

Sindh 2018-19



Child Discipline

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

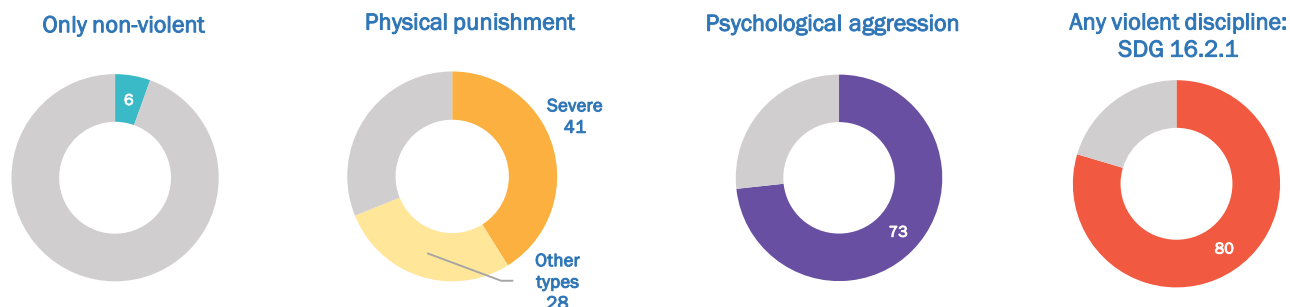
Child Discipline



Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh

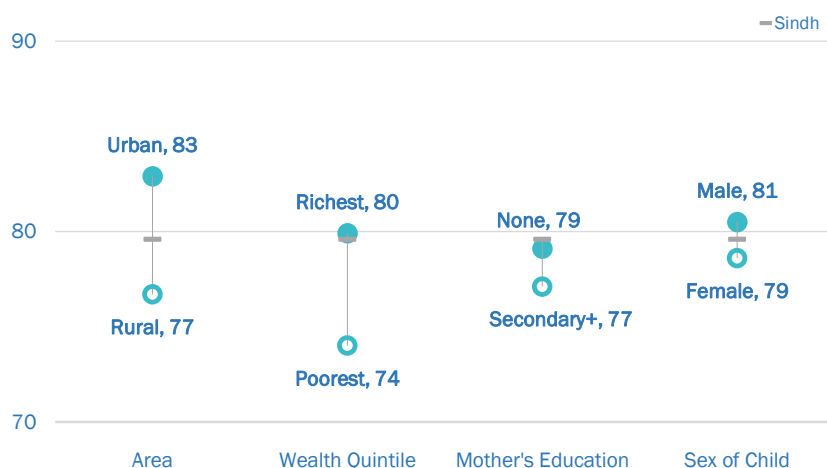


Types of Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Violent Discipline: Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

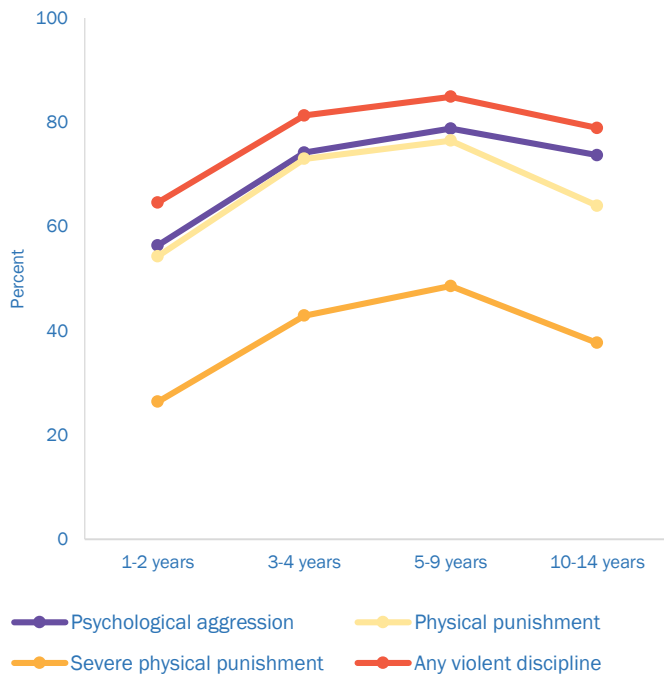
Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.

Violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

Key Messages

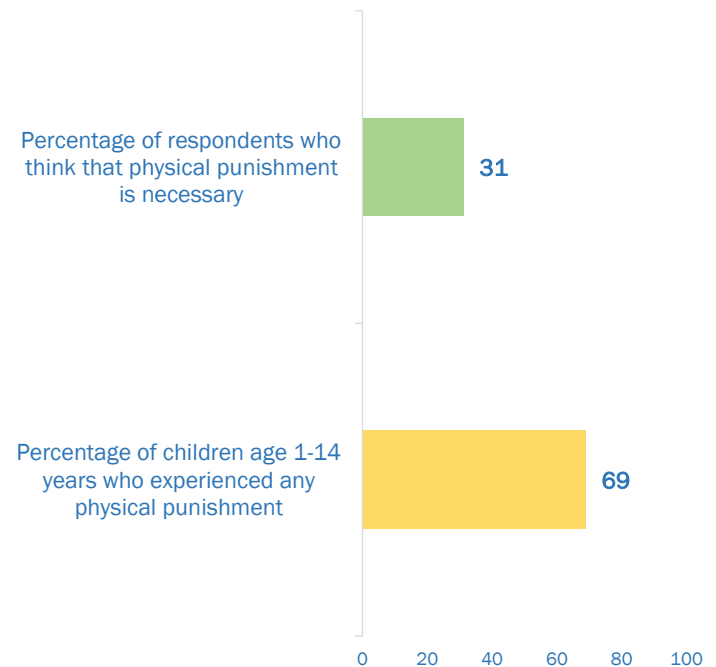
- In Sindh province, 80% of children 1-14 years experienced violent discipline in the past month. Forty-one percent (41%) experienced severe physical punishment and 73% experienced psychological aggression.
- Violent discipline of children is pervasive across Sindh province. Data collected for this MICS indicate only minor variations for violent child discipline between area of residence (urban/rural), household wealth quintile (richest / poorest), mothers' education or sex of child.
- While 31% of mothers'/caregivers thought that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate a child, 69% of children experienced physical punishment in the last month. These data indicate a contradiction between what mothers'/caretakers think is necessary and actual actions.
- Men were less likely (20%) to think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate a child, compared to females (31%). Variation of attitudes towards physical punishment of children were also noted for mothers'/caregivers with higher education (21%) compared to mothers'/caretakers with no education (33%).

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

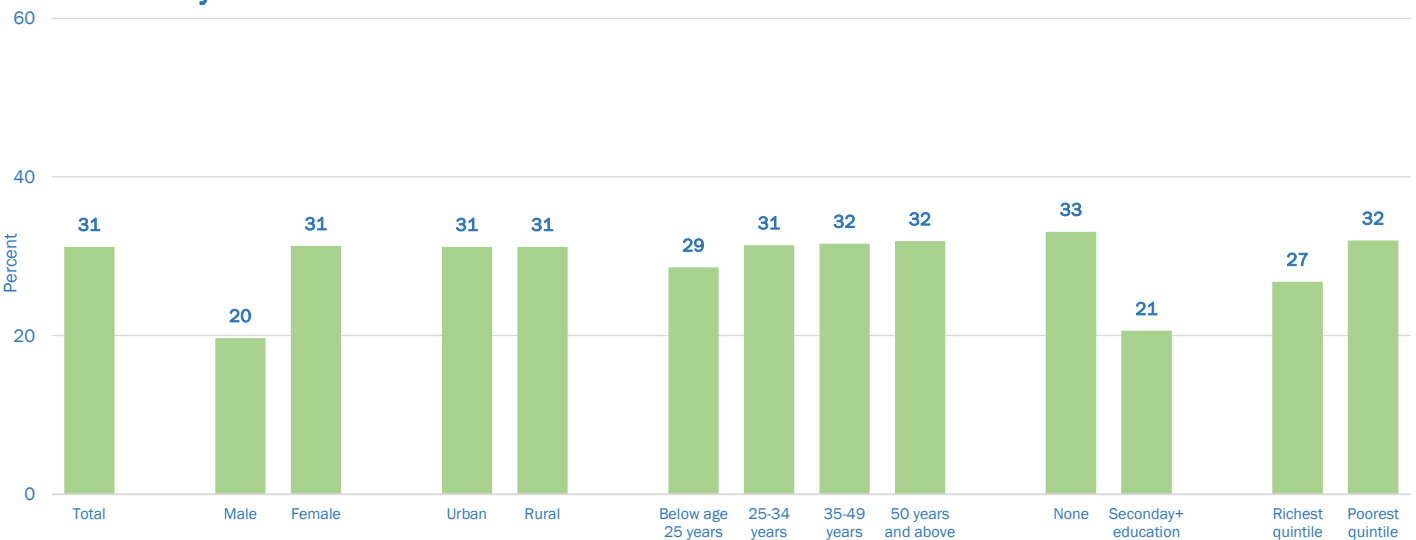


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences



Attitudes to Physical Punishment



Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-19 by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Sindh provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Sindh MICS 2018-19 related to Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR2.1 and PR2.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on www.sindhbos.gov.pk and www.mics.unicef.org/surveys.