



Sindh

Child Labour Survey

2022-2024

--- Key Findings Report ---



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Introduction

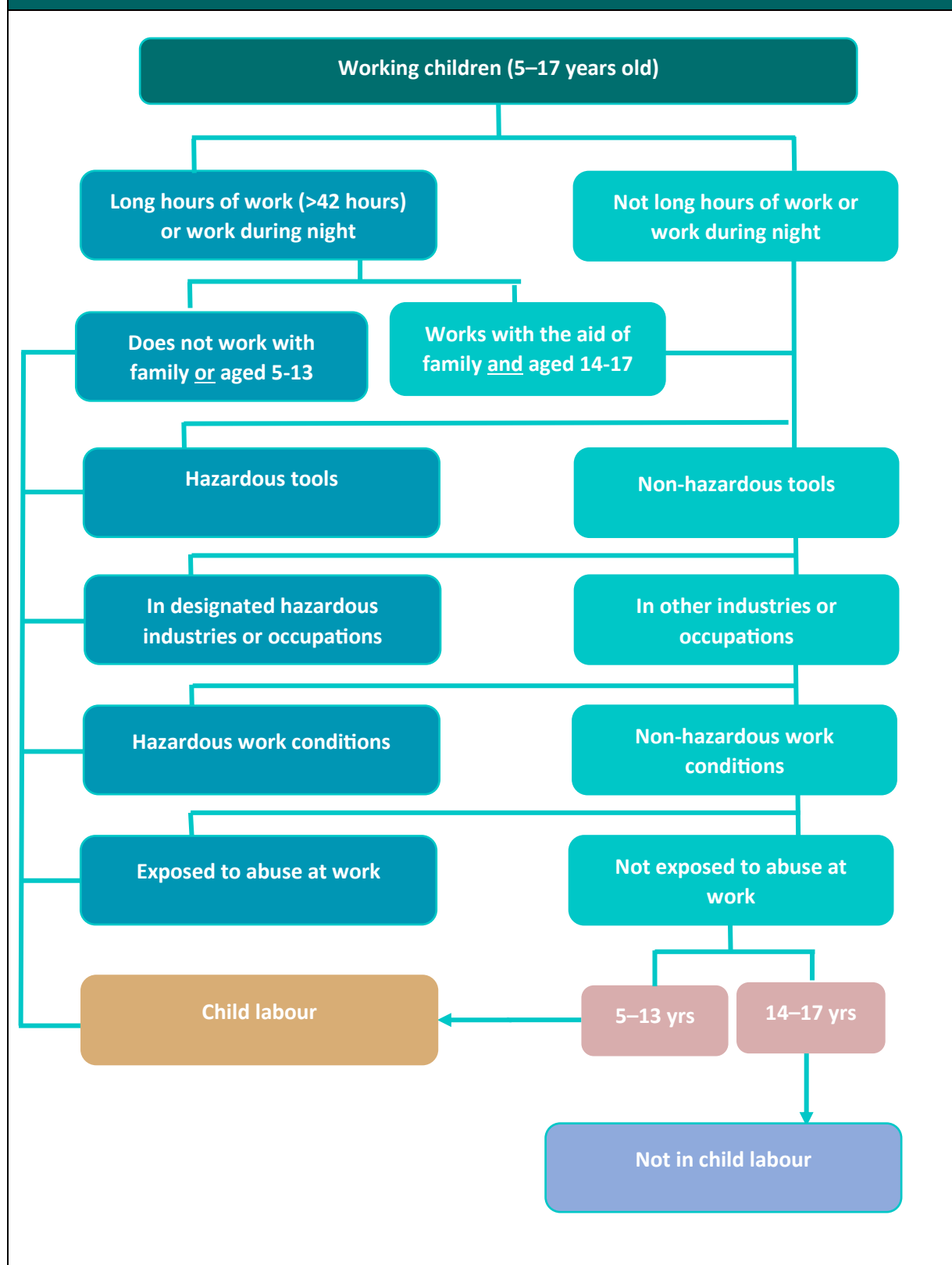
The Sindh Child Labour Survey (SCLS) 2023 is the first child labour survey to provide district level results in the province. Earlier in 1996 a National CLS was carried out at provincial/territory level in Pakistan. The 2023 SCLS provides unique information about the living conditions of children in the province as well as their daily activities including schooling, working, household chores and leisure. The survey has a sample of 61,859 households, is representative of children aged 5–17 and covers 29 districts of Sindh for rural and / or urban strata.

The SCLS 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 Sindh, and relevant questions were included. The SCLS is one of the first SIMPOC Child Labour Surveys that explores mental health among children in child labour, which represents a major step forward in recognising the manifold consequences of child labour. The main objectives of the SCLS were to investigate causes, circumstances, characteristics, and consequences of child labour on education, health, protection of children's rights, as well as to facilitate decision makers in the formulation of cross-sectoral policy in support of protecting children in the province from all forms of economic exploitation.

This report presents a selection of key findings from the SCLS. First, information on the population of children is presented, including characteristics of the children themselves and the households they live in. This is followed by information on the activities of children, with a focus on work and child labour. We then present circumstances in which children in child labour live and potential causes of child labour followed by consequences of child labour, including violence against children at work. Children with disabilities are given special attention at the end of the section on children'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 in one's own household, 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 by the International Labour Organization as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development”. 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, whether working at night and whether exposed to abuse at work.

Figure 1. Definition of child labour illustrated



Executive summary

Table 1. Survey implementation

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Sample frame used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Census 2017 Sindh MICS 2014 Listing for CLS <p>Survey sample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled: 62,678 Approached: 61,859 Responded: 56,967 <p>Response rate: 92.0%</p> <p>Children aged 5–17 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In household: 128,232 Interviewed: 119,965 <p>Child response rate: 93.6%</p> | <p>Questionnaire: Household members; consisted of two parts for household heads and one for children</p> <p>Fieldwork: 2023–2024</p> |
|---|--|

Table 2. Children 5–17 years: population estimates

| Indicator | Number | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Total 5–17 | 15,636,417 | 100 |
| Age group | | |
| 5–9 | 7,304,921 | 46.7 |
| 10–13 | 4,616,949 | 26.5 |
| 14–17 | 3,714,547 | 23.8 |
| Sex¹ | | |
| Boys | 8,225,054 | 52.6 |
| Girls | 7,410,765 | 47.4 |
| Residence | | |
| Rural | 8,439,694 | 54.0 |
| Urban | 7,196,724 | 46.0 |

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

Figure 2. Sindh child labour incidence

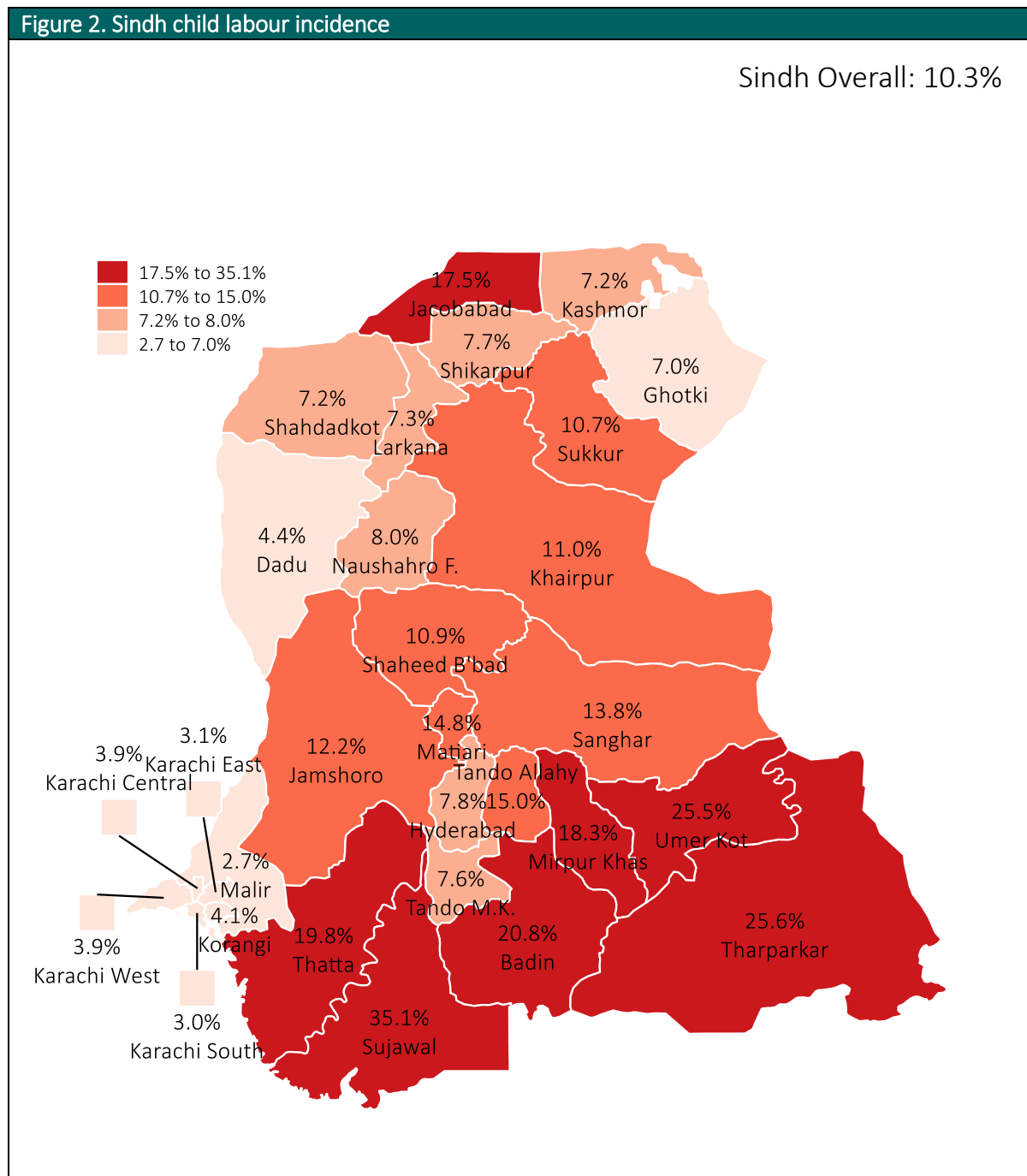
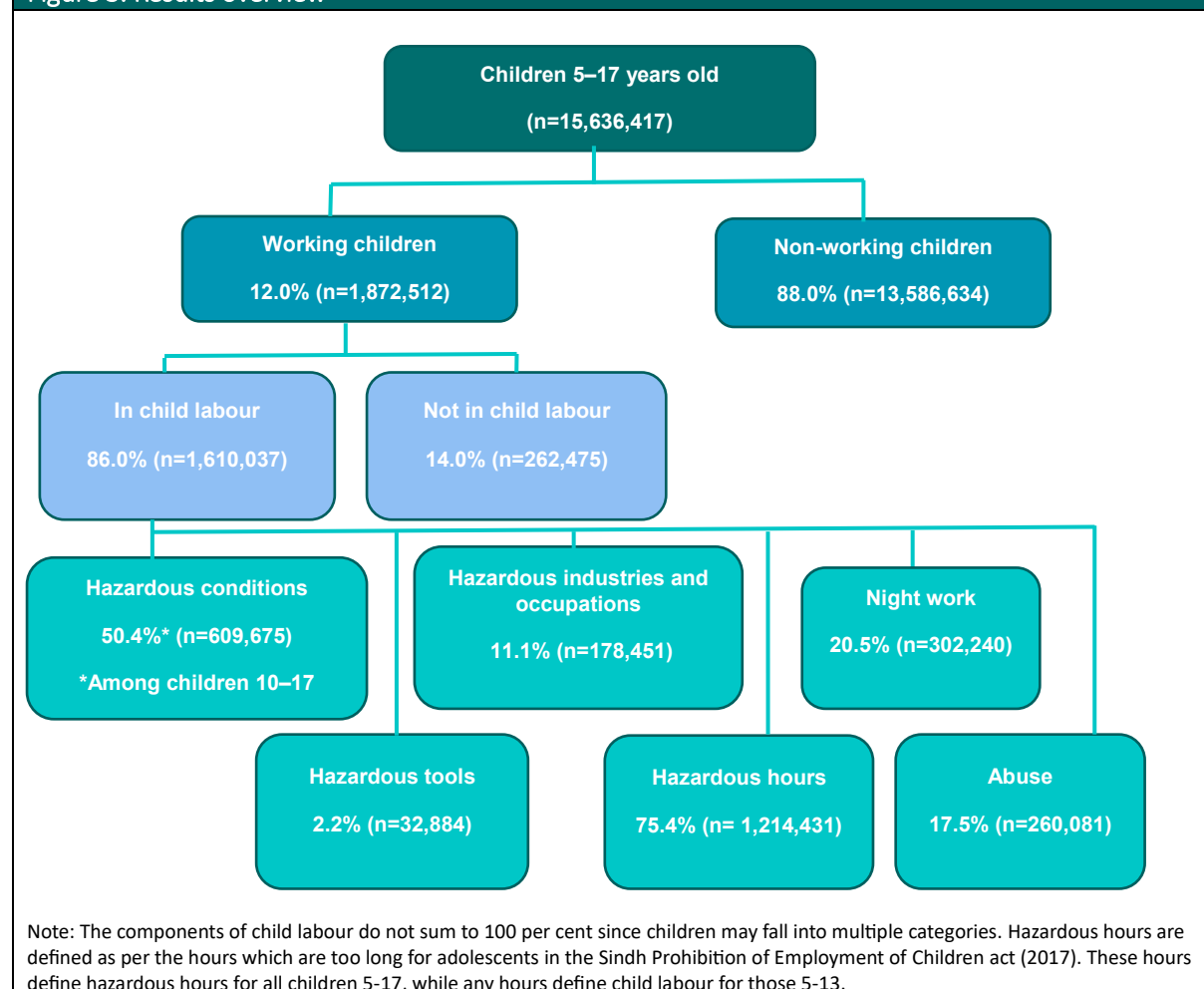


Figure 3. Results overview



Characteristics of the survey population

Table 3 shows the population composition of children 5–17 years in Sindh.

| Table 3. Population composition and characteristics | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|
| Indicator | Value | | Description |
| Sex ratio | | | Ratio of boys to girls in the population of children 5–17 years by age group and area of residence. |
| Overall sex ratio 5–17 | 111.0 | | |
| Age group | | | |
| 5–9 | 108.9 | | |
| 10–13 | 111.5 | | |
| 14–17 | 114.5 | | |
| Residence | | | |
| Rural | 112.0 | | |
| Urban | 109.8 | | |
| Birth certificate | | | Percentage of children 5–17 years old that have a birth certificate by age group and sex. |
| Total 5–17 | 63.3% | | |
| Age group | | | |
| 5–9 | 61.2% | | |
| 10–13 | 65.9% | | |
| 14–17 | 64.4% | | |
| Sex | | | |
| Boys | 63.6% | | |
| Girls | 63.1% | | |
| Ever married | Age 10–14 | Age 15–17 | Percentage of children 10–17 years old that have ever been married (married, divorced, Nikah or married but separated) by sex and age group. |
| Sex | | | |
| Boys | 0.1% | 0.8% | |
| Girls | 0.2% | 2.3% | |

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

| Table 4. Households' economic and general characteristics | | |
|--|--|--|
| Indicator | Value | Description |
| Female-headed households | 4.9% | Percentage of female-headed households. |
| Average household size | 6.1 | Average number of household members per household. |
| Average number of children per household | 3.2 | Average number of children 0–17 years per household. |
| Households receiving BISP assistance | 25.5% | Percentage of households currently receiving BISP assistance. |
| Main income generating activity -Regular wage employment -Other casual labour -Self-employment (non-agriculture) -Seasonal paid employee in agriculture -Self-employment (agriculture) -Other sources -Not specified | 33.4% 21.9% 16.9% 15.9% 7.9% 3.9% 0.1% | Percentage of households by main activity from which households derive income. |
| Type of housing tenure -Owner occupied -On rent -Rent-free -Subsidized rent -Other | 77.7% 13.1% 8.4% 0.6% 0.2% | Percentage of households by type of housing tenure. |

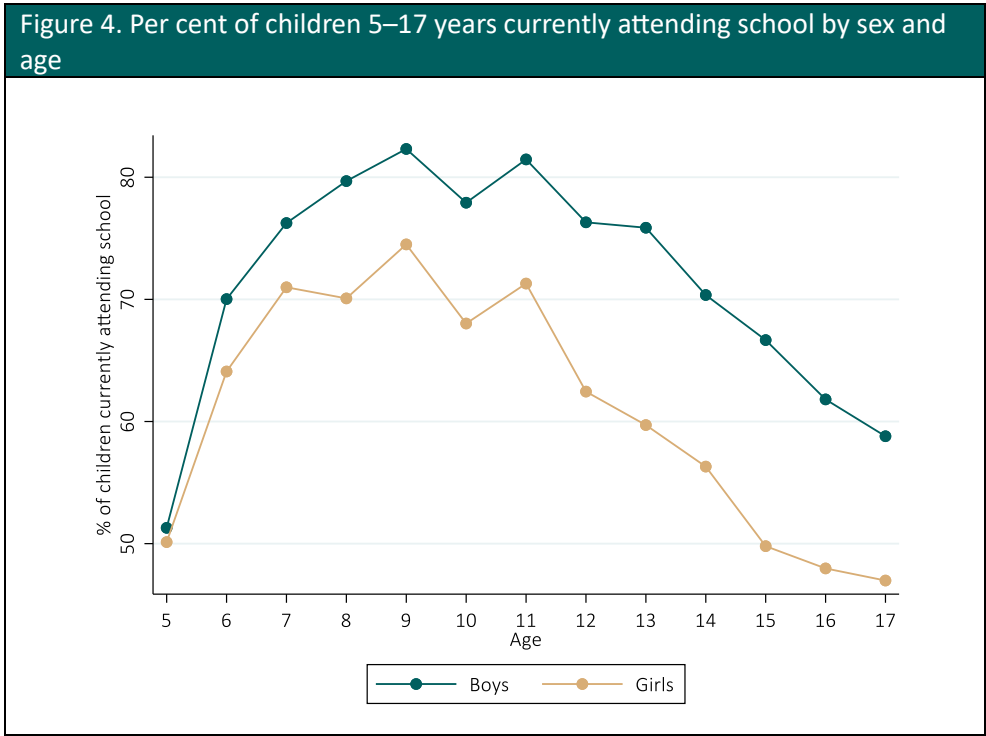
Children’s activities

Schooling

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

| Table 5. Households' economic and general characteristics | | |
|---|------------|--|
| Indicator | Percentage | Description |
| Attend school | 66.9 | Percentage of children 5–17 years currently attending school by sex. |
| -Boys | 71.5 | |
| -Girls | 61.8 | |
| Never attended school | 27.9 | Percentage of children 5–17 years who never attended school by sex. |
| -Boys | 23.6 | |
| -Girls | 32.6 | |

Figure 4 presents the percentage of children and adolescents aged 5–17 years currently attending school, by age and sex. School attendance for both boys and girls increases up to age nine (after a slight drop at age 10), peaking at 75 per cent for girls, and 82 per cent for boys. Attendance declines thereafter, reaching approximately 47 per cent for girls and slightly under 60 per cent for boys by age 17. The decline in school attendance for boys can be explained by their increased involvement in work, whereas for girls, the decline in attendance after age 9 may be linked to the increased hours spent on household chores.



Household chores

Error! Reference source not found. shows the percentage of children that performed household chores during the past 7 days by age group and sex. Overall, children's involvement in household chores in Sindh increases with age, rising from 37.5 per cent at ages 5–11 to 72.9 per cent at ages 14–17. As expected, girls are more involved in household chores than boys, with 56.6 per cent compared to 49.9 per cent.

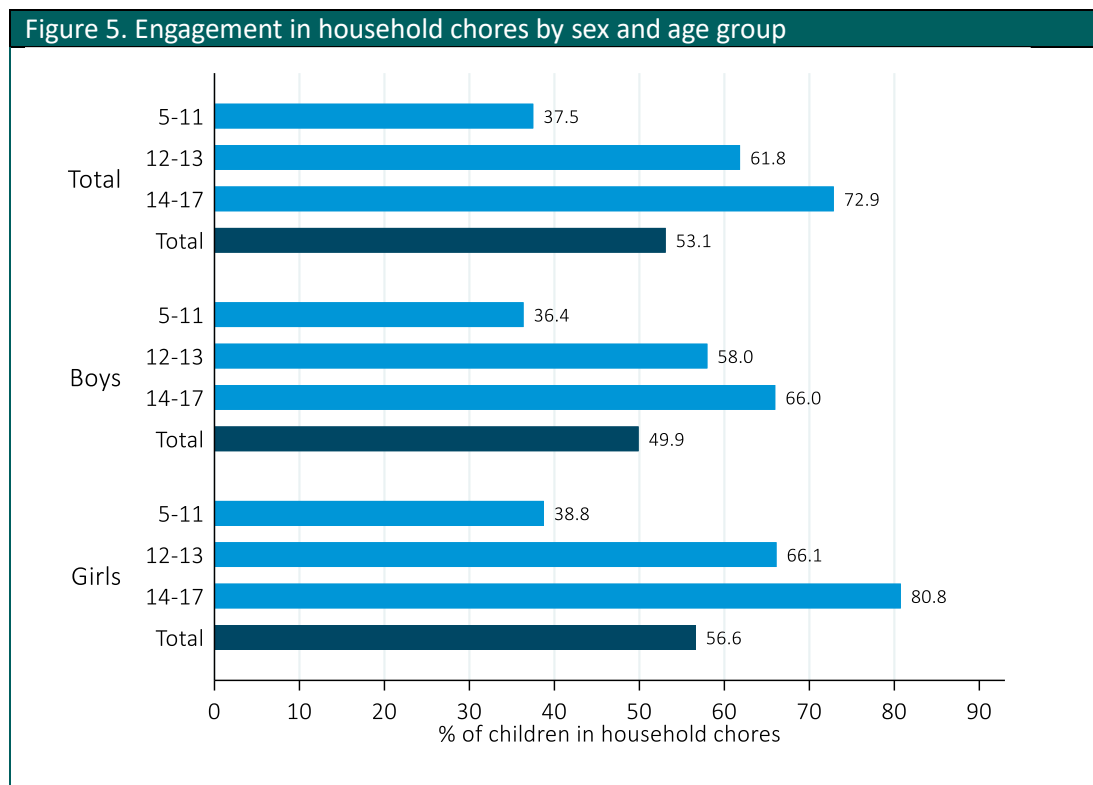


Figure 6 shows that girls are not only more often involved in housekeeping, but they also spend more time on household chores compared to boys across all age groups.

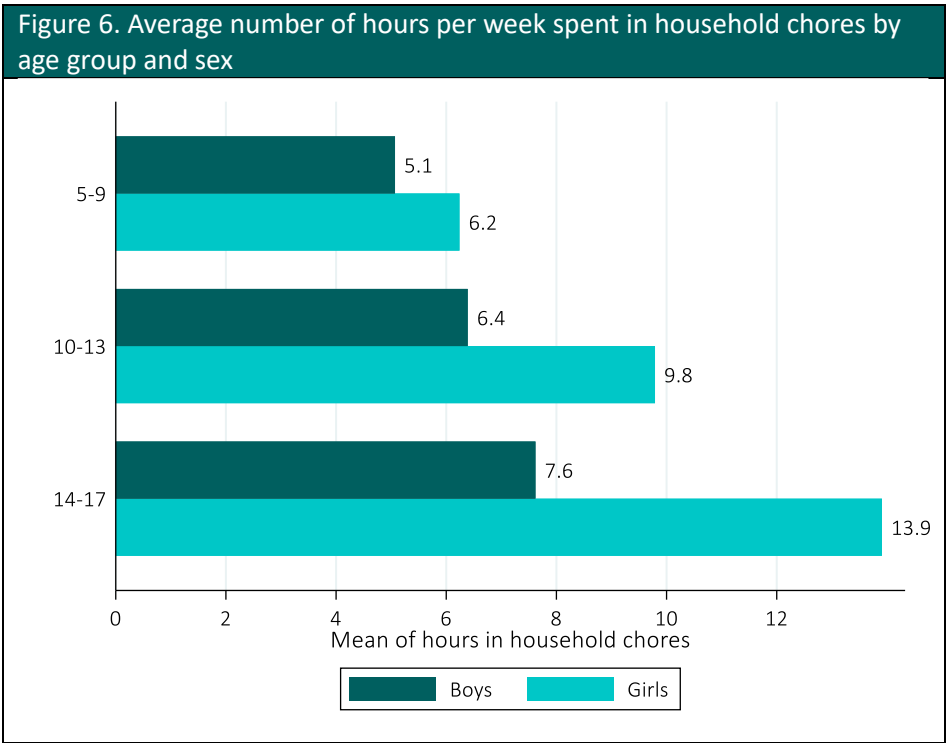
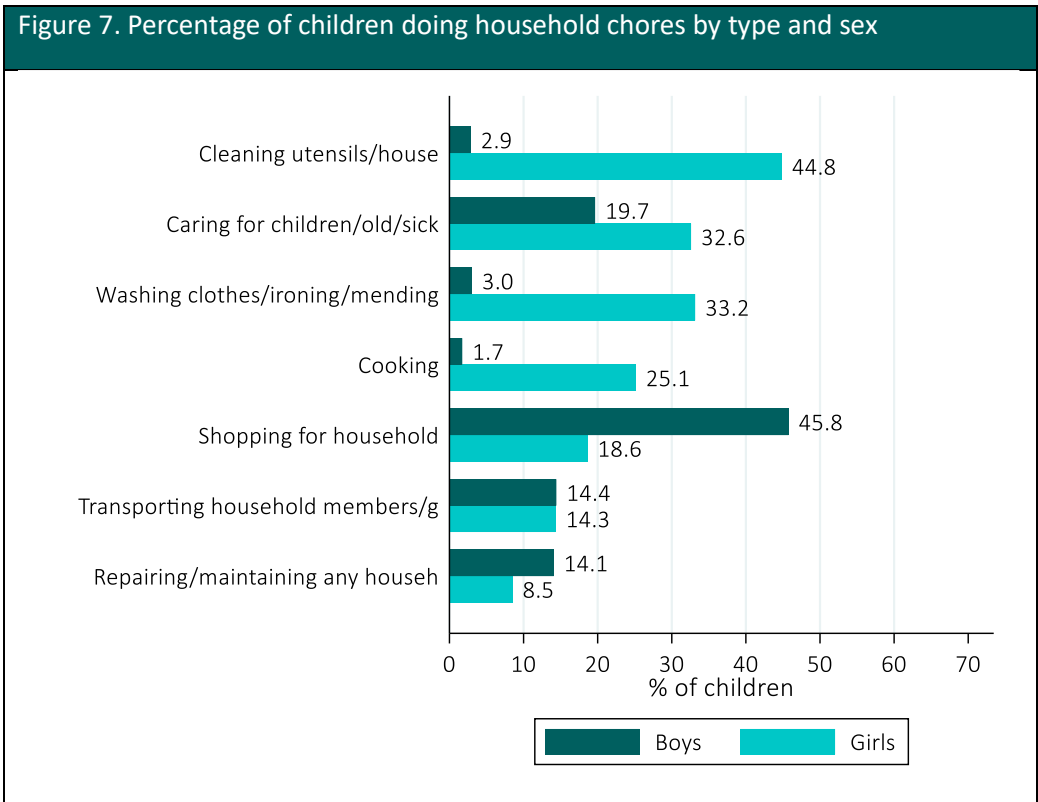


Figure 7 shows the percentage of children performing household chores by type and sex. The figure demonstrates clear differences between boys and girls engaged in household chores and the type of chores they perform. Girls are most likely to carry out cleaning of utensils or the house (tasks restricting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



Child work

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

| Table 6. Working children | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Last 12 months Percentage | Last 7 days Percentage | Description |
| Both sexes | | | |
| Total 5–17 | 13.3 | 12.0 | |
| 5–9 | 5.2 | 4.3 | |
| 10–13 | 14.6 | 13.2 | |
| 14–17 | 27.7 | 25.5 | |
| Boys | | | |
| Total 5–17 | 16.6 | 15.2 | Per cent of children 5–17 years that worked in the last 12 months and the last 7 days by sex and age group. |
| 5–9 | 5.8 | 4.9 | |
| 10–13 | 17.9 | 16.3 | |
| 14–17 | 35.8 | 33.6 | |
| | | | |
| Girls | | | |
| Total 5–17 | 9.7 | 8.4 | |
| 5–9 | 4.5 | 3.7 | |
| 10–13 | 10.9 | 9.7 | |
| 14–17 | 18.6 | 16.3 | |

Schooling and work

Figure 8 illustrates the differences in activities among children aged 5–17 by sex. Boys are more likely to be exclusively studying compared to girls, with 64.5 per cent of boys engaged solely in education, compared to 59.3 per cent of girls. Additionally, a higher percentage of girls (32.3 per cent) are not involved in any activity—neither studying nor working—compared to 20.3 per cent of boys. This disparity highlights a gender gap in educational engagement and participation in structured activities, which may have long-term implications for children’s development and future opportunities.

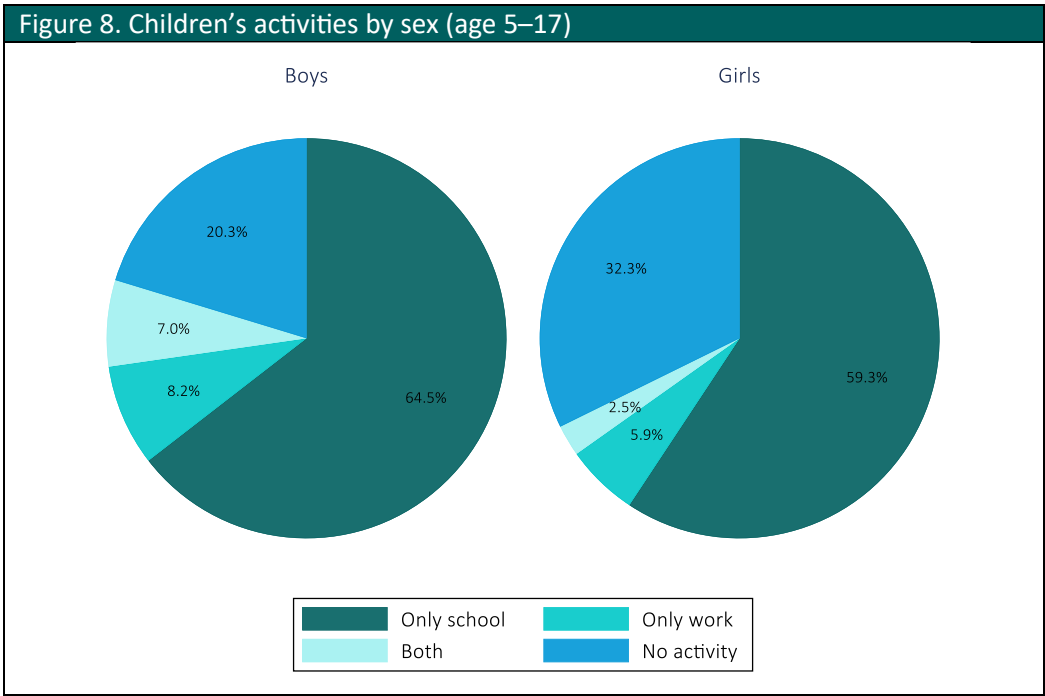


Figure 9 illustrates the activities of children by age. As children grow older, the percentage of those exclusively engaged in studying begins to decline, starting at age 12. At this point, there is a noticeable shift, with more children transitioning to either working only or balancing both school and work. Additionally, in Sindh, 26 per cent of children aged 9 to 17 are neither studying nor working, indicating a significant proportion of children who are not engaged in any formal activities. It is also worth noting that very few children successfully combine school and work (4.9 per cent)

Figure 9. Children's activities by age

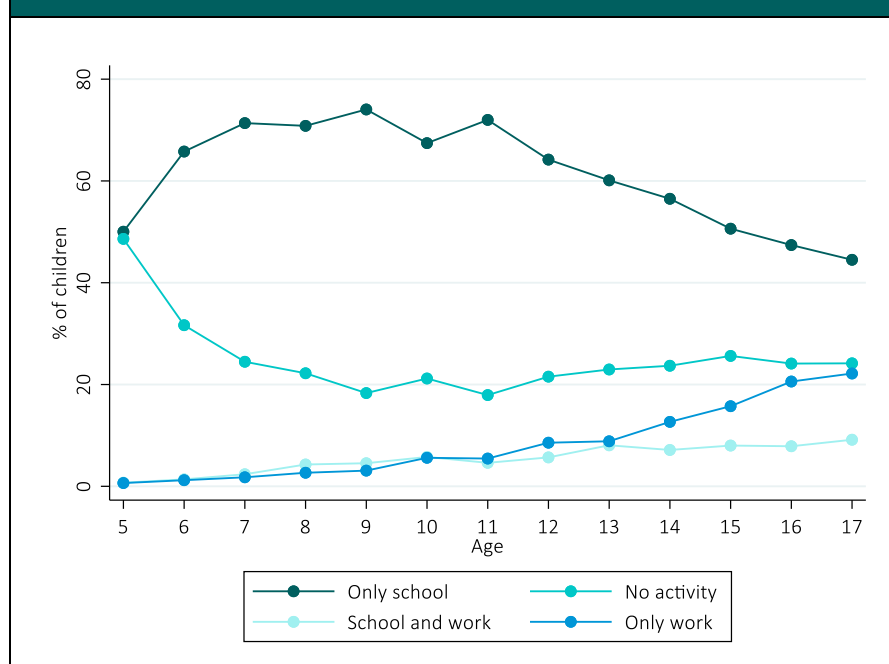


Table 7 presents the proportion of working children who are attending school by work status, as well as the median number of hours worked and devoted to household chores per week by school attendance.

| Table 7. School attendance | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Indicator | Value | Description |
| Working children attending school | | |
| Total 5–17 | 40.6% | Percentage of working children 5–17 years attending school by age group and sex. |
| Age group | | |
| 5–9 | 58.6% | |
| 10–13 | 45.8% | |
| 14–17 | 31.3% | |
| Boys | 45.9% | |
| Girls | 30.0% | |
| Children not working attending school | | |
| Total 5–17 | 70.5% | Percentage of not working children 5–17 years attending school by age group and sex. |
| Age group | | |
| 5–9 | 68.8% | |
| 10–13 | 75.8% | |
| 14–17 | 67.2% | |
| Boys | 76.1% | |
| Girls | 64.8% | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Median number of hours worked for children attending school Total 5–17 Age group 5–9 10–13 14–17 Boys Girls | 18 13 15 24 20 14 | Median number of hours worked per week for working children 5–17 years attending school. |
| Median number of hours worked for children not attending school Total 5–17 Age group 5–9 1–13 14–17 Boys Girls | 30 16 25 36 41 21 | Median number of hours worked per week for working children 5–17 years not attending school. |
| Median number of hours devoted to household chores for children attending school Total 5–17 Age group 5–9 10–13 14–17 Boys Girls | 4.5 3.5 4.5 7 4 5.5 | Median number of hours devoted to household chores per week for children 5–17 years attending school. |
| Median number of hours devoted to household chores for children not attending school Total 5–17 Age group 5–9 10–13 14–17 Boys Girls | 7 4 7 11 5 10 | Median number of hours devoted to household chores per week for children 5–17 years not attending school |

Child labour

Figure 10 provides an overview of the percentage of 5–17-year-olds working, in child labour and in hazardous work. According to The Sindh Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2017, all working children aged 5–13 are considered in child labour. Hazardous work for any child is defined as working long hours (exceeding 42 hours per week), being employed in hazardous industries or occupations, using dangerous tools, working under hazardous conditions, working at night, or being exposed to abuse. For adolescents, hazardous work is child labour unless working long hours or at night with family. Child labour also includes working multiple jobs in a day and not having a day off each week (though this is not included under hazardous work).

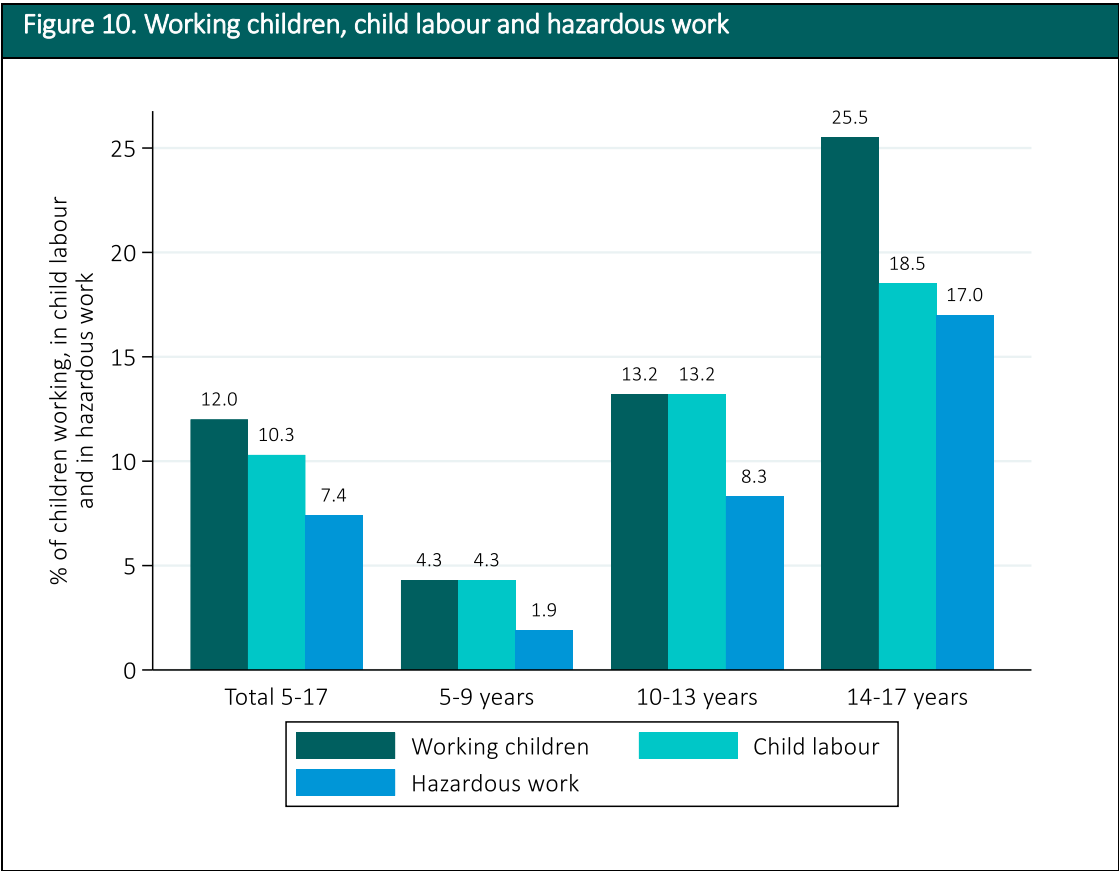


Figure 11 provides an overview of the percentage of 5–17-year-olds working, in child labour and in hazardous work split by sex.

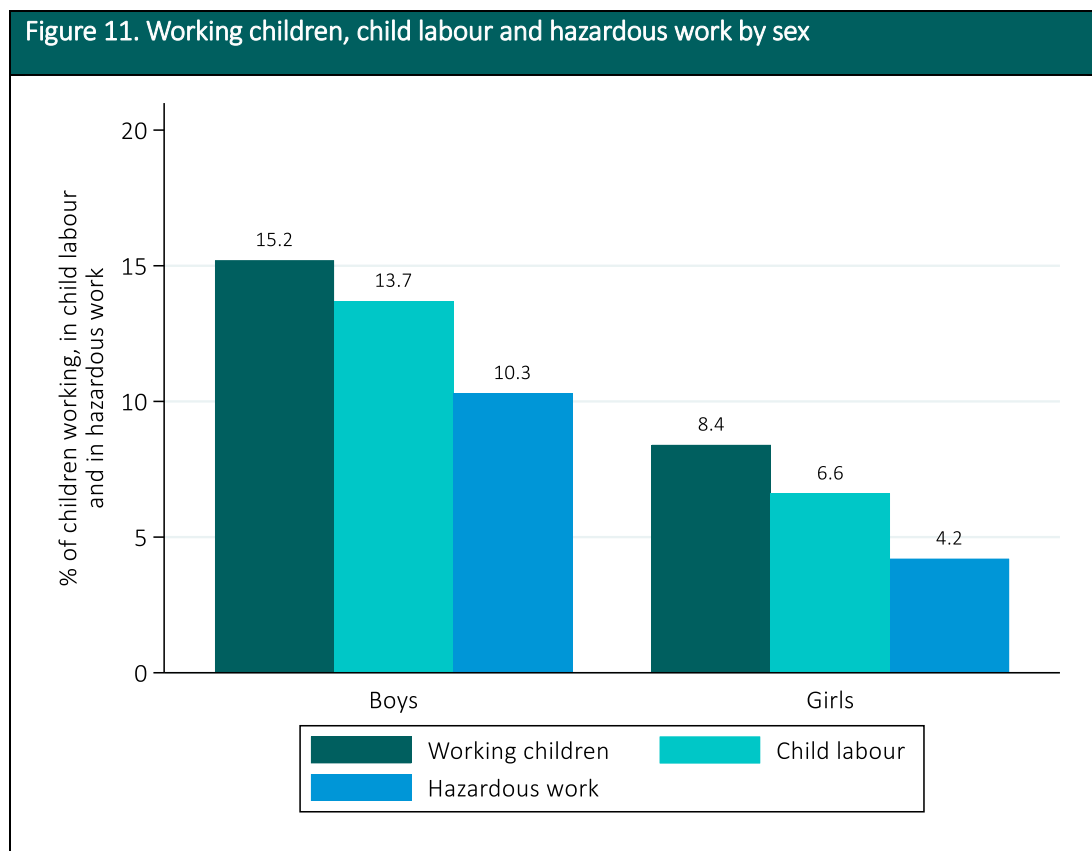


Table 8 reports the overall child labour prevalence by sex and age. The table further shows the most common industries, occupations, status in employment and work location for children in child labour.

| Table 8. Incidence and characteristics of child labour | | | | |
|--|------------|------|-------|--|
| Indicator | Percentage | | | Description |
| | Both | Boys | Girls | |
| Child labour prevalence | | | | |
| Total 5–17 | 10.3 | 13.7 | 6.6 | Percentage of all children in child labour. |
| - 5–9 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 | |
| -10–13 | 13.2 | 16.3 | 9.7 | |
| -14–17 | 18.5 | 27.2 | 8.4 | |
| Industry | | | | |
| -Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | 55.1 | 54.9 | 55.5 | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour by industry. |
| -Manufacturing | 12.4 | 8.2 | 22.3 | |
| -Wholesale and retail trade | 10.8 | 14.8 | 1.4 | |
| -Water collection | 7.0 | 3.5 | 15.1 | |
| - Construction | 5.5 | 7.7 | 0.1 | |
| -Accommodation and food service activities | 2.3 | 3.1 | 0.4 | |
| - Activities of households as employers | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.1 | |
| - Other industries | 5.2 | 6.5 | 2.0 | |
| Occupation | | | | |
| -Service and sales workers | 8.8 | 12.1 | 1.3 | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour by occupation. |
| -Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 18.7 | 20.1 | 15.4 | |
| -Craft and related trades workers | 14.6 | 11.7 | 21.4 | |
| -Plant and machine operators | 2.1 | 2.8 | 0.3 | |
| -Elementary occupations | 54.9 | 52.4 | 60.7 | |
| -Other occupations | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | |
| Status in employment | | | | |
| -Unpaid family worker | 49.6 | 43.4 | 63.8 | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour by status in employment. |
| -Self-employed (non-agriculture) | 14.3 | 17.5 | 7.0 | |
| -Self-employed (agriculture) | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.7 | |
| -Labourer (agriculture) | 8.1 | 10.0 | 3.5 | |
| -Labourer (non-agriculture) | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.5 | |
| -Employee | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.2 | |
| -Apprenticeship | 2.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | |
| -Other | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | |
| Location of work | | | | |
| -At home | 21.7 | 13.2 | 41.2 | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour by location of work (at home or away from home). |
| -Away from home | 78.3 | 86.8 | 58.8 | |

There are an estimated 252,422 children between the ages 5–17 with disabilities in Sindh as displayed in Table 9.

| Table 9. Children with disabilities | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|
| Indicator | Value | Description |
| Children with disabilities | 252,422 | Total number of children 5–17 years with disabilities and number of children 5–17 years with disabilities by age group and sex. |
| 5–9 | 105,218 | |
| 10–13 | 72,785 | |
| 14–17 | 74,419 | |
| Boys | 152,598 | |
| Girls | 99,825 | |

Figure 12 shows the activities performed by children with and without disabilities, including attending school, working, performing household chores, and engaging in child labour. A lower share of children with disabilities work or are in child labour compared to children without disabilities. 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.

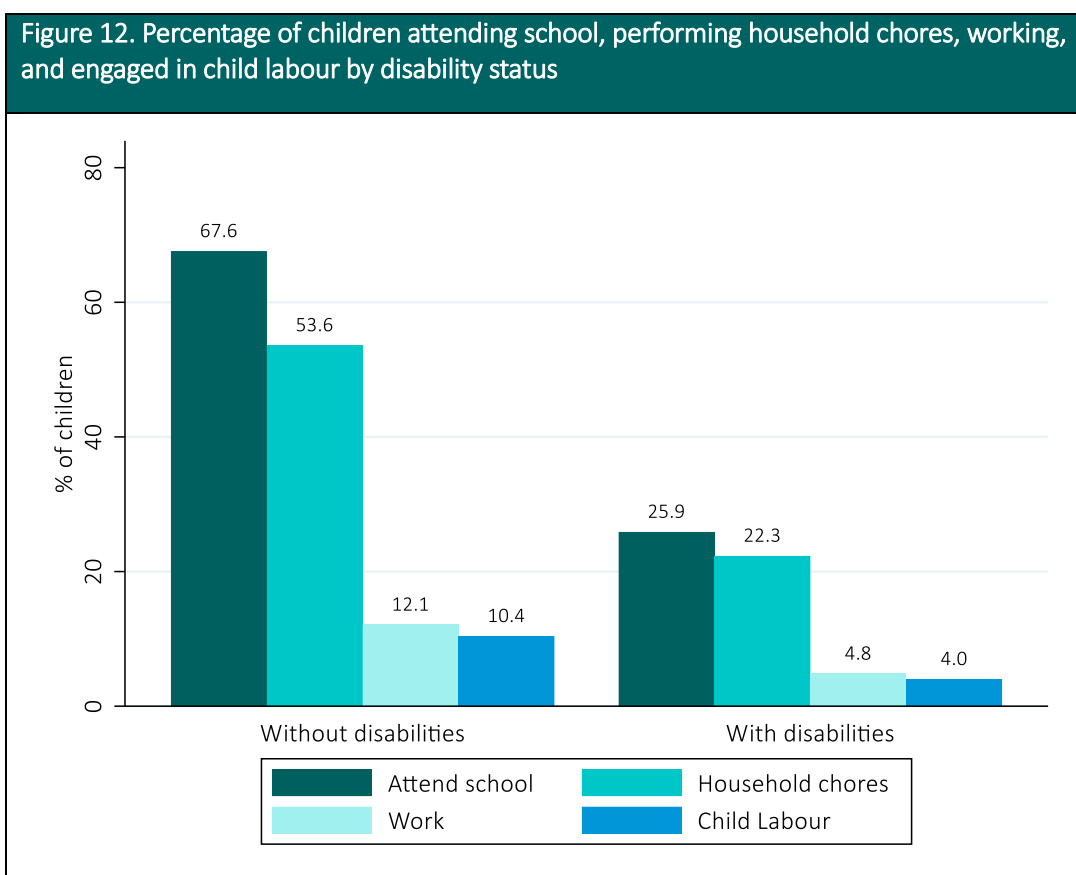
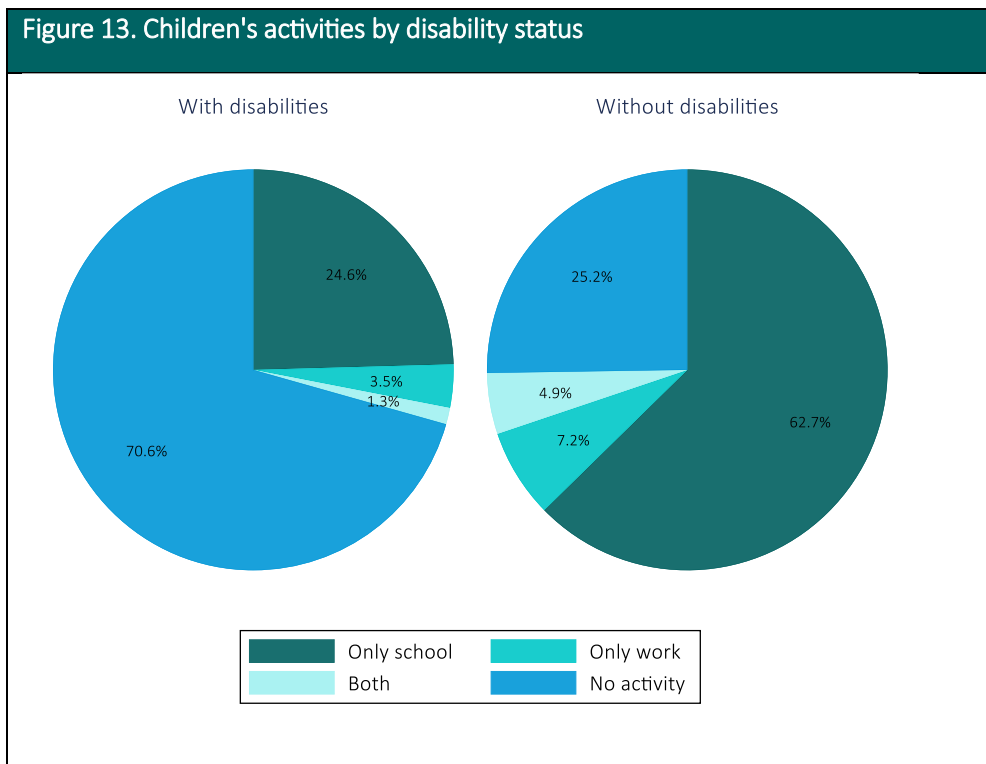


Figure 13 contrasts how children with and without disabilities combine work and schooling. Children without disabilities are more likely to only attend school compared to children with disabilities. Children with disabilities, on the other hand, are considerably more likely to engage in neither school nor work.



Circumstances and causes of child labour

Table 10 shows household characteristics for both children in child labour and children not in child labour. Children in child labour are more likely to have lost at least one parent.

| Table 10. Household size and structure | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Value | | Description |
| | Children not in child labour | Children in child labour | |
| Average household size | 6.9 | 7.2 | Average household size for children 5–17 years. |
| Average number of children | 3.9 | 4.2 | Average number of children 0–17 years in the household for children 5–17 years. |
| Average number of adults | 3.0 | 3.0 | Average number of adults in the household for children 5–17 years. |
| Living arrangements – living with both father and mother | 91.9% | 88.3% | Percentage of children 5–17 years that live with both their father and mother in the household. |
| Parental survival – lost at least one parent | 4.8% | 8.7% | Percentage of children 5–17 years that have lost at least one parent (either father, mother, or both). |

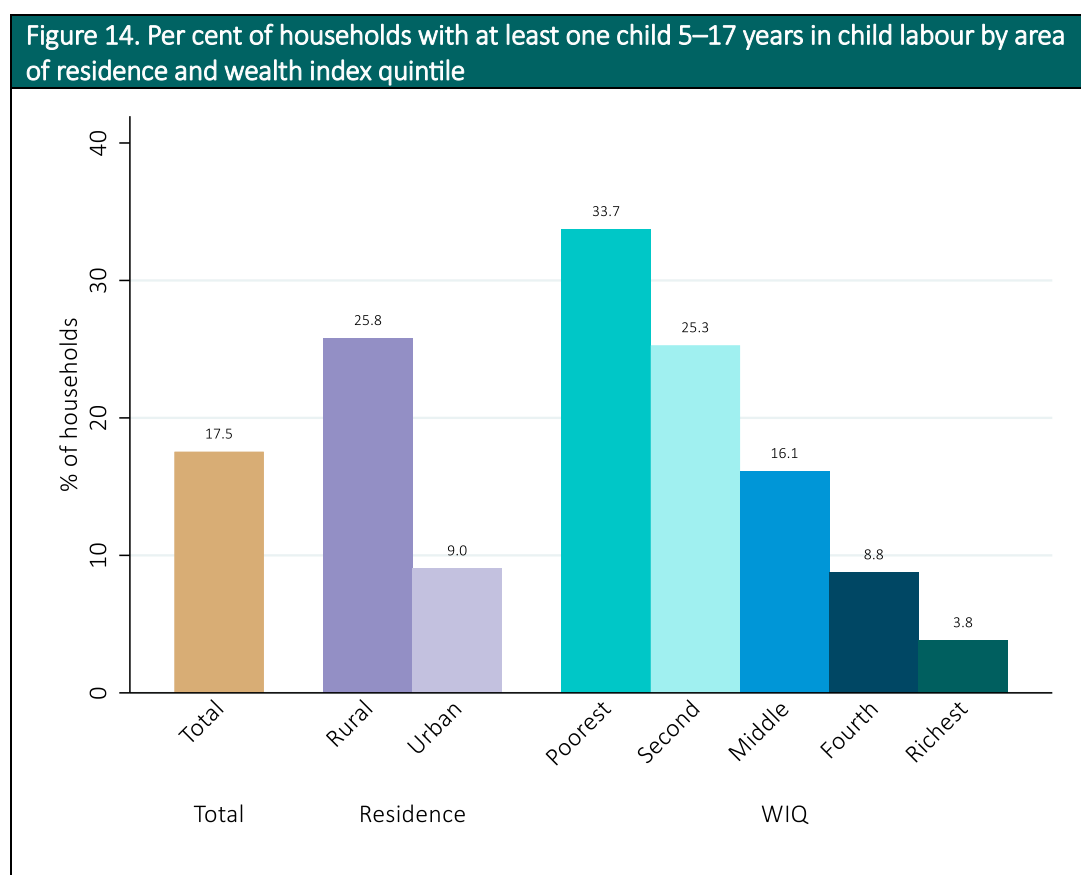
Table 11 shows the percentage of children in child labour and not in child labour with a household head that never migrated and a household head that has migrated (including both seasonal and other than seasonal migration). Out of all children whose household head migrated, 10.6 per cent are in child labour. The percentage of children in child labour is very similar among those in households where the household head never migrated (10.3 per cent).

| Table 11. Migration status of household head | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Percentage | | Description |
| | Children not in child labour | Children in child labour | |
| Household head never migrated | 89.7 | 10.3 | Per cent of children 5–17 years by migration status of the household head. |
| Household head migrated | 89.4 | 10.6 | |

Table 12 shows the socioeconomic status of the households, displaying the median household income in Sindh of children 5–17 years in child labour and not in child labour and the percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour and not in child labour living in a household that is currently receiving BISP assistance (which acts as a proxy for low wealth). Households of children in child labour are on average poorer.

| Table 12. Socio-economic status | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Value | | Description |
| | Children not in child labour | Children in child labour | |
| Median household income | 30,000 | 26,000 | Median household income in PKR of children 5–17 years in child labour and not in child labour. |
| Receiving BISP assistance | 28.7% | 47.1% | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour and not in child labour living in a household that is currently receiving BISP assistance. |

Figure 14 shows that 17.8 per cent of households have at least one child in child labour, and the child labour prevalence decreases with the wealth of the household. While 33.7 per cent of households in the poorest wealth index quintile have at least one child in child labour, 3.8 per cent of households in the richest wealth index quintile do. Further, the percentage of households with at least one child in child labour is higher in rural compared to urban areas.



Households where the household head has not completed any education are the most likely to have at least one child in child labour. 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.

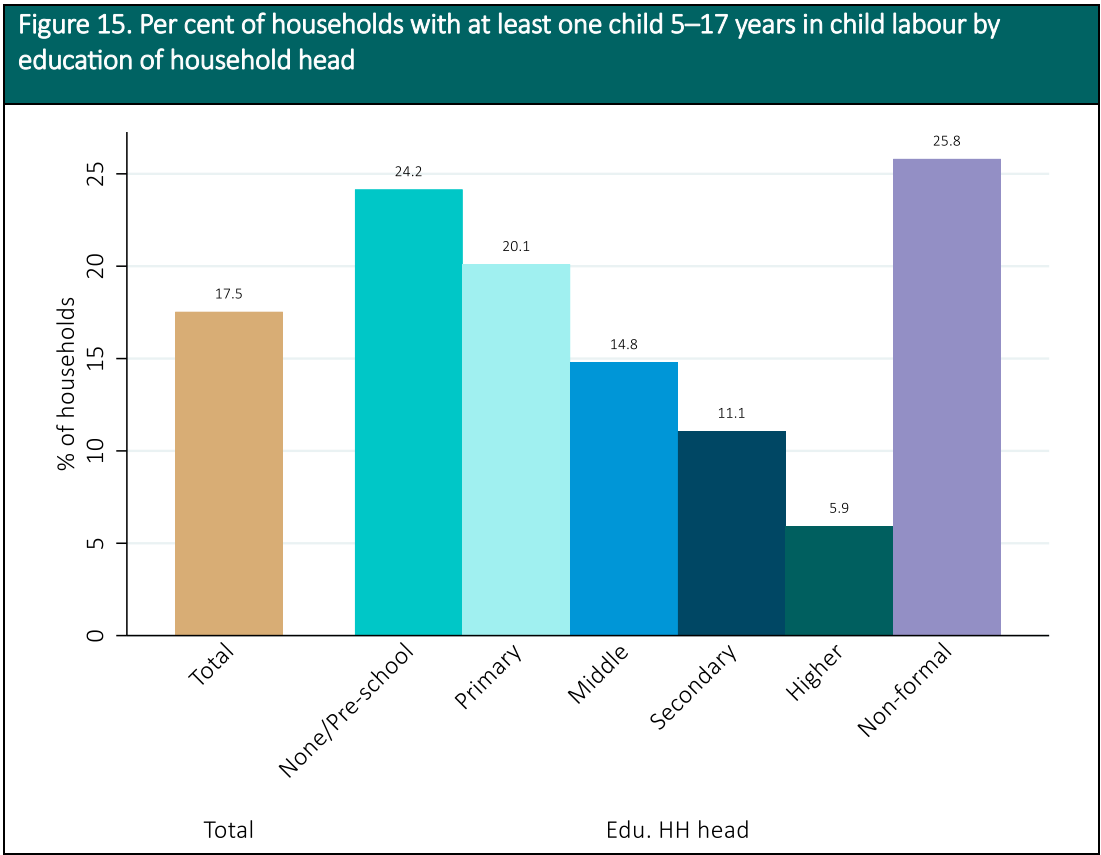


Figure 16 shows that children in child labour are less likely than children not in child labour to have a birth certificate (50.1 per cent vs. 64.9 per cent).

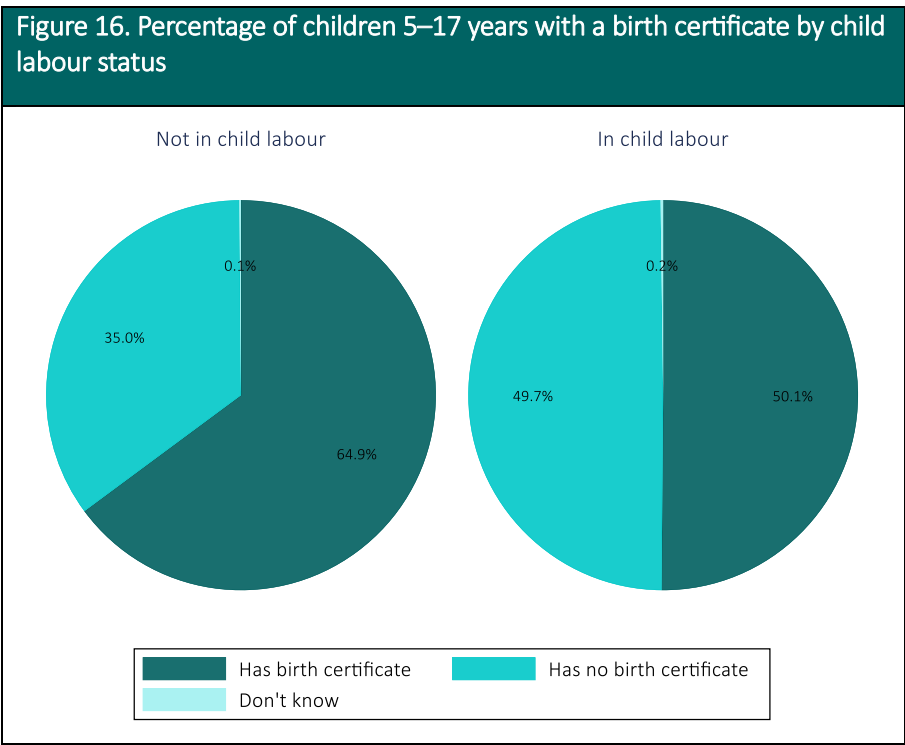


Table 13 shows the percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour by reported reason of parent/guardian for letting the child work and the percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour that earn an income by contribution to household income.

| Table 13. Perceptions and reason why children work | | |
|---|------------|--|
| Indicator | Percentage | Description |
| Reasons for letting child work² | | |
| -Support household needs ³ | 22.0 | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour by reported reason of parent/guardian for letting them work. |
| -Supplement household income | 44.3 | |
| -Help in household enterprise | 18.2 | |
| -Learn skills | 17.1 | |
| -Own will/interest | 6.6 | |
| -Cannot afford school fees | 3.1 | |
| -Other educational reasons | 6.0 | |
| -Other reasons | 5.8 | |
| Children in child labour that earn an income⁴ by contribution to household income⁵ | | |
| -Give all/part to parents/guardian | 66.2 | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour that earn an income by contribution to household income. |
| -Buy things for household | | |
| -Buy things for myself | 16.4 | |
| -Employer gives all/part to parents/guardian | 22.4 | |
| -Buy things for school | 15.0 | |
| -Pay my school fees | 4.4 | |
| -Save | 2.5 | |
| -Travel expenses | 3.4 | |
| -Other | 0.3 | |
| | 0.9 | |

Figure 17 displays the relationship between different shocks faced by households and child labour for children aged 5–17 years. The figure shows both natural shocks, in the form of falling agricultural prices, and economic shocks, comprising price inflation and business closing due to economic recession. Given that the overall child labour prevalence in Sindh is 10.3 per cent, Figure 17 shows that child labour is more prevalent among children living in households affected by falling agricultural prices or price inflation. Among these, households experiencing price inflation have the highest child labour prevalence.

² The percentages do not sum up to 100 as multiple reasons could be stated.

³ This category includes fetching water and collecting firewood.

⁴ The percentage of children in child labour that earn an income is 16.2 per cent.

⁵ The percentages do not sum up to 100 as multiple choices could be selected.

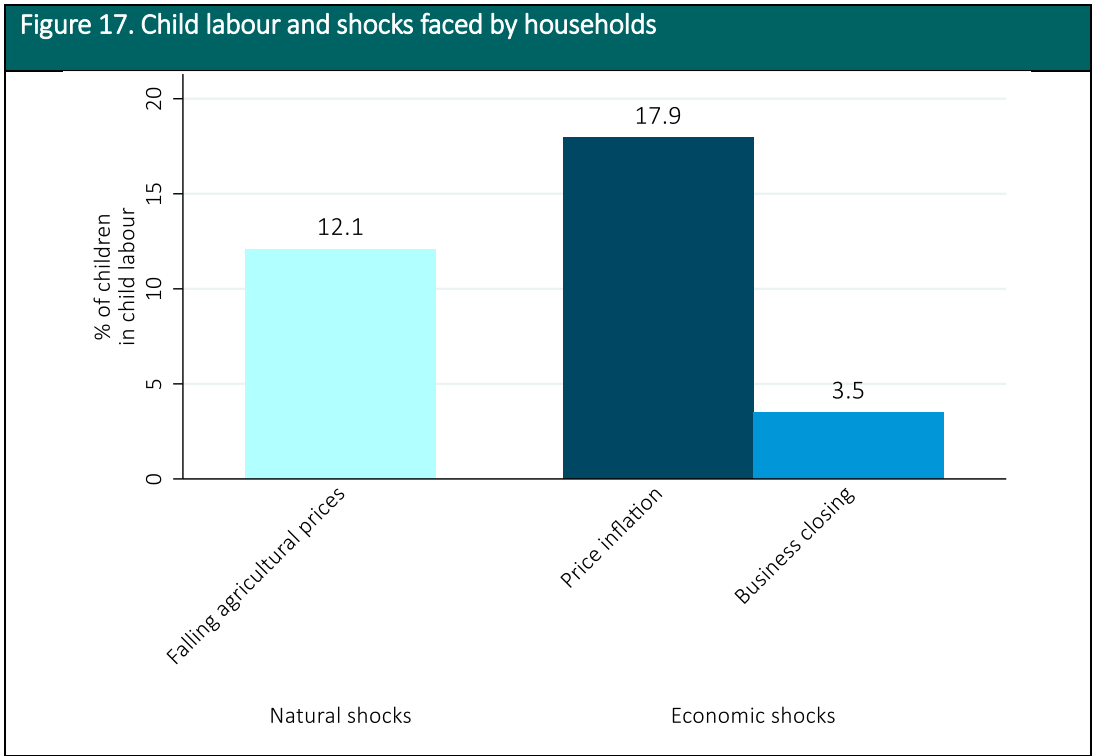
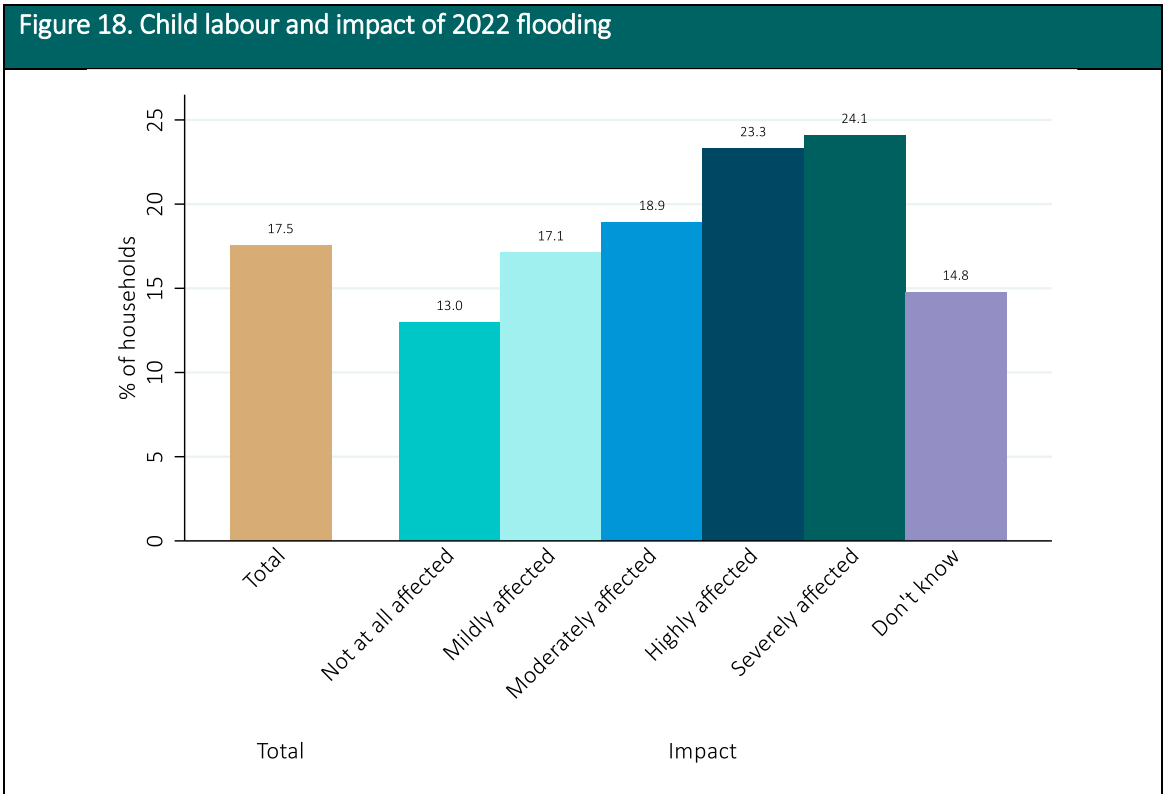
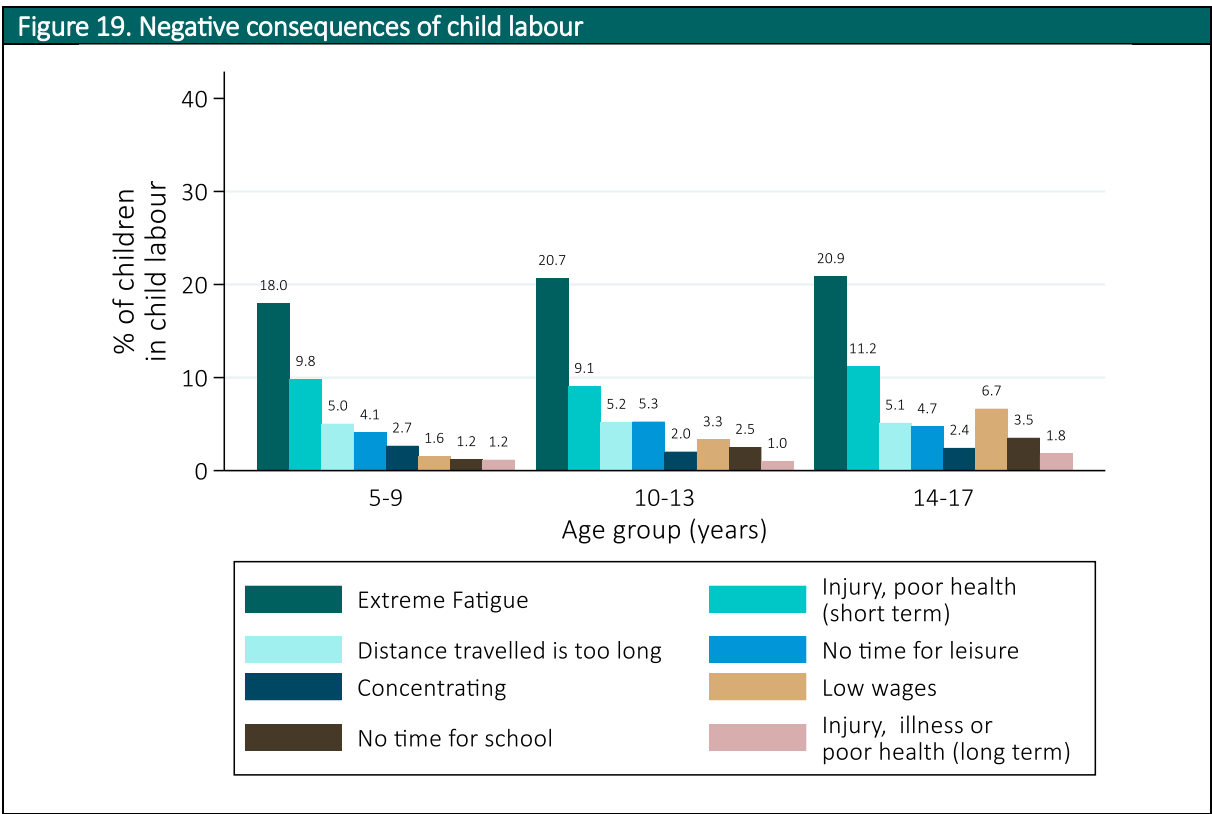


Figure 18 shows the percentage of households with at least one child in child labour by the impact of flooding from the monsoon rains in 2022. The findings indicate that among households that were unaffected by the flooding, 12.1 per cent have at least one child in child labour, lower than all categories for being affected by flooding. Among households that reported being affected, child labour occurred most often in households which were severely affected, 22.3 per cent have at least one child in child labour, and 21.7 per cent of those highly affected report having at least one child in child labour.



Consequences of child labour

Figure 19 shows the responses of adults regarding the negative consequences children in their household face as a result of their work. The most common response is that children 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 accidents⁶. Respondents also identify injuries or poor health, long distance travelled and no time for leisure as negative consequences of work.



Schooling

Figure 20 displays school attendance by age group and shows that children in child labour are less likely to currently attend school for all age groups. The difference in school attendance rates increases with age and is especially large among 14—17-year-olds, where the school attendance rate is 35.4 percentage points lower for children in child labour.

⁶ Admassie, A. (2003). Child labour and schooling in the context of a subsistence rural economy: can they be compatible? *International Journal of Educational Development*, 23(2), 167-185.

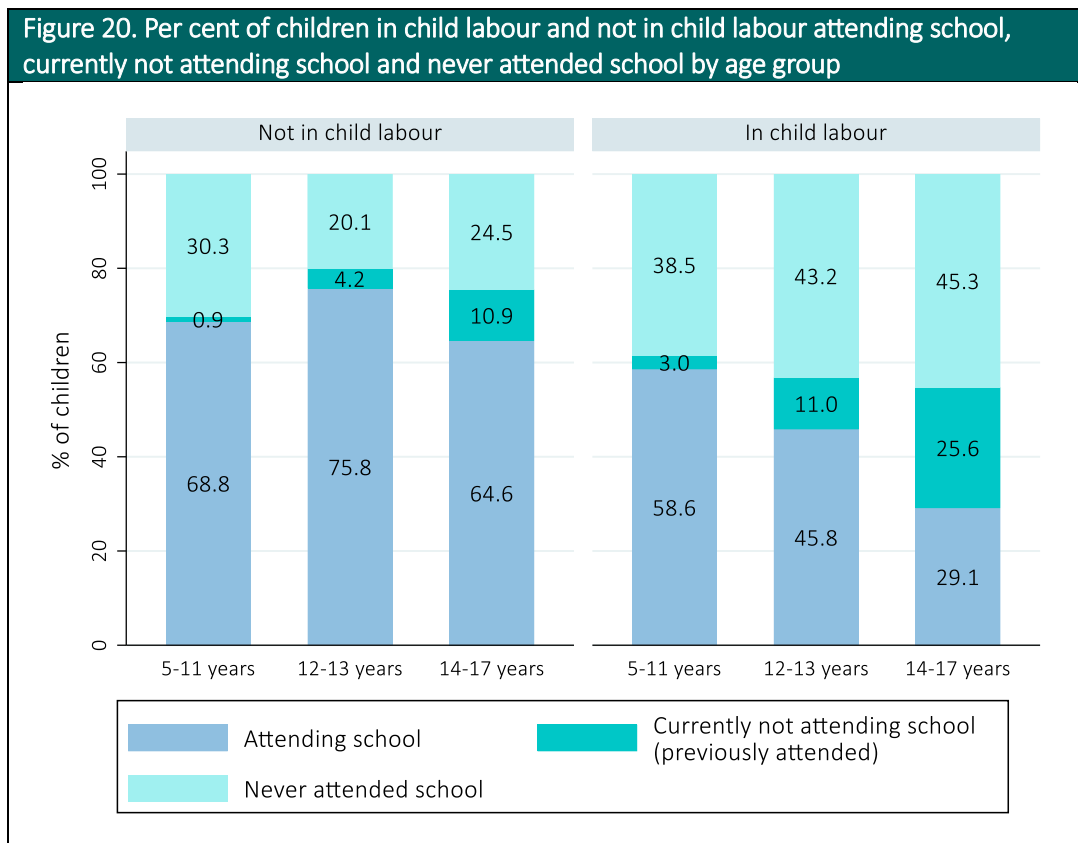


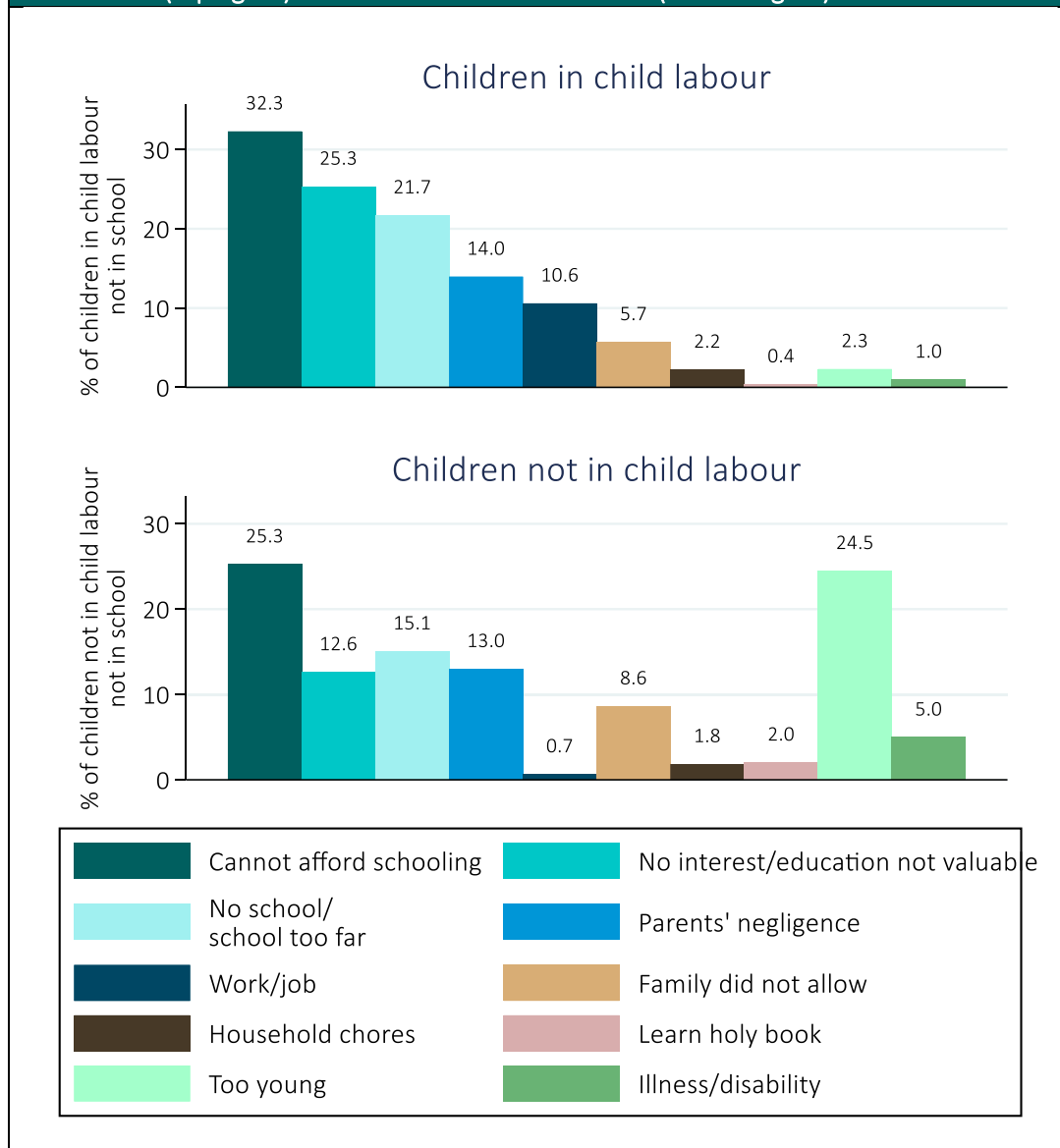
Table 14 presents more details on the relationship between schooling and work, which shows that the median number of hours worked differs considerably depending on the school attendance status.

| Table 14. Child labour and schooling | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Indicator | Median number of hours worked for children attending school | Median number of hours worked for children currently not attending school | Median number of hours worked for children that never attended school | Description |
| Both sexes | 17 | 45 | 29 | Median number of hours worked per week for children 5–17 years in child labour attending school, currently not attending school, and never attended school by sex. |
| Boys | 19 | 48 | 36 | |
| Girls | 14 | 22 | 21 | |

Figure 21 looks at the reason for children to not attend school and compares across child labour status. For children both in child labour and not in child labour, the main reason to not attend school is reported as the inability to afford schooling (32.3 per cent for children in child labour and 25.3 percent for not in child labour). As expected, work and job obligations are more often reported as a reason among children

in child labour. Being too young for school is higher among children not in child labour, who are also likely considered too young to start work.

Figure 21. 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)

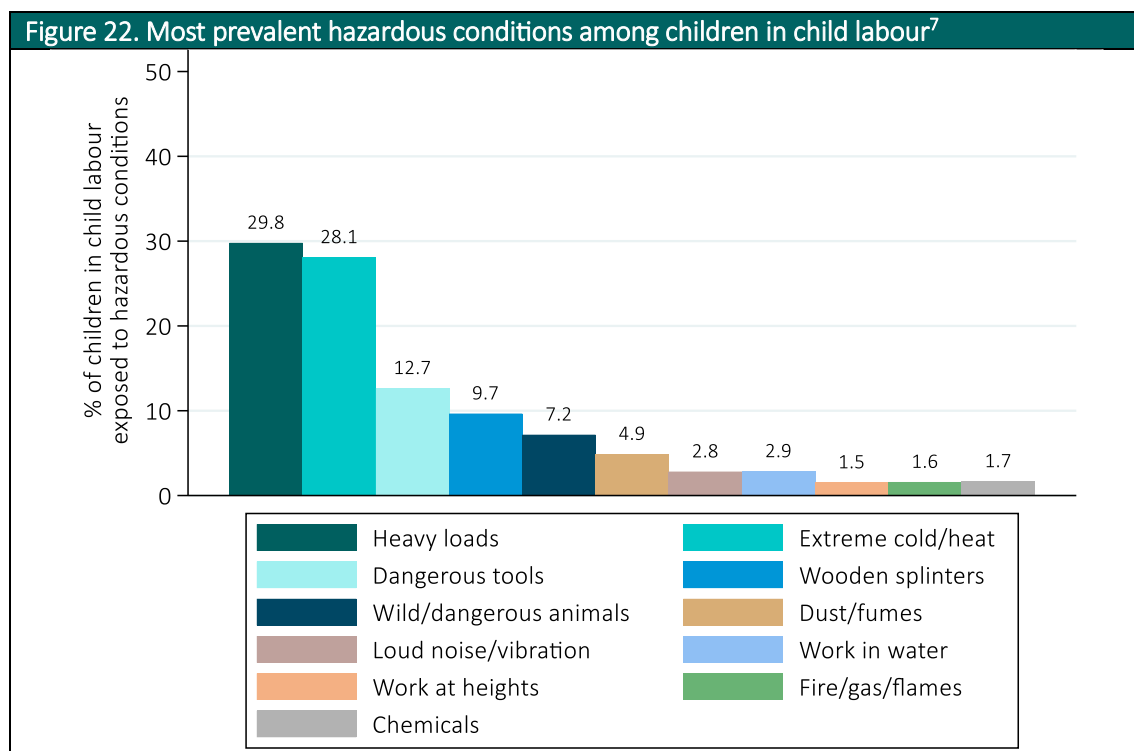


Health

Table 15 shows the incidence of illnesses or injuries and symptoms of depression among children in child labour and not in child labour.

| Table 15. Child labour and health | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Indicator | Percentage | | Description |
| | Children not in child labour | Children in child labour | |
| Injured or ill due to work | 20.6 | 43.5 | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour and working children not in child labour who got injured or ill due to work. |
| Symptoms of depression | | | Percentage of children 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 | 89.3 | 79.9 | |
| -Mild | 8.2 | 16.0 | |
| -Moderate | 1.9 | 3.2 | |
| -Moderately severe | 0.5 | 0.8 | |
| -Severe | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

The most reported hazardous condition is carrying heavy loads (27.1), followed by extreme cold or heat (25.4 per cent), and exposure to dangerous tools (10.8 per cent), as presented in Figure 22.



⁷ The percentages do not add up to 100 per cent as children can face several hazardous conditions.

Table 16 shows the percentage of 5–17-year-olds in child labour working in hazardous occupations, hazardous industries and with hazardous tools by sex.

| Table 16. Children in child labour working in hazardous occupations, industries and with hazardous tools | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Indicator | Both sexes Percentage | Boys Percentage | Girls Percentage | Description |
| Hazardous occupations | 10.6 | 14.6 | 1.4 | Per cent of 5–17-year-olds in child labour working in hazardous occupations by sex. |
| Hazardous industries | 5.9 | 8.3 | 0.4 | Per cent of 5–17-year-olds in child labour working in hazardous industries by sex. |
| Hazardous tools | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | Per cent of 5–17-year-olds in child labour working with hazardous tools by sex. |

Figure 23 shows the percentage of children in child labour that experienced abuse at work⁸. A similar share of girls and boys has experienced any type of abuse at work. The most common type of abuse for both sexes is psychological abuse, followed by physical and sexual abuse.

⁸ 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.

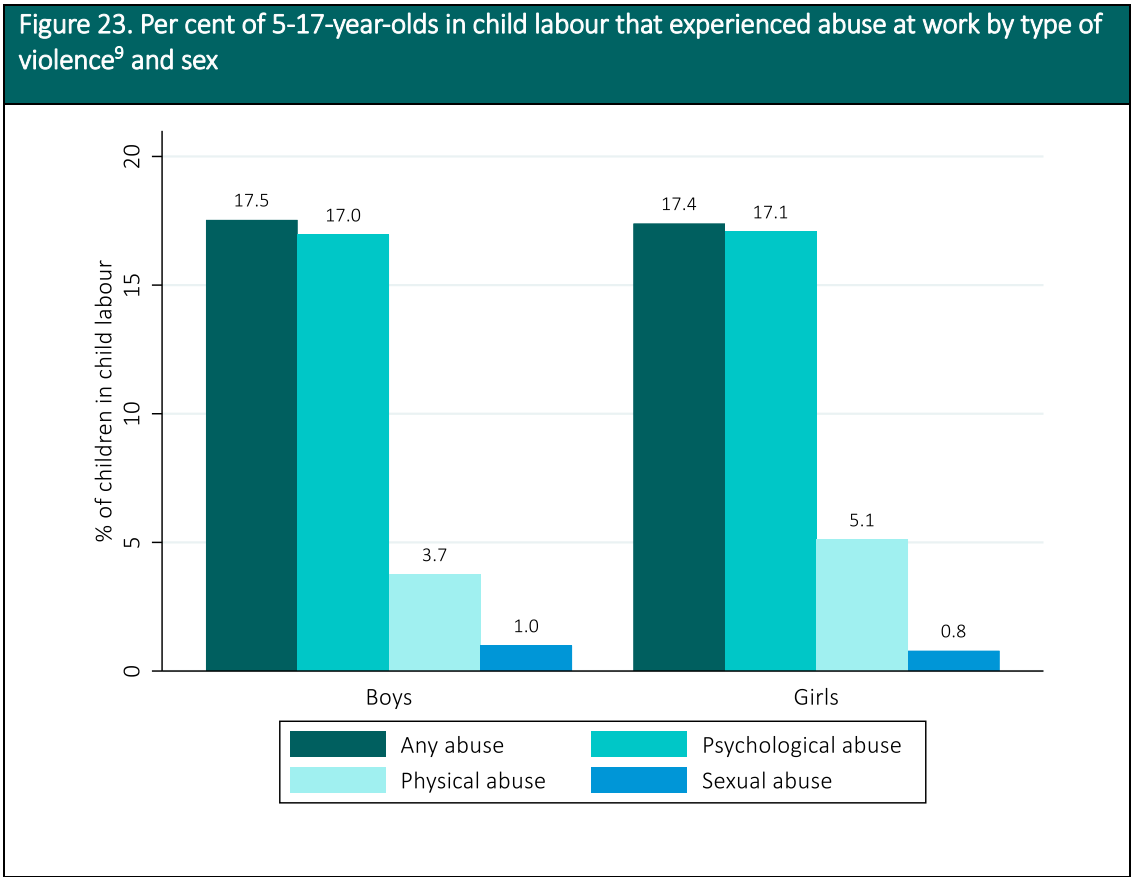


Table 17 shows information about abuse against children aged 5–17 in child labour. Children in child labour working away from home are more likely than those working at home to have experienced abuse, and those that have experienced abuse are more likely to report symptoms of depression.

| Table 17. Abuse against children 5–17 years in child labour | | |
|---|------------|--|
| Indicator | Percentage | Description |
| Abuse against children and location of work | | Percentage of children 5–17 years in child labour that experienced abuse at work by location of work. |
| -At home | 24.6 | |
| -Away from home | 15.6 | |
| Symptoms of depression among children experiencing and not experiencing abuse | | Percentage of children 10–17 years in child labour that experienced or did not experience abuse at work with a mild or more severe form of depression. |
| -Experienced abuse | 38.2 | |
| -Did not experience abuse | 16.5 | |

⁹ The categories do not add up to the total of “any abuse” as some children experienced more than one type of abuse.