65.7	46,173	67.0	39,065	64.3
Sekong	32,098	74.2	16,980	78.7	15,118	69.7
Champasack	135,761	70.3	71,015	71.0	64,746	69.6
Attapeu	28,424	72.1	15,702	73.3	12,723	70.8

The report finds, at the time of survey, that the number of children currently not attending school is 11.2 per cent in the country, with 10.2 per cent boys and 12.2 per cent girls (Table 3.6). When it is classified locally it finds that Champasack has the highest rate of 15.8 per cent of children not attending school with 14.0 per cent for boys and 17.8 per cent for girls. The second highest rate of children not attending school is in Xayaboury province where there is 15.5 per cent of children not attending school with 12.2 per cent for boys and 19.1 per cent for girls; and the third place is in Saravan where there is 15.2 per cent of children not attending school with 15.6 per cent for boys and 14.6 per cent for girls. It is notable that Xayaboury and Champasack have the highest rate of girls not attending school of which 19.1 per cent and 17.8 percent, respectively.

The number of children who have never attended school is 11.9 per cent of the total number of school aged children in the country, with 10.8 per cent for boys and 13.1 per cent for girls (Table 3.7).

Table 3.6: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) currently not attending school by province and sex

	Children (5-17 years) currently not attending school					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Lao PDR	197,120	11.2	92,513	10.2	104,607	12.2
Province						
Vientiane Capital	11,908	8.1	5,204	6.7	6,704	9.7
Phonsaly	4,772	9.2	2,844	10.7	1,928	7.7
Luangnamtha	2,402	5.6	1,182	5.1	1,219	6.2
Oudomxay	8,457	9.0	4,526	9.6	3,931	8.3
Bokeo	2,813	6.6	1,793	8.5	1,020	4.7
Luangprabang	12,995	10.2	5,166	8.2	7,829	12.3
Huaphanh	7,439	8.1	3,996	8.3	3,442	7.9
Xayabury	12,912	15.5	5,354	12.2	7,557	19.1
Xiengkhuang	6,910	8.4	2,492	6.2	4,417	10.6
Vientiane	11,032	8.1	4,684	6.7	6,348	9.5
Borikhamxay	9,695	12.4	3,904	9.8	5,791	15.1
Khammuane	16,208	13.7	7,455	12.5	8,753	14.9
Savannakhet	32,996	12.3	16,440	12.0	16,556	12.7
Saravan	19,665	15.2	10,776	15.6	8,889	14.6
Sekong	3,392	7.8	1,140	5.3	2,251	10.4
Champasack	30,599	15.8	14,038	14.0	16,562	17.8
Attapeu	2,927	7.4	1,519	7.1	1,408	7.8

Table 3.7: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) who never attended school by province and sex

	Children (5-17 years) who never attended school					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Lao PDR	209,967	11.9	97,805	10.8	112,162	13.1
Province						
Vientiane Capital	6,327	4.3	3,698	4.8	2,630	3.8
Phonsaly	12,244	23.7	4,374	16.4	7,870	31.5
Luangnamtha	8,971	21.0	3,983	17.3	4,987	25.3
Oudomxay	14,946	15.9	6,911	14.7	8,035	17.1
Bokeo	8,996	21.1	3,660	17.4	5,336	24.8
Luangprabang	7,040	5.5	3,191	5.0	3,849	6.0
Huaphanh	10,604	11.6	4,751	9.9	5,853	13.4
Xayabury	4,912	5.9	2,292	5.2	2,620	6.6
Xiengkhuang	4,675	5.7	2,012	5.0	2,663	6.4
Vientiane	4,309	3.2	1,622	2.3	2,687	4.0

	Children (5-17 years) who never attended school					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Borikhamxay	5,143	6.6	2,562	6.4	2,580	6.7
Khammuane	13,379	11.3	6,087	10.2	7,292	12.4
Savannakhet	40,799	15.3	17,829	13.0	22,970	17.7
Saravan	24,913	19.2	12,081	17.5	12,832	21.1
Sekong	7,883	18.2	3,517	16.3	4,366	20.1
Champasack	26,773	13.9	15,035	15.0	11,738	12.6
Attapeu	8,052	20.4	4,201	19.6	3,851	21.4

3.4. Children of age 5-17 years currently not attending school: reasons

This section highlights the main reasons given by children who are not currently attending school for their schooling status. Out of 197,120 children not attending school, 104,607 are girls. Among the children not attending school, 4,312 children (of which 2,750 are girls) are from migrated families (Table 3.8).

The primary reason is “Not interested in school”, the children who replied by giving such reason is 30.1 per cent. Among the girls this reason was cited by 27.5 per cent. The second most frequent (20.1 per cent) reason for children not attending school is “Cannot afford schooling”. This reason was cited by 21 per cent girls. It is notable that the majority of children from migrated families who are currently not attending school replied “Cannot afford schooling”: this formed a total number of 1,454 children, 867 of whom are girls.

Table 3.8: Number of children who have discontinued/ dropped out from school, by reason for not attending school

	Number of children of age 5-17 years from					
	All households			Migrated households		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total children of age 5-17 years	1,767,109	909,147	857,962	47,385	22,281	25,105
Children dropped out/ discontinued studies						
Number	197,120	92,513	104,607	4,312	1,561	2,750
Percentage	11.2	10.2	12.2	9.1	7.0	11.0
Reason for discontinuing studies						
Completed schooling	36,640	14,879	21,761	828	262	565
Disabled / illness	4,459	2,370	2,089	79	79	-
Too old for school	3,090	1,584	1,505	296	91	205
No school/ school too far	5,966	2,300	3,666	100	100	-
Teacher was absent	1,440	705	735	-	-	-
Cannot afford schooling	39,748	17,815	21,933	1,454	587	867
Family did not allow schooling	14,376	6,352	8,024	653	240	413
Not interested in school	59,385	30,653	28,732	726	107	620
To work for pay in household	22,562	11,104	11,458	-	-	-
School not safe	4,844	2,371	2,473	176	95	80
Other	4,611	2,380	2,231	-	-	-

Table 3.9: Number of children attending school, by sex and area type

Age group	Status of attendance in school/ college														
	Total children		Currently attending		Discontinued/ dropped out		Never attended		Total		Total		Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total															
5-17	1,767,109	909,147	857,962	1,360,022	718,829	641,193	197,120	92,513	104,607	209,967	97,805	112,162	209,967	97,805	112,162
5-11	917,905	477,505	440,400	753,200	395,082	358,118	9,567	4,635	4,932	155,138	77,787	77,351	155,138	77,787	77,351
12-13	298,639	151,991	146,648	258,237	135,798	122,439	26,472	10,646	15,826	13,930	5,546	8,383	13,930	5,546	8,383
14-17	550,565	279,652	270,913	348,585	187,949	160,636	161,081	77,232	83,850	40,899	14,471	26,427	40,899	14,471	26,427
Urban															
5-17	423,430	213,685	209,745	369,514	188,655	180,858	31,167	14,152	17,015	22,750	10,878	11,872	22,750	10,878	11,872
5-11	198,570	102,348	96,222	178,667	92,590	86,077	1,304	808	496	18,599	8,950	9,649	18,599	8,950	9,649
12-13	68,569	32,700	35,869	64,953	31,264	33,689	2,575	842	1,733	1,040	594	447	1,040	594	447
14-17	156,291	78,637	77,654	125,893	64,801	61,092	27,288	12,502	14,786	3,110	1,334	1,776	3,110	1,334	1,776
Rural with road															
5-17	1,158,690	600,907	557,782	868,576	463,903	404,673	142,207	68,134	74,074	147,906	68,871	79,036	147,906	68,871	79,036
5-11	617,559	322,238	295,321	501,275	263,641	237,634	7,435	3,276	4,159	108,849	55,322	53,527	108,849	55,322	53,527
12-13	199,840	104,488	95,352	168,764	91,918	76,846	21,127	8,800	12,327	9,950	3,771	6,179	9,950	3,771	6,179
14-17	341,291	174,181	167,110	198,537	108,345	90,192	113,646	56,058	57,588	29,108	9,778	19,330	29,108	9,778	19,330
Rural without road															
5-17	184,989	94,555	90,434	121,933	66,271	55,661	23,746	10,227	13,519	39,311	18,057	21,254	39,311	18,057	21,254
5-11	101,776	52,918	48,858	73,258	38,851	34,407	829	552	277	27,690	13,515	14,175	27,690	13,515	14,175
12-13	30,230	14,803	15,427	24,519	12,617	11,903	2,771	1,004	1,766	2,940	1,182	1,758	2,940	1,182	1,758
14-17	52,983	26,834	26,150	24,155	14,803	9,352	20,147	8,671	11,476	8,681	3,359	5,322	8,681	3,359	5,322

3.5. Children's desire for additional work

All the members of the households, who were 5 years or older were asked whether she/he would like to have additional work and the number of hours which one can devote additionally for this work. The results are presented in Table 3.10 below. Overall, only 8.6 per cent of the children (152,057 out of 1,767,109) expressed any desire to take up any additional work. The desire to take up additional work is slightly larger for the girls, compared to the boys. However, less than 3 per cent children from the youngest age group, namely, 5-11 years, and about 7 per cent children of 12-13 years were willing to take up additional work. However, almost 20 per cent of the children of 14-17 years were ready for taking up additional work. In this aspect, there is very little variation, in percentage terms, across area types.

Among the children available for additional work, three out of four stated that they were available for a maximum of 3 hours per day, that is, 21 hours per week. This is similar for both the males and females and for the different area types. However, this availability varies across age groups, where about 31 per cent of children in age group 14–17 years have shown willingness to take up additional work for more than 21 hours per week and about 15 per cent of them are available for additional work for more than 40 hours per week (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Number of children (5-17 years) willing to take up additional work by number of hours available for additional work, sex, age group and area type

	Number of children (5-17 years)					
	Total	Willing to take up additional work	Number of hours per week available for additional work			
			up to 21	22 - 40	41 - 50	more than 50
Sex						
Total	1,767,109	152,057	113,359	19,979	10,198	8,521
Male	909,147	74,781	55,103	10,065	5,492	4,122
Female	857,962	77,276	58,256	9,913	4,707	4,399
Age group						
Total	1,767,109	152,057	113,359	19,979	10,198	8,521
5 - 11	917,905	24,322	22,839	927	351	205
12 - 13	298,639	21,328	17,051	2,522	1,202	554
14 - 17	550,565	106,407	73,469	16,530	8,646	7,762
Area type						
Total	1,767,109	152,057	113,359	19,979	10,198	8,521
Urban	423,430	27,175	20,445	3,948	1,657	1,124
Rural with road	1,158,690	108,568	81,199	13,653	7,513	6,203
Rural without road	184,989	16,314	11,714	2,378	1,028	1,194

3.6. Children, working children, child labour and hazardous child labour

As described in the previous chapters, the LFS and CLS 2010 is the first such survey undertaken in Lao PDR. The definitions used in the survey for the working children, child

labour, hazardous child labour and children out of labour force have already been discussed in Chapter 2. Before a detailed analysis of the survey results with respect to each type of economically active child, it is imperative to first present the numbers of children who have been identified as economically active, as child labourers and found to be engaged in hazardous child labour.

In Lao PDR, almost 85 per cent of children in the age group 5-17 years are not working. Among the 15 per cent of children who are working, more than 10 per cent are engaged in child labour and the rest are working children other than child labourers. Again, nearly 73 per cent of child labour is hazardous child labour (see Tables 3.11 and 3.12 below).

Figure 3.4: Children (5-17 years) working and non working

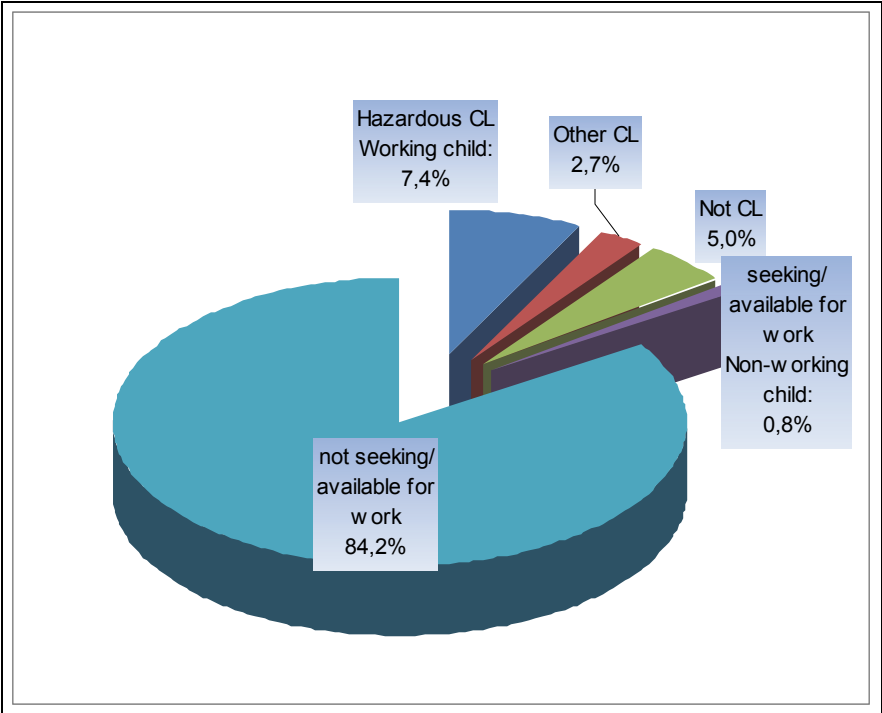


Figure 3.5: Distribution of working children among Child labour and non child labour

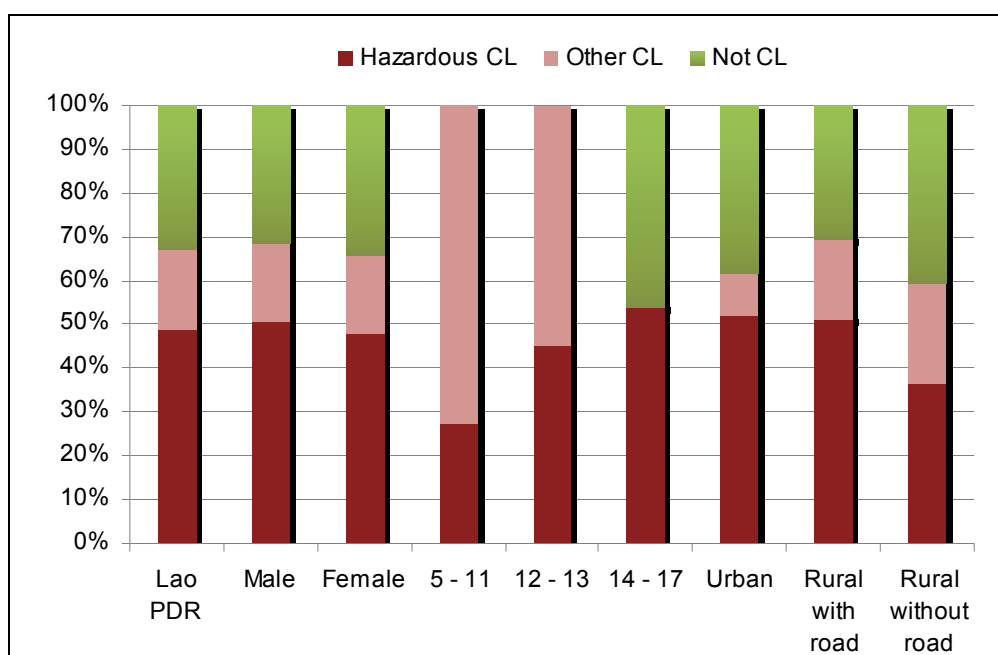


Table 3.11: Number of children (5-17 years), working children and children in child labour by sex, age group and area type

	Number of children (5-17 years)			Types of working children				Types of non-working children	
	Total	Working	Not working	Child labour			Working children who are not child labour	Seeking/available for work	Others
				Total child labour	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour			
Lao PDR	1,767,109	265,509	1,501,600	178,014	130,137	47,877	87,495	14,351	1,487,249
Sex									
Male	909,147	118,900	790,248	81,646	60,097	21,549	37,254	7,595	782,653
Female	857,962	146,610	711,352	96,368	70,040	26,328	50,242	6,756	704,596
Age group									
5 - 11	917,905	37,474	880,431	37,474	10,258	27,216	0	7,492	872,939
12 - 13	298,639	37,757	260,882	37,757	17,097	20,660	0	1,640	259,242
14 - 17	550,565	190,278	360,287	102,783	102,783	0	87,495	5,220	355,067
Area type									
Urban	423,430	29,071	394,359	17,869	15,136	2,733	11,202	2,863	391,496
Rural with road	1,158,690	196,233	962,457	136,329	100,377	35,952	59,904	9,694	952,763
Rural without road	184,989	40,205	144,784	23,816	14,624	9,192	16,389	1,795	142,990

In the subsequent chapters, the characteristics of working children, followed by those of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, are discussed in greater details

using the concept, definitions and measurement guidelines explained in Chapter 2. The numbers are summarised in the following flow-chart.

Figure 3.6: Distribution of working children (5-17 years)

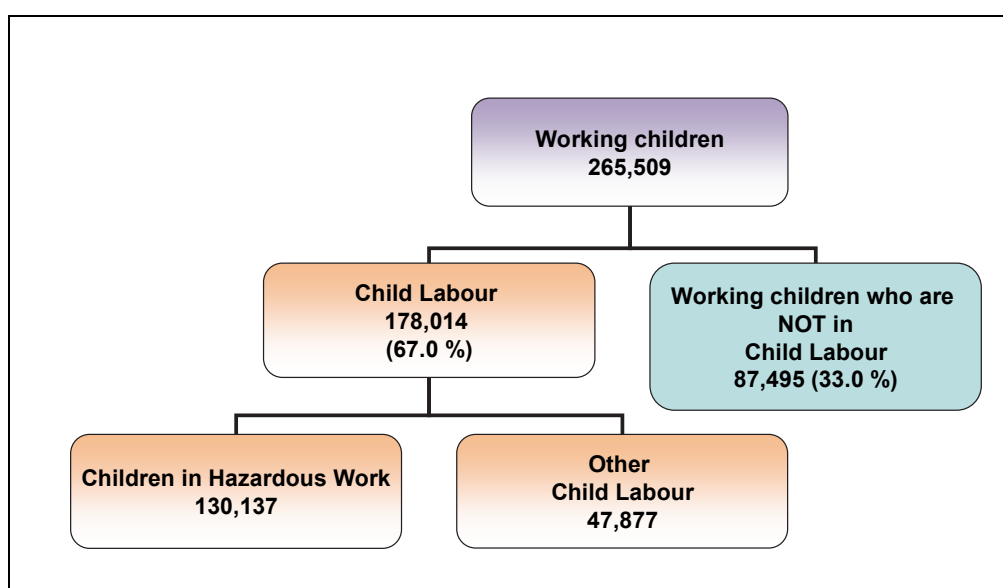


Table 3.12: Percentage of working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour by sex, age group and area type

	Number of children (5-17 years)			Types of working children				Hazardous child labour as % of child labour
	Total	Working	Not working	Total child labour	Hazardous child labour	Other child labour	Working children who are not child labour	
Lao PDR	100.0	15.0	85.0	10.1	7.4	2.7	5.0	73.1
Sex								
Male	100.0	13.1	86.9	9.0	6.6	2.4	4.1	73.6
Female	100.0	17.1	82.9	11.2	8.2	3.1	5.9	72.7
Age group								
5 - 11	100.0	4.1	95.9	4.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	27.4
12 - 13	100.0	12.6	87.4	12.6	5.7	6.9	0.0	45.3
14 - 17	100.0	34.6	65.4	18.7	18.7	0.0	15.9	100.0
Area type								
Urban	100.0	6.9	93.1	4.2	3.6	0.6	2.6	84.7
Rural with road	100.0	16.9	83.1	11.8	8.7	3.1	5.2	73.6
Rural without road	100.0	21.7	78.3	12.9	7.9	5.0	8.9	61.4

3.7. Children, working children, child labour and hazardous child labour by province

In Chapter 2, the number of surveyed households with at least one child in child labour has been presented. At least 25 such households have been surveyed in each province (refer Table 2.2). However, this sample size is not large enough to analyse it further, particularly by area type in each province. Still, for any targeted policy initiative, it is essential to know the distribution of children in child labour across provinces. Keeping in view this requirement, a few tables and charts have been prepared depicting the prevalence of child labour across provinces.

The total number of children, working children and children in child labour is highest in Savannakhet, followed by Champasack and Saravan (Figures 3.7a&b and Table 3.13). About one-in-three children of age 5-17 years are from one of these three provinces. Further, nearly 48 per cent of the working children of Lao PDR and more than 56 per cent of child labour of Lao PDR are from these three provinces (Table 3.14). Consequently, nearly 60 per cent of male child labour and 54 per cent of the female child labour are from these three provinces. In these three provinces, along with Sekong, more than 80 per cent of the working children are in child labour. The number of children in child labour is lowest in Bokeo (3,043), Attapeu (3,328), Borikhamxay (3,448), Xiengkhuang (3,503) and Sekong (3,657) (Table 3.15).

Figure 3.7.a: Number of children (5-17 years) by different types of working and non-working children and province

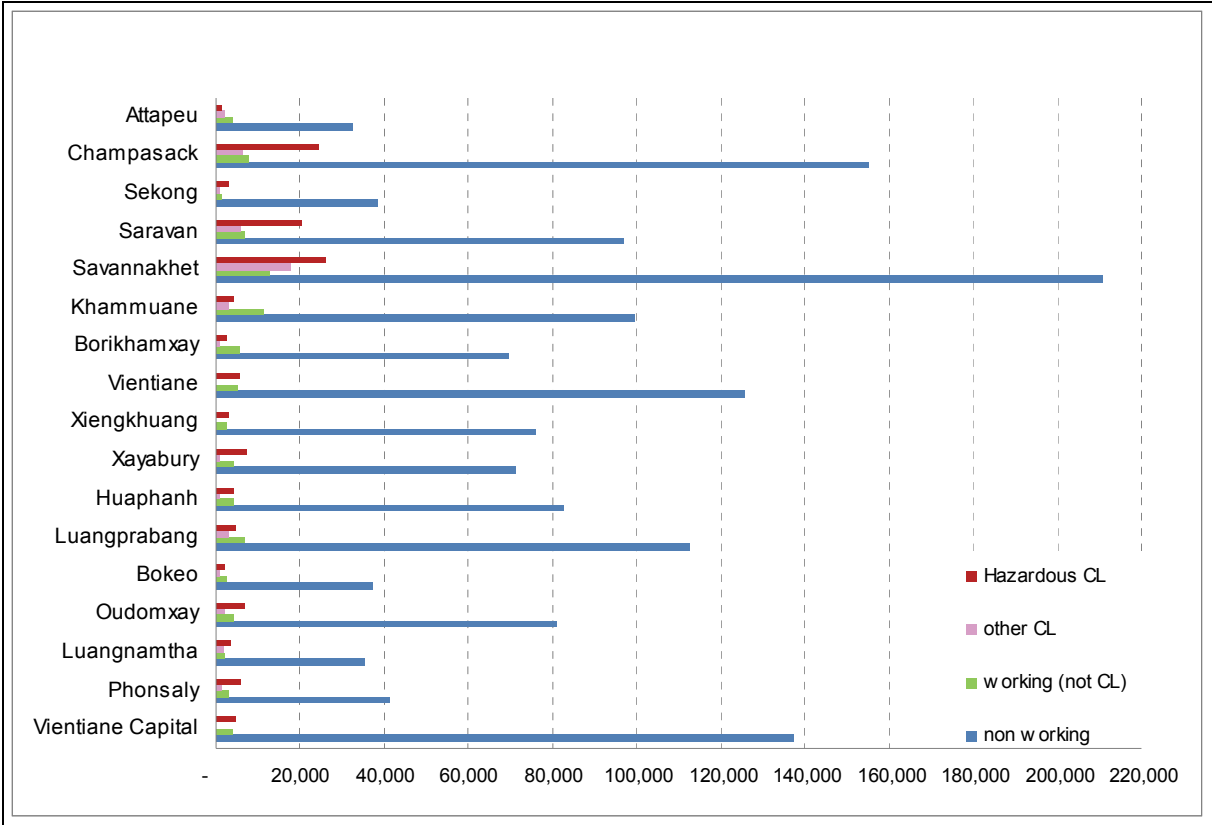


Figure 3.7.b: Number of working children (5-17 years) by type of working children and province

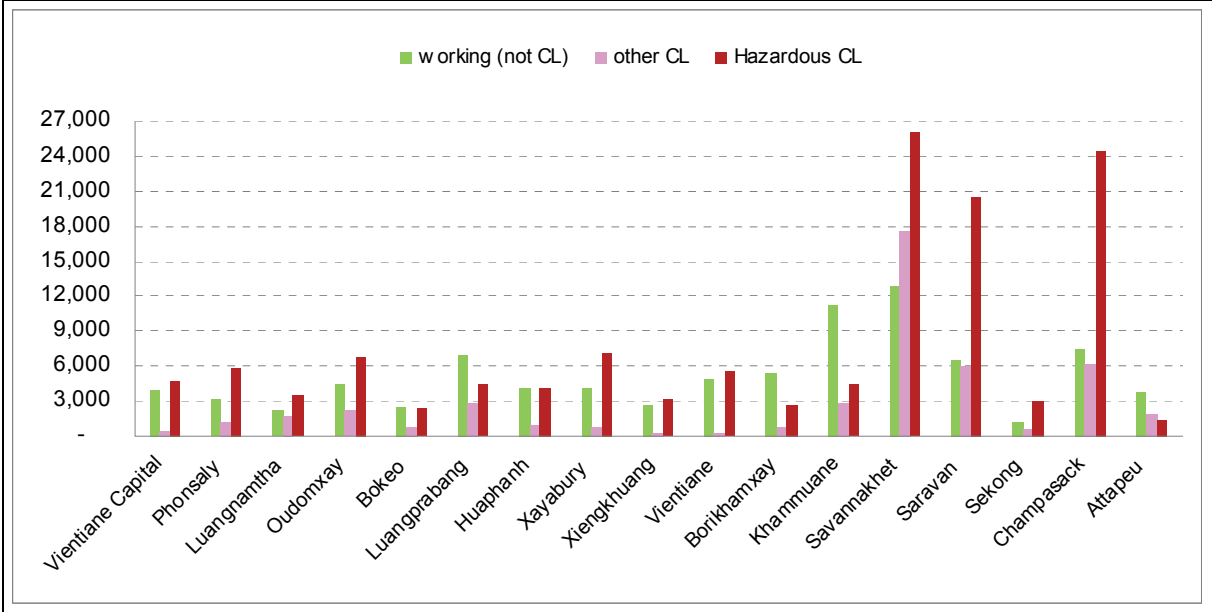


Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of working children (5-17 years) among non-CL, other CL and hazardous CL by province

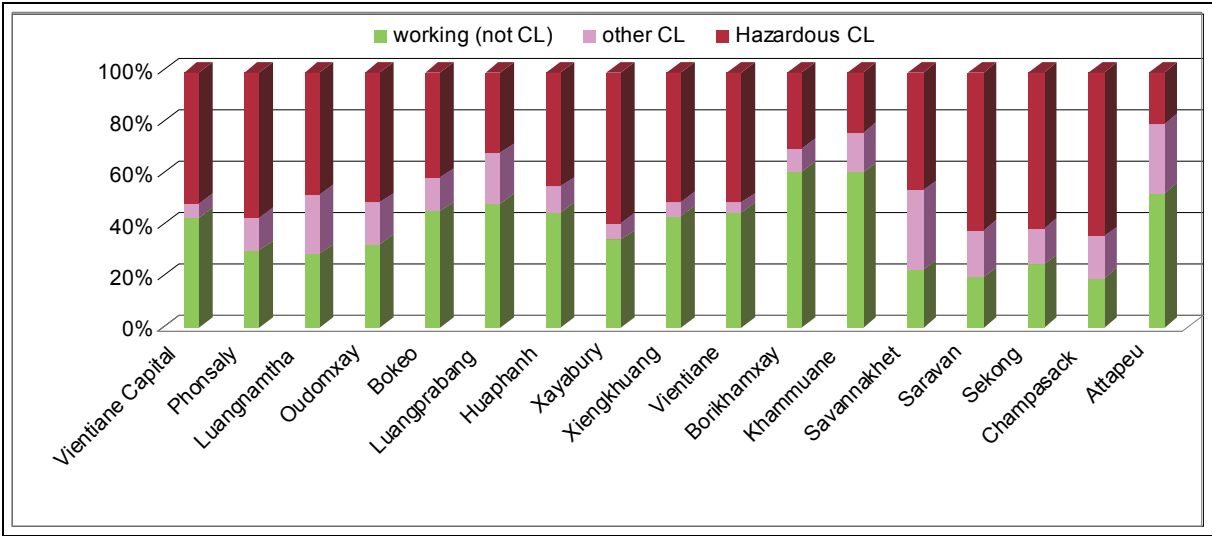


Figure 3.9.a: Number of child labour by sex and province

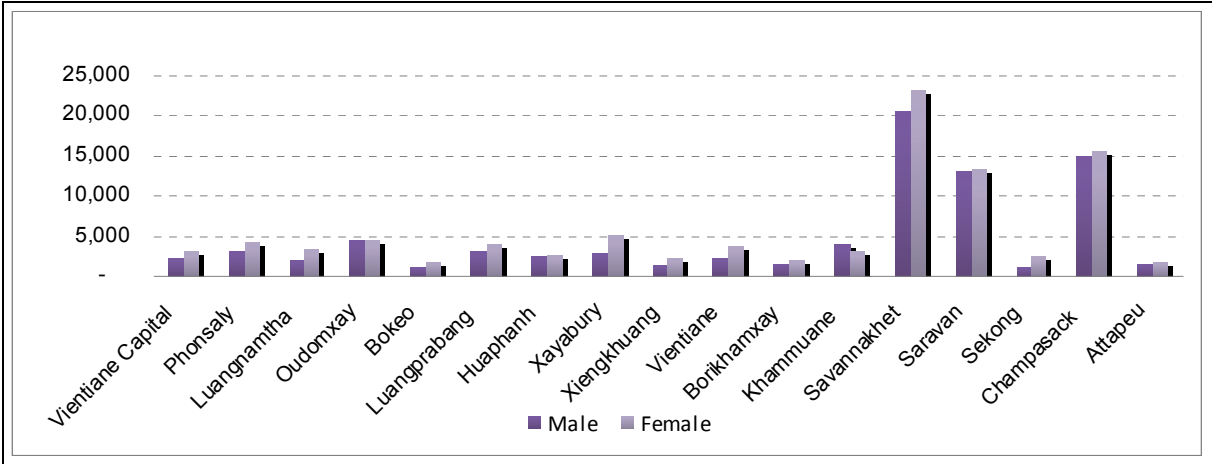


Figure 3.9.b: Number of child labour by age group and province

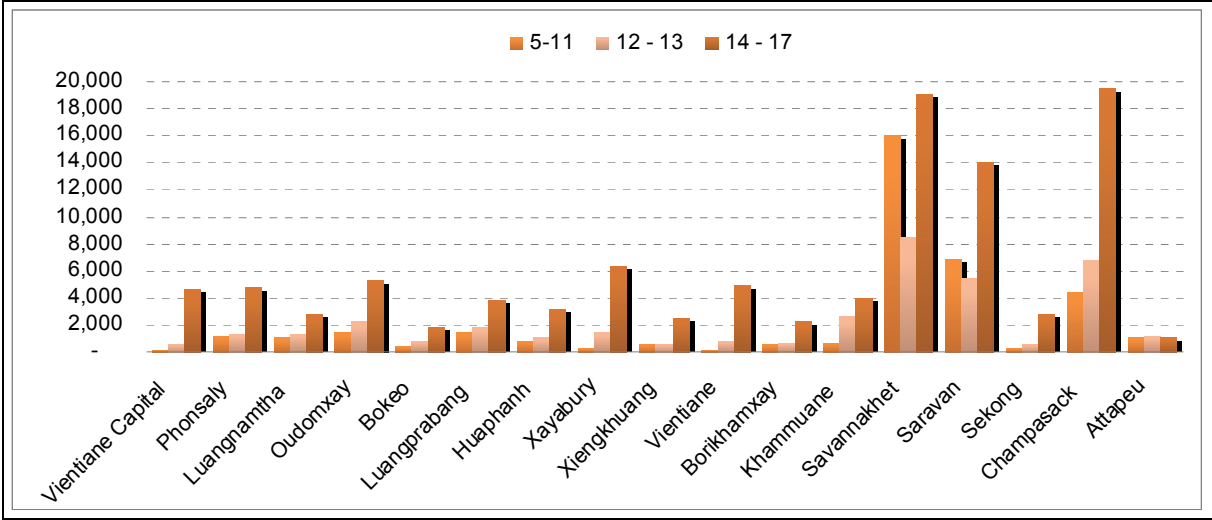


Table 3.13: Number of children, working children, child labour and hazardous child labour by province and sex

	Number of children (age 5-17 years)															
	Total children				Working children				Child labour				Hazardous child labour			
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
Lao PDR	1,767,109	909,147	857,962	265,509	118,900	146,610	178,014	81,646	96,368	130,137	60,097	70,040				
Province																
Vientiane Capital	146,564	77,599	68,966	9,132	3,696	5,436	5,195	2,171	3,024	4,688	2,064	2,624				
Phonsaly	51,602	26,638	24,964	10,371	4,351	6,020	7,237	3,043	4,194	5,911	2,370	3,540				
Luangnamtha	42,763	23,019	19,744	7,435	2,846	4,589	5,290	1,956	3,335	3,554	1,732	1,822				
Oudomxay	94,132	47,028	47,103	13,355	6,371	6,984	8,975	4,402	4,573	6,809	3,485	3,324				
Bokeo	42,570	21,030	21,539	5,585	2,369	3,216	3,043	1,153	1,890	2,304	772	1,533				
Luangprabang	126,922	63,274	63,648	14,260	5,682	8,578	7,343	3,217	4,126	4,504	1,795	2,708				
Huaphanh	91,731	48,162	43,570	9,207	4,342	4,865	5,066	2,384	2,682	4,127	1,983	2,144				
Xayabury	83,501	44,029	39,471	12,246	4,487	7,759	8,039	2,939	5,100	7,200	2,875	4,325				
Xiengkhuang	82,009	40,347	41,662	6,207	2,000	4,207	3,503	1,233	2,270	3,135	1,045	2,089				
Vientiane	136,211	69,423	66,788	10,812	4,493	6,319	5,904	2,146	3,758	5,513	2,018	3,496				
Borikhamxay	78,279	39,839	38,441	8,863	3,645	5,218	3,448	1,469	1,979	2,658	1,000	1,658				
Khammuane	118,048	59,403	58,645	18,491	8,725	9,766	7,264	4,104	3,160	4,395	2,332	2,063				
Savannakhet	267,238	137,313	129,925	56,443	26,692	29,751	43,656	20,495	23,162	26,049	13,157	12,892				
Saravan	129,733	68,947	60,785	33,002	15,813	17,189	26,411	13,101	13,310	20,433	10,697	9,736				
Sekong	43,270	21,586	21,684	4,864	1,576	3,288	3,657	1,207	2,450	2,969	998	1,971				
Champasack	193,134	100,088	93,046	38,176	18,491	19,685	30,653	14,993	15,660	24,472	11,200	13,272				
Attapeu	39,404	21,422	17,982	7,062	3,322	3,740	3,328	1,633	1,696	1,417	574	843				

Table 3.14: Percentage distribution of children, working children, child labour and hazardous child labour among provinces separately for each sex

	Percentage distribution of children (age 5-17 years) across provinces											
	Total children			Working children			Child labour			Hazardous child labour		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lao PDR	1,767,109	909,147	857,962	265,509	118,900	146,610	178,014	81,646	96,368	130,137	60,097	70,040
Number												
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Province												
Vientiane Capital	8.3	8.5	8.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.7
Phonsaly	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.5	3.9	5.1
Luangnamtha	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.6
Oudomxay	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.8	4.7
Bokeo	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.2
Luangprabang	7.2	7.0	7.4	5.4	4.8	5.9	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.9
Huaphanh	5.2	5.3	5.1	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1
Xayabury	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	3.8	5.3	4.5	3.6	5.3	5.5	4.8	6.2
Xiengkhuang	4.6	4.4	4.9	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.7	3.0
Vientiane	7.7	7.6	7.8	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.3	2.6	3.9	4.2	3.4	5.0
Borikhamxay	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.3	3.1	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.4
Khammuane	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.7	4.1	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.9	2.9
Savannakhet	15.1	15.1	15.1	21.3	22.4	20.3	24.5	25.1	24.0	20.0	21.9	18.4
Saravan	7.3	7.6	7.1	12.4	13.3	11.7	14.8	16.0	13.8	15.7	17.8	13.9
Sekong	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.8
Champasack	10.9	11.0	10.8	14.4	15.6	13.4	17.2	18.4	16.3	18.8	18.6	18.9
Attapeu	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.2

Table 3.15: Number of children, working children and child labour by province and age group

	Number of children (age 5-17 years)											
	Total children			Working children			Child labour			Total	14 - 17	
	5-11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5-11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5-11	12 - 13	14 - 17			
Lao PDR	1,767,109	917,905	298,639	550,565	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	178,014	37,474	37,757	102,783
Province												
Vientiane Capital	146,564	71,455	23,932	51,177	9,132	80	507	8,544	5,195	80	507	4,608
Phonsaly	51,602	28,499	8,649	14,454	10,371	1,127	1,312	7,932	7,237	1,127	1,312	4,799
Luangnamtha	42,763	21,137	7,532	14,094	7,435	1,121	1,385	4,929	5,290	1,121	1,385	2,785
Oudomxay	94,132	50,421	14,566	29,145	13,355	1,417	2,284	9,654	8,975	1,417	2,284	5,274
Bokeo	42,570	25,335	6,677	10,558	5,585	416	748	4,421	3,043	416	748	1,879
Luangprabang	126,922	68,441	22,415	36,066	14,260	1,520	1,920	10,820	7,343	1,520	1,920	3,903
Huaphanh	91,731	48,671	14,854	28,207	9,207	827	1,016	7,364	5,066	827	1,016	3,223
Xayabury	83,501	41,586	13,278	28,636	12,246	308	1,420	10,518	8,039	308	1,420	6,311
Xiengkhuang	82,009	39,361	13,679	28,970	6,207	483	472	5,253	3,503	483	472	2,548
Vientiane	136,211	66,393	23,958	45,861	10,812	182	843	9,787	5,904	182	843	4,879
Borikhamxay	78,279	40,648	11,400	26,232	8,863	559	636	7,667	3,448	559	636	2,252
Khammuane	118,048	58,491	20,981	38,576	18,491	718	2,599	15,174	7,264	718	2,599	3,947
Savannakhet	267,238	144,981	47,384	74,873	56,443	16,009	8,517	31,917	43,656	16,009	8,517	19,130
Saravan	129,733	68,521	23,645	37,566	33,002	6,935	5,487	20,579	26,411	6,935	5,487	13,988
Sekong	43,270	25,362	5,919	11,988	4,864	313	575	3,976	3,657	313	575	2,769
Champasack	193,134	96,532	33,080	63,522	38,176	4,411	6,819	26,947	30,653	4,411	6,819	19,424
Attapeu	39,404	22,072	6,692	10,639	7,062	1,049	1,216	4,798	3,328	1,049	1,216	1,064

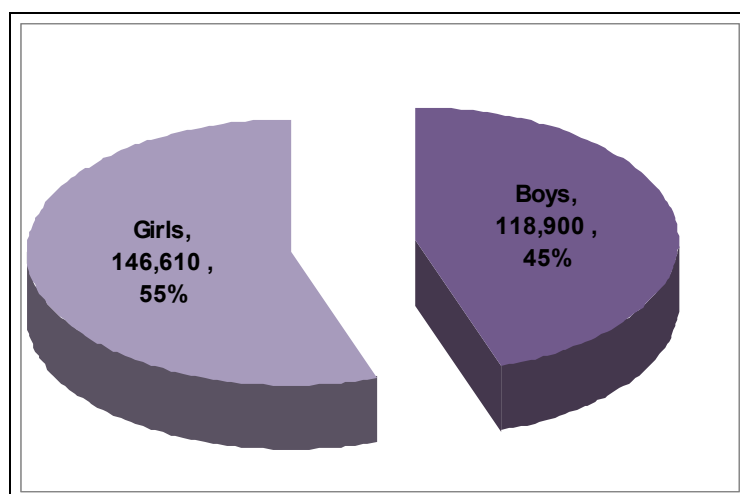
4. Characteristics of children engaged in economic activities

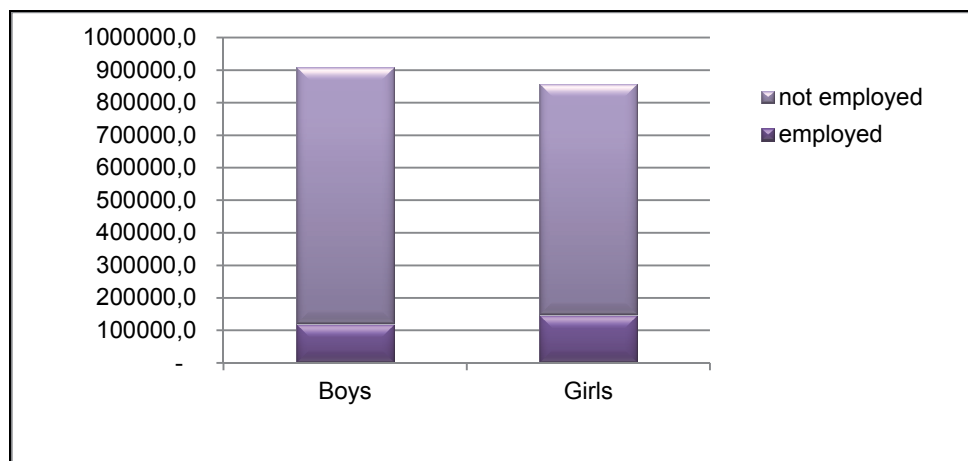
A study on employment, labour or population engaged in economic activity often starts with analysing the work participation of the population aged 10 or 15 years and above. However, since the focus of this report is on child labour, it is necessary to look at work participation by persons of even younger ages, irrespective of whether working at these ages are prohibited or not as per the Labour Law prevalent at that point in time. Thus, this report analyses the participation of children in different economic activities from the age of 5 and above, as this is the age conventionally considered as the lower age limit for the analysis of child labour.

This chapter presents the results of the survey on the size, structure and characteristics of children engaged in economic activity. It focuses on the condition of the children engaged in economic activity including their current status of attendance in school, the number of hours worked in a day, status in employment, wages earned by the employees, and impacts resulting from their work performance. Keeping in view the Labour Law 2006 of Lao P.D.R which permits one to enter the labour market from the age of 14 years, and the usual practice of considering all persons up to age 17 years as 'children', the age-group wise results have been presented for persons younger than 14 years and persons between 14 and 17 years separately.

4.1. Number of children engaged in economic activity

Figure 4.1: Children (5-17 years) engaged in economic activity





The LFS and CLS 2010 of Lao PDR shows that out of 1,767,109 children aged 5 - 17 years, 265,509 were engaged in economic activity and that 146,610 (55 per cent) of them are female. The percentage of persons employed in the age-group 14-17 years is highest (34.6 per cent) compared to the earlier age-groups, namely, 5-11 years and 12-13 years. In the age-group 5-11 years, only 4.1 per cent are employed whereas in the age-group 12-13 years, about 12.6 per cent are employed. Again, participation in the economic activities, in percentage terms, is lowest among children from the urban areas (6.9 per cent) and highest among the children from rural areas without roads (21.7 per cent) (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number and percentage of children engaged in economic activity

	Total	Employed as per current status of employment	
		Number	%
Child population (5-17 years)	1,767,109	265,509	15.0
Sex			
Boys	909,147	118,900	13.1
Girls	857,962	146,610	17.1
Age group			
5-11 years	917,905	37,474	4.1
12-13 years	298,639	37,757	12.6
14-17 years	550,565	190,278	34.6
Area type			
Urban	423,430	29,071	6.9
Rural with Roads	1,158,690	196,233	16.9
Rural without Roads	184,989	40,205	21.7

Figure 4.2: Percentage of children (5-17 years) engaged in economic activity by age group

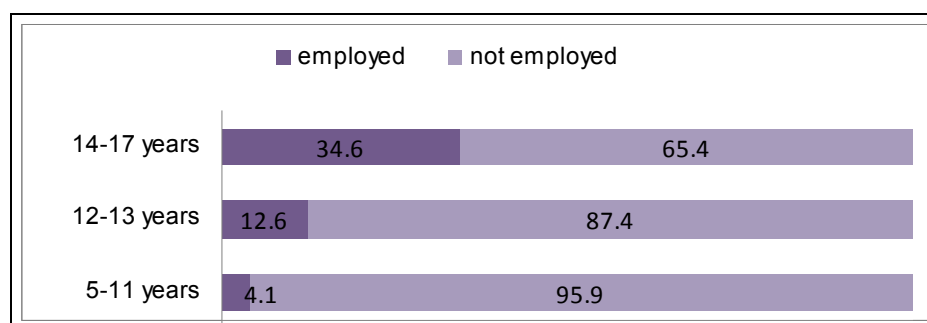
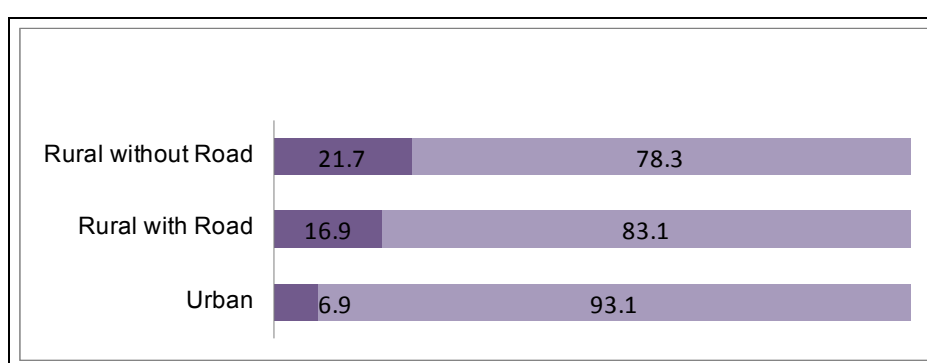


Figure 4.3: Percentage of children (5-17 years) engaged in economic activity by area type



As children are expected to attend school, the other activities of children who are participating in economic activities have been analysed, by their status of attendance in school and whether they are also engaged in performing unpaid household chores. Table 4.2 shows that a very small percentage of these children, about 5.6 per cent, are currently attending school and that the vast majority, more than 66 per cent, have discontinued or dropped out of school. Another 28 percent of the child workers never attended school. More than 9 out of every 10 children engaged in economic activities also have to perform unpaid household chores.

Table 4.2: Number of children (5-17 years) employed by different activities performed and sex

Activities performed	Percentage distribution of children among activities performed	Number of children employed			Percentage	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lao PDR	100.0	265,509	118,900	146,610	44.8	55.2
Attending school						
Total	5.6	14,774	7,629	7,145	51.6	48.4
Not housekeeping	0.6	1,605	750	855	46.7	53.3
Housekeeping	5.0	13,169	6,879	6,290	52.2	47.8

Activities performed	Percentage distribution of children among activities performed	Number of children employed			Percentage	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Discontinued/ dropped out from school						
Total	66.5	176,519	82,603	93,917	46.8	53.2
Not housekeeping	5.0	13,376	8,618	4,758	64.4	35.6
Housekeeping	61.4	163,143	73,985	89,159	45.3	54.7
Never attended school						
Total	28.0	74,215	28,667	45,548	38.6	61.4
Not housekeeping	2.7	7,039	2,699	4,340	38.3	61.7
Housekeeping	25.3	67,176	25,968	41,208	38.7	61.3

The different activities of children, namely, work, school attendance and non-economic household chores have been tabulated by age-groups (Table 4.3). It shows, among the children engaged in economic activities, more than 71 per cent are from the age-group 14-17 years. The rest are more or less equally divided among the two younger age groups, namely 5-11 years and 12-13 years.

It may be noted that among the children of the youngest age group, that is, 5-11 years, the majority have never attended school (more than 27,479 out of 37,474). Most of the children (81 per cent) of this age group have to perform household chores as well in addition to their participation in economic activities. Among the children of higher age groups, more than 93 per cent perform economic activities and household chores. However, in the higher age groups, one would find more children who have discontinued their studies and working.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of children (5-17 years) engaged in economic activity

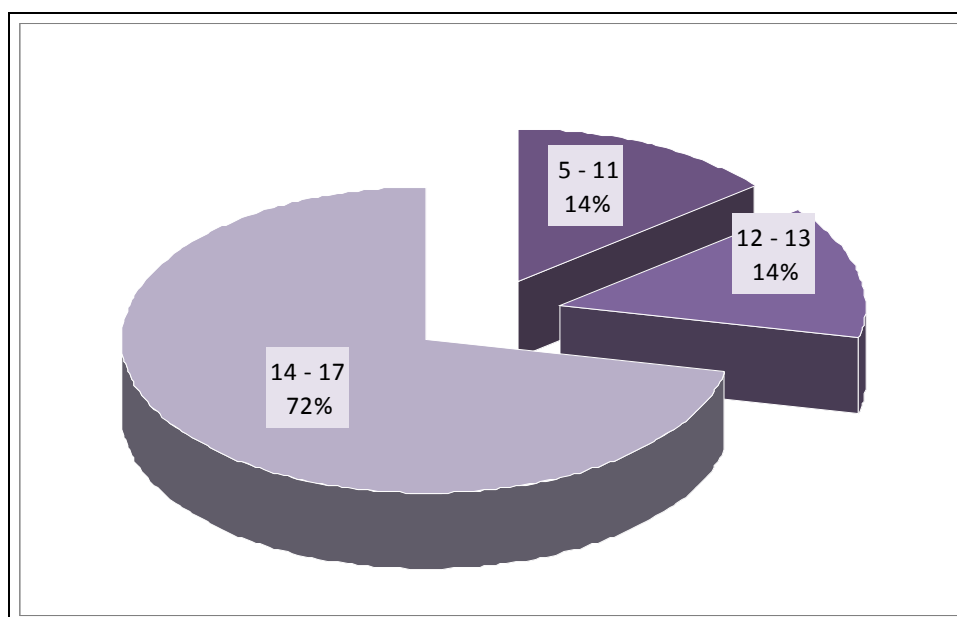


Table 4.3: Number of children (5-17 years) employed, by different activities performed and age-group

Activities in addition to work	Age-group				Percentage		
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Lao PDR	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	14.1	14.2	71.7
Attending school							
Total	14,774	5,596	3,487	5,691	37.9	23.6	38.5
Not housekeeping	1,605	1,524	0	81	95.0	0.0	5.0
Housekeeping	13,169	4,072	3,487	5,610	30.9	26.5	42.6
Discontinued/ dropped out from school							
Total	176,519	4,400	23,427	148,694	2.5	13.3	84.2
Not housekeeping	13,376	970	1,672	10,735	7.3	12.5	80.3
Housekeeping	163,143	3,430	21,755	137,959	2.1	13.3	84.6
Never attended school							
Total	74,215	27,479	10,844	35,894	37.0	14.6	48.4
Not housekeeping	7,039	4,634	633	1,773	65.8	9.0	25.2
Housekeeping	67,176	22,845	10,211	34,121	34.0	15.2	50.8

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of economically active children and their different activities by the location of their residence. About 11 per cent of these children live in the urban areas. About 74 per cent live in rural areas with road and the rest are from rural areas without road connectivity. In all of the areas, at least 90 per cent children perform household chores in addition to economic activity.

Table 4.4: Number of children (5-17 years) employed, by different activities performed and area type

Activities performed	Area type				Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Lao PDR	265,509	29,071	196,233	40,205	10.9	73.9	15.1
Attending school							
Total	14,774	1,864	12,340	570	12.6	83.5	3.9
Not housekeeping	1,605	0	1,605	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Housekeeping	13,169	1,864	10,735	570	14.2	81.5	4.3
Discontinued/ dropped out from school							
Total	176,519	24,275	129,990	22,255	13.8	73.6	12.6
Not housekeeping	13,376	2,519	10,070	788	18.8	75.3	5.9
Housekeeping	163,143	21,756	119,920	21,467	13.3	73.5	13.2
Never attended school							
Total	74,215	2,933	53,902	17,380	4.0	72.6	23.4
Not housekeeping	7,039	302	5,438	1,299	4.3	77.3	18.5
Housekeeping	67,176	2,631	48,464	16,081	3.9	72.1	23.9

4.2. Children engaged in economic activity by their status in employment

In the LFS and CLS 2010 of the Lao PDR, question was asked to record the employment status of all the persons. Instead of making separate questions for the persons engaged in labour force and those out of labour force, this question captured the status in employment if the person was employed. Otherwise, his/her status as unemployed, student, house husband/wife, retired, etc. was recorded in the same question. The different status in employment, for which separate codes were provided, is briefly described below.

Civil servants: Persons working in the executive and legislative sectors and paid by the public exchequer. They are not working for a business unit.

Employees of public and private work: Persons working for a joint business unit of the State and private sector.

Employees of State enterprise: Persons working for a state owned business unit.

Employees of private business: Persons working for and paid by a private employer, the payment may be in the form of salary, daily wage, bonus, casual pay or in kind.

Employers: Persons owning or running a business with at least one hired worker.

Self-employed: Person running a business by himself/herself without any regular hired worker, such as farmers, merchants, carpenters, etc. who do not hire anyone on a regular basis.

Family workers: Persons who work for the family's enterprise or business without payment or profit.

Based on these definitions, children aged between 5 and 17 years who are reported as employed are given their status as employee (codes 1 to 4 in Q. AC 3, of the questionnaire in Annex), employer (code 5 in Q. AC 3), self employed (code 6 in Q. AC 3) or unpaid family worker (code 7 in Q. AC 3) have been considered to identify the different status in employment. Every 2 out of 3 working children work as unpaid family workers, perhaps helping their self employed parents in running the family business in agriculture or non-agriculture. Another 25 per cent run their own business without hiring anyone. A meagre 7 per cent work as employees and working children who are employers is negligible (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by status in employment

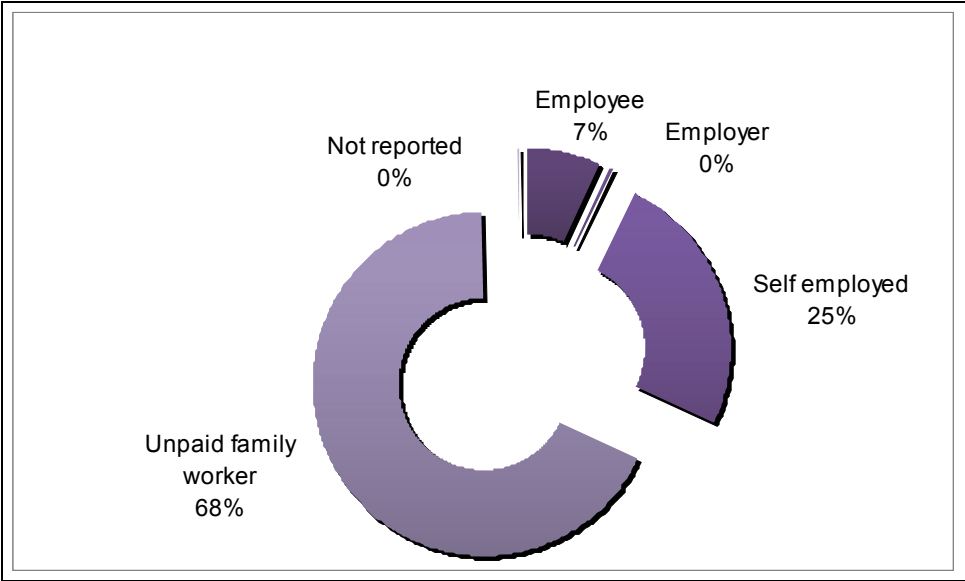


Figure 4.6: Number of working children (5-17 years) by status in employment

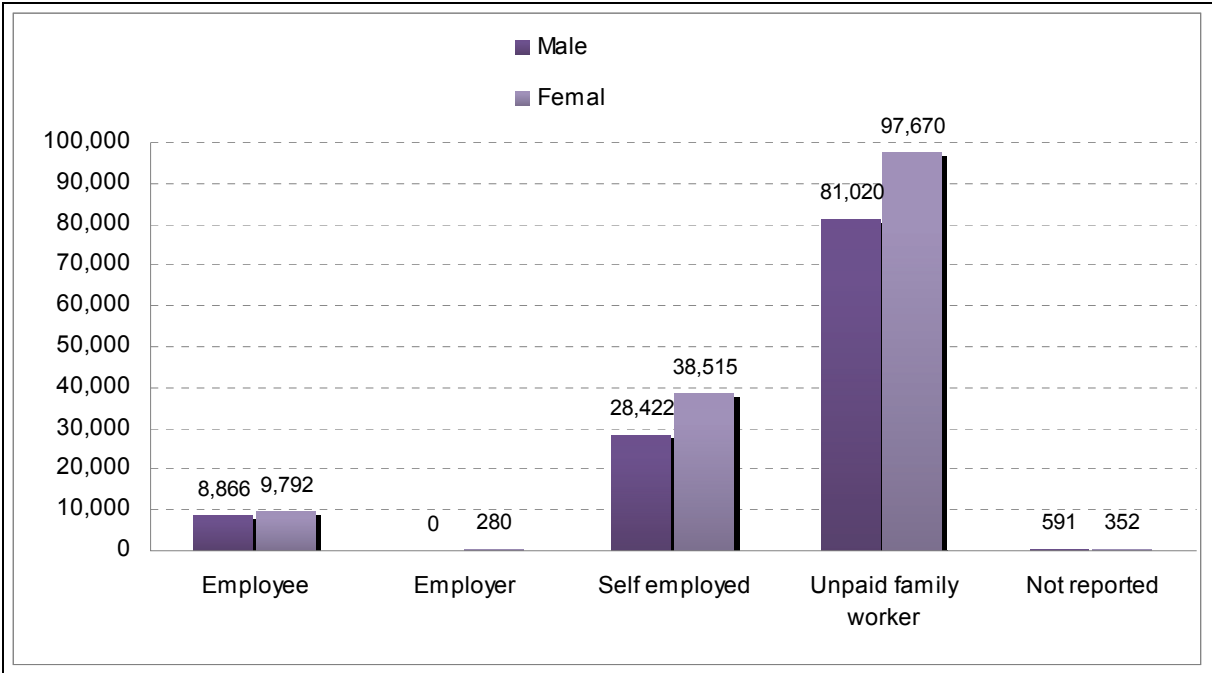


Table 4.5: Number of children (5-17 years) employed by status in employment and sex

Status in employment	Number employed			Percentage	
	Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	265,509	118,900	146,610	44.8	55.2
Employee	18,658	8,866	9,792	47.5	52.5
Employer	280	0	280	-	100.0
Self employed	66,937	28,422	38,515	42.5	57.5
Unpaid family worker	178,690	81,020	97,670	45.3	54.7
Not reported	944	591	352	62.6	37.3

The survey finds that the representation of females among the paid employees, at 52.5 per cent, is slightly lower than their overall representation in the working children (55.2 per cent). On the other hand, the representation of females among the self employed children, at 57.5 per cent, is marginally higher (Table 4.5).

Table 4.6: Number of children (5-17 years) employed by status in employment, attendance in educational institution and sex

Status in employment	Status of attendance in school/ college				Percentage		
	Total	currently attending	discontinued/ dropped out	never attended	currently attending	discontinued/ dropped out	never attended
Person							
Total	265,509	14,774	176,520	74,215	5.6	66.5	28.0
Employee	18,658	363	17,231	1,065	1.9	92.4	5.7
Employer	280	0	280	0	-	100.0	-
Self employed	66,937	1,326	47,380	18,232	2.0	70.8	27.2
Unpaid family worker	178,690	12,680	111,166	54,844	7.1	62.2	30.7
Not reported	944	406	463	75	43.0	49.0	7.9
Male							
Total	118,900	7,629	82,603	28,668	6.4	69.5	24.1
Employee	8,866	220	8,275	372	2.5	93.3	4.2
Employer	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Self employed	28,422	672	21,403	6,347	2.4	75.3	22.3
Unpaid family worker	81,020	6,513	52,558	21,949	8.0	64.9	27.1
Not reported	591	224	367	0	37.9	62.1	-
Female							
Total	146,610	7,145	93,917	45,547	4.9	64.1	31.1
Employee	9,792	143	8,956	693	1.5	91.5	7.1
Employer	280	0	280	0	-	100.0	-
Self employed	38,515	654	25,977	11,884	1.7	67.4	30.9
Unpaid family worker	97,670	6,167	58,608	32,896	6.3	60.0	33.7
Not reported	352	181	96	75	51.4	27.3	21.3

Table 4.6 shows the status of current attendance in school/ college among working children in different status of employment. Although less than 6 per cent of working children are currently attending school/ college, a little more, about 8 per cent of male unpaid family workers also attend school/ college. On the other hand, less than 2 per cent of the female employees and the female self employed children are currently attending school/ college.

Figure 4.7: Number of working children (5-17 years) by age group and status in employment

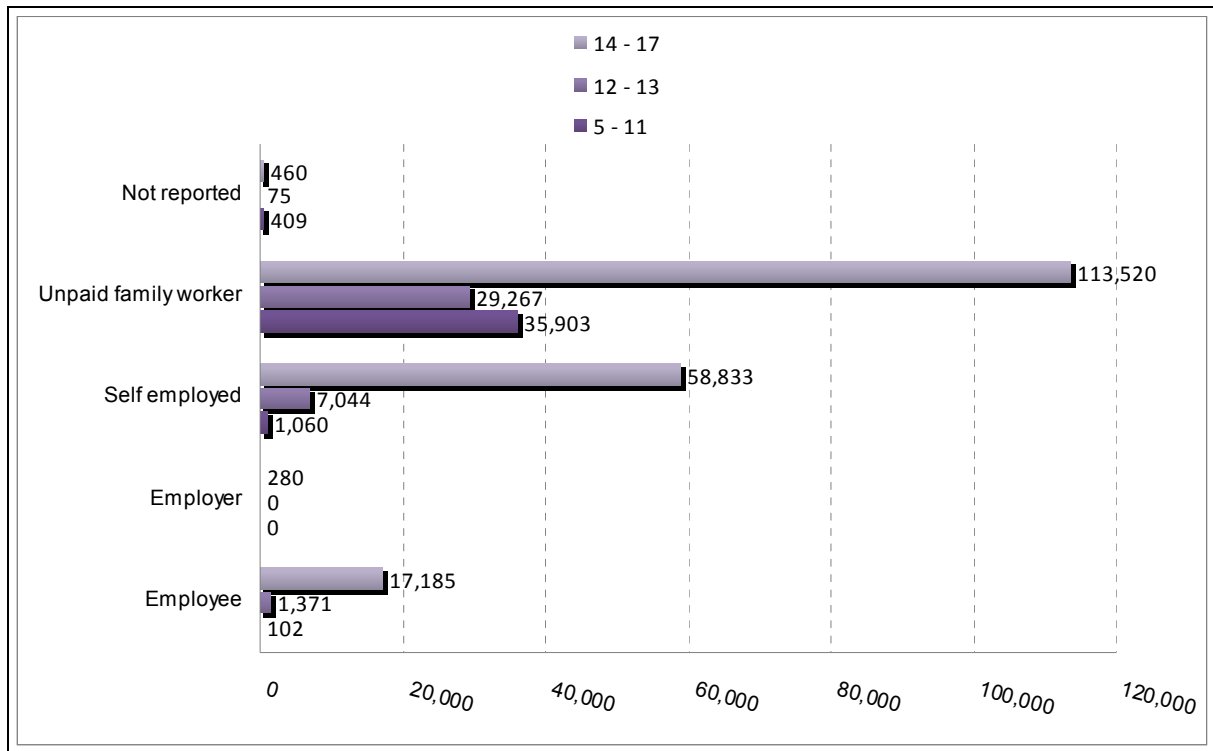


Table 4.7: Number of children (5-17 years) employed, by status in employment, age group and school attendance

Status in employment	Age group			Percentage			
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Person							
Total	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	14.1	14.2	71.7
Employee	18,658	102	1,371	17,185	0.5	7.3	92.1
Employer	280	0	0	280	-	-	100.0
Self employed	66,937	1,060	7,044	58,833	1.6	10.5	87.9
Unpaid family worker	178,690	35,903	29,267	113,520	20.1	16.4	63.5
Not reported	944	409	75	460	43.3	7.9	48.7
Currently attending							
Total	14,774	5,596	3,487	5,691	37.9	23.6	38.5
Employee	363	0	143	220	-	39.4	60.6
Employer	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Self employed	1,326	105	416	805	7.9	31.4	60.7
Unpaid family worker	12,680	5,264	2,854	4,562	41.5	22.5	36.0
Not reported	406	227	75	104	55.9	18.5	25.6
Discontinued/ dropped out							
Total	176,520	4,400	23,427	148,694	2.5	13.3	84.2
Employee	17,231	102	1,008	16,122	0.6	5.8	93.6
Employer	280	0	0	280	-	-	100.0
Self employed	47,380	0	4,454	42,926	-	9.4	90.6
Unpaid family worker	111,166	4,116	17,965	89,085	3.7	16.2	80.1

Status in employment	Age group				Percentage		
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Not reported	463	182	0	281	39.3	-	60.7
Never attended							
Total	74,215	27,478	10,843	35,894	37.0	14.6	48.4
Employee	1,065	0	221	844	-	20.8	79.2
Employer	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Self employed	18,232	955	2,174	15,102	5.2	11.9	82.8
Unpaid family worker	54,844	26,523	8,448	19,873	48.4	15.4	36.2
Not reported	75	0	0	75	-	-	100.0

Table 4.7 presents the distribution of the working children in different status in employment across the age groups. More than 9 out of 10 employees, from the working children, belong to the oldest age group of 14-17 years, showing that very few employers take children below the legal age of employment as employees. Similarly, only 12 per cent of self employed are below age 14 years, the minimum legal age for entry in labour force.

Table 4.8 shows the status in employment of working children in urban and rural areas. Less than 2 per cent of the employee children are from rural areas without roads. Most of the self employed (71 per cent) and unpaid family workers (nearly 77 per cent) are from rural areas with roads.

In both the rural areas, with roads or without roads, at least 2 out of every 3 working children are unpaid family workers. In urban areas, about half of the working children are unpaid family workers. Only in urban areas, children working as employees (8,052 or 28 per cent) exceed the number of self employed children (5,881 or 20 per cent).

Figure 4.8: Number of working children (5-17 years) by area type and status in employment

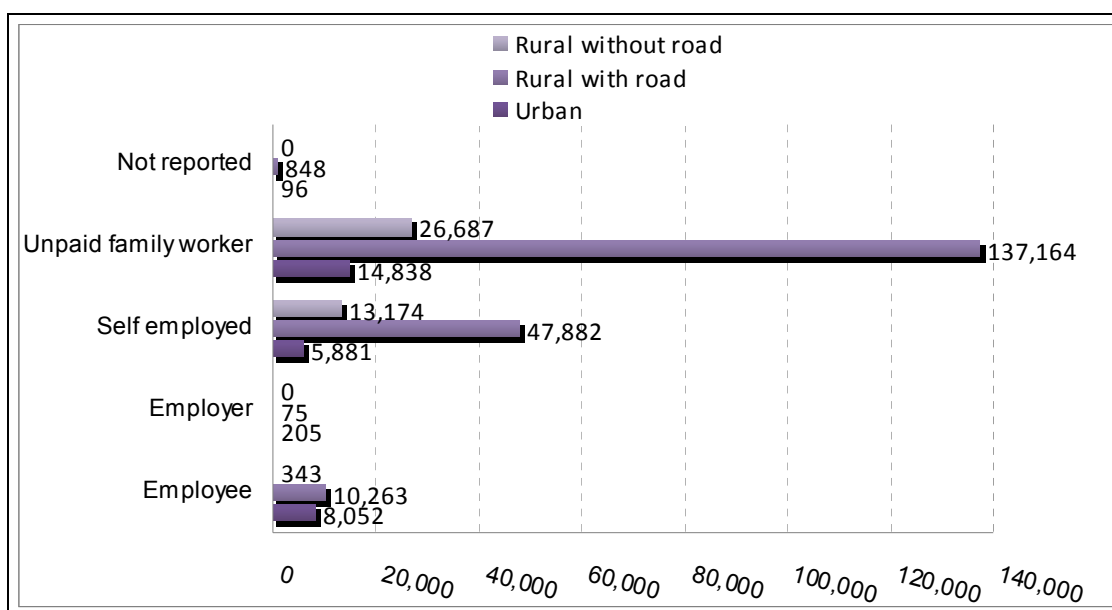


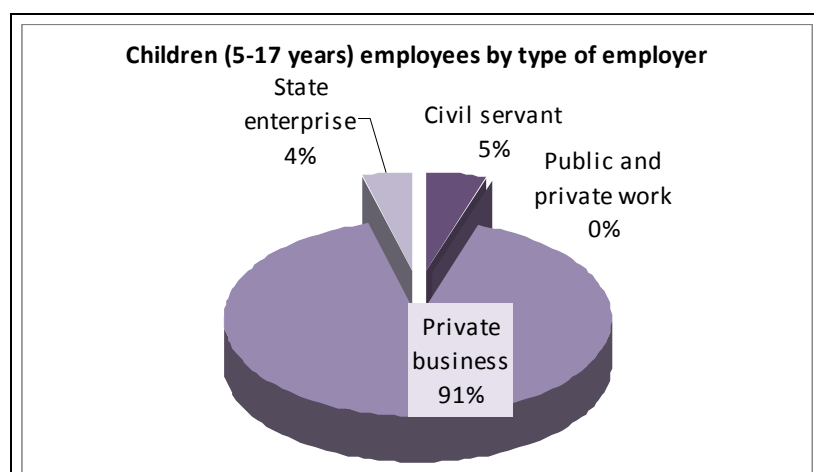
Table 4.8: Number of children (5-17 years) employed by status in employment and area type

Status in employment	Area type				Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Person							
Total	265,509	29,071	196,233	40,205	10.9	73.9	15.1
Employee	18,658	8,052	10,263	343	43.2	55.0	1.8
Employer	280	205	75	0	73.2	26.8	-
Self employed	66,937	5,881	47,882	13,174	8.8	71.5	19.7
Unpaid family worker	178,690	14,838	137,164	26,687	8.3	76.8	14.9
Not reported	944	96	848	0	10.2	89.8	-

4.3. Children working as employees by different types of employers

It may be recalled that about 7 per cent of all working children work as employees. In this section, we will present their distribution among the various types of employers⁴. More than 9 out of every 10 employees are employed in a private business. All the children in the youngest age group of 5-11 years were employed by them. About 10 per cent of employees in the age groups 12-13 and 14-17 years were employed by government agencies (state enterprise and/or civil servant). The children employed by the Government were either from the urban or the rural areas with roads.

Figure 4.9: Children (5-17 years) employees by type of employer



⁴ Please refer codes 1 to 4 in Q. AC 3 of the LFS & CLS 2010 questionnaire.

Table 4.9: Number of child (5-17 years) employees by type of employer

	Type of employer					Percentage			
	Total	Civil servant	Public and private work	Private business	State enterprise	Civil servant	Public and private work	Private business	State enterprise
Total	18,658	921	0	16,966	771	4.9	-	90.9	4.1
Sex									
Male	8,866	410	0	7,892	564	4.6	-	89.0	6.4
Female	9,792	511	0	9,074	207	5.2	-	92.7	2.1
Age group									
5 - 11	102	0	0	102	0	-	-	100.0	-
12 - 13	1,371	143	0	1,228	0	10.4	-	89.6	-
14 - 17	17,185	778	0	15,636	771	4.5	-	91.0	4.5
Area type									
Urban	8,052	551	0	6,949	552	6.8	-	86.3	6.9
Rural with roads	10,263	370	0	9,674	219	3.6	-	94.3	2.1
Rural without roads	343	0	0	343	0	-	-	100.0	-

4.4. Working hours

The LFS and CLS 2010 questionnaire was designed to record the number of hours worked by an economically active person in the last week/ seven days, separately for the main activity and the other activity⁵. As international definitions suggest that above a certain age, children may be permitted to do light work, the total number of hours worked in a week is a very important criterion to identify the child labour component from the working children. As the two cut-off points to determine light work and excessive hours of work are 14 hours (for age 12-13 years) and 43 hours (for less than 18 years), the time intervals shown in the Tables on working hours has been prepared to clearly depict this feature.

More than half of the working children work for more than 43 hours per week (Figure 4.10). Nearly all of these (47 per cent of the working children) work for at least 48 hours in a week. Only 5 per cent of the working children work for 14 hours or less in a week.

⁵ For details, please see questions HS1 to HS4 of the LFS & CLS questionnaire.

Figure 4.10: Hours worked in a week by working children (5-17 years)

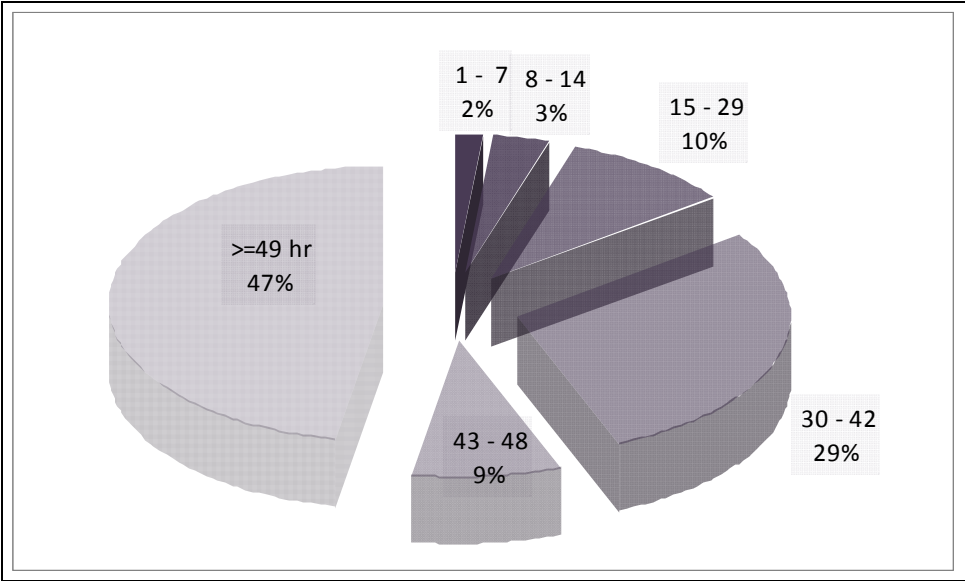


Table 4.10: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years), by number of hours worked in a week/ last seven days and sex

Number of hours worked in a week	Person		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	265,509	100.0	118,900	44.8	146,610	55.2
1 - 7 hrs.	4,776.0	100.0	2,836.0	59.4	1,939	40.6
8 - 14 hrs.	8,444.0	100.0	2,966.0	35.1	5,479	64.9
15 - 29 hrs.	26,870.0	100.0	12,005.0	44.7	14,864	55.3
30 - 42 hrs.	76,147.0	100.0	34,047.0	44.7	42,100	55.3
43 - 48 hrs.	24,094.0	100.0	9,953.0	41.3	14,142	58.7
>= 49 hrs.	125,178.0	100.0	57,092.0	45.6	68,086	54.4

In Lao PDR, children that are 14 years or younger are not supposed to work during school hours. This is necessary to ensure that all children can have the scope to attain a minimum level of education. However, working beyond a minimum level may hamper schooling. Table 4.11 shows that about one-third of the working children that are currently attending school work for more than 49 hours per week and more than half of the working children who have discontinued studies work for more than 49 hours per week. From a gender perspective, although more than half of the working children are females, the number of working males who also attend school (7,629) is higher than that of females (7,145). However, there is very little difference in the distribution of males and females across the different ranges of working hours.

Table 4.11: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years), by number of hours worked in a week/ last seven days and status of current attendance in school/ college

Number of hours worked in a week	Person		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Currently attending school						
Total	14,774	100.0	7,629	51.6	7,145	48.4
1 - 7 hrs.	1,540	10.4	1,025	13.4	515	7.2
8 - 14 hrs.	970	6.6	290	3.8	679	9.5
15 - 29 hrs.	2,157	14.6	924	12.1	1,234	17.3
30 - 42 hrs.	3,722	25.2	1,902	24.9	1,820	25.5
43 - 48 hrs.	1,509	10.2	812	10.6	697	9.8
>=49 hrs.	4,876	33.0	2,675	35.1	2,200	30.8
Discontinued/ dropped out from school						
Total	1,76,520	100.0	82,603	100.0	93,917	100.0
1 - 7 hrs.	1,006	0.6	805	1.0	201	0.2
8 - 14 hrs.	2,747	1.6	1,358	1.6	1,389	1.5
15 - 29 hrs.	14,629	8.3	6,346	7.7	8,283	8.8
30 - 42 hrs.	52,106	29.5	24,254	29.4	27,852	29.7
43 - 48 hrs.	16,320	9.2	7,145	8.6	9,174	9.8
>=49 hrs.	89,712	50.8	42,694	51.7	47,017	50.1
Never attended school						
Total	74,215	100.0	28,668	100.0	45,547	100.0
1 - 7 hrs.	2,229	3.0	1,006	3.5	1,224	2.7
8 - 14 hrs.	4,727	6.4	1,317	4.6	3,410	7.5
15 - 29 hrs.	10,083	13.6	4,736	16.5	5,348	11.7
30 - 42 hrs.	20,319	27.4	7,892	27.5	12,427	27.3
43 - 48 hrs.	6,265	8.4	1,995	7.0	4,270	9.4
>=49 hrs.	30,590	41.2	11,723	40.9	18,868	41.4

Table 4.12: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years), by number of hours worked in a week/ last seven days, age group and sex

Number of hours worked in a week	Total (5-17 years)		5 - 11 years		12 - 13 years		14 - 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Person								
Total	265,509	100.0	37,474	100.0	37,757	100.0	190,278	100.0
1 - 7 hrs.	4,776	1.8	2,652	7.1	744	2.0	1,379	0.7
8 - 14 hrs.	8,444	3.2	4,884	13.0	982	2.6	2,578	1.4
15 - 29 hrs.	26,870	10.1	8,411	22.4	4,478	11.9	13,981	7.3
30 - 42 hrs.	76,147	28.7	8,787	23.4	11,302	29.9	56,059	29.5
43 - 48 hrs.	24,094	9.1	2,673	7.1	3,335	8.8	18,087	9.5
>=49 hrs.	125,178	47.1	10,068	26.9	16,916	44.8	98,194	51.6
Male								
Total	118,900	100.0	17,615	100.0	15,915	100.0	85,370	100.0
1 - 7 hrs.	2,836	2.4	1,290	7.3	457	2.9	1,089	1.3

Number of hours worked in a week	Total (5-17 years)		5 - 11 years		12 - 13 years		14 - 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
8 - 14 hrs.	2,966	2.5	1,582	9.0	408	2.6	976	1.1
15 - 29 hrs.	12,005	10.1	4,016	22.8	2,335	14.7	5,654	6.6
30 - 42 hrs.	34,047	28.6	4,587	26.0	4,579	28.8	24,882	29.1
43 - 48 hrs.	9,953	8.4	1,322	7.5	1,165	7.3	7,466	8.7
>=49 hrs.	57,092	48.0	4,818	27.4	6,972	43.8	45,302	53.1
Female								
Total	146,610	100.0	19,860	100.0	21,842	100.0	104,908	100.0
1 - 7 hrs.	1,939	1.3	1,362	6.9	287	1.3	290	0.3
8 - 14 hrs.	5,479	3.7	3,302	16.6	574	2.6	1,602	1.5
15 - 29 hrs.	14,864	10.1	4,395	22.1	2,144	9.8	8,326	7.9
30 - 42 hrs.	42,100	28.7	4,200	21.1	6,723	30.8	31,177	29.7
43 - 48 hrs.	14,142	9.6	1,351	6.8	2,170	9.9	10,620	10.1
>=49 hrs.	68,086	46.4	5,249	26.4	9,944	45.5	52,892	50.4

An analysis by age group (Table 4.12) shows that about 20 per cent of working children in age group 5-11 years and only 5 per cent of children in age group 12-13 years work for less than 14 hours per week. More than one out of every four working children in age group 5-11 years works for more than 49 hours in a week. Among working children of age 12-13 years, this figure is 45 per cent and among working children of 14-17 years, more than half work for more than 48 hours per week. In absolute terms, the number of female working children working for more than 48 hours per week is more than their male counterparts. However, the proportion across age groups among the males and females are similar.

Table 4.13: Distribution of working children by number of hours worked in a week and area type

Number of hours worked in a week	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage of children			
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Person	265,509	29,071	196,233	40,205	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 - 7	4,776	314	3,387	1,075	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.7
8 - 14	8,444	403	6,090	1,952	3.2	1.4	3.1	4.9
15 - 29	26,870	3,277	18,645	4,947	10.1	11.3	9.5	12.3
30 - 42	76,147	9,402	52,615	14,130	28.7	32.3	26.8	35.1
43 - 48	24,094	2,895	17,664	3,534	9.1	10.0	9.0	8.8
>= 49 hr	125,178	12,780	97,831	14,566	47.1	44.0	49.9	36.2
Male	118,900	13,364	89,256	16,279	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 - 7	2,836	217	2,126	494	2.4	1.6	2.4	3.0
8 - 14	2,966	244	1,967	754	2.5	1.8	2.2	4.6
15 - 29	12,005	1,531	9,036	1,438	10.1	11.5	10.1	8.8
30 - 42	34,047	4,619	23,559	5,869	28.6	34.6	26.4	36.1
43 - 48	9,953	999	7,741	1,212	8.4	7.5	8.7	7.4
>= 49 hr	57,092	5,753	44,827	6,512	48.0	43.0	50.2	40.0

Number of hours worked in a week	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage of children			
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Female	146,610	15,707	106,977	23,926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 - 7	1,939	97	1,261	581	1.3	0.6	1.2	2.4
8 - 14	5,479	158	4,123	1,198	3.7	1.0	3.9	5.0
15 - 29	14,864	1,746	9,609	3,509	10.1	11.1	9.0	14.7
30 - 42	42,100	4,782	29,056	8,261	28.7	30.4	27.2	34.5
43 - 48	14,142	1,896	9,923	2,322	9.6	12.1	9.3	9.7
>= 49 hr	68,086	7,027	53,004	8,054	46.4	44.7	49.5	33.7

Almost half of the children from rural areas with roads work more than 48 hours per week. The lowest percentage of children working more than 48 hours a week was among children from rural areas without roads; 36 per cent. (Table 4.13). Among the urban working children, about 44 per cent work for more than 48 hours per week. The gender differential among the working children with respect to working hours is small. For example, 43 per cent of males and 44.7 per cent of the female working children of urban areas work for more than 48 hours per week.

4.5. Wage/salary of working children who work as employees

Data on the salary amount received in last week and usual frequency of payment have been collected from the children working as employees. The results show that about 61 per cent of them received monthly wage/ salary and another 24 per cent received daily wage/ salary (Figure 4.11). From a gender perspective, more females, both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage, get monthly wage salaries.

Figure 4.11: Frequency of wage/salary earnings received by child (5-17 years) employees

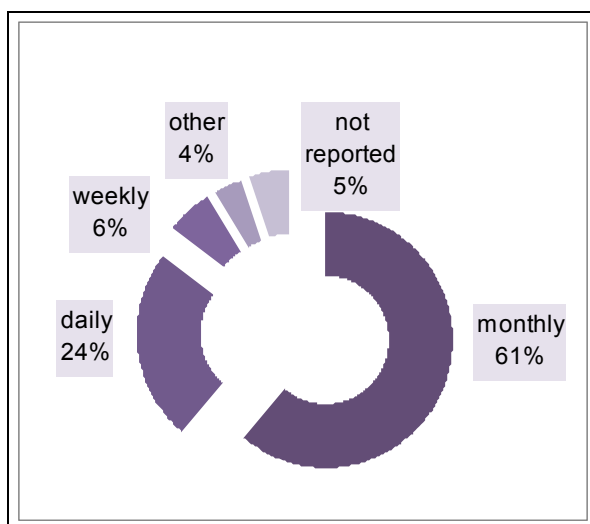


Figure 4.12: Number of child (5-17 years) employees by frequency of wage/salary earnings

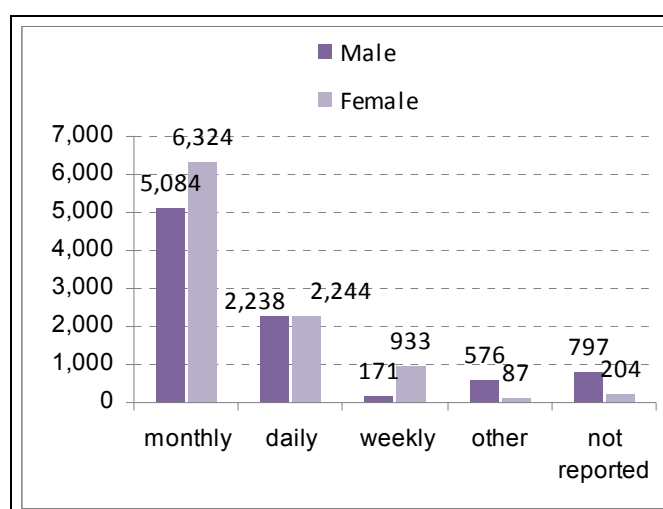


Table 4.14: Frequency of wage/salary earning of child (5-17 years) employees

Frequency of wage	Number of children (5-17 years)			Percentage	
	Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	18,658	8,866	9,792	100.0	100.0
monthly	11,408	5,084	6,324	57.3	64.6
daily	4,482	2,238	2,244	25.2	22.9
weekly	1,104	171	933	1.9	9.5
other	663	576	87	6.5	0.9
not reported	1,001	797	204	9.0	2.1

To have an idea on the earnings of the child employees, a question on total earnings in the previous week (in Lao kip) was asked in the LFS & CLS 2010. The figure reported has been adjusted to arrive at the monthly wage/ salary earning of all the employees. The monthly earning of the child employees, separately for the males and females are presented in Table 4.15. Nearly one-quarter of the male and one-fifth of the female child employees receive less than 250,000 kip per month. However, this low wage has been found among the daily wage earners, who perhaps do not get work on all of the days of a week resulting in a very low income per month. All the weekly and monthly wage earning children have reported wages higher than this. However, about 40 per cent of the female and 56 per cent of the male weekly wage earners, while a small percentage of monthly wage earners receive less than 1,000,000 kip per month. If this is their total income, then many of them earn less than minimum wage stated in the 2009 law, which states that the minimum wage in Lao PDR is 348,000 kip per month plus 8,500 kip as daily allowances.

Table 4.15: Distribution of child (5-17 years) employees, by income, sex and frequency of payment

Income per month (in '000 kip)	Number of children (5-17 years)			Percentage	
	Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
frequency of wage: all	18,658	8,866	9,792	100.0	100.0
<= 150	1,318	792	526	8.9	5.4
151 - 250	2,815	1,399	1,416	15.8	14.5
251 - 1000	1,113	655	458	7.4	4.7
1001 - 3000	2,860	1,223	1,638	13.8	16.7
3001 - 5000	5,142	2,211	2,931	24.9	29.9
5001 - 8000	4,729	2,215	2,513	25.0	25.7
> 8000	682	371	310	4.2	3.2
frequency of wage: weekly	1,104	171	933	100.0	100.0
<= 150	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
151 - 250	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
251 - 1000	471	96	376	56.1	40.3
1001 - 3000	526	75	451	43.9	48.3
3001 - 5000	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5001 - 8000	106	0	106	0.0	11.4
> 8000	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
frequency of wage: monthly	11,408	5,084	6,324	100.0	100.0
<= 150	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
151 - 250	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
251 - 1000	117	117	0	2.3	0.0
1001 - 3000	1,671	790	880	15.5	13.9
3001 - 5000	4,751	2,025	2,726	39.8	43.1
5001 - 8000	4,354	1,947	2,407	38.3	38.1
> 8000	515	204	310	4.0	4.9
frequency of wage: daily	4,482	2,238	2,244	100.0	100.0
<= 150	513	191	321	8.5	14.3
151 - 250	2,815	1,399	1,416	62.5	63.1
251 - 1000	408	325	83	14.5	3.7
1001 - 3000	561	254	306	11.3	13.6
3001 - 5000	118	0	118	0.0	5.3
5001 - 8000	67	67	0	3.0	0.0
> 8000	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
frequency of wage: other	663	576	87	100.0	100.0
<= 150	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
151 - 250	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
251 - 1000	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1001 - 3000	103	103	0	17.9	0.0
3001 - 5000	193	105	87	18.2	100.0
5001 - 8000	200	200	0	34.7	0.0
> 8000	167	167	0	29.0	0.0

Income per month (in '000 kip)	Number of children (5-17 years)			Percentage	
	Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
frequency of wage: not reported	1,001	797	204	100.0	100.0
<= 150	805	601	204	75.4	100.0
151 - 250	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
251 - 1000	117	117	0	14.7	0.0
1001 - 3000	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3001 - 5000	80	80	0	10.0	0.0

A small percentage of child employees have reported that they earn more than 8,000,000 kip per month. Although most of them are monthly wage/ salary earners, such high wages seem doubtful. Either they have reported wages received for work done for more than a month or they themselves are employer, business owners who have been misclassified as employees. Perhaps more training to field-workers and refinements in the questionnaire on this aspect will be required in the future surveys for collecting data on wages.

Table 4.16 shows the monthly earnings of the child employees by age group. In the age group 5-11 years, only 102 children are employees. Most of the employees are in the age group 14-17 years. About 30 per cent of employees in age group 12-13 years and 22 per cent of employees in age group 14-17 years receive less than 250,000 kip in a month, which is lower than the minimum wages prescribed in Lao PDR.

Table 4.16: Distribution of child (5-17 years) employees, by income and age group

Income per month (in '000 kip)	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage		
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
frequency of wage: all	18,658	102	1,371	17,185	100.0	100.0	100.0
<= 150	1,318	0	102	1,216	0.0	7.4	7.1
151 - 250	2,815	0	308	2,506	0.0	22.5	14.6
251 - 1000	1,113	0	83	1,030	0.0	6.1	6.0
1001 - 3000	2,860	0	263	2,597	0.0	19.2	15.1
3001 - 5000	5,142	102	356	4,685	100.0	26.0	27.3
5001 - 8000	4,729	0	260	4,469	0.0	19.0	26.0
> 8000	682	0	0	682	0.0	0.0	4.0

Table 4.17: Distribution of child (5-17 years) employees, by income and area type

Income per month (in '000 kip)	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
frequency of wage: all	18,658	8,052	10,263	343	100.0	100.0	100.0
<= 150	1,318	390	928	0	4.8	9.0	0.0
151 - 250	2,815	282	2,533	0	3.5	24.7	0.0

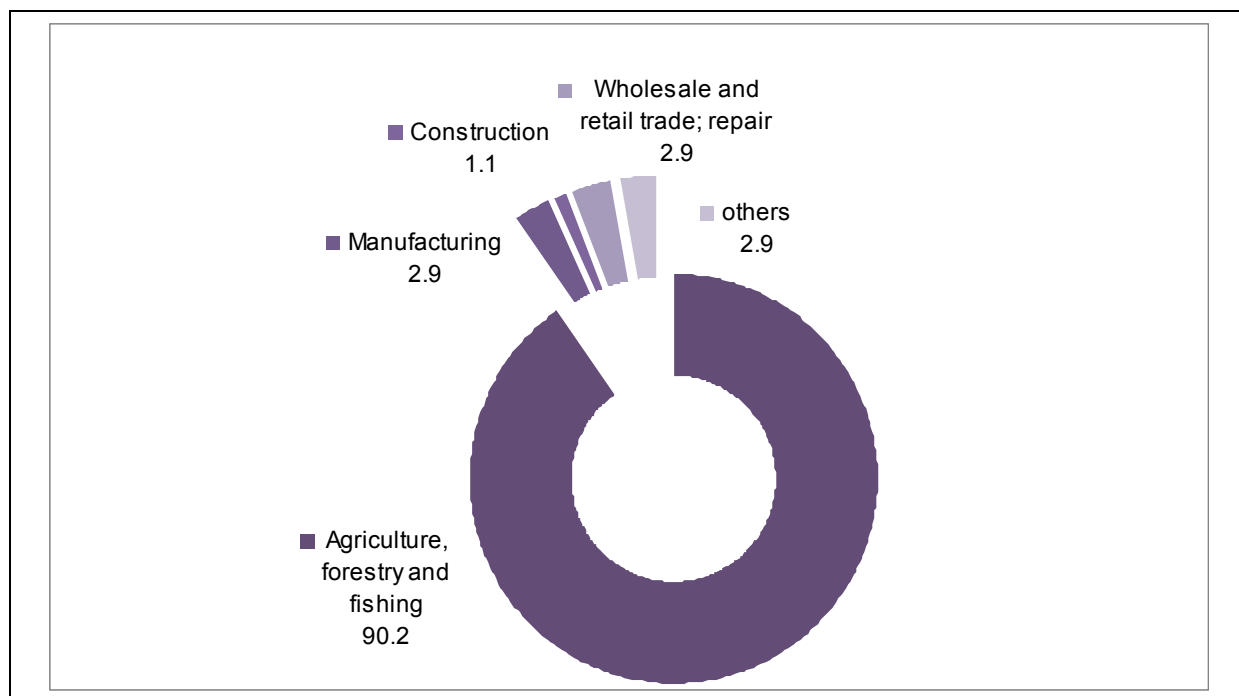
Income per month (in '000 kip)	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
251 - 1000	1,113	909	204	0	11.3	2.0	0.0
1001 - 3000	2,860	1,720	1,031	110	21.4	10.0	32.1
3001 - 5000	5,142	2,643	2,428	71	32.8	23.7	20.7
5001 - 8000	4,729	2,108	2,516	104	26.2	24.5	30.3
> 8000	682	0	624	58	0.0	6.1	16.9

Table 4.17, which shows the distribution by area type, indicates that one third of the child employees from rural areas with roads and 8 per cent child employees from urban areas get less than 250,000 kip per month. It may be noted that the sample count of the number of employees in the age groups 5-11 and 12-13 years is low. Similarly, the sample count of the number of child employees for rural areas without roads is low. These would require an increase in the future surveys, for further cross classified analysis.

4.6. Working children by sector of economic activity

To get an idea of the different industries which engage the working children, data was recorded in the Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010 questionnaire and the same has been tabulated as per the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC – Revision 4). The ISIC-4 divides the different economic activities, first under 21 broad Sections. Table 4.18 presents the broad sections of the economy.

Figure 4.13: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by industry sector



The results show that a little more than 9 out of every 10 child worker aged 5-17 years are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Among the child workers of this sector, 55 per cent are female. Manufacturing (2.9 per cent), wholesale and retail trade; repair (2.9 per cent) and construction (1.1 per cent) are the next three activities which engage relatively higher number of child workers. All of the remaining seventeen types of activities together engage the remaining 2.9 per cent of child workers. It may be recalled that both mining and construction industries are considered as hazardous for the child workers. The present sample indicates that all of the child workers engaged in mining are females whereas most (80 per cent) of the child workers engaged in construction are males.

Table 4.18: Number of working children (5-17 years), by industry sector and sex

	Percentage distribution across industry sectors	Number of working children (5-17 years)			Percent	
		Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	265,509	118,900	146,610	55.3	44.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	90.2	239,395	107,705	131,690	45.0	55.0
Mining and quarrying	0.2	490	-	490	-	100.0
Manufacturing	2.9	7,738	2,063	5,675	26.7	73.3
Electricity, gas	0.0	97	97	-	100.0	-
Water supply; sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1.1	3,041	2,445	596	80.4	19.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	2.9	7,668	3,651	4,017	47.6	52.4
Transportation and storage	0.2	613	317	297	51.7	48.5
Accommodation and Food service	0.5	1,454	514	940	35.4	64.6
Information and communication	0.1	232	116	116	50.0	50.0
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical	0.1	289	-	289	-	100.0
Administrative and support service	0.1	299	-	299	-	100.0
Public administration and defence	0.2	600	410	190	68.3	31.7
Education	0.1	321	-	321	-	100.0
Human health and social work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	320	106	214	33.1	66.9
Other service activities	0.5	1,221	490	731	40.1	59.9
Activities of household as employer	0.2	661	393	267	59.5	40.4
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not recorded	0.4	1,069	591	478	55.3	44.7

Table 4.19 shows the distribution of children by age group in the different industries. It indicates that the younger children, from both the age groups 5-11 years and 12-13 years, are mostly engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing activities. Moreover, both mining and construction engage a small number of children who are below age 14. However, engagement of under-fourteen children in the sectors which require some knowledge, skills and qualification, is very low.

Table 4.19: Number of working children (5-17 years), by industry sector and age group

	Number of working children (5-17 years)				Percent		
	Person	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	14.1	14.2	71.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239,395	35,930	36,060	167,404	15.0	15.1	69.9
Mining and quarrying	490	-	134	357	-	27.3	72.9
Manufacturing	7,738	410	549	6,779	5.3	7.1	87.6
Electricity, gas	97	-	-	97	-	-	100.0
Water supply; sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3,041	80	-	2,960	2.6	-	97.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	7,668	325	575	6,768	4.2	7.5	88.3
Transportation and storage	613	-	102	512	-	16.6	83.5
Accommodation and Food service	1,454	99	-	1,355	6.8	-	93.2
Information and communication	232	-	-	232	-	-	100.0
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical	289	95	-	194	32.9	-	67.1
Administrative and support service	299	-	-	299	-	-	100.0
Public administration and defence	600	-	-	600	-	-	100.0
Education	321	-	143	178	-	44.5	55.5
Human health and social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	320	-	-	320	-	-	100.0
Other service activities	1,221	-	-	1,221	-	-	100.0
Activities of household as employer	661	-	120	541	-	18.2	81.8
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not recorded	1,069	534	75	460	50.0	7.0	43.0

Table 4.20 presents the distribution of working children across industries in the urban and rural areas. It shows that more than half of the working children from urban areas and more than 97 per cent of children from the rural areas without roads work in agricultural sector. In manufacturing, trade and construction industries, there is a larger number of children from urban than rural areas.

Table 4.20: Number of working children (5-17 years) by industry sector and area type

	Number of working children (5-17 years)				Percent		
	Person	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Total	265,509	29,071	196,233	40,205	10.9	73.9	15.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239,395	16,554	183,608	39,232	6.9	76.7	16.4
Mining and quarrying	490	-	490	-	-	100.0	-
Manufacturing	7,738	3,803	3,787	148	49.1	48.9	1.9
Electricity, gas	97	-	97	-	-	100.0	-
Water supply; sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3,041	1,714	1,222	104	56.4	40.2	3.4

	Number of working children (5-17 years)				Percent		
	Person	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	7,668	4,027	3,212	429	52.5	41.9	5.6
Transportation and storage	613	106	507	-	17.3	82.7	-
Accommodation and Food service	1,454	586	687	181	40.3	47.2	12.4
Information and communication	232	-	232	-	-	100.0	-
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical	289	89	200	-	30.8	69.2	-
Administrative and support service	299	203	95	-	67.9	31.8	-
Public administration and defence	600	319	281	-	53.2	46.8	-
Education	321	232	89	-	72.3	27.7	-
Human health and social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	320	202	118	-	63.1	36.9	-
Other service activities	1,221	827	394	-	67.7	32.3	-
Activities of household as employer	661	313	290	58	47.4	43.9	8.8
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not recorded	1,069	96	921	52	9.0	86.2	4.9

4.7. Working children by types of job undertaken in previous year

All of the children engaged in economic activity as per current status of employment were also asked on the number of different jobs that they were engaged in the last one year. However, this question was not put to the workers who were not usually employed in the last one year. The results, presented in Table 4.21 shows that about 27.8 per cent of working children have undertaken two to three jobs and another 5 per cent has worked in more than three jobs during the last 12 months. About 30 per cent of male child workers have worked for more than one job while about 35 per cent of female child workers have worked in more than one job.

It can be seen that children in older age groups have engaged in more types of jobs. While less than 6,000 children (15.1 per cent) of 5-11 years have done more than one type of job, 32.2 per cent in the age group 12-13 years and 36.4 per cent of working children of 14-17 years have undertaken more than one type of job. Similarly, undertaking different types of jobs is most prevalent among working children from rural areas without road and the least in urban areas. This may be due to the nature of job. Perhaps, as the agriculture related jobs are seasonal in nature, the children in rural areas had to undertake different activities in the year to sustain their income.

Table 4.21: Number of jobs pursued in last one year by children (5-17 years) employed in current status for each sex, age-group and area type

	Number of children (5-17 years)						Percentage of children pursuing	
	Total	Number of jobs pursued				Not usually employed	2 - 3 jobs	More than 3 jobs
		1	2 - 3	more than 3	not reported			
Sex								
Total	265,509	164,497	73,852	13,194	10,205	3,761	27.8	5.0
Male	118,900	75,801	30,689	5,404	5,368	1,638	25.8	4.5
Female	146,610	88,696	43,163	7,791	4,837	2,123	29.4	5.3
Age-group								
5 - 11	37,474	28,764	5,343	284	1,929	1,155	14.3	0.8
12 - 13	37,757	23,313	11,007	1,124	1,413	900	29.2	3.0
14 - 17	190,278	112,419	57,503	11,787	6,863	1,706	30.2	6.2
Area type								
Urban	29,071	19,214	6,511	1,403	1,272	672	22.4	4.8
Rural with road	196,233	120,721	55,478	9,131	8,254	2,648	28.3	4.7
Rural without road	40,205	24,562	11,863	2,660	679	441	29.5	6.6

4.8. Reasons for undertaking economic activity by working children

This survey asked children engaged in economic activity the following question; “Why are you working?” Nine answers were provided for them and they could choose multiple answers. Unfortunately, only one-half of the children engaged in economic activity answered the question. Of all the children who had responded, about 36 per cent stated that they undertook jobs to supplement family income. Another 7.3 per cent stated that they were not interested in school and about 3 per cent stated that they cannot afford school fees (Table 4.22). The reasons across different age groups are similar to the reasons given overall.

Table 4.22: Number of children (5-17 years) employed, by main reason for getting employed and sex

Main reason	Percentage of children by reason	Number of children (5 - 17 years)			Percentage of	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	265,509	118,900	146,610	44.8	55.2
Supplement family income	35.9	95,247	43,529	51,718	45.7	54.3
Help pay family debt	0.7	1,897	681	1,216	50.3	49.8
Help in household enterprise	0.3	674	394	280	58.5	41.5
Learn skills	0.2	551	252	299	58.5	41.5
Pay for education	0.4	1,093	515	578	47.1	52.9
Schooling not useful for future	0.2	520	207	312	47.1	52.9
School too far/ not safe	0.5	1,375	473	902	34.4	65.6
Cannot afford school fees	3.0	8,041	3,629	4,412	34.4	65.6

Main reason	Percentage of children by reason	Number of children (5 - 17 years)			Percentage of	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not interested in school	7.3	19,425	8,265	11,160	42.5	57.5
Others	1.6	4,212	2,117	2,096	50.3	49.8
Not reported	49.9	132,474	58,837	73,637	44.4	55.6

Table 4.23: Number of children (5-17 years) employed, by main reason for getting employed and age-group

Main reason	Percentage of children by reason	Number of children (5 - 17 years)				Percentage distribution among age-groups		
		Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total	100.0	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	14.1	14.2	71.7
Supplement family income	35.9	95,247	11,214	13,599	70,433	11.8	14.3	73.9
Help pay family debt	0.7	1,897	0	0	1,897	0.0	0.0	100.0
Help in household enterprise	0.3	674	85	97	492	12.6	14.4	73.0
Learn skills	0.2	551	135	0	416	24.5	0.0	75.5
Pay for education	0.4	1,093	441	143	509	40.3	13.1	46.6
Schooling not useful for future	0.2	520	223	90	207	42.9	17.3	39.8
School too far/ not safe	0.5	1,375	112	0	1,263	8.1	0.0	91.9
Cannot afford school fees	3.0	8,041	1,349	1,591	5,101	16.8	19.8	63.4
Not interested in school	7.3	19,425	6,696	3,698	9,031	34.5	19.0	46.5
Others	1.6	4,212	16,499	18,008	97,966	12.5	13.6	74.0
Not reported	49.9	132,474	16,499	18,008	97,966	12.5	13.6	74.0

4.9. Children seeking work

Children below the minimum age for entry to employment set by national legislature are not considered as unemployed, as they are not supposed to work or seek work. However, as the age of entry into the labour force differs from country to country, and due to reporting/ conceptual problems, children do get reported as unemployed. To keep parity between the reports of the Labour Force Survey and the Child Labour Survey, these numbers are being presented here as well (see Table 4.24). However, in the subsequent chapters of this report, only children who are employed have been considered to set the number of children in child labour, etc.

Table 4.24: Number of children (5-17 years) seeking work (reported as unemployed), by sex for each age-group, area type and status of attendance in school/ college

	Percentage distribution of children	Number of children (5 - 17 years)			Percentage	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	14,351	7,595	6,756	52.9	47.1
Age group						
5 - 11	52.2	7,492	3,986	3,505	53.2	46.8
12 - 13	11.4	1,640	740	900	45.1	54.9
14 - 17	36.4	5,220	2,869	2,351	55.0	45.0
Area type						
Urban	19.9	2,863	1,307	1,556	45.7	54.3
Rural with roads	67.5	9,694	5,682	4,013	58.6	41.4
Rural without roads	12.5	1,795	606	1,188	33.8	66.2
Status of attendance in school/ college						
Currently attending	41.6	5,976	3,171	2,805	53.1	46.9
Discontinued/ dropped out	37.5	5,377	2,577	2,800	47.9	52.1
Never attended	20.9	2,999	1,847	1,152	61.6	38.4

The survey finds that more than 14,300 children have reported themselves as 'seeking work'. There are more males than females in this group. Moreover, more than half of these children are in the age group 5-11 years, which perhaps signifies that these children are at risk of entering the work force and becoming child labour. More than two third of these children belong to rural areas with roads and another 20 per cent are from urban areas. Again, more than half of these children have either discontinued studies or have never attended school. As about the number of children seeking work is about 5 per cent of the working children, timely intervention may prevent this group from becoming engaged in child labour.

4.10. Household chores performed by working children

To ascertain the types of household chores which working children have to do and the hours spent in doing these, specific questions (see questions UH2 and UH3 of the questionnaire) were incorporated in the LFS and CLS 2010. The working child could report up to seven types of household chores. Table 4.25 shows that only 9 per cent working children are not engaged in any household chores. A higher percentage (10.7) of male child workers does not do household chores, compared to the females (7.4 per cent). The three most frequent household chores for the working children are washing clothes (74.6 per cent), cleaning utensils/ house (71.8 per cent) and cooking (57.9 per cent). These three types of household chores were most frequent in all area types and all types of child workers attending school.

It may be noted that as the informants were free to provide information on more than one household chore performed, the total of percentages given in Table 4.25 are higher than 100.

Table 4.25: Number of working children (5-17 years), by types of household chores performed for each sex, area type and status of attendance in school/ college

	Number of child workers	Number of children (5 - 17 years) doing unpaid household chores							
		Shopping	Repair of household goods	Cooking	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Caring for Children old/sick	Other household chores	No household chores
Number	265,509	26,792	24,266	153,667	190,599	198,132	37,225	8,921	23,581
Percent	100.0	10.1	9.1	57.9	71.8	74.6	14.0	3.4	8.9
Sex									
Number									
Male	118,900	12,023	18,882	54,830	78,107	84,469	14,244	4,391	12,718
Female	146,610	14,768	5,384	98,838	112,492	113,662	22,980	4,530	10,864
Percent									
Male	100.0	10.1	15.9	46.1	65.7	71.0	12.0	3.7	10.7
Female	100.0	10.1	3.7	67.4	76.7	77.5	15.7	3.1	7.4
Area type									
Number									
Urban	29,071	5,528	2,063	15,954	20,202	21,618	2,237	1,487	2,820
Rural with road	196,233	18,496	19,386	112,498	140,880	146,116	28,985	5,804	18,467
Rural without road	40,205	2,767	2,816	25,215	29,518	30,398	6,003	1,630	2,293
Percent									
Urban	100.0	19.0	7.1	54.9	69.5	74.4	7.7	5.1	9.7
Rural with road	100.0	9.4	9.9	57.3	71.8	74.5	14.8	3.0	9.4
Rural without road	100.0	6.9	7.0	62.7	73.4	75.6	14.9	4.1	5.7
Status of attendance in school/ college									
Number									
Currently attending	14,774	597	279	6,619	9,381	9,936	1,987	287	1,681
Discontinued/ dropped out	176,520	21,636	19,772	112,102	130,925	135,126	20,801	6,160	14,279
Never attended	74,215	4,558	4,214	34,947	50,293	53,070	14,437	2,474	7,622
Percent									
Currently attending	100.0	4.0	1.9	44.8	63.5	67.3	13.4	1.9	11.4
Discontinued/ dropped out	100.0	12.3	11.2	63.5	74.2	76.5	11.8	3.5	8.1
Never attended	100.0	6.1	5.7	47.1	67.8	71.5	19.5	3.3	10.3

Table 4.26 shows that on an average, the child workers have to spend 9 hours per week for performing the household chores. From a gender perspective, the female child workers of 12 years or older have to spend more time for household chores. Similarly, in both urban and rural areas with roads, the females have to spend more time to perform household chores. Thus, with respect to both working hours and hours spent in household chores, the females have to do more work than their male counterparts.

Table 4.26: Average number of hours spent per week by working children (5-17 years) to perform household chores for each sex, area type, age group and status of attendance in school/ college

	Number of child workers	Number of child workers (5 - 17 years) doing unpaid household chores			Average no. of hours spent per week in household chores		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total	265,509	241,928	106,182	135,746	9	9	10
Age group							
5 - 11	37,474	29,757	14,136	15,621	6	7	6
12 - 13	37,757	35,384	14,833	20,550	9	8	9
14 - 17	190,278	176,787	77,213	99,574	10	10	11
Area type							
Urban	29,071	26,251	11,626	14,624	11	10	12
Rural with roads	196,233	177,765	79,230	98,536	9	9	10
Rural without roads	40,205	37,912	15,326	22,586	9	9	9
Status of attendance in school/ college							
Currently attending	14,774	13,093	6,803	6,290	8	8	8
Discontinued/ dropped out	176,520	162,241	73,745	88,495	10	9	10
Never attended	74,215	66,594	25,633	40,960	9	8	10

4.11. Occupational health and safety

All the working children were asked questions to assess the occupational health and safety levels in their workplaces. It included questions on injury or illness related to the jobs performed by these working children in the last year. In addition, questions on the scale of injury were also a part of the questionnaire⁶.

4.11.1. Injury and sickness

More than 5,400 children received work related injuries in the year preceding the survey (Table 4.27). The percentage among the males, at 2.3 per cent, is higher than the females (1.8 per cent). More than 8 per cent children working in private business received some injury or were affected by work related illness in the last year. Apart from this, about 1.5 per cent children among the self employed and unpaid family workers received occupational injuries/ illness. Not a single child working in an enterprise where some State participation exists has reported receiving injuries. From a gender perspective, apart from the self employed children, the incidence of injuries among the male working children is higher than that of females.

⁶ For details, please see questions HS1 to HS4 of the LFS & CLS questionnaire.

Table 4.27: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years) who received work related injuries in last one year, by sex and status in employment

Status in employment	Number of working children (5 - 17 years)			Number of working children who received injuries			Percentage of working children who received injuries		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total	265,509	118,900	146,610	5,438	2,745	2,693	2.0	2.3	1.8
Civil servant	921	410	511	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public and private work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private business	16,966	7,892	9,074	1,369	728	641	8.1	9.2	7.1
State enterprise	771	564	207	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer	280	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self employed	66,937	28,422	38,515	1,097	385	712	1.6	1.4	1.8
Unpaid family worker	178,690	81,020	97,670	2,973	1,632	1,341	1.7	2.0	1.4
Not reported	944	591	352	-	-	-	-	-	-

Two main types of work related injuries and sickness have been reported by the working children (Table 4.28). Nearly 3,000 children (1,514 girls) suffered from superficial injuries or open wounds. Another 2,385 children (1,179 girls) got breathing problem, eyes (visualizing), skin, stomach problem, fever and extreme fatigue. A small number of children reported other injuries.

Table 4.28: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years) who received work related injuries in last one year, by sex and status in employment

Type of injury	Number of working children (5 - 17 years) who received injuries		
	Person	Male	Female
Total	5,439	2,745	2,693
Superficial injuries or open wounds	2,959	1,445	1,514
Fractures, dislocations, sprains or stains	-	-	-
Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite	-	-	-
Breathing problems, Eye, Skin, Stomach problems / Fever, Extreme fatigue	2,385	1,205	1,179
Other	95	95	-

It may be recalled that most of the working children work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing. A high number of children who suffered from work related injuries (4,321 out of 5,439 or 79 per cent) work in this sector of economy. The second most injury and sickness prone industry was manufacturing, which accounted for nearly 18 per cent of the children who suffered from occupational injuries or illness. The rest of these children worked in the construction sector (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years) who received work related injuries in last one year, by sex and industry

Industry	Number of working children (5 - 17 years) who received injuries		
	Person	Male	Female
	5,439	2,745	2,693
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,321	2,143	2,178
Manufacturing	956	441	515
Construction	162	162	-

4.11.2. Impact caused by injury and sickness

Table 4.30 shows the impacts resulting from work-related injury and sickness. It reveals that 3.5 per cent of the children who received injuries had to completely stop working or attending school due to the illness. All of them, 191 in number, were self-employed. The impact of the injury caused a temporary stop in work/ schooling for another 20.7 per cent of the injured children. These children were either employed by a private employer, were self-employed or were unpaid workers for their family.

Table 4.30: Impact of work related injury/ illness on working children (5-17 years) who received work related injuries in last one year, by status in employment

Status in employment	Impact of injury/ illness				Percentage			
	Total	Not serious- did not stop work/ schooling	Stopped work or school for a short time	Stopped work or school completely	Total	Not serious- did not stop work/ schooling	Stopped work or school for a short time	Stopped work or school completely
Total	5,439	3,929	1,125	191	100.0	72.2	20.7	3.5
Civil servant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public and private work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private business	1,369	948	421	-	100.0	69.2	30.8	-
State enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self employed	1,097	515	391	191	100.0	46.9	35.6	17.4
Unpaid family worker	2,973	2,466	313	-	100.0	82.9	10.5	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.11.3. Heavy work

In the CLS, heavy work has been defined as the work which a working child of between 5 and 17 years herself/ himself feels as too heavy for them to manage. Working conditions which cause negative impacts on children's physical and psychological health have also been considered as heavy. A series of questions were asked to each child between the ages of 5 and 17 years on their working conditions and multiple responses were

recorded. Thus, a child can be exposed to more than one working environment which indicates that the work is “heavy” for her/ him⁷. In the LFS and CLS 2010, about 5.3 per cent of working children (14,150 out of 265,509) have been found to be engaged in heavy work. More than half of them (7,471 out of 14,150) have reported to be engaged in lifting of heavy loads. A slightly higher proportion is exposed to work conditions which are bad for health or safety. Nearly 4,000 children are exposed to dust or fumes, about 2,700 are exposed to fire, gas or flames. And about 2,400 are exposed to explosives. As the different categories suggest, one child can be exposed to more than one type of hazards at work (Table 4.31).

Table 4.31: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years) undertaking heavy work by sex

	Number of working children			Percentage of working children		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total working children	265,509	118,900	146,610	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working children who undertook heavy work						
Total	14,150	6,569	7,581	5.3	5.5	5.2
Lifting heavy loads	7,471	4,043	3,428	100.0	54.1	45.9
Operating heavy equipments	761	560	201	100.0	73.6	26.4
Loading/ unloading	761	560	201	100.0	73.6	26.4
Verbal or physical abuse	975	630	345	100.0	64.6	35.4
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	7,550	3,441	4,109	100.0	45.6	54.4
Dust, fumes	3,958	2,028	1,930	100.0	51.2	48.8
Fire, gas, flames	2,703	1,259	1,444	100.0	46.6	53.4
Loud noise or vibration	484	484	-	100.0	100.0	
Work underground/ heights	453	163	289	100.0	36.0	63.8
Workplace dark or confined	-	-	-			
Insufficient ventilation	516	108	408	100.0	20.9	79.1
Explosives	2,420	943	1,476	100.0	39.0	61.0
Other	432	338	93	100.0	78.2	21.5

Note: Due to multiple entries against same person, the sub-totals exceed the totals.

Table 4.32 shows that about 1.4 per cent in the age group 5-11 years and 3.7 per cent working children of aged 12-13 years are engaged in heavy work. About 6.4 per cent of the workers in age group 14-17 years also feel that they are undertaking heavy work or exposed to unhealthy work condition. For the youngest age group, heavy work means carrying a heavy load.

An analysis of heavy work of children in different areas shows that nearly 10 per cent of working children in urban areas do heavy work while only 3 per cent of working children from rural areas without roads do heavy work (Table 4.33).

⁷ For details on the questions, please see questions HS5 to HS11 of the questionnaire.

Table 4.32: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years) undertaking heavy work by age group

	Number of working children				Percentage of working children			
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total working children	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working children who undertook heavy work								
Total	14,150	518	1,396	12,237	5.3	1.4	3.7	6.4
Lifting heavy loads	7,471	518	940	6,013	100.0	6.9	12.6	80.5
Operating heavy equipments	761	-	-	761	100.0			100.0
Loading/ unloading	761	-	-	761	100.0			100.0
Verbal or physical abuse	975	-	-	975	100.0			100.0
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	7,550	135	456	6,959	100.0	1.8	6.0	92.2
Dust, fumes	3,958	-	210	3,748	100.0		5.3	94.7
Fire, gas, flames	2,703	-	141	2,562	100.0		5.2	94.8
Loud noise or vibration	484	-	-	484	100.0			100.0
working underground/ heights	453	-	-	453	100.0			100.0
workplace too dark or confined	-	-	-	-				
insuficient ventilation	516	-	-	516	100.0			100.0
explosives	2,420	-	105	2,314	100.0		4.3	95.6
other	432	135	-	296	100.0	31.3		68.5

Note: Due to multiple entries against same person, the sum of the sub-totals exceeds the total.

Table 4.33: Number and percentage of working children (5-17 years) undertaking heavy work by area type

	Number of working children				Percentage of working children			
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Total working children	265,509	29,071	196,233	40,205	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working children who undertook heavy work								
Total	14,150	2,769	10,211	1,170	5.3	9.5	5.2	2.9
Lifting heavy loads	7,471	1,160	5,470	841	100.0	15.5	73.2	11.3
Operating heavy equipments	761	204	557	-	100.0	26.8	73.2	
Loading/ unloading	761	204	557	-	100.0	26.8	73.2	
Verbal or physical abuse	975	310	560	104	100.0	31.8	57.4	10.7
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	7,550	1,860	5,285	404	100.0	24.6	70.0	5.4
Dust, fumes	3,958	1,071	2,558	329	100.0	27.1	64.6	8.3
Fire, gas, flames	2,703	850	1,549	304	100.0	31.4	57.3	11.2
Loud noise or vibration	484	217	162	104	100.0	44.8	33.5	21.5
working underground/ heights	453	377	-	76	100.0	83.2		16.8
workplace too dark or confined	-	-	-	-				
insuficient ventilation	516	290	225	-	100.0	56.2	43.6	
explosives	2,420	529	1,891	-	100.0	21.9	78.1	
other	432	93	338	-	100.0	21.5	78.2	

4.11.4. Exposure to abuse and violence at work place

The LFS and CLS 2010 enquired about the violation of rights at work place such as physical or verbal abuses faced by working children of age 5 to 17 years. The survey finds that 975 working children have experienced abuse and that all of them are from the age group 14-17 years (Table 4.34). The problems of physical beating or sexual abuse have not been reported from any of the working children netted in the survey. About 1 per cent of children in the urban areas face abuses whereas only 0.3 per cent working children from the rural areas face this. However, late salary payment is faced by children in rural areas with roads, which has not been reported by the children surveyed at other areas (Table 4.35).

Table 4.34: Number of working children (5-17 years) who faced verbal or physical abuse at workplace by age group

Status in employment	Number of working children (5 - 17 years)				Percentage			
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	100.0	14.1	14.2	71.7
Total working children who faced verbal or physical abuse	975	-	-	975	0.4	-	-	0.5
Constant shout	528	-	-	528	100.0	-	-	100.0
Repeated insult	421	-	-	421	100.0	-	-	100.0
Beaten/ physically hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexually abused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pay salary late	237	-	-	237	100.0	-	-	100.0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Due to multiple entries against same person, the sum of the sub-totals exceeds the total.

Table 4.35: Number of working children (5-17 years) who faced verbal or physical abuse at workplace by area type

Status in employment	Number of working children (5 - 17 years)				Percentage			
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Total	265,509	29,071	196,233	40,205	100.0	10.9	73.9	15.1
Total working children who faced verbal or physical abuse	975	310	560	104	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
Constant shout	528	310	113	104	100.0	58.7	21.4	19.7
Repeated insult	421	106	211	104	100.0	25.2	50.1	24.7
Beaten/ physically hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexually abused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pay salary late	237	-	237	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.12. Marital status

The relationship to the head of household and the marital status are among the important parameters enquired from each surveyed person. However, the question on marital status was asked from age 12 years and upwards. Table 4.36 shows that 17,674 (6.7 per cent) of all working children are married. Among those that are married, more than 80 per cent are girls. 2,114 working children (0.8 per cent) used to be married but were now separated (53.7 per cent girls). The survey finds that 1,315 children (49.7 per cent girls) are not married through civil or religious rites but live together with a partner.

Table 4.36: Number of working children (5-17 years), by marital status and sex

Marital status	Number of working children (5 - 17 years)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	265,509	118,900	146,610	100.0	44.8	55.2
Civil/ religious married	17,674	3,405	14,269	100.0	19.3	80.7
Never married	243,311	113,497	129,814	100.0	46.6	53.4
Married but separated	2,114	979	1,135	100.0	46.3	53.7
Living together	1,315	661	654	100.0	50.3	49.7
Divorced	726	282	444	100.0	38.8	61.2
Widowed	293	-	293	100.0	-	100.0
not reported	76	76	-	100.0	100.0	-
Number of working children who are Head of a household	721	721	-	-	-	-

Table 4.37 shows that there are no working children younger than 14 years that are married. However, some children aged 12-13 years are married but separated and some are living together. All of the heads of households are in the age group 14 to 17 years. Married children are found mostly in rural areas, 9.1 per cent are in rural areas without roads and 6.3 per cent in rural areas with roads. All of the working children who are heads of households are from the rural areas (Table 4.38) and constitute about 3 per cent (721 out of 265,509) of working children.

Table 4.37: Number of working children (5-17 years), by marital status and age group

Marital status	Number of working children (5 - 17 years)				Percentage (by age-group)			
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total	265,509	37,474	37,757	190,278	100.0	14.1	14.2	71.7
Civil/ religious married	17,674	-	-	17,674	100.0	-	-	100.0
Never married	243,311	37,398	37,364	168,549	100.0	15.4	15.4	69.3
Married but separated	2,114	-	294	1,820	100.0	-	13.9	86.1
Living together	1,315	-	99	1,216	100.0	-	7.5	92.5
Divorced	726	-	-	726	100.0	-	-	100.0
Widowed	293	-	-	293	100.0	-	-	100.0
not reported	76	76	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Number of working children who are Head of a household	721	-	-	721	100.0	-	-	100.0

Table 4.38: Number of working children (5-17 years), by marital status and area type

Marital status	Number of working children (5 - 17 years)				Percentage			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Total	265,509	29,071	196,233	40,205	100.0	10.9	73.9	15.1
Civil/ religious married	17,674	1,658	12,376	3,641	6.7	5.7	6.3	9.1
Never married	243,311	26,935	180,461	35,915	100.0	11.1	74.2	14.8
Married but separated	2,114	373	1,575	167	100.0	17.6	74.5	7.9
Living together	1,315	-	1,015	299	100.0	-	77.2	22.7
Divorced	726	-	543	183	100.0	-	74.8	25.2
Widowed	293	106	187	-	100.0	36.2	63.8	-
not reported	76	-	76	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Number of working children who are Head of a household	721	-	185	536	100.0	-	25.7	74.3

4.13. Child domestic workers

Domestic workers do various tasks such as clean and cook, look after children, take care of elderly people in need of help, and do other tasks for other households. There are four different approaches to identify domestic workers, namely, the task based approach, household roster approach, status in employment approach and the industry based approach. In the task based approach, the detailed 4-digit codes on occupation are considered to identify domestic workers. In the household roster approach, the relationship to head of household is considered while in the industry based approach, the industry of work codes are considered. Since all these three were recorded in the LFS and CLS, the number of domestic workers among the children has been estimated separately by each of these approaches, as well as combining all these three approaches.

Table 4.39: Number of child (5-17 years) domestic workers by sex

	Children of age 5-17 years			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total children	1,767,109	909,147	857,962	100.0	51.4	48.6
Working children	265,509	118,900	146,610	100.0	44.8	55.2
Paid employees	18,658	8,866	9,792	100.0	47.5	52.5
Domestic worker (any approach)	5,074	1,663	3,411	100.0	32.8	67.2
Task based approach	3,898	1,054	2,845	100.0	27.0	73.0
Household roster approach	515	216	299	100.0	41.9	58.1
Industry based approach	661	393	267	100.0	59.5	40.4
Domestic worker (any approach) as percentage of						
Working children	1.9	1.4	2.3	-	-	-
Paid employees	27.2	18.8	34.8	-	-	-

Notes:

Task based approach	ISCO 2008 codes 5152, 5311, 5322 and 9111
Household roster approach	Relationship to head recorded as servant (live in)
Industry based approach	ISIC 4 Section T

Table 4.39 shows that 5,074 (1.9 per cent) of all working children are domestic workers. The number of female domestic workers (3,411) is nearly double of that of the male domestic workers (1,663). The percentage of domestic workers among the female child workers (2.3 per cent) is also higher than the corresponding percentage among the male child workers (1.4 per cent).

However, a closer examination of the micro-data reveals that the three approaches have identified different persons as domestic workers. For example, the domestic workers identified using the ISCO codes show that their relationship to the head of household is not that of a live-in servant. Perhaps these children work in households which is different from their own household.

The serial number of the natural father and natural mother was captured using questions HL8 and HL9 of the questionnaire. It has been found that nearly 800 children have not been reported as a 'domestic servant' according to the relationship to head of the household, but were working as a domestic servant as per the ISCO, and that either their natural father or mother was a member of the household where they stay and work. For about 500 of these children, neither the father nor mother was a member of the household where the child stayed and worked as domestic servant, according to the ISCO.

5. Child labour and children in hazardous work

The LSF & CLS conducted in the year 2010 was the first official survey on child labour in Lao PDR. The survey has been conducted as an obligation to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), where Lao PDR is a member country. The production of these results are obligatory, more so, as the Lao PDR has ratified ILO's convention No. 138 on Minimum Age of Working Children and convention number 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. In Laos, the Labour Law 2006 sets the minimum age for working children at 14 years and the Law does not allow children aged 14 to 18 years to work under hazardous working conditions or longer than 48 hours per week.

As such, in Laos, there is no official definition on child labour yet. Therefore, the definitions followed in this survey are in accordance with the international practices where working children of the following types are considered as child labour:

- All the children aged 5 to 17 years who are working in mining and construction industries,
- All the children aged 5 to 17 who are working in some specified hazardous occupations,
- Children aged between 14 and 17 years who are working for 49 hours or more in a week, and
- Children aged between 5 and 13 years who are working for any number of hours

The remaining working children have not been considered under the gamut of child labour. They have been noted as working children other than child labour. It may be noted further that the children satisfying conditions (1) to (3) above have been considered as children who are performing hazardous work, which is harmful to their physical and psychological health and there might be a negative impact on the developmental milestones of a child.

With respect to the hazardous working conditions in Laos, Article 41 of the Labour Law, 2006 states that employers are allowed to employ children between 14 and 17 years, but that the children should only work for a maximum of 8 hours per day. Moreover, the children must not work in a hazardous working condition or in a condition that is harmful to their health, such as:

- All types of mining;
- Production activities that use chemicals, explosives or toxic substances;
- Work involving the handling of human corpses;
- Overtime work;

-
- Work in an environment with excessive noise;
 - Work in places serving alcohol or with gambling;
 - Work at night from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. of the next day;
 - Work specified in Article 16 of this law, namely,
 - Direct exposure to radiation or to dangerous communicable diseases;
 - Direct exposure to vapour [or] smoke which is dangerous to health;
 - Direct exposure to dangerous chemicals, such as explosives;
 - Working in pits, or in underground tunnels, under water or in the air;
 - Working in an abnormally hot or cold place;
 - Working directly with constantly vibrating equipment.

The methodology followed in the LFS & CLS was house-to-house enquiry at the residence of the workers and responses were recorded based on what the respondent told. No further checks at the work site have been conducted based on these feedbacks from the workers or their family members. It is, therefore, impossible to state with certainty the actual hazardous conditions prevailing in the work places. For a more detailed analysis, further research or a survey on this issue is recommended.

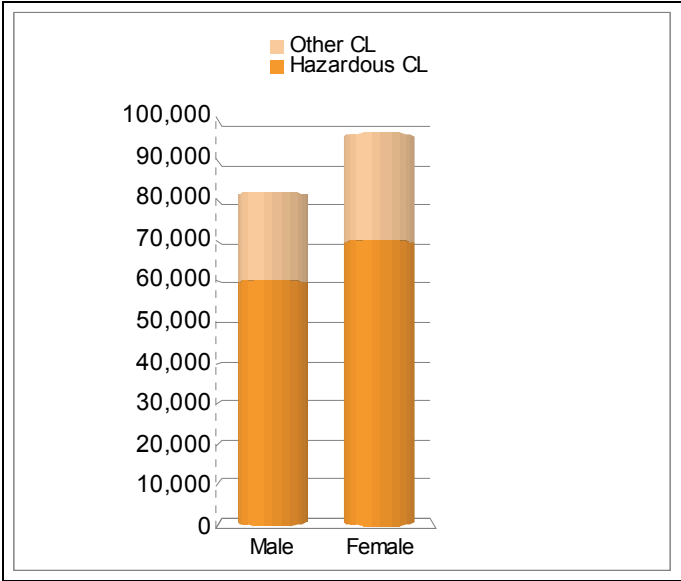
5.1. General characteristics of child labour and children in hazardous work

As per the LFS and CLS 2010 estimate, out of 1,767,109 children in total (857,962 girls), about 15 per cent are currently employed in some economic activity. Among the children engaged in economic activity, 67.0 per cent (178,014 in number) can be considered as children in child labour and 49.0 per cent of the working children (130,137 in number) can be termed as children in hazardous child labour, as defined above (Table 5.1).

The survey finds that most of the working children identified as children in child labour are from rural areas with roads, both in terms of numbers and percentage. Nearly 136,000 children from the rural areas with roads are engaged in child labour, constituting nearly three fourth of the working children from these areas. Nearly 18,000 urban child workers and nearly 24,000 child workers from rural areas without roads are engaged in child labour, their share in percentage terms being nearly equal.

The percentage of hazardous child labour among the working children is similar in urban (52.1 per cent) and rural areas with roads (51.2 per cent). The percentage is lower, at 36.4 per cent, in the rural areas without roads (Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Number of child labour by sex



From a gender perspective, the absolute number of females in child labour, at 96,368, is much higher than their male counterparts (81,646), although in percentage terms among the working children, the females in child labour (65.7 per cent) is a shade lower than the males (68.7 per cent). The situation is similar with respect to hazardous child labour; 47.8 per cent of female child workers and 50.5 per cent of the male child workers are in hazardous child labour (Table 5.1).

Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of hazardous child labour among different age groups

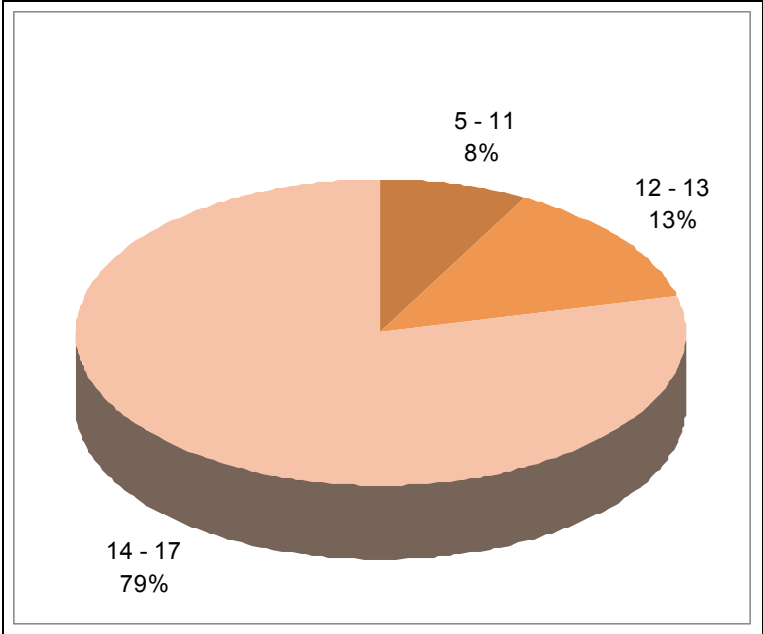
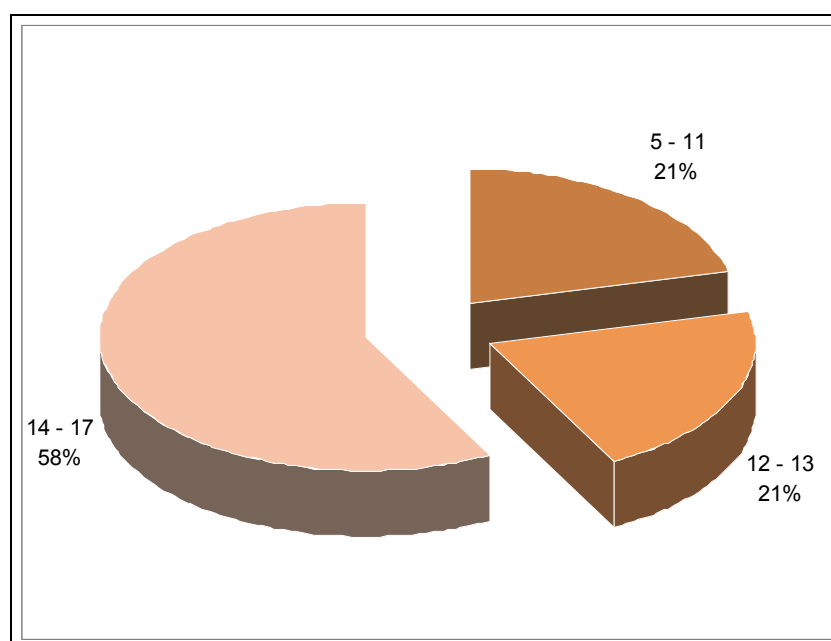


Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of child labour among age groups



By definition, all the 75,231 working children below age 14 are engaged in child labour. It may be seen from Table 5.1 that the percentage of child labour increases with age. More than 12 per cent of children in age group 12-13 years are engaged in child labour and about 4 per cent of children of age 5-11 years are child labour. Similarly, one fourth (27.4 per cent) of working children of age 5-11 years are in hazardous work while more than 45 per cent of the child workers in age group 12-13 years are doing hazardous work. The proportion of children in hazardous work is highest among the child workers between 14 and 17 years (54.0 per cent).

Table 5.1: Number of children (5-17 years), working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by sex, age group and area type

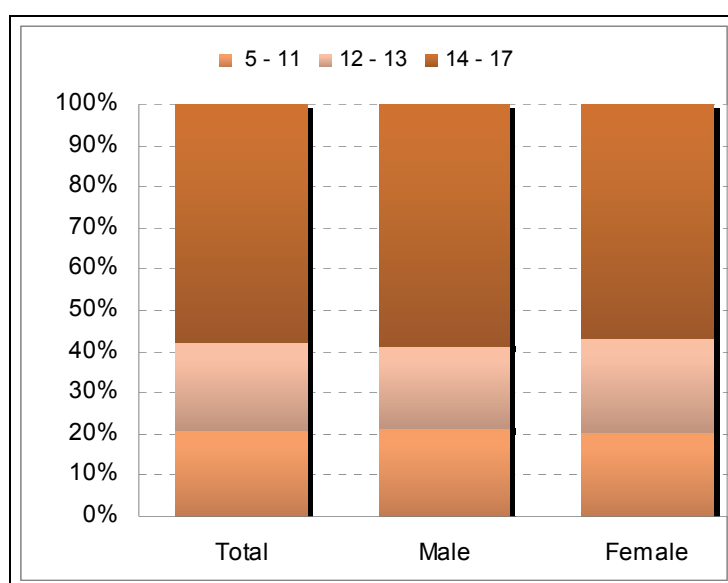
	Number of children (5-17 years)			Types of working children			
	Total	Working	% working	Total child labour	% child labour among working children	Hazardous child labour	% hazardous child labour among working children
Lao PDR	1,767,109	265,509	15.0	178,014	67.0	130,137	49.0
Sex							
Male	909,147	118,900	13.1	81,646	68.7	60,097	50.5
Female	857,962	146,610	17.1	96,368	65.7	70,040	47.8
Age group							
5 - 11	917,905	37,474	4.1	37,474	100.0	10,258	27.4
12 - 13	298,639	37,757	12.6	37,757	100.0	17,097	45.3
14 - 17	550,565	190,278	34.6	102,783	54.0	102,783	54.0

	Number of children (5-17 years)			Types of working children			
	Total	Working	% working	Total child labour	% child labour among working children	Hazardous child labour	% hazardous child labour among working children
Area type							
Urban	423,430	29,071	6.9	17,869	61.5	15,136	52.1
Rural with roads	1,158,690	196,233	16.9	136,329	69.5	100,377	51.2
Rural without roads	184,989	40,205	21.7	23,816	59.2	14,624	36.4

In the age group 5-11 years, the number of female child labourers, at 19,860, is somewhat higher than their male counterparts (17,615). As such, the numbers of female child labourers are higher than their male counterparts in all the age groups (Table 5.2). The percentage distribution of the child labourers across the age-groups is similar for both the males and the females. Nearly 60 per cent of child labourers are of age 14-17 years and the remaining are more or less equally distributed among the age groups 5-11 years and 12-13 years.

Among the 130,137 children in hazardous child labour, a little more than 10 thousand are of age 5-11 years. However, about 79 per cent of children in hazardous child labour is 14 years or older. Table 5.3 shows that most of the children in child labour (more than 136,000) are from rural areas with roads. The situation is similar for the children in hazardous child labour as well, where more than 100 thousand are from rural areas with roads. In contrast, only 10 per cent of children in child labour and 11 per cent of children in hazardous child labour are from households in urban areas.

Figures 5.4 to 5.7: Percentage distribution of child labour and hazardous child labour across age groups by sex and area type



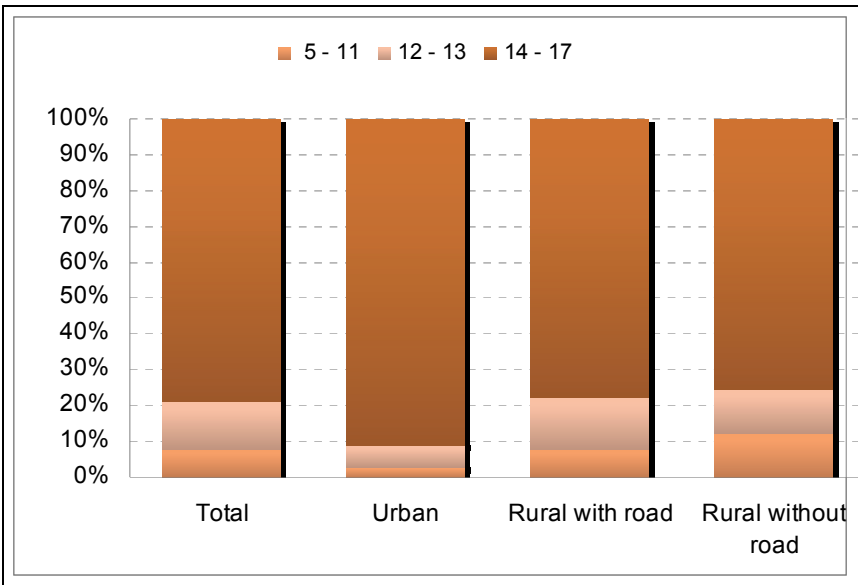
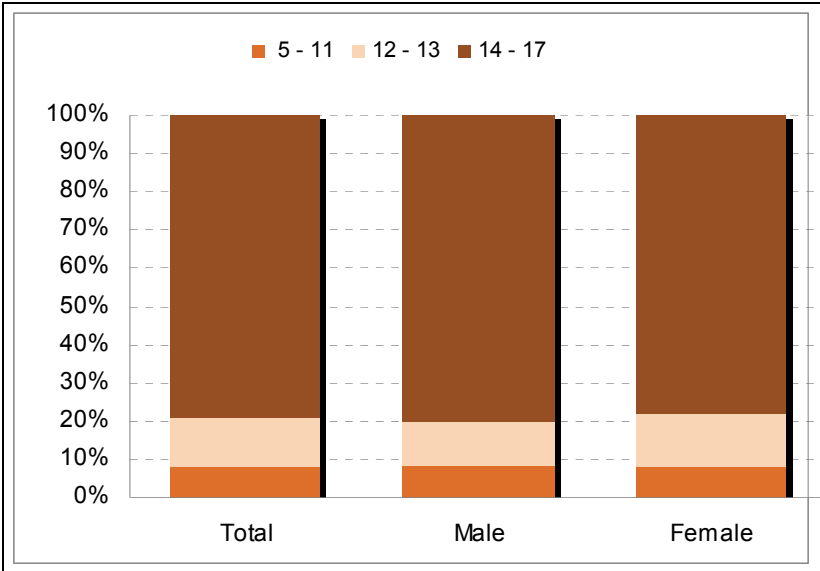
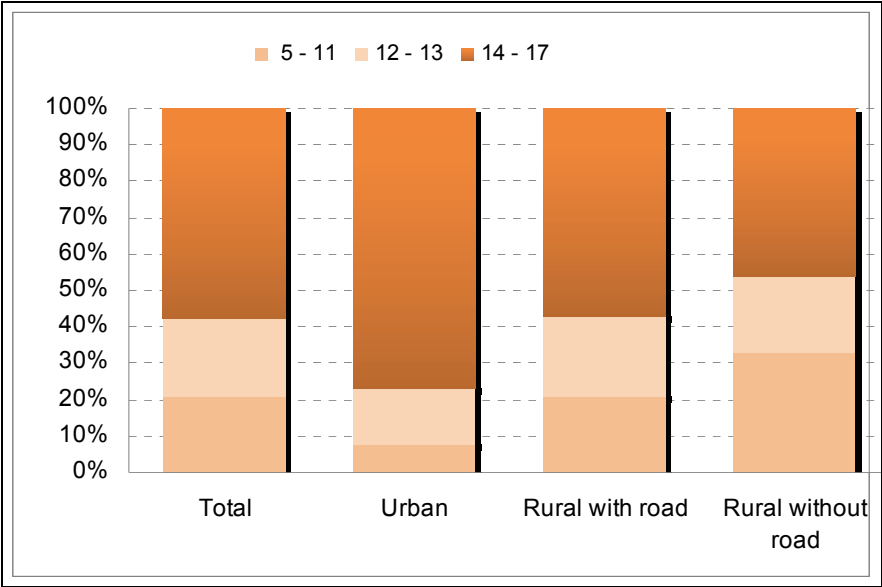


Table 5.2: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour by sex and age group

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour						
Total	178,014	100.0	81,646	100.0	96,368	100.0
5 - 11	37,474	21.1	17,615	21.6	19,860	20.6
12 - 13	37,757	21.2	15,915	19.5	21,842	22.7
14 - 17	102,783	57.7	48,116	58.9	54,667	56.7
Hazardous child labour						
Total	130,137	100.0	60,097	100.0	70,040	100.0
5 - 11	10,258	7.9	4,934	8.2	5,324	7.6
12 - 13	17,097	13.1	7,047	11.7	10,050	14.3
14 - 17	102,783	79.0	48,116	80.1	54,667	78.1

Table 5.3: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour by area type and age group

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour								
Total	178,014	100.0	17,869	100.0	136,329	100.0	23,816	100.0
5 - 11	37,474	21.1	1,338	7.5	28,286	20.7	7,850	33.0
12 - 13	37,757	21.2	2,741	15.3	30,052	22.0	4,964	20.8
14 - 17	102,783	57.7	13,790	77.2	77,991	57.2	11,002	46.2
Hazardous child labour								
Total	130,137	100.0	15,136	100.0	100,377	100.0	14,624	100.0
5 - 11	10,258	7.9	452	3.0	8,026	8.0	1,779	12.2
12 - 13	17,097	13.1	894	5.9	14,359	14.3	1,844	12.6
14 - 17	102,783	79.0	13,790	91.1	77,991	77.7	11,002	75.2

5.2. Educational status

In this section, the educational characteristics of children currently engaged in child labour and hazardous child labour is discussed. For each person, the status of current attendance was first enquired. For all the persons who are currently attending school/ college, the level currently attended was recorded using nine different codes. Similarly, question ED8 was used to record the educational level attained by all persons who have discontinued studies. For details, please see questions ED2 to ED5 and ED8 of the questionnaire (Annex 1).

5.2.1. Educational level and school attendance

Almost 94 per cent of children in child labour have either discontinued studies or have never attended school/ college. A little more than two thirds of children in child labour

have attended school/college at some point in time or other, although only 6.5 per cent of children in child labour are currently attending school/ college. In general, more than a third of the female child labour has never attended school/ college. Also, more than half of the child labour from rural areas without roads has never attended school/college (Table 5.4).

Figure 5.8: Percentage distribution of educational attainments of child labour by sex, age group and area type

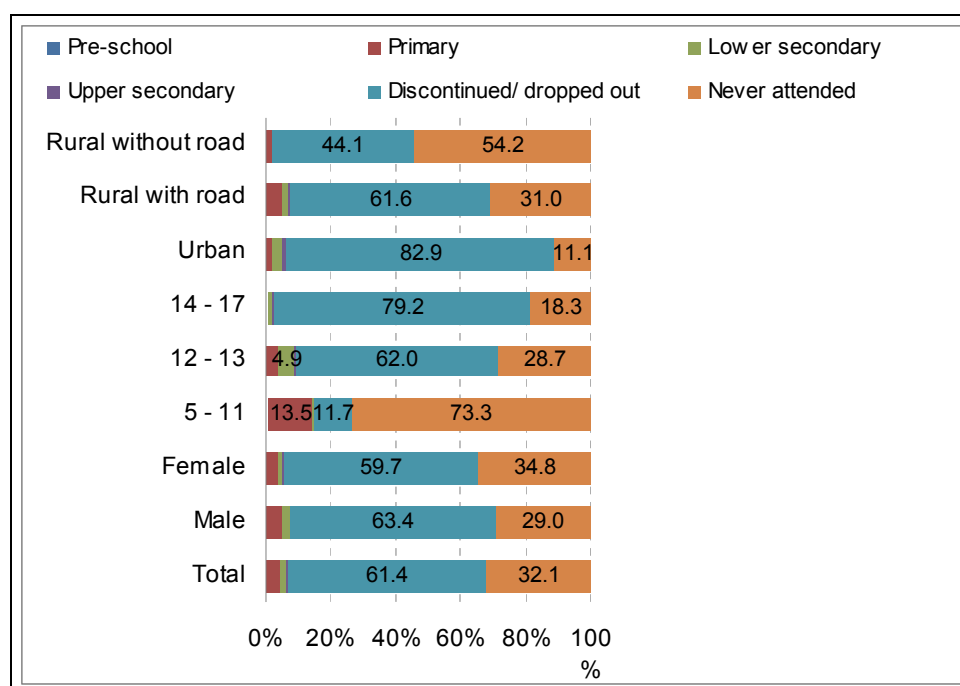


Table 5.4: Number of children in child labour, by status of current attendance in school/college for each sex, age group and area type

	Total child labour	Currently attending school/ college					Discontinued / dropped out	Never attended
		Pre-school	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Other level		
Total	178,014	271	7,085	3,289	935	0	109,257	57,177
Sex								
Male	81,646	190	3,830	2,000	247	0	51,724	23,654
Female	96,368	80	3,255	1,288	689	0	57,533	33,523
Age group								
5 - 11	37,474	271	5,047	278	0	0	4,400	27,478
12 - 13	37,757	0	1,426	1,853	208	0	23,427	10,843
14 - 17	102,783	0	612	1,157	728	0	81,431	18,855
Area type								
Urban	17,869	0	318	551	194	0	14,821	1,984
Rural with roads	136,329	271	6,357	2,737	741	0	83,930	42,292
Rural without roads	23,816	0	410	0	0	0	10,505	12,901

Table 5.5: Number of children in hazardous child labour, by status of current attendance in school/ college for each sex, age group and area type

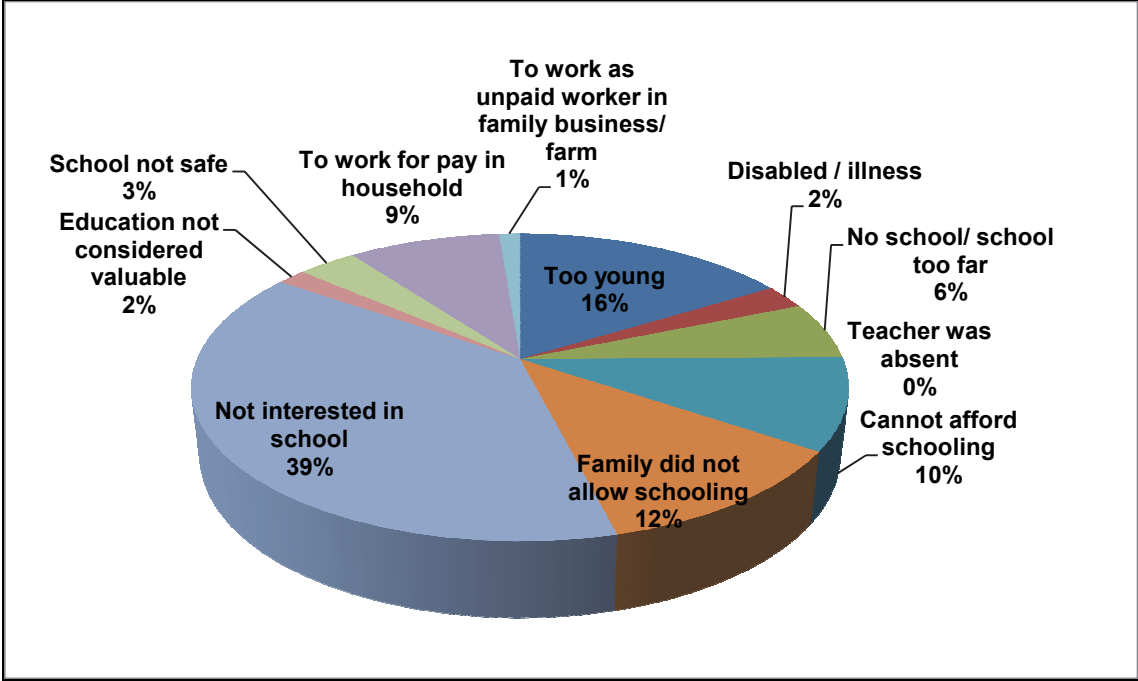
	Total		currently attending		Discontinued/ dropped out		Never attended	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	130,137	100.0	4,992	3.8	94,481	72.6	30,665	23.6
Sex								
Male	60,097	100.0	2,200	3.7	48,897	81.4	18,942	31.5
Female	70,040	100.0	1,506	2.2	1,979	2.8	6,773	9.7
Age group								
5 - 11	10,258	100.0	1,506	14.7	1,979	19.3	6,773	66.0
12 - 13	17,097	100.0	990	5.8	11,071	64.8	5,036	29.5
14 - 17	102,783	100.0	2,497	2.4	81,431	79.2	18,855	18.3
Area type								
Urban	15,136	100.0	503	3.3	13,443	88.8	1,190	7.9
Rural with roads	100,377	100.0	4,489	4.5	72,459	72.2	23,429	23.3
Rural without roads	14,624	100.0	0	0.0	8,578	58.7	6,046	41.3

The survey finds that only 3.8 per cent of children in hazardous child labour is currently attending school. The percentage of children in hazardous child labour who never attended school is higher among the males (31.5 per cent) and among children from rural areas without roads (41.3 per cent) (Table 5.5).

5.2.2. Reason for never attending school and for discontinuing/ dropping out of school/ college

Table 5.6 shows the reasons given by children, separately for the males and females, who have never attended school and are engaged in child labour, including those exposed to hazardous working conditions. More than a third (38.7 per cent) of the child labour who never attended school are “not interested in school” and most of whom given such reason are boys. Another 16.2 per cent of these children are considered “too young” to attend school, although it did not deter them to participate in economic activities. Around 10 per cent gave the reason “cannot afford schooling” and 11 per cent stated that “family did not allow schooling”. About 10 per cent of the child labourers have never attended school either to “work for pay in household” or “to work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm. About 7.8 per cent of the girls stated that they considered the school to be “too far”, a reason which few (3.6 per cent) boys have given.

Figure 5.9: Distribution of child labour who never attended school by reason for never attending school



Nearly half of the child labourers aged 12 years and above have never attended school as they were “not interested in school”. Another 25 per cent or so have told that either their family “did not allow schooling” or “cannot afford schooling”. However, in the youngest group of child labours, that is, in the age group 5-11 years, about a third are “too young” to attend school and another one third are “not interested in school” (Table 5.7).

In the rural areas, with or without roads, the foremost reason for never attending school is “not interested in school”. About two third of child labourers from urban areas never attended school, as their family either “did not allow schooling” or “cannot afford schooling”. Even in rural areas, a substantial percentage of child labour (nearly 20 per cent) never attended school due to either of these two reasons (Table 5.8).

The children working as child labourers who have discontinued/ dropped out from school, have done so mainly because they are not interested in school (32 per cent) or they cannot afford schooling (21 per cent). Another 19 per cent has told that they have finished studies. The reasons do not vary much across sex or locality (Tables 5.9 to 5.11).

There are about 1,440 children (688 girls) who told that disability/illness has been preventing them from attending school, although they are engaged in child labour. About 884 of these children are engaged as hazardous child labour (Table 5.6).

Figure 5.10: Percentage distribution of child labour who have discontinued studies by reason for discontinuing studies

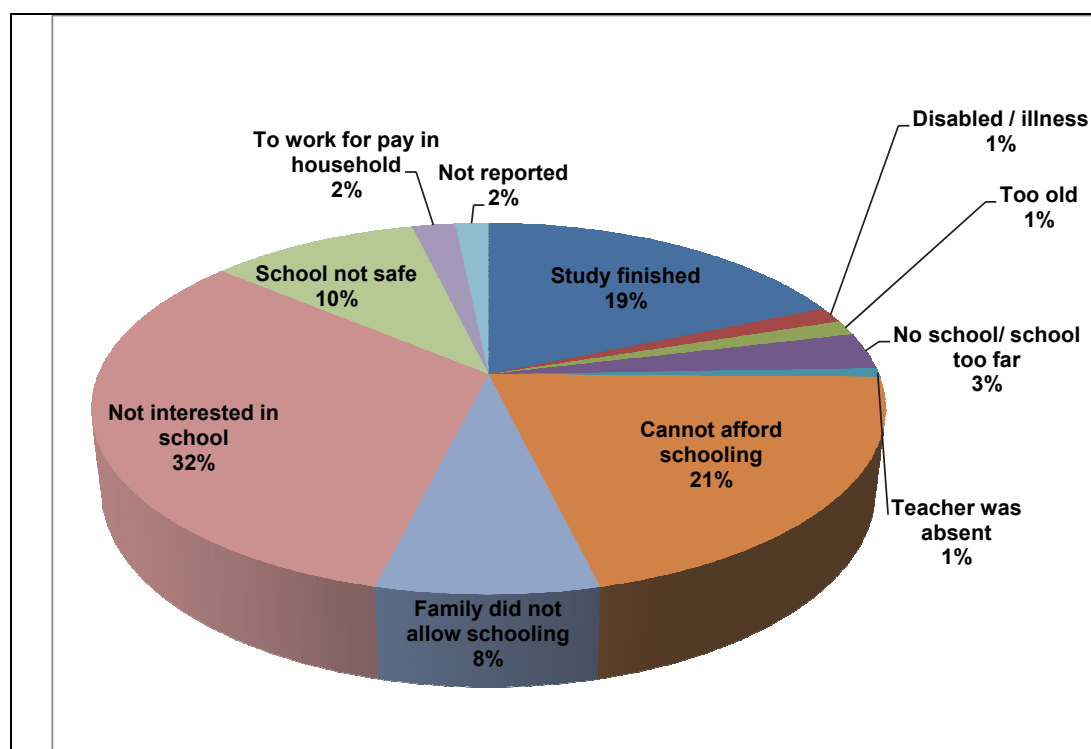


Table 5.6: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour who never attended school/ college, by reason for never attending and sex

Reason for never attending school/ college	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour						
Total (never attended school)	57,177	100.0	23,654	100.0	33,523	100.0
Too young	9,287	16.2	4,413	18.7	4,874	14.5
Disabled / illness	1,440	2.5	752	3.2	688	2.1
No school/ school too far	3,452	6.0	853	3.6	2,599	7.8
Teacher was absent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	5,533	9.7	2,635	11.1	2,899	8.6
Family did not allow schooling	6,612	11.6	2,310	9.8	4,302	12.8
Not interested in school	22,113	38.7	9,176	38.8	12,937	38.6
Education not considered valuable	959	1.7	628	2.7	331	1.0
School not safe	1,960	3.4	297	1.3	1,662	5.0
To work for pay in household	5,117	8.9	2,422	10.2	2,696	8.0
To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm	703	1.2	168	0.7	535	1.6
Hazardous child labour						
Total (never attended school)	30,665	100.0	11,723	100.0	18,942	100.0
Too young	1,855	6.0	618	5.3	1,236	6.5
Disabled / illness	884	2.9	581	5.0	303	1.6
No school/ school too far	2,867	9.3	651	5.6	2,216	11.7

Reason for never attending school/ college	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Teacher was absent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	3,436	11.2	1,499	12.8	1,937	10.2
Family did not allow schooling	3,913	12.8	1,010	8.6	2,903	15.3
Not interested in school	13,073	42.6	5,215	44.5	7,858	41.5
Education not considered valuable	555	1.8	393	3.4	163	0.9
School not safe	951	3.1	98	0.8	853	4.5
To work for pay in household	2,682	8.7	1,562	13.3	1,121	5.9
To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm	448	1.5	95	0.8	354	1.9

Table 5.7: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour who never attended school/ college, by reason for never attending and age group

Reason for never attending school/ college	Total		5 - 11 years		12 - 13 years		14 - 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour								
Total (never attended school)	57,177	100.0	27,478	100.0	10,843	100.0	18,855	100.0
Too young	9,287	16.2	8,906	32.4	177	1.6	204	1.1
Disabled / illness	1,440	2.5	619	2.3	214	2.0	607	3.2
No school/ school too far	3,452	6.0	678	2.5	675	6.2	2,098	11.1
Teacher was absent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	5,533	9.7	2,246	8.2	1,136	10.5	2,151	11.4
Family did not allow schooling	6,612	11.6	2,546	9.3	1,605	14.8	2,461	13.1
Not interested in school	22,113	38.7	8,651	31.5	5,277	48.7	8,185	43.4
Education not considered valuable	959	1.7	99	0.4	304	2.8	555	2.9
School not safe	1,960	3.4	940	3.4	471	4.3	548	2.9
To work for pay in household	5,117	8.9	2,610	9.5	832	7.7	1,676	8.9
To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm	703	1.2	181	0.7	152	1.4	370	2.0
Hazardous child labour								
Total (never attended school)	30,665	100.0	6,773	100.0	5,036	100.0	18,855	100.0
Too young	1,855	6.0	1,577	23.3	73	1.4	204	1.1
Disabled / illness	884	2.9	277	4.1	0	0.0	607	3.2
No school/ school too far	2,867	9.3	229	3.4	540	10.7	2,098	11.1
Teacher was absent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	3,436	11.2	722	10.7	563	11.2	2,151	11.4
Family did not allow schooling	3,913	12.8	698	10.3	754	15.0	2,461	13.1
Not interested in school	13,073	42.6	2,391	35.3	2,497	49.6	8,185	43.4
Education not considered valuable	555	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	555	2.9
School not safe	951	3.1	305	4.5	98	1.9	548	2.9
To work for pay in household	2,682	8.7	574	8.5	432	8.6	1,676	8.9
To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm	448	1.5	0	0.0	79	1.6	370	2.0

Table 5.8: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour who never attended school/ college, by reason for never attending and area type

Reason for never attending school/ college	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour								
Total (never attended school)	57,177	100.0	1,984	100.0	42,292	100.0	12,901	100.0
Too young	9,287	16.2	91	4.6	6,622	15.7	2,574	20.0
Disabled / illness	1,440	2.5	0	0.0	1,326	3.1	114	0.9
No school/ school too far	3,452	6.0	0	0.0	2,065	4.9	1,387	10.8
Teacher was absent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	5,533	9.7	504	25.4	4,395	10.4	635	4.9
Family did not allow schooling	6,612	11.6	802	40.4	3,957	9.4	1,854	14.4
Not interested in school	22,113	38.7	404	20.4	17,325	41.0	4,385	34.0
Education not considered valuable	959	1.7	0	0.0	752	1.8	206	1.6
School not safe	1,960	3.4	108	5.4	1,712	4.0	140	1.1
To work for pay in household	5,117	8.9	75	3.8	3,528	8.3	1,514	11.7
To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm	703	1.2	0	0.0	610	1.4	93	0.7
Hazardous child labour								
Total (never attended school)	30,665	100.0	1,190	100.0	23,429	100.0	6,046	100.0
Too young	1,855	6.0	0	0.0	1,408	6.0	446	7.4
Disabled / illness	884	2.9	0	0.0	770	3.3	114	1.9
No school/ school too far	2,867	9.3	0	0.0	1,798	7.7	1,068	17.7
Teacher was absent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	3,436	11.2	504	42.4	2,492	10.6	441	7.3
Family did not allow schooling	3,913	12.8	512	43.0	2,905	12.4	496	8.2
Not interested in school	13,073	42.6	99	8.3	10,637	45.4	2,337	38.7
Education not considered valuable	555	1.8	0	0.0	555	2.4	0	0.0
School not safe	951	3.1	0	0.0	880	3.8	71	1.2
To work for pay in household	2,682	8.7	75	6.3	1,628	6.9	979	16.2
To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm	448	1.5	0	0.0	355	1.5	93	1.5

Table 5.9: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour who discontinued studies/ dropped out from school/ college by reason for discontinuing/ dropping out and sex

Reason for discontinuing studies/ dropping out of school/ college	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour						
Total (discontinued school)	109,257	100.0	51,724	100.0	57,533	100.0
Study finished	20,304	18.6	8,261	16.0	12,042	20.9
Disabled / illness	1,500	1.4	1,066	2.1	434	0.8
Too old	1,441	1.3	922	1.8	519	0.9
No school/ school too far	3,493	3.2	1,431	2.8	2,063	3.6
Teacher was absent	842	0.8	411	0.8	431	0.7
Cannot afford schooling	22,929	21.0	10,363	20.0	12,566	21.8
Family did not allow schooling	8,307	7.6	3,656	7.1	4,651	8.1
Not interested in school	35,289	32.3	18,704	36.2	16,585	28.8
School not safe	11,090	10.2	5,102	9.9	5,988	10.4
To work for pay in household	2,293	2.1	1,083	2.1	1,210	2.1
Not reported	1,768	1.6	725	1.4	1,043	1.8
Hazardous child labour						
Total (discontinued school)	94,481	100.0	45,584	100.0	48,897	100.0
Study finished	17,912	19.0	7,518	16.5	10,394	21.3
Disabled / illness	1,092	1.2	767	1.7	325	0.7
Too old	1,441	1.5	922	2.0	519	1.1
No school/ school too far	2,802	3.0	1,321	2.9	1,481	3.0
Teacher was absent	306	0.3	94	0.2	213	0.4
Cannot afford schooling	19,883	21.0	9,129	20.0	10,754	22.0
Family did not allow schooling	6,794	7.2	2,934	6.4	3,860	7.9
Not interested in school	30,929	32.7	16,821	36.9	14,108	28.9
School not safe	9,594	10.2	4,546	10.0	5,048	10.3
To work for pay in household	2,103	2.2	893	2.0	1,210	2.5
Not reported	1,625	1.7	640	1.4	985	2.0

Table 5.10: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour who discontinued studies/ dropped out from school/ college, by reason for discontinuing/ dropping out and age group

Reason for discontinuing studies/ dropping out of school/ college	Total		5 - 11 years		12 - 13 years		14 - 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour								
Total (discontinued school)	109,257	100.0	4,400	100.0	23,427	100.0	81,431	100.0
Study finished	20,304	18.6	689	15.7	3,873	16.5	15,741	19.3
Disabled / illness	1,500	1.4	100	2.3	469	2.0	931	1.1
Too old	1,441	1.3	0	0.0	153	0.7	1,288	1.6
No school/ school too far	3,493	3.2	109	2.5	875	3.7	2,510	3.1
Teacher was absent	842	0.8	308	7.0	228	1.0	306	0.4

Reason for discontinuing studies/ dropping out of school/ college	Total		5 - 11 years		12 - 13 years		14 - 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cannot afford schooling	22,929	21.0	467	10.6	5,795	24.7	16,667	20.5
Family did not allow schooling	8,307	7.6	282	6.4	2,360	10.1	5,665	7.0
Not interested in school	35,289	32.3	1,694	38.5	6,757	28.8	26,839	33.0
School not safe	11,090	10.2	374	8.5	2,601	11.1	8,115	10.0
To work for pay in household	2,293	2.1	295	6.7	0	0.0	1,998	2.5
Not reported	1,768	1.6	83	1.9	315	1.3	1,370	1.7
Hazardous child labour								
Total (discontinued school)	94,481	100.0	1,979	100.0	11,071	100.0	81,431	100.0
Study finished	17,912	19.0	327	16.5	1,844	16.7	15,741	19.3
Disabled / illness	1,092	1.2	0	0.0	161	1.5	931	1.1
Too old	1,441	1.5	0	0.0	153	1.4	1,288	1.6
No school/ school too far	2,802	3.0	0	0.0	292	2.6	2,510	3.1
Teacher was absent	306	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	306	0.4
Cannot afford schooling	19,883	21.0	268	13.5	2,947	26.6	16,667	20.5
Family did not allow schooling	6,794	7.2	0	0.0	1,128	10.2	5,665	7.0
Not interested in school	30,929	32.7	1,021	51.6	3,069	27.7	26,839	33.0
School not safe	9,594	10.2	174	8.8	1,305	11.8	8,115	10.0
To work for pay in household	2,103	2.2	105	5.3	0	0.0	1,998	2.5
Not reported	1,625	1.7	83	4.2	172	1.6	1,370	1.7

Table 5.11: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour who discontinued studies/ dropped out from school/ college, by reason for discontinuing/ dropping out and area type

Reason for discontinuing studies/ dropping out of school/ college	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour								
Total (discontinued school)	109,257	100.0	14,821	100.0	83,930	100.0	10,505	100.0
Study finished	20,304	18.6	3,690	24.9	13,686	16.3	2,927	27.9
Disabled / illness	1,500	1.4	186	1.3	1,214	1.4	100	1.0
Too old	1,441	1.3	195	1.3	952	1.1	294	2.8
No school/ school too far	3,493	3.2	319	2.2	2,635	3.1	539	5.1
Teacher was absent	842	0.8	196	1.3	646	0.8	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	22,929	21.0	3,148	21.2	18,563	22.1	1,218	11.6
Family did not allow schooling	8,307	7.6	920	6.2	5,877	7.0	1,510	14.4
Not interested in school	35,289	32.3	4,200	28.3	28,506	34.0	2,583	24.6
School not safe	11,090	10.2	1,329	9.0	8,626	10.3	1,134	10.8
To work for pay in household	2,293	2.1	301	2.0	1,993	2.4	0	0.0
Not reported	1,768	1.6	336	2.3	1,231	1.5	201	1.9
Hazardous child labour								
Total (discontinued school)	94,481	100.0	13,443	100.0	72,459	100.0	8,578	100.0
Study finished	17,912	19.0	3,359	25.0	12,419	17.1	2,135	24.9
Disabled / illness	1,092	1.2	186	1.4	906	1.3	0	0.0
Too old	1,441	1.5	195	1.5	952	1.3	294	3.4

Reason for discontinuing studies/ dropping out of school/ college	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No school/ school too far	2,802	3.0	202	1.5	2,060	2.8	539	6.3
Teacher was absent	306	0.3	107	0.8	200	0.3	0	0.0
Cannot afford schooling	19,883	21.0	2,809	20.9	16,094	22.2	979	11.4
Family did not allow schooling	6,794	7.2	920	6.8	4,564	6.3	1,309	15.3
Not interested in school	30,929	32.7	3,699	27.5	25,100	34.6	2,130	24.8
School not safe	9,594	10.2	1,329	9.9	7,130	9.8	1,134	13.2
To work for pay in household	2,103	2.2	301	2.2	1,803	2.5	0	0.0
Not reported	1,625	1.7	336	2.5	1,231	1.7	58	0.7

5.3. Employment aspects

This section discusses the status in employment, industry sectors of employment, number of hours worked, reason for working and location of work for children in child labour and hazardous child labour.

5.3.1. Status in employment

More than nine out of every ten children in child labour are in a vulnerable type of employment, that is, they are either self employed or unpaid family worker. Only about 8 per cent of child labour work as employees (Table 5.12).

A comparison by sex or age group reveals that vulnerable employment is marginally higher among the females and in the lower age groups. The situation is the same in the case of both child labour and hazardous child labour. However, as most of the child labourers who work as employees are in the age group 14-17 years, the extent of vulnerable employment reduces considerably in that age group. More than 96 per cent of children in child labour and almost all of the children in hazardous child labour between 5 and 13 years are in vulnerable employment. While about 88 per cent of child labour and hazardous child labour in the age group 14-17 years are in vulnerable employment (Table 5.13).

Children working as employees are almost entirely employed by private business. Out of the 13,468 employees, as many as 12,571 are employed by private business (Table 5.14).

A comparison by area type reveals that about 30 per cent of the child labour and hazardous child labour of the urban areas work as employees. On the other hand, in rural areas, with or without roads, almost all the child labourers are in vulnerable employment. Nearly two-third of the child labourers from rural areas work as unpaid family worker (Table 5.14).

Figure 5.11: Status in employment of child labour

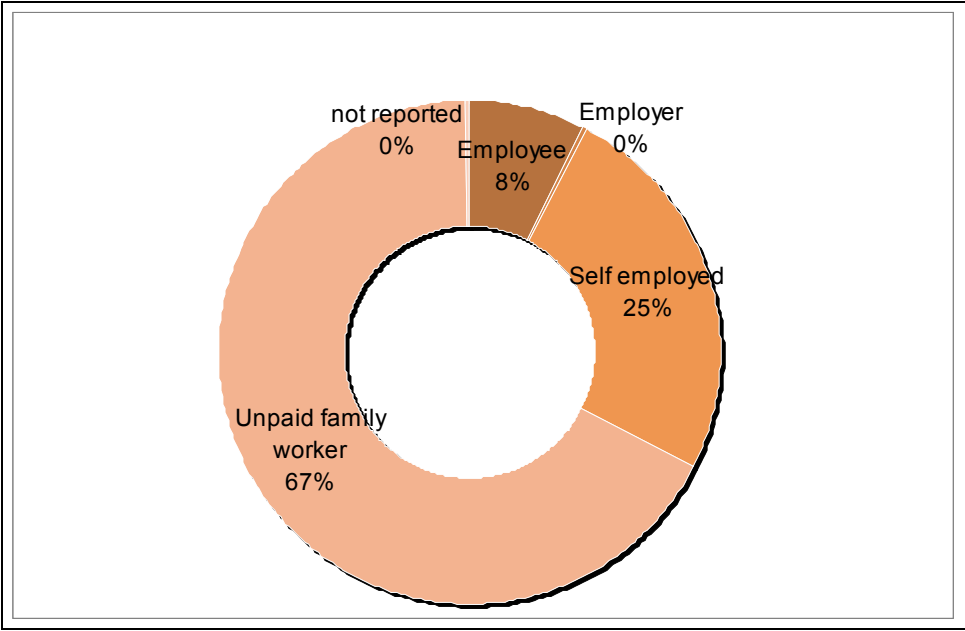


Figure 5.12: Percentage distribution of status in employment of child labour and hazardous child labour

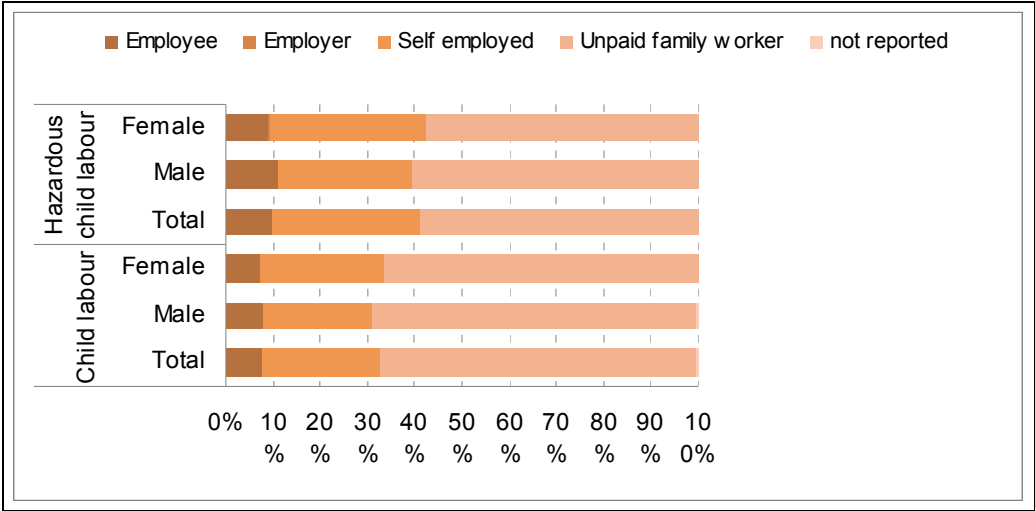


Table 5.12: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour by employment status and sex

Status in employment	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour						
Total	178,014	100.0	81,646	100.0	96,368	100.0
Employee	13,468	7.6	6,629	8.1	6,839	7.1
Civil servant	345	0.2	202	0.2	143	0.1
Employee of public and private work	0	-	0	-	0	-
Employee of private business	12,571	7.1	5,980	7.3	6,592	6.8
Employee of state enterprise	552	0.3	448	0.5	104	0.1
Employer	280	0.2	0	-	280	0.3
Self employed	43,994	24.7	18,690	22.9	25,304	26.3
Unpaid family worker	119,788	67.3	56,016	68.6	63,772	66.2
Not reported	484	0.3	310	0.4	173	0.2
Hazardous child labour						
Total	130,137	73.1	60,097	73.6	70,040	72.7
Employee	12,632	7.1	6,521	8.0	6,111	6.3
Civil servant	202	0.1	202	0.2	0	-
Employee of public and private work	0	-	0	-	0	-
Employee of private business	11,878	6.7	5,872	7.2	6,006	6.2
Employee of state enterprise	552	0.3	448	0.5	104	0.1
Employer	280	0.2	0	-	280	0.3
Self employed	40,524	22.8	17,130	21.0	23,394	24.3
Unpaid family worker	76,702	43.1	36,446	44.6	40,256	41.8
Not reported	0	-	0	-	0	-

Table 5.13: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by status in employment and age group

Status in employment	Total		5-11 years		12 - 13 years		14 - 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour								
Total	178,014	100.0	37,474	100.0	37,757	100.0	102,783	100.0
Employee	13,468	7.6	102	0.3	1,371	3.6	11,995	11.7
Civil servant	345	0.2	0	-	143	0.4	202	0.2
Employee of public and private work	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Employee of private business	12,571	7.1	102	0.3	1,228	3.3	11,241	10.9
Employee of state enterprise	552	0.3	0	-	0	-	552	0.5
Employer	280	0.2	0	-	0	-	280	0.3
Self employed	43,994	24.7	1,060	2.8	7,044	18.7	35,890	34.9
Unpaid family worker	119,788	67.3	35,903	95.8	29,267	77.5	54,617	53.1
Not reported	484	0.3	0	-	484	1.3	0	-
Hazardous child labour								
Total	130,137	73.1	10,258	27.4	17,097	45.3	102,783	100.0
Employee	12,632	7.1	0	-	637	1.7	11,995	11.7

Status in employment	Total		5-11 years		12 - 13 years		14 - 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Civil servant	202	0.1	0	-	0	-	202	0.2
Employee of public and private work	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Employee of private business	11,878	6.7	0	-	637	1.7	11,241	10.9
Employee of state enterprise	552	0.3	0	-	0	-	552	0.5
Employer	280	0.2	0	-	0	-	280	0.3
Self employed	40,524	22.8	382	1.0	4,251	11.3	35,890	34.9
Unpaid family worker	76,702	43.1	9,875	26.4	12,209	32.3	54,617	53.1
Not reported	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

Table 5.14: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by status in employment and area type

Status in employment	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child labour								
Total	178,014	100.0	17,869	100.0	136,329	100.0	23,816	100.0
Employee	13,468	7.6	5,442	30.5	7,793	5.7	233	1.0
Civil servant	345	0.2	254	1.4	91	0.1	0	-
Employee of public and private work	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Employee of private business	12,571	7.1	4,636	25.9	7,702	5.6	233	1.0
Employee of state enterprise	552	0.3	552	3.1	0	-	0	-
Employer	280	0.2	205	1.1	75	0.1	0	-
Self employed	43,994	24.7	3,984	22.3	32,029	23.5	7,981	33.5
Unpaid family worker	119,788	67.3	8,237	46.1	95,949	70.4	15,601	65.5
Not reported	484	0.3	0	-	484	0.4	0	-
Hazardous child labour								
Total	130,137	73.1	15,136	84.7	100,377	73.6	14,624	61.4
Employee	12,632	7.1	5,078	28.4	7,320	5.4	233	1.0
Civil servant	202	0.1	111	0.6	91	0.1	0	-
Employee of public and private work	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Employee of private business	11,878	6.7	4,415	24.7	7,229	5.3	233	1.0
Employee of state enterprise	552	0.3	552	3.1	0	-	0	-
Employer	280	0.2	205	1.1	75	0.1	0	-
Self employed	40,524	22.8	3,984	22.3	29,443	21.6	7,096	29.8
Unpaid family worker	76,702	43.1	5,868	32.8	63,539	46.6	7,295	30.6
Not reported	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

5.3.2. Industrial sector of employment

More than 9 out of every 10 child labourers are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Out of 81,646 male child labourers, nearly 70,083 are in this sector while out of 96,368 female child labour, 82,169 are working in this sector (Table 5.17). Each of the manufacturing and trade sectors engages less than 3 per cent of child labour. Nearly 2 per cent of the child labourers are engaged in the construction sector (Figure 5.15).

More than 96 per cent of the children in child labour and hazardous child labour that are 14 years or younger are working in agriculture, forestry and fishing. This percentage reduces somewhat to about 87 per cent for the child labour and hazardous child labour of the children between 14 and 17 years (Table 5.15).

Figure 5.13: Status in employment of child labour and hazardous child labour by age group

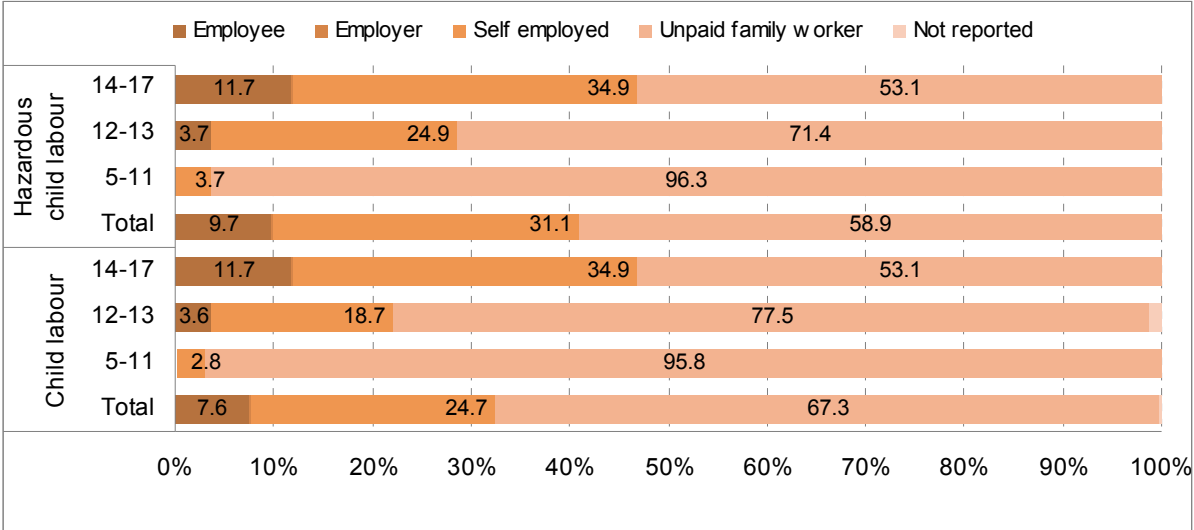


Figure 5.14: Status in employment of child labour and hazardous child labour by area type

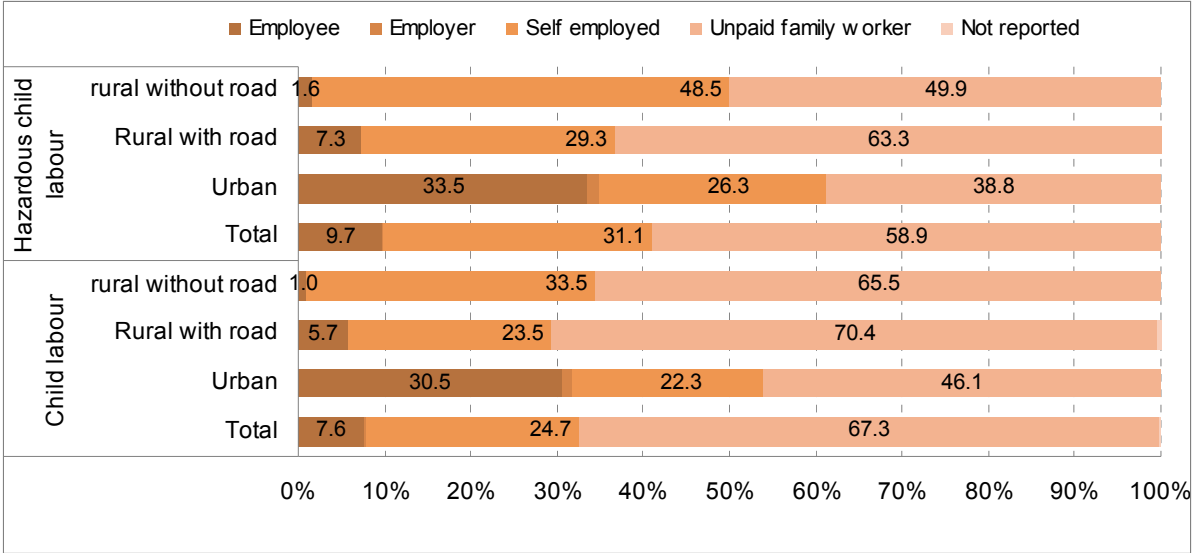


Figure 5.15: Distribution of child labour by industry sector

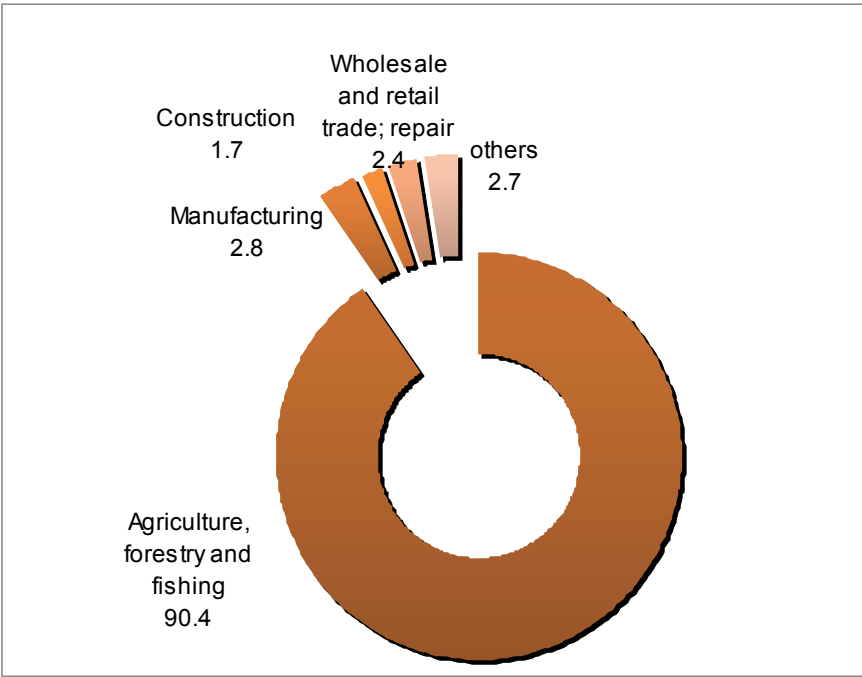
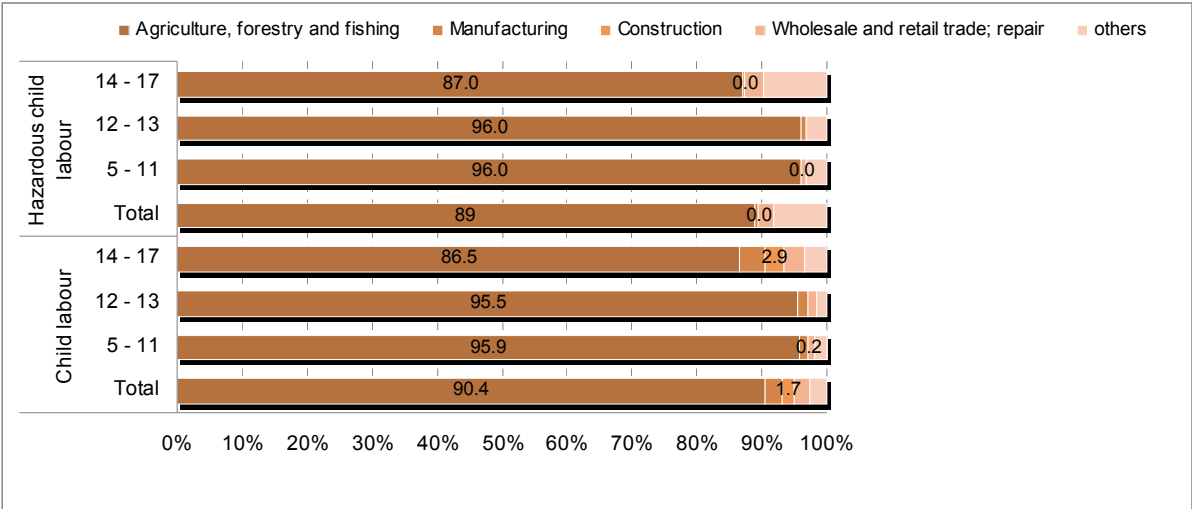


Figure 5.16: Distribution of child labour and hazardous child labour by industry



On expected lines, the 23,324 children in child labour and hazardous child labour from rural areas without roads are more or less entirely engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing. This figure is slightly reduced in rural areas with roads, where out of 136,329 child labour, 127,549 are working in this sector. Even in urban areas, more than half of the child labour (10,073 out of 17,869) are working in agriculture, forestry and fishing (Table 5.16). More than half of the child labour engaged in construction activities (1,714 out of 3,041) and in trade (2,176 out of 4,277) are from the urban areas. The largest number of child labour engaged in manufacturing are from rural areas with roads (2,748 out of 4,997).

Table 5.15: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by industry sector and age group

	Number of child labour				Percent		
	Person	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total	178,014	37,474	37,757	102,783	21.1	21.2	57.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	160,947	35,930	36,060	88,957	22.3	22.4	55.3
Mining and quarrying	490	-	134	357	0.0	27.3	72.9
Manufacturing	4,997	410	549	4,038	8.2	11.0	80.8
Electricity, gas	97	-	-	97	0.0	0.0	100.0
Water supply; sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3,041	80	-	2,960	2.6	0.0	97.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	4,277	325	575	3,377	7.6	13.4	79.0
Transportation and storage	505	-	102	403	0.0	20.2	79.8
Accommodation and Food service	796	99	-	696	12.4	0.0	87.4
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical	95	95	-	-	100.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	202	-	-	202	0.0	0.0	100.0
Public administration and defence	202	-	-	202	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education	143	-	143	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
Human health and social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	118	-	-	118	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other service activities	1,014	-	-	1,014	0.0	0.0	100.0
Activities of household as employer	481	-	120	362	0.0	24.9	75.3
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not recorded	609	-	557	52	0.0	91.5	8.5

Table 5.16: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by industry sector and area type

	Number of child labour				Percent		
	Person	urban	rural with road	rural without road	urban	rural with roads	rural without roads
Total	178,014	17,869	136,329	23,816	10	76.6	13.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	160,947	10,073	127,549	23,324	6.3	79.2	14.5
Mining and quarrying	490	-	490	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
Manufacturing	4,997	2,102	2,748	148	42.1	55.0	3.0
Electricity, gas	97	-	97	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3,041	1,714	1,222	104	56.4	40.2	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	4,277	2,176	2,043	58	50.9	47.8	1.4
Transportation and storage	505	106	398	-	21.0	78.8	0.0
Accommodation and Food service	796	408	317	71	51.3	39.8	8.9
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Number of child labour				Percent		
	Person	urban	rural with road	rural without road	urban	rural with roads	rural without roads
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical	95	-	95	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
Administrative and support service	202	106	95	-	52.5	47.0	0.0
Public administration and defence	202	111	91	-	55.0	45.0	0.0
Education	143	143	-	-	100.0	0.0	0.0
Human health and social work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	118	-	118	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other service activities	1,014	720	294	-	71.0	29.0	0.0
Activities of household as employer	481	209	214	58	43.5	44.5	12.1
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not recorded	609	-	557	52	0.0	91.5	8.5

5.3.3. Main place of work

The purpose of compiling information on the place of work is to find out whether the location poses some additional risk to these children or not. For example, working on the street as a street vendor or working in a field may expose a child into a far riskier work environment than working in the backyard of her/ his home.

Tables 5.17 to 5.19 depict information on the place of work of children in child labour and hazardous child labour. Since most of the children are engaged in agriculture, more than 85 per cent of the child labourers works in pasture/ farming land and gardens. Another 8.4 per cent work indoors, in office or at employer's home.

About 1 per cent of the child labourers work at mining or construction sites, which are considered as two of the most hazardous places for them.

From a gender perspective, the percentage of girls working at employer's home (58.4 per cent are girls), indoors (61 per cent) and at market (68.1 per cent) is slightly higher than that of boys working in these work places (Table 5.17).

All of the child labourers working at mining or construction sites or in a factory are 12 years or older and, most of them are 14 years of older, which is the legal age for entering workforce in Lao PDR (Table 5.18).

Table 5.17: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by location of work place and sex

	Percentage distribution across locations of work place	Number of child labour			Percent	
		Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	178,014	81,646	96,368	45.9	54.1
Employer's home	3.5	6,164	2,566	3,598	41.6	58.4
Indoors	3.6	6,427	2,506	3,920	39.0	61.0
In office	1.3	2,364	1,226	1,138	51.9	48.1
On the street	0.3	501	314	187	62.7	37.3
Market	0.7	1,290	412	878	31.9	68.1
Factory/industry	2.0	3,639	1,728	1,911	47.5	52.5
Pasture/farming land, garden	85.5	152,252	70,083	82,169	46.0	54.0
Mining site	0.3	606	-	606	0.0	100.0
Construction	0.7	1,316	1,316	-	100.0	0.0
On contracting	0.1	93	-	93	0.0	100.0
Terminal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other places	1.2	2,220	938	1,281	42.3	57.7
Not recorded	0.6	1,144	557	587	48.7	51.3

Among the 152,252 children who work in pasture/ farming land, only 5.9 per cent are from the urban areas (Table 5.19). In rural areas without roads, no child has reported working in office, market, factory, mining site, on the street or on contract. However, the engagement of child labour in construction sites, in small numbers, has been reported in all of the area types. Also, children engaged in market is more prevalent in urban areas.

Table 5.18: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by location of work place and age group

	Number of child labour				Percent		
	Person	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total	178,014	37,474	37,757	102,783	21.1	21.2	57.7
Employer's home	6,164	1,672	765	3,727	27.1	12.4	60.5
Indoors	6,427	469	1,352	4,606	7.3	21.0	71.7
In office	2,364	138	260	1,966	5.8	11.0	83.2
On the street	501	82	-	419	16.4	0.0	83.6
Market	1,290	102	204	984	7.9	15.8	76.3
Factory/industry	3,639	-	285	3,354	0.0	7.8	92.2
Pasture/farming land, garden	152,252	34,158	34,213	83,881	22.4	22.5	55.1
Mining site	606	-	134	472	0.0	22.1	77.9
Construction	1,316	-	-	1,316	0.0	0.0	100.0
On contracting	93	-	-	93	0.0	0.0	100.0
Terminal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other places	2,220	176	259	1,785	7.9	11.7	80.4
Not recorded	1,144	-	1,015	128	0.0	88.7	11.2

Table 5.19: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by location of work place and area type

	Number of child labour				Percent		
	Person	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Total	178,014	17,869	136,329	23,816	10	76.6	13.4
Employer's home	6,164	1,998	4,073	92	32.4	66.1	1.5
Indoors	6,427	1,681	3,858	888	26.2	60.0	13.8
In office	2,364	1,162	1,202	-	49.2	50.8	0.0
On the street	501	211	290	-	42.1	57.9	0.0
Market	1,290	846	444	-	65.6	34.4	0.0
Factory/industry	3,639	1,111	2,528	-	30.5	69.5	0.0
Pasture/farming land, garden	152,252	8,956	120,822	22,474	5.9	79.4	14.8
Mining site	606	-	606	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
Construction	1,316	772	439	104	58.7	33.4	7.9
On contracting	93	-	93	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
Terminal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other places	2,220	1,131	959	129	50.9	43.2	5.8
Not recorded	1,144	-	1,015	128	0.0	88.7	11.2

5.3.4. Number of hours worked in a week

The total number of hours worked by the child is one of the most important criteria to decide whether a child labour is engaged in hazardous work or not. Usually, children above the age of 11 years who carry out light work, up to two hours a day or 14 hours per week are not considered as child labour. Even after reaching the age of 14 years, the Labour Law of Lao PDR stipulates that a person should not work for more than 48 hours in a week. International guidelines state that working beyond 42 hours by children could be hazardous to their physical and mental well being.

Keeping in view both the international standards and the Lao Labour Law 2006 provisions, Tables 5.20 and 5.21 have been prepared to depict the number of hours worked by the children in child labour and hazardous child labour.

Seven out of every ten child labourers work for more than 49 hours per week and another 4.1 per cent work between 43 to 48 hours per week. Only 5.2 per cent of children work for 14 hours or less in a week. Another 20 per cent work 15 to 42 hours per week (Table 5.20).

From a gender perspective, more than 68,000 female child labour work for more than 48 hours per week while this number is about 57,000 for their male counterparts.

Figure 5.17: Number of child labour and hazardous child labour by no. of hours worked in a week

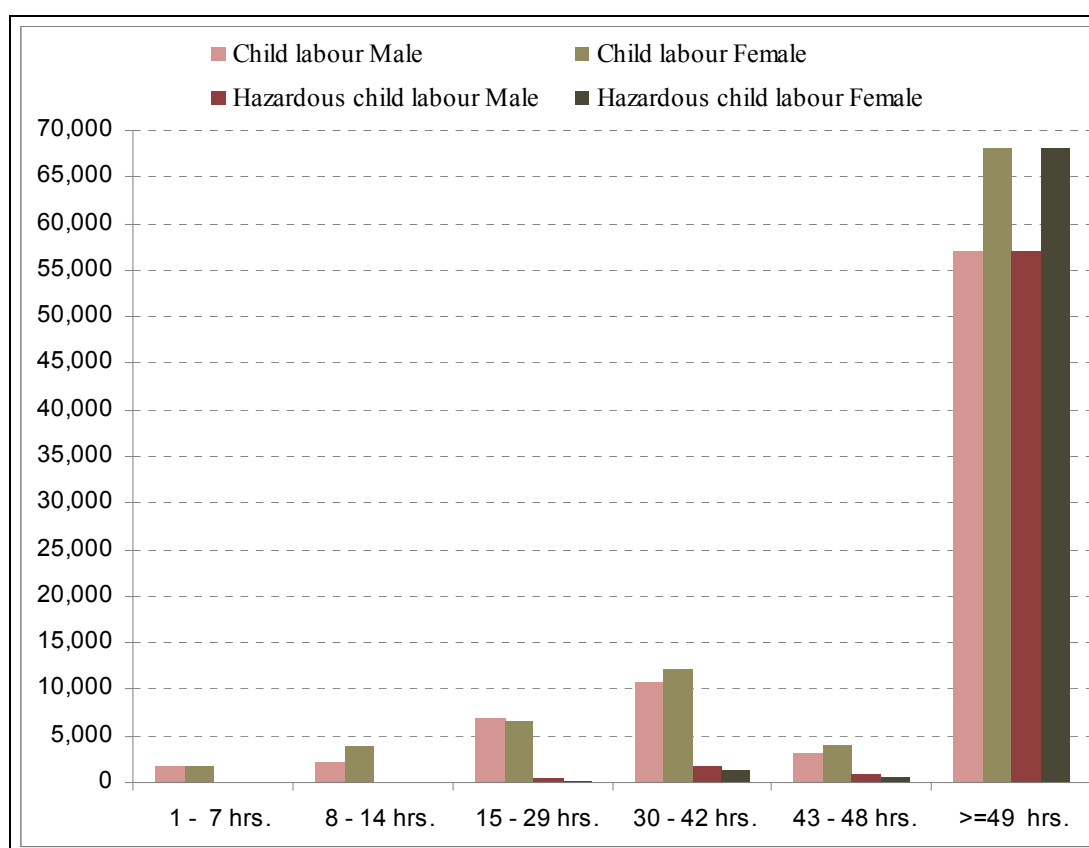


Table 5.20: Number and percentage of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by number of hours worked in a week/ last seven days and sex

Number of hours worked in a week	Distribution across ranges of working hours	Person		Male		Female	
		Number		Number	%	Number	%
Child labour							
Total	100.0	178,014		81,646	45.9	96,368	54.1
1 - 7 hrs.	1.9	3,396		1,747	51.4	1,649	48.6
8 - 14 hrs.	3.3	5,933		2,057	34.7	3,877	65.3
15 - 29 hrs.	7.5	13,426		6,830	50.9	6,596	49.1
30 - 42 hrs.	12.8	22,792		10,652	46.7	12,140	53.3
43 - 48 hrs.	4.1	7,288		3,268	44.8	4,020	55.2
>=49 hrs.	70.3	125,178		57,092	45.6	68,086	54.4
Hazardous child labour							
Total	73.1	130,137		60,097	46.2	70,040	53.8
1 - 7 hrs.	-	-		-	-	-	-
8 - 14 hrs.	0.0	67		67	100.0	-	-
15 - 29 hrs.	0.3	611		479	78.4	132	21.6
30 - 42 hrs.	1.6	2,895		1,677	57.9	1,218	42.1
43 - 48 hrs.	0.8	1,385		781	56.4	604	43.6
>=49 hr hrs.	70.3	125,178		57,092	45.6	68,086	54.4

The number of hours worked has been further classified by the status of school attendance of the children in child labour and hazardous child labour in Table 5.21. It may be seen that even among the children who are currently attending school and engaged in child labour, about 42 per cent work for 49 hours or more in a week. More than 82 per cent of children who have discontinued studies and started working as child labour work for more than 48 hours a week. About 54 per cent of child labour who have never attended school work for at least 49 hours a week.

The survey finds that 68,085 female child labour work for more than 48 hours per week while 57,093 male child labour work for more than 48 hours per week. In percentage terms, this trait is similar to the overall representation of females among the child labour.

Table 5.21: Number and percentage of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by number of hours worked in a week/ last seven days, status of attendance in school/ college and sex

Number of hours worked in a week	Distribution across ranges of working hours	Child labour			Hazardous child labour								
		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Currently attending school/ college													
Total	100.0	11,580	54.1	6,267	54.1	5,313	45.9	4,992	55.9	2,791	55.9	2,200	44.1
1 - 7 hrs.	10.1	1,170	56.0	655	56.0	515	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - 14 hrs.	7.6	875	33.1	290	33.1	585	66.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 29 hrs.	10.2	1,182	52.9	625	52.9	556	47.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 42 hrs.	23.2	2,692	56.1	1,511	56.1	1,182	43.9	116	100.0	116	100.0	-	-
43 - 48 hrs.	6.8	785	65.0	510	65.0	275	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
>=49 hrs.	42.1	4,876	54.9	2,676	54.9	2,200	45.1	4,876	54.9	2,675	54.9	2,200	45.1
Discontinued/ dropped out from school/ college													
Total	100.0	109,257	47.3	51,724	47.3	57,533	52.7	94,481	48.2	45,584	48.2	48,897	51.8
1 - 7 hrs.	0.1	86	100.0	86	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - 14 hrs.	0.7	739	76.5	565	76.5	174	23.5	67	100.0	67	100.0	-	-
15 - 29 hrs.	3.2	3,540	55.1	1,952	55.1	1,588	44.9	537	89.2	479	89.2	58	10.8
30 - 42 hrs.	10.4	11,381	42.9	4,878	42.9	6,502	57.1	2,779	56.2	1,561	56.2	1,218	43.8
43 - 48 hrs.	3.5	3,800	40.8	1,549	40.8	2,251	59.2	1,385	56.4	781	56.4	604	43.6
>=49 hrs.	82.1	89,712	47.6	42,694	47.6	47,017	52.4	89,712	47.6	42,694	47.6	47,017	52.4
Never attended school/ college													
Total	100.0	57,177	41.4	23,654	41.4	33,523	58.6	30,665	38.2	11,723	38.2	18,942	61.8
1 - 7 hrs.	3.7	2,140	47.0	1,006	47.0	1,134	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - 14 hrs.	7.6	4,319	27.8	1,202	27.8	3,118	72.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 29 hrs.	15.2	8,705	48.9	4,253	48.9	4,452	51.1	74	-	-	-	74	100.0
30 - 42 hrs.	15.3	8,720	48.9	4,263	48.9	4,456	51.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 - 48 hrs.	4.7	2,703	44.7	1,208	44.7	1,495	55.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
>=49 hrs.	53.5	30,590	38.3	11,723	38.3	18,868	61.7	30,590	38.3	11,723	38.3	18,868	61.7

5.3.5. Main reason for working

Table 5.22 indicates the reasons which compelled the children to be engaged in child labour and hazardous child labour. However, almost half of them have not given any reason and a greater effort is needed in future surveys to record this vital information.

For more than a third of the children in child labour, both the males and females, the main reason to take up work is to supplement family income. A small percentage of the child labourers has reportedly joined the workforce as they are not interested in school (8.2 per cent) or cannot afford school fees (3.7 per cent). Particularly in the age group 5-11 years, a large number of the children reported that they work since they are not interested in school (Table 5.23).

Table 5.24 reveals that a large number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour in both urban and rural areas with road gave supplementing family income as their main reason for working. However, about 12 per cent of the child labourers from rural areas without roads (2,753 out of 23,816) stated that they joined workforce as they are not interested in studies. A few children (821) stated that they joined work to “pay family debt”, these children are all from rural areas and all of them are involved in hazardous work.

Figure 5.18: Main reason for working as child labour

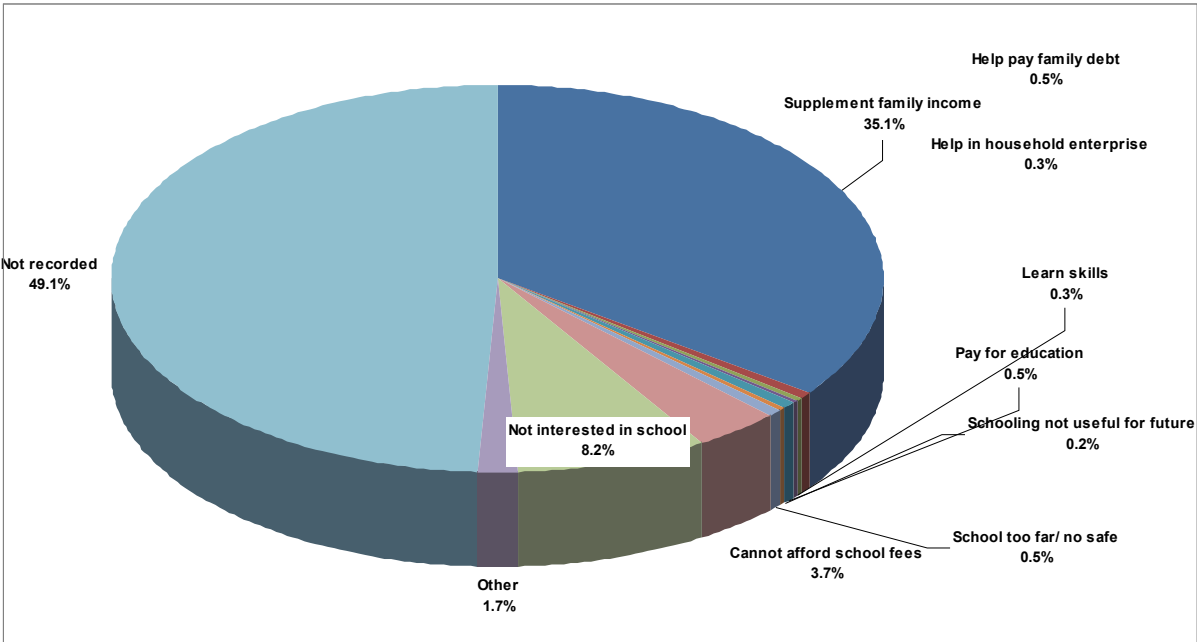


Figure 5.19: Main reason for working of male and female child labour

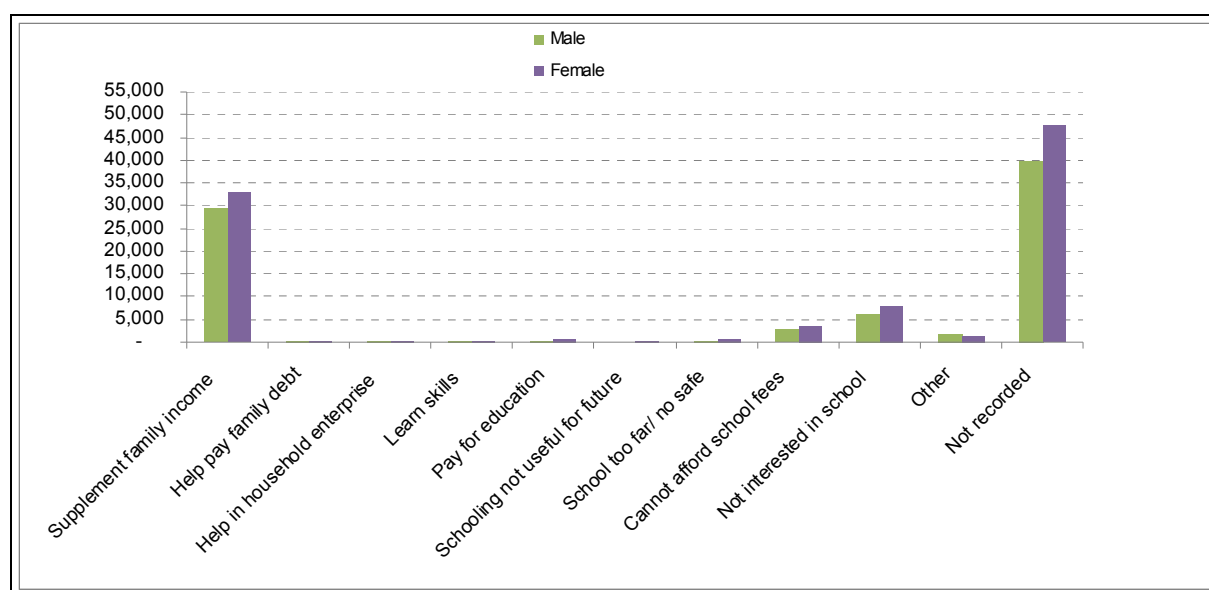


Table 5.22: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by main reason for working and sex

Main reason for working	Percentage distribution across main reason for working	Number of child labour			Percent	
		Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
Child labour						
Total	100.0	178,014	81,646	96,368	45.9	54.1
Supplement family income	35.1	62,476	29,421	33,055	47.1	52.9
Help pay family debt	0.5	821	382	439	46.5	53.5
Help in household enterprise	0.3	455	273	182	60.0	40.0
Learn skills	0.3	551	252	299	45.7	54.3
Pay for education	0.5	848	270	578	31.8	68.2
Schooling not useful for future	0.2	424	111	312	26.2	73.6
School too far/ no safe	0.5	964	283	681	29.4	70.6
Cannot afford school fees	3.7	6,526	2,909	3,617	44.6	55.4
Not interested in school	8.2	14,519	6,305	8,215	43.4	56.6
Other	1.7	3,031	1,625	1,406	53.6	46.4
Not recorded	49.1	87,398	39,815	47,584	45.6	54.4
Hazardous child labour						
Total	73.1	130,137	60,097	70,040	46.2	53.8
Supplement family income	26.4	47,063	22,299	24,764	47.4	52.6
Help pay family debt	0.5	821	382	439	46.5	53.5
Help in household enterprise	0.2	371	188	182	50.7	49.1
Learn skills	0.2	416	117	299	28.1	71.9
Pay for education	0.3	481	270	211	56.1	43.9
Schooling not useful for future	0.1	223	111	111	49.8	49.8
School too far/ no safe	0.5	852	283	569	33.2	66.8

Main reason for working	Percentage distribution across main reason for working	Number of child labour			Percent	
		Person	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cannot afford school fees	2.6	4,606	2,324	2,282	50.5	49.5
Not interested in school	3.8	6,681	2,518	4,162	37.7	62.3
Other	1.3	2,271	1,091	1,180	48.0	52.0
Not recorded	37.3	66,352	30,513	35,840	46.0	54.0

Table 5.23: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by main reason for working and age group

Main reason for working	Number of child labour				Percent		
	Person	5 - 11 years	12 - 13 years	14 - 17 years	5 - 11 years	12 - 13 years	14 - 17 years
Child labour							
Total	178,014	37,474	37,757	102,783	21.1	21.2	57.7
Supplement family income	62,476	11,214	13,599	37,662	17.9	21.8	60.3
Help pay family debt	821	-	-	821	0.0	0.0	100.0
Help in household enterprise	455	85	97	273	18.7	21.3	60.0
Learn skills	551	135	-	416	24.5	0.0	75.5
Pay for education	848	441	143	264	52.0	16.9	31.1
Schooling not useful for future	424	223	90	111	52.6	21.2	26.2
School too far/ no safe	964	112	-	852	11.6	0.0	88.4
Cannot afford school fees	6,526	1,349	1,591	3,586	20.7	24.4	54.9
Not interested in school	14,519	6,696	3,698	4,125	46.1	25.5	28.4
Other	3,031	720	530	1,781	23.8	17.5	58.8
Not recorded	87,398	8,310	67,839	11,250	9.5	77.6	12.9
Hazardous child labour							
Total	130,137	10,258	17,097	102,783	7.9	13.1	79.0
Supplement family income	47,063	3,065	6,336	37,662	6.5	13.5	80.0
Help pay family debt	821	-	-	821	0.0	0.0	100.0
Help in household enterprise	371	-	97	273	0.0	26.1	73.6
Learn skills	416	-	-	416	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pay for education	481	217	-	264	45.1	0.0	54.9
Schooling not useful for future	223	111	-	111	49.8	0.0	49.8
School too far/ no safe	852	-	-	852	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cannot afford school fees	4,606	456	564	3,586	9.9	12.2	77.9
Not interested in school	6,681	957	1,598	4,125	14.3	23.9	61.7
Other	2,271	385	106	1,781	17.0	4.7	78.4
Not recorded	66,352	6,527	52,062	7,763	9.8	78.5	11.7

Table 5.24: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour, by main reason for working and area type

Main reason for working	Number of child labour				Percent		
	Person	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Child labour							
Total	178,014	17,869	136,329	23,816	10.0	76.6	13.4
Supplement family income	62,476	7,071	47,076	8,330	11.3	75.4	13.3
Help pay family debt	821	-	642	179	0.0	78.2	21.8
Help in household enterprise	455	191	264	-	42.0	58.0	0.0
Learn skills	551	298	254	-	54.1	46.1	0.0
Pay for education	848	-	777	71	0.0	91.6	8.4
Schooling not useful for future	424	-	334	90	0.0	78.8	21.2
School too far/ no safe	964	95	301	568	9.9	31.2	58.9
Cannot afford school fees	6,526	902	5,280	344	13.8	80.9	5.3
Not interested in school	14,519	824	10,943	2,753	5.7	75.4	19.0
Other	3,031	179	2,621	231	5.9	86.5	7.6
Not recorded	87,398	8,310	67,839	11,250	9.5	77.6	12.9
Hazardous child labour							
Total	130,137	15,136	100,377	14,624	11.6	77.1	11.2
Supplement family income	47,063	6,541	35,469	5,054	13.9	75.4	10.7
Help pay family debt	821	-	642	179	0.0	78.2	21.8
Help in household enterprise	371	191	179	-	51.5	48.2	0.0
Learn skills	416	298	118	-	71.6	28.4	0.0
Pay for education	481	-	410	71	0.0	85.2	14.8
Schooling not useful for future	223	-	223	-	0.0	100.0	0.0
School too far/ no safe	852	95	189	568	11.2	22.2	66.7
Cannot afford school fees	4,606	902	3,705	-	19.6	80.4	0.0
Not interested in school	6,681	403	5,520	758	6.0	82.6	11.3
Other	2,271	179	1,862	231	7.9	82.0	10.2
Not recorded	66,352	6,527	52,062	7,763	9.8	78.5	11.7

5.4. Types of health and other hazards faced by child labour

According to the definition of hazardous child labour, children working in certain industries and occupations are considered performing hazardous work. The extent of hazards faced due to long working hours by children has also been discussed. In addition, certain working conditions can be considered as problematic for children. These include, among others, lifting heavy load, verbal or physical abuse, exposure to dust, fumes, etc. which is bad for health, etc. Data on these conditions have been recorded for all of the child workers, although these have not been specifically used to tabulate the number of children in child labour or hazardous child labour.

Tables 5.25 to 5.27 indicate the number of child labour exposed to working environment/ condition that cause negative impacts to physical and mental health of children. Such working environment is also prohibited by the Lao Labour Law 2006.

Nearly 12,000 of the child labourers are exposed to working conditions which are hazardous to their physical and mental health. At the overall level, this constitutes about 6.5 per cent of the child labour (Table 5.25). However, in many cases, the same child got exposed to more than one type of hazardous working conditions. Of these children, more than 6 300 are girls, indicating that the percentage of male and female child labours exposed to this condition is similar.

More than 6,600 children were exposed to conditions which are bad for health or safety, like exposure to dust fumes (3,514), exposure to fire, gas, flames (2,532) and exposure to explosives (2,076). Another nearly 6,000 children had to lift heavy loads.

It may be noted for Tables 5.25 to 5.28 that due to multiple responses (several adverse work conditions) faced by a child worker, the sub-totals sometimes exceed the total number.

Table 5.25: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour undertaking heavy work by sex

	Number of child labour			Percentage of child labour		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total child labour	178,014	81,646	96,368	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child labour who undertook heavy work						
Total	11,584	5,251	6,333	6.5	6.4	6.6
Lifting heavy loads	5,829	2,967	2,862	100.0	50.9	49.1
Operating heavy equipments	761	560	201	100.0	73.6	26.4
Loading/ unloading	761	560	201	100.0	73.6	26.4
Verbal or physical abuse	869	524	345	100.0	60.3	39.7
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	6,633	3,206	3,427	100.0	48.3	51.7
Dust, fumes	3,514	1,793	1,721	100.0	51.0	49.0
Fire, gas, flames	2,532	1,259	1,273	100.0	49.7	50.3
Loud noise or vibration	484	484	-	100.0	100.0	
Work underground/ heights	453	163	289	100.0	36.0	63.8
Workplace dark or confined	-	-	-			
Insufficient ventilation	516	108	408	100.0	20.9	79.1
Explosives	2,076	808	1,267	100.0	38.9	61.0
Other	239	239	-	100.0	100.0	0.0
Total hazardous child labour	130,137	60,097	70,040	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hazardous child labour who undertook heavy work						
Total	10,439	5,025	5,415	5.9	6.2	5.6
Lifting heavy loads	4,759	2,741	2,019	100.0	57.6	42.4
Operating heavy equipments	761	560	201	100.0	73.6	26.4
Loading/ unloading	761	560	201	100.0	73.6	26.4
Verbal or physical abuse	869	524	345	100.0	60.3	39.7
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	6,422	3,071	3,352	100.0	47.8	52.2
Dust, fumes	3,514	1,793	1,721	100.0	51.0	49.0
Fire, gas, flames	2,457	1,259	1,198	100.0	51.2	48.8
Loud noise or vibration	484	484	-	100.0	100.0	

	Number of child labour			Percentage of child labour		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Work underground/ heights	453	163	289	100.0	36.0	63.8
workplace dark or confined	-	-	-			
Insufficient ventilation	516	108	408	100.0	20.9	79.1
Explosives	2,076	808	1,267	100.0	38.9	61.0
other	103	103	-	100.0	100.0	0.0

Table 5.26: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour undertaking heavy work by age group

	Age group				Percentage of child labour			
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total child labour	178,014	37,474	37,757	102,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child labour who undertook heavy work								
Total	11,584	518	1,396	9,671	6.5	1.4	3.7	9.4
Lifting heavy loads	5,829	518	940	4,371	100.0	8.9	16.1	75.0
Operating heavy equipments	761	-	-	761	100.0	-	-	100.0
Loading/ unloading	761	-	-	761	100.0	-	-	100.0
Verbal or physical abuse	869	-	-	869	100.0	-	-	100.0
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	6,633	135	456	6,042	100.0	2.0	6.9	91.1
Dust, fumes	3,514	-	210	3,304	100.0	-	6.0	94.0
Fire, gas, flames	2,532	-	141	2,391	100.0	-	5.6	94.4
Loud noise or vibration	484	-	-	484	100.0	-	-	100.0
Work underground/ heights	453	-	-	453	100.0	-	-	100.0
Workplace dark or confined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	516	-	-	516	100.0	-	-	100.0
Explosives	2,076	-	105	1,970	100.0	-	5.1	94.9
Other	239	135	-	103	100.0	56.5	-	43.1
Total hazardous child labour	130,137	10,258		17,097	100.0	100.0		100.0
Hazardous child labour who undertook heavy work								
Total	10,439	106	663	9,671	5.9	0.3	1.8	9.4
Lifting heavy loads	4,759	106	283	4,371	100.0	2.2	5.9	91.8
Operating heavy equipments	761	-	-	761	100.0	-	-	100.0
Loading/ unloading	761	-	-	761	100.0	-	-	100.0
Verbal or physical abuse	869	-	-	869	100.0	-	-	100.0
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	6,422	-	380	6,042	100.0	-	5.9	94.1
Dust, fumes	3,514	-	210	3,304	100.0	-	6.0	94.0
Fire, gas, flames	2,457	-	66	2,391	100.0	-	2.7	97.3
Loud noise or vibration	484	-	-	484	100.0	-	-	100.0
Work underground/ heights	453	-	-	453	100.0	-	-	100.0
Work too dark or confined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	516	-	-	516	100.0	-	-	100.0
Explosives	2,076	-	105	1,970	100.0	-	5.1	94.9
Other	103	-	-	103	100.0	-	-	100.0

Table 5.27: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour doing heavy work by area type (RWR/RWOR = rural with/ without road)

	Area type				Percentage of child labour			
	Total	Urban	RWR	RWOR	Total	Urban	RWR	RWOR
Total child labour	178,014	17,869	136,329	23,816	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child labour who undertook heavy work								
Total	11,584	1,919	8,688	977	6.5	10.7	6.4	4.1
Lifting heavy loads	5,829	794	4,286	748	100.0	13.6	73.5	12.8
Operating heavy equipments	761	204	557	-	100.0	26.8	73.2	-
Loading/ unloading	761	204	557	-	100.0	26.8	73.2	-
Verbal or physical abuse	869	204	560	104	100.0	23.5	64.4	12.0
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	6,633	1,483	4,846	304	100.0	22.4	73.1	4.6
Dust, fumes	3,514	1,071	2,213	229	100.0	30.5	63.0	6.5
Fire, gas, flames	2,532	775	1,453	304	100.0	30.6	57.4	12.0
Loud noise or vibration	484	217	162	104	100.0	44.8	33.5	21.5
Work underground/ heights	453	377	-	76	100.0	83.2	-	16.8
workplace dark or confined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	516	290	225	-	100.0	56.2	43.6	-
Explosives	2,076	320	1,756	-	100.0	15.4	84.6	-
Other	239	-	239	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Total hazardous child labour	130,137	15,136		100,377	100.0	100.0		100.0
Hazardous child labour who undertook heavy work								
Total	10,439	1,844	7,618	977	5.9	10.3	5.6	4.1
Lifting heavy loads	4,759	794	3,217	748	100.0	16.7	67.6	15.7
Operating heavy equipments	761	204	557	-	100.0	26.8	73.2	-
Loading/ unloading	761	204	557	-	100.0	26.8	73.2	-
Verbal or physical abuse	869	204	560	104	100.0	23.5	64.4	12.0
Exposure at work which is bad for health or safety	6,422	1,407	4,711	304	100.0	21.9	73.4	4.7
Dust, fumes	3,514	1,071	2,213	229	100.0	30.5	63.0	6.5
Fire, gas, flames	2,457	699	1,453	304	100.0	28.4	59.1	12.4
Loud noise or vibration	484	217	162	104	100.0	44.8	33.5	21.5
Work underground/ heights	453	377	-	76	100.0	83.2	-	16.8
Workplace dark or confined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient ventilation	516	290	225	-	100.0	56.2	43.6	-
Explosives	2,076	320	1,756	-	100.0	15.4	84.6	-
Other	103	-	103	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

Exposure to adverse working conditions occurs more often among children in the age group 14-17 years, where nearly 1 in 10 child labourers is exposed to such condition (Table 5.26). An analysis by area type reveals that working in hazardous working conditions is more prevalent in urban areas, where almost 11 per cent of child labourers are unprotected (Table 5.27).

A small number, nearly 900, have reported that they face verbal or physical abuse at work (Table 5.28). More than 500 male child labourers face verbal or physical abuse, which is higher than their female counterparts (345). As the sample count of such cases is very small, further tabulation by age group or area type has not been done. It may also be noted that some children have reported facing more than one hazardous condition. As a result, in the Tables 5.25 to 5.28, the sub-totals do not add up to the total.

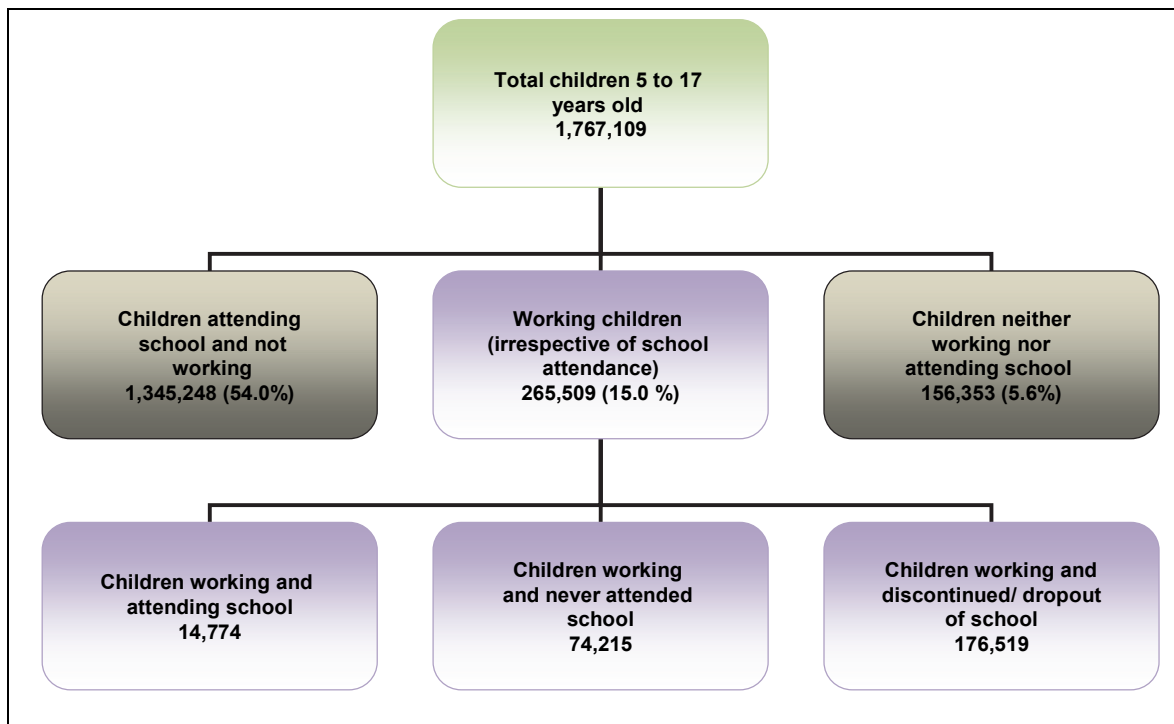
Table 5.28: Number of children in child labour and hazardous child labour who faced abuses at work place by sex

	Number of child labour			Percentage of child labour		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total child labour	178,014	81,646	96,368	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child labour who faced verbal or physical abuse						
Total	869	524	345	0.5	0.6	0.4
Constant shout	421	313	108	100.0	74.3	25.7
Repeated insult	315	315	-	100.0	100.0	-
Beaten/ physically hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexually abused	-	-	-	-	-	-
pay salary late	237	-	237	100.0	-	100.0
Total hazardous child labour	130,137	60,097	70,040	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hazardous child labour who faced verbal or physical abuse						
Total	869	524	345	0.5	0.6	0.4
Constant shout	421	313	108	100.0	74.3	25.7
Repeated insult	315	315	-	100.0	100.0	-
Beaten/ physically hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexually abused	-	-	-	-	-	-
pay salary late	237	-	237	100.0	-	100.0

6. Other activities of children

Along with economic activities pursued by the children, the survey also recorded other activities, particularly their school attendance and their involvement in unpaid household chores. This chapter presents salient observations on these aspects of a child's life. From the results discussed so far, the distribution of children is summarised in the following chart.

Chart 6.1: Distribution of child population (5–17 years)



6.1. Economic activities and other activities

The LFS and CLS 2010 results show that out of 1,767,109 children aged 5-17 years, more than 265,500 are engaged in economic activity and nearly 178,000 children can be categorised as child labourers. Again, among the 178,000 children in child labour, nearly 130,000 can be categorised as being engaged in hazardous child labour. The types of jobs pursued by them, their working hours, salary/ wages, problems faced at work places, etc. have already been discussed in Chapter 5. In this chapter, the focus will be on their engagement in non-economic activities.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of child labour by different non-economic activities performed

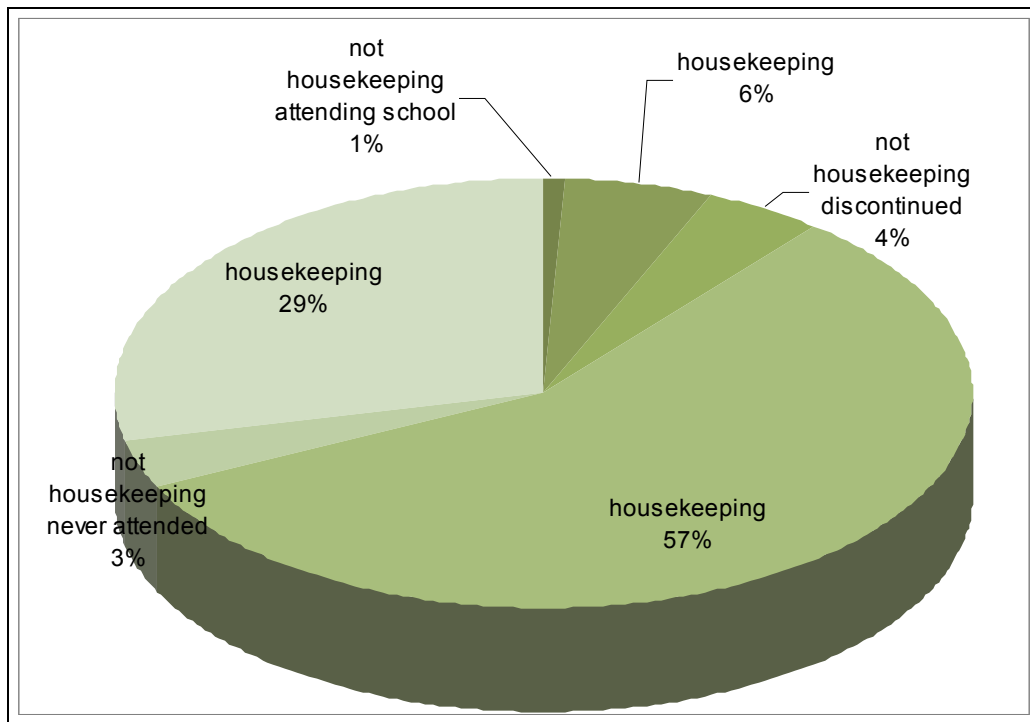


Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of child labour by non-economic activities performed

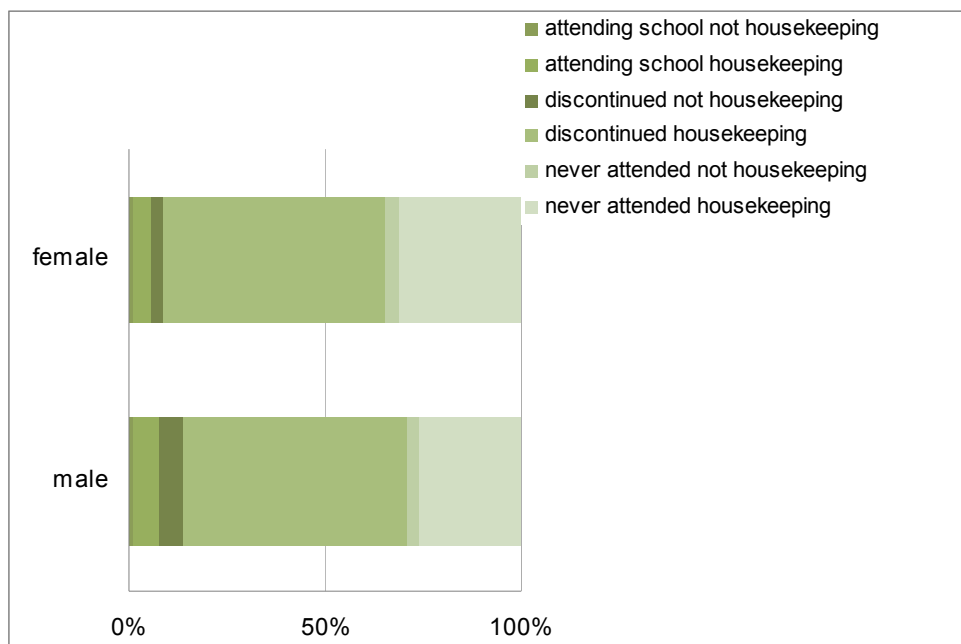


Table 6.1 shows the status of school attendance and engagement in household chores by the children in child labour. First, it may be noted that only 6.5 per cent of the children in child labour are currently attending school. The majority of the child labourers, nearly 61 per cent have discontinued studies or have dropped out from school. Another 32 per cent have never attended school. However, more than 91 per cent of the child labour has to perform household chores, in addition to her/his economic activities. The percentage of girls doing household chores being marginally higher than the boys (92.5 per cent for girls

compared to 90 per cent for boys). About 5 per cent of the children in child labour are attending school and also performing household chores.

Another interesting feature from the gender aspect is that the percentage of female child labour who have never attended school and who perform household chores is higher than that of their male counterparts. Out of 57,177 child labourers who never attended school but doing household chores, 33,523 are girls.

Table 6.1: Number of children in child labour, by different activities performed and sex

Activities performed	Percentage distribution of child labour among activities performed	Number of children employed			Percentage	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total child labour	100.0	178,014	81,646	96,368	45.9	54.1
Attending school						
Total	6.5	11,580	6,267	5,313	54.1	45.9
Not housekeeping	0.9	1,524	750	774	49.2	50.8
Housekeeping	5.6	10,056	5,517	4,539	54.9	45.1
Discontinued/ dropped out from school						
Total	61.4	109,257	51,724	57,533	47.3	52.7
Not housekeeping	4.3	7,707	4,879	2,828	63.3	36.7
Housekeeping	57.0	101,550	46,845	54,705	46.1	53.9
Never attended school						
Total	32.1	57,177	23,654	33,523	41.4	58.6
Not housekeeping	3.4	6,093	2,437	3,656	40.0	60.0
Housekeeping	28.7	51,084	21,217	29,867	41.5	58.5

More than 11,000 child labourers are currently attending school. Almost half (nearly 6,000) of these children belong to the age-group 5-11 years. Nearly two-thirds of the children attending school are also doing household chores. Out of all the child labourers (attending school or not) in the age group 5-11 years, more than 8 out of 10 are also doing household chores. This proportion gradually increases in the remaining age groups, with 94 per cent of child labour in the age group 14-17 years are also engaged in household chores (Table 6.2).

The percentages of child labourers who also perform household chores do not vary much across area types (Table 6.3).

Table 6.2: Number of children in child labour, by different activities performed and age-group

Activities in addition to work	Age-group				Percentage		
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Lao PDR	178,014	37,474	37,757	102,783	21.1	21.2	57.7
Attending school							
Total	11,580	5,596	3,487	2,497	48.3	30.1	21.6
Not housekeeping	1,524	1,524	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Housekeeping	10,056	4,072	3,487	2,497	40.5	34.7	24.8
Discontinued/ dropped out from school							
Total	109,257	4,400	23,427	81,431	4.0	21.4	74.5
Not housekeeping	7,707	970	1,672	5,066	12.6	21.7	65.7
Housekeeping	101,550	3,430	21,755	76,365	3.4	21.4	75.2
Never attended school							
Total	57,177	27,479	10,844	18,856	48.1	19.0	33.0
Not housekeeping	6,093	4,634	633	827	76.1	10.4	13.6
Housekeeping	51,084	22,845	10,211	18,029	44.7	20.0	35.3

Table 6.3: Number of children in child labour, by different activities and area type (RWR/ RWOR = rural with/ without road)

Activities performed	Area type				Percentage		
	Total	Urban	RWR	RWOR	Urban	RWR	RWOR
Lao PDR	178,014	17,869	136,329	23,816	10.0	76.6	13.4
Attending school							
Total	11,580	1,063	10,107	410	9.2	87.3	3.5
Not housekeeping	1,524	0	1,524	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Housekeeping	10,056	1,063	8,583	410	10.6	85.4	4.1
Discontinued/ dropped out from school							
Total	109,257	14,821	83,931	10,505	13.6	76.8	9.6
Not housekeeping	7,707	1,400	6,110	197	18.2	79.3	2.6
Housekeeping	101,550	13,421	77,821	10,308	13.2	76.6	10.2
Never attended school							
Total	57,177	1,984	42,292	12,900	3.5	74.0	22.6
Not housekeeping	6,093	212	4,581	1,299	3.5	75.2	21.3
Housekeeping	51,084	1,772	37,711	11,601	3.5	73.8	22.7

6.2. Activities of children not engaged in economic activity

Activities of children who are not participating in economic activities are discussed in this section. The review is confined to their activities regarding school attendance and engagement in household chores in their own household.

Nine out of every ten children of age 5-17 years who are currently not working are attending school/ college. Out of 1,501,600 such children, about 1,345,248 are currently

attending school. A very small percentage, 1.4 per cent has discontinued school, while the remaining 9 per cent has never attended school (see Table 6.4). This is a stark contrast with the economically active children, of whom, only 5.6 per cent are currently attending school/college.

A majority, 70 per cent, of the economically non-active children have to attend to household chores, with very little difference between the boys and girls. However, from another gender perspective, while girls outnumber boys in participation in economic activities, boys outnumber girls among the economically non-active children. Out of 1,501,600 economically non-active children, 790,248 are boys while 711,352 are girls.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of economically non-active children by non-economic activities performed

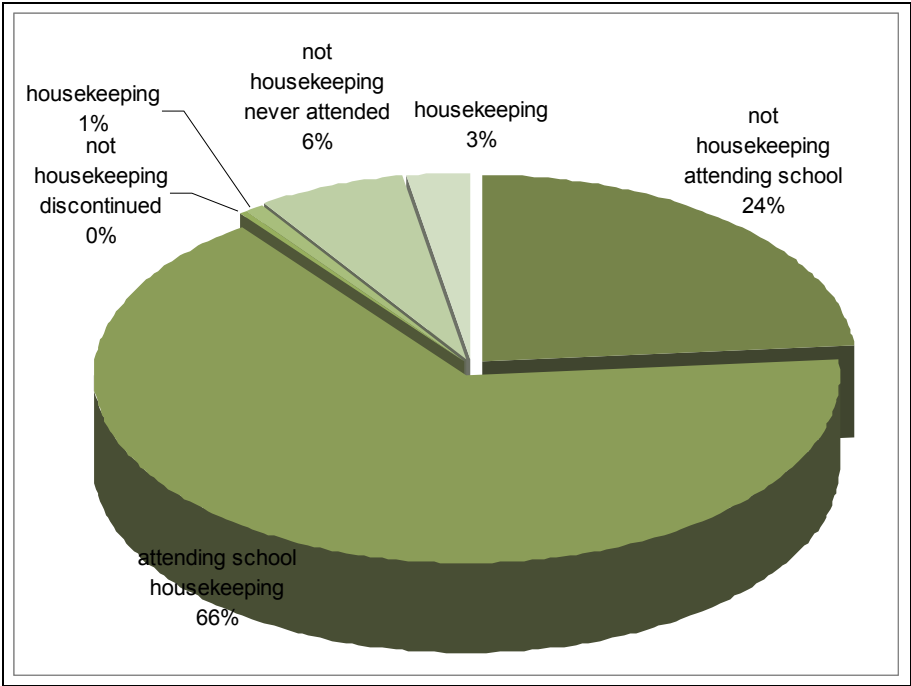


Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of economically non-active children by non-economic activities performed

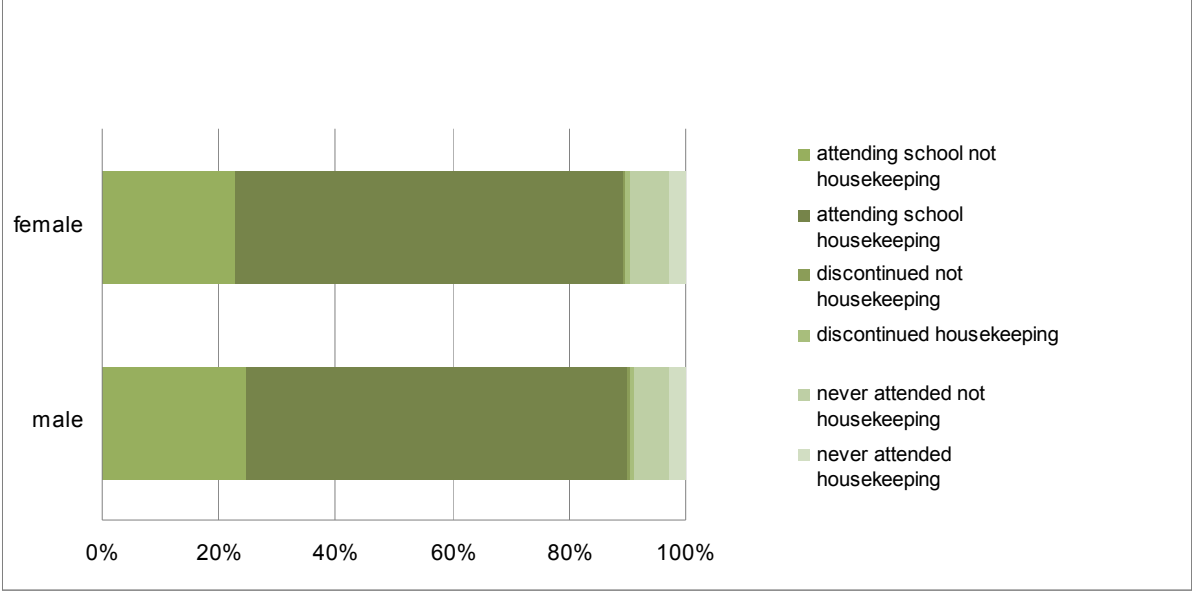


Table 6.4: Number of children not engaged in economic activity by different activities performed and sex

Activities performed	Percentage distribution of children not engaged in economic activity among activities performed	Number of children not engaged in economic activity			Percentage	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total children not engaged in economic activity	100.0	1,501,600	790,248	711,352	52.6	47.4
Attending school						
Total	89.6	1,345,248	711,200	634,047	52.9	47.1
Not housekeeping	23.7	356,588	195,187	161,401	54.7	45.3
Housekeeping	65.8	988,660	516,013	472,646	52.2	47.8
Discontinued/ dropped out from school						
Total	1.4	20,601	9,910	10,691	48.1	51.9
Not housekeeping	0.4	5,464	2,902	2,562	53.1	46.9
Housekeeping	1.0	15,137	7,008	8,129	46.3	53.7
Never attended school						
Total	9.0	135,752	69,137	66,614	50.9	49.1
Not housekeeping	6.2	93,237	46,604	46,632	50.0	50.0
Housekeeping	2.8	42,515	22,533	19,982	53.0	47.0

Among the currently non-working children aged 5-11 years, 85 per cent are currently attending school and another 14 per cent have never attended, perhaps most of them being considered as too young to begin schooling. However, in the higher age-groups, namely, 12-13 years and 14-17 years, the percentage share of currently school attending

children are much higher (98 per cent among children of age 12-13 years and 95 per cent among children of age 14-17 years). Among the non-economically active children of 12 years and above, only 1 per cent has never attended school. However, even among children of the youngest age group, more than half have to perform household chores and this percentage increases to more than 85 per cent among the children aged 12 years and above (Table 6.5).

An analysis by area type (Table 6.6) indicates that current school attendance is highest (93 per cent) among currently non-working children of urban areas and least in rural areas without roads. About 15 per cent of currently non working children from rural areas without roads have never attended school. Again, more than three-fourths of the children in rural areas without road perform household chores, while the percentage is lower, at less than 70 per cent in both urban areas and rural areas with roads.

Table 6.5: Number of children not engaged in economic activity, by different activities performed and age-group

Activities performed	Age-group				Percentage		
	Total	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17	5 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 17
Total children not engaged in economic activity	1,501,600	880,431	260,882	360,287	58.6	17.4	24.0
Attending school							
Total	1,345,248	747,604	254,750	342,894	55.6	18.9	25.5
Not housekeeping	356,588	286,316	35,105	35,167	80.3	9.8	9.9
Housekeeping	988,660	461,288	219,645	307,727	46.7	22.2	31.1
Discontinued/ dropped out from school							
Total	20,601	5,168	3,046	12,388	25.1	14.8	60.1
Not housekeeping	5,464	2,289	660	2,516	41.9	12.1	46.0
Housekeeping	15,137	2,879	2,386	9,872	19.0	15.8	65.2
Never attended school							
Total	135,752	127,659	3,087	5,005	94.0	2.3	3.7
Not housekeeping	93,237	89,089	1,225	2,923	95.6	1.3	3.1
Housekeeping	42,515	38,570	1,862	2,082	90.7	4.4	4.9

Table 6.6: Number of children not engaged in economic activity, by different activities performed and area type

Activities performed	Area type				Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Total children not engaged in economic activity	1,501,600	394,359	962,457	144,784	26.3	64.1	9.6
Attending school							
Total	1,345,248	367,649	856,235	121,363	27.3	63.6	9.0
Not housekeeping	356,588	104,163	232,051	20,373	29.2	65.1	5.7
Housekeeping	988,660	263,486	624,184	100,990	26.7	63.1	10.2
Discontinued/ dropped out from school							

Activities performed	Area type				Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Total	20,601	6,892	12,217	1,491	33.5	59.3	7.2
Not housekeeping	5,464	1,535	3,460	468	28.1	63.3	8.6
Housekeeping	15,137	5,357	8,757	1,023	35.4	57.9	6.8
Never attended school							
Total	135,752	19,817	94,004	21,931	14.6	69.2	16.2
Not housekeeping	93,237	14,591	65,539	13,107	15.6	70.3	14.1
Housekeeping	42,515	5,226	28,465	8,824	12.3	67.0	20.8

Table 6.7 shows that there is a vast gap between the working and non-working children with respect to doing household chores. Among the working children, more than 90 per cent perform household chores also, while among the non-working children nearly one third do not have to perform household chores. Among both the working and non-working children, cooking is done by a higher percentage of females, while more males undertake repair of household goods.

Table 6.7: Number of children (5-17 years), by types of household chores performed for each sex

	Number of children	Number of children (5 - 17 years) doing unpaid household chores							
		Shopping	Repair of household goods	Cooking	Cleaning utensil/house	Washing clothes	Caring for children/old/sick	Other household chores	No household chores
All children									
Number									
Total	1,767,109	131,893	63,695	572,098	980,340	911,060	153,054	84,922	485,116
Male	909,147	66,401	47,380	247,134	482,227	449,055	69,167	44,691	259,772
Female	857,962	65,492	16,314	324,964	498,113	462,005	83,887	40,230	225,344
Percent									
Total	100.0	7.5	3.6	32.4	55.5	51.6	8.7	4.8	27.5
Male	100.0	7.3	5.2	27.2	53.0	49.4	7.6	4.9	28.6
Female	100.0	7.6	1.9	37.9	58.1	53.8	9.8	4.7	26.3
Working children									
Number									
Total	265,509	26,792	24,266	153,667	190,599	198,132	37,225	8,921	23,581
Male	118,900	12,023	18,882	54,830	78,107	84,469	14,244	4,391	12,718
Female	146,610	14,768	5,384	98,838	112,492	113,662	22,980	4,530	10,864
Percent									
Total	100.0	10.1	9.1	57.9	71.8	74.6	14.0	3.4	8.9
Male	100.0	10.1	15.9	46.1	65.7	71.0	12.0	3.7	10.7
Female	100.0	10.1	3.7	67.4	76.7	77.5	15.7	3.1	7.4
Non-working children									
Number									

	Number of children	Number of children (5 - 17 years) doing unpaid household chores							
		Shopping	Repair of household goods	Cooking	Cleaning utensil/ house	Washing clothes	Caring for children/ old/sick	Other household chores	No household chores
Total	1,501,600	105,102	39,429	418,431	789,741	712,928	115,829	76,001	461,535
Male	790,248	54,377	28,499	192,304	404,120	364,585	54,923	40,301	247,055
Female	711,352	50,724	10,930	226,126	385,621	348,343	60,907	35,700	214,480
Percent									
Total	100.0	7.0	2.6	27.9	52.6	47.5	7.7	5.1	30.7
Male	100.0	6.9	3.6	24.3	51.1	46.1	7.0	5.1	31.3
Female	100.0	7.1	1.5	31.8	54.2	49.0	8.6	5.0	30.2

6.3. Vocational training

Information on whether a person aged 5 years or older have received or attended any vocational training over the last year was also a part of the questionnaire. However, the total sample count of the persons who received vocational training has been very low. Therefore, the tables have not been classified at lower levels or by type of trainings received.

Table 6.8 reveals that only 954 children (571 girls) have received vocational training. Among the non-working children, about 2 out of every 10,000 children have received any vocational training. The percentage of children who received vocational training was the highest among children in hazardous child labour. Even here, only 28 per 10,000 children had received vocational training, for girls this figure was 40 per 10,000.

Table 6.8: Number of children (5-17 years) who received vocational training by sex

	Number of children who received vocational training						Number of children (5-17 years)		
	Total		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
Total children (5-17 years)	954	0.05	384	0.04	571	0.07	1,767,109	909,147	857,962
Not working	303	0.02	196	0.02	108	0.02	1,501,600	790,248	711,352
Working	651	0.25	188	0.16	463	0.32	265,509	118,900	146,610
Child labour	358	0.20	80	0.10	278	0.29	178,014	81,646	96,368
Hazardous child labour	358	0.28	80	0.13	278	0.40	130,137	60,097	70,040

6.4. Trafficking of children

For all of the household members younger than 25 years, the LFS and CLS 2010 recorded data on persons who are away from the household for work or some related reason and the members of the household who have returned after working abroad for some time. For questions on erstwhile members of a household, who are currently staying at some other place, one may see questions TM1 to TM12 of this module.

A large number of persons younger than 25 years, more than 220,000, lived away from their household. As the age or sex of these persons has not been made a part of this module, it is not possible to estimate how many of them were younger than 18 years old. Most of them, 151,706, were from rural areas with roads. Another 54,342 were from urban areas and the remaining, about 16,024 were from rural areas without roads (Table 6.9).

Nearly 53 per cent have migrated abroad and another 43 per cent are in Laos, as per the latest communication received from them by their erstwhile household. However, for the remaining 4 per cent of the out-migrated household members, the households did not know where they were staying, as the household had not received any letter/ phone call from them in recent past (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9: Number of persons (below 25 years) who have migrated out of home and are currently staying away from home by area type of their erstwhile home

	Total	Urban	Rural with roads	Rural without roads
Total (below 25 years)	3,120,387	799,493	2,011,640	309,254
Persons (less than 25 years) who have migrated out and are currently staying away from home				
Number	222,071	54,342	151,706	16,024
% to Total	7.1	6.8	7.5	5.2
Location of present residence of out-migrated persons (number)				
Within country	96,445	34,438	54,753	7,254
Outside country	116,873	18,146	90,405	8,322
Not known	8,753	1,758	6,548	447
Percent				
Within country	43.4	63.4	36.1	45.3
Outside country	52.6	33.4	59.6	51.9
Not known	3.9	3.2	4.3	2.8

Table 6.10: Number of persons (below 25 years) migrated abroad by their present country of residence and area type of erstwhile home in Lao

	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (below 25 years) migrated abroad	116,873	100.0	18,146	100.0	90,405	100.0	8,322	100.0
Name of country								
Thailand	110,408	94.5	14,493	79.9	88,063	97.4	7,853	94.4
Vietnam	1,343	1.1	585	3.2	643	0.7	115	1.4
Cambodia	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
China	479	0.4	405	2.2	74	0.1	-	0.0
Myanmar	2,567	2.2	2,134	11.8	433	0.5	-	0.0
Other countries	379	0.3	193	1.1	185	0.2	-	0.0
Not stated	1,696	1.5	335	1.8	1,007	1.1	354	4.3
Whether likely to return								

	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	79,592	68.1	11,641	64.2	61,347	67.9	6,603	79.3
No	2,278	1.9	647	3.6	1,631	1.8	-	0.0
Unsure	30,670	26.2	4,197	23.1	24,870	27.5	1,604	19.3
Not stated	4,332	3.7	1,660	9.1	2,557	2.8	115	1.4

A vast majority, nearly 95 per cent of the persons who are staying abroad, are presently in Thailand (see Table 6.10). A higher percentage of persons from rural areas with roads (nearly 98 per cent) are staying there. From urban areas, about 80 per cent are in Thailand and another 12 per cent are in Myanmar. Nearly 68 per cent of the households reported that their out-migrated relative(s) will return home.

Considering all of the 222,000 out-migrated persons, whether staying inside the country or outside, the survey finds that the majority have out-migrated for work (69 per cent) and study (18 per cent). However, reasons could not be ascertained for about 6 per cent of out migrants (Table 6.11). More than half of the out-migrants had sent money or valuable gifts back home. The household members felt that about one-half (over 48 per cent) of the out-migrants are likely to stay away from their homes.

Table 6.11: Number of out-migrated persons (below 25 years) by reason for out-migration and related characteristics for each area type of erstwhile home in Lao

	Total		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total out-migrated (below 25 years)	222,071	100.0	54,342	100.0	151,706	100.0	16,024	100.0
Reason for out-migration								
Work	153,404	69.1	28,756	52.9	113,856	75.1	10,792	67.3
Study	40,153	18.1	17,219	31.7	19,790	13.0	3,144	19.6
Marriage	9,738	4.4	3,734	6.9	5,404	3.6	600	3.7
Visit	1,299	0.6	570	1.0	729	0.5	-	0.0
Other reason	3,774	1.7	1,932	3.6	1,494	1.0	348	2.2
Reason not stated	13,704	6.2	2,131	3.9	10,433	6.9	1,140	7.1
Sent money/ valuable gift in last one year								
Yes	114,375	51.5	19,803	36.4	85,124	56.1	9,447	59.0
No	54,666	24.6	15,130	27.8	36,421	24.0	3,115	19.4
Not stated	53,030	23.9	19,409	35.7	30,160	19.9	3,461	21.6
Whether likely to return								
Yes	106,977	48.2	20,262	37.3	78,216	51.6	8,499	53.0
No	13,097	5.9	5,342	9.8	7,176	4.7	580	3.6
Not stated	65,900	29.7	12,529	23.1	48,309	31.8	5,062	31.6

In addition, the persons who have worked abroad and have since returned were subjected to a set of questions in the LFS and CLS 2010 (Module X questions TM14 to TM24 of the questionnaire).

The results show that more than 3000 children of age 5-17 years who have worked/earned money abroad have now returned home. The number of such girls, at 1770, is higher than that of the boys (1409). Most of these children, more than 2300s are from rural areas with road and the rest are from the urban areas (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Number of children (5-17 years) who have worked abroad and now returned home by sex

	Number of children (5-17 years) who have migrated abroad for working/earning money and returned home					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (5-17 years)	3,179	0.18	1,409	0.15	1,770	0.21
Age group						
5-11	544	0.06	256	0.05	289	0.07
12-13	590	0.20	285	0.19	305	0.21
14-17	2,045	0.37	868	0.31	1,176	0.43
Area type						
Urban	867	0.20	264	0.12	603	0.29
Rural with roads	2,313	0.20	1,145	0.19	1,167	0.21
Rural without roads	0	-	0	-	0	-

Among the children who went abroad for working / earning money, a little more than 2 per cent were registered with some labour company. More than 3 out of every 4 such children have gone through some contact via their friends or other acquaintances. Almost half of them did not have any passport. Furthermore, more than 90 per cent did not have to pay anybody to get the job. However, after going abroad, more than half of these children did not receive payment from employer for food, living or health care. As one can expect, nearly half of these children do not wish to return abroad again for work or earning money (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13: Distribution of children (5-17 years) who have worked abroad and now returned home, by different facets of work

	Number of children (5-17 years) who have migrated abroad for working/earning money and returned home					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (5-17 years)	3,179	100.0	1,409	100.0	1,770	100.0
Type of registration for work						
With labour company	81	2.5	81	5.7	0	-
Not registered	583	18.3	240	17.0	343	19.4
With friend	1,709	53.8	693	49.2	1,016	57.4
With others	741	23.3	330	23.4	411	23.2

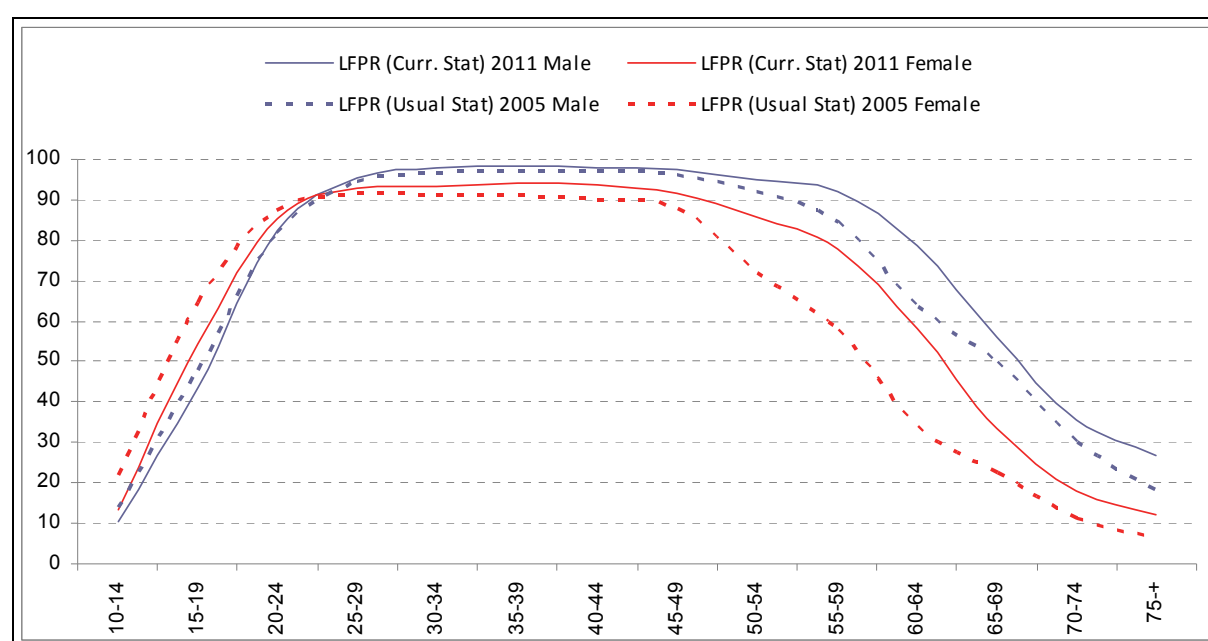
Not reported	65	2.0	65	4.6	0	-
Having passport or not						
Yes	1,611	50.7	734	52.1	877	49.5
No	1,502	47.2	610	43.3	893	50.5
Not reported	65	2.0	65	4.6	0	-
Whether paid for getting work						
paid by cash	0	-	0	-	0	-
paid through loan	198	6.2	0	-	198	11.2
Not paid	2,981	93.8	1,409	100.0	1,572	88.8
Whether received payment from employer for food, living, health care, etc.						
Yes	1,414	44.5	672	47.7	741	41.9
No	1,700	53.5	671	47.6	1,029	58.1
Not reported	65	2.0	65	4.6	0	-
Whether wish to again go abroad for work						
Yes	1,181	37.2	399	28.3	782	44.2
No	1,836	57.8	945	67.1	892	50.4
Not reported	162	5.1	65	4.6	97	5.5

7. Working children, child labour and hazardous child labour: a comparison by housing condition, characteristics of head of household and household wealth index

In the earlier chapters, we have discussed the status of children, their attendance in school/ college, how many have joined the labour force at an early age, even though the Law does not permit the same for some of them, the time they devote in their work, etc. While discussing about the sample count and the estimates, we have found that these are not uniform across gender, age group or area type.

One of the contrasts already shown is regarding the status of current attendance in school/ college. Overall, nearly 77 per cent of children are currently attending school/ college. Although more than 85 per cent of the non-working children are currently attending school, the corresponding figure for children in child labour is less than 6 per cent.

Figure 7.1: Labour force participation rate of males and females



Again, from a gender perspective, although the number of males in the total child population is more than that of females (106 boys per 100 girls in the ages 5-17 years), this feature is more pronounced among the non-working children (111 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the numbers of females among the working children (81 male working children per 100 female working children) as well as among the child labour (82.6 male child labour per 100 female child labour) are higher. A similar phenomenon was also visible in the Census 2005, which has shown that the labour force participation rate, as per usual status, of females between 10 and 24 years is higher than their male counterparts. The Census 2005 and the LFS and CLS 2010 both indicate that the number of working girls is higher than the number of working boys. However, due to the conceptual difference in the Census and the

LFS and CLS 2010, the comparison of the percentages or the absolute numbers or assessing any time trend from these two results will not be correct.

In Lao PDR, it is believed that the relatively slow development of children is due to the low levels of housing condition and amenities available at their households. In the LFS and CLS 2010, the housing characteristics, assets owned by the households, amenities available to the household, whether a household was indebted or not, whether it has migrated or not, etc. were also recorded. In this chapter, a comparison of these parameters for the working children, children in child labour and children in hazardous child labour with the overall child population is attempted.

7.1. Children by the characteristics of housing units where they live

For Lao PDR as a whole, 8 of every 10 children live in permanent houses made of brick or wood, which is a little less for children in child labour. The difference between the overall level and that for the child labour is more or less uniform across area types (5 to 6 per cent). Almost all of the children, engaged in child labour or otherwise, live in houses owned/ purchased by their households. However, about 46 per cent of children engaged in hazardous child labour reside in houses with more than 2 dwelling rooms, which is less than the overall level (51.6 per cent).

Figure 7.2: Percentage of children by housing condition

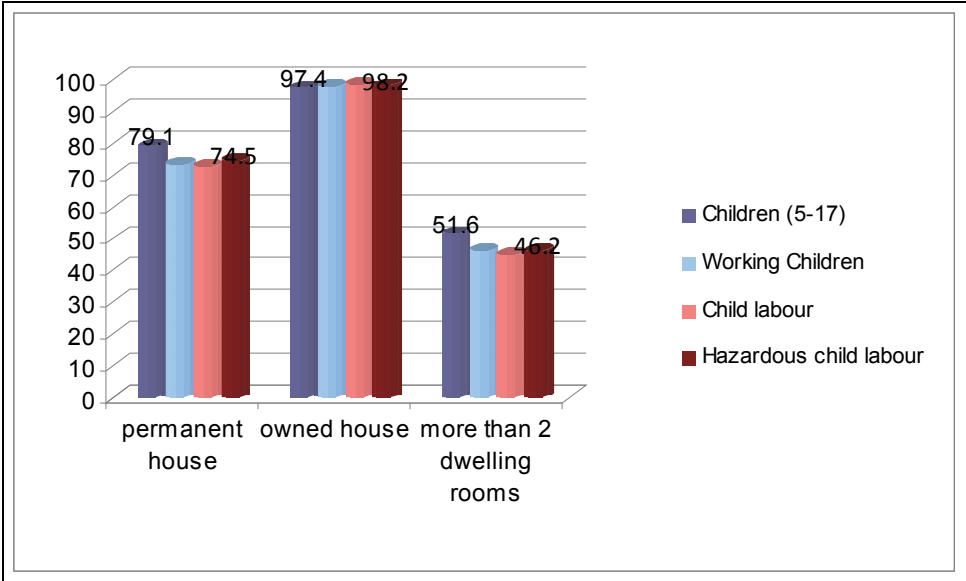


Table 7.1 indicates that the difference in the type of structure is primarily due to the area where they are located. Nearly 93 per cent of the urban children live in permanent houses, whereas, 77 per cent of the children that live in rural areas with road and 60 per cent of children that live in rural areas without road live in permanent houses. Another interesting facet is that although in urban areas, nearly two-third of the children live in houses with more than 2 dwelling rooms, less than half of the children in rural areas do the same.

Table 7.1: Number and percentage of children, by housing condition and area type

	Lao PDR		Urban		Rural with road		Rural without road	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total number of children (5-17 years)								
All children	1,767,109	100.0	423,430	100.0	1,158,690	100.0	184,989	100.0
Working children	265,509	100.0	29,071	100.0	196,233	100.0	40,205	100.0
Child labour	178,014	100.0	17,869	100.0	136,329	100.0	23,816	100.0
Hazardous child labour	130,137	100.0	15,136	100.0	100,377	100.0	14,624	100.0
Permanent house (brick house, wood/brik house or wood house)								
All children	1,397,428	79.1	393,074	92.8	894,213	77.2	110,140	59.5
Working children	194,482	73.2	25,551	87.9	146,359	74.6	22,573	56.1
Child labour	129,334	72.7	15,414	86.3	101,484	74.4	12,436	52.2
Hazardous child labour	96,984	74.5	13,159	86.9	76,635	76.3	7,190	49.2
Live in a house owned/purchased by a member of the household								
All children	1,720,781	97.4	407,868	96.3	1,130,865	97.6	182,049	98.4
Working children	259,955	97.9	28,200	97.0	192,330	98.0	39,425	98.1
Child labour	174,941	98.3	17,502	97.9	134,100	98.4	23,339	98.0
Hazardous child labour	127,747	98.2	14,769	97.6	98,830	98.5	14,148	96.7
Staying in a house with more than 2 dwelling rooms								
All children	911,398	51.6	266,136	62.9	562,604	48.6	82,658	44.7
Working children	123,128	46.4	16,080	55.3	91,901	46.8	15,147	37.7
Child labour	80,018	45.0	9,834	55.0	61,860	45.4	8,325	35.0
Hazardous child labour	60,148	46.2	8,386	55.4	45,991	45.8	5,772	39.5

7.2. Amenities in the houses where children live

For Lao PDR as a whole, nearly 8 out of every 10 children live in a house with kitchen in the dwelling unit, about 7 out of every 10 children live in houses where electricity is used for lighting and about 6 out of every 10 children have a toilet within the dwelling unit. However, the amenities available to the working children, children in child labour or hazardous child labour are not so favourable, being between 8 and 18 per cent less compared to the overall level, with respect to these three amenities. The availability of safe drinking water, however, has shown a reverse trend, where more than half of the households with children in hazardous child labour get safe drinking water, although at the overall level, a little less than half of the children get the same (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3: Percentage of children by availability of amenities in their household

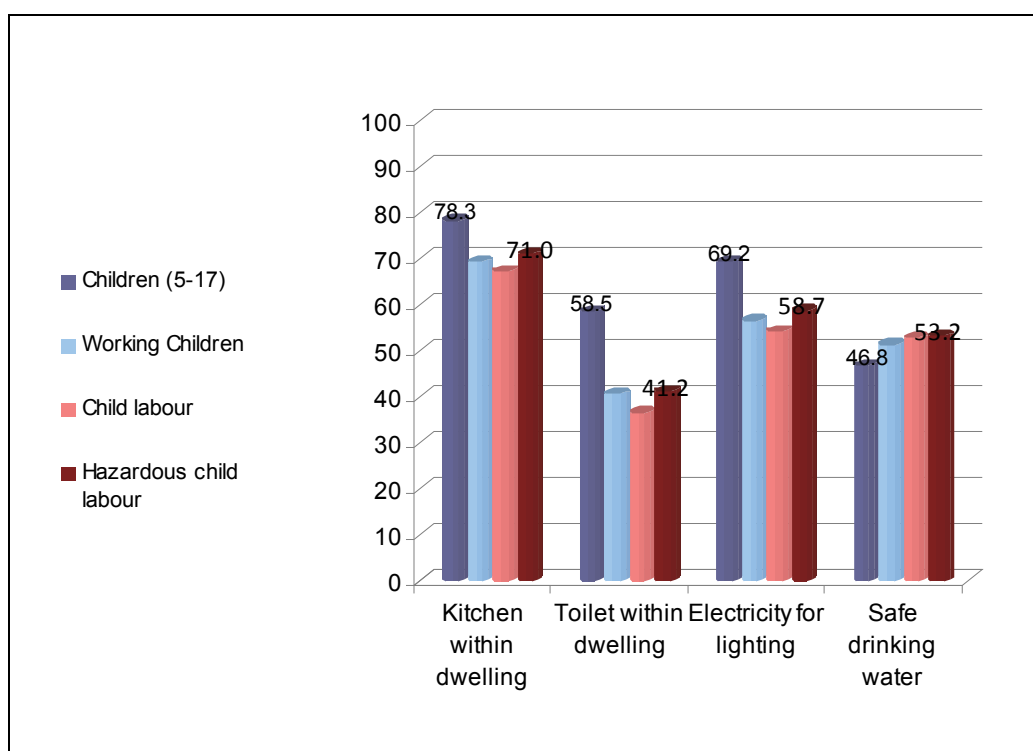


Table 7.2 indicates that with respect to all these amenities, except safe drinking water, households in urban areas have better facilities compared to in rural areas. However, in all of the locations, the percentages of working children availing these amenities are less than the overall level. On the sidelines of this discussion, we can also indicate that the data recorded for drinking water has suffered from some collection problem, as the results of the same seem somewhat strange.

Table 7.2: Number and percentage of children, by amenities available and area type

	Lao PDR		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total number of children (5-17 years)								
All children	1,767,109	100.0	423,430	100.0	1,158,690	100.0	184,989	100.0
Working children	265,509	100.0	29,071	100.0	196,233	100.0	40,205	100.0
Child labour	1,78,014	100.0	17,869	100.0	1,36,329	100.0	23,816	100.0
Hazardous child labour	1,30,137	100.0	15,136	100.0	1,00,377	100.0	14,624	100.0
Live in a house with kitchen facilities within dwelling unit								
All children	1,384,498	78.3	381,874	90.2	876,945	75.7	125,679	67.9
Working children	184,130	69.3	24,605	84.6	136,378	69.5	23,147	57.6
Child labour	119,849	67.3	14,984	83.9	93,173	68.3	11,692	49.1
Hazardous child labour	92,364	71.0	12,843	84.9	72,039	71.8	7,481	51.2

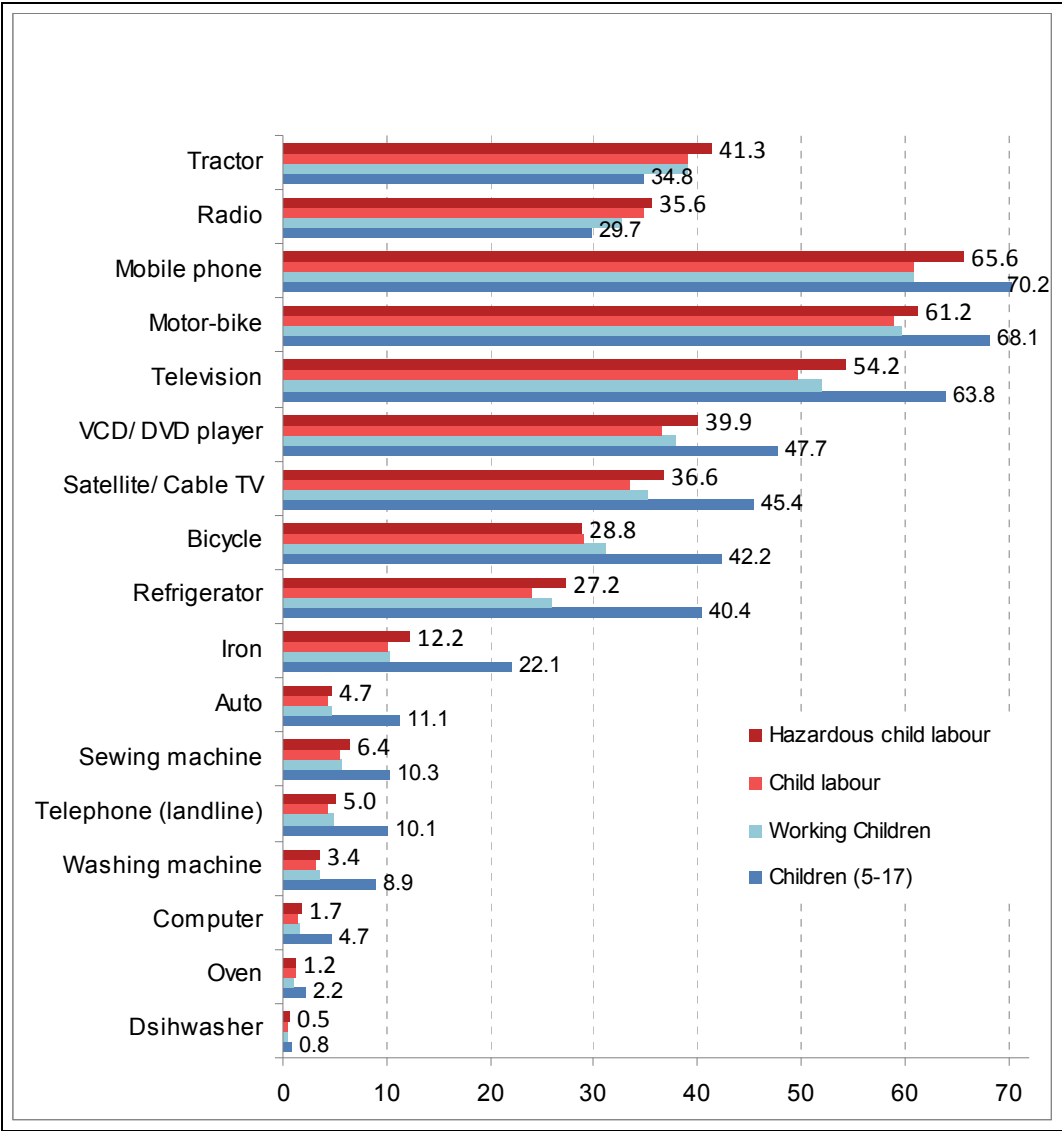
	Lao PDR		Urban		Rural with roads		Rural without roads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Live in a house with toilet facilities within dwelling unit								
All children	1,033,824	58.5	383,210	90.5	598,618	51.7	51,997	28.1
Working children	107,621	40.5	23,163	79.7	74,147	37.8	10,310	25.6
Child labour	64,961	36.5	13,754	77.0	44,795	32.9	6,412	26.9
Hazardous child labour	53,588	41.2	11,594	76.6	36,736	36.6	5,258	36.0
Use electricity as main source of energy for light (public, machine mould or battery)								
All children	1,222,588	69.2	416,661	98.4	754,571	65.1	51,356	27.8
Working children	150,139	56.5	28,081	96.6	112,037	57.1	10,021	24.9
Child labour	96,610	54.3	16,953	94.9	74,367	54.5	5,290	22.2
Hazardous child labour	76,403	58.7	14,404	95.2	58,397	58.2	3,603	24.6
Use safe drinking water (supply water into/outside dwelling, tubewell/ borehole/ dug protected well, flow protected well)								
All children	827,029	46.8	124,057	29.3	628,065	54.2	74,907	40.5
Working children	136,126	51.3	9,941	34.2	108,837	55.5	17,348	43.1
Child labour	93,835	52.7	5,995	33.5	76,649	56.2	11,192	47.0
Hazardous child labour	69,247	53.2	4,537	30.0	56,557	56.3	8,154	55.8

Both kitchen and toilet are available for more than 90 per cent of urban households with children and nearly all of the urban households use electricity for lighting. Among the urban working children, about 85 per cent have kitchen in their dwelling and about 80 per cent have toilet. The conditions in rural areas are not better. Only two third of households in rural areas with roads and about a quarter of households in rural areas without roads have electricity for lighting. The difference in availability of amenities like kitchen, toilet and electricity among the working children and the rest is most prominent in rural areas with roads.

7.3. Assets owned by the households where children live

The LFS & CLS shows that a higher percentage of households with working children/ children in child labour/ children in hazardous child labour own a tractor and a radio than the total number of children. This might have happened due to the predominance of agricultural activities among children in child labour.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of children (5-17 years) by ownership of specified assets by their household



Apart from these two assets, the households with working children / children in child labour/ children in hazardous child labour own less assets compared to the overall level (see Figure 7.4). Another interesting feature is that households with children in hazardous child labour own more assets compared to households with working children who are not in hazardous child labour.

Table 7.3 indicates that although nearly 70 per cent of the households own a mobile phone, this percentage is about 60 for households with working children. A similar level of difference (10 per cent or more) exists with respect to assets used for communication and entertainment, like television, satellite/cable TV and VCD/DVD player. A low number of households own a computer, less than 5 per cent at the overall level. Ownership of transport related assets, like bicycle, motor-bike and car also show a similar difference between the overall level and households with working children.

Table 7.3: Number and percentage of children by ownership of durable assets of their household

Asset owned	Total children		Working children		Child Labour		Hazardous child labour	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total children (5-17 years)	1,767,109	100.0	265,509	100.0	178,014	100.0	130,137	100.0
Auto	196,017	11.1	12,164	4.6	7,642	4.3	6,072	4.7
Tractor	615,077	34.8	103,470	39.0	69,499	39.0	53,741	41.3
Motor-bike	1,203,786	68.1	158,254	59.6	104,710	58.8	79,605	61.2
Bicycle	745,829	42.2	82,394	31.0	51,415	28.9	37,538	28.8
Television	1,127,510	63.8	137,729	51.9	88,301	49.6	70,563	54.2
Iron	390,935	22.1	27,442	10.3	18,003	10.1	15,896	12.2
VCD/ DVD player	842,073	47.7	100,343	37.8	64,908	36.5	51,927	39.9
Washing machine	157,181	8.9	9,044	3.4	5,414	3.0	4,404	3.4
Oven	38,368	2.2	2,729	1.0	1,911	1.1	1,578	1.2
Dishwasher	14,267	0.8	851	0.3	754	0.4	658	0.5
Refrigerator	713,933	40.4	68,835	25.9	42,807	24.0	35,388	27.2
Computer	82,237	4.7	3,964	1.5	2,552	1.4	2,177	1.7
Sewing machine	182,309	10.3	14,776	5.6	9,594	5.4	8,354	6.4
Satellite/ Cable TV	802,221	45.4	93,121	35.1	59,534	33.4	47,569	36.6
Telephone (landline)	179,263	10.1	12,628	4.8	7,680	4.3	6,450	5.0
Mobile phone	1,240,026	70.2	161,379	60.8	108,299	60.8	85,431	65.6
Radio	524,134	29.7	86,878	32.7	62,023	34.8	46,296	35.6

7.4. Land owned, indebtedness and migration of households where children live

The LFS and CLS 2010 shows that a high percentage of households with working children/ children in child labour/ children in hazardous child labour own land. Perhaps it is a traditional feature that children from land owning households work from a lower age and their parents take their children along with them to work from an early age. Moreover, among indebted households, in comparison to the overall level, a lower share of households with working children has reported indebtedness. Similarly, the incidence of child labour among the migrated households has been reported from a smaller percentage of households compared to the overall level (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Number and percentage of children by ownership of land, indebtedness and migration characteristics of their household

	Total children		Working children		Child Labour		Hazardous child labour	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total children (5-17 years)	1,767,109	100.0	265,509	100.0	178,014	100.0	130,137	100.0
own land	1,765,955	99.9	265,403	100.0	178,014	100.0	130,137	100.0

	Total children		Working children		Child Labour		Hazardous child labour	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
own agricultural land	1,516,211	85.8	242,389	91.3	164,560	92.4	118,971	91.4
indebted household	377,976	21.4	49,326	18.6	33,009	18.5	25,201	19.4
migrated household	47,385	2.7	4,756	1.8	3,254	1.8	2,863	2.2

7.5. Working children and characteristics of head of the household

This section examines whether the incidence of work by the children is related with any characteristics of the head of the household where they live. It may be recalled that the relationship to head of the household was recorded in the LFS and CLS making it possible to identify the head from this data (see Q.HL3 of the questionnaire). However, a child working as a servant in a household is working away from his/ her own household. These children and a few others, for whom the head of household is not clearly indicated in the processed data, have been shown separately while preparing the tables.

First, it has been found that the percentage of working children in the male headed households (15 per cent) is almost the same as that in the female headed households (15.5 per cent). However, both the percentages of children in child labour and hazardous child labour are slightly higher in the female headed households. The percentage of working children and children in child labour in the age group 5-11 years among the households headed by the females (2.5 per cent) is lower than that of the male headed households (4.2 per cent). However, the corresponding percentages with respect to the higher age groups, namely age 12 years or older, is higher in the female headed households. The percentage of working children and children in child labour among the female headed households is higher in the rural areas compared to the male headed rural households (Table 7.5).

Figure 7.5: Percentage of working children, child labour and hazardous child labour by sex of head of the household

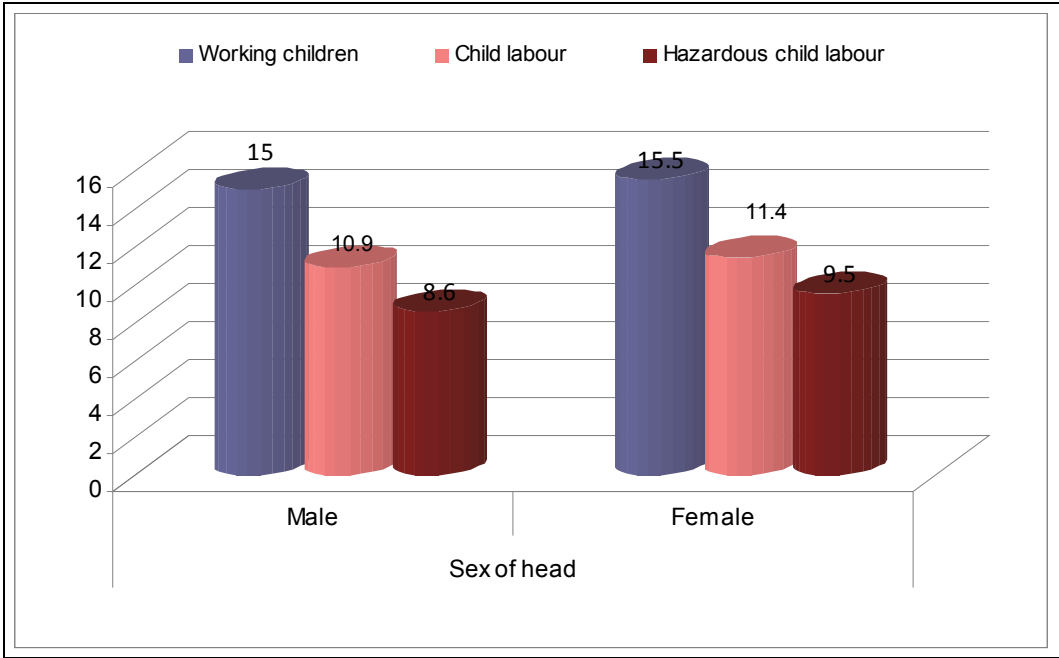
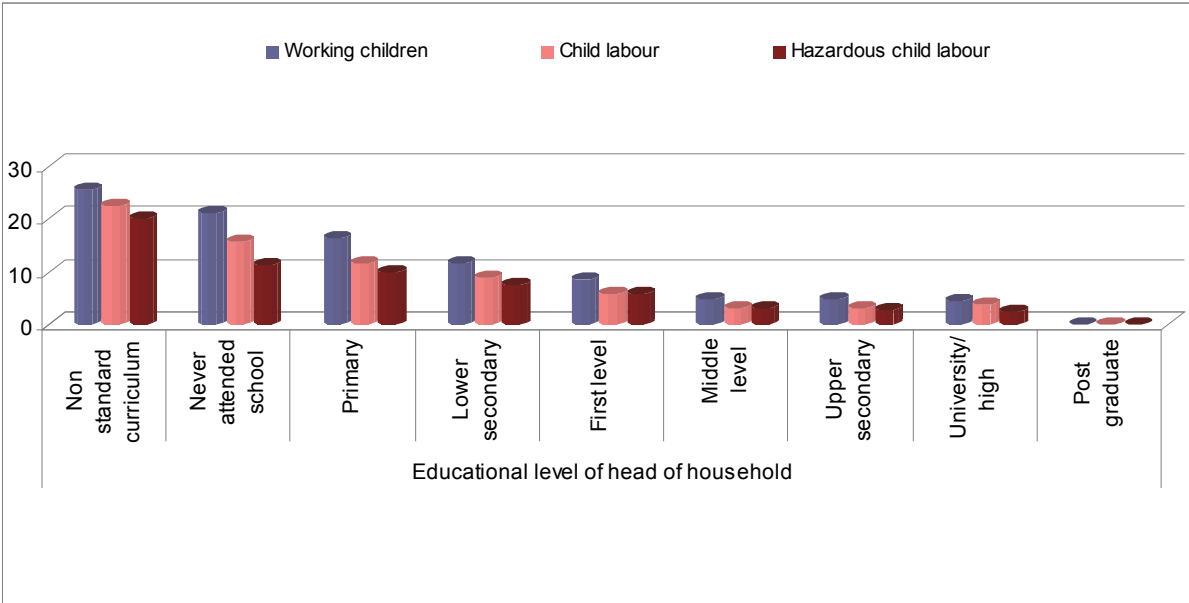


Figure 7.6: Percentage of working children, child labour and hazardous child labour by educational level of head of the household



A comparison by the level of education of the household head clearly shows that the percentages of working children, children in child labour and children in hazardous child labour is higher in households where the head has either undergone some non-standard curriculum or has never attended school. The percentages gradually decrease as the education level of the household head increase (see Tables 7.6 and 7.7).

Table 7.5: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years), working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour by sex of head of household

	Number of children (5-17 years)								
	Total	Sex		Age group			Area type		
		Male	Female	5-11	12 - 13	14 - 17	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Sex of head: All									
Total children	1,767,109	909,147	857,962	917,905	298,639	550,565	423,430	1,158,690	184,989
Working children	265,509	118,900	146,610	37,474	37,757	190,278	29,071	196,233	40,205
Child labour	178,014	81,646	96,368	37,474	37,757	102,783	17,869	136,329	23,816
Hazardous child labour	130,137	60,097	70,040	10,258	17,097	102,783	15,136	100,377	14,624
Sex of head: Male									
Total children	1,655,361	851,225	804,136	863,697	279,762	511,902	381,127	1,095,252	178,983
Working children	247,646	109,880	137,766	36,074	34,655	176,917	25,734	183,017	38,895
Child labour	165,697	75,289	90,409	36,074	34,655	94,968	15,766	126,713	23,218
Hazardous child labour	120,430	55,115	65,315	9,989	15,473	94,968	13,471	92,823	14,137
Sex of head: Female									
Total children	110,431	57,583	52,848	53,658	18,744	38,029	41,438	62,987	6,007
Working children	17,149	8,804	8,345	1,333	2,969	12,846	2,822	13,016	1,310
Child labour	11,699	6,141	5,558	1,333	2,969	7,397	1,685	9,417	597
Hazardous child labour	9,089	4,766	4,323	202	1,491	7,397	1,247	7,355	487
Sex of head: Not stated/ not applicable									
Total children	1,317	339	978	550	133	634	865	451	-
Working children	714	216	498	66	133	515	515	199	-
Child labour	618	216	402	66	133	418	418	199	-
Hazardous child labour	618	216	402	66	133	418	418	199	-
Percentages - Sex of head: Male									
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working children	15.0	12.9	17.1	4.2	12.4	34.6	6.8	16.7	21.7
Child labour	10.0	8.8	11.2	4.2	12.4	18.6	4.1	11.6	13.0
Hazardous child labour	7.3	6.5	8.1	1.2	5.5	18.6	3.5	8.5	7.9
Percentages - Sex of head: Female									
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working children	15.5	15.3	15.8	2.5	15.8	33.8	6.8	20.7	21.8
Child labour	10.6	10.7	10.5	2.5	15.8	19.5	4.1	15.0	9.9
Hazardous child labour	8.2	8.3	8.2	0.4	8.0	19.5	3.0	11.7	8.1

Table 7.6: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years), working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour by educational level of head of household

	Number of children (5-17 years)								
	Total	Sex		Age group			Area type		
		Male	Female	5-11	12 - 13	14 - 17	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Educational level of Head of household: All									
Total children	1,767,109	909,147	857,962	917,905	298,639	550,565	423,430	1,158,690	184,989
Working children	265,509	118,900	146,610	37,474	37,757	190,278	29,071	196,233	40,205
Child labour	178,014	81,646	96,368	37,474	37,757	102,783	17,869	136,329	23,816
Hazardous child labour	130,137	60,097	70,040	10,258	17,097	102,783	15,136	100,377	14,624
Educational level of Head of household: Never attended school/ college									
Total children	463,441	237,774	225,667	257,275	77,609	128,556	70,114	319,494	73,833
Working children	98,501	44,687	53,814	20,606	15,991	61,904	6,153	72,402	19,946
Child labour	68,076	32,235	35,841	20,606	15,991	31,478	4,026	51,600	12,449
Hazardous child labour	43,552	21,529	22,024	5,570	6,504	31,478	3,091	32,752	7,709
Educational level of Head of household: Primary									
Total children	718,530	364,033	354,497	377,625	122,488	218,416	112,110	522,274	84,145
Working children	117,109	51,899	65,211	12,998	14,893	89,218	12,027	88,255	16,827
Child labour	75,719	33,982	41,737	12,998	14,893	47,827	7,081	59,366	9,272
Hazardous child labour	58,847	26,342	32,505	3,864	7,155	47,827	6,157	47,347	5,343
Educational level of Head of household: Lower secondary									
Total children	287,242	151,873	135,369	140,297	47,149	99,796	77,323	191,628	18,291
Working children	32,640	14,491	18,149	2,545	4,791	25,303	5,201	24,907	2,531
Child labour	22,862	10,197	12,665	2,545	4,791	15,526	3,249	18,172	1,441
Hazardous child labour	18,565	8,110	10,455	486	2,553	15,526	3,046	14,426	1,092
Educational level of Head of household: Upper secondary									
Total children	112,162	57,156	55,006	57,909	17,626	36,627	61,579	47,932	2,651
Working children	5,184	2,104	3,080	390	409	4,385	1,779	2,873	532
Child labour	2,803	1,143	1,659	390	409	2,004	874	1,544	384
Hazardous child labour	2,108	842	1,265	104	-	2,004	636	1,173	299
Educational level of Head of household: Non-standard curriculum									
Total children	3,434	2,015	1,419	1,190	341	1,903	1,088	2,146	200
Working children	879	291	587	-	87	791	92	687	100

	Number of children (5-17 years)								
	Total	Sex		Age group			Area type		
		Male	Female	5-11	12 - 13	14 - 17	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Child labour	512	204	308	-	87	425	-	512	-
Hazardous child labour	425	204	221	-	-	425	-	425	-
Educational level of Head of household: First level									
Total children	35,290	20,175	15,115	14,655	6,821	13,813	12,108	20,891	2,291
Working children	2,922	1,726	1,196	204	338	2,380	398	2,432	92
Child labour	2,021	1,096	925	204	338	1,479	308	1,621	92
Hazardous child labour	1,896	1,029	866	79	338	1,479	308	1,495	92
Educational level of Head of household: Middle level									
Total children	72,063	36,334	35,728	30,478	14,188	27,397	41,461	28,563	2,038
Working children	3,432	1,693	1,739	89	87	3,256	1,546	1,709	177
Child labour	2,062	1,005	1,057	89	87	1,886	846	1,039	177
Hazardous child labour	1,886	916	970	-	-	1,886	846	952	89
Educational level of Head of household: University/high									
Total children	51,889	27,570	24,319	25,250	8,925	17,714	38,119	13,474	296
Working children	2,229	784	1,445	373	750	1,106	849	1,380	-
Child labour	1,850	667	1,182	373	750	727	756	1,094	-
Hazardous child labour	1,147	308	839	89	332	727	413	734	-
Educational level of Head of household: Post graduate level									
Total children	7,135	4,320	2,816	3,799	1,057	2,279	6,068	1,067	-
Working children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous child labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational level of Head of household: not known									
Total children	14,606	7,558	7,048	8,876	2,300	3,430	2,594	10,769	1,244
Working children	1,899	1,009	890	202	277	1,420	511	1,387	-
Child labour	1,491	900	591	202	277	1,013	311	1,180	-
Hazardous child labour	1,095	601	493	-	82	1,013	221	873	-
Educational level of Head of household: not applicable/ not specified									
Total children	1,317	339	978	550	133	634	865	451	-
Working children	714	216	498	66	133	515	515	199	-
Child labour	618	216	402	66	133	418	418	199	-
Hazardous child labour	618	216	402	66	133	418	418	199	-

Table 7.7: Percentage of children (5-17 years), working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour by educational level of head of household

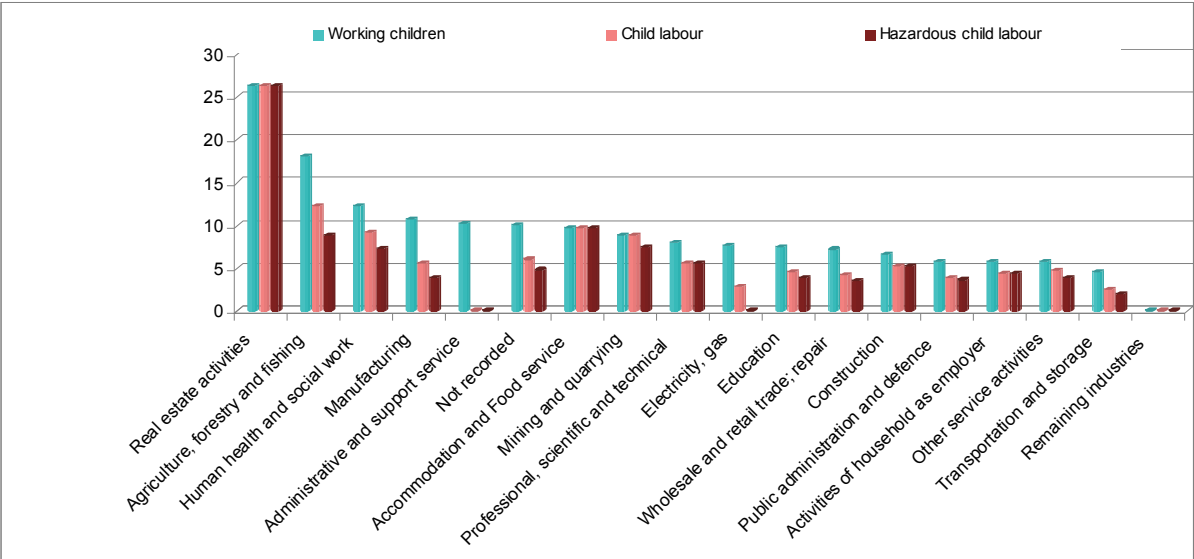
Educational level of Head of household	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage distribution of each type of child group by educational level of head of household			
	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour
Total	1,767,109	265,509	178,014	130,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	463,441	98,501	68,076	43,552	26.2	37.1	38.2	33.5
Primary	718,530	117,109	75,719	58,847	40.7	44.1	42.5	45.2
Lower secondary	287,242	32,640	22,862	18,565	16.2	12.3	12.8	14.3
Upper secondary	112,162	5,184	2,803	2,108	6.4	2.0	1.6	1.6
Non standard curriculum	3,434	879	512	425	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
First level	35,290	2,922	2,021	1,896	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5
Middle level	72,063	3,432	2,062	1,886	4.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
University/ high	51,889	2,229	1,850	1,147	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Post graduate	7,135	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
Not known	14,606	1,899	1,491	1,095	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Not applicable/ not specified	1,317	714	618	618	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5

Table 7.8: Percentage of children (5-17 years), working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour by industrial activity of head of household

Industrial activity of Head of household	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage of children (5-17 years)				Hazardous child labour as % of child labour
	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour	
Total	1,767,109	265,509	178,014	130,137	100.0	15.0	10.1	7.4	73.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,229,534	222,607	150,791	107,677	100.0	18.1	12.3	8.8	71.4
Mining and quarrying	8,092	714	714	609	100.0	8.8	8.8	7.5	85.3
Manufacturing	49,638	5,296	2,803	1,883	100.0	10.7	5.6	3.8	67.2
Electricity, gas	4,059	309	117	-	100.0	7.6	2.9	-	-
Water supply; sewerage	1,492	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Construction	40,259	2,648	2,149	2,149	100.0	6.6	5.3	5.3	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair	86,702	6,235	3,611	3,068	100.0	7.2	4.2	3.5	85.0

Industrial activity of Head of household	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage of children (5-17 years)				Hazardous child labour as % of child labour
	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour	
Transportation and storage	25,296	1,137	778	492	100.0	4.5	3.1	1.9	63.2
Accommodation and Food service	3,196	310	310	310	100.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	100.0
Information and communication	2,588	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance	2,193	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	445	117	117	117	100.0	26.3	26.3	26.3	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical	3,857	305	216	216	100.0	7.9	5.6	5.6	100.0
Administrative and support service	4,164	423	-	-	100.0	10.2	-	-	-
Public administration and defence	97,138	5,649	3,787	3,512	100.0	5.8	3.9	3.6	92.7
Education	37,915	2,803	1,707	1,429	100.0	7.4	4.5	3.8	83.7
Human health and social work	6,474	796	589	470	100.0	12.3	9.1	7.3	79.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,228	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	9,901	567	467	382	100.0	5.7	4.7	3.9	81.8
Activities of household as employer	6,079	344	268	268	100.0	5.7	4.4	4.4	100.0
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	601	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Not recorded	143,944	14,535	8,972	6,939	100.0	10.1	6.2	4.8	77.3
Not applicable (example: domestic servant)	1,317	714	618	618	100.0	54.2	46.9	46.9	100.0

Figure 7.7: Percentage of working children, child labour and hazardous child labour by industry of activity of head of the household



Similarly, the comparison by the sector of economic activity of the household head shows that the percentages of working children, children in child labour and children in hazardous child labour is higher in households where the head is working in real estate or agricultural industries (Table 7.8). More than one quarter of the children where the head works in real estate (perhaps construction, misreported as real estate) related activities are engaged in child labour and hazardous child labour. When the head is in agriculture, forestry and fishing, nearly one in five children of such households are working and nearly two-third of these working children is child labour. An interesting contrast is in the households where the head is working in administrative and support services, where, although one in ten children are working, none of them was found to be child labour.

The percentages of working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour have also been compiled by the households in the five wealth quintiles, using the methodology suggested in the DHS Wealth Index⁸. However, the results show a mixed picture, where the percentages of working children and child labour in households falling of the second and middle groups as per the wealth index is higher than the poorest quintile (Table 7.9). As such, the educational level and the industry where the head of household is working seems to be the most closely related factors for determining whether a child would attend school or join the workforce at an early age.

⁸ Wealth index has been computed using the methodology proposed by the DHS Wealth Index. The methodology was used in the multiple cluster household survey of Lao PDR in 2006. It uses factor analysis to allot a combined score to each household based on their assets and amenities. Using the combined score, households have been divided in five classes, poorest to richest. For detailed note on the methodology of computation of the wealth index, please visit <http://www.measuredhs.com/publications/publication-cr6-comparative-reports.cfm>.

Figure 7.8: Percentage of working children, child labour and hazardous child labour by quintile class of wealth index

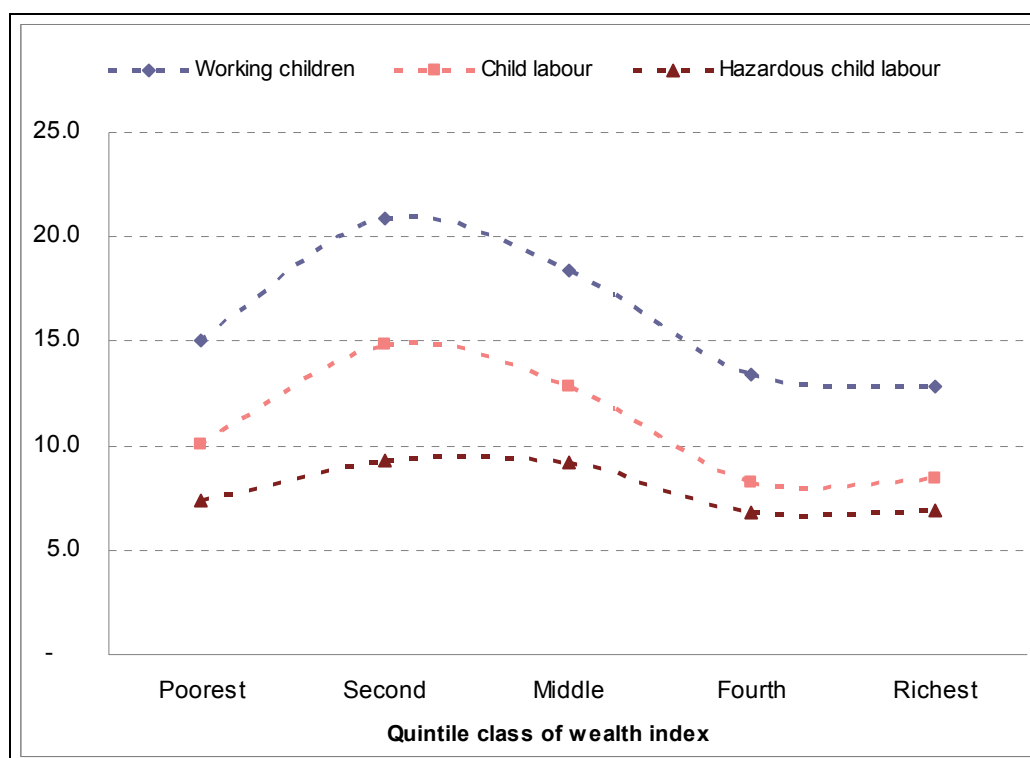


Table 7.9: Percentage of children (5-17 years), working children, children in child labour and hazardous child labour by wealth index of household

Quintile class in wealth index	Number of children (5-17 years)				Percentage distribution of child types by quintile class in wealth index			
	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour	Total children	Working children	Child labour	Hazardous child labour
Total	1,767,109	265,509	178,014	130,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poorest	387,236	81,103	57,177	36,094	21.9	30.5	32.1	27.7
Second	389,204	71,676	49,810	35,797	22.0	27.0	28.0	27.5
Middle	371,498	49,599	30,567	25,160	21.0	18.7	17.2	19.3
Fourth	330,406	42,295	27,801	22,782	18.7	15.9	15.6	17.5
Richest	288,765	20,836	12,659	10,304	16.3	7.8	7.1	7.9

Annexes

Annex 1: Labour force and Child labour survey in Lao PDR

Province:.....

District:.....

Village:.....

Village type (1.Urban, 2.Rural with road, 3.Rural without road)

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		HH
HH1. No. of sample household: ___ ___		
HH2. NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD : _____	HH3 . NAME AND LINE NO. OF PERSON INTERVIEWED: _____ LINE NUMBER(HL1): _____	
HH4. INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____	HH5. SUPERVISOR'S NAME: _____	
INTERVIEWER VISITS		
HH6. ¹ RESULT OF HH INTERVIEW:	Completed1 Not at House.....2 Entire Household absent for extended period of time.....3 Refuse4 Party competed.....5 Other (specify): 6	
Visit 1	Visit 2	Final Visit
DATE: ___ / ___ / ___ DAY MONTH YEAR	DATE: ___ / ___ / ___ DAY MONTH YEAR	DATE: ___ / ___ / ___ DAY MONTH YEAR
¹ RESULT.....	¹ RESULT.....	¹ RESULT.....
<i>After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information</i>		
HH7. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: ___ ___	HH8.No. of children 5œ14 (HL6): ___ ___	
Starting time: ___:___ Ending time: ___:___	If additional questionnaires used indicate number: _____	
Supervisor on central level: _____	Data entry: _____	

Module I: Household Composition and Characteristics of Household Members

HL

ID	Can you please provide full name of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the head of the household?	What is (name)'s relationship to head of household?	Sex? 1. Male 2. Female	How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday?	Circle Line no. if the child is aged 5-17 years	what is (name)'s marital status? (for persons 12 years or above)	write (IDcode) of natural mother for child aged 5-17 in HL1 (if she is among the household members) Write 99 if she is no a household member	write (IDcode) of natural father for child aged 5-17 in HL1 (if he is among the household members) Write 99 if he is not a household member
HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL8	HL9
01		01	1 2		01	1 2 3 4 5 6		
02			1 2		02	1 2 3 4 5 6		
03			1 2		03	1 2 3 4 5 6		
04			1 2		04	1 2 3 4 5 6		
05			1 2		05	1 2 3 4 5 6		
06			1 2		06	1 2 3 4 5 6		
07			1 2		07	1 2 3 4 5 6		
08			1 2		08	1 2 3 4 5 6		
09			1 2		09	1 2 3 4 5 6		
10			1 2		10	1 2 3 4 5 6		

11			1	2	11	1	2	3	4	5	
12			1	2	12	1	2	3	4	5	

<p>* QuestionHL3: What is (name)'s relationship to head of household?</p> <p>01. Household head 02. Spouse 03. Son/Daughter 04. Brother/Sister 05. Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 06. Grandchild</p>	<p>07. Nice/Nephew 08. Step child 09. Agedparent/Parent-in-law 10. Servant (live in) 11. Other relative 12. Non relative</p>	<p>* Question HL7: what is (name)'s marital status ?</p> <p>1. Married civil/Religious 2. Single or never married 3. Married but separated 4. Living together 5. Divorced 6. Widowed</p>
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Module II: Educational attainment for all household members aged 5 and above

Module II: Educational attainment for all household members aged 5 and above										ED
ID code	Literacy status ? 1. yes 2. no	has (name) ever attended school? 1. yes 2. no ∇ next ED6	At what age did primary schooling start?	is (name) currently attending school? 1. yes 2. no ∇ next ED7	which level and grade* is/was (name) attending? (-See the code above) Level Grade	ED5	ED6	ED7	What is main reason why s/he is not now in school/ college? (-See the code above)	
ED1	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5	ED6	ED7	ED6	ED7		
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	1 2	1 2		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 --	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	

*** Question ED5: which level and grade* is/was (name) attending?**

Level:

0. Pre-school
1. Primary
2. Lower Secondary school
3. Upper secondary school
4. Non-standarrd curriculum
5. Frist level
6. Middle level
7. University /-High
8. Post Graduate level
9. Don't know

Grade:

- 00
- 11E15
- 21E24
- 31E33
- 41E43
- 51E52
- 61E63
- 71E79

*** Question ED6: If "never" to ED2, then main reason for never attending school?**

1. Too young
2. Disabled / illness
3. No school/school too far
4. Teacher was absent
5. Cannot afford schooling
6. Family did not allow schooling
7. Not interested in school
8. Education not considered valuable
9. School not safe
10. To work for pay in household
11. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm
12. To help at home with household chores
13. Other (specify) _____

*** Question ED7: What is MAIN reason why s/he is not now in school/ college?**

1. Study finished
2. Disabled / illness
3. Too old
4. No school/school too far
5. Teacher was absent
6. Cannot afford schooling
7. Family did not allow schooling
8. Not interested in school
9. School not safe
10. To work for pay in household
11. Other (specify) _____

*** Question ED8: Highest Level and Grade of school/college attained?**

- | Level: | Grade: |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 0. Pre-school | 00 |
| 1. Primary | 11E15 |
| 2. Lower Secondary school | 21E24 |
| 3. Upper secondary school | 31E33 |
| 4. Non-standard curriculum | 41E43 |
| 5. First level | 51E52 |
| 6. Middle level | 61E63 |
| 7. University /-High | 71E79 |
| 8. Post Graduate level | |
| 9. Don't know | |

*** Question ED11: Currently enrolled or had received in the past?**

1. Trade
2. Sewing and cutting
3. A cook, pastry-cook
4. Hairdresser, beautician
5. Computer, software
6. Foreign language
7. Welding
8. Chiropractor (Traditional massage)
9. Driver
10. Construction
11. Plumbing, solder
12. Agricultural/livestock
13. other (specify) _____

Module II: Educational attainment for all household members aged 5 and above

ED

ID	Highest Level and Grade of school/college attained?		At what age s/he last left school / College	Is s/he receiving or has ever received Vocational Training (formal or informal)? yes 1. no ✕ 2. next to module III	Currently enrolled, or had received in the past? <i>(-See the code above)</i> Multiple-choice	Offices or organisation of training (formal – gives government approved certificate)? 1. yes 2. no	Main field of Vocational Training? (record code from ED11)	- Duration of main training (course) in ? 1. below 1 week 2. During 1 or 2 week 3. one month 4. more one month															
	Level	Grade							ED8	ED9	ED10	ED11	ED12	ED13	ED14								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4

*** Question 'AC3' what is the employment status of (name) within the past 7 days ?**

1. Civil Servant
 2. Employee of public and private work
 3. Employee of private Business
 4. Employee of state enterprise
 5. Employer
 6. Self employed
 7. Work for Family(no salary)
 8. Unemployed
 9. Student
 10. House husband/wife
 11. Retired/illness/elderly
 12. Other
- 99 DK

*** Question AC6: Location of place of main work?**

1. Employer's home
2. Indoors
3. in office
4. on the street
5. Market
6. Factory/industry
7. pasture/farming land, gaden
8. Mining site
9. Construction
10. on constructing
- 11 Terminal
12. Other places

Module III.Current Activity Status: (For household member age 5 year old and over) for last 7 days						AC
ID code	Engaged in any work (economic activity) for at least 1 hour in previous week/ past 7 days? [INCLUDE ' agricultural, work/help in own household farm or business, fetching water and carrying fuel for own household use, and 'domestic work performed in another household' – whether in cash and/or kind or unpaid	Even if not engaged in any work(economic activity) for at least 1 hour in previous week/ past 7 days, did s/he have any job, business, farming or other economic activity that s/he could definitely return to? 1. yes 2. no → Next to ES2 module IV	what is the employment status of (name) within the past 7 DAY? (-See the code above for employment status)	What is (name) main occupation in the past 7 day? (main job/ task performed) eg. carrying bricks, mixing flour, SOWING crops, WORKING as helper in a shop, etc.) (for code 1-7 in ac3) (ISCO code for supervisor in fieldwork)	WHAT IS the main activity, that is, goods and services produced IN WORK PLACE where s/he working IN THE PAST 7 day? (for code 1-7 in ac3) (ISIC code for supervisor in fieldwork)	Location of place of main work? (-See the code above)
	AC1	AC2	AC3	AC4	AC5	AC6
	1 2	1 2				
	1 2	1 2				
	1 2	1 2				
	1 2	1 2				
	1 2	1 2				
	1 2	1 2				
	1 2	1 2				

	1	2	1	2					
	1	2	1	2					
	1	2	1	2					

*** Question AC13 For child (5-17 years) ONLY,
What is main reason why is s/he working?**

1. Supplement family income
2. Help pay family debt
3. Help in household enterprise
4. Learn skills
5. Pay for education
6. Schooling not useful for future
7. School too far/ no safe
8. Cannot afford school fees
9. Not interested in school
10. Other (specify) _____

*** Question AC9 what other benefits does (name) usually receive in main work?**

1. Weekly rest days
2. Medical expenses
3. School expenses
4. Assistance with schooling
5. Paid sick leave
6. Annual vacation
7. Free/subsidized accommodation
8. food
9. clothing
10. transportation
11. other
12. Nothing

Module IV: Usual Employment Status (For household member age 5 year old and over) for last 12 months							ES
ID code	Was the work reported in same AC3, AC4, and AC5 above (for the household member) his/her main employment for the past 12 months? 1. Yes⇒ Skip to Q. ES6 2. No	Was s/he engaged in any work (economic activity) for the main part of past 12 months? 1. Yes 2. No⇒ Skip to Part V.1	What is the employment status of (name) within the past 12 MONTHS? (-See the code in AC 3 for employment status) • If answer 8 goto V.1 • If answer 9 to 12 goto V.2	What is the main job (occupation) of s/he in last 12 month? (Occupation code ISCO for supervisor use)	What is the main activity (economic activity) did you done in last 12 month? (Industry code ISIC for supervisor use)	How many kind of work did you do in past 12 months work? 1. Only one type 2. 2 or 3 types 3. More than 3 types	
	ES1	ES2	ES3	ES4	ES5	ES6	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	
	1 2	1 2				1 2 3	

	1	2	1	2				1	2	3
	1	2	1	2				1	2	3

Module V: Unemployment and Underemployment (For household member age 5 year old and over) for past 12 months UE										
V.1 Unemployment -This part ask person, who used the item 8 (unemployment of the part IV, with Q. ES3 only).										
ID code	Did _____lo ok for work during last 7 days? 1. yes 2. No \Rightarrow Skip to UE3	What steps did s/he take to search for work in previous week/ past 7 days? 1. Friend or relative person 2. Office 4. Registered at employment registration office Application form 5. Other/Æ(specific _____ (Multiple answeres) then goto UE4	Main reason for not seeking work in previous week/ past 7 days? 1=Thought no work available, 2=Off season, 3=Looking for permanent and appropriate kind of work, 4=Employer no need, 5= Parent not perimition 6 = Household duties , 7= Not available (disability, illness...)8 = Too young 9 = Other (specific _____)	If offered work, would s/he be available for accepting the work/job offered 1. yes \Rightarrow Skip to part V.2 2. no-	Main reason for not wanting to work in previous week/ past 7 days? 1. un sure 2. Lack experience 3. Had work 4. Less wage 5. Place of work so far 6. Other(specific _____ SINGLE CHOICE					
UE1		UE2			UE3			UE4		UE5
	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	
	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	
	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	
	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	
	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 _____	

1	2	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6

Module V.2: Underemployment		UD																								
- Household members aged 5 and over																										
ID code	Would she/he like to have additional work?	Would s/he be available immediately for additional work, if offered?										How many hours per week additional work immediately available for?														
	1. Yes, 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> Skip to Part VI	1. Yes 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> Skip to Part VI										-(average number of hours worked in a week)														
		UD1										UD2										UD3				
	1	2																								
	1	2																								
	1	2																								
	1	2																								
	1	2																								
	1	2																								
	1	2																								
	1	2																								

	1	2	1	2
	1	2	1	2

Module VI. Unpaid Household Services (Household Chores):					UH
<i>ID Code</i>	During the past 7 days have you worked unpaid household services (Household Chores in own household)?	Listing of various (main types) household chores/tasks performed in previous week/ past 7 days (in OWN household)?	Hours engaged in the past 7 days in doing such household chores/tasks?		(If possible can try to collect for each day in past 7 days...that is, day by day, Sunday to Saturday...as that will give more accurate data)
Code	UH1	UH2	UH3		
			<i>Record number of hour working</i>		
	1	2	1	2	7
	1	2	1	2	7
	1	2	1	2	7
	1	2	1	2	7
	1	2	1	2	7
	1	2	1	2	7

	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Module VII. Health and Safety Issues about Working Children 5 years old and above:

HS

HS1 : Name ___ Did you get any injury/ illness in past 12 months because of doing work? 1 Yes 2 No *NEXT HS5*

<i>ID Code</i>	<p>Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months Because of your work?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Superficial injuries or open wounds 2. Fractures, Dislocations, sprains or stains 3. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite 4. Breathing problems, Eye, Skin, Stomach problems / Fever, Extreme fatigue 5. Other (specify) _____ <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	<p>Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did This/these affect your work?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not serious- did not stop work/schooling. 2. Stopped work or school for a short time 3. Stopped work or school completely. <p>SINGLE ANSWER</p>	<p>Job (Occupation) when most serious injury/illness because of doing work happened?</p>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>ISIC</i>
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Code	HS2					HS3		HS4		
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	Exposure to verbal or physical abuse at	Exposure to conditions bad for health or safety?	Exposure to verbal or physical abuse at
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
						3				

Module VII. Health and Safety Issues about Working Children 5 years old and above

ID	Required to carry		Operate		Types of tool/equipment/machines	Exposure at work	Exposure at work to conditions bad for health or safety?	Exposure to verbal or physical abuse at	Exposure to verbal or physical abuse at
	1	2	3	4					
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2		
						3			



Code	HS5	HS6	HS7	HS8	HS9	HS10	HS11
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5
	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5

1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Module VIII. Social Security: (ONLY for persons aged 14 years and over and have answered 1- 4 in AC3)							SS
ID Code	Does s/he have written contract issued by employer? 1. - Yes 2. No ⇨ SS3	Duration of present contract? 1= Less than 12 months 2= 12-24 months 3= More than 25 months 4= No limit	Did you Member of any local social securities? 1.- Yes 2. No	Did you have any other entitlement to subsidize ? 1. Yes 2. No ⇨ SS6	What kind of entitlement to subsidized? 1= Free food 2= Free health service 3= Education for children 4= retirement benefits/old age pension 5= farming/livestock rearing 6=Housing 7= Other.....	Do you have member of your household problem with your employer ? 1. Yes 2. No ⇨ Next part IX	When do you have problem with your employer to version arbitration? 1. Government 2. Private 3. Reasonable 4. Other _____
Code	SS1:	SS2	SS3	SS4	SS5	SS6	SS7
	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4
	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4
	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4
	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4
	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4
	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4

1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

Module IX. Housing and Household Characteristics:

HC

<p>HC1. Type of dwelling in which household lives?</p>	<p>Brick house.....1 Wood/Brick house.....2 Wood house.....3 Did endure house.....4 Other.....5</p>
<p>HC2. Ownership/ Rental status of dwelling in which household lives?</p>	<p>Owner/purchaser1 Tenant2 In tied accom.....3 Other.....4</p>
<p>HC3. Number of rooms in dwelling in which household lives? (<i>Do not count kitchen and Balconys</i>)</p>	<p>Number: _____ Room</p>
<p>HC4 Size by area in square meters of dwelling in which household lives?</p>	<p>Number -: _____ (m²)</p>
<p>HC5 Main material of the dwelling floor? Record observation. SINGLE ANSWER ONLY</p>	<p>Earth/sand11 Dung.....12 Wood planks21 Palm/bamboo22 Parquet or polished wood.....31 Calamine/cement fiber.....32 Cement.....33 Other(<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>

<p>HC6 Main material of the roof</p> <p>Record observation. SINGLE ANSWER ONLY</p>	<p>Thatch/palm leaf.....11 Palm/bamboo.....21 Wood planks.....22 Metal.....31 Calamine/cement fiber.....32 Ceramic tiles.....33 Cement34 Wood.....35 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____96</p>
<p>HC7.Main material of the wall</p> <p>Record observation SINGLE ANSWER ONLY</p>	<p>No walls.....11 Cane/palm/trunks.....12 Dirt.....13 Bamboo with leaf.....21 Bamboo.....22 Bamboo with mud.....23 Plywood.....24 Carton.....25 Reused wood.....26 Cement.....31 Stone with lime/cement32 Bricks.....33 Cement blocks.....34 Wood planks/shingles.....35 Other(<i>specify</i>) _____96</p>
<p>HC8. Kitchen facilities to household within dwelling unit?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2</p>
<p>HC9. Bathroom facilities to household within dwelling unit?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2</p>

HC10 Toilet facilities to household within dwelling unit?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
HC11. Main source of energy/ fuel for light?	Electricity from public1 Machine mould electricity.....2 battery.....3 Paraffin.....4 Gas.....5 Candle/ Torch.....6 Other.....7	
HC12. What is the household's main source of energy for cooking?	Electricity.....1 Paraffin.....2 Wood.....3 Coal4 Charcoal.....5 Sawdust.....6 Gas.....7 Other.....8	
HC13. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	Supply water into/out dwelling.....1 Tubewell/borehole/dug Protected well.....2 Flow Protected well3 Flow Unprotected well.....4 Unprotected well.....5 River, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal).....6 Rainwater collection.....7 Bottled water.....8 Other.....9	

<p>HC14. What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing ?</p>	<p>Supply water into/out dwelling.....1 Tubewell/borehole/dug protected well.....2 Flow protected well.....3 Flow Unprotected well.....4 Unprotected well.....5 River, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal).....6 Rainwater collection.....7 Bottled water.....8 Other.....9</p>																																																										
<p>HC15. Ownership of durable assets by household? (Multiple answers)</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Auto.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Tractor.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Motor-bike.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Bicycle.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Television.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Iron.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>7. VCD/DVD player.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Washing machine.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>9. Oven.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>10. Dishwasher.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>11. Refrigerator.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>12. Computer.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>13. Sewing machine.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>14. Satellite/Cable TV.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>15. Telephone (Land line).....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>16. Mobile phone.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>17. Radio.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>18 Other</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	1. Auto.....	1	2	2. Tractor.....	1	2	3. Motor-bike.....	1	2	4. Bicycle.....	1	2	5. Television.....	1	2	6. Iron.....	1	2	7. VCD/DVD player.....	1	2	8. Washing machine.....	1	2	9. Oven.....	1	2	10. Dishwasher.....	1	2	11. Refrigerator.....	1	2	12. Computer.....	1	2	13. Sewing machine.....	1	2	14. Satellite/Cable TV.....	1	2	15. Telephone (Land line).....	1	2	16. Mobile phone.....	1	2	17. Radio.....	1	2	18 Other			
	Yes	No																																																									
1. Auto.....	1	2																																																									
2. Tractor.....	1	2																																																									
3. Motor-bike.....	1	2																																																									
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16. Mobile phone.....	1	2																																																									
17. Radio.....	1	2																																																									
18 Other																																																											

<p>HC16. Ownership of livestock by household (by type and number of each type owned)?</p>	<p>1. Buffaloes _____ Number 2. Cattle _____ Number 3. Horse _____ Number 4. Elephants _____ Number 5. Goats/Sheep _____ Number 6. Pigs _____ Number 7. breed _____ Number 8. chicken _____ Number 9. other livestock _____</p>	
<p>HC17. Ownership of land by household (by type and area of each type)?</p>	<p>1. House land _____ (HECTARE) 2. Ricefield land _____ (HECTARE) 3. Uplandricefield _____ (HECTARE) 4. garden land _____ (HECTARE) 5. Other _____ (HECTARE)</p>	
<p>HC18. What is household average monthly income?</p>	<p>Number _____ Kip</p>	
<p>HC19. Compared with last year, your household income increase or decrease?</p>	<p>1 = Increase 2 = Decreased 3 = Same</p>	<p>1 ⇔ Next HC22</p>

<p><i>HC20.</i> Exposure of household to fall in income due to any household specific problems in past 12 months? (Multiple answers)</p>	<p>flood.....1 drought.....2 Enemy crop.....3 Epidemics.....4 Business closing due to economic recession.....5 Price oil increased6 Price inflation.....7 Forest fires.....8 Storms.....9 landslides.....10 don't agriculture.....11 unemployed.....12 Other _____ 13</p>	
<p><i>HC21.</i> How was/were problem caused overcome by household? (Multiple answers)</p>	<p>Government..... 1 NGO..... 2 Local community organisations..... 3 Financial assistance from relatives..... 4 Took children out of school as could not afford it.... 5 Placed child(ren) in other household(s)..... 6 Additional work hours by household members..... 7 Sold property/used savings..... 8 Reduced household expenditures..... 9 Other..... 10</p>	
<p><i>HC22.</i> Has any household member have an outstanding loan, or has obtained new loan in past 12 months?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ Next HC29</p>

<p>HC23. Main reason for most indebted household member having a loan? (Multiple answers)</p>	<p>To meet essential household expenditures (buying food, child education etc).....1 To buy vehicle (bike, motorbike, car) for household Member.....2 To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house.....3 To meet health related expenditures for household Members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees).....4 To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding.....5 To open/increase business.....6 To pay previous loan.....7 Agriculture.....8 Other.....9 Other.....10 Other.....11</p>	
<p>HC24. Where was the major amount of loan obtained from?</p>	<p>Government bank.....1 Private bank.....2 Individual money lender.....3 A friend/relative of employer/landowner.....4 A friend/relative of borrower.....5 Micro-credit/finance groups.....6 Other.....7</p>	
<p>HC25. Has debt been paid back?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 Some.....2 No yet.....3</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next HC27</p>
<p>HC26 How was debt paid (or, will be paid) back? (Multiple answers)</p>	<p>Cash, by borrowing money from someone else.....1 Cash, by selling some assets.....2 Cash, by getting income from work.....3 Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household member.....4 Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household member.....5 Other.....6</p>	
<p>HC27. Was (or, will) any child (be) withdrawn from school to pay back debt?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next HC29</p>

<p>HC28. Will children be sent back to school after debt situation improves for the household?</p> <p>HC29 What is household average monthly expenditure?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>Number _____ Kip</p>	
<p>Migration characteristics (5 years)</p>		
<p>HC30. Has household ever changed place of residence ?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ Next MODULE X</p>
<p>HC31. If yes, Country/Province/District/Village of previous place of residence ?</p>	<p>Country _____ ID - ____</p> <p>Province _____ ID - ____</p> <p>District _____ ID - ____</p> <p>Village _____ ID - ____</p>	
<p>HC32. In which year did household move to current place from elsewhere?</p>	<p>Year _____</p> <p>Don't know.....9999</p>	
<p>HC33. Main reason for coming or changing to present place of residence?</p>	<p>Work1</p> <p>Education.....2</p> <p>Wadding.....3</p> <p>unsafe.....4</p> <p>relatives.....5</p> <p>Don't have land.....6</p> <p>Nature.....7</p> <p>Other.....8</p>	

Module X : Trafficking module (For member of household whose age less than 25 year old)

TM

TM1. *Have any member of household living away from household?* Yes=1
No= 2 Skip to ⇨ Q. TM 13

ID <i>Code of person who work in other place</i>	List of direct family member(s) of household below age 25 years, if any, living away from household?	What is (date, month & year) she/he leaved away from household?	Member of household living away household she/he was contact (letter received, mobile phone call, etc.) with each such family member(s)? 1.- Yes 2. No ⇨ Skip to Q. TM11	When was last contact (letter received, mobile phone call, etc.) with each usch family member(s)?	- For family members with contact, are they living inside country or abroad? 1. inside ⇨ Skip to Q. TM8 2. Abroad	The name of country there are living or working? 1. Thai 2. Vietnam 3. Cambodia 4. China 5. Myamar 6. Other	What is purpose of staying away, person by person? 1= Working 2= Study 3= Married 4= Visited 5= Other (Specify _____)
Code	TM2	TM3	TM4	TM5	TM6	TM7	TM8
		___/___/___	1 2	___/___/___	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5
		___/___/___	1 2	___/___/___	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5
		___/___/___	1 2	___/___/___	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5
		___/___/___	1 2	___/___/___	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5
		___/___/___	1 2	___/___/___	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5
		___/___/___	1 2	___/___/___	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5

Module X : Trafficking module (For member of household whose age less than 25 year old)

TM

ID Code of person who work other place	If purpose is 'Working/Earning money', has money (or valuable gift) been received by household from person in past 12 months, person by person? 1= Yes 2= No	Recorded amount of money, what household got in past 12 months?	For those living abroad, person by person, when is likely to return to Lao PDR? 1 = Return 2 = No Skip to Q.TM13 3 = DK Skip to Q.TM13	If returning, what is the (month and year) should be to?	TM13 Privious period any present of household member(s), who had migrated abroad and had lived abroad for "Working/Earning money"? 1= Yes 2= No ⇨ Finish interview
Code	TM9	TM10	TM11	TM12	Code
	1 2		1 2	_/_	TM14 1 2 3 TM15 How many hours average working in a weekly? (Number hour) TM16 Was working conditions, it is good to push you and ask other people go back for work with you 1= Yes 2= No
	1 2		1 2	_/_	1 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
	1 2		1 2	_/_	1 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
	1 2		1 2	_/_	1 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
	1 2		1 2	_/_	1 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
	1 2		1 2	_/_	1 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

ID Code of person who work other place	How to register for work? 1. With Labour company 2. No 3. With friend for seeking 4. Other	You worked in abroad, did you have passport or not? 1=Yes 2=No	Did you pay for some one to find for your work or not? If you pay, how much? Write number of money down here	You paid for some one find the work for you in cash or loan? 1=Cash (own money or family money) 2=Loan	How many month youpaid for some one find the work for you? Number of months	Any payment for food, living, health care and other by employer or not? 1= Yes 2=No	In the future, do you will go to work in abriad again? 1=Yes ⇨ Finish interview 2=No	Please tell us 2 reasons, why you don't want go to back for work?
Code	TM17	TM18	TM19	TM20	TM21	TM22	TM23	TM24
	1 2 3 4__	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2	
	1 2 3 4__	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2	
	1 2 3 4__	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2	
	1 2 3 4__	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2	
	1 2 3 4__	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2	
	1 2 3 4__	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2	

Annex 2: Team of Officials for Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010

Team of Officials for Lao PDR LFS and CLS 2010

Analysis and Report Writing Unit, Government of Lao PDR		
1	Mr PhonxaysackInthilath	Deputy Director General, Department of Labour Management, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
2	Mr ThipsavanhIntharack	Director of Survey Division, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Investment
3	Mr Pinthong	Statistician, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Investment

Experts from ILO

1	Mr BijoyRaychaudhuri	ILO-IPEC, Geneva
2	Ms SuktiDasgupta	ILO, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
3	Mr Purnendu Kishore Banerjee	ILO Consultant (Deputy Registrar General Census Division, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, New Delhi, India)

List of Supervisors and Enumerators by province

Vientiane Capital

Se.	Name and surname	Position	Mandate
1	Mr PhimphaNaotutang	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor
2	Mr KhampasongVanthongthip	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor

1	Mr ThongsaiSengAlun	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
2	Mr VilaykongChanthalati	Provincial staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
3	Mr Ketkeo Thong pathum	Provincial staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
4	Ms Monty Outhongkham	Chanthabury District staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
5	Mr KothisakKhonapha	Sikhoth District staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
6	Mr KhamphatSaypanya	Saysrtha District staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
7	Mr KalakhetKingsada	Sinar District staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
8	Ms KaysyLuangsiyotha	Nasaythong District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
9	Ms KhamsielSihalath	Saythany District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
10	Mr SipasethNuathongchanh	Hatsaipong District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
11	Ms KaysoneKhuaphasay	Santhong District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
12	Ms Kita Phithack	Parnung District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator

Phonsaly

1	Mr San Sayavong	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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1	Mr SomvanhSaynavong	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
2	Mr ChanthoneNamvong	Somphan District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
3	Mr Chaykang	Deputy Head of Labor Section Provincial Office	Enumerator
4	Mr SomphengLaoly	Staff of Labor Provincial Office	Enumerator

Luangnamtha

10	Mr ChitakongSuvanlangsy	Deputy Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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1	Mr SomephoneKeomany	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
2	Mr SurisithPhanavanh	Staff of Labor provincial Office	Enumerator

Oudomsay

1	Mr SomlithLathsaket	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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1	Mr Sulideth	Say District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
2	Mr BoundatInsayphong	Head of Labor Section Provincial Office	Enumerator
3	Mr SengalunThamasane	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
4	Mr VisaySayasan	Paseng District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator

Bokeo

10	Mr PhomalyChaithamith	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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1	Mr SomphonePhonthachith	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
2	Mr OnchanhPhomahane	Staff of Labor provincial Office	Enumerator

Luangprabang

1	Mr KhamfieuPhetsavong	Deputy Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
2	Mr BuaphaneVilayphong	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor

1	Mr SuridethPhomala	Chomphet District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
2	Mr ManivongVongchampa	Phukhuon District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
3	Mr SengdaoOngchanh	Staff of Labor Provincial Office	Enumerator
4	Mr NingumKomavong	Staff of Labor Provincial Office	Enumerator
5	Mr Air Sengsathit	Paxeng District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
6	Mr SubiyaChampasing	Ngum District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator

Huaphan

1	Ms Lien Khamvongchanh	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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1	Mr SayanithPuthapanya	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
2	Mr KhampuiSompa In	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
3	Mr AmpaythongSayasing	Samnuan District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
4	Mr Khan Mavongsa	Staff of Labor Provincial Office	Enumerator

Sayabury

1	Mr PathanongThamavong	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor
2	Mr Phonsavanh	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor

1	Ms SengchanhPhomaly	Staff of Labor Provincial Office	Enumerator
2	Mr SombounlatLinthonsy	Parlai District staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
3	Mr Say Phensavath	Honsa District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
4	Mr SomphuBouchaloung	Xienghon District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
5	Mr Khamsuphan	Sayabury District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
6	Mr VetsackdaThamavong	Boten District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator

Xiengkhuong

1	Mr SiphandoneOuthalangsy	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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1	Mr VanheungKenthane	Kham District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
2	Mr Kuvang	Staff of Labor Provincial Office	Enumerator
3	Mr PhetsavanhSivongsay	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
4	Mr Bilau	Perk District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator

Vientiane

1	Mr SinuanChanhthavong	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
2	Mr KonyangSychonming	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor

1	Mr KhamphengSouksumang	Vanvieng District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
2	Mr BounmySayasan	Hom District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
3	Mr SurithatOunkham	Sanakamh District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
4	Mr kayheuLienlaiheu	Staff of Labor Provincial Office	Enumerator
5	Mr PangthongNelavan	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
6	Mr LiamthongDuavilay	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator

Bolikhamsay

1	Mr NedsakhoneNovanachit	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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1	Mr BouakhaiVongsomphu	Deputy Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Enumerator
2	Mr SethaPhanthavongsa	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
3	Mr Phonthip	Parsan District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
4	Mr SaikhamChamphong	Head of Labor Section Provincial Office	Enumerator

Khammuan

1	Mr SomephetKhothavong	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
2	Mr BounmyManisi	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor

1	Mr HatsadoneSuthamavong	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
2	Ms PhengpachanhPhothisane	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
3	Ms YorChanthavong	Thaket District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
4	Mr SommaySirisack	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
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6	Mr SipaseuthNamathao	Thaket District staff of Labor Office	Enumerator

Savannakhet

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5	Mr Suridethhiembouathong	Palansay District staff of Labor Office	Enumerator
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8	Mr BounyongPhasavanh	Thapangthong District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
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10	Mr Sitdachanh	Sayputhong District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
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Saravan

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2	Mr SanchoneSychanpheng	Provincial Statistician	Supervisor

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2	Mr BounmyIndavong	Provincial Statistician	Enumerator
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Sekong

1	Mr SyvayKanbuta	Head of Statistic Provincial Office	Supervisor
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Champasack

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5	Mr KhamsavathSylvath	Champasack District staff of Planning Office	Enumerator
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Attapeu

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