

PUNJAB

Child Labour Survey 2019-20

KEY FINDINGS REPORT

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**LABOUR & HUMAN RESOURCE
DEPARTMENT**
Government of the Punjab

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Planning & Development Board
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Introduction

The Punjab Child Labour Survey (PCLS) 2019-2020 is the second child labour survey (after the National CLS carried out in 1996) conducted in the province of Punjab, Pakistan. It was conducted as part of a nationwide survey with the aim of covering all provinces and territories. The survey provides unique information about the living conditions of children and adolescents in the province as well as their daily activities including schooling, working, household chores and leisure. The survey is representative of 35,818,724 children and adolescents aged 5–17 in the province, at the district urban-rural stratum level.

The PCLS follows the methodology defined by the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) for data collection and analysis. The questionnaire was adapted to the local context in Punjab and relevant questions were included. The PCLS is one of the first SIMPOC Child Labour Surveys that explores mental health among children and adolescents in Child Labour and Adolescent Hazardous Work (CLAHW), which represents a major step forward in recognising the manifold consequences of CLAHW. The main objectives of the PCLS were to investigate causes, circumstances, characteristics, and consequences of CLAHW on education, health, protection of children's and adolescent's rights, as well as to facilitate decision makers in the formulation of cross-sectoral policy in support of protecting children and adolescents in the province from all forms of economic exploitation.

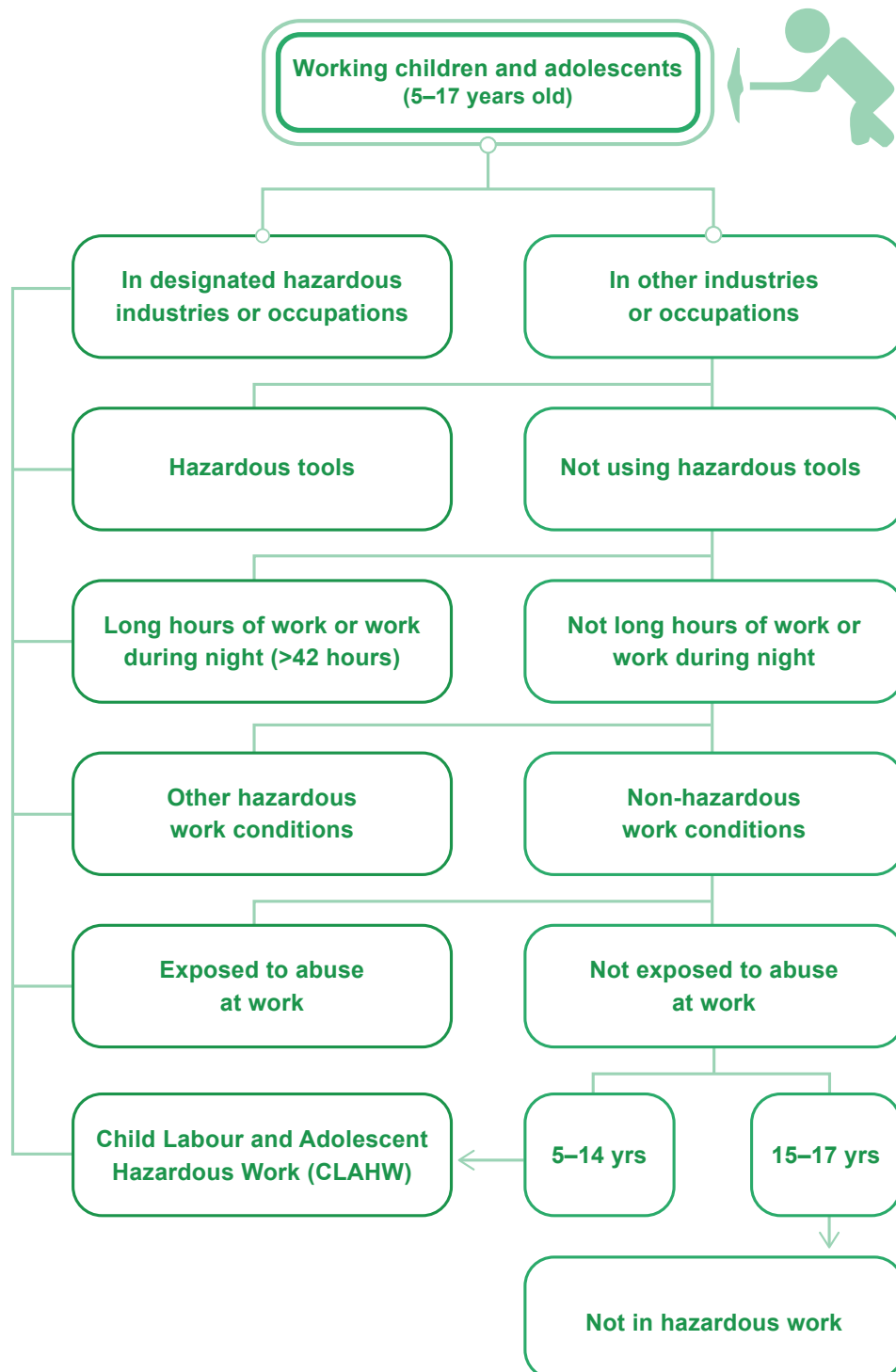


This report presents a selection of key findings from the PCLS. First, information on the population of children and adolescents is presented, including characteristics of the children and adolescents themselves and the households they live in. This is followed by information on the activities of children and adolescents, with a focus on work and CLAHW. We then present circumstances in which children and adolescents in CLAHW live and potential causes of CLAHW followed by consequences of CLAHW, including violence against children and adolescents at work. Children and adolescents with disabilities are given special attention at the end of the section on children's and adolescent's activities.

It is important to note that not all work that children carry out is defined as child labour. According to the 20th ICLS, working children are defined as those “engaged in any activity falling within the general production boundary as defined in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA)” and “comprises all children below 18 years of age engaged in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use”. Unpaid household services, i.e., household chores, are outside the SNA production boundary and not included in child work nor child labour for the purposes of this report. Child labour is generally defined as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development” (International Labour Organization, 2002, p. 16). Statistically, it is defined as illustrated in Figure 1 according to a set of age specific thresholds for the number of hours worked and the circumstances under which a child works, i.e., the environment, the tools used, the industry, the occupation, and whether working at night.

The legal framework of Punjab defines children as those under 15 years of age, for which reason in the report the term ‘child labour’ refers only to the age group 5–14. Further, the law defines adolescents between 15–17 years and restricts their employment in any hazardous work, thus in the report this group would be referred to as ‘adolescents in hazardous work’, wherever such circumstances are found. Accordingly, the international definition of child labour for 5–17-year-olds as aligned with ILO Conventions 138 and 182, in the report, will be referred to as ‘child labour and adolescent hazardous work’ (CLAHW).

Figure 1. Definition of CLAHW illustrated



Executive Summary

Punjab Child Labour Survey at a Glance

Table 1. Survey implementation

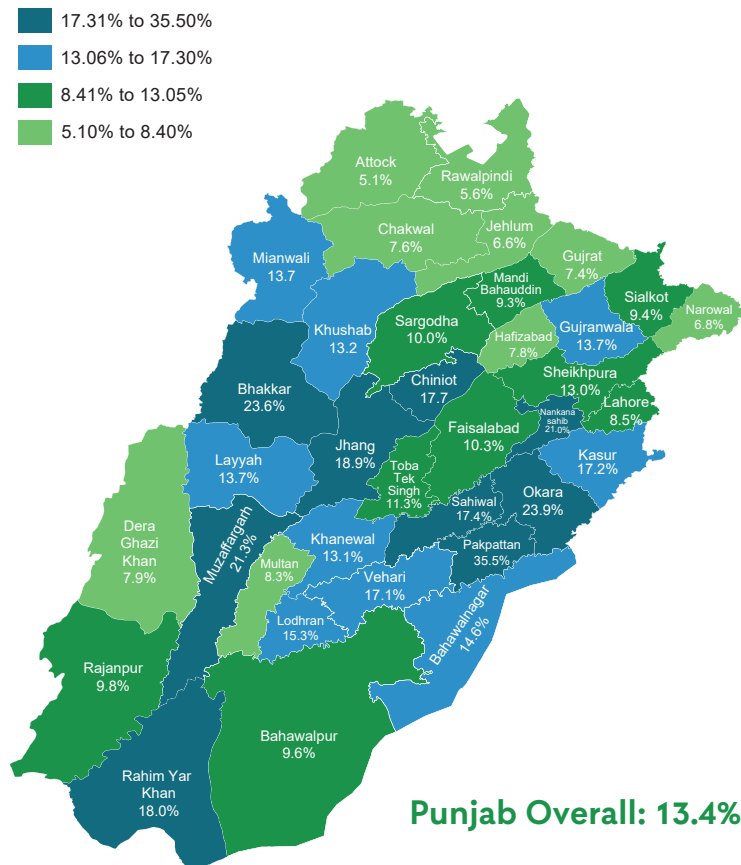
<p>Sample frame used:</p> <p>Punjab MICS 2014 for child labour prevalence and district level sample size determination</p> <p>Population census 2017 for clusters and full household listing of selected clusters</p> <p>Survey sample:</p> <p>Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sampled: 71,584 - Approached: 65,896 - Responded: 62,177 <p>Children and adolescents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In household: 192,641 - Interviewed: 184,466 <p>Number of clusters: 4,208 (<i>266 out of the 4,474 originally sampled clusters could not be covered due to COVID-19 or technical reasons</i>)</p> <p>Child response rate: 95.8%</p> <p>Response rate (per cent): 94.4%</p>	<p>Questionnaires:</p> <p>Household members (<i>adult respondent</i>)</p> <p>Household characteristics (<i>adult respondent</i>)</p> <p>Children and adolescents 5–17 years (<i>child or adolescent respondent</i>)</p> <p>Fieldwork:</p> <p>7 November 2019 – 23 March 2020, and</p> <p>7–20 June 2020 (in district Mandi Bahauddin, where fieldwork was resumed after the COVID-19 lockdown)</p>
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Table 2. Children and adolescents (5–17 years): population estimates

Indicator	Number		Percentage	
Total 5–17	35,818,724		100	
Age group				
5–9	14,994,273		41.9	
10–14	13,683,474		38.2	
15–17	7,140,978		19.9	
	Age 5–14	Age 15–17	Age 5–14	Age 15–17
Total	28,677,746	7,140,978	100	100
Sex¹				
Boys	14,938,330	3,675,775	52.1	51.5
Girls	13,736,191	3,465,203	47.9	48.5
Residence				
Rural	20,022,724	4,760,891	69.8	66.7
Urban	8,655,022	2,380,087	30.2	33.3

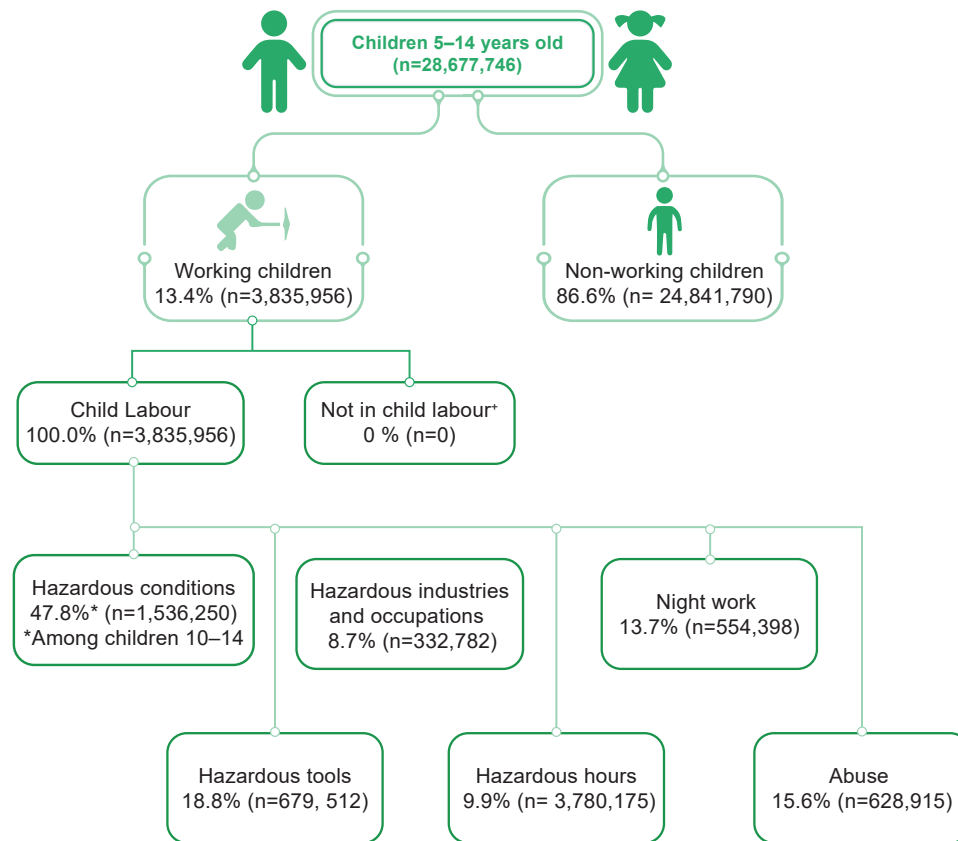
¹ The sum of boys and girls does not equal the total number of children and adolescents since the table does not include transgender/other.

Figure 2. Punjab child labour incidence (age 5–14)²



² For information about the hazardous work incidence by district for 15–17-year-olds, see the main report.

Figure 3. Results overview³



Note: The components of child labour do not sum to 100 per cent since children may fall into multiple categories.

*All working children aged 5–14 are classified as being in child labour according to the Punjab Restriction on Employment of Children Ordinance 2016.

³ For an overview of the results for 15–17-year-olds, see the main report.

Characteristics of the survey population

Table 3 shows the population composition of children and adolescents 5–17 years in Punjab.

Table 3. Population composition and characteristics			
Indicator	Value		Description
Sex ratio			Ratio of boys to girls in the population of children and adolescents 5–17 years by age group and area of residence.
Overall sex ratio 5–17	108.2		
Age group			
5–9 years	106.6		
10–14 years	111.2		
15–17 years	106.1		
	Age 5–14	Age 15–17	
Total	108.8	106.1	
Residence			
Rural	109.8	105.8	
Urban	106.4	106.7	
Birth certificate			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years old that have a birth certificate by age group and sex.
Age group			
5–9 years	65.2		
10–14 years	76.0		
15–17 years	78.3		
	Age 5–14	Age 15–17	
Total	70.4%	78.3%	
Boys	70.8%	80.1%	
Girls	69.9%	76.3%	
	Age 10–14	Age 15–17	Percentage of children and adolescents 10–17 years old that have ever been married (married, divorced, Nikah or married but separated) by sex and age group.
Ever married	0.1%	1.4%	
Boys	0.1%	0.8%	
Girls	0.2%	2.0%	

Table 4 shows the most important socio - economic and general characteristics of the households.

Table 4. Households' economic and general characteristics		
Indicator	Value	Description
<i>Female-headed households</i>	6.7%	Percentage of female-headed households.
<i>Average household size</i>	7.0	Average number of household members per household.
<i>Average number of children and adolescents per household</i>	3.5	Average number of children and adolescents 0–17 per household.
<i>Households receiving BISP assistance</i>	9.6%	Percentage of households currently receiving BISP assistance.
<i>Main income generating activity</i> <i>Regular wage employment</i> <i>Other casual labour</i> <i>Self-employment (non-agriculture)</i> <i>Self-employment (agriculture)</i> <i>Other source</i>	27.1% 26.7% 24.4% 12.7% 9.1%	Percentage of households by main activity from which households derive income.
<i>Type of housing tenure</i> <i>Owner occupied</i> <i>Rent-free</i> <i>On rent⁴</i> <i>Subsidized rent</i>	54.8% 38.1% 6.5% 0.6%	Percentage of households by type of housing tenure.

4 Other housing tenure includes subsidized rent and on rent.

Children's and adolescent's activities

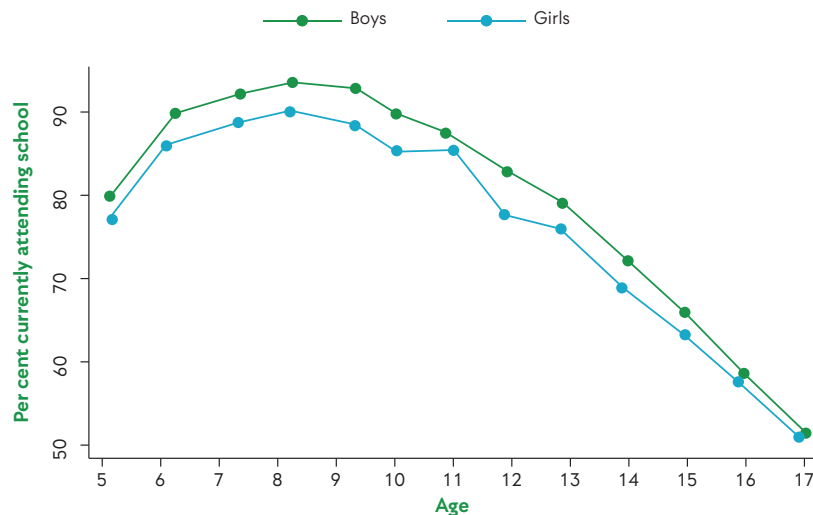
Schooling

Table 5 shows both the percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years currently attending school and the percentage for those who never attended school by sex.

Table 5. Education of children and adolescents' estimates			
Indicator	Age 5–14 Percentage	Age 15–17 Percentage	Description
<i>Attend school</i>	84.6	58.0	Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years currently attending school by sex.
<i>Boys</i>	86.1	58.8	
<i>Girls</i>	82.8	57.3	
<i>Never attended school</i>	9.8	12.0	Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years who never attended school by sex.
<i>Boys</i>	8.0	9.1	
<i>Girls</i>	11.7	15.1	

Figure 4 shows the percentage of children and adolescents aged 5–17 that are currently attending school by sex and age. For all ages, the percentage is higher for boys than girls, but the gap narrows with age. The percentage of boys currently attending school increases until age 9 and thereafter decreases, with a sharper drop between the ages of 11 and 12. For girls, the percentage increases until age 8 and thereafter has a downward trend, also with a sharp drop between 11 and 12. The drop between ages 11 and 12 to below 85 per cent suggests that some children may face challenges in the transition from primary to middle school. This drop is more dramatic for girls.

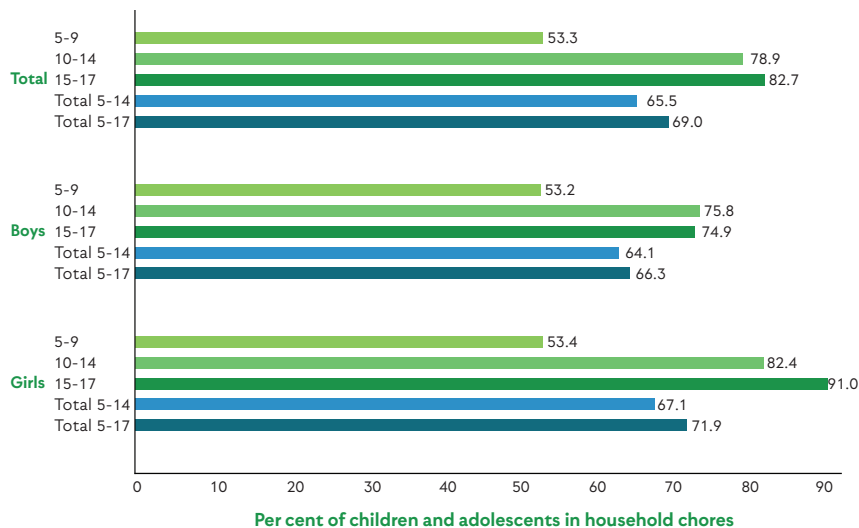
Figure 4. Percentage of all children and adolescents 5–17 years currently attending school by sex and age



Household chores

Figure 5 shows the percentage of children and adolescents that performed household chores during the past 7 days by age group and sex. The percentage of girls performing household chores is higher than for boys in all age groups and the difference increases with age.

Figure 5. Engagement in household chores⁵ by sex and age group



⁵ For at least one hour during the past 7 days

Figure 6 shows that girls are not only more often involved in housekeeping, but they also spend more time on household chores compared to boys across all age groups.

Figure 6. Average number of hours per week spent in household chores by age group and sex

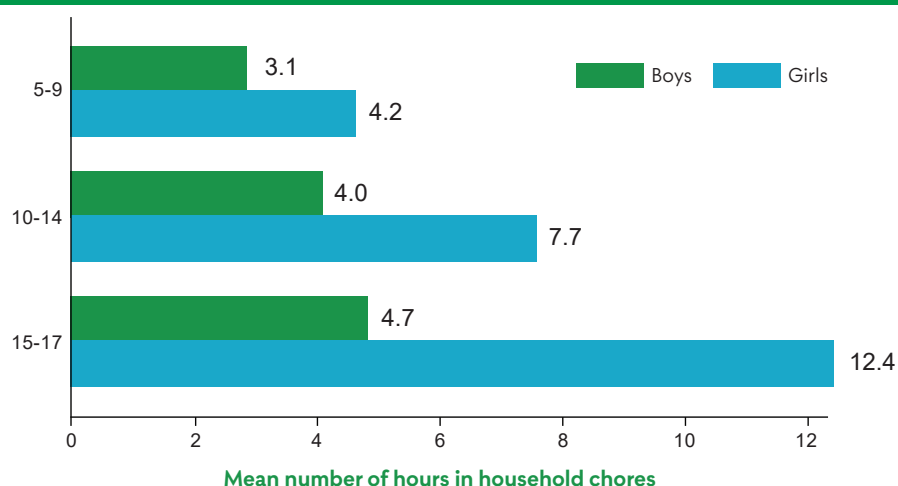
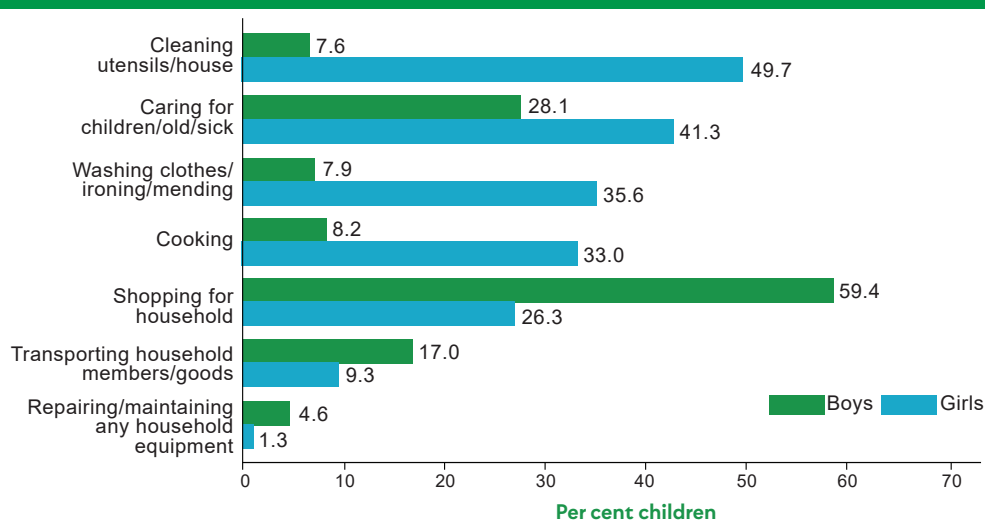


Figure 7 shows the percentage of children performing household chores by type and sex. The figure demonstrates clear differences between boys and girls engaged in household chores and the type of chores they perform. Girls are most likely to carry out cleaning of utensils or the house, while boys are most likely shopping for the household.

Figure 7. Percentage of children 5–14 years engaged in household chores by type and sex



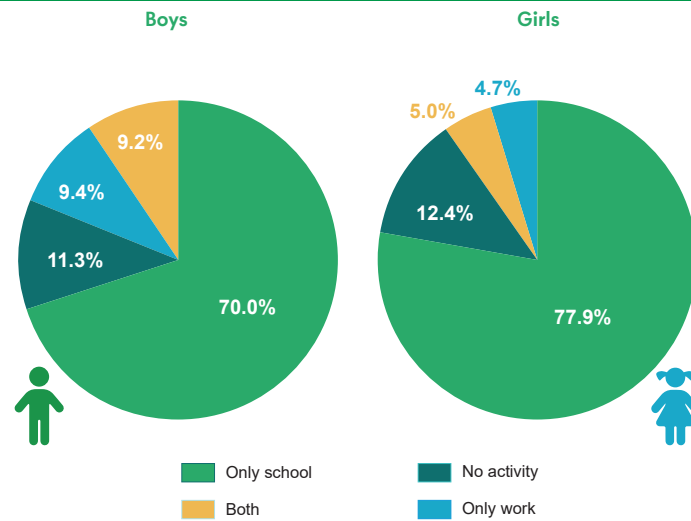
Child work

Table 6 presents the number and percentage of children and adolescents who worked in the past 12 months and in the past 7 days disaggregated by sex and age group.

Table 6. Working children and adolescents			
Indicator	Last 12 months Percentage	Last 7 days Percentage	Description
Both sexes			
Total 5–14	15.5	13.4	
5–9	6.3	5.2	
10–14	25.6	22.3	
15–17	44.5	39.8	
Boys			
Total 5–14	19.1	16.8	Per cent of children and adolescents 5–17 years that worked in the last 12 months and the last 7 days by sex and age group
5–9	7.5	6.2	
10–14	31.6	28.1	
15–17	56.7	52.2	
Girls			
Total 5–14	11.6	9.7	
5–9	5.0	4.1	
10–14	19.0	15.9	
15–17	31.6	26.6	

Among both boys and girls 5–14, most are engaged in only school and not work, as shown in Figure 8. Boys are instead more likely than girls to engage in only work and not school (5.2 per cent vs. 4.7 per cent), but most noticeably in both activities (11.5 per cent vs. 5.0 per cent), while a higher percentage of girls neither work nor go to school (12.4 per cent vs. 8.6 per cent).

Figure 8. Children's activities by sex (age 5–14)



Schooling and work

Figure 9 below shows that as the percentage of children only attending school starts to drop around the age 7, the percentage of children and adolescents engaging only in work starts to increase from 0 per cent at age 7 to around 25 per cent at age 17. This pattern is in line with children beginning to drop out of school to exclusively work from the age of 7. For ages 7 to 9 the increase in the share that only work is small and similar in size to the decrease in the share of children with no activity, though there is no evidence that this is a direct substitution. The share of children and adolescents both in school and work steadily increases until age 13 and thereafter drops to around 18 per cent at age 17.

Figure 9. Children's and adolescent's activities by age

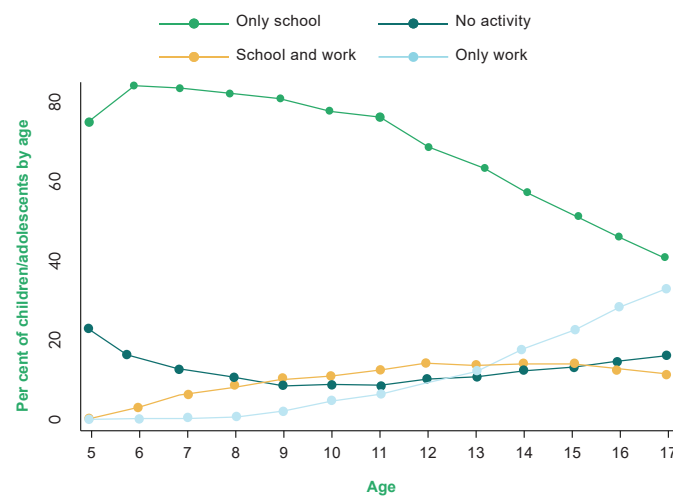


Table 7 presents the proportion of working children and adolescents who are attending school by work status, as well as the median number of hours worked and devoted to household chores per week by school attendance.

Table 7. School attendance			
Indicator	Value Percentage		Description
Working children and adolescents attending school			Percentage of working children and adolescents 5–17 years attending school by age group and sex.
Total 5–14	62.7		
Age group			
5–9	80.0		
10–14	58.4		
15–17	31.7		
	Age 5–14 Percentage	Age 15–17 Percentage	
Boys	68.8	37.5	Percentage of not working children and adolescents 5–17 years attending school by age group and sex.
Girls	51.3	19.8	
Children and adolescents not working attending school			
Total 5–14	87.9		
Age group			
5–9	87.9		
10–14	88.0		
15–17	75.4		
	Age 5–14 Percentage	Age 15–17 Percentage	
Boys	89.6	82.0	
Girls	86.2	70.8	

Table 7. School attendance

Indicator	Value Percentage		Description
Median number of hours worked for children and adolescents attending school			Median number of hours worked per week for working children and adolescents 5–17 years attending school
Total 5–14	5.5		
Age group			
5–9	3.5		
10–14	7		
15–17	8.5		
	Age 5–14	Age 15–17	
Boys	6	9	
Girls	4.5	7	
Median number of hours worked for children and adolescents not attending school			Median number of hours worked per week for working children and adolescents 5–17 years not attending school
Total 5–14	29		
Age group			
5–9	13		
10–14	31		
15–17	40		
	Age 5–14	Age 15–17	
Boys	45	51	
Girls	17.5	21	

Table 7. School attendance

Indicator	Value Percentage		Description
Median number of hours devoted to household chores for children and adolescents attending school			Median number of hours devoted to household chores per week for children and adolescents 5–17 years attending school
Total 5–14	3.5		
Age group			
5–9	3.5		
10–14	3.5		
15–17	4.5		
	Age 5–14	Age 15–17	
Boys	3.5	3.5	
Girls	3.5	7	
Median number of hours devoted to household chores for children and adolescents not attending school			Median number of hours devoted to household chores per week for children and adolescents 5–17 years not attending school
Total 5–14	5.5		
Age group			
5–9	3.5		
10–14	7		
15–17	8.5		
	Age 5–14	Age 15–17	
Boys	3.5	3.5	
Girls	8	14	

Child labour and Adolescent Hazardous Work

Figure 10 provides an overview of the percentage of 5–17-year-olds working, in CLAHW and in hazardous work. According to the Punjab Restriction on Employment of Children Ordinance 2016, all working children aged 5–14 are in child labour. However, children in this age group are not necessarily engaged in hazardous work as defined in the introduction.

Figure 10. Working children and adolescents, CLAHW and hazardous work

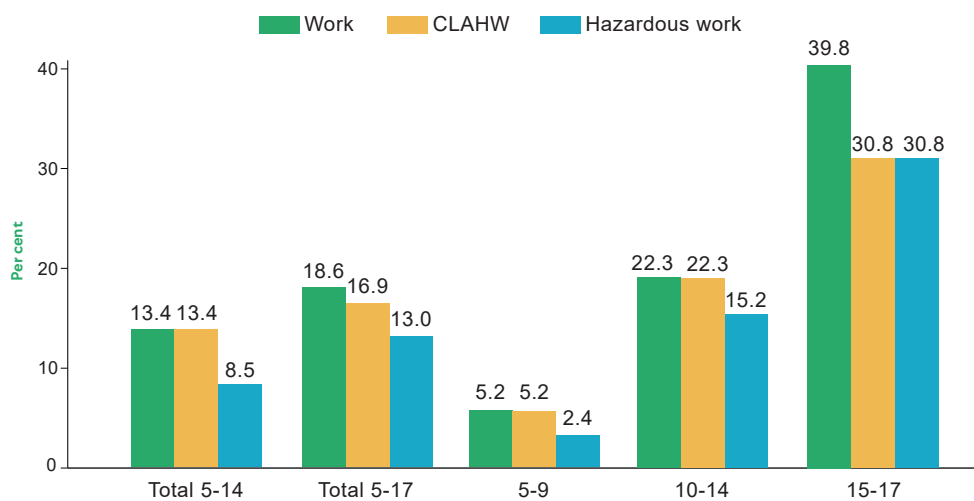


Figure 11 provides an overview of the percentage of 5–17-year-olds working, in CLAHW and in hazardous work split by sex.

Figure 11. Working children and adolescents, CLAHW and hazardous work by sex

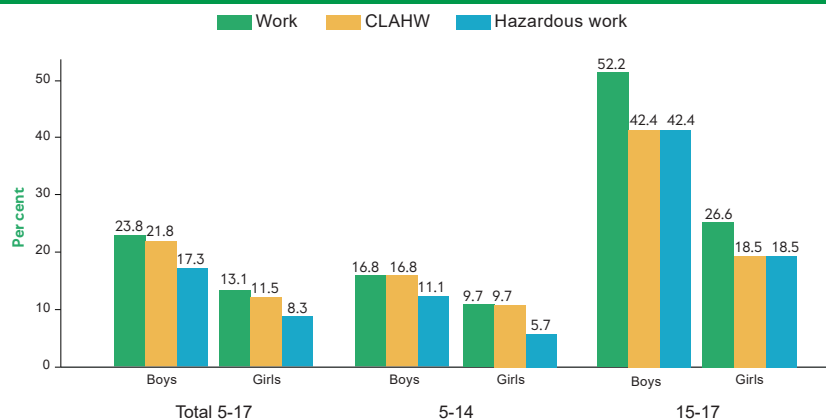


Table 8 reports the overall CLAHW by age and sex. The table further shows the most common industries, occupations, and status in employment of children and adolescents in CLAHW.

Table 8. Incidence and characteristics of CLAHW				
Indicator	Percentage			Description
	Both	Boys	Girls	
CLAHW prevalence				
Total Child Labour 5–14	13.4	16.8	9.7	Percentage of all children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW.
Total CLAHW 5–17	16.9	21.8	11.5	
5–9 years	5.2	6.2	4.1	
10–14 years	22.3	28.1	15.9	
15–17 years	30.8	42.4	18.5	
Industry				
Age 5–14				
<i>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</i>	61.5	57.2	69.6	Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW by industry.
<i>Manufacturing</i>	9.4	8.4	11.4	
<i>Water collection</i>	15.5	17.5	11.8	
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	7.1	10.1	1.4	
<i>Domestic work</i>	1.8	0.7	4.0	
<i>Construction</i>	0.9	1.3	0.1	
<i>Other industry</i>	3.8	4.8	1.7	
Age 15–17				
<i>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</i>	44.4	37.1	62.6	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	20.8	18.4	26.6	
<i>Water collection</i>	5.2	6.7	1.6	
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	11.8	16.2	0.9	
<i>Domestic work</i>	2.6	0.5	3.7	
<i>Construction</i>	6.1	8.5	0.3	
<i>Other industry</i>	10.2	12.5	4.6	

Table 8. Incidence and characteristics of CLAHW

Indicator	Percentage			Description
	Both	Boys	Girls	
Occupation				
Age 5–14				
<i>Service and sales workers</i>	6.3	8.8	1.6	Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW by occupation.
<i>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</i>	44.6	41.7	49.9	
<i>Elementary occupations</i>	36.7	36.6	36.8	
<i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	10.5	10.2	10.9	
<i>Other occupations</i>	1.9	2.7	0.8	
Age 15–17				
<i>Service and sales workers</i>	10.4	14.0	1.8	
<i>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</i>	32.1	26.2	46.4	
<i>Elementary occupations</i>	25.9	27.3	22.4	
<i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	25.0	24.4	26.5	
<i>Other occupations</i>	6.6	8.0	2.9	
Status in employment				
Age 5–14				
<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	81.1	78.8	85.4	Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW by status in employment.
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	6.0	7.9	2.3	
<i>Labourer (non-agriculture)</i>	4.4	5.1	3.1	
<i>Labourer (agriculture)</i>	3.3	2.7	4.5	
<i>Employee</i>	2.3	2.8	1.3	
<i>Other</i>	2.9	2.7	3.4	
Age 15–17				
<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	51.8	44.2	70.2	
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	14.5	17.8	6.6	
<i>Labourer (non-agriculture)</i>	14.3	18.3	4.4	
<i>Labourer (agriculture)</i>	5.3	4.1	8.3	
<i>Employee</i>	7.0	8.7	3.0	
<i>Other</i>	7.0	6.8	7.4	

Table 8. Incidence and characteristics of CLAHW

Indicator	Percentage			Description
	Both	Boys	Girls	
Location of work				Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW by location of work (at home or outside home).
Age 5–14				
At home	47.3	38.2	64.4	
Away from home	52.8	61.8	35.6	
Age 15–17				
At home	32.3	18.0	66.8	
Away from home	67.7	82.0	33.2	

There are an estimated 542,316 children and adolescents between the ages 5–17 with disabilities in Punjab as displayed in Table 9

Table 9. Children and adolescents with disabilities

Indicator	Value	Description
Children and adolescents with disabilities	542,316	Total number of children and adolescents 5–17 years with disabilities and number of children and adolescents 5–17 years with disabilities by age group and sex.
5–9 years	212,169	
10–14 years	199,004	
15–17 years	131,143	
Boys	305,159	
Girls	237,157	

Figure 12 shows the activities performed by children with and without disabilities, including attending school, working, performing household chores, and engaging in child labour. Fewer children with disabilities work or are in child labour compared to children without any disability. Children with disabilities are not only less likely to work and engage in child labour, but also less likely to go to school and perform household chores, thus leaving them idle.

Figure 12. Percentage of children attending school, performing household chores, working, and engaged in child labour by disability status

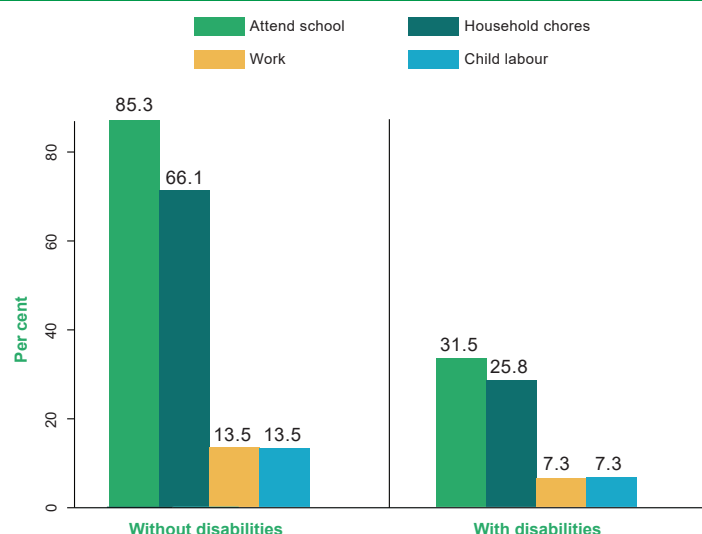
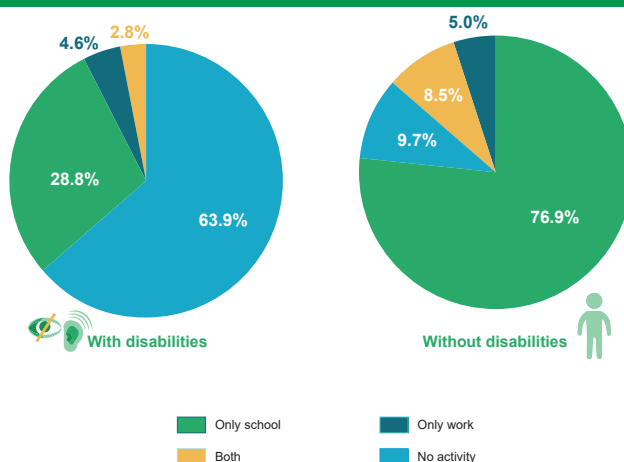


Figure 13 contrasts how children with and without disabilities combine work and schooling. Children without any disability are more likely to only attend school compared to children with disabilities. Children with disabilities, on the other hand, are more likely to not engage in neither school nor work.

Figure 13. Children's activities by disability status



Circumstances and Causes of CLAHW

Table 10 shows household characteristics for both children and adolescents in CLAHW and not in CLAHW. Children and adolescents in CLAHW are more likely to come from households with fewer adults, and are more likely to have lost at least one parent.

Table 10. Household size and structure			
Indicator	Value		Description
	Children and adolescents not in CLAHW	Children and adolescents in CLAHW	
Average household size			Average household size for children and adolescents 5–17 years
Total 5–14	7.9	7.4	
Total 15–17	7.7	7.6	
Average number of children			Average number of children and adolescents 0–17 years in the household for children and adolescents 5–17 years
Total 5–14	4.4	4.4	
Total 15–17	3.7	3.9	
Average number of adults			Average number of adults in the household for children and adolescents 5–17 years
Total 5–14	3.5	3.1	
Total 15–17	4.0	3.7	
Living arrangements – living with both father and mother			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years that live with both their father and mother in the household.
Total 5–14	89.5	87.6	
Total 15–17	84.4	84.3	

Table 10. Household size and structure

Indicator	Value		Description
	Children and adolescents not in CLAHW	Children and adolescents in CLAHW	
Parental survival – lost at least one parent			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years that have lost at least one parent (either father, mother, or both).
Total 5–14	4.5	8.1	
Total 15–17	10.2	11.8	

Table 11 shows the percentage of children and adolescents in CLAHW and not in CLAHW with a household head that never migrated and a household head that has migrated (including both seasonal and other than seasonal migration). Children and adolescents in households where the head migrated are less likely to be in CLAHW.

Table 11. Migration status of household head

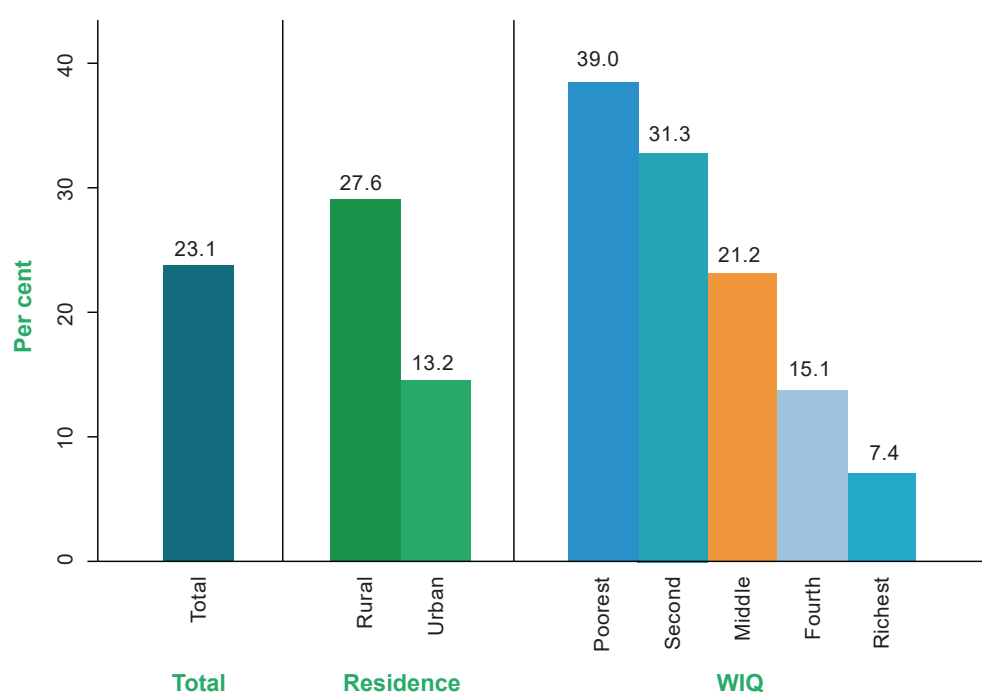
Indicator	Value		Description
	Children and adolescents not in CLAHW	Children and adolescents in CLAHW	
Household head never migrated			Per cent of children and adolescents 5–17 years by migration status of the household head
Total 5–14	86.5	13.5	
Total 15–17	68.9	31.1	
Household head migrated			
Total 5–14	87.9	12.1	
Total 15–17	72.0	28.0	

Table 12 shows the socioeconomic status of the households, displaying the median household income in PKR of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW and not in CLAHW and the percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW and not in CLAHW living in a household that is currently receiving BISP assistance.

Table 12. Socio-economic status			
Indicator	Value		Description
	Children and adolescents not in CLAHW	Children and adolescents in CLAHW	
Median household income			Median household income in PKR of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW and not in CLAHW
Total 5–14	25,000	20,000	
Total 15–17	30,000	25,000	
Receiving BISP assistance			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW and not in CLAHW living in a household that is currently receiving BISP assistance.
Total 5–14	10.2%	18.1%	
Total 15–17	12.0%	20.5%	

Figure 14 shows that almost a quarter of all households have at least one child in child labour and child labour rate decreases with wealth of the household. While almost 40 per cent of households in the poorest wealth quintile have a child in child labour, 7.4 per cent of households in the richest wealth quintile do. Further, the percentage of households with at least one child in child labour is more than two times as high in rural compared to urban areas.

Figure 14. Per cent of households with at least one child 5-14 years in child labour by area of residence and wealth index quintile



Households where the household head has not completed any education are the most likely to have at least one child in child labour and the percentage of households with at least one child in child labour decreases with the level of education of the household head, as shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15. Per cent of households with at least one child 5–14 years in child labour by education of household head

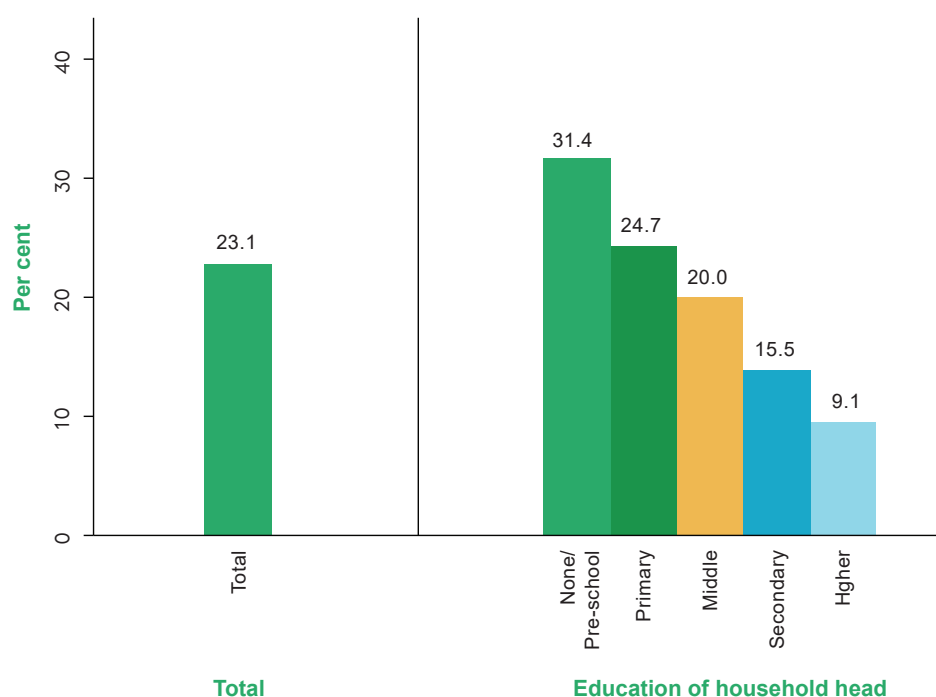


Figure 16 shows that most children 5–14 years have a birth certificate independent of child labour status, though the percentage is higher for those not in child labour (71.8 per cent vs. 60.7 per cent).

Figure 16. Percentage of children 5–14 years with a birth certificate by child labour status

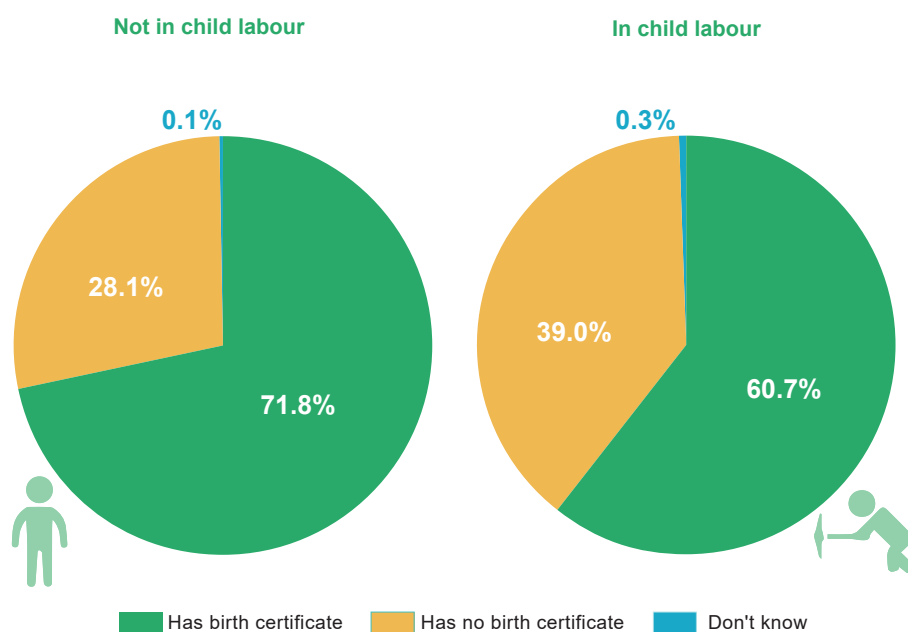


Table 13 shows the percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW by reported reason of parent/guardian for letting child/adolescent work and the percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW that earn an income by contribution to household income.

Table 13. Perceptions and reason why children and adolescents work			
Indicator	Percentage		Description
	Total 5–14	Total 15–17	
Reasons for letting child/adolescent work⁶			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW by reported reason of parent/guardian for letting them work
Help in household enterprise	42.9	31.6	
Support household needs ⁷	22.9	10.5	
Supplement household income	22.1	45.0	
Own will/interest	12.7	9.2	
Learn skills	8.9	19.6	
Other	14.9	21.1	
Children and adolescents in CLAHW that earn an income⁸ by contribution to household income⁹			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW that earn an income by contribution to household income.
Give all/part to parents/guardian	79.8	83.0	
Buy things for myself	20.3	22.4	
Employer gives all/part to parents/guardian	7.7	4.9	
Buy things for household	5.9	9.2	
Other	7.0	10.2	

6 The percentages do not sum up to 100 as multiple reasons could be stated.

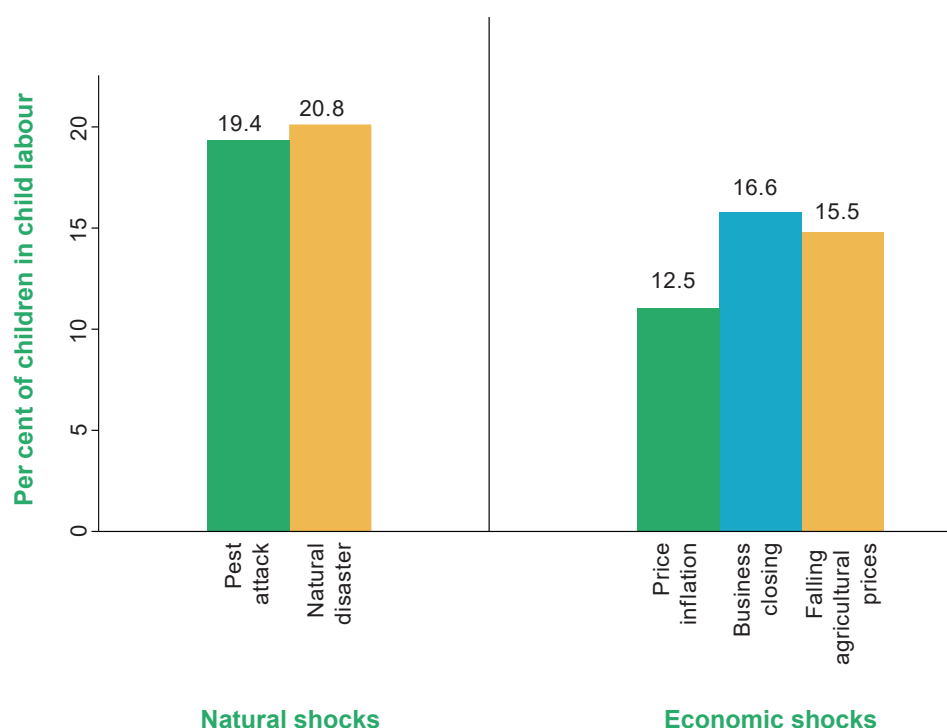
7 Category includes fetching water and collecting firewood.

8 The Percentage of children and adolescents in CLAHW that earn an income is 18.6 per cent.

9 The percentages do not sum up to 100 as multiple choices could be selected.

Figure 17 displays the relationship between different shocks faced by households and child labour for children aged 5–14. The figure shows both natural shocks, including pest attack on agricultural crops and natural disaster, and economic shocks, comprising price inflation, business closing due to economic recession and falling agricultural prices. Given that the overall child labour prevalence in Punjab is 13.4 per cent for 5–14-year-olds, Figure 16 indicates that the percentage of children in child labour is higher for those living in a household that experienced natural or economic shocks, except for price inflation, where the child labour prevalence is lower.

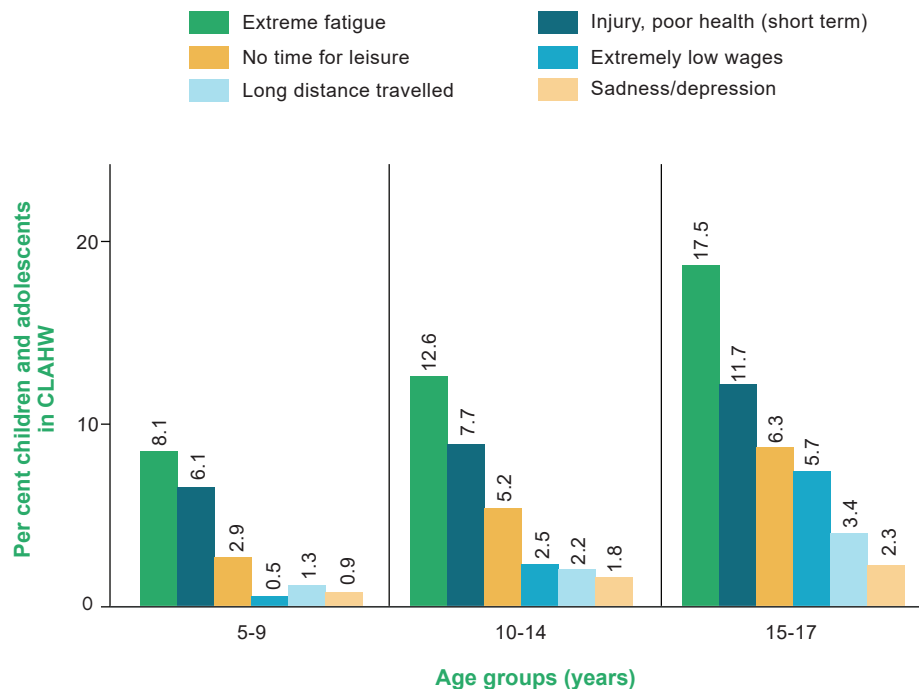
Figure 17. Child labour and shocks faced by households



Consequences of child labour

Figure 18 shows the responses of adults regarding the negative consequences of work children and adolescents in their household face as a result of their work. The most common response is that children and adolescents suffer from extreme fatigue, which is a particularly serious consequence when considering the negative effect on other aspects of life such as limited mental stimulation, lack of concentration, tiredness, stress, and propensity to accidents (Admassie, 2003). Respondents also identify injuries or poor health and no time for leisure as negative consequences of work in more than 5 per cent of cases.

Figure 18. Negative consequences of CLAHW



Schooling

Figure 19 displays school attendance by age group and shows that children and adolescents in CLAHW are less likely to currently attend school for all age groups. The difference in school attendance rates increases with age and is especially large for the age group 15–17, where the school attendance rate is 45.9 percentage points lower for adolescents in hazardous work. The percentage of children and adolescents that never attended school is also higher among those in CLAHW for all age groups.

Figure 19. Per cent of children and adolescents in CLAHW vs not in CLAHW attending school, currently not attending school, and never attended school by age group

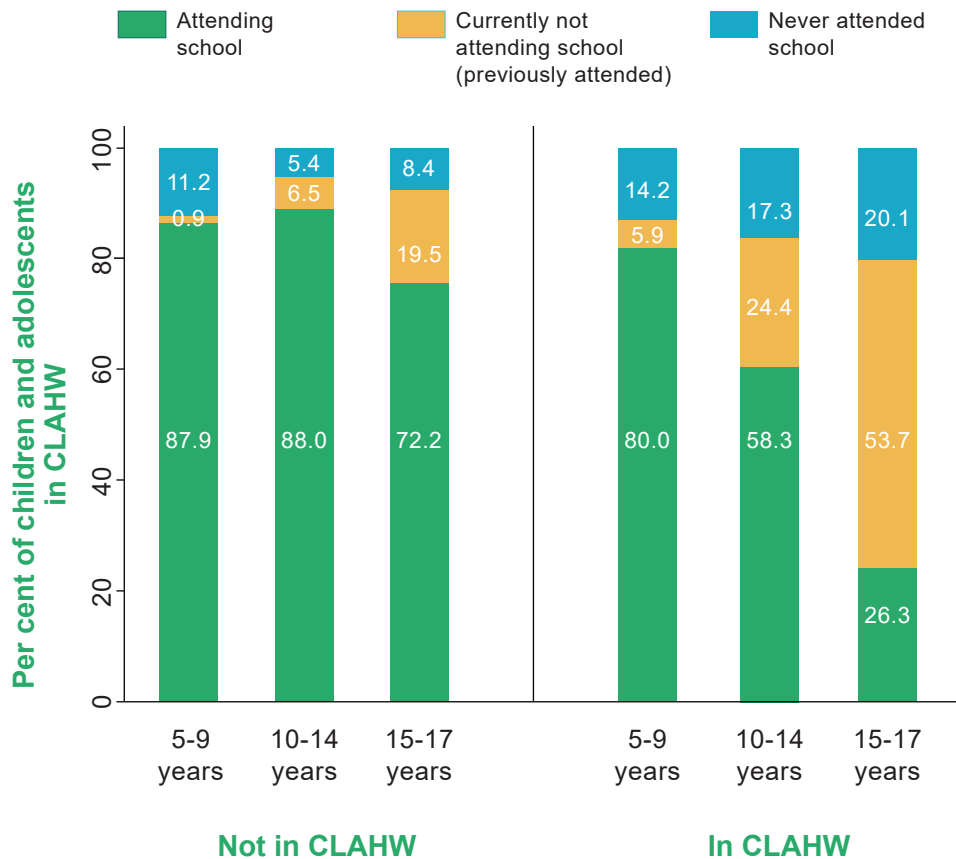
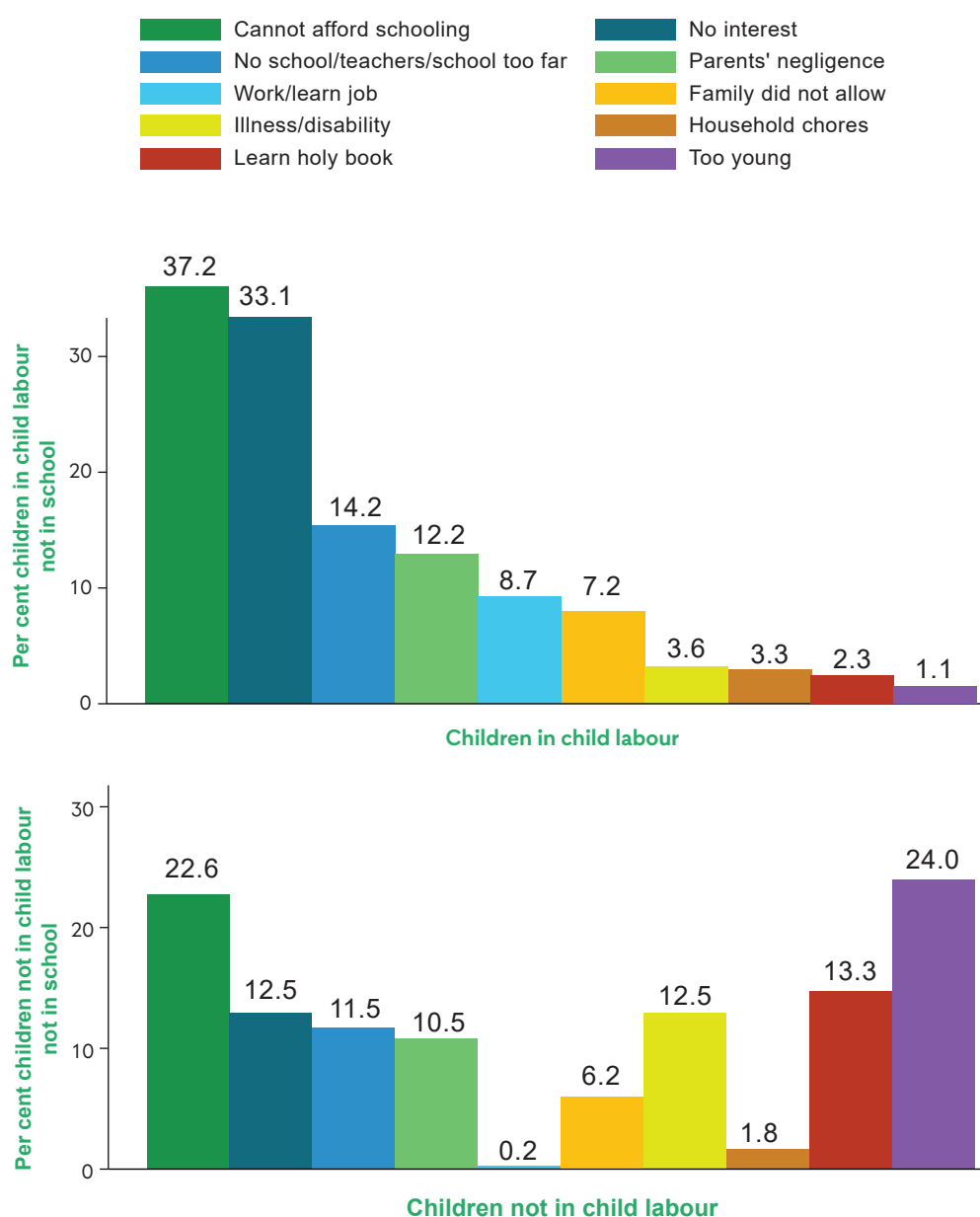


Table 14 presents more details on the relationship between schooling and work, which shows that the median number of hours worked differs considerably depending on the school attendance status.

Table 14. CLAHW and schooling				
Indicator	Median numbers of hours worked for children and adolescents attending school	Median numbers of hours worked for children and adolescents currently not attending school	Median numbers of hours worked for children and adolescents that never attended school	Description
Both				Median number of hours worked per week for children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW attending school, currently not attending school, and never attended school by sex.
Total 5–14	5.5	34	26	
Total 15–17	11	48	40	
Boys				
Total 5–14	6	48	42	
Total 15–17	11	54	53	
Girls				
Total 5–14	4.5	17	18	
Total 15–17	8	21	22	

Figure 20 looks at the reason for children to not attend school and compares across child labour status. The most reported reason when considering all children is that they cannot afford school.

Figure 20. Reported reason for non-attendance or dropping out of school for children in child labour (top figure) and children not in child labour (bottom figure)



Health

Table 15 shows the incidence of illnesses or injuries among children and adolescents in CLAHW and not in CLAHW.

Table 15. CLAHW and health			
Indicator	Value		Description
	Not in CLAHW	In CLAHW	
Injured or ill due to work			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW and working children not in CLAHW who got injured or ill due to work.
Total 5–14	n/a	27.2	
Total 15–17	11.5	41.7	
Symptoms of depression			Percentage of children and adolescents 10–17 years in child labour and working children not in child labour reporting symptoms of depression by severity level (mild, moderate, moderately severe or severe form of depression).
None	87.4	80.8	
Mild	10.4	15.6	
Moderate	1.8	2.9	
Moderately severe	0.4	0.6	
Severe	0.1	0.1	

The most reported hazardous condition is carrying heavy loads (37.7 per cent), followed by extreme cold or heat (19.4 per cent), dangerous tools (14.8 per cent) and exposure to dust or fumes (13.8 per cent), as presented in Figure 21¹⁰.

Figure 21. Most prevalent hazardous conditions among children in child labour

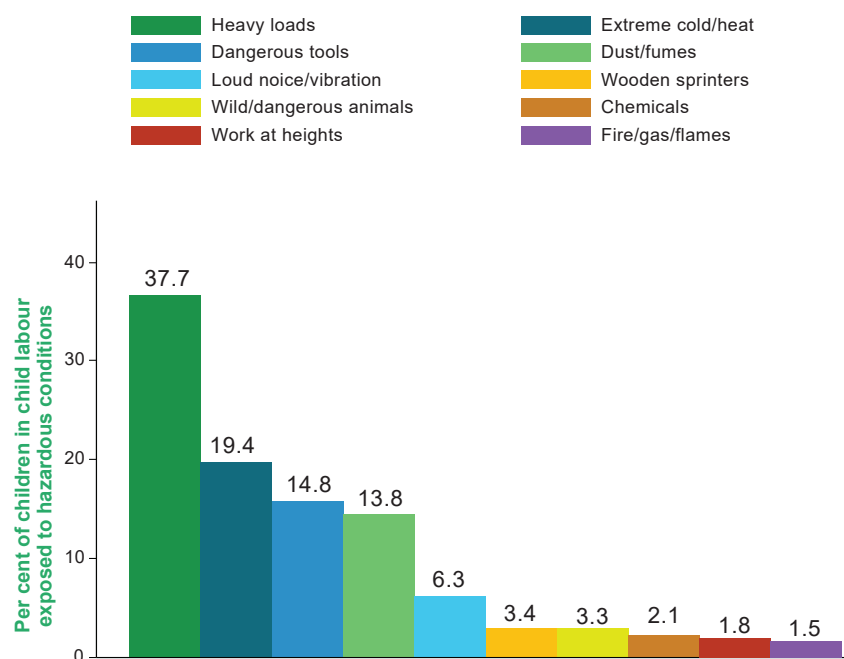
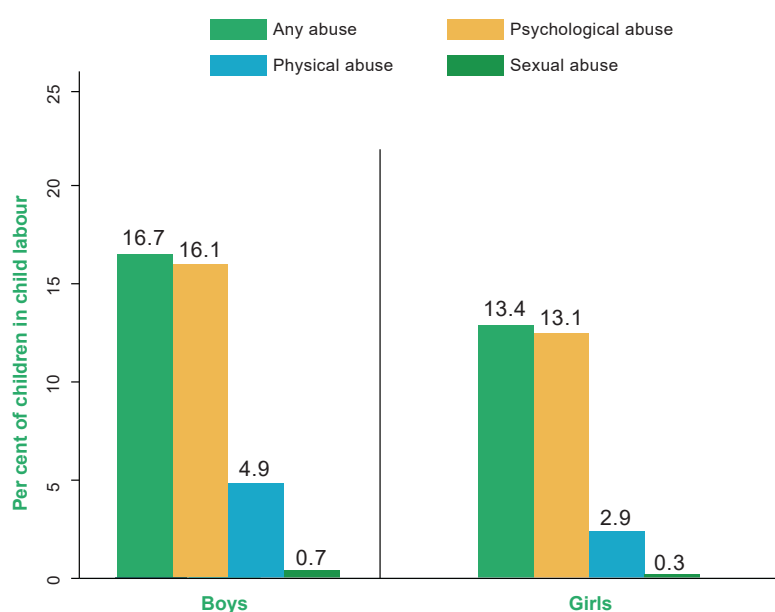


Table 16 shows the per cent of 5–17-year-olds in CLAHW working in hazardous occupations, hazardous industries and hazardous tools by sex and age group.

Table 16. Children and adolescents in CLAHW working in hazardous conditions				
Indicator	Both Percentage	Boys Percentage	Girls Percentage	Description
Hazardous Occupations				Per cent of 5–17-year-olds in CLAHW working in hazardous occupations by sex and age group
Total 5–14	3.6	4.7	1.4	
Total 15–17	15.5	20.8	2.7	
Hazardous Industries				Per cent of 5–17-year-olds in CLAHW working in hazardous industries by sex and age group
Total 5–14	7.2	8.7	4.5	
Total 15–17	15.4	20.3	3.6	
Hazardous Tools				Per cent of 5–17-year-olds in CLAHW working with hazardous tools by sex and age group
Total 5–14	18.9	19.6	17.5	
Total 15–17	36.5	34.7	40.3	

Figure 22 shows the percentage of children in child labour that experienced abuse at work. More than 1 in 5 children in child labour faced abuse at work¹¹. Slightly more boys have experienced any type of abuse at work compared to girls. The most common type of abuse for both sexes is psychological, followed by physical and sexual abuse.

Figure 22. Percentage of children 5-14 years in child labour that experienced abuse at work by type of violence¹² and sex



¹¹ Abuse at work comprises: Psychological abuse: being constantly shouted at, repeatedly insulted, discriminated due to gender, religion, and caste. Physical abuse: beaten/physically hurt. Sexual abuse: being touched or done things that you did not want.

¹² The categories do not add up to the total of “any abuse” as some children experienced more than one type of abuse.

Table 17 shows information for abuse against children and adolescents aged 5–17 in CLAHW. Children and adolescents in CLAHW working outside of home are more likely than those working at home to have experienced abuse, and those that have experienced abuse are more likely to report symptoms of depression.

Table 17. Abuse against children and adolescents aged 5–17 in CLAHW			
Indicator	Percentage Total 5–14	Percentage Total 15–17	Description
Abuse against children and location of work			Percentage of children and adolescents 5–17 years in CLAHW that experienced abuse at work by location of work.
At home	13.0	17.0	
Outside of home	17.9	20.0	
Symptoms of depression among children experiencing and not experiencing abuse			Percentage of children and adolescents 10–17 years in CLAHW that experienced or did not experience abuse at work with a mild or more severe form of depression.
Experienced abuse	32.9	36.0	
Did not experience abuse	12.7	20.3	



