

## Saint Lucia

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor<sup>2979</sup>*

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	118
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	98
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	96

#### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding the incidence and nature of child labor in Saint Lucia.\*

#### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding child labor laws and enforcement in Saint Lucia.\*

#### **Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of Saint Lucia to address exploitive child labor.

\* Because of extremely limited information, a determination was made that USDOL would publish full reports on 9 countries and 18 territories, including the country or territory covered here, once every 5 years. For this reason, this report includes shortened profiles for these countries and territories, containing only new information published during the reporting period. For extended profiles on these countries and territories, please see *The Department of Labor's 2005 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. The next extended profiles on these countries and territories should appear in *The Department of Labor's 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.

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<sup>2979</sup> For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

## Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor<sup>2980</sup>*

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	111
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	90
Free public education:	Yes*
* Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses	

#### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding the incidence and nature of child labor in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.\*

#### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding child labor laws and enforcement in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.\*

#### **Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

Although the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has ratified ILO Convention 182, according to the ILO's CEACR, it has not taken further steps to prohibit or eliminate the worst forms of child labor. In 2007, the ILO CEACR urged the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to take appropriate measures to determine if child labor exists and to ensure children are protected. They also note that there is

a growing number of children reportedly involved in prostitution.<sup>2981</sup>

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<sup>2980</sup> For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Saint Vincent and the Grenadines," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100653.htm>.

<sup>2981</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2007 [cited December 13, 2007]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

## Samoa

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> <sup>2982</sup>	
Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	100
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	90
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2000:	94
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children work as street vendors in Apia, Samoa's capital, and in other outlying areas.<sup>2983</sup> Children in rural areas work on village farms, and those who

do not work willingly may be compelled to do so by village chiefs (*matai*).<sup>2984</sup> Children also work as domestics in private homes and may work long hours that prevent them from attending school.<sup>2985</sup>

### Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age of employment at 15 years, except for safe and light work suited to the capacity of the child, as determined by the Commissioner of Labor. Children under 15 years may not work with dangerous machinery, in any occupation or place where working conditions are likely to be harmful to their physical or moral health, or on any vessel not under the personal charge of a parent or guardian.<sup>2986</sup> The law does not state an absolute minimum age for light work, nor does the law include employment restrictions on children between the ages of 15 to 18 years.<sup>2987</sup> Since Samoan labor laws cover only employees with a fixed place of employment, the Government has not determined whether street vending and other outdoor work by children is illegal.<sup>2988</sup> Violations of child labor laws are punishable by fines.<sup>2989</sup>

Samoa law prohibits forced or compulsory labor, but this provision does not cover work or service required by Samoan custom.<sup>2990</sup> The crime of inducing a female of any age into sexual relations with any male through fraudulent means is