

# Sindh 2018-19



## Child Labour

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys

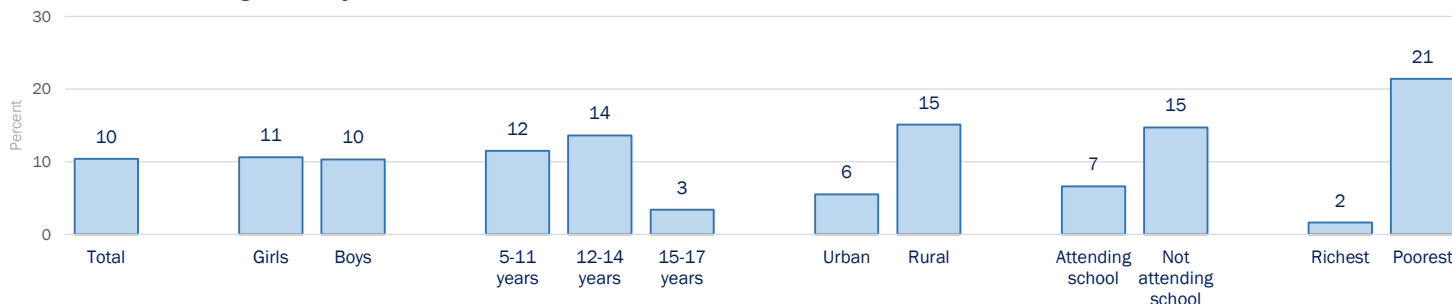
### Child Labour: Levels & Disaggregates



Bureau of Statistics  
Planning & Development Department  
Government of Sindh



### Child Labour for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

#### Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic work or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

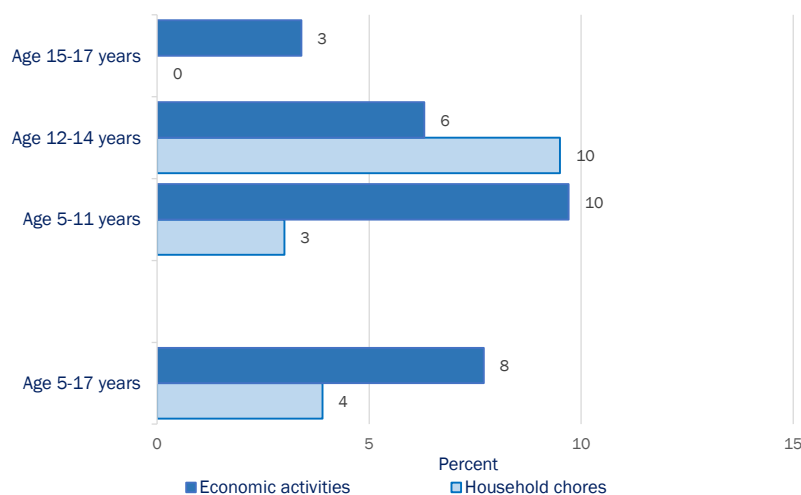
Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic work or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

### Types of Child Labour



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

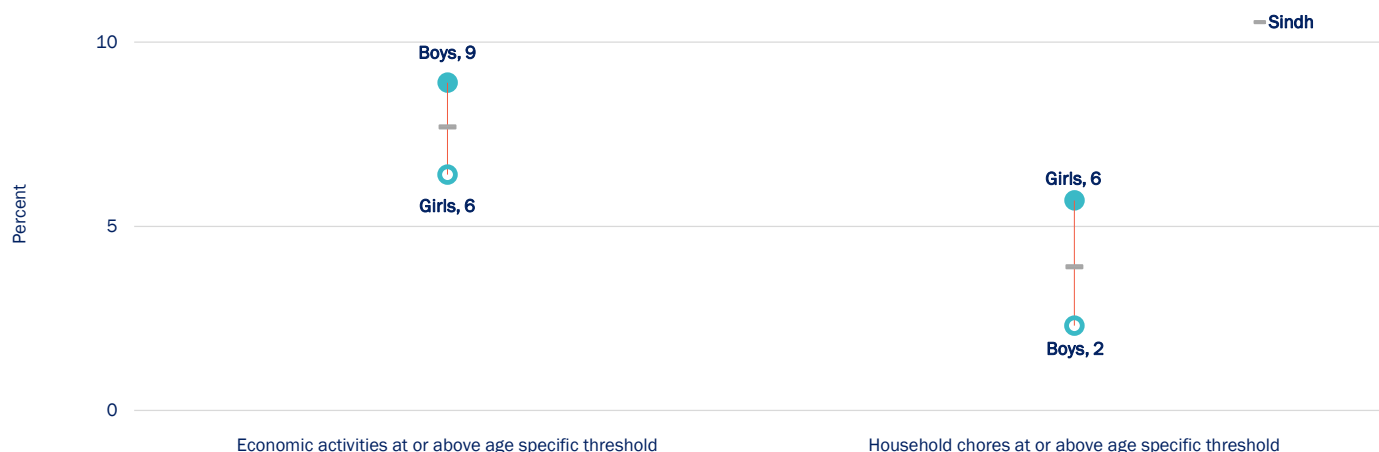
Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

## Key Messages

- In Sindh province, 10% of children age 5-17 years are involved in child labour.
- Children who live in rural areas, come from poor households or are not attending school are more likely to be engaged in child labour (15%, 21% and 15% respectively) than are children who live in urban areas, come from wealthy households or are attending school (6%, 2% and 7% respectively).
- Overall, children are more likely to be engaged in child labour that includes economic activities (8%) than household chores (4%).
- Boys are more likely to be engaged in economic forms of child labour while girls are more likely to be engaged in child labour that involves household chores.
- The prevalence of child labour differs between divisions in Sindh province. More than one in five (22%) of children in Mirpur Khas division are engaged in child labour compared to 3% in Karachi division.

## Inequalities in Child Labour & Hazardous Conditions

### Child Labour Inequalities



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by sex

### Divisional Data on Child Labour

| Division             | Total Child Labour |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Sindh                | 10.4               |
| Hyderabad            | 9.5                |
| Karachi              | 2.6                |
| Larkana              | 15.5               |
| Mirpur Khas          | 22.3               |
| Shaheed Benazir Abad | 13.7               |
| Sukkur               | 11.7               |

Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by division

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 Labour. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR3.1, PR 3.2 and PR3.3 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](http://www.sindhbos.gov.pk) and [www.mics.unicef.org/surveys](http://www.mics.unicef.org/surveys).