

# Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

## *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>3281</sup>

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	102.5
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	91.0

### **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**

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of Saint Vincent

and the Grenadines 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>3281</sup> For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

## Samoa

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

Children in rural areas of Samoa work on village farms, where village chiefs may compel children to work against their will.<sup>3282</sup> Children also work as street vendors in Apia, Samoa's capital, and increasingly in outlying areas.<sup>3283</sup> Children who work in domestic service may be unable to attend school due to their employment.<sup>3284</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 harm their physical or moral health, or on any vessel not under the personal charge of a parent or guardian.<sup>3285</sup> Since Samoan labor laws cover only employees with a fixed place of employment, the Government has not determined whether street vending and other informal work by children is illegal.<sup>3286</sup> Violations of child labor laws are punishable by fines.<sup>3287</sup>

Samoa law prohibits forced or compulsory labor, but this provision does not cover work or service required by Samoan custom.<sup>3288</sup> Complaints of illegal child labor are investigated by Employment Investigators of the Ministry of Labor and referred to the Ministry of Police and Attorney General for enforcement.<sup>3289</sup>