# The Mekong Challenge

## Winding Roads - Young Migrants From Lao PDR and Their Vulnerability to Human Trafficking

An Analysis of the 2003 Lao PDR Migration Survey with a new introduction and foreword

Part of a series of studies on human trafficking and labour migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

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## Winding Roads:
## Young migrants from Lao PDR
## and their vulnerability to human trafficking

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Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking
in Children and Women

# Foreword and Summary:

*The Mekong Challenge: Winding Roads – Young migrants from Lao PDR and their vulnerability to human trafficking*, published in late 2007, analyzes the Lao PDR Migration Survey, conducted in 2003. A pioneering work conducted through the collaboration of a number of national and provincial Government agencies in Lao PDR, with the financial and technical backing of the ILO's IPEC Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (TICW), this technical report and its findings are presented in a format that should benefit professionals and researchers working in a wide range of disciplines.

Indeed, we feel that "Winding Roads" is an appropriate title for this report. While cross-border migration for employment often benefits many people – for example employers in the destination countries, families back home receiving remittances and, of course, the migrants themselves – a minority of migrants can end up worse off than when they started. A winding road can easily be navigated as long as one can see the way ahead. But restrict the vision and the next turn can lead to problems.

This survey involved approximately 6,000 households in 3 provinces – Khammuane, Savannakhet, and Champasack – all sharing a common border with Thailand. It employed separate instruments (for the households, the children and youth in the households, returnees, and the emigrants). There were an estimated 274,000 households in the 3 provinces, with a total population of about 1.7 million people. On average, each household was relatively large – while most of the inhabitants were young - about 40% of the population below 15 years of age, and 20% were between 15 and 24.

The bulk of the population was poor with low educational attainment. Indeed, a significant percentage of children and youth had never attended school. Of those that had gone to classes, the dropout rates were very high. Economic reasons for this dominate. Female children were less likely to have gone to school, and when they had attended they were much more likely to drop out than male children. The consequences of this, in many cases, were entry into child labour. A significant proportion of children and youth also reported having worked outside their home district – away from the influence and protection of parents and family. A large share of the working young people toiled more than eight hours each day.

Over 90% of returnees claim they themselves, and not their parents or other relatives, made the decision to migrate. Most reported being helped in their migration by friends or relatives in Lao PDR. Two-out-of-three returnees belonged to the "youth" age group (15-24), with females tending to migrate at a younger age than males. Large households were much more likely to have a migrant family member. Migration was also more likely to have occurred in poor households, in urban areas, and among Tai Kadais. Nearly one-in-five (18%) of all returnees claimed to have experienced some form of 'bad treatment' while working outside district. Even so, around one-fifth of all returnees said they were planning to leave home once again in search of work elsewhere.

Using different definitions of vulnerability to trafficking and work exploitation, this report estimated the proportion of those considered vulnerable to range from 16% to 22% of total migrants – in other words, on average, one-in-five migrants were vulnerable to abuses. When vulnerability was defined as those returnees who reported having experienced 'bad treatment', the snapshot is one of a young, uneducated person who had migrated to another country. Using the alternative definition of 'vulnerable' as those who have had no contact with their family, have not sent remittances, and about whom their families have no information, the vulnerability charts them as migrants from households whose head had little or no schooling, who were themselves poorly educated, who were helped in their migration by strangers from distant places – and went mostly to Thailand.

Since the preliminary results of this report were revealed in 2004, there has been a marked increase in the level of interest among Governments, International Organizations, NGOs and researchers from a variety of different fields, to learn more about the link between human trafficking and ill-prepared labour migration. In the interim, more research has been carried out in Thailand – the main destination for many of these young Lao migrants. One report in particular, *The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked and Overlooked* went some way to confirming that young Lao migrants, as well as young Burmese and Cambodians, were indeed very vulnerable to labour-related trafficking and exploitation – finding their way into workplaces across the border that were under-regulated and/or under-enforced as regards payment, working conditions and freedom of movement.

It is anticipated that publishing the Lao migration survey will help Governments, Employer's Organizations, Worker's Organizations and other counter-trafficking practitioners in their own work – connecting the dots between voluntary migration and trafficking-related exploitation at destination. The ultimate goal of course is decent work for all people – whatever their nationality or status – and wherever their own roads may lead.

The roads ahead may still be winding, but we sincerely hope the fog is lifting!

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Combat Trafficking in Children and Women

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

In a world of wide, and some say increasing, material disparity within and across countries, migration for work is an attractive avenue by which people can hope to improve their economic conditions. There is growing evidence of migration leading to significant poverty reduction in at least a few countries of origin. Ageing workforces and frequent labour shortages in rich countries, compared with relatively high population growth and lack of economic opportunities in many poor countries, declining costs of travel, and overly-dramatic mass-media portrayals of rich and easy lifestyles in other places are just some of the factors increasing the push and pull of migration.

But migration for work doesn't always result in an unalloyed benefit, even for countries of origin. Migration is fraught with costs and risks, the gravest of which are human trafficking and labour exploitation. As the volume of migration has risen, so too have problems associated with the management of migration. Trafficking and exploitation are expected to be strongly linked to the skill by which migration is being managed at both origin and destination, as well as to the characteristics of the migrants.

Where the push and pull factors for migration are high, and where management of migration is poor, human trafficking can be expected to flourish. The most vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation must also be the uninformed and those who migrate from desperation. The former because they are easily deceived and exploited; the latter because they are easily forced to do unwanted work.

Lao PDR is a poor country sharing porous borders with several other countries, including the much more affluent Thailand. The UNDP ranks Lao PDR 133rd (out of 177 countries) in terms of the Human Development Index (2004), putting it behind all its bordering countries, including even Cambodia (129th) and Myanmar (130th)[1]. The country is farthest behind its neighbors in terms of education outcomes. Agriculture still dominates the economy comprising slightly less than half of total output and even more in total employment.[2] The combination of a poor poorly-educated population, scant domestic opportunities, and porous borders, makes Lao PDR high risk for human trafficking and labour exploitation.[3]

The problem of trafficking is ideally addressed at source, before the abuse and exploitation take place. This requires the identification of the most vulnerable to trafficking so that programs and policies can be better targeted to them. There is no precise estimate of how many of Lao PDR's migrants are actually trafficked or exploited, and this report will not be able to give one. What this report will attempt to give instead, using survey data, is an estimate and a picture of migrants in Lao PDR, especially those who are most *high-risk or vulnerable to trafficking*.

The paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 discusses the survey design and methodology. Section 3 presents the survey results. An analysis of the robust correlates of migration and vulnerability are presented in Section 4. The last section summarizes and concludes.

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[1] This is from the 2006 Human Development Report. Thailand is ranked 74th, China 81st, and Vietnam 109th.

[2] The estimated share of agriculture in GDP is 46% in 2003. The most recent estimate for the share of agriculture in total employment is 85%, which was in 1995.

[3] It should be noted that Lao PDR real GDP grew at a fairly robust 6 percent annually (EIU 2006) from 2001-2005. The country has also forged an MOU with Thailand for the protection and return of its migrant workers, although the proper implementation of this MOU is still being worked out. In October 2004, Lao PDR together with 5 other countries (Thailand, Myanmar, China, Cambodia, and Vietnam) in the Greater Mekong Sub-region signed an MOU on cooperation against trafficking in persons (COMMIT). In July 2005, the country signed an MoU with Thailand on cooperation to combat trafficking in persons, especially in women and Children.

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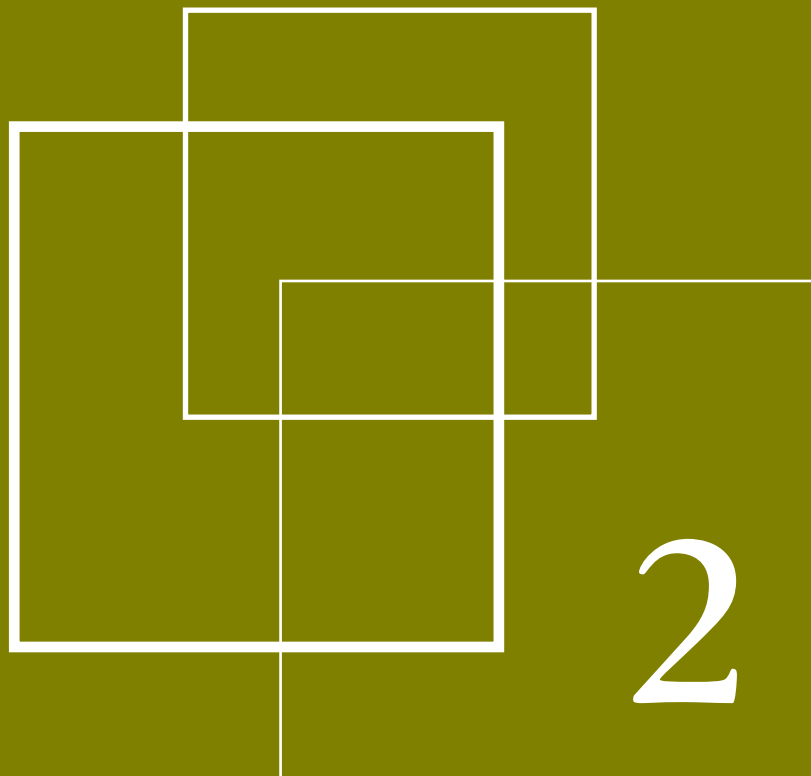
# 2. SURVEY DESIGN AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

This report utilizes data from the 2003 Lao PDR Labour Migration Survey conducted by the Lao PDR National Statistical Center in collaboration with the Department of Labour, and Social Welfare, the provincial authorities of Khammuane, Savannakhet, and Champasack, and with the financial and technical backing of the ILO Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. The survey covered 5,963 households in the 3 aforementioned provinces comprising a total population of 38,891 members, including 2,522 migrant workers.[4] Two-stage stratified random sampling was used, where the initial stratification was by province and then by *urban/rural* classification (call it *urbanity*). The sample is meant to be representative up to each urbanity classification by province. Table 2.1 gives the total sample villages, households, and population for each of the 3 provinces, as well as their population equivalent. Figures presented in the analysis later are the population equivalent or probability-weighted figures.

## Table 2.1. Sample Size and Population Equivalent[1]

| Province | Population | | | Sample | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village | Households | Population[2] | Village | Households | Population |
| Khammuane | 802 | 55,150 | 320,693 | 55 | 1,099 | 6,335 |
| Savannakhet | 1,543 | 124,664 | 901,057 | 142 | 2,838 | 20,286 |
| Champasack | 915 | 94,709 | 575,105 | 102 | 2,026 | 12,270 |
| **Total** | **3,260** | **274,522** | **1,796,855** | **299** | **5,963** | **38,891** |

[1] Population chosen to approximate actual population in 2003.
[2] Includes migrants.

The 2003 Lao PDR Labour Migration Survey utilizes separate questionnaires for 3 survey components: 1) the overall household population; 2) children and youth; and 3) returnees.[5] Within the survey of the household population, there is a separate module for migrants as of time of survey.[6] The survey of *children and youth* and *returnees* did not cover all such household members in the sample, but rather only took a random sample from them.[7] For this reason, only estimates of proportions for the *children and youth* and *returnees* data are meaningful and not the absolute numbers. Table 2.2 contains the sample size and their weighted population equivalent for these survey components. The next section will discuss the main results of survey for each component, particularly as they relate to migration and vulnerability to trafficking and work exploitation.

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[4] A handful of observations were dropped from the original sample after data cleaning.
[5] English-version copies of the survey questionnaires are in the Annex.
[6] The migrants were of course not surveyed themselves but rather other household members were asked about the status of migrants.
[7] In effect, a sample within a sample.

Children are those in the age group 10-17. In some cases, they are broken down into the younger children's group (10-14) and an older children's group (15-17). The youth are those in the age group 18-25. Returnees are those who have returned to live in their village after spending time outside of it to work. Returnees maybe returning from within Lao PDR or from another country. Migrants are those who, at the time of the survey, were not living in their village because of work someplace else. As with the returnees, migrants maybe working within Lao PDR or in another country. Work here is defined as any productive activity undertaken for pay or profit.

While the main interest of this report is on vulnerability to trafficking and work exploitation, this cannot be examined independent of the choice to migrate. Thus, the analysis here proceeds at two levels: first, we look at migration, examining at the household level its determinants or, more accurately, strong correlates; and second, do the same analysis for high risk or vulnerability to trafficking and work exploitation. We attempt several definitions of a high-risk migrant: 1) one for whom his/her family has no information and who has had no contact with his family; 2) one for whom his/her family has no life information and has not sent remittance; 3) one who has no contact with his/her family and has sent no remittance; and 4) one for whom his/her family has no life information, has not sent any remittance, and has no contact with his family.[8] The factors we examine and try to relate to migration or trafficking risk are place of origin (province, urbanity), ethnicity, gender and age (of household head and migrant), household income level, household size, education (household head and migrant), affiliation of person who helped with migration, and destination (internal or external and specific country or province).

### Table 2.2. Sample Size and Weighted Population Equivalent by Survey Component

| Province | Population Equivalent | | | | Sample | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Children (10-17) | Youth (18-25) | Returnees | Migrants | Children (10-17)[1] | Youth (18-25)[1] | Returnees[1] | Migrants[2] |
| Khammuane | 29,309 | 22,097 | 3,289 | 12,192 | 597 | 442 | 60 | 187 |
| Savannakhet | 89,661 | 66,544 | 22,882 | 86,316 | 1,986 | 1,490 | 460 | 1,755 |
| Champasack | 50,665 | 31,083 | 3,254 | 29,171 | 1,079 | 651 | 69 | 580 |
| **Total** | **169,634** | **119,724** | **29,425** | **127,680** | **3,662** | **2,583** | **589** | **2,522** |

[1] Only a random sample of such members in the overall sample. This means that the popn equivalent in the table for these are not an estimate of their true numbers in the population.;
[2] All migrants in sample households were included, which means that popn equivalent is a meaningful estimate of the true number of migrants in the popn of the 3 provinces.

Since the estimates are survey-based, they are subject to sampling error. Logistic regression analysis is performed to identify the *strongest* correlates of both migration and vulnerability to trafficking. Logistic regression analysis is a statistical tool used to model the likelihood of an event as a function of one or many simultaneous explanatory variables. This type of analysis allows us to weed out the weak correlates of our variables of interest and to generate a more precise estimate of the effects of each of the explanatory variables.[9]

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[8] The estimate of the total number of high-risk migrants range from 21 to 28 thousand using the alternative definitions.
[9] A weak correlate will be one whose effect disappears or becomes statistically insignificant after controlling for other variables.

Before proceeding to the next section, some points are worth keeping in mind. First, one must distinguish between the *contribution* of a sub-group to, say, the total cases of migration, and the *incidence* of migration in that sub-group.[10] For example, the *contribution* of a sub-group to total migration is the proportion of the (total households with) migrants that belong to the sub-group. The *incidence* of migration in the sub-group is the proportion of that sub-group that have migrants. It is perfectly possible that a sub-group may have a low incidence of migration but still have a large contribution to total migration just because the sub-group's share in the total population is very large.

To avoid cluttering the paper, information from tables are typically summarized as graphs, which are the ones presented within the main text. The more detailed tables referred to are placed at the end of the paper. In a few cases, where tables cannot be summarized effectively as graphs, they are presented as such in the main text.

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[10] This, of course, applies in the same manner to the *high-risk to trafficking* variable.

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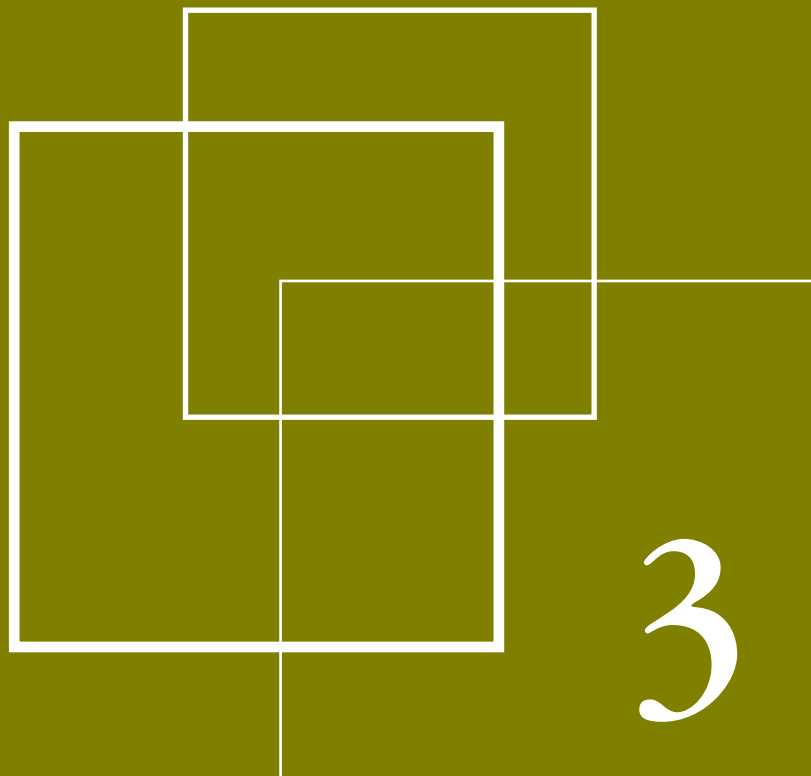
# 3 SURVEY RESULTS

## 3.1. Households and Household Population

The average family size is fairly large in the 3 provinces of Lao PDR surveyed (Table 3.1.1).[11] Including migrants who were away, the mean family size was at 7.2 in Savannakhet, 6.1 in Champasack, and 5.8 in Khammuane. Possession of durable equipment was also fairly low. Less than half of total households report having electricity. The figure is lowest in Champasack where only 37.5% reported electricity access. The percentage of the population who reported they had a television set (either colored or black and white) was at 46.3%, and was about evenly distributed across provinces. Only 19.4% report owning a refrigerator and 19.6% some form of transportation vehicle (either a car or a motorbike). Despite the heavy reliance on agriculture, only 17.1 reported owning a tractor and only one percent reported owning a thresher.

### Table 3.1.1. Descriptive Statistics: Households

| Province | HH popn | Mean HH size[1] | Mean HH size[2] | % w/ electricity | % w/ television[3] | % w/ mobile phone | % w/ refrigerator | % w/ vehicle[4] | % w/ tractor | % w/ thresher |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 55,150 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 55.9 | 45.6 | 3.6 | 20.2 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 1.6 |
| Savannakhet | 124,664 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 52.1 | 47.7 | 2.2 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 25.3 | 1.1 |
| Champasack | 94,709 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 37.5 | 44.7 | 4.2 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 4.8 | 0.6 |
| **Total** | **274,523** | **6.5** | **6.1** | **47.8** | **46.3** | **3.2** | **19.4** | **19.6** | **17.1** | **1.0** |

[1] Including migrants;
[2] Excluding migrants;
[3] Either colored or black and white;
[4] Either car or motorbike

Most families had fairly low monthly family income (Figure 3.1.1 and Table 3.1.2). Families with total monthly income less than 100T kips made up 29.5% of total households and 56.7% made less than 200T kips.[12] Khammuane appears to be the poorest of the 3 provinces with 64.6% of households reporting income less than 200 thousand kips per month. The comparable figure for Champasack is 49.8% of total households.

## Figure 3.1.1.  Household Distribution by Monthly Income (HHs in thousands)



Legend: < 100T kips | 100T to 200T kips | 200T to 300T kips | 300T to 500T kips | > 500T kips
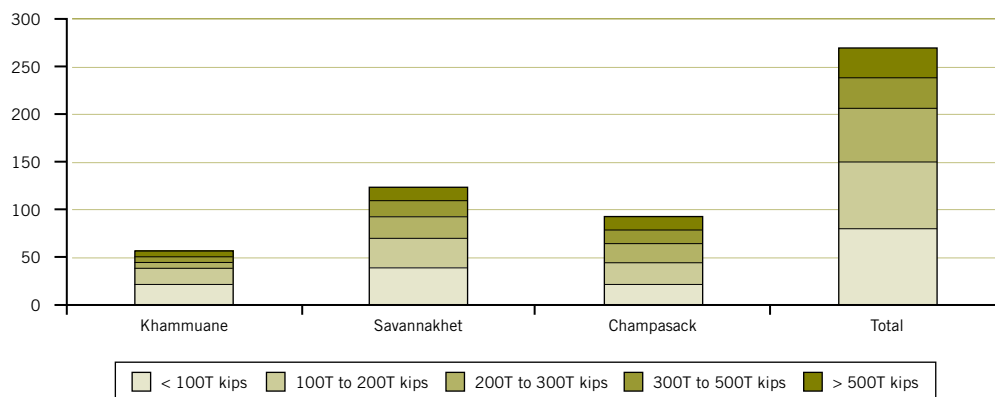
The population in the 3 provinces surveyed belonged mainly to the ethnolinguistic group Tai Kadai, which made up 83.2% (Figure 3.1.2 and Table 3.1.4). Only 16.8% belonged to the ethnic minorities of which Mon-Khmer and Vietmuang (Austroasiatic) accounted for 16.6%, while the remainder were Hmong Yao.[13] The share of ethnic minorities was largest in Savannakhet at 19.9%. The 3 provinces have a fairly young population (Figure 3.1.3 and Table 3.1.5). Those below 15 years of age comprised 40.4% of total population, whereas those counted among the youth (aged 15-24) comprised 19.5%. Educational attainment is also quite poor (Figure 3.1.4 and Table 3.1.6). Of those 15 years and older, 29% had no schooling at all and 71% had at most primary schooling. In Savannakhet 35.2% of the working age population report not having any schooling at all. Less than one percent of overall working age population report studying beyond high school.

## Figure 3.1.2.  Population Distribution by Ethnolinguistic Group (thousands)



Legend: Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Hmong-Yao

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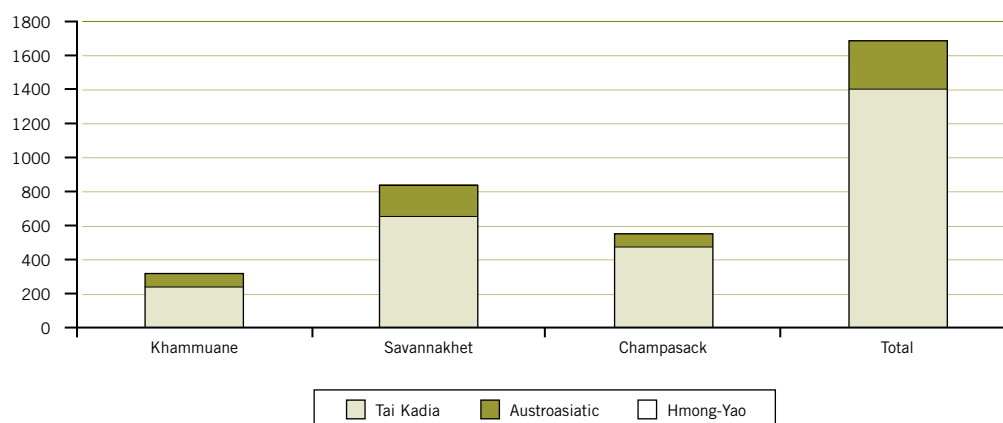
[13] Subsequently, the Austroasiatic population (Mon-Khmer and Vietmuang) will be referred to, generically, as ethnic minority.

Figure 3.1.3.  Population Distribution by Age Group (thousands)
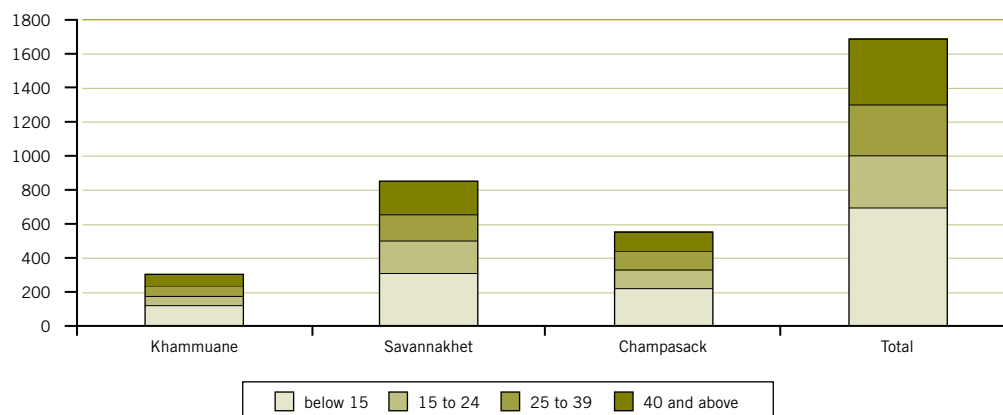


Figure 3.1.4.  Population 15 yrs and older by Education (thousands)
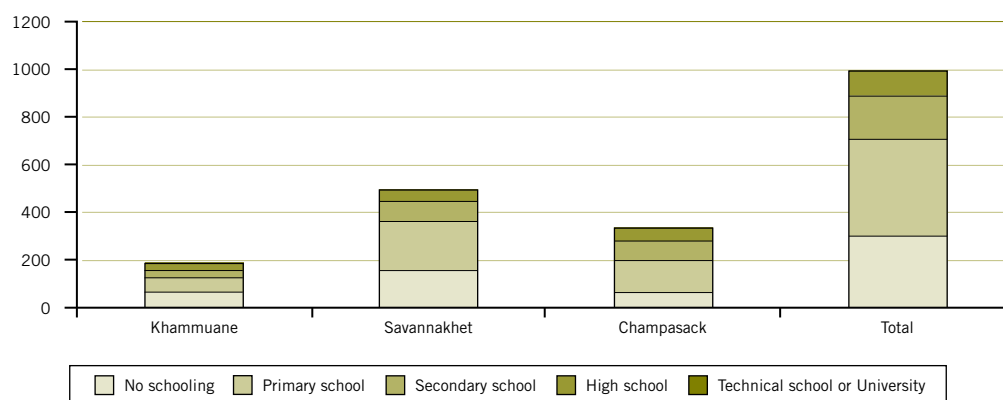


## 3.2.  Children (10-17)

School participation among children is low in the provinces surveyed and highly unequal (Figure 3.2.1 and Tables 3.2.1-2). Only 91% of the children reported having attended school at some point in their life. This means that 9 percent never went to school. The percent of children that have attended school is particularly low among the ethnic minorities at 67.6%. Females are less likely to have been to school, particularly in Khammuane and Savannakhet. Overall, 92.8% of males have attended school at some point, compared to 89.2% for females. In Savannakhet, only 85.2 percent of females have gone to school.[14]

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[14] The UNDP reports that net primary enrolment rate in Lao PDR has moved from 63% in 1991 to 84% in 2004.

Dropout rates among children are also high (Figure 3.2.2 and Tables 3.2.3-4). Of those who reported having gone to school, only 72.7% reported they were still attending school at the time of the survey. Dropout rates were particularly high for ethnic minorities for whom only 69% were still attending school, and among females for whom the percent still attending school is only 69%. Among provinces, Champasack had the highest dropout rates. Of those who stopped schooling, 70% stopped within 3 years prior to the survey (Figure 3.2.3 and Tables 3.2.5-7). Those from Champasack tend to stop schooling earlier, with 32% of those who stopped schooling, stopping at least 4 years before the survey. Female children tend to stop schooling earlier also, with 31.6% having stopped schooling more than 4 years before the survey, compared to 27.6% for males. For

each age level from 10 to 15, the typical or median member has reached primary level schooling. For those 16 to 17 years old, the typical member has never attended school.

Economic reasons dominate reasons for why children stopped schooling (Figure 3.2.3 and Tables 3.2.8-10). Of those who stopped, 37.7% cited 'helping parent work in farm or outside village' and 18.8% cited 'lack of money to buy book and uniform' as reasons for stopping schooling. Employment as reason for stopping schooling is particularly high for female children who cite this 40.4% of the time compared to 50% for males. A significant proportion of total dropouts also cite lack of transportation (9.1%) and lack of interest in schooling (9.2%) as reason for dropping out.

Figure 3.2.1. Percent of Children (10-17) who have attended school
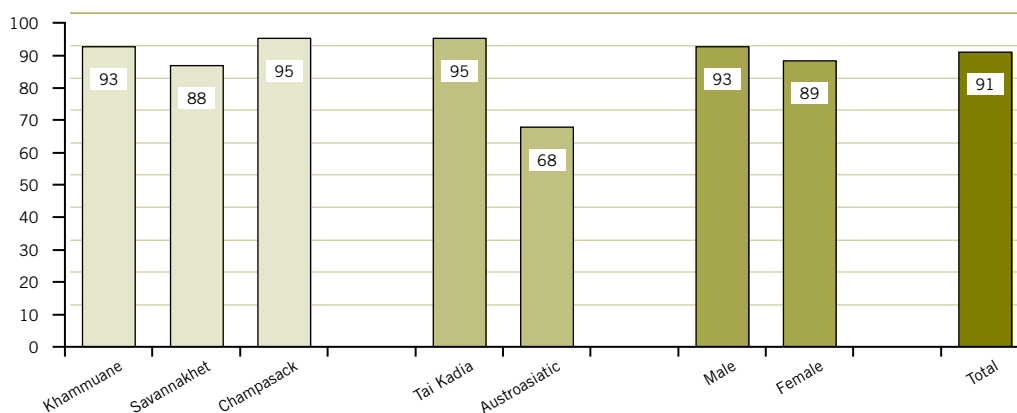
Figure 3.2.2. Percent of Children (10-17) still attending school among those who have
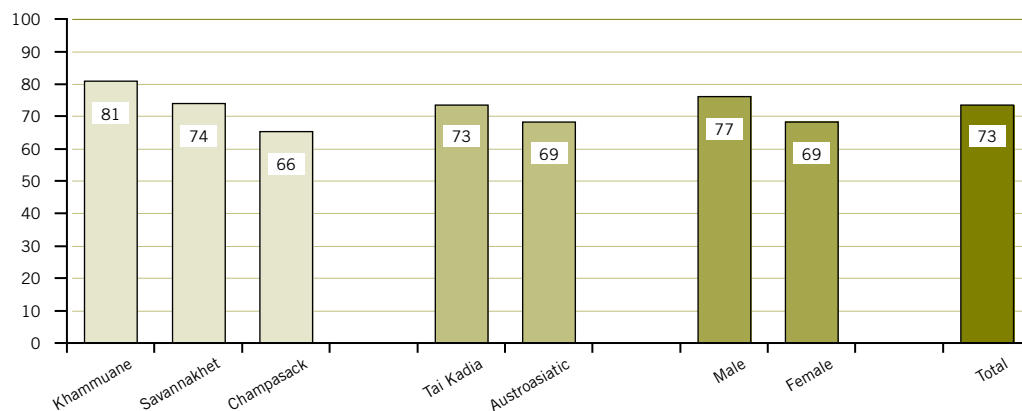


Figure 3.2.3. Distribution of Children (10-17) who dropped out of school by time of dropping out
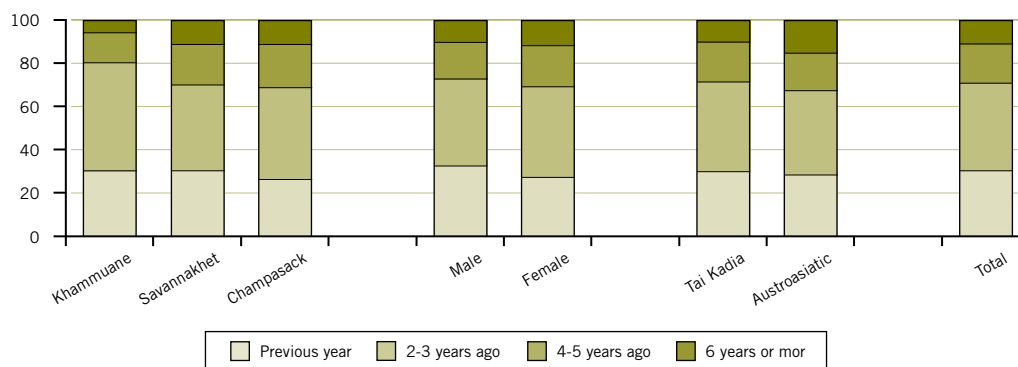


Figure 3.2.4. Distribution of Children (10-17) who dropped out of school by reason of dropping out

The incidence of work among children is high and higher for females and ethnic minorities across all provinces (Figure 3.2.5 and Tables 3.2.11-12). As much as 33.5% of total children in the 3 provinces report having worked at some point in their life. The percentage of female children who have worked is 38.2% whereas it is 28.9% for male children. For ethnic minority children, the incidence of work is 53.1%. If the children are broken down into those from 10 to 14 and those from 15 to 17, as might be expected, the incidence of work is higher for the older children. Half of children from age 15 to 17 reported having worked at some point in their lives. Meanwhile, slightly more than a fifth (21%) of children from 10 to 14 reported having worked. In both age groups, a larger share of the females reported having worked.

Figure 3.2.5. Percent of Children (10-17) who have worked
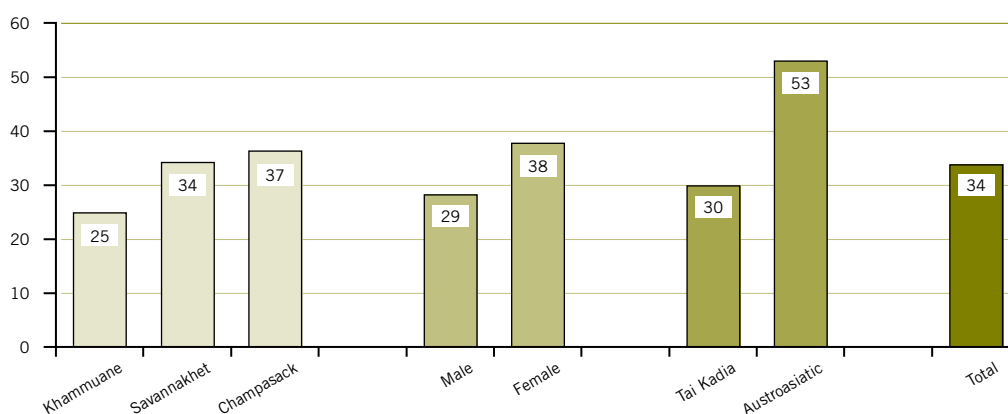


Figure 3.2.5a. Percent of Children (10-14) who have worked
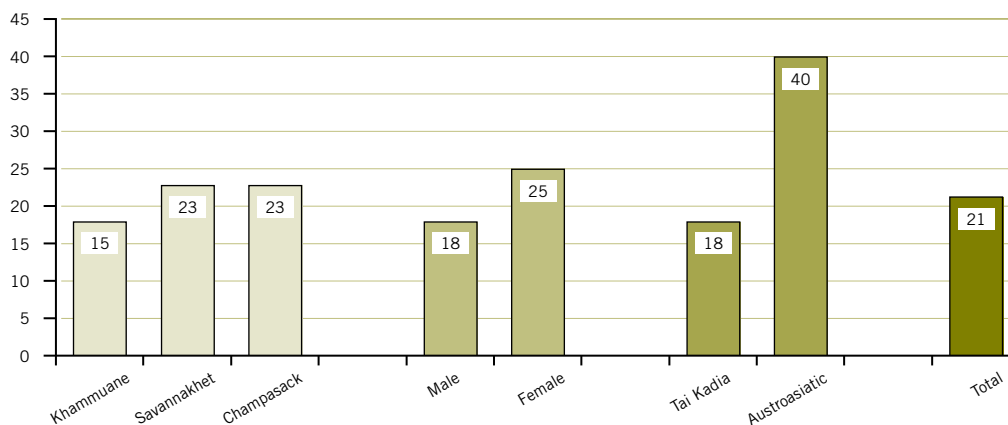
Figure 3.2.5b.  Percent of Children (15-17) who have worked
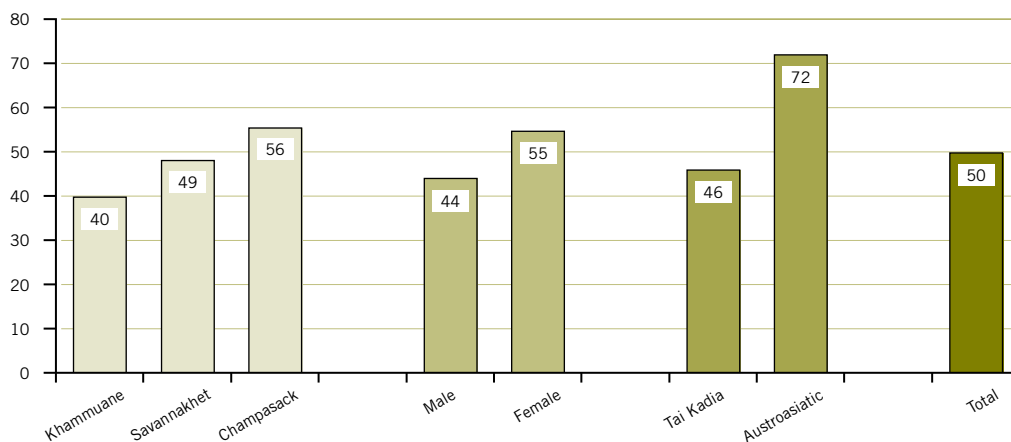


The percentage of children who have worked outside their district is 6.9% (Figure 3.2.6 and Tables 3.2.13-14). The incidence of children who have worked outside the district is highest among provinces in Champasack (8.1%), by gender among females (7.7%), and by ethnolinguistic group among the Tai Kadais (8.9%) (Figure 3.2.6). Broken down into age sub-groups, the percentage is much higher among those from 15-17 (9.4%) than among those 10-14 (2.4%).  In the older child group, incidence of working outside district is particularly high among the females 10.7% relative to males (7.7%). In contrast, in the younger child group the relative percentages are about the same at 2.5% for females and 2.4% for males.  It suggests that migration for work intensifies for women relative to men between the ages of 15 to 17.

Figure 3.2.6.  Percent of Children (10-17) who have worked outside village
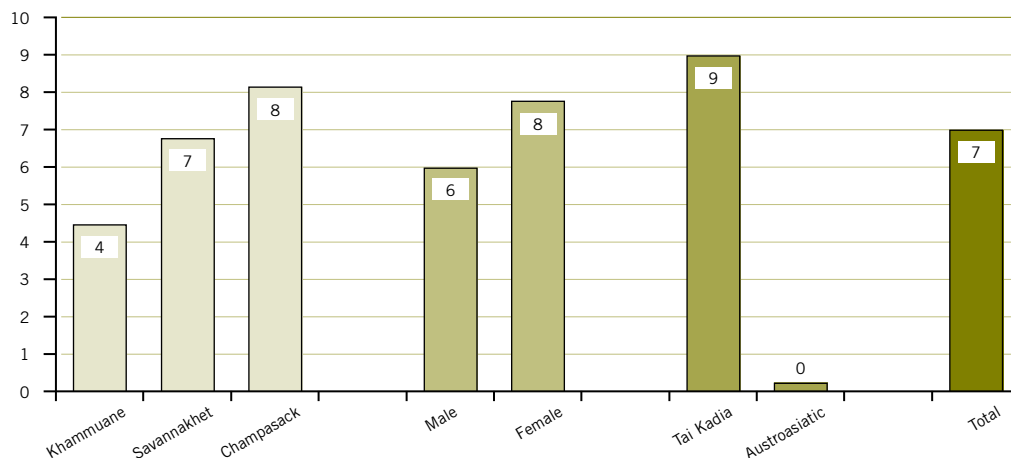
Figure 3.2.6a.  Percent of Children (10-14) who have worked outside village
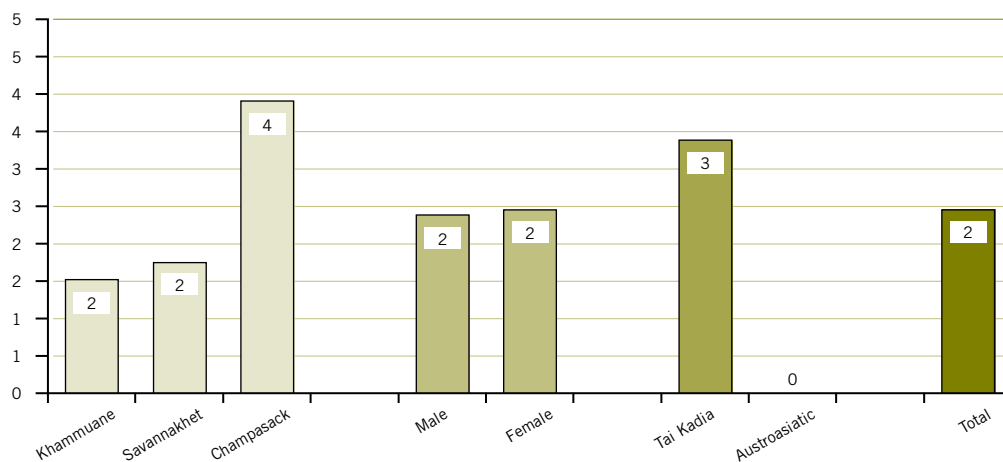


Figure 3.2.6b.  Percent of Children (15-17) who have worked outside village
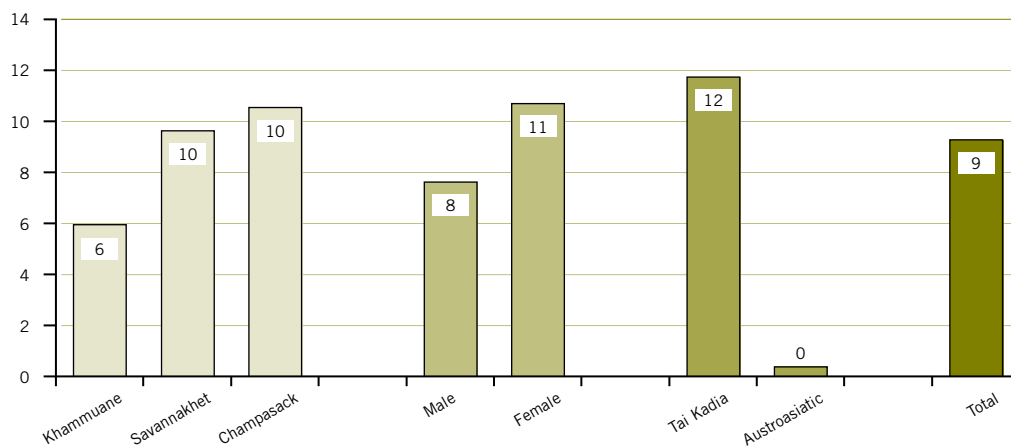


Of the children who worked outside district, 47.9% reported working more than 8 hours-a- day, whereas 47.4% reported working 8 hours-a-day (Figure 3.2.7 and Tables 3.2.15-17).  There were not many in the 10-14 age group who worked outside but of them who did most reported working more than 8 hours-a-day.  Those in the 15-17 age group were about equally divided between working 8 hours-a-day and more than 8 hours-a-day.

Figure 3.2.7. Distribution of Children (10-17) who dropped out of school by no of hours worked day



Legend: 2-4 hours, 5-7 hours, 8 hours, > 8 hours
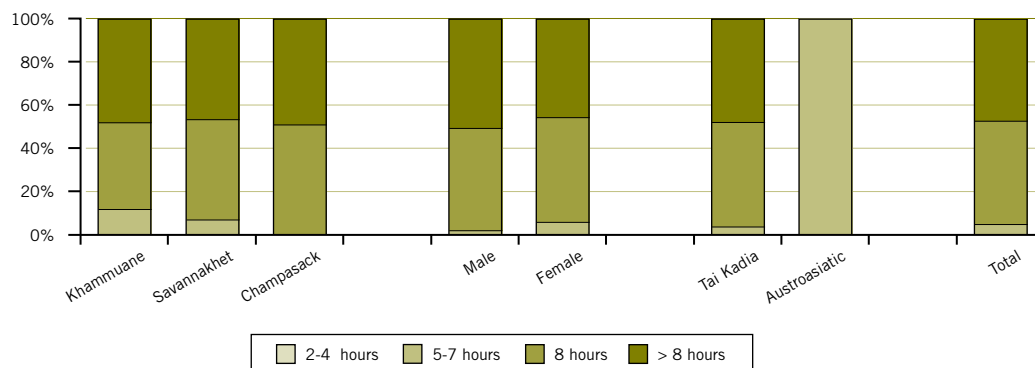
Figure 3.2.7a. Distribution of Children (10-14) who worked outside village by no. of hours worked per day



Legend: 2-4 hours, 5-7 hours, 8 hours, > 8 hours
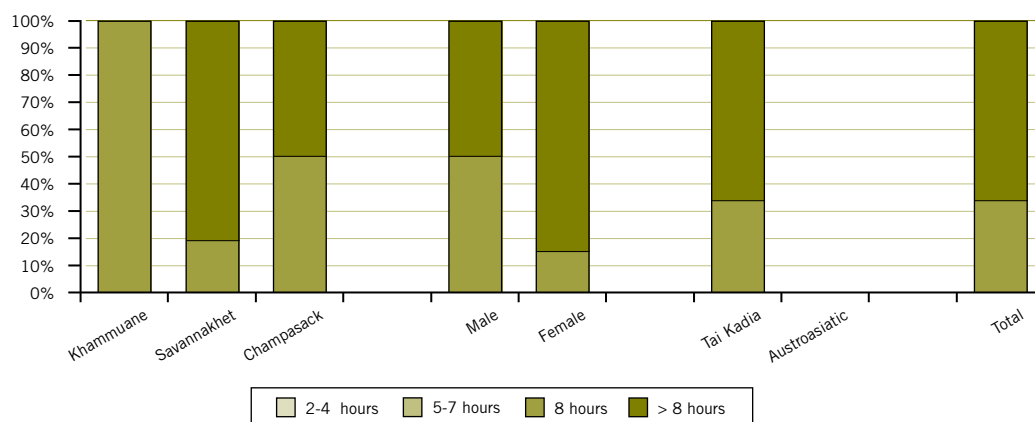
Figure 3.2.7b. Distribution of Children (15-17) who worked outside village by no. of hours worked per day



Legend: 2-4 hours, 5-7 hours, 8 hours, > 8 hours
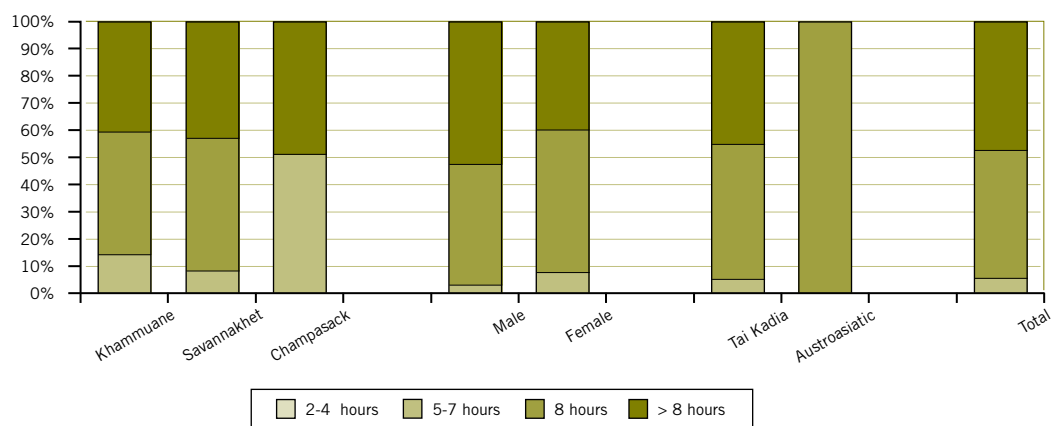
## 3.3. Youth (18-25)

This earlier generation of young people in Lao PDR had even lower school participation (Figure 3.3.1 and Tables 3.3.1-2).[15] Only 80.5% of the youth in the 3 provinces reported having attended school at some point in their life. The figure is especially low in Khammuane (74.9%), among ethnic minorities (52%) and among females (76.5%). The gap between males and females is also wider for the youth population compared to the child population, with the corresponding figure for male youths at 85.7%. Just as with the child population in the previous section, school participation among the female youth are much lower in the provinces of Khammuane (71.8%) and Savannakhet (71.7%). The dropout rate is likewise extremely high for the youth population (Figure 3.3.2 and Tables 3.3.3-4). Only 16.1% of those who studied reported they were still going to school at time of survey. Again, this is terribly biased for women among whom only 10.7% were still going to school as opposed to 22.3% for males.

Figure 3.3.1. Percent of Youth (18-25) who have attended school
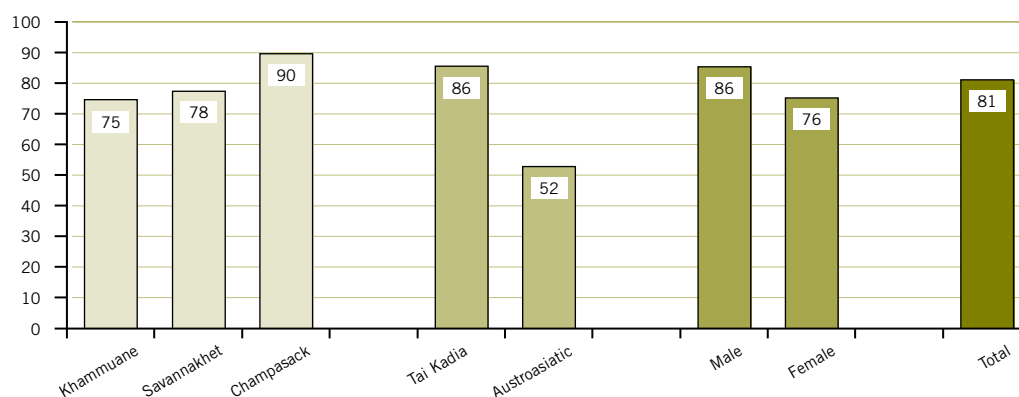


Figure 3.3.2. Percent of Youth (18-25) still attending school among those who have attended



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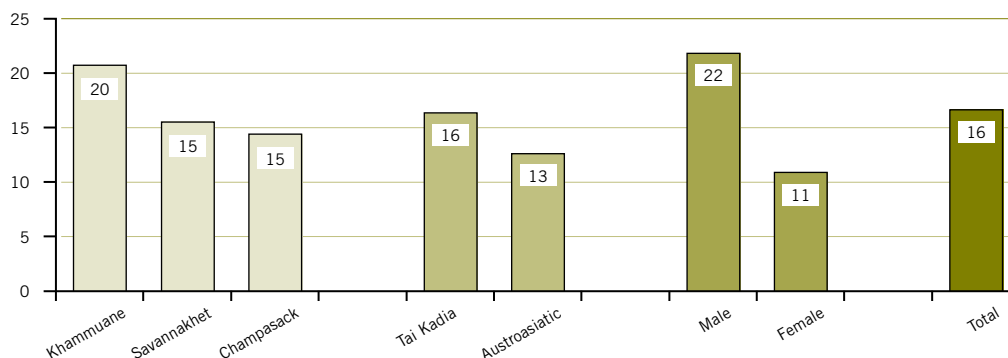
[15] This just reflects the increasing enrolment rate in the country mentioned in the previous footnote.

Dropout from school happened early among the youth population (Figure 3.3.3 and Tables 3.3.5-7). For each age level, the typical or median member is one with no schooling. Practically all of those at or above 21 years of age reported having no schooling whatsoever. Among dropouts, those who dropped out of school at least 6 years prior to the survey comprised 52.5%. Those who dropped out of school at least 4 years prior to survey made up 73.4% of youth population. Again, females tend to drop out earlier – 56.8% have dropped out for at least 6 years and 75.9% for at least 4 years, compared with 47% and 70.3%, respectively for males. As with child population, economic reasons dominate cause of dropping out from school (Figure 3.3.4 and Tables 3.3.8-10). Of the total dropouts, 40.7% cite as cause the need to "help parent work in farm or outside village' and 16.4% because they 'have no money to buy book and uniform". Economic reasons is more dominant for females, with 45.9% citing work and 15.9% lack of money compared to 34% and 17%, respectively for males.

Figure 3.3.3. Distribution of Youth (18-25) who droupped out of school by time for dropping out
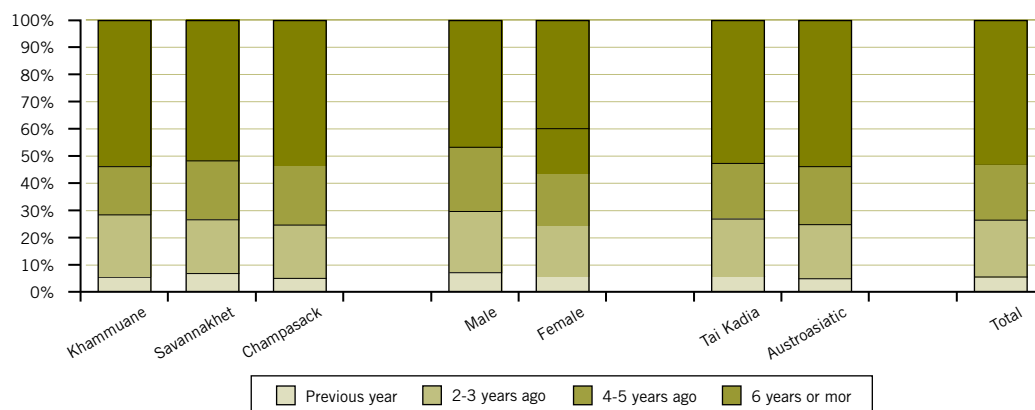


Figure 3.3.4. Distribution of Youth (18-25) who droupped out of school by reason for dropping out

The percentage of the youth who report having worked at some point was 26% (Figure 3.3.5 and Tables 3.3.11-12). In contrast to the child population, the percent is higher for males (27.5%) than for females (25%). By province, the share that have worked is highest in Savannakhet (28.5%), followed by Khammuane (25.8%), and Champasack (20.8%). By ethnolinguistic group, it is higher for the Tai Kadais at 26.3% compared to 24.8% for ethnic minorities. Meanwhile, the share of youth who reported having worked outside the district was at 15.2% overall (Figure 3.3.6 and Tables 3.3.13-14).

The incidence of working outside is much higher for the Tai Kadais at 17.9% compared to 2.8% for ethnic minorities. This wide gap holds roughly across all 3 provinces. The incidence of working outside district is higher for males (16.7%) than females (14.1%) overall, although the figure is slightly higher for females in Savannakhet. Of those who have worked outside the district, 46.2% report having worked more than 8 hours-a-day (Figure 3.3.7 and Tables 3.3.15-17). The incidence of having worked more than 8 hours-a-day is higher for females (54%) than for males (36.6%).

Figure 3.3.5. Percent of Youth (18-25) who have worked
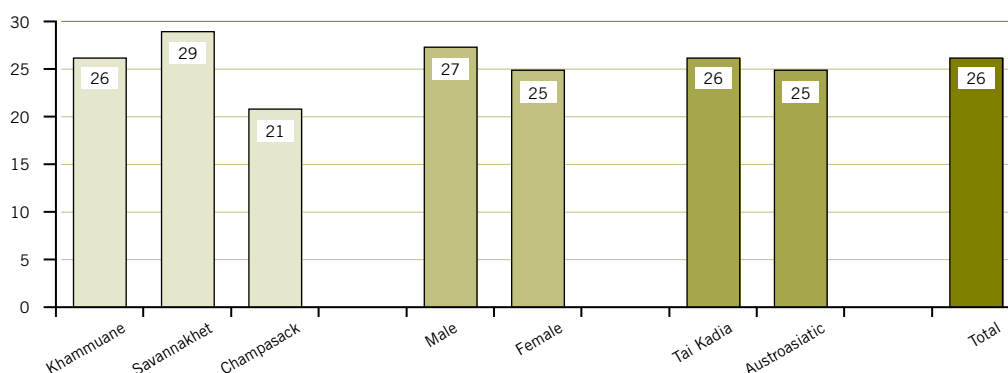


Figure 3.3.6. Percent of Youth (18-25) who have worked outside village
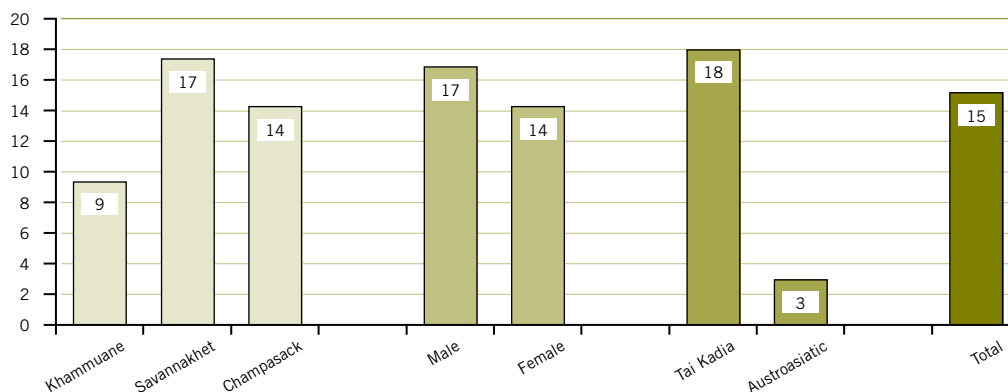
Figure 3.3.7. Distribution of Youth (18-25) who worked outside village by no. of hours worked per day
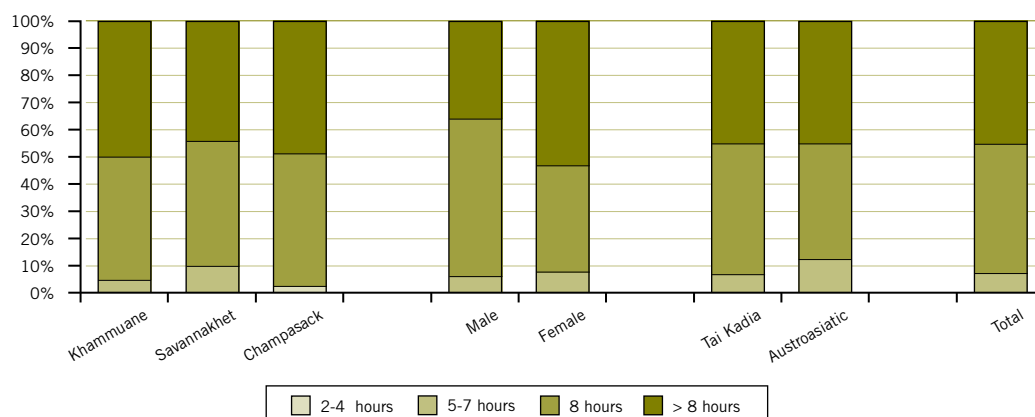


## 3.4. Returnees

The returnees surveyed were mainly Tai Kadais (96.4%) and comprised of 53.8% males and 46.2% females (Tables 3.4.1-2). The returnees have a relatively young profile – at the time of the survey, more than half were between 10 to 25 years old (Figure 3.4.1 and Tables 3.4.3-5). The female returnees had an even younger profile with 76.9% coming from the 10 to 25 age group. They were of course even younger when they migrated for work (Figure 3.4.2 and Tables 3.4.6-9). More than four-fifths (81.9%) of total returnees migrated for work when they were 25 or below and a fairly large 39.4% migrated when they were 17 or below. Of the latter, 37% migrated alone as opposed to with a group.[16] Of the female returnees, 89.5% migrated for work when they were 25 years old or below and 48.8% migrated when they were 17 or below.

Figure 3.4.1. Returnees by Age Group as of Survey



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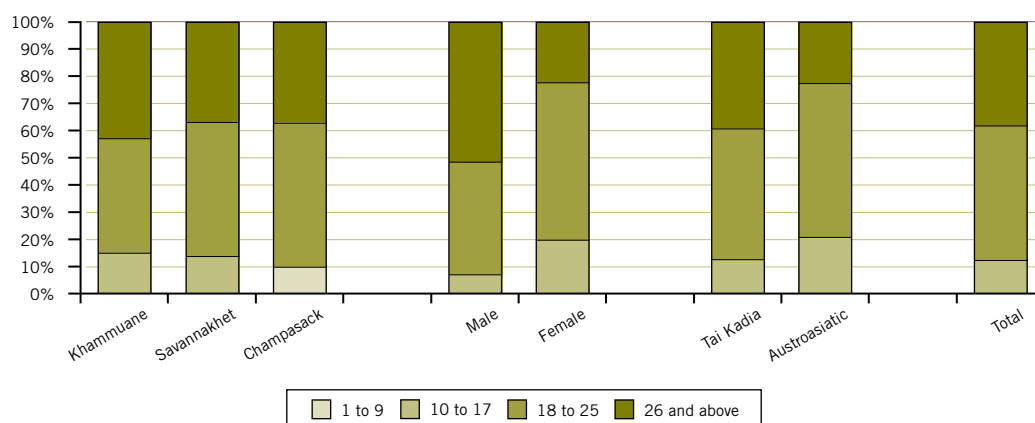
[16] A group does not necessarily mean a parent or a family member.

## Figure 3.4.2. Returnees by Age Group when they Migrated



Legend: 1 to 9 | 10 to 17 | 18 to 25 | 26 and above
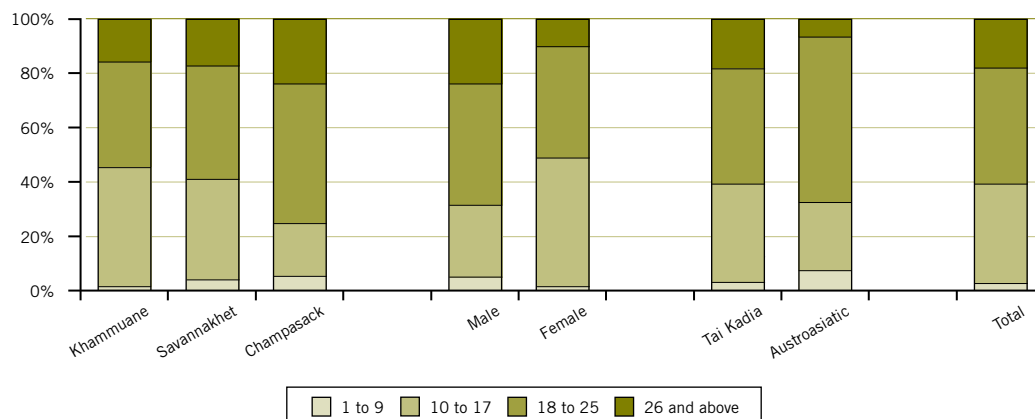
Compared to the population as a whole, the returnees have a better education profile (Figure 3.4.3 and Tables 3.4.10-12 compare with Figure 3.1.4 and Table 3.1.6). Of the total returnees, only 7.5% had no schooling, 55.1% had primary schooling and 26.3% had secondary schooling. Male returnees were relatively better educated than their female counterparts – only 6.6% no schooling and 12.9% at least high school for men compared to 8.6% no schooling and 9.3% at least high school for women.

The distribution of returnees across income groups more or less mirror the distribution of the population as a whole (Figure 3.4.4 and Tables 3.4.13-15 compare with Table 3.1.7). More than 4 out-of-every 5 returnees worked outside the country (Figure 3.4.5 and Tables 3.4.16-18).[17] The next largest share were those who worked in Vientane (4.8%). A larger share of the women returnees (86.8%) than men worked outside the country (78.5%).

## Figure 3.4.3. Returnees by Education



Legend: No schooling | Primary school | Secondary school | High school | Technical school or University

---
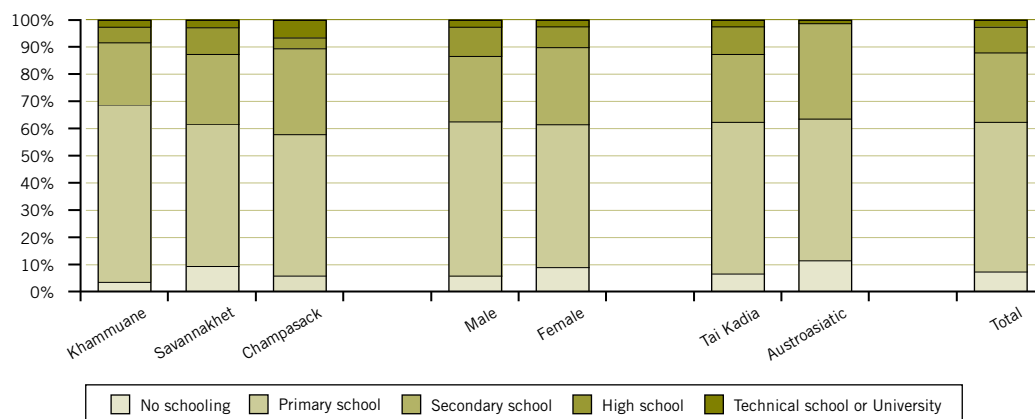
[17] Unfortunately, for returnees there was no information on the particular countries they went to.

Figure 3.4.4. Returnees by Monthly Household Income
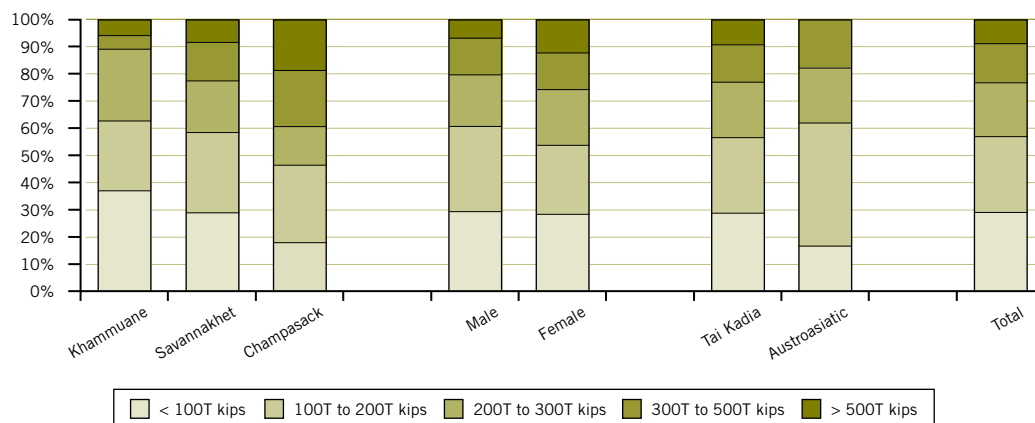


Economic need is dominant reason given by returnees for migrating (Table 3.4.19-21). The reason most commonly cited by returnees as reason for their migration is to 'earn more money', followed by to 'see modern society'. Interestingly, 10.1% said they just wanted to 'follow trend' and 9% said they wanted to learn new skills.[18] Across all 3 provinces, female returnees were more likely than males to cite earning money as the reason for migration.

The large bulk of the returnees (90.1%) said they themselves made the decision to migrate (Figure

3.4.6 and Tables 3.4.22-24). Only 3.1% said the decision was made by their parents and 2.9% said the decision was made by other relatives. The distribution is practically the same across gender. A plurality of returnees (45.1%) said they took a chance when they migrated and nobody helped them find work (Figure 3.4.7 and Tables 3.4.25-27). Meanwhile, 20.2% said a relative helped them find work, 17.7% mentioned a friend or classmate, 13.2% a fellow villager, and 3.4% said either employer, job agency, or another organization helped them find work.

Figure 3.4.5. Returnees by Place of work Outside Village



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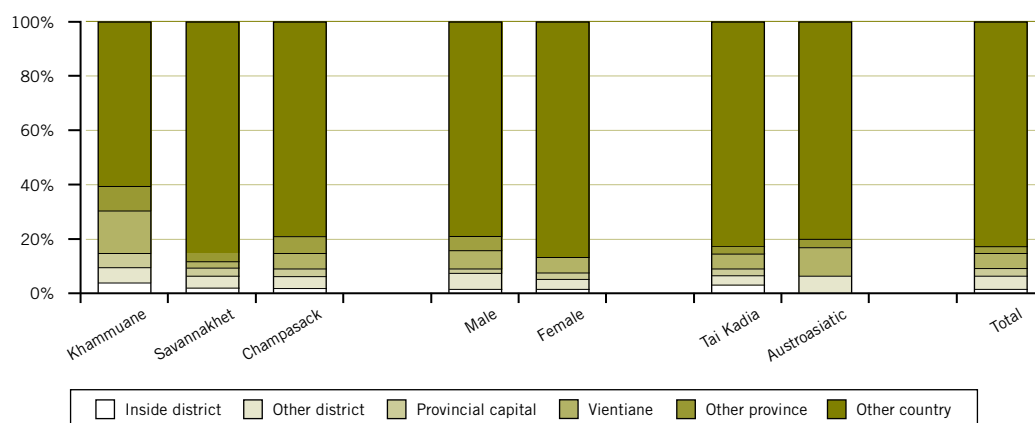
[18] Returnees could give more than one reason so these do no sum up to 100.

## Figure 3.4.6. Returnees by Who Made the Decision for Them to Migrate



Legend: Returnee, Parents, Spouse, Relatives, Others
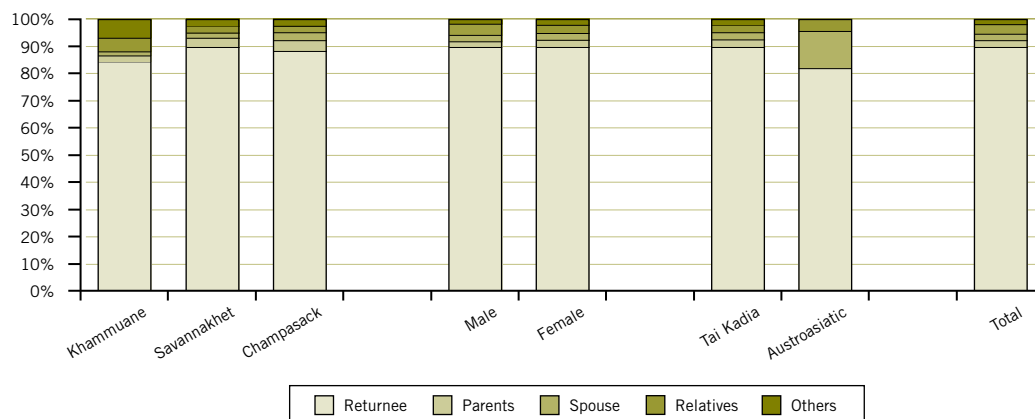
## Figure 3.4.7. Returnees by Who Helped Them Find Work Outside



Legend: Nobody, Friend/classmate, Fellow villager, Relative, Employer, job agency, other org.
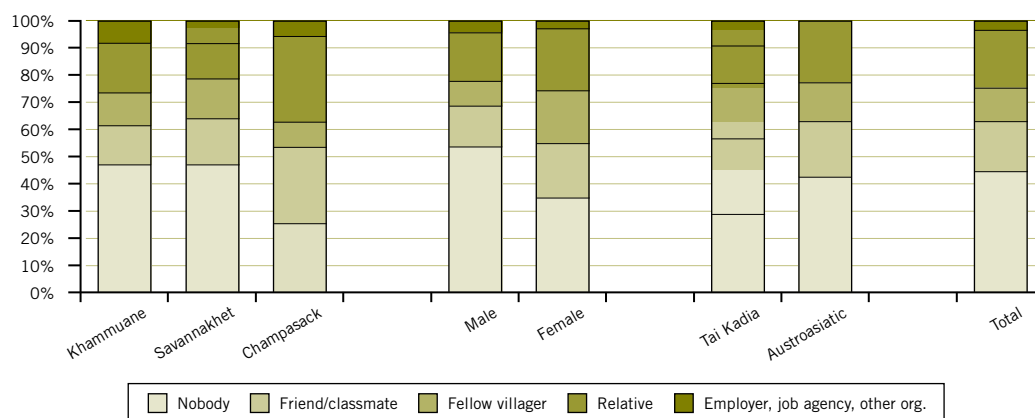
Majority of the returnees reported work privileges consistent with decent work conditions[19] but a significant proportion also reported having experienced 'bad treatment' (Tables 3.4.28-31). Of the total, 62.4% said they were given a day off per week and 74.2% said they were allowed to take a leave if they wanted to. However, 18% said they experienced 'bad treatment'. Of those who reported 'bad treatment', 51.2% reported their employers swearing or shouting at them, 11.6% reported not having been paid, 9.5% underpayment, 6.8% excessive working hours, 6.7% being hit physically, 2.5% working under dangerous conditions, 1.5% sexual abuse, and 1.2% restriction on movement.[20]

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[19] The ILO defines decent work as 'work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.'

[20] The rest or 9% cited other forms of 'bad treatment'.

A smaller percentage of total women than men had a day off (59.1% to 65.2%) and could take leave (69.6% to 78.2%) and a slightly higher percentage experienced 'bad treatment'. Meanwhile, the tables also show that a significantly higher percentage of women than men send home remittances (48.6% to 39.9%) and this is true across all provinces. The reasons cited by returnees for returning back home are also mainly employment related (Tables 3.4.32-34). Of total returnees, 27.3% said they returned due to 'inability to find work outside', 27.5% to 'find job in home village', and 15% to 'seek better opportunity'. In addition, 22.8% say they returned 'just to visit family' and 8.5% returned for 'marriage or childbirth'. About a fifth of all returnees said they plan to migrate for work again (Figure 3.4.8 and Tables 3.4.35-38). The figure is 22.2% for male returnees and 19.2% for female returnees.

Figure 3.4.8. Percent of Returnees Who Plant to Work Outside Again
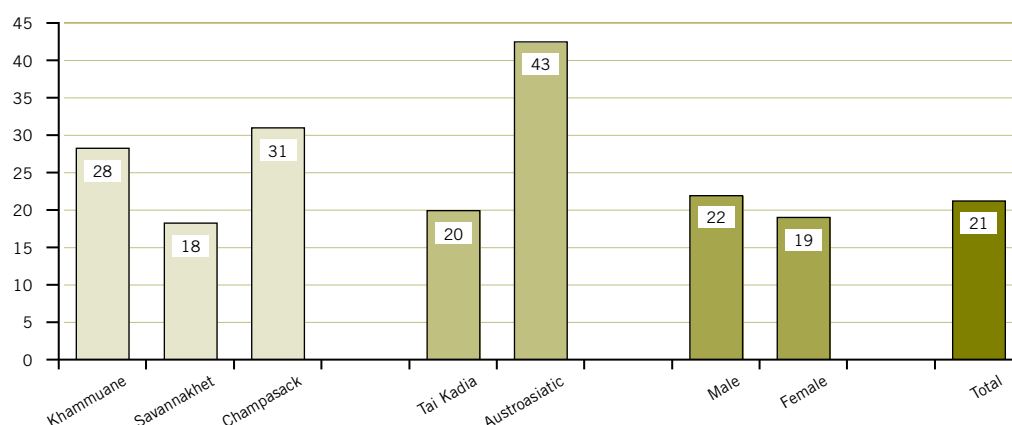


## 3.5. Migrants

Tai Kadais comprised the bulk of the migrants at 94.1% while ethnic minorities comprised 5.9% (Table 3.5.1). The share in total migrants of Tai Kadais is bigger than its share in total population implying that the incidence of migration is higher for them. Females comprised the majority of total migrants at 55.2% compared to 44.8% for males, although in Khammuane the reverse pattern held (Table 3.5.2).

More than three-fourths of migrants (75.9%) were betwee 10 and 25 years of age and 19.5% belonged to the 10 to 17 age group (Figure 3.5.1 and Tables 3.5.4-6). If broken down further into the older and younger children's group, those in 10 to 14 age group comprised 3.2% of the total and 16.3% were from the 15 to 17 age group (Table 3.5.10). Female migrants were younger in profile with 81.7% aged 25 or below, whereas the corresponding figure for males is only

69%. Most were also relatively new migrants – having migrated a few years before the survey (Figure 3.5.2 and Tables 3.5.7-9). The survey was in 2003. About 45.4% left to migrate in 2002-3, 28.2% left in 2000-1, and 26.1% left on or before 1999.

Like the returnees, the migrants have a better education profile than the population as a whole (Figure 3.5.3 and Tables 3.5.11-13). Only 10.9% of migrants had no schooling, 49.9% had only primary schooling, 26.7% secondary schooling, and 12.1% reached high school. Male migrants have a better education profile than female migrants with only 9% with no schooling (compared to 12.5% for females), and more significantly with 17.6% having reached at least high school (compared to 8.4% for females). By education of household head, following the population distribution, most migrants came from households headed by people with at most primary schooling (Figure 3.5.4 and Tables 3.5.14-16).

## Figure 3.5.1.  Migrants by Age Group



Legend: < 10 years, 10-17 years, 18-25 years, > = 26 years
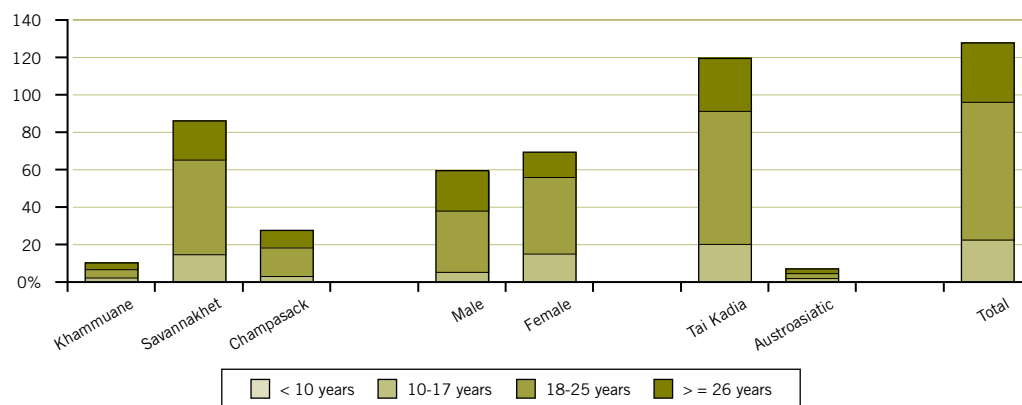
## Figure 3.5.2.  Migrants by Year of Migration



Legend: < 1990, 1990-1994, 1995-1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003
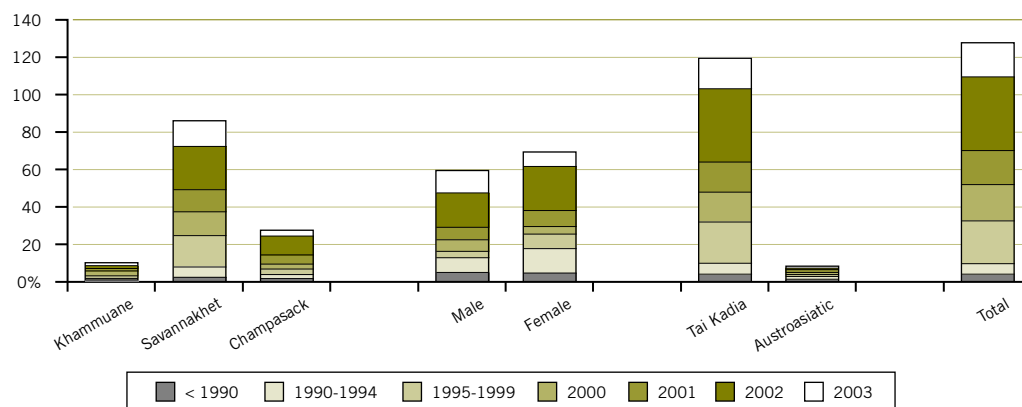
## Figure 3.5.3.  Migrants by Educational Attainment (thousands)



Legend: no education, primary school, secondary school, high school, technical school or university
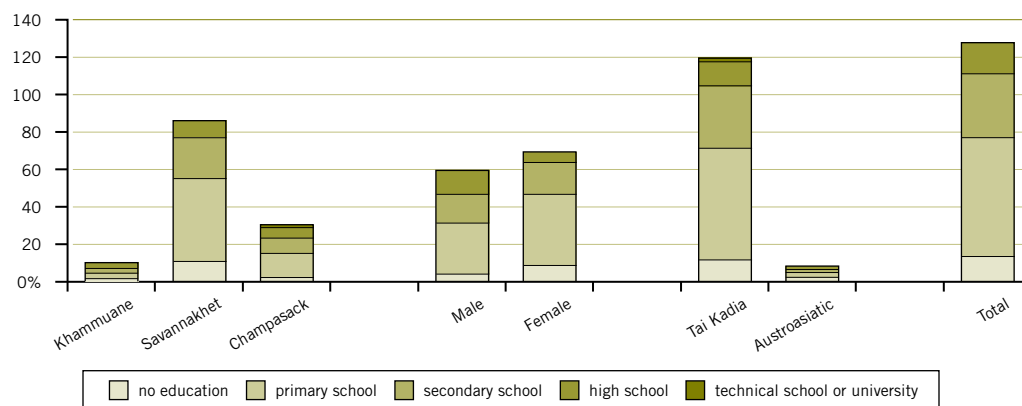
Figure 3.5.4. Migrants by Educational Attainment of Household Head (thousands)
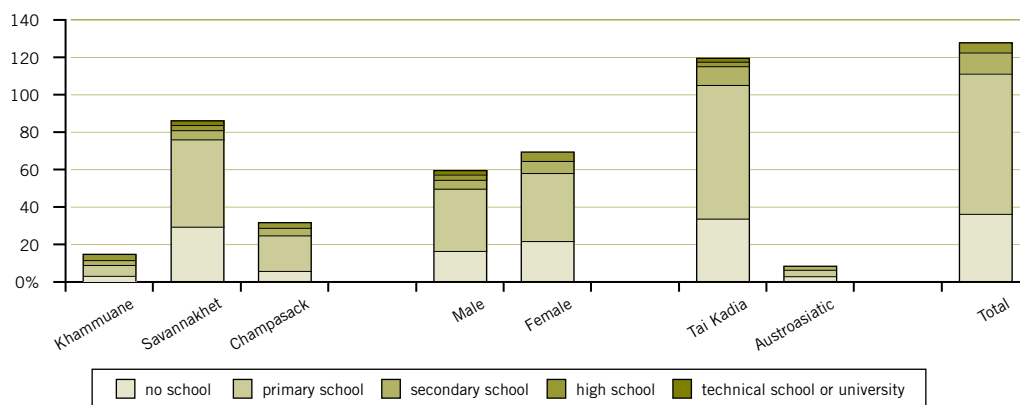


Migrants came from households with a slightly better income profile than the population as a whole (Figure 3.5.5 and Tables 3.5.17-19). About 18.9% of migrants came from households with monthly household income less than 100 thousand kips (compared with 27% of population) and 29.3% from households with monthly income more than 300 thousand kips (compared with 26% for population). Thailand was the main destination of the migrants with two-out-of-every-three of them going there (Tables 3.5.20-22). North America (US and Canada) accounted for 7.3% of the total, Cambodia (3.2%), and China (2.6%). About 8.1% were internal migrants, bulk of whom went to Vientiane. The destination of a significant 4.7% of the total migrants was not known. Women migrants were more likely to be external migrants than men migrants, with 86.9% of them having gone to another country compared to a smaller 75.4% for men.

A plurality of total migrants came from the urban area although the pattern varies across provinces (Figure 3.5.6 and Tables 3.5.23-25). Of the total, 48.2% were from urban areas 44.3% from rural with road areas, and 7.5% from rural without road areas. A comparison of this distribution with the distribution of the population as a whole across area type (Table 3.1.3) indicates that the incidence of migration is highest in urban areas, followed by rural with road areas, and lowest in rural without road areas.

Figure 3.5.5. Migrants by Monthly Income of Household (thousands)
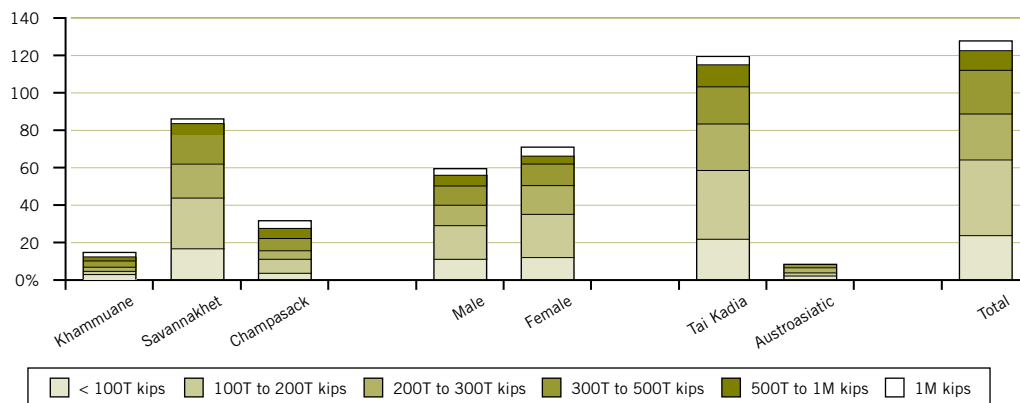
Figure 3.5.6. Migrants by Type of Home Village (thousands)
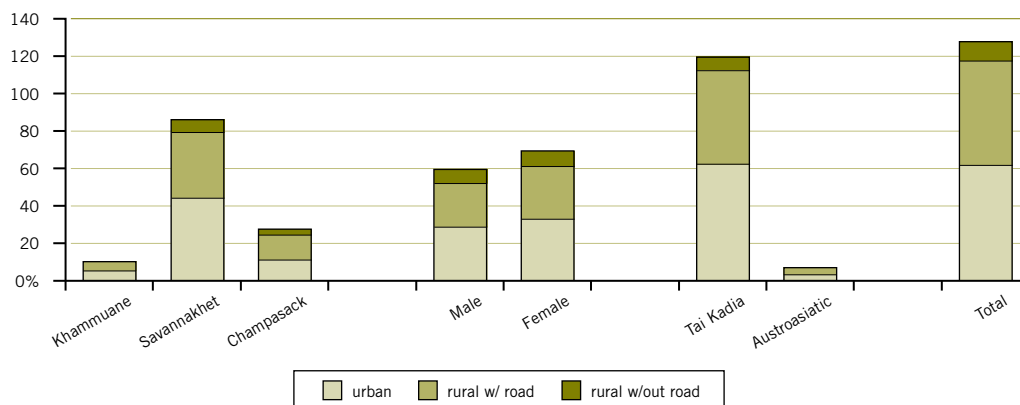


Majority of migrants (58.6%) were helped in their migration by friends or relatives living in Lao PDR (Figure 3.5.7 and Tables 3.5.26-28). Those who were helped by a friend or relative overseas comprised 13.3%, by an intermediary overseas 12.8%, by somebody from government 7.1%, and the rest by intermediaries in the migrant's village, other village within district, or other district.

Of total migrants, 28.9% were reported to have had no contact with their families (Figure 3.5.8 and Tables 3.5.29-31). By province, the incidence is highest in Khammuane at 35.9% and lowest in Champasack at 15.4%. By gender, the incidence is somewhat higher for males at 32% compared to 26.4% for females. By ethnolinguistic group, the incidence is much higher for ethnic minorities at 43.3% compared to 28% for Tai Kadais.

A substantial percentage of total migrants (42.7%) were reported to not have sent any remittances to their families (Figure 3.5.9 and Tables 3.5.32-34). By province, the incidence of not sending remittance is highest in Khammuane at 53.2% and lowest in Champasack at 33.8%. By gender, the incidence is substantially higher for males at 49.5% compared

to 37.2% for females. By ethnolinguistic group, non-sending of remittance is more prevalent among ethnic minorities (53.3% incidence) than Tak Kadais (42% incidence).

For about a fifth of total migrants (20.4%), their families have no information about their life (Figure 3.5.10 and Tables 3.5.35-37). By province, the incidence of this is highest in Khammuane at 24.2% although Savannakhet is not far behind at 23.3%. By gender, it is slightly higher for males at 22.3% compared to 18.9% for females. By ethnolinguistic group, the incidence of lack of life information about migrants is higher for ethnic minorities at 35.8% compared to 19.4% for Tai Kadais.

Of those who have had no contact with their families, 53.2% have been gone for at most 2 years, 22.3% from 3-4 years, and 24.5% for 5 or more years (Tables 3.5.38). Of those who have not sent remittances to their families, 55.8% have left within the previous 2 years, 20.4% from 3-4 years previously, and 23.9% for at least 5 years. Of those about whom their families have had no life information, 51.8% have been gone for at most 2 years, 23% from 3-4 years, and 25.3% for at least 5 years.

## Figure 3.5.7. Migrants by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration (thousands)



Legend: from Govt | Frnd/Ritive in Laos | Frnd/Ritive overs. | Intrmdiary in Laos | Intrmdiary Overs.
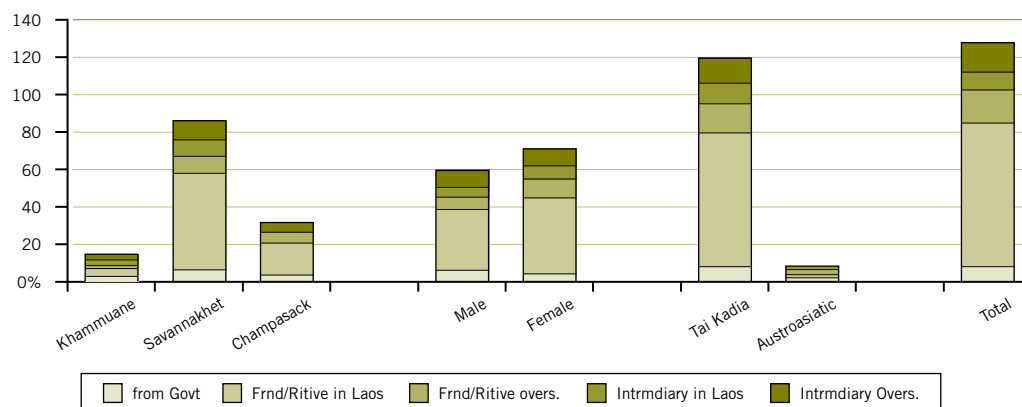
## Figure 3.5.8. Migrants by whether They Have Contact w/ Family (thousands)



Legend: w/ Contact | w/out Contact
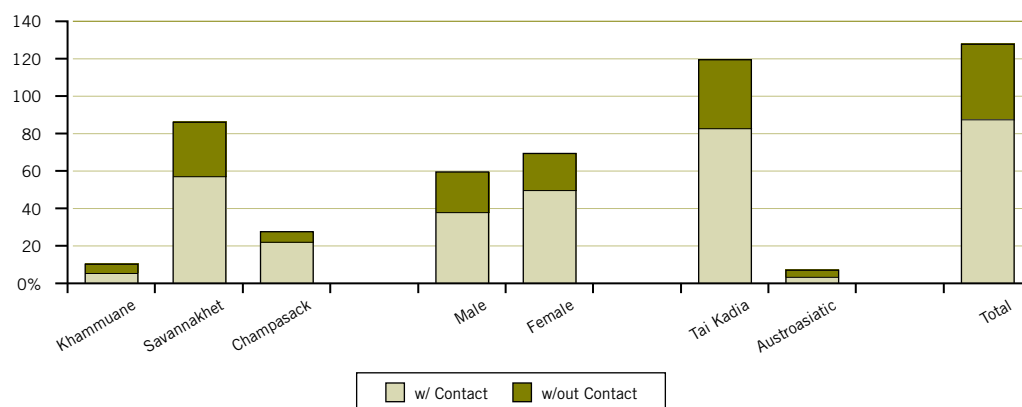
## Figure 3.5.9. Migrants by whether They Sent Remittance (thousands)



Legend: sent Remittance | did not send Remittance
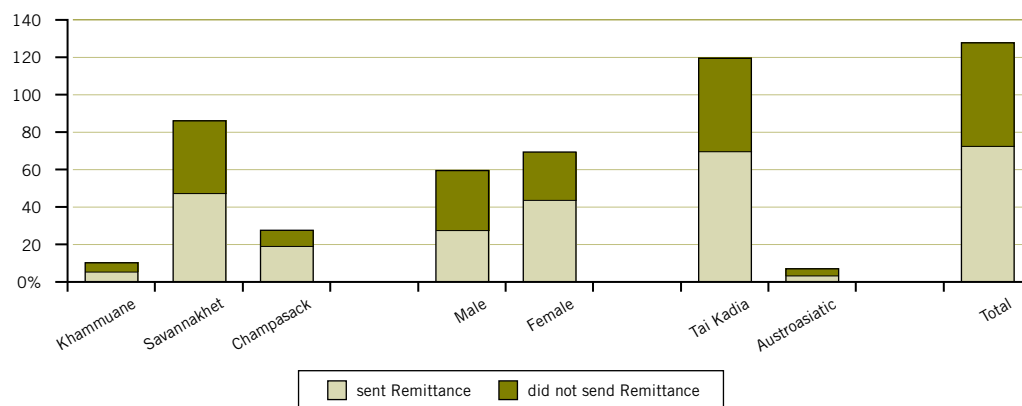
Figure 3.5.10.  Migrants by whether their Family have their Life Information (thousands)
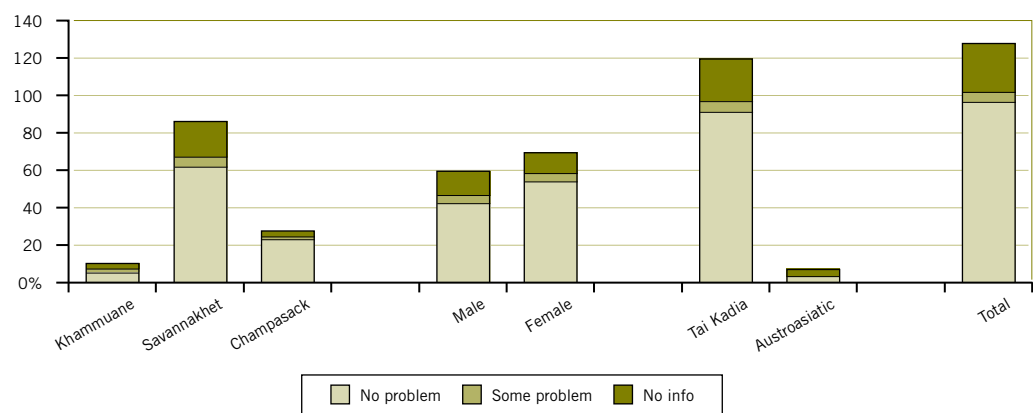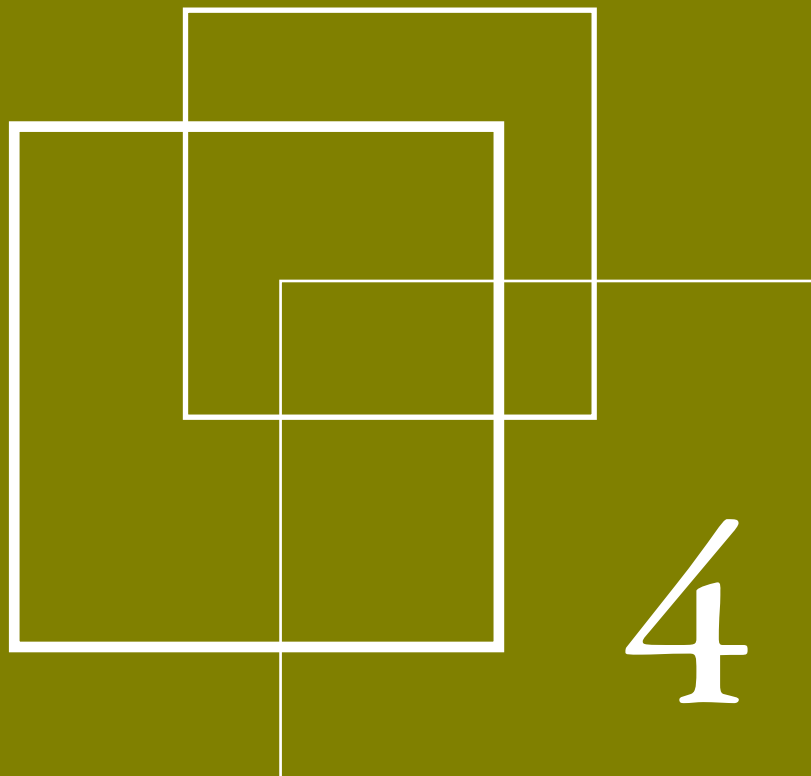
# 4. CORRELATES OF MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY TO TRAFFICKING AND WORK EXPLOITATION

## 4.1. Migration

### Incidence of Migration

Of the estimated total number of households in the 3 provinces of 274,522 in 2003[21], an estimated 75,906, or 27.7%, had at least one migrant (Figure 4.1.1-3).

Among provinces, Savannakhet had the a much higher incidence of migration than either Khammuane or Champasack, with 2 out-of-every 5 households having at least one migrant, compared to less than 1-out-of 5 in the two other provinces (Figure 4.1.1). Migration incidence was also positively correlated with urbanity, and household incidence of migration was at 38.7% in urban areas, compared with 23% in rural with road areas and 19.5% in rural without road areas. This relative pattern holds within each province. By ethnolinguistic group, the incidence of migration was about 2.5 times more likely for Tai Kadais than for ethnic minorities.

By education of household head, the incidence of migration is highest for those with no schooling or with only primary schooling at about 30%, compared to 20% or less for other groups (Figure 4.1.2).[22] Migration incidence is also highest for female-headed households at 37% compared to 26% for male-headed households.

By monthly household income, an interesting pattern is evident, migration incidence first increases as income increases and then declines at high levels of income. Migration incidence was at 19% for households with monthly income less than 100 thousand kips, peaked at 34% for households with monthly income from 300 to 400 thousand kips, and declined to 25% for households with monthly income more than one million kips. Migration incidence also rose rapidly with household size. Migration incidence was at 9.3% for households with smaller than 5 members, 20.4% for households with 5 to 6 members, 32.2% for households with 7 to 8 members, and 52.6% for households with 9 or more members.

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[21] Note that this estimate is a conservative approximation of the actual number of households in 2003 based on the 1995 Census.

[22] This may appear to contradict earlier results indicating that migrants (and returnees) themselves have a better than average education profile. However, the results here pertain to household heads and are taken here to be proxying for household standard of living. In effect, the results indicate that those who migrate tend to come from poorer households but they tend to be the better educated among them.

Figure 4.1.1.  Household Incidence of Migration (in percent)
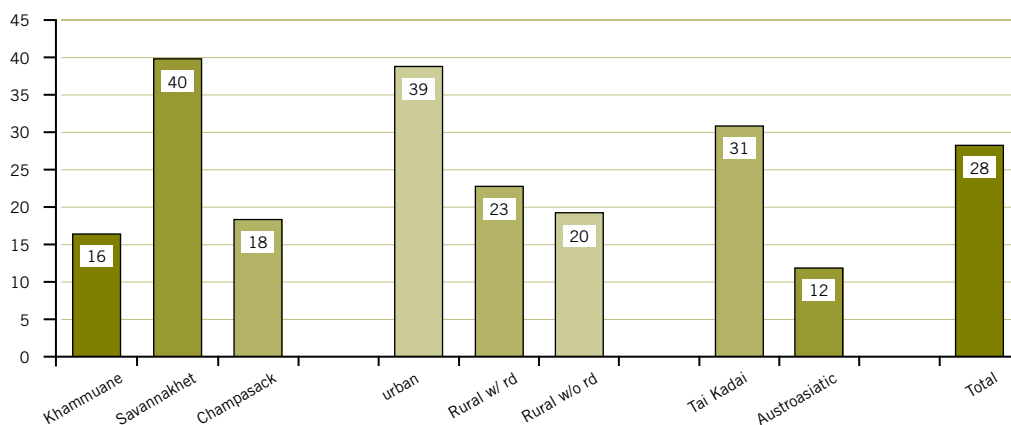


Figure 4.1.2.  Household Incidence of Migration (in percent)
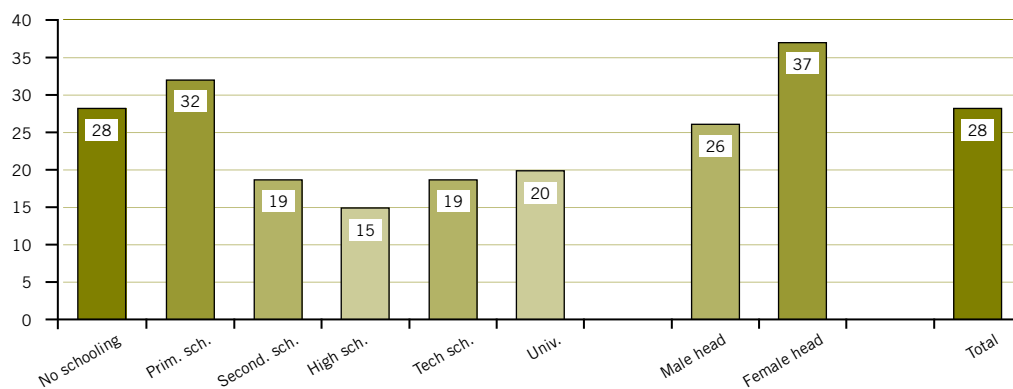


Figure 4.1.3.  Household Incidence of Migration (in percent)
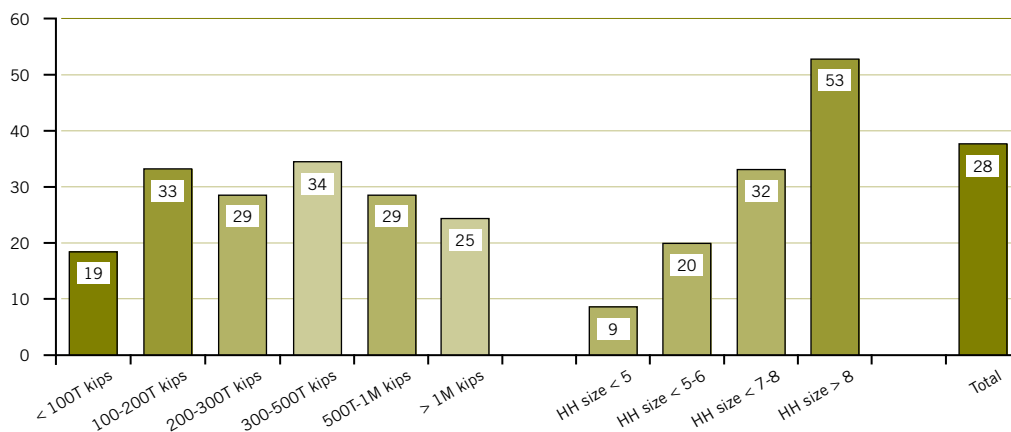
## Strong Correlates of Migration

The results of a logistic regression modeling the probability of a household having at least one migrant as a function of its location (province and urban/rural classification), ethnicity, education of the household head (proxying for the standard-of-living of the household pre-migration), the gender of the household head, the age of the household head, and the size of the household are in Annex Table 4.1.1[23]

The regression results can be summarized as follows (Table 4.1.1):

- Households in Savannakhet are, on average, 15% **more likely** to have at least one migrant than households in Khammuane and Champasack, controlling for urbanity, ethnicity, education of household head, gender of household head, age of household head, and household size.

- Migration is most likely for households in the urban areas and least likely for household in the rural areas without roads.[24] Urban households are 4% **more likely** than rural with road households to have at least one migrant. Rural without road households are 5% **less likely** than rural with road households to have at least one migrant.

- Households that are Tai Kadais are 17% **more likely** to have at least one migrant than households that are ethnic minorities.

- Migration is more likely in 'poorer' households where standard-of-living is measured by the education level of the household head. Households with heads with no schooling are 5% **more likely** than households with heads with more than primary schooling to have at least one migrant. Households with heads with only primary schooling are 9% **more likely** than households with heads with more than primary schooling to have at least one migrant

- Households with male heads are 11% **less likely** than households with female heads to have at least one migrant.

- Household with older heads and with larger sizes are also more likely to have a migrant. For marginal increase in the age of the household head, on average, the probability of a household having a migrant **increased by 0.2%**. For a marginal increase in family size, the probability of a household having a migrant **increased by** 4%.

It is also interesting to note that if the regression is modified a bit by introducing a dummy variable for ownership of television, the dummy variable for urban area becomes insignificant (Annex Table 4.1.2). This is suggestive that the impact of being in an urban area on migration is, at least in part, in the form of media exposure to more prosperous life in other places – recalling the 11% of total returnees in Section 3.4 who cited to 'see modern society' as reason why they migrated. Annex Table 4.1.3 shows the regression results after dropping the insignificant urban dummy. Results are summarized in Table 4.1.2.

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[23] Only a 'final' model is presented where all coefficients are significant. Many other variables were tried but insignificant ones were dropped.
[24] For this and subsequent bullets, that other variables are being controlled for is implicit.

## Table 4.1.1. Marginal Contribution to Probability of having at least one Migrant in Household[1]

| HHs | | | HHs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| in **Savannakhet** | 15 % | more likely than | in Khammuane or Champasack | to have at least 1 migrant |
| in **Urban** areas | 4 % | more likely than | in rural w/ road areas | to have at least 1 migrant |
| in **Rural w/out road** areas | 5 % | less likely than | in rural w/ road areas | to have at least 1 migrant |
| that are **Tai Kadais** | 17 % | more likely than | that are Austroasiatics | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ Head w/ **No Schooling** | 5 % | more likely than | w/ more than primary schooling | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ Head w/ only **Primary Schooling** | 9 % | more likely than | w/ more than primary schooling | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ **Male** heads | 11 % | less likely than | w/ female heads | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ **Older** heads[2] | 0.2 % | more likely than | w/ younger heads | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ **Larger hh sizes**[2] | 4 % | more likely than | w/ smaller hh sizes | to have at least 1 migrant |

1. Each line should be interpreted as holding after controlling for all other variables in the regression
2. These are not dummy variables so should be interpreted as corresponding to marginal increases in these variables.

## Table 4.1.2. Marginal Contribution to Probability of having at least one Migrant in Household (urban replaced by tv)1

| HHs | | | HHs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| in **Savannakhet** | 16 % | more likely than | in Khammuane or Champasack | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ **Television** | 7 % | more likely than | w/out television | to have at least 1 migrant |
| in **Rural w/out road** areas | 5 % | less likely than | in rural w/ road areas | to have at least 1 migrant |
| that are **Tai Kadais** | 16 % | more likely than | that are Austroasiatics | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ Head w/ **No Schooling** | 6 % | more likely than | w/ more than primary schooling | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ Head w/ only **Primary Schooling** | 9 % | more likely than | w/ more than primary schooling | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ **Male** heads | 11 % | less likely than | w/ female heads | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ **Older** heads[2] | 0.2 % | more likely than | w/ younger heads | to have at least 1 migrant |
| w/ **Larger hh sizes**[2] | 4 % | more likely than | w/ smaller hh sizes | to have at least 1 migrant |

1. Each line should be interpreted as holding after controlling for all other variables in the regression
2. These are not dummy variables so should be interpreted as corresponding to marginal increases in these variables.

## 4.2. Vulnerability to Trafficking and Work Exploitation

### Incidence of Vulnerability to Trafficking and Work Exploitation

The report tried five alternative definitions of migrants who are vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation. First, the vulnerable are defined as those *returnees* who reported having experienced bad treatment while they were working and living outside their village. Second, the vulnerable are defined as the migrants at the time of the survey who have had no contact with their families and about whom their families have no life information. Third, they are defined as the migrants at the time of the survey about whom their families have no life information

and who have not sent any remittance. Fourth, they are defined as the migrants at the time of the survey who have had no contact with their families and who have not sent any remittance. And fifth, they are defined as the migrants who have had no contact with their families, about whom their families have no life information, and who have not sent any remittance. Table 4.2.1 shows the estimated number of the vulnerable under the different definitions. The number range from 20,709 under definition 5 to 28,002 under definition 4.[25] In percentage terms, from 16.2% to 21.9% of total migrants in the 3 provinces.

### Table 4.2.1. The Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation under Different Definitions

| Province | Returnees | | | Migrants | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | expercd bad treatment | % of returnees | Total returnees | no life info no contact | % of mgrnts. | no life info no remittance | % of mgrnts. | no contact no remittance | % of mgrnts. | no life info no contact no remittance | % of mgrnts. | Total migrants |
| Khammuane | 749 | 22.8 | 3,289 | 2,749 | 22.5 | 2,396 | 19.7 | 3,050 | 25.0 | 2,357 | 19.3 | 12,192 |
| Savannakhet | 3,872 | 16.9 | 22,882 | 18,087 | 21.0 | 17,830 | 20.7 | 21,610 | 25.0 | 16,336 | 18.9 | 86,316 |
| Champasack | 672 | 20.6 | 3,254 | 2,395 | 8.2 | 2,517 | 8.6 | 3,343 | 11.5 | 2,016 | 6.9 | 29,171 |
| **Total** | **5,292** | **18.0** | **29,425** | **23,231** | **18.2** | **22,743** | **17.8** | **28,002** | **21.9** | **20,709** | **16.2** | **127,680** |

The distribution of the vulnerable trafficking and work exploitation using different definitions by household and individual characteristics are in Tables 4.3.1 to 4.7.1. Because the pattern of the incidence of migration is very similar using the second to the

fifth definitions, in what follows, we only describe the cases pertaining to the first (experienced 'bad treatment') and fifth definitions (no life info, no contact, no remittance).[26]

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[25] If one uses the proportion of returnees who experienced 'bad treatment' as the estimate of proportion of current migrants who were vulnerable, this would amount to 22,982.

[26] Among the second to fifth definitions, the fifth one, being the intersection of the other three, yields the most conservative estimate of the number of vulnerable.

It is useful to keep in mind the relative advantages and limitations of these definitions of vulnerability. The advantage of using the first definition is that it identifies people who have actually experienced work-related problems. Its disadvantage is the possibility of selection bias, or in other words, that the returnees may not be representative of the overall migrants. It is possible, for instance, that those who were able to return to their home villages were the more capable ones. There is no way to measure the extent of the selection bias with the current data. Using the fifth definition (or the second, third, or fourth), we know it is based on a representative sample of the migrants. However, that they have experienced work-related problems does not necessarily follow from their having no contact with their families, or their not having sent remittances, or from their families not having information about what has happened to them.

## 4.2.1. Experienced bad treatment

Using the first definition, by province the incidence of high-risk vulnerability is highest in Khammuane at 22.8%, followed by Champasack at 20.6%, and lowest in Savannakhet at 16.9% (Figure 4.2.1.1). Note, however, that Savannakhet accounted for more than three-fourths of all returnees so that it still had the largest contribution to the total vulnerable. By area type, vulnerability was highest in urban areas at 20.6%, followed by rural with road areas at 15.8% (Figure 4.2.1.2). By ethnicity, vulnerability was much higher among the ethnic minority at 34.5% compared to 17.4% for the Tai Kadais (Figure 4.2.1.3). By schooling attainment of the household head, interestingly, vulnerability was highest among those with at least high school education at 37.6%, followed by those with secondary schooling at 23.9% (Figure 4.2.1.4). The incidence of vulnerability was only 14.5% for those with household head with only primary schooling and 18.3% for those with household head with no schooling.[27] By gender, the incidence of vulnerability was higher among females at 19.1% compared to 17% for males (Figure 4.2.1.5).

Figure 4.2.1.1. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by province (%)



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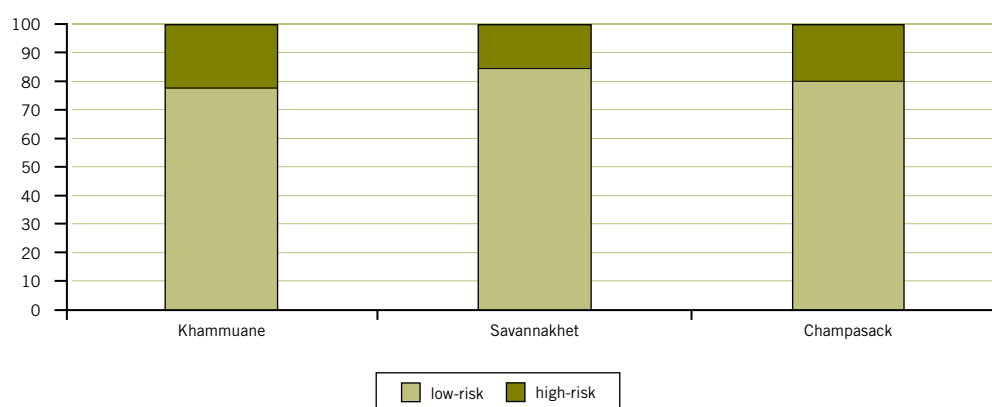
[27] The question therefore arises as to whether those from better off families are indeed more vulnerable or if it is simply because those from better off families have more means to go back to their village when they encounter work-related problems elsewhere.

**Figure 4.2.1.2. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by urbanity (%)**
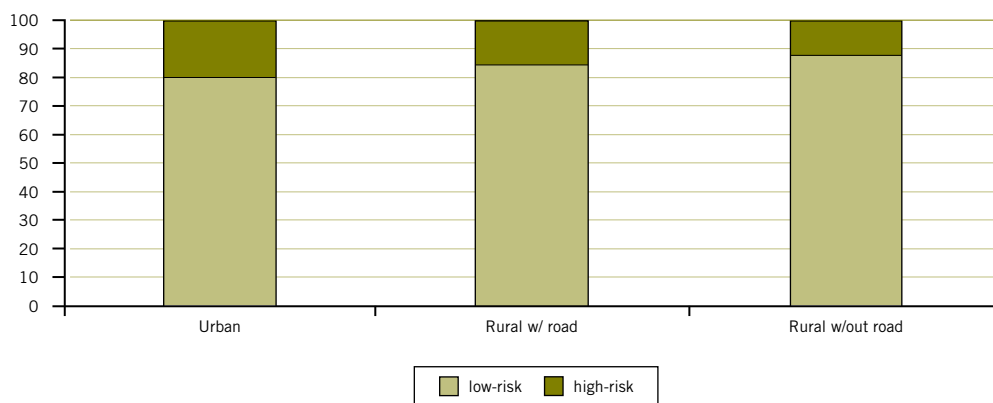


**Figure 4.2.1.3. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by ethnicity (%)**
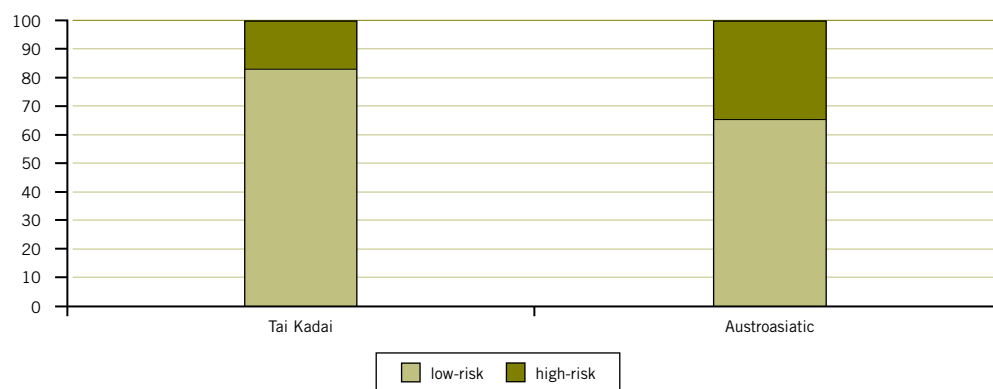


**Figure 4.2.1.4. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by education of HH head (%)**
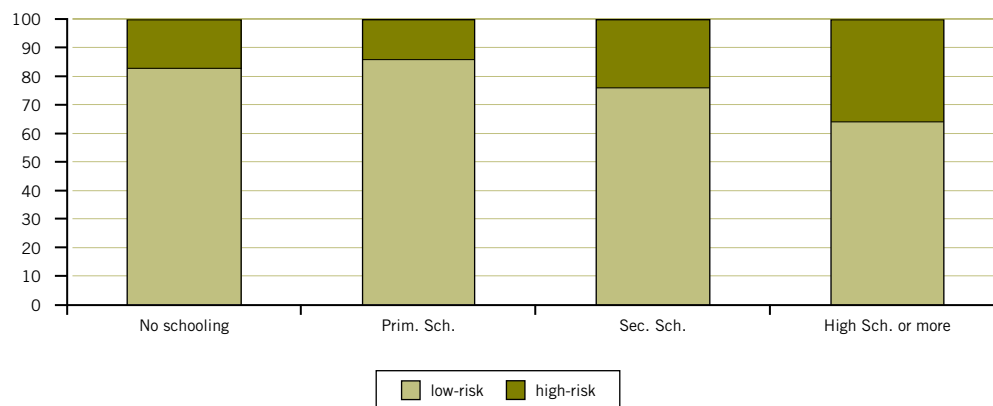
## Figure 4.2.1.5. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by gender (%)



Legend: low-risk, high-risk
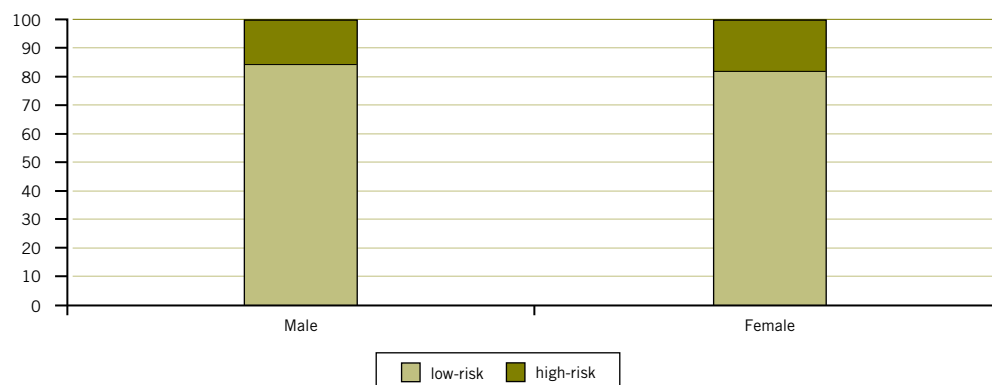
The incidence of vulnerability decreases with age (Figure 4.2.1.6). The incidence of vulnerability was at 27.4% for those between 10 to 17 years of age, 17.8% for those from 18 to 25, and 16.3% for those 26 years and older. By education of the returnee, vulnerability was lowest among those with at least high school education at 8.3% and highest among those with no schooling at 22.1% (Figure 4.2.1.7). By person who helped in initial migration, vulnerability was highest among those helped by either a fellow villager (24.1%) or a friend or classmate (23.6%) and lowest among those helped by an employer, job agency, or some other organization (Figure 4.2.1.8).[28] By destination, incidence of vulnerability was highest among those who went to another country at 19.5%, followed by those who went to Vientiane or another province both at 13.2% (Figure 4.2.1.9). Unfortunately data on specific countries the returnees came from is unavailable.[29]

## Figure 4.2.1.6. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by age group (%)



Legend: low-risk, high-risk

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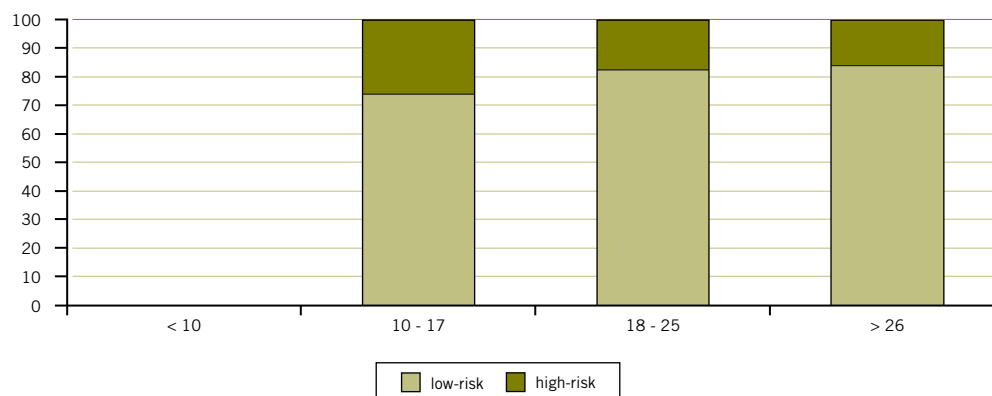
[28] This raises similar issues as in the previous footnote.

[29] Logistic regressions were run modeling vulnerability per Definition 1 as a function of province of residence, ethnicity, education of the household head, gender, education of the returnee, destination, and affiliation of person who helped but no good results were obtained. The general model is in Annex Table 4.2.1 and variable definitions are in Annex Table 4.2.6a.

Figure 4.2.1.7. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by education (%)
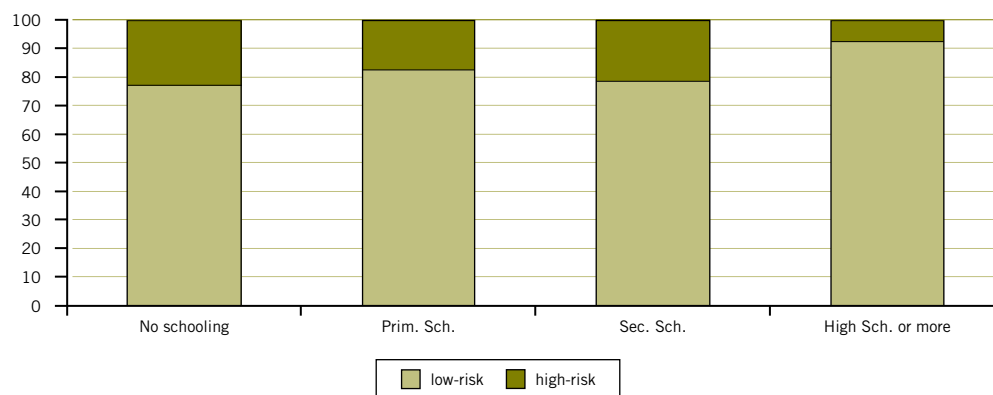


Figure 4.2.1.8. Distribution of Returnees by Person who helped in migration (%)
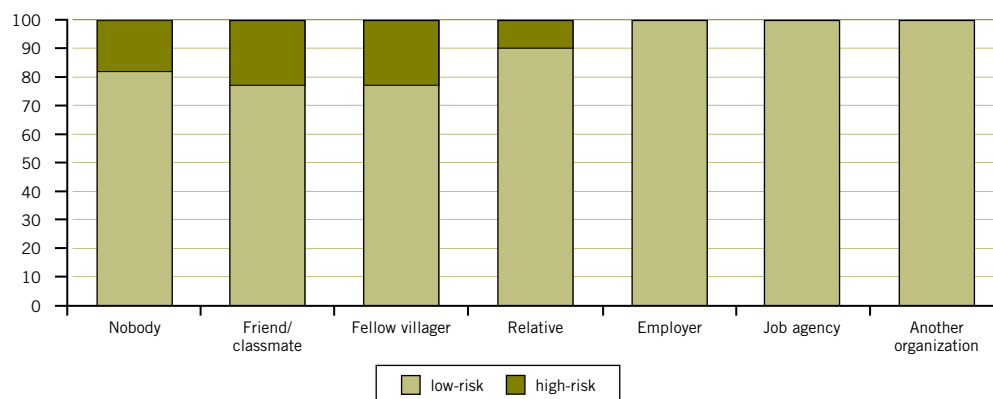


Figure 4.2.1.9. Distribution of Returnees by Destination (%)
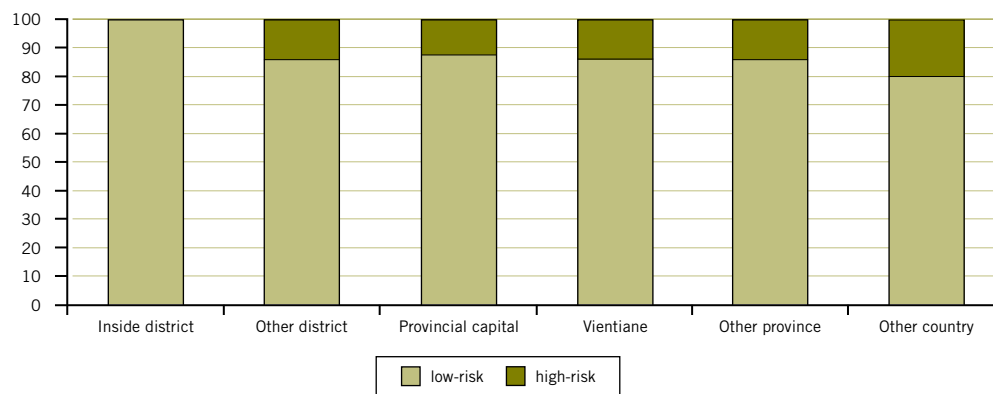
### 4.2.2. No life info, no contact, no remittance

Savannakhet contributed the largest share to the total number of high-risk migrants at 78.9%, Khammuane contributed 11.4%, and Champasack 9.7% (Figure 4.2.1).[30] The incidence of vulnerability is highest in Khammuane at 19.3%, followed by Savannakhet at 18.9%, while Champasack had a relatively low incidence of 6.9%. By area type, rural with road areas contributed 45.6% to total vulnerable, urban areas contributed 45.3%, and rural without road areas 9.2% (Figure 4.2.2). The incidence of vulnerability, however, was highest in rural without road areas at 19.9%, followed by rural with road areas at 16.7%, and urban areas at 15.2%. By ethnolinguistic group, the bulk of the vulnerable were Tai Kadais, which made up 89.1% of total. But incidence is higher among the ethnic minorities at 29.9% compared to 15.4% for Tai Kadais (Figure 4.2.3).

The vulnerable migrants came mostly from households with heads who had no schooling (40.4%) or only had primary schooling (50.6%) - Figure 4.2.4. Incidence of vulnerability was highest among those with heads who had no schooling (22.9%) and with heads who only had primary schooling (14.3%). Incidence was low among those with heads who have gone to high school (5.5%). The vulnerable migrants came almost evenly from males (48.7%) and females (51.3%) – Figure 4.2.5. Incidence was higher for males (17.6%) than females (15.1%). Bulk of the vulnerable migrants were in the 18-25 age group (53.9%), 22.1% were in the 15-17 age group, and 5.8% were in the 10-14 age group (Figure 4.2.6). The incidence of vulnerability, however, was highest among those in the 10-17 age group (23.2%), followed by those from 18-25 years of age (15.5%). If the child population is further broken down, for migrants in the 10-14 age group, the incidence of vulnerability is 29.2% whereas for those 15-17, the incidence is at 22.1%.

Figure 4.2.2.1. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by urbanity (%)



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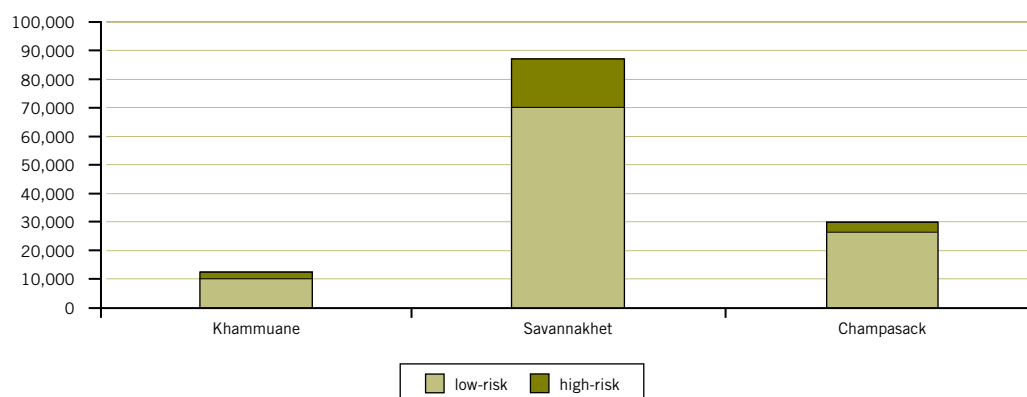
[30] From the graph, the contribution of a category is indicated by the size of the shaded area relative to the shaded areas in the other categories. The incidence for a given category is indicated by the size of the shaded area relative to the entire column bar.

**Figure 4.2.2.2. Distribution of Migrants by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by urbanity (by population)**
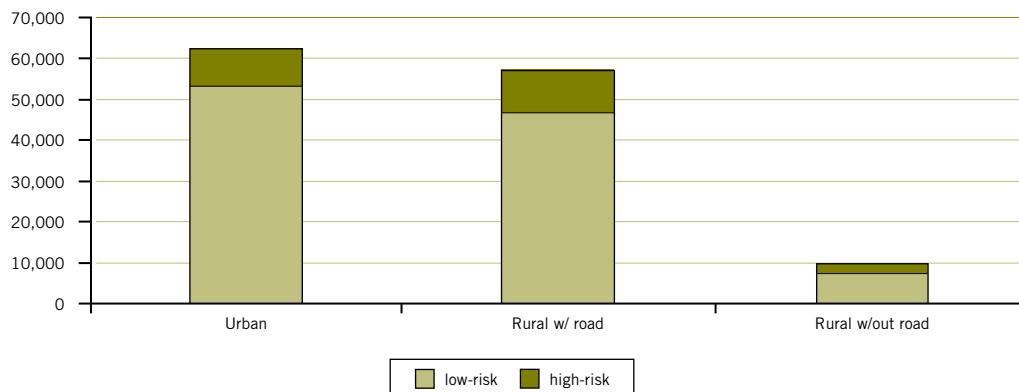


**Figure 4.2.2.3. Distribution of Migrants by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by ethnicity (by population)**
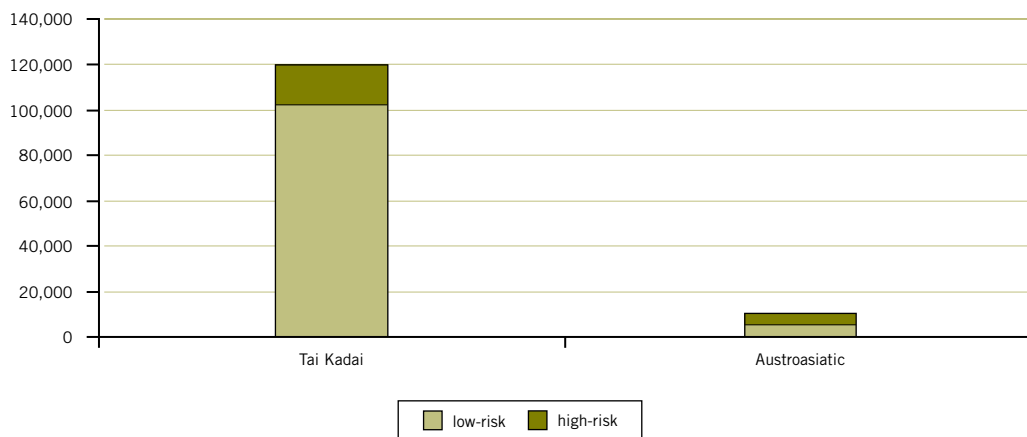


**Figure 4.2.2.4. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by education of HH head (population)**
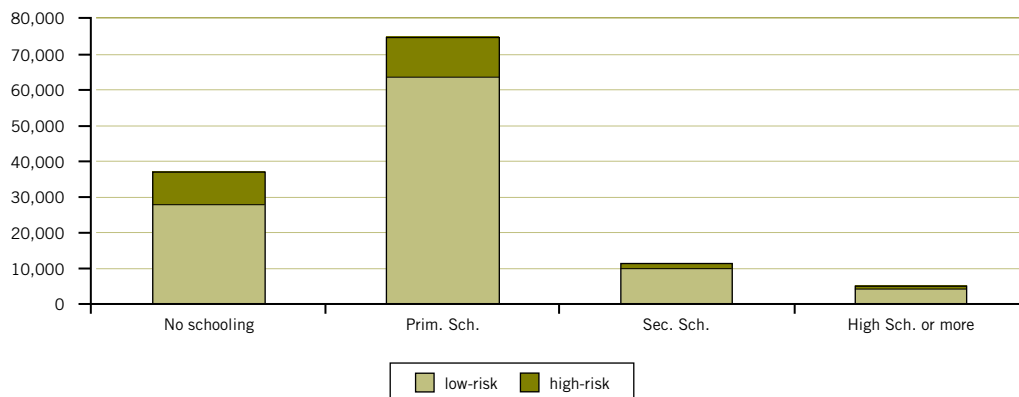
Figure 4.2.2.5. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by gender (population)
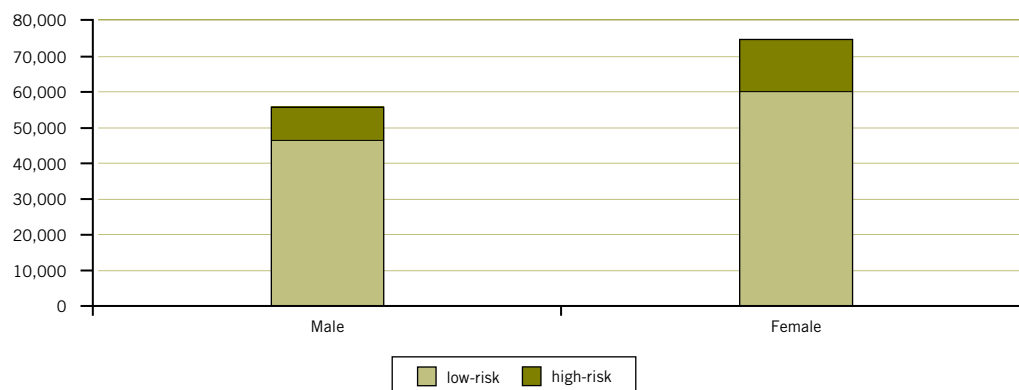


Figure 4.2.2.6. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by age (population)
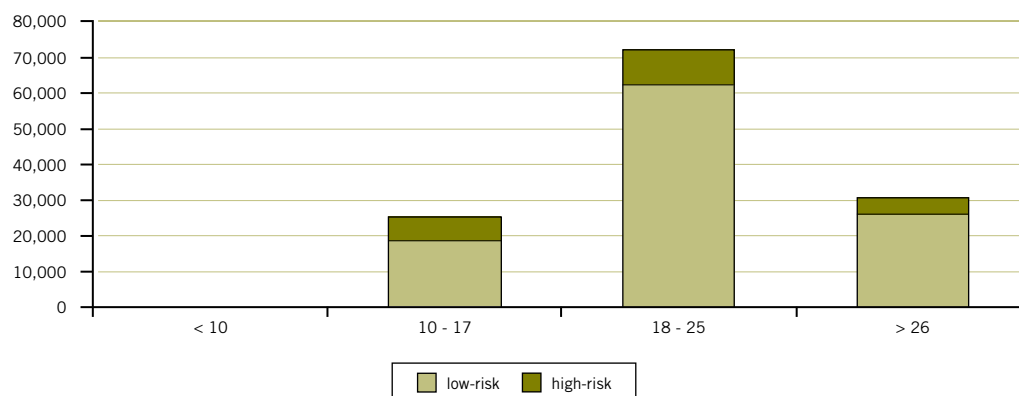


By education of the migrant themselves, the majority of vulnerable migrants (55.1%) only had primary schooling, 24.9% had no schooling, 15.3% had secondary schooling, and only 4.8% have gone to high school (Figure 4.2.7). The incidence of vulnerability was highest among migrants with no education (37%), followed by those who only had primary schooling at 17.9%. The incidence was at only 9.3% for those who have had secondary schooling, and 6.4% for those with high school education. By affiliation of the person who helped the migrant in his/her migration, 35.8% of those classified as vulnerable were helped by a friend living in Lao PDR and 28.8% were helped by an intermediary overseas (Figure 4.2.8). The incidence of vulnerability was highest for those helped by intermediaries in other districts (67.1%) and those helped by overseas intermediaries (36.5%). By destination of migration, almost all the vulnerable migrants went to Thailand (95.3%) – Figure 4.29. Thailand migrants also had the highest incidence of vulnerability at 23.1%. In contast, incidence of vulnerability of migrants who went to China was at 10.3% and to Cambodia 1.5%.

**Figure 4.2.2.7. Distribution of Migrants by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by education (population)**
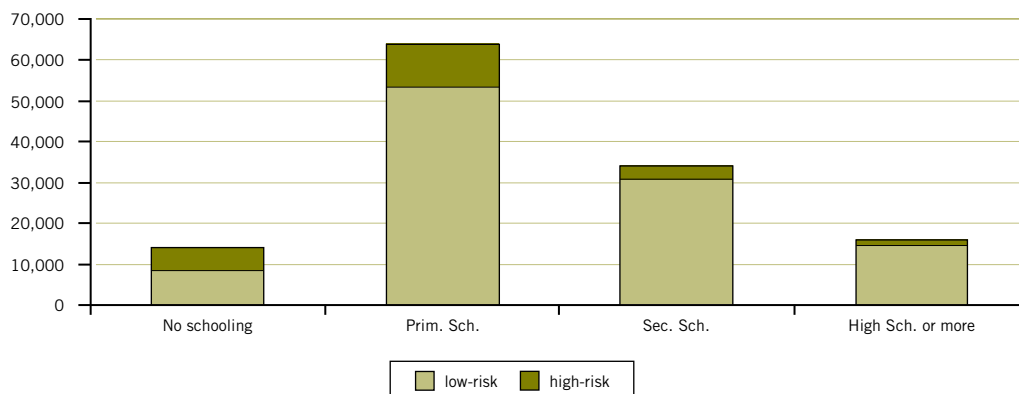


**Figure 4.2.2.8. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by gender (population)**
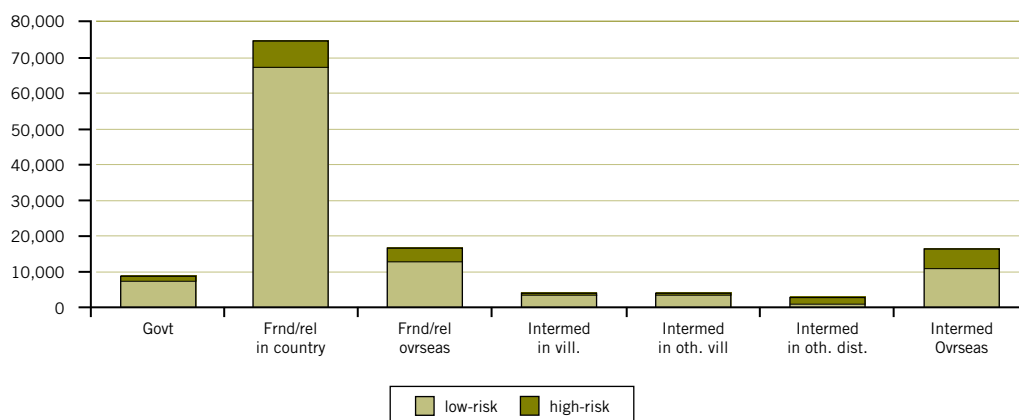


**Figure 4.2.2.9. Distribution of Returnees by Risk to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by destination (population)**
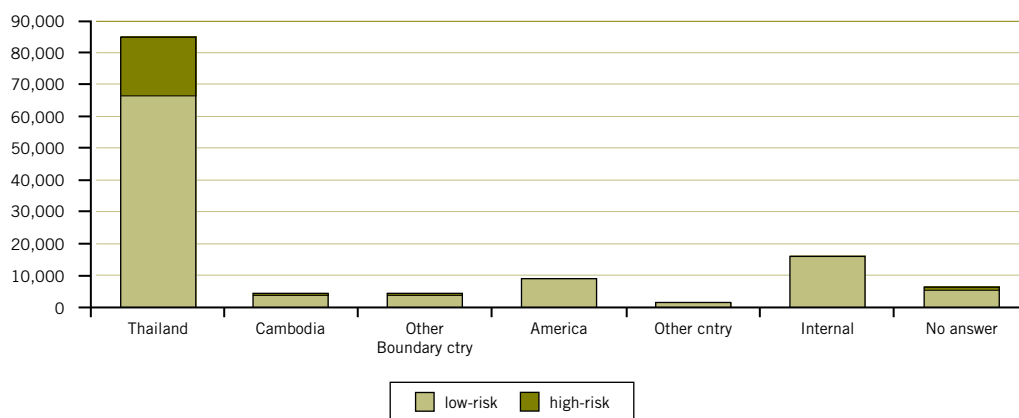
## Strong Correlates of Vulnerability to Trafficking and Work Exploitation (Definition 5)

The results of logistic regressions modeling the probability of a migrant's vulnerability to trafficking and work exploitation, using definitions 2 to 5, as a function of their place of origin (province and urban/rural classification), ethnicity, education of the household head (proxying for the standard-of-living of the household pre-migration), the migrant's gender, age, education, the affiliation of the person who helped them in their migration, and their place of destination are in Annex Tables 4.2.2-5.[31] Variable definitions are in Annex Table 4.2.6b. Annex Table 4.2.4 pertains to the case where vulnerability is defined as the simultaneous occurrence of no information, no contact, and no remittance from the migrant. The discussions below will be limited to that case but the cases using other definitions of vulnerability (Annex Table 4.2.2-4) are roughly similar.

The regression results can be summarized as follows (Table 4.2.2):

- Migrants from Savannakhet are, on average, **10% more likely** to be vulnerable to trafficking and work violation than migrants from Champasack, controlling for ethnicity, education of household head, gender of migrant, age, education, affiliation of person who helped in migration, and destination

- Migrants from Khammuane are **6% more likely** to be vulnerable to trafficking and work violation than migrants from Champasack.[32]

- Migrants who are Tai Kadais are **6% less likely** be vulnerable to trafficking and work violation than migrants who are ethnic minorities.

- Vulnerability is more likely among poorer migrants where standard-of-living is measured by the education level of the household head.

Migrants with heads with no schooling are **8% more likely** than migrants with heads with more than primary schooling to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation.

- Migrants with heads with primary schooling are 4% **more likely** than migrants with heads with more than primary schooling to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation.

- Female migrants are **6% less likely** than male migrants to be vulnerable.

- Younger migrants are more likely to be vulnerable. For a marginal increase in the age of the migrant, on average, the probability of a migrant being vulnerable **decreased by 0.3%**.

- Migrants with no schooling are **18% more likely** than migrants with more than primary schooling to be vulnerable.

- Migrants with only primary schooling are **8% more likely** than migrants with more than primary schooling to be vulnerable.

- Migrants who were helped in their migration by intermediaries in other districts are **38% more likely** to be vulnerable than migrants helped by friends or relatives or intermediaries in same district.

- Migrants who were helped in their migration by intermediaries overseas are 1% **more likely** to be vulnerable than migrants helped by friends or relatives or intermediaries in same district.

- Migrants who were helped in their migration by intermediaries overseas are 1% **more likely** to be vulnerable than migrants helped by friends or relatives or intermediaries in same district.

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[31] Once again, only 'final' models are presented where all coefficients are significant. Many other variables were tried but insignificant ones were dropped.
[32] For this and subsequent bullets, that other variables are being controlled for is implicit.

- Migrants who went to Thailand are 22% **more likely** to be vulnerable than migrants who went to a destination other than China, Vietnam, or Myanmar.

- Migrants who went to China, Vietnam, Myanmar are 10% **more likely** to be vulnerable than migrants who went to a destination other Thailand.

Table 4.2.2. Marginal Contribution to Probability of being Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation[1]

| Migrants | | | Migrants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Savannakhet | 10 % | more likely than | from Champasack | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| from Khammuane | 6 % | more likely than | from Champasack | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who are Tai Kadais | 6 % | less likely than | who are Austroasiatics | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| w/ Head w/ No Schooling | 8 % | more likely than | w/ more than primary schooling | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| w/ Head w/ only Primary Schooling | 4 % | more likely than | w/ more than primary schooling | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who are Female | 6 % | less likely than | who are male | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who are Older[2] | 0.3 % | less likely than | who are younger | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who have No Schooling | 18 % | more likely than | who have more than primary schooling | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who only have Primary Schooling | 8 % | more likely than | who have more than primary schooling | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who were helped in migration by Intermediaries in Other District | 38 % | more likely than | who were helped in their migration by friends, relatives, or government | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who were helped in migration by Intermediaries Overseas | 16 % | more likely than | who were helped in their migration by friends, relatives, or government | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who went to Thailand | 22 % | more likely than | who went to other district or other countries (apart from Thailand, Myanmar, China, and Vietnam) | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |
| who went to Other Boundary Countries (except Cambodia) | 10 % | more likely than | who went to other district or other countries (apart from Thailand, Myanmar, China, and Vietnam) | to be vulnerable to trafficking and work exploitation |

1. Each line should be interpreted as holding after controlling for all other variables in the regression
2. This is not dummy variable so should be interpreted as corresponding to a marginal increase in this variable.
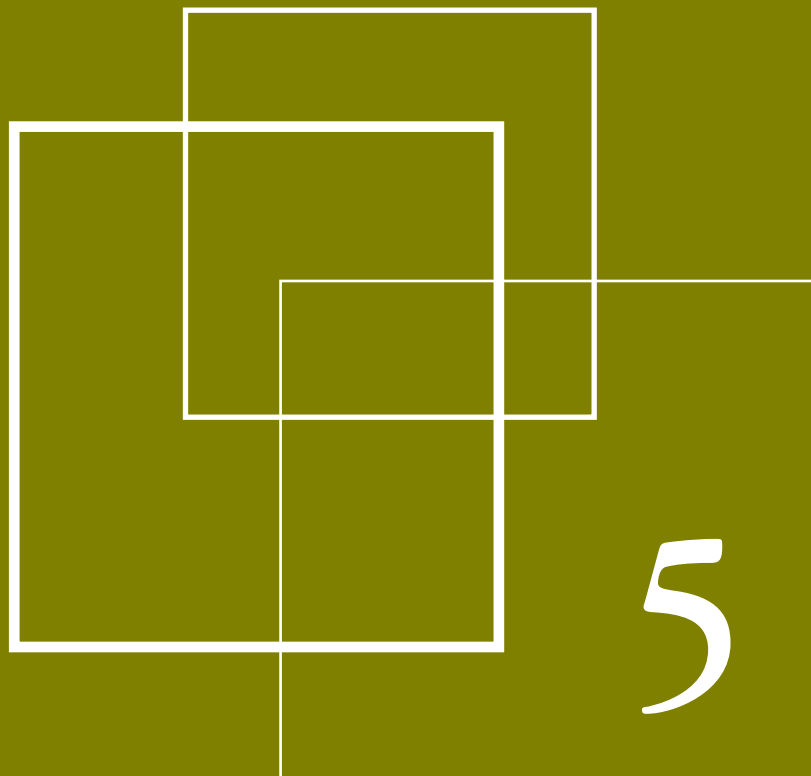
# 5. CONCLUSION

This report analyzed the 2003 Lao PDR Migration Survey, a pioneering survey conducted by different national and provincial government agencies in Lao PDR, with the financial and technical backing of the ILO-IPEC/TICW. The survey covered about 6,000 households in 3 provinces – Khammuane, Savannakhet, and Champasack – sharing a border with Thailand. The survey had separate instruments for the households, the children and youth in the households, returnees, and the emigrants at the time of the survey.

There were an estimated 274,000 households in the 3 provinces at the time of the survey, and a total population of about 1.7 million people. Households in the 3 provinces were relatively large and the population young. About 40% of the population was below 15 years of age, and 20% were between 15 and 24. The large bulk of the population was poor with low educational attainment.

A significant percentage of children and youth have never gone to school. Of those, that have gone, the dropout rates are very high. Economic reasons dominate the reasons for dropping out. Female children are less likely to have gone to school, and when they have gone are much more likely to drop out. A significant proportion of children and youth reported having worked outside their district. Of those that have worked, a large share said they worked more than 8 hours-a-day.

Over 90% of returnees claim they themselves, and not their parents or other relatives, made the decision to migrate. Most say they were helped in migration by friends or relatives in Lao PDR. Two out-of-every three returnees belonged to the youth age group (15-24). Females tend to migrate at a younger age than males. A high 18% of returnees said they experienced some form of 'bad treatment' while working outside district. About a fifth of returnees said they plan to work outside again. Households with large family sizes are much more likely to have a migrant. Migration is more likely in poor households, in urban areas, among Tai Kadais.

Using different definitions of vulnerability to trafficking and work exploitation, this report estimated the vulnerable to range from between 16% to 22% of total migrants. If the vulnerable are defined as those returnees who reported having experienced 'bad treatment', the vulnerable appear to be those who are young, uneducated, and who migrated to another country. Using the alternative definition of the vulnerable as those who have had no contact with their family, have not sent remittances, and about whom their families have no information, the vulnerable migrants are those who came from households with heads who had little or no schooling, who are themselves poorly educated, who were helped in their migration by strangers from distant places, and went mostly to Thailand.

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# Annex
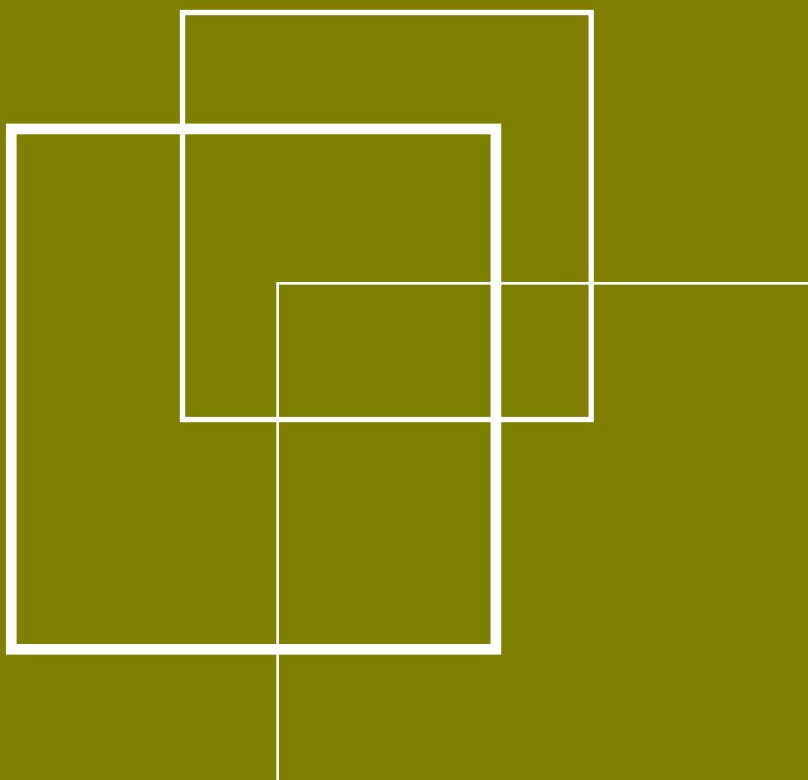
## Additional Tables and Data Sets

### Table 3.1.2. Household Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 21,177 | 38.4 | 39,027 | 31.3 | 20,879 | 22.0 | 81,082 | 29.5 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 14,443 | 26.2 | 34,033 | 27.3 | 26,313 | 27.8 | 74,789 | 27.2 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 9,455 | 17.1 | 22,294 | 17.9 | 19,707 | 20.8 | 51,456 | 18.7 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 6,113 | 11.1 | 16,152 | 13.0 | 13,854 | 14.6 | 36,119 | 13.2 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 3,672 | 6.7 | 9,261 | 7.4 | 8,922 | 9.4 | 21,855 | 8.0 |
| > 1M kips | 289 | 0.5 | 3,833 | 3.1 | 5,035 | 5.3 | 9,157 | 3.3 |
| **Total** | **55,150** | **100.0** | **124,600** | **100.0** | **94,709** | **100.0** | **274,459** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

### Table 3.1.3. Distribution of Population by Area Type

| Area type | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 103,107 | 33.4 | 326,109 | 40.0 | 111,061 | 20.3 | 540,276 | 32.4 |
| Rural w/ road | 188,456 | 61.1 | 360,947 | 44.3 | 398,586 | 73.0 | 947,989 | 56.8 |
| Rura w/out road | 16,938 | 5.5 | 127,849 | 15.7 | 36,287 | 6.6 | 181,074 | 10.8 |
| **Total** | **308,501** | **100.0** | **814,905** | **100.0** | **545,933** | **100.0** | **1,669,339** | **100.0** |

### Table 3.1.4. Distribution of Population by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadia | 263,434 | 85.4 | 652,931 | 80.1 | 474,869 | 87.0 | 1,391,234 | 83.3 |
| Austroasiatic | 45,067 | 14.6 | 161,817 | 19.9 | 70,977 | 13.0 | 277,861 | 16.6 |
| Hmong-Yao | | 0.0 | 157 | 0.0 | 87 | 0.0 | 244 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **308,501** | **100.0** | **814,905** | **100.0** | **545,933** | **100.0** | **1,669,339** | **100.0** |

### Table 3.1.5. Distribution of Population by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 14 | 126,560 | 41.0 | 327,628 | 40.2 | 219,621 | 40.2 | 673,808 | 40.4 |
| 15 to 24 | 58,114 | 18.8 | 166,939 | 20.5 | 99,956 | 18.3 | 325,009 | 19.5 |
| 25 to 39 | 61,965 | 20.1 | 136,864 | 16.8 | 106,537 | 19.5 | 305,367 | 18.3 |
| 40 and above | 61,862 | 20.1 | 183,474 | 22.5 | 119,819 | 21.9 | 365,155 | 21.9 |
| **Total** | **308,501** | **100.0** | **814,905** | **100.0** | **545,933** | **100.0** | **1669339** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.1.6. Distribution of Population by Schooling Attainment*

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 57,084 | 31.4 | 171,422 | 35.2 | 60,664 | 18.6 | 289,170 | 29.0 |
| Primary school | 75,239 | 41.4 | 190,134 | 39.0 | 152,178 | 46.6 | 417,551 | 41.9 |
| Secondary school | 29,599 | 16.3 | 81,012 | 16.6 | 66,125 | 20.3 | 176,736 | 17.8 |
| High School | 18,157 | 10.0 | 41,917 | 8.6 | 44,897 | 13.8 | 104,970 | 10.5 |
| Technical school | 1,482 | 0.8 | 2,035 | 0.4 | 1,172 | 0.4 | 4,688 | 0.5 |
| University | 380 | 0.2 | 758 | 0.2 | 1,276 | 0.4 | 2,414 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **181,941** | **100.0** | **487,277** | **100.0** | **326,312** | **100.0** | **995,530** | **100.0** |

* Includes those aged 15 and above only

## Table 3.1.7. Population Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 109,736 | 35.6 | 242,494 | 29.8 | 107,543 | 19.7 | 459,773 | 27.5 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 84,304 | 27.3 | 225,873 | 27.7 | 152,363 | 27.9 | 462,540 | 27.7 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 51,458 | 16.7 | 147,730 | 18.1 | 116,087 | 21.3 | 315,275 | 18.9 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 36,115 | 11.7 | 108,730 | 13.3 | 80,989 | 14.8 | 225,834 | 13.5 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 24,419 | 7.9 | 63,845 | 7.8 | 56,968 | 10.4 | 145,232 | 8.7 |
| > 1M kips | 2,468 | 0.8 | 26,001 | 3.2 | 31,983 | 5.9 | 60,452 | 3.6 |
| **Total** | **308,501** | **100.0** | **814,672** | **100.0** | **545,933** | **100.0** | **1,669,106** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

## Table 3.2.1. Percent of Children (10 to 17) Who Have Attended School

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 96.0 | 70.7 | 92.6 |
| Savannakhet | 93.6 | 58.7 | 87.9 |
| Champasack | 96.7 | 86.4 | 95.4 |
| **Total** | **95.0** | **67.6** | **91.0** |

## Table 3.2.2. Percent of Children (10 to 17) Who Have Attended School

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 95.4 | 89.8 | 92.6 |
| Savannakhet | 90.6 | 85.2 | 87.9 |
| Champasack | 95.2 | 95.5 | 95.4 |
| **Total** | **92.8** | **89.2** | **91.0** |

Table 3.2.3. Percent of Children (10 to 17) still attending School from those who have attended school

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 79.5 | 92.2 | 80.8 |
| Savannakhet | 75.2 | 68.1 | 74.4 |
| Champasack | 66.7 | 59.2 | 65.9 |
| **Total** | **73.3** | **69.2** | **72.9** |

Table 3.2.4. Percent of Children (10 to 17) still attending School from those who have attended school

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 86.5 | 74.6 | 80.8 |
| Savannakhet | 75.4 | 73.3 | 74.4 |
| Champasack | 72.6 | 59.9 | 65.9 |
| **Total** | **76.6** | **69.0** | **72.9** |

Table 3.2.5. Distribution of Children who Stopped Schooling by Time when they Stopped Schooling

| Time when schooling stopped | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous year | 1,609 | 30.9 | 6,313 | 31.5 | 4,250 | 26.0 | 12,172 | 29.2 |
| 2-3 years ago | 2,505 | 48.1 | 7,641 | 38.1 | 6,906 | 42.2 | 17,053 | 41.0 |
| 4-5 years ago | 765 | 14.7 | 3,762 | 18.8 | 3,111 | 19.0 | 7,638 | 18.3 |
| 6 years ago | 329 | 6.3 | 2,327 | 11.6 | 2,110 | 12.9 | 4,766 | 11.4 |
| **Total** | **5,209** | **100.0** | **20,044** | **100.0** | **16,377** | **100.0** | **41,629** | **100.0** |

Table 3.2.6. Distribution of Children who Stopped Schooling by Time when they Stopped Schooling

| Time when schooling stopped | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous year | 5,938 | 32.4 | 6,234 | 26.8 | 12,172 | 29.2 |
| 2-3 years ago | 7,338 | 40.0 | 9,715 | 41.7 | 17,053 | 41.0 |
| 4-5 years ago | 3,035 | 16.6 | 4,604 | 19.8 | 7,638 | 18.3 |
| 6 years ago | 2,016 | 11.0 | 2,750 | 11.8 | 4,766 | 11.4 |
| **Total** | **18,327** | **100.0** | **23,302** | **100.0** | **41,629** | **100.0** |

Table 3.2.7. Distribution of Children who Stopped Schooling by Time when they Stopped Schooling

| Time when schooling stopped | Tai Kadia | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous year | 10,743 | 29.5 | 1,429 | 27.7 | 12,172 | 29.2 |
| 2-3 years ago | 15,055 | 41.3 | 1,997 | 38.7 | 17,053 | 41.0 |
| 4-5 years ago | 6,712 | 18.4 | 926 | 17.9 | 7,638 | 18.3 |
| 6 years ago | 3,959 | 10.9 | 807 | 15.6 | 4,766 | 11.4 |
| **Total** | **36,470** | **100.0** | **5,160** | **100.0** | **41,629** | **100.0** |

Table 3.2.8. Distribution of Children who Stopped Schooling by Reason for Stopping Schooling

| Reason for stopping schooling | Khammuane | % share | Savanna khet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parents asked me to stop | 198 | 3.8 | 484 | 2.4 | 1,464 | 8.9 | 2,146 | 5.2 |
| Help parent work in farm or outside village | 1,847 | 35.5 | 7,630 | 38.1 | 6,205 | 37.9 | 15,682 | 37.7 |
| No money to buy book and uniform | 1,427 | 27.4 | 3,162 | 15.8 | 3,242 | 19.8 | 7,832 | 18.8 |
| No transportation to school | 420 | 8.1 | 1,841 | 9.2 | 1,509 | 9.2 | 3,770 | 9.1 |
| School is boring | 658 | 12.6 | 2,198 | 11.0 | 956 | 5.8 | 3,812 | 9.2 |
| Teacher is absent | 0 | 0.0 | 394 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 394 | 0.9 |
| Teacher is nasty | 40 | 0.8 | 133 | 0.7 | 43 | 0.3 | 216 | 0.5 |
| No answer | 618 | 11.9 | 4,202 | 21.0 | 2,957 | 18.1 | 7,777 | 18.7 |
| **Total** | **5,209** | **100.0** | **20,044** | **100.0** | **16,377** | **100.0** | **41,629** | **100.0** |

Table 3.2.9. Distribution of Children who Stopped Schooling by Reason for Stopping Schooling

| Reason for stopping schooling | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parents asked me to stop | 622 | 3.4 | 1,524 | 6.5 | 2,146 | 5.2 |
| Help parent work in farm or outside village | 6,269 | 34.2 | 9,413 | 40.4 | 15,682 | 37.7 |
| No money to buy book and uniform | 2,886 | 15.7 | 4,947 | 21.2 | 7,832 | 18.8 |
| No transportation to school | 1,906 | 10.4 | 1,864 | 8.0 | 3,770 | 9.1 |
| School is boring | 2,551 | 13.9 | 1,260 | 5.4 | 3,812 | 9.2 |
| Teacher is absent | 255 | 1.4 | 139 | 0.6 | 394 | 0.9 |
| Teacher is nasty | 216 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 216 | 0.5 |
| No answer | 3,621 | 19.8 | 4,156 | 17.8 | 7,777 | 18.7 |
| **Total** | **18,327** | **100.0** | **23,302** | **100.0** | **41,629** | **100.0** |

Table 3.2.10. Distribution of Children who Stopped Schooling by Reason for Stopping Schooling

| Reason for stopping schooling | Tai Kadia | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parents asked me to stop | 1,976 | 5.4 | 170 | 3.3 | 2,146 | 5.2 |
| Help parent work in farm or outside village | 13,696 | 37.6 | 1,987 | 38.5 | 15,682 | 37.7 |
| No money to buy book and uniform | 6,375 | 17.5 | 1,457 | 28.2 | 7,832 | 18.8 |
| No transportation to school | 3,176 | 8.7 | 594 | 11.5 | 3,770 | 9.1 |
| School is boring | 3,534 | 9.7 | 278 | 5.4 | 3,812 | 9.2 |
| Teacher is absent | 203 | 0.6 | 191 | 3.7 | 394 | 0.9 |
| Teacher is nasty | 177 | 0.5 | 40 | 0.8 | 216 | 0.5 |
| No answer | 7,334 | 20.1 | 443 | 8.6 | 7,777 | 18.7 |
| **Total** | **36,470** | **100.0** | **5,160** | **100.0** | **41,629** | **100.0** |

Table 3.2.11. Percent of Children (10 to 17) Who Have Worked

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 23.7 | 34.8 | 25.1 |
| Savannakhet | 29.5 | 59.8 | 34.4 |
| Champasack | 35.1 | 48.8 | 36.8 |
| **Total** | **30.2** | **53.1** | **33.5** |

Table 3.2.12. Percent of Children (10 to 17) Who Have Worked

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 17.5 | 33.1 | 25.1 |
| Savannakhet | 31.7 | 37.3 | 34.4 |
| Champasack | 30.6 | 42.3 | 36.8 |
| **Total** | **28.9** | **38.2** | **33.5** |

Table 3.2.13. Percent of Children (10 to 17) Who Have Worked Outside District

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 5.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| Savannakhet | 9.2 | 0.3 | 6.7 |
| Champasack | 9.7 | 0.0 | 8.1 |
| **Total** | **8.9** | **0.2** | **6.9** |

## Table 3.2.14. Percent of Children (10 to 17) Who Have Worked Outside District

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|----------|------|--------|-------|
| Khammuane | 0.0 | 6.9 | 4.5 |
| Savannakhet | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.7 |
| Champasack | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| **Total** | **5.8** | **7.7** | **6.9** |

## Table 3.2.15. Distribution of Children who Worked Outside District by Hours of Day Spent Working

| Hours worked per day | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-4 hours | 40 | 12.1 | 144 | 7.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 184 | 4.7 |
| 5-7 hours | 40 | 12.1 | 144 | 7.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 184 | 4.7 |
| 8 hours | 131 | 39.7 | 950 | 46.1 | 770 | 50.8 | 1,850 | 47.4 |
| more than 8 hours | 159 | 48.2 | 967 | 46.9 | 745 | 49.2 | 1,870 | 47.9 |
| **Total** | **329** | **100.0** | **2,061** | **100.0** | **1,515** | **100.0** | **3,905** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.2.16. Distribution of Children who Worked Outside District by Hours of Day Spent Working

| Hours worked per day | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-4 hours | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5-7 hours | 26 | 1.9 | 158 | 6.3 | 184 | 4.7 |
| 8 hours | 662 | 47.1 | 1,188 | 47.6 | 1,850 | 47.4 |
| more than 8 hours | 719 | 51.1 | 1,151 | 46.1 | 1,870 | 47.9 |
| **Total** | **1,408** | **100.0** | **2,497** | **100.0** | **3,905** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.2.17.  Distribution of Children who Worked Outside District by Hours of Day Spent Working

| Hours worked per day | Tai Kadia | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-4 hours | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5-7 hours | 158 | 4.1 | 26 | 100.0 | 184 | 4.7 |
| 8 hours | 1,850 | 47.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,850 | 47.4 |
| more than 8 hours | 1,870 | 48.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,870 | 47.9 |
| **Total** | **3,878** | **100.0** | **26** | **100.0** | **3,905** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.1. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who Have Attended School

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 79.6 | 46.2 | 74.9 |
| Savannakhet | 86.5 | 43.3 | 78.1 |
| Champasack | 91.1 | 82.0 | 89.8 |
| **Total** | **86.4** | **52.0** | **80.5** |

Table 3.3.2. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who Have Attended School

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 79.3 | 71.8 | 74.9 |
| Savannakhet | 85.0 | 71.7 | 78.1 |
| Champasack | 92.6 | 88.1 | 89.8 |
| **Total** | **85.7** | **76.5** | **80.5** |

Table 3.3.3. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who have Attended School who are Still Attending School

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 21.1 | 13.9 | 20.5 |
| Savannakhet | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.4 |
| Champasack | 15.5 | 9.2 | 14.7 |
| **Total** | **16.5** | **12.9** | **16.1** |

Table 3.3.4. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who have Attended School who are Still Attending School

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 25.5 | 16.6 | 20.5 |
| Savannakhet | 20.8 | 9.7 | 15.4 |
| Champasack | 23.7 | 8.9 | 14.7 |
| **Total** | **22.3** | **10.7** | **16.1** |

Table 3.3.5. Distribution of Youth who Stopped Schooling by Time when they Stopped Schooling

| Time when schooling stopped | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous year | 793 | 6.0 | 2,845 | 6.5 | 1,064 | 4.5 | 4,702 | 5.8 |
| 2-3 years ago | 2,878 | 21.9 | 8,951 | 20.5 | 4,839 | 20.4 | 16,669 | 20.7 |
| 4-5 years ago | 2,372 | 18.1 | 9,375 | 21.4 | 5,132 | 21.6 | 16,879 | 20.9 |
| 6 years ago | 7,073 | 53.9 | 22,568 | 51.6 | 12,705 | 53.5 | 42,346 | 52.5 |
| **Total** | **13,116** | **100.0** | **43,740** | **100.0** | **23,740** | **100.0** | **80,596** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.6. Distribution of Youth who Stopped Schooling by Time when they Stopped Schooling

| Time when schooling stopped | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous year | 2,223 | 6.4 | 2,479 | 5.4 | 4,702 | 5.8 |
| 2-3 years ago | 8,127 | 23.3 | 8,542 | 18.7 | 16,669 | 20.7 |
| 4-5 years ago | 8,159 | 23.3 | 8,720 | 19.1 | 16,879 | 20.9 |
| 6 years ago | 16,439 | 47.0 | 25,907 | 56.8 | 42,346 | 52.5 |
| **Total** | **34,949** | **100.0** | **45,648** | **100.0** | **80,596** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.7. Distribution of Youth who Stopped Schooling by Time when they Stopped Schooling

| Time when schooling stopped | Tai Kadia | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous year | 4,247 | 6.0 | 455 | 4.9 | 4,702 | 5.8 |
| 2-3 years ago | 14,835 | 20.8 | 1,834 | 19.8 | 16,669 | 20.7 |
| 4-5 years ago | 14,873 | 20.8 | 2,006 | 21.7 | 16,879 | 20.9 |
| 6 years ago | 37,391 | 52.4 | 4,954 | 53.6 | 42,346 | 52.5 |
| **Total** | **71,346** | **100.0** | **9,250** | **100.0** | **80,596** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.8. Distribution of Youth who Stopped Schooling by Reason for Stopping Schooling

| Reason for stopping schooling | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parents asked me to stop | 357 | 2.7 | 1,781 | 4.1 | 1,855 | 7.8 | 3,993 | 5.0 |
| Help parent work in farm or outside village | 4,306 | 32.8 | 18,084 | 41.3 | 10,436 | 44.0 | 32,827 | 40.7 |
| No money to buy book and uniform | 4,378 | 33.4 | 5,802 | 13.3 | 3,031 | 12.8 | 13,212 | 16.4 |
| No transportation to school | 1,012 | 7.7 | 4,157 | 9.5 | 1,874 | 7.9 | 7,042 | 8.7 |
| School is boring | 345 | 2.6 | 3,037 | 6.9 | 1,370 | 5.8 | 4,752 | 5.9 |
| Teacher is absent | 79 | 0.6 | 251 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 331 | 0.4 |
| Teacher is nasty | 0 | 0.0 | 208 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 208 | 0.3 |
| No answer | 2,639 | 20.1 | 10,419 | 23.8 | 5,173 | 21.8 | 18,231 | 22.6 |
| **Total** | **13,116** | **100.0** | **43,740** | **100.0** | **23,740** | **100.0** | **80,596** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.9. Distribution of Youth who Stopped Schooling by Reason for Stopping Schooling

| Reason for stopping schooling | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parents asked me to stop | 1,546 | 4.4 | 2,448 | 5.4 | 3,993 | 5.0 |
| Help parent work in farm or outside village | 11,895 | 34.0 | 20,932 | 45.9 | 32,827 | 40.7 |
| No money to buy book and uniform | 5,954 | 17.0 | 7,258 | 15.9 | 13,212 | 16.4 |
| No transportation to school | 4,220 | 12.1 | 2,823 | 6.2 | 7,042 | 8.7 |
| School is boring | 2,868 | 8.2 | 1,884 | 4.1 | 4,752 | 5.9 |
| Teacher is absent | 139 | 0.4 | 192 | 0.4 | 331 | 0.4 |
| Teacher is nasty | 156 | 0.4 | 52 | 0.1 | 208 | 0.3 |
| No answer | 8,172 | 23.4 | 10,058 | 22.0 | 18,231 | 22.6 |
| **Total** | **34,949** | **100.0** | **45,648** | **100.0** | **80,596** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.10. Distribution of Youth who Stopped Schooling by Reason for Stopping Schooling

| Reason for stopping schooling | Tai Kadia | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parents asked me to stop | 3,627 | 5.1 | 367 | 4.0 | 3,993 | 5.0 |
| Help parent work in farm or outside village | 28,885 | 40.5 | 3,941 | 42.6 | 32,827 | 40.7 |
| No money to buy book and uniform | 11,613 | 16.3 | 1,599 | 17.3 | 13,212 | 16.4 |
| No transportation to school | 6,058 | 8.5 | 984 | 10.6 | 7,042 | 8.7 |
| School is boring | 4,195 | 5.9 | 558 | 6.0 | 4,752 | 5.9 |
| Teacher is absent | 154 | 0.2 | 176 | 1.9 | 331 | 0.4 |
| Teacher is nasty | 208 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 208 | 0.3 |
| No answer | 16,606 | 23.3 | 1,625 | 17.6 | 18,231 | 22.6 |
| **Total** | **71,346** | **100.0** | **9,250** | **100.0** | **80,596** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.11. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who Have Worked

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 29.4 | 6.0 | 25.8 |
| Savannakhet | 27.1 | 34.0 | 28.5 |
| Champasack | 22.6 | 10.4 | 20.8 |
| **Total** | **26.3** | **24.8** | **26.0** |

## Table 3.3.12. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who Have Worked

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 25.9 | 25.7 | 25.8 |
| Savannakhet | 30.4 | 27.0 | 28.5 |
| Champasack | 20.4 | 21.0 | 20.8 |
| **Total** | **27.5** | **25.0** | **26.0** |

## Table 3.3.13. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who Have Worked Outside District

| Province | Tai Kadia | Austroasiatic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 10.7 | 2.4 | 9.5 |
| Savannakhet | 21.5 | 1.5 | 17.3 |
| Champasack | 15.7 | 7.2 | 14.5 |
| **Total** | **17.9** | **2.8** | **15.2** |

## Table 3.3.14. Percent of Youth (18 to 25) Who Have Worked Outside District

| Province | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 12.1 | 7.8 | 9.5 |
| Savannakhet | 17.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 |
| Champasack | 19.6 | 11.8 | 14.5 |
| **Total** | **16.7** | **14.1** | **15.2** |

## Table 3.3.15. Distribution of Children who Worked Outside District by Hours of Day Spent Working

| Hours worked per day | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-4 hours | 0 | 0.0 | 101 | 1.0 | 87 | 2.2 | 188 | 1.2 |
| 5-7 hours | 79 | 4.6 | 861 | 8.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 941 | 6.0 |
| 8 hours | 793 | 45.9 | 4,616 | 45.9 | 1,919 | 48.9 | 7,328 | 46.6 |
| more than 8 hours | 856 | 49.5 | 4,489 | 44.6 | 1,916 | 48.9 | 7,261 | 46.2 |
| **Total** | **1,728** | **100.0** | **10,068** | **100.0** | **3,922** | **100.0** | **15,718** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.3.16. Distribution of Youth who Worked Outside District by Hours of Day Spent Working

| Hours worked per day | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-4 hours | 38 | 0.5 | 151 | 1.7 | 188 | 1.2 |
| 5-7 hours | 430 | 6.1 | 511 | 5.9 | 941 | 6.0 |
| 8 hours | 4,013 | 56.8 | 3,315 | 38.3 | 7,328 | 46.6 |
| more than 8 hours | 2,585 | 36.6 | 4,676 | 54.0 | 7,261 | 46.2 |
| **Total** | **7,065** | **100.0** | **8,653** | **100.0** | **15,718** | **100.0** |

Table 3.3.17. Distribution of Youth who Worked Outside District by Hours of Day Spent Working

| Hours worked per day | Tai Kadia | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-4 hours | 188 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 188 | 1.2 |
| 5-7 hours | 875 | 5.8 | 66 | 12.3 | 941 | 6.0 |
| 8 hours | 7,097 | 46.7 | 232 | 43.3 | 7,328 | 46.6 |
| more than 8 hours | 7,024 | 46.3 | 237 | 44.4 | 7,261 | 46.2 |
| **Total** | **15,184** | **100.0** | **535** | **100.0** | **15,718** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.1. Distribution of Returnees by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadai | 3,170 | 96.4 | 22,205 | 97.0 | 2,994 | 92.0 | 28,369 | 96.4 |
| Austroasiatic | 119 | 3.6 | 677 | 3.0 | 260 | 8.0 | 1,057 | 3.6 |
| **Total** | **3,289** | **100.0** | **22,882** | **100.0** | **3,254** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.2. Distribution of Returnees by Gender

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1,673 | 50.8 | 12,420 | 54.3 | 1,741 | 53.5 | 15,834 | 53.8 |
| Female | 1,617 | 49.2 | 10,461 | 45.7 | 1,513 | 46.5 | 13,591 | 46.2 |
| **Total** | **3,289** | **100.0** | **22,882** | **100.0** | **3,254** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.3. Distribution of Returnees by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 460 | 14.1 | 2,826 | 12.6 | 284 | 9.3 | 3,570 | 12.4 |
| 18 to 25 | 1,372 | 42.2 | 11,119 | 49.5 | 1,622 | 53.2 | 14,112 | 49.1 |
| 26 and above | 1,418 | 43.7 | 8,524 | 37.9 | 1,142 | 37.5 | 11,084 | 38.5 |
| **Total** | **3,250** | **100.0** | **22,469** | **100.0** | **3,049** | **100.0** | **28,767** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.4. Distribution of Returnees by Age Group

| Age Group | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 978 | 6.4 | 2,593 | 19.3 | 3,570 | 12.4 |
| 18 to 25 | 6,374 | 41.6 | 7,738 | 57.6 | 14,112 | 49.1 |
| 26 and above | 7,980 | 52.0 | 3,105 | 23.1 | 11,084 | 38.5 |
| **Total** | **15,332** | **100.0** | **13,435** | **100.0** | **28,767** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.5. Distribution of Returnees by Age Group

| Age Group | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 3,362 | 12.1 | 208 | 20.5 | 3,570 | 12.4 |
| 18 to 25 | 13,537 | 48.8 | 575 | 56.4 | 14,112 | 49.1 |
| 26 and above | 10,849 | 39.1 | 235 | 23.1 | 11,084 | 38.5 |
| **Total** | **27,748** | **100.0** | **1,019** | **100.0** | **28,767** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.6. Distribution of Returnees by Going Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 40 | 1.2 | 1,083 | 4.8 | 174 | 5.7 | 1,296 | 4.5 |
| 10 to 17 | 1,446 | 44.5 | 8,089 | 36.0 | 565 | 18.5 | 10,100 | 35.1 |
| 18 to 25 | 1,225 | 37.7 | 9,407 | 41.9 | 1,536 | 50.4 | 12,168 | 42.3 |
| 26 and above | 539 | 16.6 | 3,827 | 17.0 | 699 | 22.9 | 5,064 | 17.6 |
| **Total** | **3,250** | **100.0** | **22,405** | **100.0** | **2,973** | **100.0** | **28,628** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.7. Distribution of Returnees by Going Age Group

| Age Group | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 973 | 6.4 | 323 | 2.4 | 1,296 | 4.5 |
| 10 to 17 | 3,895 | 25.5 | 6,206 | 46.4 | 10,100 | 35.3 |
| 18 to 25 | 6,727 | 44.1 | 5,440 | 40.7 | 12,168 | 42.5 |
| 26 and above | 3,662 | 24.0 | 1,402 | 10.5 | 5,064 | 17.7 |
| **Total** | **15,256** | **100.0** | **13,372** | **100.0** | **28,628** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.8. Distribution of Returnees by Going Age Group

| Age Group | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 1,209 | 4.4 | 87 | 8.5 | 1,296 | 4.5 |
| 10 to 17 | 9,845 | 35.7 | 255 | 25.0 | 10,100 | 35.3 |
| 18 to 25 | 11,565 | 41.9 | 602 | 59.1 | 12,168 | 42.5 |
| 26 and above | 4,989 | 18.1 | 75 | 7.4 | 5,064 | 17.7 |
| **Total** | **27,609** | **100.0** | **1,019** | **100.0** | **28,628** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.9. Distribution of Returnees by Going Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 40 | 1.2 | 1,083 | 4.8 | 174 | 5.7 | 1,296 | 4.5 |
| 10 to 14 | 198 | 6.1 | 1,653 | 7.4 | 119 | 3.9 | 1,970 | 6.8 |
| 15 to 17 | 1,248 | 38.4 | 6,435 | 28.6 | 446 | 14.6 | 8,130 | 28.3 |
| 18 to 25 | 1,225 | 37.7 | 9,407 | 41.9 | 1,536 | 50.4 | 12,168 | 42.3 |
| 26 and above | 539 | 16.6 | 3,827 | 17.0 | 699 | 22.9 | 5,064 | 17.6 |
| **Total** | **3,250** | **100.0** | **22,405** | **100.0** | **2,973** | **100.0** | **28,628** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.10. Distribution of Returnees by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 119 | 3.6 | 1,875 | 8.2 | 217 | 6.7 | 2,211 | 7.5 |
| Primary school | 2,184 | 66.4 | 12,354 | 54.0 | 1,677 | 51.5 | 16,214 | 55.1 |
| Secondary school | 737 | 22.4 | 5,909 | 25.8 | 1,047 | 32.2 | 7,693 | 26.1 |
| High School | 210 | 6.4 | 2,588 | 11.3 | 162 | 5.0 | 2,961 | 10.1 |
| Technical school | 40 | 1.2 | 81 | 0.4 | 151 | 4.6 | 271 | 0.9 |
| University | | 0.0 | 75 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 75 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **3,289** | **100.0** | **22,882** | **100.0** | **3,254** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.11. Distribution of Returnees by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 1,037 | 6.6 | 1,174 | 8.6 | 2,211 | 7.5 |
| Primary school | 8,962 | 56.6 | 7,252 | 53.4 | 16,214 | 55.1 |
| Secondary school | 3,789 | 23.9 | 3,905 | 28.7 | 7,693 | 26.1 |
| High School | 1,888 | 11.9 | 1,072 | 7.9 | 2,961 | 10.1 |
| Technical school | 120 | 0.8 | 151 | 1.1 | 271 | 0.9 |
| University | 38 | 0.2 | 38 | 0.3 | 75 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **15,834** | **100.0** | **13,591** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.12. Distribution of Returnees by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 2,084 | 7.3 | 126 | 12.0 | 2,211 | 7.5 |
| Primary school | 15,653 | 55.2 | 562 | 53.2 | 16,214 | 55.1 |
| Secondary school | 7,325 | 25.8 | 368 | 34.9 | 7,693 | 26.1 |
| High School | 2,961 | 10.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,961 | 10.1 |
| Technical school | 271 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 271 | 0.9 |
| University | 75 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 75 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **28,369** | **100.0** | **1,057** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.13. Returnees Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 1,225 | 37.2 | 6,545 | 28.6 | 599 | 18.4 | 8,369 | 28.5 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 856 | 26.0 | 6,651 | 29.1 | 895 | 27.5 | 8,402 | 28.6 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 840 | 25.5 | 4,494 | 19.7 | 469 | 14.4 | 5,803 | 19.7 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 159 | 4.8 | 3,316 | 14.5 | 676 | 20.8 | 4,151 | 14.1 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 210 | 6.4 | 1,532 | 6.7 | 345 | 10.6 | 2,087 | 7.1 |
| > 1M kips | 0 | 0.0 | 317 | 1.4 | 270 | 8.3 | 587 | 2.0 |

*Some households do not have income information.

Table 3.4.14. Returnees Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 4,592 | 29.1 | 3,777 | 27.8 | 8,369 | 28.5 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 4,889 | 30.9 | 3,513 | 25.8 | 8,402 | 28.6 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 3,016 | 19.1 | 2,787 | 20.5 | 5,803 | 19.7 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 2,258 | 14.3 | 1,893 | 13.9 | 4,151 | 14.1 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 934 | 5.9 | 1,153 | 8.5 | 2,087 | 7.1 |
| > 1M kips | 118 | 0.7 | 469 | 3.4 | 587 | 2.0 |
| **Total** | **15,808** | **100.0** | **13,591** | **100.0** | **29,399** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.15. Returnees Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 8,192 | 28.9 | 177 | 16.7 | 8,369 | 28.5 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 7,920 | 27.9 | 482 | 45.6 | 8,402 | 28.6 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 5,595 | 19.7 | 208 | 19.7 | 5,803 | 19.7 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 3,961 | 14.0 | 190 | 18.0 | 4,151 | 14.1 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 2,087 | 7.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,087 | 7.1 |
| > 1M kips | 587 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 587 | 2.0 |
| **Total** | **28,343** | **100.0** | **1,057** | **100.0** | **29,399** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.16. Returnees Distribution by Place of Work

| Place of work | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inside district | 119 | 3.6 | 535 | 2.3 | 43 | 1.3 | 697 | 2.4 |
| Other district | 198 | 6.0 | 909 | 4.0 | 174 | 5.3 | 1,280 | 4.4 |
| Provincial capital | 119 | 3.6 | 505 | 2.2 | 78 | 2.4 | 702 | 2.4 |
| Vientiane | 555 | 16.9 | 698 | 3.1 | 162 | 5.0 | 1,416 | 4.8 |
| Other province | 289 | 8.8 | 572 | 2.5 | 238 | 7.3 | 1,099 | 3.7 |
| Other country | 2,009 | 61.1 | 19,663 | 85.9 | 2,559 | 78.6 | 24,230 | 82.3 |
| **Total** | **3,289** | **100.0** | **22,882** | **100.0** | **3,254** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.17. Returnees Distribution by Place of Work

| Place of work | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inside district | 380 | 2.4 | 317 | 2.3 | 697 | 2.4 |
| Other district | 921 | 5.8 | 359 | 2.6 | 1,280 | 4.4 |
| Provincial capital | 320 | 2.0 | 383 | 2.8 | 702 | 2.4 |
| Vientiane | 792 | 5.0 | 623 | 4.6 | 1,416 | 4.8 |
| Other province | 986 | 6.2 | 113 | 0.8 | 1,099 | 3.7 |
| Other country | 12,435 | 78.5 | 11,796 | 86.8 | 24,230 | 82.3 |
| **Total** | **15,834** | **100.0** | **13,591** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.18. Returnees Distribution by Place of Work

| Place of work | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inside district | 697 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 697 | 2.4 |
| Other district | 1,203 | 4.2 | 77 | 7.3 | 1,280 | 4.4 |
| Provincial capital | 702 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 702 | 2.4 |
| Vientiane | 1,310 | 4.6 | 106 | 10.0 | 1,416 | 4.8 |
| Other province | 1,073 | 3.8 | 26 | 2.5 | 1,099 | 3.7 |
| Other country | 23,383 | 82.4 | 848 | 80.2 | 24,230 | 82.3 |
| **Total** | **28,369** | **100.0** | **1,057** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.4.19. Reason for Migration cited by Returnees*

| Age Group | Earn more money | See modern society | Learn new skills | Avoid attending school | Escape farm work | Follow trend | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **87.7** | **11.0** | **9.0** | **1.7** | **2.3** | **10.1** | **2.0** |
| | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 9 | 84.2 | 19.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 87.6 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 13.1 | 1.4 |
| 18 to 25 | 85.2 | 13.8 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 1.3 |
| 26 and above | 95.0 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 5.6 |
| **Khammuane** | **88.3** | **1.2** | **13.8** | **2.4** | **2.4** | **8.9** | **10.1** |
| | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 91.0 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 18 to 25 | 93.5 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 13.9 | 6.5 |
| 26 and above | 68.4 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 39.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **87.9** | **12.1** | **8.0** | **1.8** | **1.9** | **9.7** | **1.1** |
| | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 9 | 85.1 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 87.7 | 12.2 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 13.3 | 1.3 |
| 18 to 25 | 84.2 | 14.8 | 9.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 0.8 |
| 26 and above | 97.9 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| **Champasack** | **86.1** | **13.9** | **12.0** | **0.0** | **5.5** | **14.2** | **0.0** |
| | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 9 | 75.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 77.0 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 0.0 |
| 18 to 25 | 84.3 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 |
| 26 and above | 100.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

*Respondents can cite more than one reason so row sum do not equal 100.

Table 3.4.20. Reason for Migration cited by Returnees*

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Earn more money | See modern society | Learn new skills | Avoid attending school | Escape farm work | Follow trend | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **87.8** | **11.0** | **9.2** | **1.7** | **2.3** | **9.8** | **2.2** |
| Tai Kadai | 87.7 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 9.3 | 2.3 |
| Austroasiatic | 88.8 | 16.9 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 23.0 | 0.0 |
| **Khammuane** | **88.4** | **1.2** | **14.8** | **2.4** | **2.4** | **8.8** | **10.0** |
| Tai Kadai | 88.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 9.1 | 10.4 |
| Austroasiatic | 100.0 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **87.8** | **12.2** | **7.8** | **1.8** | **1.9** | **9.5** | **1.5** |
| Tai Kadai | 87.7 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 9.3 | 1.5 |
| Austroasiatic | 88.9 | 7.7 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 0.0 |
| **Champasack** | **87.3** | **12.7** | **13.3** | **0.0** | **5.0** | **13.0** | **0.0** |
| Tai Kadai | 87.6 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 0.0 |
| Austroasiatic | 83.3 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 50.0 | 0.0 |

*Respondents can cite more than one reason so row sum do not equal 100.

Table 3.4.21. Reason for Migration cited by Returnees*

| Gender | Earn more money | See modern society | Learn new skills | Avoid attending school | Escape farm work | Follow trend | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **87.8** | **11.0** | **9.2** | **1.7** | **2.3** | **9.8** | **2.2** |
| Male | 85.3 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 8.6 | 2.5 |
| Female | 90.7 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 1.9 |
| **Khammuane** | **88.4** | **1.2** | **14.8** | **2.4** | **2.4** | **8.8** | **10.0** |
| Male | 85.1 | 2.4 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 17.3 |
| Female | 91.9 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 2.5 |
| **Savannakhet** | **87.8** | **12.2** | **7.8** | **1.8** | **1.9** | **9.5** | **1.5** |
| Male | 85.5 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 0.9 |
| Female | 90.4 | 16.5 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 9.3 | 2.1 |
| **Champasack** | **87.3** | **12.7** | **13.3** | **0.0** | **5.0** | **13.0** | **0.0** |
| Male | 83.7 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 91.4 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 22.2 | 0.0 |

*Respondents can cite more than one reason so row sum do not equal 100.

Table 3.4.22. Distribution of Returnees by Who Made the Decision to Migrate

| Decider | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returnee | 2,802 | 85.2 | 20,817 | 91.0 | 2,886 | 88.7 | 26,505 | 90.1 |
| Parents | 79 | 2.4 | 659 | 2.9 | 162 | 5.0 | 900 | 3.1 |
| Spouse | 40 | 1.2 | 436 | 1.9 | 76 | 2.3 | 551 | 1.9 |
| Relatives | 159 | 4.8 | 601 | 2.6 | 87 | 2.7 | 846 | 2.9 |
| Others | 210 | 6.4 | 370 | 1.6 | 43 | 1.3 | 623 | 2.1 |
| **Total** | **3,289** | **100.0** | **22,882** | **100.0** | **3,254** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.23. Distribution of Returnees by Who Made the Decision to Migrate

| Decider | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returnee | 14,350 | 90.6 | 12,155 | 89.4 | 26,505 | 90.1 |
| Parents | 473 | 3.0 | 427 | 3.1 | 900 | 3.1 |
| Spouse | 158 | 1.0 | 393 | 2.9 | 551 | 1.9 |
| Relatives | 487 | 3.1 | 359 | 2.6 | 846 | 2.9 |
| Others | 366 | 2.3 | 257 | 1.9 | 623 | 2.1 |
| **Total** | **15,834** | **100.0** | **13,591** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.24. Distribution of Returnees by Who Made the Decision to Migrate

| Decider | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returnee | 25,643 | 90.4 | 863 | 81.7 | 26,505 | 90.1 |
| Parents | 750 | 2.6 | 150 | 14.2 | 900 | 3.1 |
| Spouse | 551 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 551 | 1.9 |
| Relatives | 803 | 2.8 | 43 | 4.1 | 846 | 2.9 |
| Others | 623 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 623 | 2.1 |
| **Total** | **28,369** | **100.0** | **1,057** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.25. Distribution of Returnees by Who Helped Them Find Work Outside

| Decider | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nobody | 1,537 | 46.7 | 10,903 | 47.6 | 840 | 25.8 | 13,280 | 45.1 |
| Friend/classmate | 488 | 14.8 | 3,824 | 16.7 | 907 | 27.9 | 5,219 | 17.7 |
| Fellow villager | 380 | 11.6 | 3,209 | 14.0 | 304 | 9.3 | 3,893 | 13.2 |
| Relative | 634 | 19.3 | 4,356 | 19.0 | 1,030 | 31.6 | 6,020 | 20.5 |
| Employer | 119 | 3.6 | 161 | 0.7 | 87 | 2.7 | 367 | 1.2 |
| Job agency | 0 | 0.0 | 26 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 26 | 0.1 |
| Another organization | 131 | 4.0 | 402 | 1.8 | 87 | 2.7 | 619 | 2.1 |
| **Total** | **3,289** | **100.0** | **22,882** | **100.0** | **3,254** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.26. Distribution of Returnees by Who Helped Them Find Work Outside

| Decider | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nobody | 8,557 | 54.0 | 4,724 | 34.8 | 13,280 | 45.1 |
| Friend/classmate | 2,407 | 15.2 | 2,812 | 20.7 | 5,219 | 17.7 |
| Fellow villager | 1,292 | 8.2 | 2,601 | 19.1 | 3,893 | 13.2 |
| Relative | 2,911 | 18.4 | 3,109 | 22.9 | 6,020 | 20.5 |
| Employer | 248 | 1.6 | 119 | 0.9 | 367 | 1.2 |
| Job agency | 0 | 0.0 | 26 | 0.2 | 26 | 0.1 |
| Another organization | 420 | 2.7 | 199 | 1.5 | 619 | 2.1 |
| **Total** | **15,834** | **100.0** | **13,591** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.27. Distribution of Returnees by Who Helped Them Find Work Outside

| Decider | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nobody | 12,827 | 45.2 | 453 | 42.9 | 13,280 | 45.1 |
| Friend/classmate | 5,005 | 17.6 | 214 | 20.3 | 5,219 | 17.7 |
| Fellow villager | 3,743 | 13.2 | 150 | 14.2 | 3,893 | 13.2 |
| Relative | 5,781 | 20.4 | 239 | 22.6 | 6,020 | 20.5 |
| Employer | 367 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 367 | 1.2 |
| Job agency | 26 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 26 | 0.1 |
| Another organization | 619 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 619 | 2.1 |
| **Total** | **28,369** | **100.0** | **1,057** | **100.0** | **29,425** | **100.0** |

Table 3.4.28. Percent who Experienced Specific Work Condition

| Province | w/ Dayoff | can take Leave | Send money home | Experiencd bad treatment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khammuane | 72.4 | 82.8 | 52.8 | 22.8 |
| Savannakhet | 61.9 | 71.7 | 41.6 | 16.9 |
| Champasack | 55.9 | 83.2 | 51.4 | 20.6 |
| **Total** | **62.4** | **74.2** | **43.9** | **18.0** |

Table 3.4.29.   Percent of Returnees who Experienced Specific Work Condition

| Age Group | w/ Dayoff | can take Leave | Send money home | Experiencd bad treatment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **62.2** | **74.4** | **44.7** | **18.4** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to 9 | 35.6 | 66.8 | 42.8 | 24.9 |
| 10 to 17 | 65.7 | 71.6 | 44.8 | 19.1 |
| 18 to 25 | 62.0 | 76.6 | 46.9 | 17.0 |
| 26 and above | 62.5 | 76.4 | 39.8 | 18.7 |
| **Khammuane** | **72.1** | **82.6** | **53.4** | **23.0** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to 9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 73.7 | 77.3 | 60.8 | 14.5 |
| 18 to 25 | 66.7 | 87.0 | 49.5 | 17.1 |
| 26 and above | 77.9 | 85.3 | 46.3 | 61.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **61.9** | **72.0** | **42.1** | **17.2** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to 9 | 35.0 | 64.3 | 39.2 | 25.8 |
| 10 to 17 | 62.8 | 69.2 | 40.6 | 21.2 |
| 18 to 25 | 64.6 | 75.0 | 46.4 | 15.3 |
| 26 and above | 61.2 | 73.1 | 35.5 | 10.8 |
| **Champasack** | **53.2** | **83.0** | **54.8** | **22.6** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to 9 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 86.1 | 92.3 | 63.6 | 0.0 |
| 18 to 25 | 42.3 | 78.5 | 47.8 | 27.5 |
| 26 and above | 57.7 | 87.6 | 58.1 | 29.4 |

Table 3.4.30. Percent of Returnees who Experienced Specific Work Condition

| Ethnolinguistic Group | w/ Dayoff | can take Leave | Send money home | Experiencd bad treatment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **62.4** | **74.2** | **43.9** | **18.0** |
| | | | | |
| Tai Kadai | 62.9 | 74.4 | 44.1 | 17.4 |
| Austroasiatic | 47.6 | 71.0 | 37.5 | 34.5 |
| **Khammuane** | **72.4** | **82.8** | **52.8** | **22.8** |
| | | | | |
| Tai Kadai | 73.9 | 82.1 | 54.7 | 23.6 |
| Austroasiatic | 33.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **61.9** | **71.7** | **41.6** | **16.9** |
| | | | | |
| Tai Kadai | 61.7 | 71.7 | 41.4 | 16.6 |
| Austroasiatic | 68.4 | 74.0 | 45.7 | 28.2 |
| **Champasack** | **55.9** | **83.2** | **51.4** | **20.6** |
| | | | | |
| Tai Kadai | 60.8 | 86.1 | 53.0 | 16.6 |
| Austroasiatic | 0.0 | 50.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 |

Table 3.4.31. Percent of Returnees who Experienced Specific Work Condition

| Gender | w/ Dayoff | can take Leave | Send money home | Experiencd bad treatment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **62.4** | **74.2** | **43.9** | **18.0** |
| | | | | |
| Male | 65.2 | 78.2 | 39.9 | 17.0 |
| Female | 59.1 | 69.6 | 48.6 | 19.1 |
| **Khammuane** | **72.4** | **82.8** | **52.8** | **22.8** |
| | | | | |
| Male | 76.3 | 83.4 | 44.1 | 32.2 |
| Female | 68.4 | 82.1 | 61.8 | 13.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **61.9** | **71.7** | **41.6** | **16.9** |
| | | | | |
| Male | 65.3 | 77.5 | 38.5 | 14.7 |
| Female | 57.8 | 64.9 | 45.2 | 19.6 |
| **Champasack** | **55.9** | **83.2** | **51.4** | **20.6** |
| | | | | |
| Male | 54.1 | 78.5 | 45.3 | 19.3 |
| Female | 58.1 | 88.5 | 58.5 | 22.2 |

## Table 3.4.32. Reason for Returning cited by Returnees*

| Age Group | Marriage/ childbirth | Restore health | Visity family | Family emergency | Find job in home village | Advanced age | Seek better opportunity | Could not find work outside | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **8.5** | **4.9** | **22.8** | **5.2** | **27.3** | **1.5** | **14.8** | **27.5** | **1.5** |
| 1 to 9 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 35.4 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 27.6 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 24.5 | 2.7 | 23.4 | 0.8 | 15.1 | 29.7 | 0.9 |
| 18 to 25 | 9.8 | 4.8 | 23.4 | 5.2 | 29.8 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 22.5 | 2.3 |
| 26 and above | 7.5 | 2.0 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 30.1 | 6.4 | 18.0 | 34.9 | 1.5 |
| **Khammuane** | **2.4** | **1.2** | **31.2** | **2.4** | **51.0** | **1.2** | **3.7** | **24.3** | **0.0** |
| 1 to 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 32.9 | 0.0 | 58.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 0.0 |
| 18 to 25 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 6.5 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 30.1 | 0.0 |
| 26 and above | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 39.0 | 0.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **8.2** | **5.0** | **20.9** | **5.6** | **22.7** | **1.8** | **16.1** | **30.4** | **0.0** |
| 1 to 9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 22.7 | 28.3 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 33.1 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 21.7 | 3.3 | 17.8 | 1.0 | 17.4 | 34.5 | 0.0 |
| 18 to 25 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 21.5 | 5.9 | 27.4 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 24.2 | 0.0 |
| 26 and above | 9.0 | 0.7 | 17.1 | 3.1 | 22.7 | 7.4 | 19.3 | 36.2 | 0.0 |
| **Champasack** | **17.2** | **8.4** | **27.8** | **5.6** | **35.7** | **0.0** | **17.1** | **8.8** | **14.8** |
| 1 to 9 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 15.4 |
| 18 to 25 | 18.3 | 8.5 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 5.7 | 18.2 |
| 26 and above | 5.0 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 23.7 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 24.9 | 10.8 |

*Reasons can be cited more than once, so row sums do not equal 100.

## Table 3.4.33. Reason for Returning cited by Returnees*

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Marriage/ childbirth | Restore health | Visity family | Family emergency | Find job in home village | Advanced age | Seek better opportunity | Could not find work outside | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **8.2** | **4.9** | **22.5** | **5.1** | **28.0** | **1.6** | **15.0** | **27.3** | **1.6** |
| Tai Kadai | 8.2 | 5.1 | 21.7 | 5.2 | 28.1 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 27.6 | 1.6 |
| Austroasiatic | 8.5 | 0.0 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 3.6 | 22.4 | 17.1 | 4.1 |
| **Khammuane** | **2.4** | **1.2** | **30.8** | **2.4** | **50.4** | **2.4** | **3.6** | **24.0** | **0.0** |
| Tai Kadai | 2.5 | 1.3 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 51.0 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 22.4 | 0.0 |
| Austroasiatic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **8.0** | **4.9** | **20.9** | **5.4** | **23.5** | **1.8** | **15.9** | **30.3** | **0.0** |
| Tai Kadai | 7.8 | 5.0 | 20.4 | 5.6 | 23.5 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 30.8 | 0.0 |
| Austroasiatic | 13.3 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 5.5 | 22.2 | 15.0 | 0.0 |
| **Champasack** | **15.7** | **9.0** | **25.4** | **5.1** | **37.3** | **0.0** | **20.3** | **9.3** | **14.9** |
| Tai Kadai | 17.1 | 9.8 | 21.8 | 5.5 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 14.7 |
| Austroasiatic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 16.7 |

*Reasons can be cited more than once, so row sums do not equal 100.

## Table 3.4.34. Reason for Returning cited by Returnees*

| Gender | Marriage/ childbirth | Restore health | Visity family | Family emergency | Find job in home village | Advanced age | Seek better opportunity | Could not find work outside | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **8.2** | **4.9** | **22.5** | **5.1** | **28.0** | **1.6** | **15.0** | **27.3** | **1.6** |
| Male | 6.9 | 4.5 | 22.2 | 4.7 | 26.8 | 2.1 | 17.8 | 26.9 | 1.7 |
| Female | 9.7 | 5.4 | 23.0 | 5.5 | 29.5 | 1.1 | 11.7 | 27.7 | 1.5 |
| **Khammuane** | **2.4** | **1.2** | **30.8** | **2.4** | **50.4** | **2.4** | **3.6** | **24.0** | **0.0** |
| Male | 4.7 | 2.4 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 4.9 | 49.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| **Savannakhet** | **8.0** | **4.9** | **20.9** | **5.4** | **23.5** | **1.8** | **15.9** | **30.3** | **0.0** |
| Male | 6.9 | 4.1 | 22.3 | 5.3 | 20.5 | 2.0 | 17.8 | 28.9 | 0.0 |
| Female | 9.3 | 5.8 | 19.3 | 5.6 | 27.1 | 1.5 | 13.6 | 32.0 | 0.0 |
| **Champasack** | **15.7** | **9.0** | **25.4** | **5.1** | **37.3** | **0.0** | **20.3** | **9.3** | **14.9** |
| Male | 9.3 | 9.3 | 23.8 | 5.0 | 47.9 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 12.5 | 15.8 |
| Female | 23.0 | 8.6 | 27.2 | 5.2 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 5.7 | 13.8 |

*Reasons can be cited more than once, so row sums do not equal 100.

Table 3.4.35. % of Those Who Plan to Work Outside Village Again

| Province | % |
|---|---|
| Khammuane | 28.1 |
| Savannakhet | 18.3 |
| Champasack | 31.3 |
| **Total** | **20.8** |

Table 3.4.36. % of Those Who Plan to Work Outside Village Again

| Going Age Group | % |
|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 33.4 |
| 10 to 17 | 23.8 |
| 18 to 25 | 17.9 |
| 26 and above | 21.8 |
| **Total** | **21.4** |

Table 3.4.37. % of Those Who Plan to Work Outside Village Again

| Ethnolinguistic Group | % |
|---|---|
| Tai Kadai | 20.0 |
| Austroasiatic | 42.8 |
| **Total** | **20.8** |

Table 3.4.38. % of Those Who Plan to Work Outside Village Again

| Gender | % |
|---|---|
| Male | 22.2 |
| Female | 19.2 |
| **Total** | **20.8** |

## Table 3.5.1. Distribution of Migrants by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadai | 11,780 | 96.6 | 80,101 | 92.8 | 28,215 | 96.7 | 120,096 | 94.1 |
| Austroasiatic | 413 | 3.4 | 6,215 | 7.2 | 957 | 3.3 | 7,584 | 5.9 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.5.2. Distribution of Migrants by Gender

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 6,887 | 56.5 | 35,804 | 41.5 | 14,504 | 49.7 | 57,194 | 44.8 |
| Female | 5,305 | 43.5 | 50,513 | 58.5 | 14,668 | 50.3 | 70,486 | 55.2 |
| Total | 12,192 | 100.0 | 86,316 | 100.0 | 29,171 | 100.0 | 127,680 | 100.0 |

## Table 3.5.3. Distribution of Migrants by Gender of Household Head

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 10,219 | 83.8 | 72,139 | 83.6 | 21,828 | 74.8 | 104,186 | 81.6 |
| Female | 1,974 | 16.2 | 14,177 | 16.4 | 7,343 | 25.2 | 23,494 | 18.4 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.5.4. Distribution of Migrants by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 10 yrs | 0 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.1 |
| 10-17 years | 2,877 | 23.6 | 17,535 | 20.3 | 4,454 | 15.3 | 24,867 | 19.5 |
| 18-25 years | 6,542 | 53.7 | 48,734 | 56.5 | 16,751 | 57.4 | 72,027 | 56.4 |
| > = 26 yrs | 2,774 | 22.8 | 19,897 | 23.1 | 7,966 | 27.3 | 30,636 | 24.0 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.5.5. Distribution of Migrants by Age Group

| Age Group | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 10 yrs | 150 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.1 |
| 10-17 years | 8,265 | 14.5 | 16,601 | 23.6 | 24,867 | 19.5 |
| 18-25 years | 31,036 | 54.3 | 40,991 | 58.2 | 72,027 | 56.4 |
| > = 26 yrs | 17,742 | 31.0 | 12,894 | 18.3 | 30,636 | 24.0 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.6. Distribution of Migrants by Age Group

| Age Group | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 10 yrs | 150 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.1 |
| 10-17 years | 22,725 | 18.9 | 2,141 | 28.2 | 24,867 | 19.5 |
| 18-25 years | 68,086 | 56.7 | 3,941 | 52.0 | 72,027 | 56.4 |
| > = 26 yrs | 29,134 | 24.3 | 1,502 | 19.8 | 30,636 | 24.0 |
| Total | 120,096 | 100.0 | 7,584 | 100.0 | 127,680 | 100.0 |

Table 3.5.7. Distribution of Migrants by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <1990 | 424 | 3.5 | 3,238 | 3.8 | 1,049 | 3.6 | 4,711 | 3.7 |
| 1990-1994 | 250 | 2.0 | 5,358 | 6.2 | 911 | 3.1 | 6,518 | 5.1 |
| 1995-1999 | 987 | 8.1 | 17,527 | 20.3 | 3,812 | 13.1 | 22,326 | 17.5 |
| 2000 | 1,181 | 9.7 | 12,517 | 14.5 | 4,733 | 16.2 | 18,431 | 14.4 |
| 2001 | 1,822 | 14.9 | 11,883 | 13.8 | 3,890 | 13.3 | 17,595 | 13.8 |
| 2002 | 5,282 | 43.3 | 23,669 | 27.4 | 11,481 | 39.4 | 40,432 | 31.7 |
| 2003 | 2,247 | 18.4 | 12,124 | 14.0 | 3,295 | 11.3 | 17,666 | 13.8 |
| Total | 12,192 | 100.0 | 86,316 | 100.0 | 29,171 | 100.0 | 127,680 | 100.0 |

Table 3.5.8. Distribution of Migrants by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <1990 | 2,475 | 4.3 | 2,236 | 3.2 | 4,711 | 3.7 |
| 1990-1994 | 3,141 | 5.5 | 3,377 | 4.8 | 6,518 | 5.1 |
| 1995-1999 | 9,627 | 16.8 | 12,699 | 18.0 | 22,326 | 17.5 |
| 2000 | 8,011 | 14.0 | 10,420 | 14.8 | 18,431 | 14.4 |
| 2001 | 7,436 | 13.0 | 10,159 | 14.4 | 17,595 | 13.8 |
| 2002 | 17,683 | 30.9 | 22,750 | 32.3 | 40,432 | 31.7 |
| 2003 | 8,821 | 15.4 | 8,846 | 12.5 | 17,666 | 13.8 |
| Total | 57,194 | 100.0 | 70,486 | 100.0 | 127,680 | 100.0 |

Table 3.5.9. Distribution of Migrants by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <1990 | 4,437 | 3.7 | 274 | 3.6 | 4,711 | 3.7 |
| 1990-1994 | 6,014 | 5.0 | 504 | 6.6 | 6,518 | 5.1 |
| 1995-1999 | 20,914 | 17.4 | 1,412 | 18.6 | 22,326 | 17.5 |
| 2000 | 17,060 | 14.2 | 1,371 | 18.1 | 18,431 | 14.4 |
| 2001 | 16,781 | 14.0 | 815 | 10.7 | 17,595 | 13.8 |
| 2002 | 38,405 | 32.0 | 2,027 | 26.7 | 40,432 | 31.7 |
| 2003 | 16,485 | 13.7 | 1,181 | 15.6 | 17,666 | 13.8 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.10. Distribution of Migrants by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 10 yrs | 0 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.1 |
| 10-14 years | 369 | 3.0 | 3,404 | 3.9 | 304 | 1.0 | 4,076 | 3.2 |
| 15-17 years | 2,508 | 20.6 | 14,132 | 16.4 | 4,151 | 14.2 | 20,790 | 16.3 |
| 18-25 years | 6,542 | 53.7 | 48,734 | 56.5 | 16,751 | 57.4 | 72,027 | 56.4 |
| > = 26 yrs | 2,774 | 22.8 | 19,897 | 23.1 | 7,966 | 27.3 | 30,636 | 24.0 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.11. Distribution of Migrants by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 1,533 | 12.6 | 10,802 | 12.5 | 1,593 | 5.5 | 13,928 | 10.9 |
| Primary school | 5,037 | 41.3 | 45,134 | 52.3 | 13,583 | 46.6 | 63,754 | 49.9 |
| Secondary school | 3,427 | 28.1 | 21,062 | 24.4 | 9,546 | 32.7 | 34,035 | 26.7 |
| High School | 2,128 | 17.5 | 9,211 | 10.7 | 4,157 | 14.3 | 15,496 | 12.1 |
| Technical school | 40 | 0.3 | 26 | 0.0 | 162 | 0.6 | 228 | 0.2 |
| University | 28 | 0.2 | 81 | 0.1 | 130 | 0.4 | 239 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.12. Distribution of Migrants by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 5,119 | 9.0 | 8,809 | 12.5 | 13,928 | 10.9 |
| Primary school | 25,866 | 45.2 | 37,887 | 53.8 | 63,754 | 49.9 |
| Secondary school | 16,128 | 28.2 | 17,908 | 25.4 | 34,035 | 26.7 |
| High School | 9,680 | 16.9 | 5,816 | 8.3 | 15,496 | 12.1 |
| Technical school | 162 | 0.3 | 66 | 0.1 | 228 | 0.2 |
| University | 239 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 239 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.13. Distribution of Migrants by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 11,974 | 10.0 | 1,954 | 25.8 | 13,928 | 10.9 |
| Primary school | 59,860 | 49.8 | 3,894 | 51.3 | 63,754 | 49.9 |
| Secondary school | 32,774 | 27.3 | 1,261 | 16.6 | 34,035 | 26.7 |
| High School | 15,021 | 12.5 | 475 | 6.3 | 15,496 | 12.1 |
| Technical school | 228 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 228 | 0.2 |
| University | 239 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 239 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.14. Distribution of Migrants by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 3,392 | 27.8 | 28,308 | 32.8 | 4,748 | 16.3 | 36,448 | 28.5 |
| Primary school | 7,001 | 57.4 | 47,098 | 54.6 | 20,500 | 70.3 | 74,599 | 58.4 |
| Secondary school | 1,066 | 8.7 | 7,823 | 9.1 | 2,531 | 8.7 | 11,420 | 8.9 |
| High School | 733 | 6.0 | 2,577 | 3.0 | 1,124 | 3.9 | 4,433 | 3.5 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 268 | 0.3 | 227 | 0.8 | 495 | 0.4 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 242 | 0.3 | 43 | 0.1 | 286 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.5.15. Distribution of Migrants by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 15,304 | 26.8 | 21,144 | 30.0 | 36,448 | 28.5 |
| Primary school | 34,094 | 59.6 | 40,505 | 57.5 | 74,599 | 58.4 |
| Secondary school | 4,994 | 8.7 | 6,426 | 9.1 | 11,420 | 8.9 |
| High School | 2,404 | 4.2 | 2,030 | 2.9 | 4,433 | 3.5 |
| Technical school | 318 | 0.6 | 177 | 0.3 | 495 | 0.4 |
| University | 81 | 0.1 | 205 | 0.3 | 286 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.5.16. Distribution of Migrants by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 33,336 | 27.8 | 3,111 | 41.0 | 36,448 | 28.5 |
| Primary school | 70,820 | 59.0 | 3,779 | 49.8 | 74,599 | 58.4 |
| Secondary school | 10,882 | 9.1 | 538 | 7.1 | 11,420 | 8.9 |
| High School | 4,277 | 3.6 | 156 | 2.1 | 4,433 | 3.5 |
| Technical school | 495 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 495 | 0.4 |
| University | 286 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 286 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

## Table 3.5.17. Migrants Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 3,614 | 29.6 | 17,357 | 20.2 | 3,167 | 10.9 | 24,138 | 18.9 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 4,209 | 34.5 | 27,393 | 31.8 | 9,036 | 31.0 | 40,637 | 31.9 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 1,549 | 12.7 | 18,329 | 21.3 | 5,492 | 18.8 | 25,370 | 19.9 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 1,181 | 9.7 | 15,099 | 17.5 | 5,536 | 19.0 | 21,816 | 17.1 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 1,339 | 11.0 | 6,462 | 7.5 | 3,635 | 12.5 | 11,437 | 9.0 |
| > 1M kips | 301 | 2.5 | 1,434 | 1.7 | 2,305 | 7.9 | 4,040 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,074** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,438** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

## Table 3.5.18. Migrants Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 11,131 | 19.5 | 13,008 | 18.5 | 24,138 | 18.9 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 18,393 | 32.2 | 22,244 | 31.7 | 40,637 | 31.9 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 10,770 | 18.8 | 14,600 | 20.8 | 25,370 | 19.9 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 9,945 | 17.4 | 11,871 | 16.9 | 21,816 | 17.1 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 5,447 | 9.5 | 5,990 | 8.5 | 11,437 | 9.0 |
| > 1M kips | 1,509 | 2.6 | 2,530 | 3.6 | 4,040 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,244** | **100.0** | **127,438** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

## Table 3.5.19. Migrants Distribution by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 22,123 | 18.5 | 2,015 | 26.6 | 24,138 | 18.9 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 37,933 | 31.6 | 2,704 | 35.6 | 40,637 | 31.9 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 23,796 | 19.9 | 1,574 | 20.8 | 25,370 | 19.9 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 20,551 | 17.1 | 1,265 | 16.7 | 21,816 | 17.1 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 11,411 | 9.5 | 26 | 0.3 | 11,437 | 9.0 |
| > 1M kips | 4,040 | 3.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,040 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **119,854** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,438** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

## Table 3.5.20. Migrants Distribution by Place of Work

| Destination | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambodia | 301 | 2.5 | 3,208 | 3.7 | 585 | 2.0 | 4,094 | 3.2 |
| China | 392 | 3.2 | 1,931 | 2.2 | 998 | 3.4 | 3,322 | 2.6 |
| Thailand | 5,245 | 43.0 | 62,024 | 71.9 | 18,319 | 62.8 | 85,587 | 67.0 |
| America | 761 | 6.2 | 8,294 | 9.6 | 206 | 0.7 | 9,260 | 7.3 |
| Other country | 170 | 1.4 | 950 | 1.1 | 1,005 | 3.4 | 2,125 | 1.7 |
| Vientiane | 1,134 | 9.3 | 2,856 | 3.3 | 3,062 | 10.5 | 7,052 | 5.5 |
| Oudomxay | 238 | 2.0 | 1,415 | 1.6 | 87 | 0.3 | 1,740 | 1.4 |
| Khammuane | 1,518 | 12.5 | 113 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,631 | 1.3 |
| Savannakhet | 420 | 3.4 | 1,229 | 1.4 | 391 | 1.3 | 2,040 | 1.6 |
| Champasack | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,739 | 6.0 | 1,739 | 1.4 |
| Other Lao PDR | 448 | 3.7 | 1,126 | 1.3 | 1,577 | 5.4 | 3,151 | 2.5 |
| No answer | 1,565 | 12.8 | 3,170 | 3.7 | 1,204 | 4.1 | 5,939 | 4.7 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.21. Migrants Distribution by Place of Work

| Destination | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambodia | 1,572 | 2.7 | 2,522 | 3.6 | 4,094 | 3.2 |
| China | 1,239 | 2.2 | 2,083 | 3.0 | 3,322 | 2.6 |
| Thailand | 36,160 | 63.2 | 49,427 | 70.1 | 85,587 | 67.0 |
| America | 3,410 | 6.0 | 5,851 | 8.3 | 9,260 | 7.3 |
| Other country | 738 | 1.3 | 1,387 | 2.0 | 2,125 | 1.7 |
| Vientiane | 3,345 | 5.8 | 3,707 | 5.3 | 7,052 | 5.5 |
| Oudomxay | 961 | 1.7 | 779 | 1.1 | 1,740 | 1.4 |
| Khammuane | 1,263 | 2.2 | 369 | 0.5 | 1,631 | 1.3 |
| Savannakhet | 1,268 | 2.2 | 772 | 1.1 | 2,040 | 1.6 |
| Champasack | 1,029 | 1.8 | 710 | 1.0 | 1,739 | 1.4 |
| Other Lao PDR | 2,462 | 4.3 | 689 | 1.0 | 3,151 | 2.5 |
| No answer | 3,748 | 6.6 | 2,191 | 3.1 | 5,939 | 4.7 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.22. Migrants Distribution by Place of Work

| Destination | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambodia | 4,094 | 3.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,094 | 3.2 |
| China | 3,258 | 2.7 | 64 | 0.8 | 3,322 | 2.6 |
| Thailand | 80,333 | 66.9 | 5,254 | 69.3 | 85,587 | 67.0 |
| America | 9,005 | 7.5 | 255 | 3.4 | 9,260 | 7.3 |
| Other country | 2,125 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,125 | 1.7 |
| Vientiane | 6,444 | 5.4 | 608 | 8.0 | 7,052 | 5.5 |
| Oudomxay | 1,407 | 1.2 | 332 | 4.4 | 1,740 | 1.4 |
| Khammuane | 1,554 | 1.3 | 77 | 1.0 | 1,631 | 1.3 |
| Savannakhet | 1,884 | 1.6 | 156 | 2.1 | 2,040 | 1.6 |
| Champasack | 1,582 | 1.3 | 157 | 2.1 | 1,739 | 1.4 |
| Other Lao PDR | 2,984 | 2.5 | 168 | 2.2 | 3,151 | 2.5 |
| No answer | 5,426 | 4.5 | 513 | 6.8 | 5,939 | 4.7 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.23. Migrants Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 6,926 | 56.8 | 43,912 | 50.9 | 10,721 | 36.8 | 61,559 | 48.2 |
| Rural w/ road | 5,155 | 42.3 | 35,325 | 40.9 | 16,101 | 55.2 | 56,581 | 44.3 |
| Rural w/out road | 112 | 0.9 | 7,079 | 8.2 | 2,349 | 8.1 | 9,540 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.24. Migrants Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 28,088 | 49.1 | 33,471 | 47.5 | 61,559 | 48.2 |
| Rural w/ road | 25,217 | 44.1 | 31,364 | 44.5 | 56,581 | 44.3 |
| Rural w/out road | 3,889 | 6.8 | 5,651 | 8.0 | 9,540 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.25. Migrants Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 61,074 | 50.9 | 484 | 6.4 | 61,559 | 48.2 |
| Rural w/ road | 50,525 | 42.1 | 6,056 | 79.8 | 56,581 | 44.3 |
| Rural w/out road | 8,496 | 7.1 | 1,044 | 13.8 | 9,540 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.26. Distribution of Migrants by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Government | 1,843 | 15.1 | 4,662 | 5.4 | 2,506 | 8.6 | 9,011 | 7.1 |
| Friend/Relative living in Laos | 4,955 | 40.6 | 52,371 | 60.7 | 17,529 | 60.1 | 74,855 | 58.6 |
| Friend/Relative living overseas | 1,589 | 13.0 | 9,892 | 11.5 | 5,477 | 18.8 | 16,958 | 13.3 |
| Intermediary in Village | 131 | 1.1 | 3,269 | 3.8 | 293 | 1.0 | 3,692 | 2.9 |
| Intermediary in other Village | 693 | 5.7 | 3,168 | 3.7 | 119 | 0.4 | 3,980 | 3.1 |
| Intermediary in other District | 1,346 | 11.0 | 1,368 | 1.6 | 130 | 0.4 | 2,845 | 2.2 |
| Intermediary Overseas | 1,636 | 13.4 | 11,585 | 13.4 | 3,119 | 10.7 | 16,340 | 12.8 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.27. Distribution of Migrants by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Government | 6,100 | 10.7 | 2,911 | 4.1 | 9,011 | 7.1 |
| Friend/Relative living in Laos | 32,477 | 56.8 | 42,377 | 60.1 | 74,855 | 58.6 |
| Friend/Relative living overseas | 7,777 | 13.6 | 9,181 | 13.0 | 16,958 | 13.3 |
| Intermediary in Village | 1,208 | 2.1 | 2,485 | 3.5 | 3,692 | 2.9 |
| Intermediary in other Village | 1,593 | 2.8 | 2,387 | 3.4 | 3,980 | 3.1 |
| Intermediary in other District | 1,083 | 1.9 | 1,762 | 2.5 | 2,845 | 2.2 |
| Intermediary Overseas | 6,957 | 12.2 | 9,383 | 13.3 | 16,340 | 12.8 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.28. Distribution of Migrants by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Government | 8,207 | 6.8 | 803 | 10.6 | 9,011 | 7.1 |
| Friend/Relative living in Laos | 70,518 | 58.7 | 4,336 | 57.2 | 74,855 | 58.6 |
| Friend/Relative living overseas | 16,251 | 13.5 | 707 | 9.3 | 16,958 | 13.3 |
| Intermediary in Village | 3,478 | 2.9 | 214 | 2.8 | 3,692 | 2.9 |
| Intermediary in other Village | 3,578 | 3.0 | 402 | 5.3 | 3,980 | 3.1 |
| Intermediary in other District | 2,819 | 2.3 | 26 | 0.3 | 2,845 | 2.2 |
| Intermediary Overseas | 15,244 | 12.7 | 1,096 | 14.4 | 16,340 | 12.8 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.29. Migrants Distribution by Contact w/ Family

| Contact | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| w/ Contact | 7,820 | 64.1 | 58,255 | 67.5 | 24,685 | 84.6 | 90,759 | 71.1 |
| w/out Contact | 4,373 | 35.9 | 28,062 | 32.5 | 4,487 | 15.4 | 36,921 | 28.9 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.30. Migrants Distribution by Contact w/ Family

| Contact | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| w/ Contact | 38,866 | 68.0 | 51,893 | 73.6 | 90,759 | 71.1 |
| w/out Contact | 18,328 | 32.0 | 18,593 | 26.4 | 36,921 | 28.9 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

### Table 3.5.31. Migrants Distribution by Contact w/ Family

| Contact | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| w/ Contact | 86,459 | 72.0 | 4,299 | 56.7 | 90,759 | 71.1 |
| w/out Contact | 33,637 | 28.0 | 3,285 | 43.3 | 36,921 | 28.9 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

### Table 3.5.32. Migrants Distribution by whether They Sent Remittance to Family

| Remittance | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| sent Remittance | 5,702 | 46.8 | 48,120 | 55.7 | 19,323 | 66.2 | 73,145 | 57.3 |
| did not send Remittance | 6,490 | 53.2 | 38,196 | 44.3 | 9,848 | 33.8 | 54,535 | 42.7 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

### Table 3.5.33. Migrants Distribution by whether They Sent Remittance to Family

| Remittance | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| sent Remittance | 28,894 | 50.5 | 44,251 | 62.8 | 73,145 | 57.3 |
| did not send Remittance | 28,301 | 49.5 | 26,235 | 37.2 | 54,535 | 42.7 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

### Table 3.5.34. Migrants Distribution by whether They Sent Remittance to Family

| Remittance | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| sent Remittance | 69,601 | 58.0 | 3,544 | 46.7 | 73,145 | 57.3 |
| did not send Remittance | 50,495 | 42.0 | 4,040 | 53.3 | 54,535 | 42.7 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

### Table 3.5.35. Distribution of Migrants by Life Information

| Life information | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No problem | 8,513 | 69.8 | 63,628 | 73.7 | 24,794 | 85.0 | 96,934 | 75.9 |
| Some problem | 733 | 6.0 | 2,558 | 3.0 | 1,394 | 4.8 | 4,685 | 3.7 |
| No info | 2,947 | 24.2 | 20,131 | 23.3 | 2,983 | 10.2 | 26,061 | 20.4 |
| **Total** | **12,192** | **100.0** | **86,316** | **100.0** | **29,171** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.36. Distribution of Migrants by Life Information

| Life information | Male | % share | Female | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No problem | 42,615 | 74.5 | 54,320 | 77.1 | 96,934 | 75.9 |
| Some problem | 1,843 | 3.2 | 2,842 | 4.0 | 4,685 | 3.7 |
| No info | 12,737 | 22.3 | 13,324 | 18.9 | 26,061 | 20.4 |
| **Total** | **57,194** | **100.0** | **70,486** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

Table 3.5.37. Distribution of Migrants by Life Information

| Life information | Tai Kadai | % share | Austroasiatic | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No problem | 92,138 | 76.7 | 4,796 | 63.2 | 96,934 | 75.9 |
| Some problem | 4,610 | 3.8 | 75 | 1.0 | 4,685 | 3.7 |
| No info | 23,348 | 19.4 | 2,713 | 35.8 | 26,061 | 20.4 |
| **Total** | **120,096** | **100.0** | **7,584** | **100.0** | **127,680** | **100.0** |

## Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - Returnees who experienced 'bad treatment'

Table 4.3.1. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadia | 749 | 100.0 | 3,680 | 95.1 | 498 | 74.2 | 4,927 | 93.1 |
| Austroasiatic | 0 | 0.0 | 191 | 4.9 | 174 | 25.8 | 365 | 6.9 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.2. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 539 | 72.0 | 1,822 | 47.1 | 336 | 50.0 | 2,697 | 51.0 |
| Female | 210 | 28.0 | 2,049 | 52.9 | 336 | 50.0 | 2,595 | 49.0 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.3.  Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender of Household Head

| Gender of HH head | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 579 | 77.3 | 3,029 | 78.2 | 585 | 87.1 | 4,193 | 79.2 |
| Female | 170 | 22.7 | 843 | 21.8 | 87 | 12.9 | 1,100 | 20.8 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.4. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 935 | 24.1 | 43 | 6.5 | 978 | 18.5 |
| 18 to 26 | 159 | 21.2 | 2,002 | 51.7 | 347 | 51.7 | 2,508 | 47.4 |
| > = 26 yrs | 590 | 78.8 | 935 | 24.1 | 281 | 41.9 | 1,806 | 34.1 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.5. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 280 | 7.2 | 43 | 6.5 | 323 | 6.1 |
| 10 to 17 | 210 | 28.0 | 1,715 | 44.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,925 | 36.4 |
| 18 to 25 | 210 | 28.0 | 1,438 | 37.1 | 423 | 62.9 | 2,070 | 39.1 |
| > = 26 | 329 | 43.9 | 413 | 10.7 | 206 | 30.6 | 948 | 17.9 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,845** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,266** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.6. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 280 | 7.2 | 43 | 6.5 | 323 | 6.1 |
| 10 to 14 | 0 | 0.0 | 263 | 6.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 263 | 5.0 |
| 15 to 17 | 210 | 28.0 | 1,453 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,663 | 31.4 |
| 18 to 25 | 210 | 28.0 | 1,438 | 37.1 | 423 | 62.9 | 2,070 | 39.1 |
| > = 26 yrs | 329 | 43.9 | 413 | 10.7 | 206 | 30.6 | 948 | 17.9 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,845** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,266** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.7. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 0 | 0.0 | 358 | 9.3 | 130 | 19.4 | 489 | 9.2 |
| Primary school | 460 | 61.4 | 2,226 | 57.5 | 260 | 38.8 | 2,946 | 55.7 |
| Secondary school | 289 | 38.6 | 1,088 | 28.1 | 206 | 30.6 | 1,583 | 29.9 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 199 | 5.1 | 76 | 11.2 | 274 | 5.2 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.8. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 329 | 43.9 | 1,392 | 36.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,721 | 32.5 |
| Primary school | 159 | 21.2 | 1,571 | 40.6 | 477 | 71.1 | 2,207 | 41.7 |
| Secondary school | 131 | 17.4 | 586 | 15.1 | 43 | 6.5 | 760 | 14.4 |
| High School | 131 | 17.4 | 323 | 8.3 | 151 | 22.5 | 605 | 11.4 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.9. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 159 | 21.2 | 1,126 | 29.1 | 87 | 12.9 | 1,371 | 25.9 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 250 | 33.3 | 1,017 | 26.3 | 304 | 45.2 | 1,570 | 29.7 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 210 | 28.0 | 632 | 16.3 | 87 | 12.9 | 929 | 17.6 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 0 | 0.0 | 666 | 17.2 | 119 | 17.7 | 785 | 14.8 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 131 | 17.4 | 349 | 9.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 480 | 9.1 |
| > 1M kips | 0 | 0.0 | 81 | 2.1 | 76 | 11.2 | 156 | 3.0 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

Table 4.3.10. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 392 | 52.3 | 2,502 | 64.6 | 151 | 22.5 | 3,045 | 57.5 |
| Rural w/ road | 357 | 47.7 | 976 | 25.2 | 521 | 77.5 | 1,854 | 35.0 |
| Rural w/out road | 0 | 0.0 | 393 | 10.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 393 | 7.4 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.0** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.0** |

Table 4.3.11. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nobody | 511 | 68.2 | 1,755 | 45.3 | 249 | 37.1 | 2,515 | 47.5 |
| Friend/classmate | 119 | 15.9 | 852 | 22.0 | 260 | 38.8 | 1,231 | 23.3 |
| Fellow villager | 0 | 0.0 | 895 | 23.1 | 43 | 6.5 | 939 | 17.7 |
| Relative | 119 | 15.9 | 370 | 9.5 | 119 | 17.7 | 608 | 11.5 |
| **Total** | **749** | **100.0** | **3,872** | **100.7** | **672** | **100.0** | **5,292** | **100.5** |

Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - Returnees who experienced 'bad treatment'

Table 4.4.1. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadia | 2,630 | 95.7 | 15,757 | 87.1 | 2,352 | 98.2 | 20,738 | 89.3 |
| Austroasiatic | 119 | 4.3 | 2,330 | 12.9 | 43 | 1.8 | 2,493 | 10.7 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.2. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1,545 | 56.2 | 8,312 | 46.0 | 1,390 | 58.0 | 11,247 | 48.4 |
| Female | 1,204 | 43.8 | 9,775 | 54.0 | 1,005 | 42.0 | 11,985 | 51.6 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.3. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender of Household Head

| Gender of HH head | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 2,277 | 82.9 | 14,816 | 81.9 | 1,775 | 74.1 | 18,868 | 81.2 |
| Female | 471 | 17.1 | 3,271 | 18.1 | 620 | 25.9 | 4,363 | 18.8 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.4. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 1,073 | 39.0 | 4,496 | 24.9 | 634 | 26.5 | 6,204 | 26.7 |
| 18 to 26 | 1,374 | 50.0 | 9,883 | 54.6 | 1,370 | 57.2 | 12,627 | 54.4 |
| > = 26 yrs | 301 | 11.0 | 3,708 | 20.5 | 391 | 16.3 | 4,400 | 18.9 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.5. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 1990 | 0 | 0.0 | 488 | 2.7 | 43 | 1.8 | 531 | 2.3 |
| 1990-1994 | 131 | 4.8 | 1,529 | 8.5 | 43 | 1.8 | 1,703 | 7.3 |
| 1995-1999 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,290 | 18.2 | 293 | 12.2 | 3,582 | 15.4 |
| 2000 | 392 | 14.3 | 2,554 | 14.1 | 162 | 6.8 | 3,108 | 13.4 |
| 2001 | 210 | 7.6 | 2,006 | 11.1 | 197 | 8.2 | 2,413 | 10.4 |
| 2002 | 1,335 | 48.6 | 5,049 | 27.9 | 1,187 | 49.6 | 7,571 | 32.6 |
| 2003 | 681 | 24.8 | 3,172 | 17.5 | 469 | 19.6 | 4,322 | 18.6 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.6. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 14 | 131 | 4.8 | 1,075 | 5.9 | 87 | 3.6 | 1,293 | 5.6 |
| 15 to 17 | 943 | 34.3 | 3,421 | 18.9 | 548 | 22.9 | 4,911 | 21.1 |
| 18 to 25 | 1,374 | 50.0 | 9,883 | 54.6 | 1,370 | 57.2 | 12,627 | 54.4 |
| > = 26 yrs | 301 | 11.0 | 3,708 | 20.5 | 391 | 16.3 | 4,400 | 18.9 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.7. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 1,085 | 39.5 | 4,074 | 22.5 | 553 | 23.1 | 5,712 | 24.6 |
| Primary school | 1,272 | 46.3 | 10,055 | 55.6 | 1,222 | 51.0 | 12,549 | 54.0 |
| Secondary school | 392 | 14.3 | 2,924 | 16.2 | 577 | 24.1 | 3,892 | 16.8 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 1,034 | 5.7 | 43 | 1.8 | 1,077 | 4.6 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.8. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 1,113 | 40.5 | 7,259 | 40.1 | 727 | 30.3 | 9,098 | 39.2 |
| Primary school | 1,505 | 54.8 | 9,258 | 51.2 | 1,625 | 67.9 | 12,388 | 53.3 |
| Secondary school | 131 | 4.8 | 1,325 | 7.3 | 43 | 1.8 | 1,499 | 6.5 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 246 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 246 | 1.1 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.9. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 1,727 | 62.8 | 6,682 | 36.9 | 423 | 17.6 | 8,832 | 38.0 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 812 | 29.5 | 5,414 | 29.9 | 1,214 | 50.7 | 7,440 | 32.0 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 170 | 6.2 | 2,858 | 15.8 | 325 | 13.6 | 3,353 | 14.4 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 0 | 0.0 | 2,036 | 11.3 | 174 | 7.2 | 2,210 | 9.5 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 40 | 1.4 | 978 | 5.4 | 217 | 9.1 | 1,235 | 5.3 |
| > 1M kips | 0 | 0.0 | 118 | 0.7 | 43 | 1.8 | 162 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

Table 4.4.10. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 2,352 | 85.6 | 7,749 | 42.8 | 302 | 12.6 | 10,403 | 44.8 |
| Rural w/ road | 397 | 14.4 | 8,371 | 46.3 | 1,953 | 81.5 | 10,721 | 46.1 |
| Rural w/out road | 0 | 0.0 | 1,967 | 10.9 | 140 | 5.9 | 2,107 | 9.1 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

Table 4.4.11. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Government | 79 | 2.9 | 1,057 | 5.8 | 76 | 3.2 | 1,211 | 5.2 |
| Friend/Relative | 289 | 10.5 | 7,178 | 39.7 | 805 | 33.6 | 8,272 | 35.6 |
| Friend/Relative living overseas | 420 | 15.3 | 2,348 | 13.0 | 564 | 23.6 | 3,332 | 14.3 |
| Intermediary in Village | 0 | 0.0 | 661 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 661 | 2.8 |
| Intermediary in other Village | 0 | 0.0 | 1,057 | 5.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,057 | 4.5 |
| Intermediary in other District | 1,307 | 47.5 | 559 | 3.1 | 43 | 1.8 | 1,910 | 8.2 |
| Intermediary Overseas | 653 | 23.8 | 5,228 | 28.9 | 907 | 37.9 | 6,788 | 29.2 |
| **Total** | **2,749** | **100.0** | **18,087** | **100.0** | **2,395** | **100.0** | **23,231** | **100.0** |

## Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Life information and No Remittance

Table 4.5.1. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadia | 2,277 | 95.0 | 15,623 | 87.6 | 2,430 | 96.6 | 20,331 | 89.4 |
| Austroasiatic | 119 | 5.0 | 2,207 | 12.4 | 87 | 3.4 | 2,412 | 10.6 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.2. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1,414 | 59.0 | 8,133 | 45.6 | 1,520 | 60.4 | 11,068 | 48.7 |
| Female | 982 | 41.0 | 9,697 | 54.4 | 997 | 39.6 | 11,676 | 51.3 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.3. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender of Household Head

| Gender of HH head | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1,925 | 80.3 | 14,380 | 80.7 | 2,059 | 81.8 | 18,365 | 80.7 |
| Female | 471 | 19.7 | 3,450 | 19.3 | 458 | 18.2 | 4,379 | 19.3 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.4. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 1,073 | 44.8 | 4,706 | 26.4 | 713 | 28.3 | 6,493 | 28.5 |
| 18 to 26 | 1,153 | 48.1 | 9,635 | 54.0 | 1,414 | 56.2 | 12,201 | 53.6 |
| > = 26 yrs | 170 | 7.1 | 3,489 | 19.6 | 391 | 15.5 | 4,050 | 17.8 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.5. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| <1990 | 0 | 0.0 | 525 | 2.9 | 43 | 1.7 | 569 | 2.5 |
| 1990-1994 | 131 | 5.5 | 1,353 | 7.6 | 43 | 1.7 | 1,527 | 6.7 |
| 1995-1999 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,038 | 17.0 | 336 | 13.3 | 3,374 | 14.8 |
| 2000 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,490 | 14.0 | 119 | 4.7 | 2,609 | 11.5 |
| 2001 | 210 | 8.8 | 1,942 | 10.9 | 154 | 6.1 | 2,306 | 10.1 |
| 2002 | 1,335 | 55.7 | 5,332 | 29.9 | 1,187 | 47.2 | 7,854 | 34.5 |
| 2003 | 721 | 30.1 | 3,149 | 17.7 | 634 | 25.2 | 4,504 | 19.8 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.6. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 14 | 131 | 5.5 | 1,075 | 6.0 | 87 | 3.4 | 1,293 | 5.7 |
| 15 to 17 | 943 | 39.3 | 3,631 | 20.4 | 626 | 24.9 | 5,200 | 22.9 |
| 18 to 25 | 1,153 | 48.1 | 9,635 | 54.0 | 1,414 | 56.2 | 12,201 | 53.6 |
| > = 26 yrs | 170 | 7.1 | 3,489 | 19.6 | 391 | 15.5 | 4,050 | 17.8 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.7. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| No schooling | 954 | 39.8 | 4,023 | 22.6 | 477 | 19.0 | 5,455 | 24.0 |
| Primary school | 1,050 | 43.8 | 10,058 | 56.4 | 1,388 | 55.1 | 12,495 | 54.9 |
| Secondary school | 392 | 16.4 | 2,667 | 15.0 | 609 | 24.2 | 3,667 | 16.1 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 1,083 | 6.1 | 43 | 1.7 | 1,126 | 5.0 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.8. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 1,113 | 46.4 | 7,392 | 41.5 | 738 | 29.3 | 9,243 | 40.6 |
| Primary school | 1,153 | 48.1 | 8,749 | 49.1 | 1,693 | 67.2 | 11,594 | 51.0 |
| Secondary school | 131 | 5.5 | 1,325 | 7.4 | 87 | 3.4 | 1,543 | 6.8 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 364 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 364 | 1.6 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.9. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 1,727 | 72.1 | 6,750 | 37.9 | 260 | 10.3 | 8,737 | 38.4 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 420 | 17.5 | 5,463 | 30.6 | 1,431 | 56.8 | 7,314 | 32.2 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 170 | 7.1 | 2,689 | 15.1 | 403 | 16.0 | 3,263 | 14.3 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 40 | 1.7 | 2,031 | 11.4 | 174 | 6.9 | 2,244 | 9.9 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 40 | 1.7 | 779 | 4.4 | 162 | 6.4 | 981 | 4.3 |
| > 1M kips | 0 | 0.0 | 118 | 0.7 | 87 | 3.4 | 205 | 0.9 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

Table 4.5.10. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 1,960 | 81.8 | 7,668 | 43.0 | 302 | 12.0 | 9,931 | 43.7 |
| Rural w/ road | 436 | 18.2 | 8,221 | 46.1 | 2,040 | 81.0 | 10,697 | 47.0 |
| Rural w/out road | 0 | 0.0 | 1,940 | 10.9 | 175 | 7.0 | 2,116 | 9.3 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

Table 4.5.11. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Government | 79 | 3.3 | 1,184 | 6.6 | 76 | 3.0 | 1,339 | 5.9 |
| Friend/Relative | 329 | 13.7 | 7,002 | 39.3 | 979 | 38.9 | 8,309 | 36.5 |
| Friend/Relative living overseas | 420 | 17.5 | 2,408 | 13.5 | 599 | 23.8 | 3,427 | 15.1 |
| Intermediary in Village | 0 | 0.0 | 719 | 4.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 719 | 3.2 |
| Intermediary in other Village | 0 | 0.0 | 846 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 846 | 3.7 |
| Intermediary in other District | 1,307 | 54.5 | 559 | 3.1 | 43 | 1.7 | 1,910 | 8.4 |
| Intermediary Overseas | 261 | 10.9 | 5,111 | 28.7 | 820 | 32.6 | 6,193 | 27.2 |
| **Total** | **2,396** | **100.0** | **17,830** | **100.0** | **2,517** | **100.0** | **22,743** | **100.0** |

## Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Contact and No Remittance

### Table 4.6.1. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadia | 2,931 | 96.1 | 19,077 | 88.3 | 3,299 | 98.7 | 25,307 | 90.4 |
| Austroasiatic | 119 | 3.9 | 2,533 | 11.7 | 43 | 1.3 | 2,695 | 9.6 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

### Table 4.6.2. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 2,067 | 67.8 | 10,307 | 47.7 | 1,932 | 57.8 | 14,306 | 51.1 |
| Female | 982 | 32.2 | 11,303 | 52.3 | 1,411 | 42.2 | 13,697 | 48.9 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

### Table 4.6.3. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender of Household Head

| Gender of HH head | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 2,578 | 84.5 | 17,978 | 83.2 | 2,723 | 81.5 | 23,279 | 83.1 |
| Female | 471 | 15.5 | 3,632 | 16.8 | 620 | 18.5 | 4,723 | 16.9 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

### Table 4.6.4. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 0.1 |
| 10 to 17 | 1,335 | 43.8 | 5,155 | 23.9 | 800 | 23.9 | 7,289 | 26.0 |
| 18 to 26 | 1,414 | 46.4 | 11,566 | 53.5 | 1,869 | 55.9 | 14,849 | 53.0 |
| > = 26 yrs | 301 | 9.9 | 4,851 | 22.4 | 675 | 20.2 | 5,827 | 20.8 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

Table 4.6.5. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <1990 | 0 | 0.0 | 569 | 2.6 | 43 | 1.3 | 612 | 2.2 |
| 1990-1994 | 131 | 4.3 | 1,589 | 7.4 | 313 | 9.4 | 2,033 | 7.3 |
| 1995-1999 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,764 | 17.4 | 446 | 13.4 | 4,211 | 15.0 |
| 2000 | 131 | 4.3 | 2,698 | 12.5 | 293 | 8.7 | 3,122 | 11.1 |
| 2001 | 210 | 6.9 | 2,130 | 9.9 | 284 | 8.5 | 2,624 | 9.4 |
| 2002 | 1,636 | 53.6 | 6,721 | 31.1 | 1,234 | 36.9 | 9,590 | 34.2 |
| 2003 | 943 | 30.9 | 4,138 | 19.1 | 729 | 21.8 | 5,810 | 20.7 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

Table 4.6.6. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 0.1 |
| 10 to 14 | 131 | 4.3 | 1,237 | 5.7 | 87 | 2.6 | 1,454 | 5.2 |
| 15 to 17 | 1,204 | 39.5 | 3,918 | 18.1 | 713 | 21.3 | 5,835 | 20.8 |
| 18 to 25 | 1,414 | 46.4 | 11,566 | 53.5 | 1,869 | 55.9 | 14,849 | 53.0 |
| > = 26 yrs | 301 | 9.9 | 4,851 | 22.4 | 675 | 20.2 | 5,827 | 20.8 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

Table 4.6.7. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 954 | 31.3 | 4,641 | 21.5 | 521 | 15.6 | 6,116 | 21.8 |
| Primary school | 1,442 | 47.3 | 12,112 | 56.0 | 1,704 | 51.0 | 15,258 | 54.5 |
| Secondary school | 653 | 21.4 | 3,489 | 16.1 | 869 | 26.0 | 5,011 | 17.9 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 1,368 | 6.3 | 249 | 7.5 | 1,617 | 5.8 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

## Table 4.6.8. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 1,113 | 36.5 | 8,272 | 38.3 | 979 | 29.3 | 10,363 | 37.0 |
| Primary school | 1,675 | 54.9 | 11,268 | 52.1 | 2,112 | 63.2 | 15,056 | 53.8 |
| Secondary school | 261 | 8.6 | 1,507 | 7.0 | 252 | 7.5 | 2,021 | 7.2 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 563 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 563 | 2.0 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

## Table 4.6.9. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 1,727 | 56.6 | 7,964 | 36.9 | 382 | 11.4 | 10,073 | 36.0 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 852 | 27.9 | 6,510 | 30.1 | 1,553 | 46.5 | 8,915 | 31.8 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 170 | 5.6 | 3,613 | 16.7 | 855 | 25.6 | 4,638 | 16.6 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 131 | 4.3 | 2,521 | 11.7 | 336 | 10.0 | 2,987 | 10.7 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 170 | 5.6 | 858 | 4.0 | 174 | 5.2 | 1,202 | 4.3 |
| > 1M kips | 0 | 0.0 | 144 | 0.7 | 43 | 1.3 | 188 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

## Table 4.6.10. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 2,614 | 85.7 | 9,606 | 44.5 | 529 | 15.8 | 12,748 | 45.5 |
| Rural w/ road | 436 | 14.3 | 9,723 | 45.0 | 2,604 | 77.9 | 12,763 | 45.6 |
| Rural w/out road | 0 | 0.0 | 2,281 | 10.6 | 210 | 6.3 | 2,492 | 8.9 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

Table 4.6.11. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Government | 210 | 6.9 | 1,164 | 5.4 | 238 | 7.1 | 1,611 | 5.8 |
| Friend/Relative | 590 | 19.4 | 8,537 | 39.5 | 1,341 | 40.1 | 10,468 | 37.4 |
| Friend/Relative living overseas | 420 | 13.8 | 2,702 | 12.5 | 694 | 20.8 | 3,817 | 13.6 |
| Intermediary in Village | 0 | 0.0 | 903 | 4.2 | 43 | 1.3 | 946 | 3.4 |
| Intermediary in other Village | 131 | 4.3 | 1,271 | 5.9 | 76 | 2.3 | 1,477 | 5.3 |
| Intermediary in other District | 1,307 | 42.8 | 698 | 3.2 | 87 | 2.6 | 2,092 | 7.5 |
| Intermediary Overseas | 392 | 12.9 | 6,335 | 29.3 | 864 | 25.8 | 7,591 | 27.1 |
| **Total** | **3,050** | **100.0** | **21,610** | **100.0** | **3,343** | **100.0** | **28,002** | **100.0** |

## Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Info, No Contact and No Remittance

Table 4.7.1. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Ethnolinguistic Group

| Ethnolinguistic Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tai Kadia | 2,238 | 95.0 | 14,231 | 87.1 | 1,973 | 97.8 | 18,441 | 89.1 |
| Austroasiatic | 119 | 5.0 | 2,105 | 12.9 | 43 | 2.2 | 2,268 | 10.9 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

Table 4.7.2. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender

| Gender | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1,414 | 60.0 | 7,443 | 45.6 | 1,228 | 60.9 | 10,085 | 48.7 |
| Female | 943 | 40.0 | 8,893 | 54.4 | 788 | 39.1 | 10,624 | 51.3 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

Table 4.7.3. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Gender of Household Head

| Gender of HH head | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1,885 | 80.0 | 13,343 | 81.7 | 1,645 | 81.6 | 16,873 | 81.5 |
| Female | 471 | 20.0 | 2,994 | 18.3 | 371 | 18.4 | 3,836 | 18.5 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

Table 4.7.4. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 17 | 1,073 | 45.5 | 4,112 | 25.2 | 591 | 29.3 | 5,776 | 27.9 |
| 18 to 26 | 1,113 | 47.2 | 8,961 | 54.9 | 1,078 | 53.5 | 11,152 | 53.9 |
| > = 26 yrs | 170 | 7.2 | 3,263 | 20.0 | 347 | 17.2 | 3,781 | 18.3 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

Table 4.7.5. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Year of Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <1990 | 0 | 0.0 | 488 | 3.0 | 43 | 2.2 | 531 | 2.6 |
| 1990-1994 | 131 | 5.5 | 1,353 | 8.3 | 43 | 2.2 | 1,527 | 7.4 |
| 1995-1999 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,781 | 17.0 | 293 | 14.5 | 3,074 | 14.8 |
| 2000 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,351 | 14.4 | 119 | 5.9 | 2,470 | 11.9 |
| 2001 | 210 | 8.9 | 1,760 | 10.8 | 154 | 7.6 | 2,124 | 10.3 |
| 2002 | 1,335 | 56.6 | 4,780 | 29.3 | 895 | 44.4 | 7,010 | 33.8 |
| 2003 | 681 | 28.9 | 2,822 | 17.3 | 469 | 23.3 | 3,973 | 19.2 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

Table 4.7.6. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Age Group

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 to 14 | 131 | 5.5 | 974 | 6.0 | 87 | 4.3 | 1,191 | 5.8 |
| 15 to 17 | 943 | 40.0 | 3,138 | 19.2 | 504 | 25.0 | 4,584 | 22.1 |
| 18 to 25 | 1,113 | 47.2 | 8,961 | 54.9 | 1,078 | 53.5 | 11,152 | 53.9 |
| > = 26 yrs | 170 | 7.2 | 3,263 | 20.0 | 347 | 17.2 | 3,781 | 18.3 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

Table 4.7.7. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 954 | 40.5 | 3,762 | 23.0 | 434 | 21.5 | 5,151 | 24.9 |
| Primary school | 1,010 | 42.9 | 9,301 | 56.9 | 1,092 | 54.2 | 11,403 | 55.1 |
| Secondary school | 392 | 16.6 | 2,329 | 14.3 | 446 | 22.1 | 3,167 | 15.3 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 944 | 5.8 | 43 | 2.2 | 987 | 4.8 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

## Table 4.7.8. Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Schooling Attainment of Household Head

| Highest Schooling Attainment | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No schooling | 1,113 | 47.2 | 6,638 | 40.6 | 608 | 30.1 | 8,358 | 40.4 |
| Primary school | 1,113 | 47.2 | 8,165 | 50.0 | 1,408 | 69.9 | 10,687 | 51.6 |
| Secondary school | 131 | 5.5 | 1,288 | 7.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,418 | 6.8 |
| High School | 0 | 0.0 | 246 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 246 | 1.2 |
| Technical school | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| University | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

## Table 4.7.9. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Monthly Family Income

| Monthly HH Income | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 100T kips | 1,727 | 73.3 | 6,350 | 38.9 | 260 | 12.9 | 8,337 | 40.3 |
| 100T to 200T kips | 420 | 17.8 | 4,851 | 29.7 | 1,127 | 55.9 | 6,398 | 30.9 |
| 200T to 300T kips | 170 | 7.2 | 2,475 | 15.2 | 325 | 16.1 | 2,970 | 14.3 |
| 300T to 500T kips | 0 | 0.0 | 1,843 | 11.3 | 174 | 8.6 | 2,016 | 9.7 |
| 500T to 1M kips | 40 | 1.7 | 698 | 4.3 | 87 | 4.3 | 825 | 4.0 |
| > 1M kips | 0 | 0.0 | 118 | 0.7 | 43 | 2.2 | 162 | 0.8 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

## Table 4.7.10. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation Distribution by Area Type

| Area type | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total* | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 1,960 | 83.2 | 7,184 | 44.0 | 227 | 11.2 | 9,371 | 45.3 |
| Rural w/ road | 397 | 16.8 | 7,395 | 45.3 | 1,649 | 81.8 | 9,441 | 45.6 |
| Rural w/out road | 0 | 0.0 | 1,757 | 10.8 | 140 | 7.0 | 1,897 | 9.2 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

*Some households do not have income information.

Table 4.7.11  Distribution of Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation by Affiliation of Person who Helped in Migration

| Age Group | Khammuane | % share | Savannakhet | % share | Champasack | % share | Total | % share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from Government | 79 | 3.4 | 901 | 5.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 980 | 4.7 |
| Friend/Relative | 289 | 12.3 | 6,401 | 39.2 | 718 | 35.6 | 7,409 | 35.8 |
| Friend/Relative living overseas | 420 | 17.8 | 2,134 | 13.1 | 564 | 28.0 | 3,118 | 15.1 |
| Intermediary in Village | 0 | 0.0 | 586 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 586 | 2.8 |
| Intermediary in other Village | 0 | 0.0 | 745 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 745 | 3.6 |
| Intermediary in other District | 1,307 | 55.5 | 559 | 3.4 | 43 | 2.2 | 1,910 | 9.2 |
| Intermediary Overseas | 261 | 11.1 | 5,010 | 30.7 | 690 | 34.2 | 5,962 | 28.8 |
| **Total** | **2,357** | **100.0** | **16,336** | **100.0** | **2,016** | **100.0** | **20,709** | **100.0** |

## Annex Table 4.1.1. PROBABILITY OF A HOUSEHOLD HAVING AT LEAST ONE MIGRANT

. logit wmigrant savannaket urban rural2 taikadia educhh1 educhh2 agehh hhsized malehh [pweight=rfadjb] if telev~=. , or

| Logistic regression | | Number of obs | = | 5961 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wald chi2(9) | = | 762.75 |
| | | Prob > chi2 | = | 0.0000 |
| Log pseudolikelihood = -2842.5153 | | Pseudo R2 | = | 0.1912 |

| wmigrant | Odds Ratio | Robust Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | 2.609346 | .2078293 | 12.04 | 0.000 | 2.23221 | 3.050199 |
| urban | 1.321674 | .1188891 | 3.10 | 0.002 | 1.108041 | 1.576496 |
| rural2 | .7255249 | .0757524 | -3.07 | 0.002 | .5912592 | .8902802 |
| taikadia | 3.600929 | .4209831 | 10.96 | 0.000 | 2.863525 | 4.528226 |
| educhh1 | 1.44484 | .1870283 | 2.84 | 0.004 | 1.121077 | 1.862105 |
| educhh2 | 1.839933 | .1979238 | 5.67 | 0.000 | 1.490175 | 2.271782 |
| agehh | 1.015668 | .0030874 | 5.11 | 0.000 | 1.009634 | 1.021737 |
| hhsized | 1.336526 | .0216887 | 17.88 | 0.000 | 1.294686 | 1.379718 |
| malehh | .5203607 | .0631573 | -5.38 | 0.000 | .4101969 | .6601105 |

Average marginal effects on Prob(wmigrant==with migrant) after logit

| wmigrant | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | .1500792 | .0125145 | 11.99 | 0.000 | .1255513 | .174607 |
| urban | .0433791 | .014456 | 3.00 | 0.003 | .0150458 | .0717124 |
| rural2 | -.0464641 | .0145024 | -3.20 | 0.001 | -.0748884 | -.0180399 |
| taikadia | .1669471 | .0122655 | 13.61 | 0.000 | .1429072 | .1909871 |
| educhh1 | .0486095 | .0175638 | 2.77 | 0.006 | .014185 | .0830339 |
| educhh2 | .0893568 | .0155959 | 5.73 | 0.000 | .0587893 | .1199242 |
| agehh | .0023318 | .0004551 | 5.12 | 0.000 | .0014398 | .0032237 |
| hhsized | .0435076 | .0021423 | 20.31 | 0.000 | .0393087 | .0477065 |
| malehh | -.1057621 | .0208229 | -5.08 | 0.000 | -.1465743 | -.06495 |

## Annex Table 4.1.2. PROBABILITY OF A HOUSEHOLD HAVING AT LEAST ONE MIGRANT

. logit wmigrant savannaket urban rural2 taikadia educhh1 educhh2 agehh hhsized malehh telev [pweight=rfadjb], or

Logistic regression

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of obs | = 5961 |
| Wald chi2(10) | = 781.66 |
| Prob > chi2 | = 0.0000 |
| Pseudo R2 | = 0.1955 |

Log pseudolikelihood = -2827.4711

| wmigrant | Odds Ratio | Robust Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | 2.643928 | .2121702 | 12.12 | 0.000 | 2.259135 | 3.09426 |
| urban | 1.156293 | .1102743 | 1.52 | 0.128 | .959157 | 1.393946 |
| rural2 | .7490163 | .0785256 | -2.76 | 0.006 | .6098917 | .919877 |
| taikadia | 3.381573 | .3984976 | 10.34 | 0.000 | 2.68417 | 4.260177 |
| educhh1 | 1.592307 | .209608 | 3.53 | 0.000 | 1.230202 | 2.060996 |
| educhh2 | 1.917377 | .2074907 | 6.02 | 0.000 | 1.550936 | 2.370397 |
| agehh | 1.013855 | .0031282 | 4.46 | 0.000 | 1.007742 | 1.020004 |
| hhsized | 1.327732 | .0216774 | 17.36 | 0.000 | 1.285918 | 1.370906 |
| malehh | .5261819 | .0643517 | -5.25 | 0.000 | .4140325 | .6687093 |
| telev | 1.496642 | .124566 | 4.84 | 0.000 | 1.27137 | 1.761829 |

Average marginal effects on Prob(wmigrant==with migrant) after logit

| wmigrant | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | .1511001 | .0124674 | 12.12 | 0.000 | .1266645 | .1755358 |
| urban | .0220608 | .0147616 | 1.49 | 0.135 | -.0068713 | .050993 |
| rural2 | -.0417543 | .0146084 | -2.86 | 0.004 | -.0703862 | -.0131224 |
| taikadia | .1593709 | .0126387 | 12.61 | 0.000 | .1345996 | .1841422 |
| educhh1 | .0609299 | .0178297 | 3.42 | 0.001 | .0259844 | .0958755 |
| educhh2 | .094543 | .0155297 | 6.09 | 0.000 | .0641054 | .1249806 |
| agehh | .0020505 | .0004594 | 4.46 | 0.000 | .00115 | .0029509 |
| hhsized | .042243 | .002164 | 19.52 | 0.000 | .0380017 | .0464843 |
| malehh | -.1031235 | .0207978 | -4.96 | 0.000 | -.1438865 | -.0623605 |
| telev | .0615598 | .0129132 | 4.77 | 0.000 | .0362503 | .0868692 |

## Annex Table 4.1.3. PROBABILITY OF A HOUSEHOLD HAVING AT LEAST ONE MIGRANT

. logit wmigrant savannaket rural2 taikadia educhh1 educhh2 agehh hhsized malehh telev [pweight=rfadjb], or

Logistic regression

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of obs | = | 5961 |
| Wald chi2 (9) | = | 780.17 |
| Prob > chi2 | = | 0.0000 |
| Log pseudolikelihood = -2829.2194 | Pseudo R2 | = | 0.1950 |

| wmigrant | Odds Ratio | Robust Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | 2.722081 | .2102151 | 12.97 | 0.000 | 2.339733 | 3.166911 |
| rural2 | .7157881 | .0745826 | -3.21 | 0.001 | .5835691 | .8779639 |
| taikadia | 3.487408 | .4141797 | 10.52 | 0.000 | 2.763187 | 4.401443 |
| educhh1 | 1.560926 | .203626 | 3.41 | 0.001 | 1.208763 | 2.015687 |
| educhh2 | 1.884987 | .2019546 | 5.92 | 0.000 | 1.527959 | 2.325438 |
| agehh | 1.01436 | .0031161 | 4.64 | 0.000 | 1.008271 | 1.020486 |
| hhsized | 1.327033 | .0216549 | 17.34 | 0.000 | 1.285262 | 1.370162 |
| malehh | .5208322 | .0635739 | -5.34 | 0.000 | .4100136 | .6616029 |
| telev | 1.561649 | .1225622 | 5.68 | 0.000 | 1.338994 | 1.821326 |

Average marginal effects on Prob(wmigrant==with migrant) after logit

| wmigrant | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | .1564933 | .0120027 | 13.04 | 0.000 | .1329685 | .1800181 |
| rural2 | -.0482873 | .0144412 | -3.34 | 0.001 | -.0765914 | -.0199831 |
| taikadia | .1637151 | .0128117 | 12.78 | 0.000 | .1386046 | .1888255 |
| educhh1 | .0586701 | .0177509 | 3.31 | 0.001 | .0238789 | .0934613 |
| educhh2 | .092829 | .0155194 | 5.98 | 0.000 | .0624116 | .1232464 |
| agehh | .0021339 | .0004595 | 4.64 | 0.000 | .0012333 | .0030345 |
| hhsized | .0423474 | .0021788 | 19.44 | 0.000 | .038077 | .0466178 |
| malehh | -.1051871 | .0208243 | -5.05 | 0.000 | -.146002 | -.0643722 |
| telev | .0684913 | .0122587 | 5.59 | 0.000 | .0444647 | .0925179 |

Annex Table 4.1.4. Variables Used in the Logistic Regression on Probability of Having Migrant

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| *Dependent Variables* | |
| wmigrant | Dummy, 1 if with migrant |
| *Explanatory Variables* | |
| savannakhet | Dummy, 1 if province is Savannakhet |
| khammuane | Dummy, 1 if province is Khammuane |
| urban | Dummy, 1 if urban area |
| rural2 | Dummy, 1 if rural without road area |
| taikadai | Dummy, 1 if ethnolinguistic group is Tai Kadai |
| educhh1 | Dummy, 1 if household head has no schooling |
| educhh2 | Dummy, 1 if household head has only primary schooling |
| malehh | Dummy, 1 if household head is male |
| agehh | Age of household head |
| hhsized | Household size including migrant |
| telev | Dummy, 1 if household has television |

## Annex Table 4.2.1. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Life information and No Contact with Family

. logit badtreat_1 savannakhet khammuane taikadia educhh1 educhh2 female educ1 educ2 hlp_frnd hlp_vill hlp_relat go_vientiane go_othprov go_othcountry, or

Logistic regression

Log likelihood = -252.85113

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of obs | = | 588 |
| LR chi2(14) | = | 24.16 |
| Prob > chi2 | = | 0.0439 |
| Pseudo R2 | = | 0.0456 |

| badtreat_1 | Odds Ratio | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf.Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannakhet | .746663 | .2590141 | -0.84 | 0.400 | .3783089 | 1.473678 |
| khammuane | 1.184169 | .5655471 | 0.35 | 0.723 | .4643957 | 3.019527 |
| taikadia | .349025 | .149007 | -2.47 | 0.014 | .1511675 | .8058508 |
| educhh1 | .6776649 | .2414429 | -1.09 | 0.275 | .337088 | 1.362344 |
| educhh2 | .5546953 | .1864996 | -1.75 | 0.080 | .2869879 | 1.072125 |
| female | 1.061672 | .2490061 | 0.26 | 0.799 | .6704221 | 1.681251 |
| educ1 | 1.598093 | .6513798 | 1.15 | 0.250 | .7188757 | 3.552632 |
| educ2 | 1.095963 | .287107 | 0.35 | 0.726 | .6558564 | 1.831401 |
| hlp_frnd | 1.771936 | .5171748 | 1.96 | 0.050 | 1.000018 | 3.1397 |
| hlp_vill | 1.570276 | .5199687 | 1.36 | 0.173 | .8205707 | 3.004942 |
| hlp_relat | .646753 | .235202 | -1.20 | 0.231 | .3170921 | 1.319142 |
| go_vientiane | 1.142333 | .8352547 | 0.18 | 0.856 | .2725261 | 4.788253 |
| go_othprov | 1.173593 | .9122342 | 0.21 | 0.837 | .2557868 | 5.384641 |
| go_othcoun~y | 1.568321 | .727605 | 0.97 | 0.332 | .631727 | 3.893502 |

Average marginal effects on Prob(badtreat_1==1) after logit

| badtreat_1 | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannakhet | -.0407542 | .050758 | -0.80 | 0.422 | -.140238 | .0587297 |
| khammuane | .0257897 | .0754697 | 0.34 | 0.733 | -.1221282 | .1737076 |
| taikadia | -.1819693 | .0889744 | -2.05 | 0.041 | -.356356 | -.0075826 |
| educhh1 | -.0600497 | .0528162 | -1.14 | 0.256 | -.1635675 | .0434681 |
| educhh2 | -.0851105 | .0488801 | -1.74 | 0.082 | -.1809137 | .0106927 |
| female | .0079582 | .0312581 | 0.25 | 0.799 | -.0533066 | .069223 |
| educ1 | .0695722 | .0669235 | 1.04 | 0.299 | -.0615954 | .2007398 |
| educ2 | .0117294 | .0334002 | 0.35 | 0.725 | -.0537337 | .0771925 |
| hlp_frnd | .0853961 | .0477878 | 1.79 | 0.074 | -.0082662 | .1790584 |
| hlp_vill | .0652349 | .0523878 | 1.25 | 0.213 | -.0374432 | .1679131 |
| hlp_relat | -.0462787 | .0348378 | -1.33 | 0.184 | -.1145595 | .022002 |
| go_vientiane | .0135846 | .0778048 | 0.17 | 0.861 | -.13891 | .1660792 |
| go_othprov | .0164336 | .0840654 | 0.20 | 0.845 | -.1483314 | .1811987 |
| go_othcoun~y | .0539254 | .0502344 | 1.07 | 0.283 | -.0445321 | .152383 |

## Annex Table 4.2.2. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Life information and No Contact with Family

logit traf1 savannaket khammuane taikadia educhh1 educhh2 female educ1 educ2 hlp_dist hlp_over go_thai go_bound go_camb [pweight=rfadjb] if areagob_sm~=99, or

| Logistic regression | | | Number of obs | = | 2404 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Wald chi2(13) | = | 310.25 |
| | | | Prob > chi2 | = | 0.0000 |
| Log pseudolikelihood = -855.02797 | | | Pseudo R2 | = | 0.2610 |

| traf1 | | Robust | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Odds Ratio | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
| savannaket | 2.736865 | .4877492 | 5.65 | 0.000 | 1.929998 | 3.881056 |
| khammuane | 3.112206 | .9457255 | 3.74 | 0.000 | 1.71557 | 5.645836 |
| taikadia | .5171228 | .1045052 | -3.26 | 0.001 | .3479962 | .7684449 |
| educhh1 | 2.248808 | .5562837 | 3.28 | 0.001 | 1.384817 | 3.651848 |
| educhh2 | 1.846306 | .4369113 | 2.59 | 0.010 | 1.161114 | 2.935842 |
| female | .5953893 | .0773745 | -3.99 | 0.000 | .4615111 | .7681038 |
| educ1 | 5.208272 | 1.068071 | 8.05 | 0.000 | 3.484465 | 7.784868 |
| educ2 | 2.151494 | .3239126 | 5.09 | 0.000 | 1.601731 | 2.889951 |
| hlp_dist | 13.19347 | 5.57489 | 6.11 | 0.000 | 5.763475 | 30.20185 |
| hlp_over | 3.997169 | .6220708 | 8.90 | 0.000 | 2.946334 | 5.422795 |
| go_thai | 84.66158 | 50.55193 | 7.43 | 0.000 | 26.26812 | 272.8625 |
| go_bound | 39.07646 | 27.04456 | 5.30 | 0.000 | 10.06478 | 151.7142 |
| go_camb | 20.16087 | 15.24047 | 3.97 | 0.000 | 4.58194 | 88.70934 |

Average marginal effects on Prob (traf1==1) after logit

| traf1 | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | .105562 | .0166808 | 6.33 | 0.000 | .0728682 | .1382558 |
| khammuane | .0976924 | .0324999 | 3.01 | 0.003 | .0339937 | .161391 |
| taikadia | -.0842724 | .028106 | -3.00 | 0.003 | -.1393592 | -.0291856 |
| educhh1 | .0919428 | .0295019 | 3.12 | 0.002 | .0341201 | .1497656 |
| educhh2 | .0589746 | .022021 | 2.68 | 0.007 | .0158144 | .1021349 |
| female | -.0606965 | .0153465 | -3.96 | 0.000 | -.0907751 | -.0306178 |
| educ1 | .2036712 | .0295963 | 6.88 | 0.000 | .1456635 | .2616789 |
| educ2 | .0782059 | .0150098 | 5.21 | 0.000 | .0487872 | .1076245 |
| hlp_dist | .3742493 | .0618494 | 6.05 | 0.000 | .2530268 | .4954719 |
| hlp_over | .1918334 | .023689 | 8.10 | 0.000 | .1454038 | .2382631 |
| go_thai | .2465631 | .0140518 | 17.55 | 0.000 | .2190221 | .274104 |
| go_bound | .1155254 | .053114 | 2.18 | 0.030 | .011424 | .2196269 |
| go_camb | .0676514 | .0398338 | 1.70 | 0.089 | -.0104214 | .1457242 |

## Annex Table 4.2.3. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Life information and No Remittance

. logit traf2 savannaket khammuane taikadia educhh1 female age educ1 educ2 hlp_dist hlp_over go_thai go_bound go_camb [pweight=rfadjb] if areagob_sm~=99, or

Logistic regression

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of obs | = | 2404 |
| Wald chi2(13) | = | 291.23 |
| Prob > chi2 | = | 0.0000 |

Log pseudolikelihood = -901.80114     Pseudo R2     =     0.2097

| traf2 | Odds Ratio | Robust Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | 2.299781 | .3994611 | 4.79 | 0.000 | 1.636202 | 3.232482 |
| khammuane | 1.774723 | .56416 | 1.80 | 0.071 | .9517988 | 3.309145 |
| taikadia | .5790835 | .1156876 | -2.73 | 0.006 | .391463 | .8566269 |
| educhh1 | 1.503171 | .2008643 | 3.05 | 0.002 | 1.156817 | 1.953223 |
| female | .5839124 | .0749832 | -4.19 | 0.000 | .453984 | .7510258 |
| age | .968005 | .0103795 | -3.03 | 0.002 | .9478738 | .9885637 |
| educ1 | 4.556312 | .9302184 | 7.43 | 0.000 | 3.053739 | 6.798218 |
| educ2 | 2.165513 | .3233676 | 5.17 | 0.000 | 1.616048 | 2.9018 |
| hlp_dist | 14.47711 | 6.293708 | 6.15 | 0.000 | 6.17497 | 33.94135 |
| hlp_over | 3.303876 | .4966254 | 7.95 | 0.000 | 2.46079 | 4.43581 |
| go_thai | 9.749608 | 2.703273 | 8.21 | 0.000 | 5.662062 | 16.78803 |
| go_bound | 6.652098 | 2.848595 | 4.43 | 0.000 | 2.873775 | 15.398 |
| go_camb | 4.125591 | 2.108135 | 2.77 | 0.006 | 1.515412 | 11.2316 |

Average marginal effects on Prob(traf2==1) after logit

| traf2 | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | .0919946 | .0172967 | 5.32 | 0.000 | .0580937 | .1258955 |
| khammuane | .0464113 | .0295613 | 1.57 | 0.116 | -.0115279 | .1043504 |
| taikadia | -.0724412 | .0288535 | -2.51 | 0.012 | -.1289931 | -.0158892 |
| educhh1 | .0508821 | .0172548 | 2.95 | 0.003 | .0170634 | .0847008 |
| female | -.0658557 | .0158715 | -4.15 | 0.000 | -.0969632 | -.0347482 |
| age | -.003902 | .0012849 | -3.04 | 0.002 | -.0064204 | -.0013837 |
| educ1 | .1926176 | .0313081 | 6.15 | 0.000 | .1312548 | .2539803 |
| educ2 | .0813015 | .0153473 | 5.30 | 0.000 | .0512214 | .1113816 |
| hlp_dist | .436714 | .0771227 | 5.66 | 0.000 | .2855563 | .5878716 |
| hlp_over | .1719166 | .0244682 | 7.03 | 0.000 | .1239598 | .2198734 |
| go_thai | .1947315 | .0153421 | 12.69 | 0.000 | .1646616 | .2248014 |
| go_bound | .1159169 | .0435406 | 2.66 | 0.008 | .030579 | .2012548 |
| go_camb | .072503 | .0407377 | 1.78 | 0.075 | -.0073414 | .1523475 |

### Annex Table 4.2.4. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Contact and No Remittance

. logit traf3 savannaket khammuane taikadia educhh1 female age educ1 educ2 hlp_dist hlp_vill hlp_over go_thai go_bound [pweight=rfadjb] if areagob_sm~=99, or

Logistic regression

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of obs | = | 2404 |
| Wald chi2(13) | = | 281.22 |
| Prob > chi2 | = | 0.0000 |

Log pseudolikelihood = -932.67068

Pseudo R2 = 0.2658

| traf3 | Odds Ratio | Robust Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | 2.389309 | .3969028 | 5.24 | 0.000 | 1.725337 | 3.308801 |
| khammuane | 2.670411 | .9541053 | 2.75 | 0.006 | 1.325727 | 5.379006 |
| taikadia | .628956 | .1199045 | -2.43 | 0.015 | .4328593 | .9138896 |
| educhh1 | 1.290998 | .1694616 | 1.95 | 0.052 | .9981444 | 1.669774 |
| female | .4708474 | .059292 | -5.98 | 0.000 | .3678676 | .602655 |
| age | .9724345 | .0094106 | -2.89 | 0.004 | .9541638 | .991055 |
| educ1 | 4.26709 | .8573023 | 7.22 | 0.000 | 2.878171 | 6.326259 |
| educ2 | 2.059591 | .2936164 | 5.07 | 0.000 | 1.557518 | 2.723508 |
| hlp_dist | 14.22479 | 6.698621 | 5.64 | 0.000 | 5.652035 | 35.8003 |
| hlp_vill | 1.561224 | .351352 | 1.98 | 0.048 | 1.004391 | 2.426763 |
| hlp_over | 3.922225 | .6052426 | 8.86 | 0.000 | 2.898563 | 5.307406 |
| go_thai | 46.23909 | 24.04838 | 7.37 | 0.000 | 16.68437 | 128.1471 |
| go_bound | 20.06955 | 12.64598 | 4.76 | 0.000 | 5.83699 | 69.00595 |

Average marginal effects on Prob(traf3==1) after logit

| traf3 | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | .1055062 | .0183808 | 5.74 | 0.000 | .0694805 | .1415318 |
| khammuane | .096658 | .0419994 | 2.30 | 0.021 | .0143407 | .1789754 |
| taikadia | -.0630127 | .0272619 | -2.31 | 0.021 | -.1164451 | -.0095803 |
| educhh1 | .0332812 | .0173791 | 1.92 | 0.055 | -.0007812 | .0673437 |
| female | -.0983052 | .0164598 | -5.97 | 0.000 | -.1305658 | -.0660445 |
| age | -.0035704 | .0012233 | -2.92 | 0.004 | -.0059679 | -.0011728 |
| educ1 | .193508 | .0299205 | 6.47 | 0.000 | .1348649 | .2521511 |
| educ2 | .0853555 | .0166306 | 5.13 | 0.000 | .0527601 | .1179508 |
| hlp_dist | .3905424 | .0651647 | 5.99 | 0.000 | .2628219 | .5182629 |
| hlp_vill | .0563004 | .0304405 | 1.85 | 0.064 | -.0033619 | .1159626 |
| hlp_over | .1993656 | .0237329 | 8.40 | 0.000 | .15285 | .2458812 |
| go_thai | .2844547 | .014694 | 19.36 | 0.000 | .255655 | .3132544 |
| go_bound | .1310224 | .0555605 | 2.36 | 0.018 | .0221258 | .239919 |

## Annex Table 4.2.5. Vulnerable to Trafficking and Work Exploitation - No Info, No Contact and No Remittance

. logit trafall savannaket khammuane taikadia educhh1 educhh2 female age educ1 educ2  hlp_dist hlp_over go_thai go_bound [pweight=rfadjb] if areagob_sm~=99, or

Logistic regression

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of obs | = | 2404 |
| Wald chi2(13) | = | 295.11 |
| Prob > chi2 | = | 0.0000 |
| Pseudo R2 | = | 0.2657 |

Log pseudolikelihood = -793.82647

| trafall | Odds Ratio | Robust Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | 2.816431 | .5349579 | 5.45 | 0.000 | 1.940977 | 4.086748 |
| khammuane | 2.415576 | .8341485 | 2.55 | 0.011 | 1.227674 | 4.752895 |
| taikadia | .5813827 | .1184863 | -2.66 | 0.008 | .3899298 | .8668377 |
| educhh1 | 2.106234 | .5386719 | 2.91 | 0.004 | 1.275883 | 3.476982 |
| educhh2 | 1.580965 | .3867896 | 1.87 | 0.061 | .9787515 | 2.553714 |
| female | .5680281 | .0780719 | -4.12 | 0.000 | .4338879 | .7436391 |
| age | .9704756 | .0109053 | -2.67 | 0.008 | .9493353 | .9920866 |
| educ1 | 4.944192 | 1.069196 | 7.39 | 0.000 | 3.23609 | 7.55388 |
| educ2 | 2.322883 | .372244 | 5.26 | 0.000 | 1.696764 | 3.180044 |
| hlp_dist | 16.7772 | 7.360316 | 6.43 | 0.000 | 7.100507 | 39.64146 |
| hlp_over | 3.591655 | .5726606 | 8.02 | 0.000 | 2.627709 | 4.909213 |
| go_thai | 63.90745 | 33.92533 | 7.83 | 0.000 | 22.57825 | 180.8892 |
| go_bound | 31.20959 | 20.21354 | 5.31 | 0.000 | 8.769799 | 111.0674 |

Average marginal effects on Prob (trafall = 1) after logit

| trafall | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P > \|z\| | [95% Conf. Interval] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| savannaket | .0989279 | .0159609 | 6.20 | 0.000 | .0676451 | .1302106 |
| khammuane | .0621343 | .0297826 | 2.09 | 0.037 | .0037614 | .1205072 |
| taikadia | -.0633777 | .0257451 | -2.46 | 0.014 | -.1138371 | -.0129182 |
| educhh1 | .080385 | .0289895 | 2.77 | 0.006 | .0235666 | .1372034 |
| educhh2 | .04073 | .0212415 | 1.92 | 0.055 | -.0009025 | .0823625 |
| female | -.061473 | .0150935 | -4.07 | 0.000 | -.0910558 | -.0318903 |
| age | -.003191 | .0011928 | -2.68 | 0.007 | -.0055289 | -.0008531 |
| educ1 | .1775596 | .0289084 | 6.14 | 0.000 | .1209002 | .234219 |
| educ2 | .0776664 | .014386 | 5.40 | 0.000 | .0494704 | .1058624 |
| hlp_dist | .3828137 | .0612787 | 6.25 | 0.000 | .2627097 | .5029177 |
| hlp_over | .1590155 | .0223079 | 7.13 | 0.000 | .1152928 | .2027381 |
| go_thai | .2169357 | .0116302 | 18.65 | 0.000 | .194141 | .2397305 |
| go_bound | .1014033 | .0451854 | 2.24 | 0.025 | .0128415 | .1899651 |

Annex Table 4.2.6a. Variables Used in the Logistic Regression using Definition 1

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| *Dependent Variable* | |
| badtreat | Dummy, 1 if returnee experienced bad treatment |
| *Explanatory Variables* | |
| savannakhet | Dummy, 1 if province is Savannakhet |
| khammuane | Dummy, 1 if province is Khammuane |
| taikadia | Dummy, 1 if ethnolinguistic group is Tai Kadai |
| educhh1 | Dummy, 1 if household head has no schooling |
| educhh2 | Dummy, 1 if household head has only primary schooling |
| female | Dummy, 1 if returnee is female |
| Educ1 | Dummy, 1 if returnee has no schooling |
| Educ2 | Dummy, 1 if returnee has only primary schooling |
| hlp_frnd | Dummy, 1 if friend or classmate helped in migration |
| hlp_vill | Dummy, 1 if fellow villager helped in migration |
| hlp_relat | Dummy, 1 if relative helped in migration |
| go_vientiane | Dummy, 1 if returnee went to vientiane |
| go_othprov | Dummy, 1 if returnee went to another provinve |
| go_othcountry | Dummy, 1 if returnee went to another country |

Annex Table 4.2.6b.Variables Used in the Logistic Regression using Defns 2-5

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| *Dependent Variables* | |
| traf1 | Dummy, 1 if no contact and no life info |
| traf2 | Dummy, 1 if no life info and no remittance |
| traf3 | Dummy, 1 if no contact and no remittance |
| trafall | Dummy, 1 if no contact, no life info, no remittance |
| *Explanatory Variables* | |
| savannakhet | Dummy, 1 if province is Savannakhet |
| khammuane | Dummy, 1 if province is Khammuane |
| urban | Dummy, 1 if urban area |
| rural2 | Dummy, 1 if rural without road area |
| taikadia | Dummy, 1 if ethnolinguistic group is Tai Kadai |
| educhh1 | Dummy, 1 if household head has no schooling |
| educhh2 | Dummy, 1 if household head has only primary schooling |
| Female | Dummy, 1 if returnee is female |
| Age | Age of migrant |
| educ1 | Dummy, 1 if returnee has no schooling |
| educ2 | Dummy, 1 if returnee has only primary schooling |
| hlp_dist | Dummy, 1 if intermediary in other district helped in migration |
| hlp_over | Dummy, 1 if intermediary overseas helped in migration |
| go_thai | Dummy, 1 if migrant went to Thailand |
| go_camb | Dummy, 1 if migrant went to cambodia |
| go_bound | Dummy, 1 if migrant went to another border country |
| telev | Dummy, 1 if household has television |

**Lao People Democratic Republic**

# TRAFFICKING SURVEY, 2003

## HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Province : _____

District : _____

Village : _____

Household : _____

Type of village 1 = Urban, 2 = Rural : _____

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Interview _____ | |
| Name of Respondent _____ | |
| Date Interview : Date _____ Month _____ Year, 2003 | |
| Name of Supervisor : _____ | Day/Month/Year |
| Name of coder : _____ | Day/Month/Year |
| Name of Operator : _____ | Day/Month/Year |

| HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND ASSET | Alternative answer | Answer | | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Do you own this house? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1<br>2<br>9 | | |
| 2. Type of house | Tile roof and brick/wood<br>Iron roof and brick/wood<br>Iron roof and bamboo<br>Thatched roof and bamboo | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | | |
| 3. How many persons are working in your household ?<br>*Please count the number of your household member who have 10 years old up* | Number: _____ persons | | | |
| 4. Any yours household member received remittance from abroad ? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1<br>2<br>9 | | |
| 5. Does your household have the followings : | Radio-tape<br>CD player<br>TV (Black/White)<br>TV (Colour)<br>VCD player<br>Satellite Receiver<br>Telephone/mobile<br>Computer<br>Electric fan<br>Air conditioner<br>Refrigerator<br>Electric Iron<br>Bicycle<br>Water pump<br>Cart<br>Motorcycle/Jumbo<br>Car<br>Boat/Motorboat<br>Wall clock<br>Rice cooker<br>Sewing machine<br>Tractor<br>Other................................ | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 | 2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2 | |
| 6. Do you have enough rice for consumption ? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1<br>2<br>9 | | |
| 7. Is any electricity used in your house (At least at night) ? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1<br>2<br>9 | | → Q 7<br>→ Q 9 |
| 8. How long were used electricity in your house ? | Average hours/day _____ Hours | | | |
| 9. How many you paid for electrictcity per month ? | Average paid _____ Kips | | | |
| 10. What is your household's average monthly income | Less than 100 000 kips<br>100 001 – 200 000 kips<br>200 001 – 300 000 kips<br>300 001 – 500 000 kips<br>500 001 – 1 000 000 kips<br>More than 1 000 000 kips | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6 | | |
| 11. What average monthly expenditure of your household ?<br>(Including : Education, Social, Health and general cost) | Less than 100 000 kips<br>100 001 – 200 000 kips<br>200 001 – 300 000 kips<br>300 001 – 500 000 kips<br>500 001 – 1 000 000 kips<br>More than 1 000 000 kips | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6 | | |

| | Every member in household | | | | | | | | | For 6 years up | | | | For 10 – 59 years who current work | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Line no. | 2. Name | 3. Sex<br>1-Male<br>2-Female | 4. Age<br>99 = DK | 5. Relation with HH head<br>1- HH head<br>2- Spouse<br>3- Child<br>4- Grand-child<br>5- Parent<br>6- Brother or sister<br>7- In-laws<br>8- Relatives<br>9- Others | 6. Ethnicity | 7. Re-ligion | 8. Marital status<br>1- Married<br>2- Single<br>3- Divorced<br>4- Separated<br>5- Live-in-parent<br>6- Widowed | 9. Living Duration | 10. Highest Education level | 11. Pro-fession level | 12. Work Status | 13 For 6-29 Years<br>Schooling<br>1 = Attend-ing<br>2= No<br>9= DK | 14 Main occupa-tion<br>Please see the item in Hand book<br>For code | 15 Main activities last 12 month<br>Please see the item in Hand book<br>For code | 16 Work place | 17. How get this job | 18. Send remit-tances to home |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Lao People Democratic Republic

# TRAFFICKING SURVEY, 2003

## HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Province : _____  □ □

District : _____  □ □

Village : _____  □ □ □

Household : _____  □ □ □

Person ID : _____  □ □ □

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Interview _____ | |
| Name of Respondent _____ | |
| Date Interview : Date _____ Month _____ Year, 2003 | |
| Name of Supervisor : _____ | Day/Month/Year |
| Name of coder : _____ | Day/Month/Year |
| Name of Operator : _____ | Day/Month/Year |

| | Alternative answer | | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Are you ever been school ? | 1= Yes | | 1 | → Q 2 |
| | 2= No | | 2 | → Q 8 |
| | 9= DK | | 9 | |
| 2. Are you still studying ? | 1= Yes | | 1 | → Q 3 |
| | 2= No | | 2 | → Q 6 |
| | 9= DK | | 9 | |
| 3. Which class and grade you studying ? | | class | grade | ☐☐ |
| | Primary school | 1 | 5 | |
| | First Secondary | 2 | 3 | |
| | High Secondary | 3 | 3 | |
| | Technical School | 4 | 3 | |
| | University | 5 | 5 | |
| 4. Do you sometimes miss school ? | 1= Yes | | 1 | → Q 5 |
| | 2= No | | 2 | → Q 6 |
| | 9= DK | | 9 | |
| 5. If "Yes" What is the main reason for that ? | • Parent ask me to leave Helping parent | | 1 | |
| | • working on fram or outside village | | 2 | |
| | • No money to buy book and unifrom | | 3 | |
| | • School far away no transportation | | 4 | |
| | • School is boring | | 5 | |
| | • Teacher is often absent | | 6 | |
| | • Teacher is nasty | | 7 | |
| 6. When did you stop school ? | Last year | | 1 | |
| | 2-3 years ago | | 2 | |
| | 4-5 years ago | | 3 | |
| | 6 years up | | 4 | |
| 7. Why did you stop school ? | • Parent ask me to leave | | 1 | |
| | • Helping parent working on fram or outside village | | 2 | |
| | • No money to buy book and unifrom | | 3 | |
| | • School far away no transportation | | 4 | |
| | • School is boring | | 5 | |
| | • Teacher is often absent | | 6 | |
| | • Teacher is nasty | | 7 | |
| | • No answer | | 8 | |
| 8. What kind of work are you doing now ? | _____ _____ | | ☐☐ | |
| 9. What work have you done before ? | _____ _____ | | ☐☐ | |
| 10. Do you like your work ? | 1= Yes | | 1 | → Q 11 |
| | 2= No | | 2 | → Q 12 |
| | 9= DK | | 9 | → Q 13 |
| 11. Why you like your work ? | _____ _____ | | ☐☐ | |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Why you don't like your work ? | _____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| 13. Have you been outside the village to work ? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1 ⟶<br>2 ⟶<br>9 ⟶ | Q 14<br>Q 15<br>Q 16 |
| 14. If "Yes" Where you working ? | In side District<br>In other District<br>In the province<br>In other province<br>In other country<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| 15. How many hours per day are you working ? | 2-4 hours<br>5-7 hours<br>8 hours<br>more than 8 hours<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>9 | |
| 16. How much money did you get paid ? | How much<br><br>_____ Kips | | |
| 17. How are they paid to you ? | By day<br>By week<br>By month<br>By year<br>Lump sum<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| 18. Have you traveled and lived elsewhere for more than 3 months outside the village ? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1 ⟶<br>2 ⟶<br>9 ⟶ | Q 19<br>Q ---<br>Q --- |
| 19. If "yes" Where did you live ? | In side District<br>In other District<br>In the province<br>In other province<br>In other country<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| 20. With whom did you stay ? | Relative<br>Friend<br>employer<br>Others<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>9 | |
| 21. Why did you traveled and lived elsewhere ? | Emotional not work<br>related<br>Domestic violence<br>To work for money<br>Others<br>(specify) _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. What do you think of the place ? | Good<br>average<br>bad<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>9 | |
| 23. What would like to do in the future ? | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| 24. Why would you like to do this ? | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| 25. Do you think you will be able to this ? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1 ⟶<br>2 ⟶<br>9 ⟶ | Q 26<br>Q 27<br>Q 28 |
| 26. If "yes" How | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| 27. If "no" Why | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| 28. Where do you think you can do this work ? | In side District<br>In other District<br>In the province<br>In other province<br>In other country<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| 29. Who will help you get this kind of work for you ? | Government<br>Relative<br>Friend<br>employer<br>Others<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| 30. Do you think there are any risks or disadvantage of this type of work ? | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No<br>9 = DK | 1 ⟶<br>2 ⟶<br>9 ⟶ | Q 31<br>Q 32<br>Q 32 |
| 31. If "yes" What | _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32. How can you make your parents most happy ? | _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ | ☐☐ | |
| 33. What make you most happy ? | _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ | ☐☐ | |
| 34. Do you watch Television ? | 1 = Yes <br> 2 = No <br> 9 = DK | 1 ⟶ <br> 2 ⟶ <br> 9 ⟶ | Q 35 <br> Q 36 <br> Q 36 |
| 35. If "yes" where | In your house <br> In other house <br> In other village sometime <br> DK | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 9 | |
| 36. What is your most favorite programme ? | News <br> Talk show <br> Gram <br> Cinema <br> Sarakady <br> Other | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 9 | |
| 37. Why did you like this programme ? | _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ | ☐☐ | |
| 38. Who is your most favorite star ? | _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ | ☐☐ | |
| 39. Why did you like this Star ? | _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ <br> _____ | ☐☐ | |

**Lao People Democratic Republic**

Ministry of Labour and Welfare
Labour Department

Committee for Planning and Co-operation
Nation Statistical Center

# TRAFFICKING SURVEY, 2003

## RETURNEE QUESTIONNAIRE

Province : _____     ☐ ☐

District : _____     ☐ ☐

Village : _____   ☐ ☐ ☐

Household : _____   ☐ ☐ ☐

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Interview _____ | |
| Date Interview : Date _____ Month _____ Year, 2003 | |
| Name of Supervisor : _____ | Day/Month/Year |
| Name of coder : _____ | Day/Month/Year |
| Name of Operator : _____ | Day/Month/Year |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| *General Sector* | | | |
| A1. What is your name ? | _____ | ☐ ☐ | |
| A2. Sex | Male<br>Female | 1<br>2 | |
| A3. Ethnicity | See the annex code | ☐ ☐ | |
| A4. Education background ? | • Junior middle school or above<br>• Studied at junior middle school but did not graduate/graduate from primary school<br>• Studied at primary school but did not graduate<br>• Never went to school<br>• Attended literacy classes<br>• Unsuitable | 1<br>2<br><br><br>3<br><br>4<br>5<br>6 | |
| *Current status* | | | |
| B1. What is your current status ? | Returned home<br>Still work outside, now stay at home briefly | 1<br>2 | |
| *Background of labour migration* | | | |
| C1. How old were you when you first went outside the village for work ? | Complete years | _____ | |
| C2. Why did you work outside the village at that time ? | To earn money<br>To see modern society<br>To learn new skills<br>To avoid attending school any more<br>To escape farm work<br>Just following the trend<br>Other _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | |
| *Process for labour migration* | | | |
| D1. The decision to migrate for work was made by | Myself<br>My parents<br>My spouse<br>My relatives<br>Other _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5 | |
| D2. Who helped you find work outside the village the first time ? | Nobody<br>My classmate/friend<br>A fellow villager<br>A relative<br>An employer<br>A job introduction agency<br>Another organization<br>Other _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | |
| D3. Did you seriously think about the reliability of the person helping you at that time ? | Yes<br>No<br>Has doubts, but did not think hard about them | 1<br>2<br>3 | |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| D4. How did you reach your work place ? | Walk<br>Public bus<br>Company bus<br>Private car/Motorcycle<br>Other | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5 | |
| D5. Did you go there in a group or alone ? | Group<br>Alone | 1<br>2 | |
| *Working conditions outside* | | | |
| E1. Where did you work ? | _____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| E2. What kind of main job did you work in at that time ? | _____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| E3. How many hours per day did you work ? | Less than 2 hours<br>2-4 hours<br>4-8 hours<br>8 hours<br>more than 8 hours<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| E4. Did you have any day off ? | Yes<br>No | 1 → QE5<br>2 | |
| E5. How often did you have day off ? | _____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐ | |
| E6. Could you take leave if you wanted to ? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| E7. How much did you earn in a month ? | _____ Kips | | |
| E8. Was this sum more than you expected ? | Yes<br>About what I expected<br>Less | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| E9. Did you send money home ? | Yes<br>No | 1 → QE5<br>2 | |
| E10. How often did you send the money home ? | Per month<br>Per quarter<br>Per six months<br>Per year<br>Other<br>DK | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| E11. How much money did you send home each time ? | _____ Kips | | |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| E12. How much money did you send home in total ? | _____ Kips | | |
| E13. How did you send money home ? | Bank<br>By myself while came back home<br>Friend<br>Relative<br>Other _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5 | |
| E14. Did you experience any bad treatment ? | Yes<br>No | 1 ⟶ QE15<br>2 ⟶ QE17 | |
| E15. What kind of bad treatment you experienced ? | | | |
| E16. Have you reported the "bad treatment" to the police or to the employer ? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| E17. Were the work condition fine ? | Fresh air<br>Enough light<br>Cleanliness<br>Protection from<br>physical danger<br>Exposure to illness<br>HIV/AIDS<br>Other _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | |
| *Living condition* | | | |
| F1. Did you stay in the workplace or somewhere different ? | Workplace<br>Somewhere else | 1<br>2 | |
| F2. Who did you stay with ? | Relative<br>Friend<br>Boy or girl friend<br>Alone<br>Other<br>Dk | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | |
| F3. Did you have to pay for accommodation ? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| *Reasons and process for returning* | | | |
| G1. Why did you decide to return ? | For married/Childbirth<br>To restore my health<br>To visit my family<br>Family emergency<br>To find a job in my home village<br>Advanced age<br>To seek better opportunity for development here<br>Could not find work outside<br>Other _____ | 1 ⟶ QE5<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br><br>8<br>9 | |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| G2. What were the "good thing" about your work and living outside ? | 1. _____ _____ _____ <br><br> 2. _____ _____ _____ <br><br> 3. _____ _____ _____ | ☐☐ <br><br> ☐☐ <br><br> ☐☐ | |
| G3. What were the "bad thing" you experienced while working away from village ? | 1. _____ _____ _____ <br><br> 2. _____ _____ _____ <br><br> 3. _____ _____ _____ | ☐☐ <br><br> ☐☐ <br><br> ☐☐ | |
| G4. How did you arrange the journey to return home ? | | | |
| *Plan for future* | | | |
| H1. What do you plan to do in the future ? | • Return to work in the village after earning enough money <br> • Return to work in the village after learning useful skills <br> • Keep working outside, since I am satisfied with my current situation <br> • Try to stay in the city and obtain an urban household registration <br> • Do not know | 1 <br><br> 2 <br><br> 3 <br><br> 4 <br><br> 5 | |
| H2. What factors influence the type of work available to you ? | Age <br> Sex <br> Marital status <br> Educational background <br> Skills <br> Work experience <br> Other _____ | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 | |
| H3. How has your experience of labour migration influenced your life? | • A considerable positive influence <br> • A positive influence to some degree <br> • Both positive and negative influence <br> • A negative influence to some degree <br> • A considerable negative influence <br> • No influence <br> • Do not know | 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 | |
| H4. Do you have any plans to work outside the village again ? | Yes <br> No | 1 ⟶ <br> 2 | H6 |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| H5. Why do you have no plan to work out side the village again? | • I can find a job in my home village<br>• There is some matter here to deal with<br>• I cannot get used to the way of life outside<br>• I do not want to be separated from my family any more<br>• It is not a good for me to work outside the village all the time<br>• I am getting to old<br>• Others _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br><br>4<br><br>5<br><br>6<br>7 | |
| H6. Why do you plan to work out side again ? | • My family needs money<br>• I don't like to stay at home all the time<br>• I have many friends outside the village<br>• Others _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |
| H7. When do you plan to migrate again ? | In weeks<br>In months<br>In a year<br>In years time | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |
| H8. What work will you do ? | Back to the same place<br>Find another job | 1 ⟶ H10<br>2 ⟶ H9 | |
| H9. What kind of job you will seek next time ? | 1. _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>2. _____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐<br><br>☐☐ | |
| H10. What risks/dangers do you think you may face when leaving your village next time ? | 1. _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>2. _____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐<br><br>☐☐ | |
| H11. How might you protect yourself from these dangers ? | 1. _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>2. _____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐<br><br>☐☐ | |
| H12. do you have any idea about how to reduce the risks of "trafficking" and of being exploited once you get to the workplace? | 1. _____<br>_____<br>_____<br>2. _____<br>_____<br>_____ | ☐☐<br><br>☐☐ | |

| | Alternative answer | Answer | Skip to |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Literacy or technical training* | | |
| I1. Have you participated any literacy and/or technical training ? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | I3 |
| I2. How many times have you participated in such training ? | Once<br>Twice<br>More then two | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| I3. Do you think literacy and/or technical skills training contribute to economic development ? | Yes<br>No<br>Do not know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| I4. Are you willing to participate in such training in the future? | Yes<br>No<br>Do not know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| | *Legal Knowledge* | | |
| J1. Do you know of any laws to protect the rights of employees ? | Yes<br>Heard of that<br>No | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| J2. Do you know of any laws to protect the rights of women and children ? | Yes<br>Heard of that<br>No | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| J3. How many laws do you know about the basic laws about working conditions, minimum pay, protection from abuse and physical harm etc ? | More than three<br>Two<br>One<br>Do not know | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |
| J4. Do you know how to use the law ? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| | *Health care Know-how* | | |
| K1. How is your physical condition ? | Good<br>So-so<br>Not good<br>Bad<br>Do not know | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5 | |
| K2. Have you had a health checkup in the last two years ? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| K3. Do you know what HIV/AIDS is ? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| K4. How many routes of HIV transmission do you know ? | Unsafe sexual intercourse<br>Blood transfusion<br>Mother- to-child<br>None | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |
| K5. How many ways do you know of to prevent HIV infection? | • Use condoms<br>• Avoid unsafe blood transfusion<br>• Forbidding HIV-positive women from breastfeeding children<br>• None | 1<br>2<br>3<br><br>4 | |

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