

Summary results of Child Labour Survey in Pakistan (1996)

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9 October 1996
Islamabad, Pakistan

Survey on child labour 5-14 years old

Background

Information on child labour in Pakistan is sketchy. For the last few years some case studies on child labour focusing on certain geographic areas and industrial sectors have been conducted. However, no comprehensive national picture of child labour in the country exists. Without the availability of statistical data on the volume and nature of child labour, it is extremely difficult to convince the public of the urgency of child labour as a public issue and for the Government to formulate appropriate action programmes and allocate the necessary resources for improving the situation and eventually solving the various problems relating to working children. The lack of data on working children 5-14 years old even diverts attention from those categories of children who critically require attention and assistance.

In Pakistan, the main source of statistical data on the labour force is the annual Labour Force Survey conducted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS). Currently, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects information on persons above the age of ten years. In reality, there is a wide range of economic activities performed by many children below the age of ten. For this reason, the Government of Pakistan decided to carry out a sample survey of households to provide baseline information on the extent and socio-economic characteristics of child labour throughout the country. This nationwide survey was undertaken by the FBS, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis (Labour Wing) and the International Labour Organization, as a component of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). This survey is the first of its kind in Pakistan.

Objectives

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) has the following main objectives:

- (1) to collect information on the dimensions of working children by age, sex, location, occupation and industry;
- (2) to collect information on the working conditions of the children, i.e. hours worked, wages received and terms of employment as well as on the safety and health aspects of their workplace; and
- (3) to collect data on the socio-economic characteristics of the children and their families.

Specifically, the complete data sets that have been generated from this survey may be utilized in:

- (1) establishing targets and formulating and implementing intervention programmes;
- (2) monitoring the effectiveness of policies, regulations and programmes aimed at the eventual elimination of child labour;
- (3) mobilizing support to generate public concern and interest on the issue of child labour;
- (4) formulation and/or amending legislations to protect the health and well-being of children; and

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- (5) designing information materials directed at parents and children who are not aware of hazardous conditions in their working environment.

Concepts and definitions

Household: A household is a single person living alone or a group of persons who normally live and eat together under common cooking arrangements and have no other usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household members: These include all such persons present or temporarily absent whose usual place of residence falls in the selected household at the time of enumeration.

Reference population: In this survey, “child” refers to persons 5-14 years old.

Reference period: Two reference periods were used – the last 12 months (for measuring the usually active population) and the week preceding the interview (for measuring the currently active population).

The usually active population: The usually active population comprises all persons 5 years old and above who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or unemployed during the reference period, i.e. one year preceding the date of the interview. The definitions of “employed” and “unemployed” covered under the usual active population approach are: the usually “employed” comprises all persons 5 years old and above who worked during most of the weeks (or most of the days) of the year. The usually “unemployed” comprises all persons 5 years old and above who were without work and available for/seeking work during most of the weeks (or most of the days) of the year.

The currently active population: The currently active population comprises all persons 5 years old and above who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among “employed” and “unemployed” during the short reference period, i.e. one week preceding the date of the interview. Definitions of “employed” and “unemployed” covered under the currently active population are: the “employed” comprises all persons 5 years old and above who worked in economic activity for at least one hour during the reference period and were either “paid employed” or “self employed”. The “unemployed” comprises all persons 5 years old and above who were without work during the reference period and who are currently available for/seeking work.

Sampling methodology

The sampling methodology of CLS has been evolved with the basic objective to estimate the prevalence of child labour incidence in a precise way. For this, a cluster approach has been adopted.

Universe

The “universe” consisted of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan as defined in the 1981 population census and changes made therein after by provincial governments. Military-restricted areas and federally administered tribal areas (FATA) have been excluded from coverage. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 3 per cent of the total population.

Sampling frame

Urban areas

The FBS has developed its own urban area frame through the quick count record survey scheme. According to this scheme, each city/town of urban domain has been divided into small areas called “enumeration blocks”. Each enumeration block comprises about 200-250 households. This frame was updated during 1994-95. It has been used for drawing samples from urban areas. Within each ultimate stratum formed for CLS, all enumeration blocks falling therein have been treated as primary sampling units (PSUs).

Rural areas

The list of villages/mouzas/dehs published by the Population Census Organization as a result of the 1981 population census has been taken as a sampling frame for drawing samples from rural areas. Villages in each ultimate stratum have been treated as primary sampling units (PSUs).

Stratification plan

Keeping in view the geographical level of the estimates at national/provincial levels and to control heterogeneity among different population groups for catching child labour, a stratification plan has been formulated as under:

Urban area

Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Islamabad, Sargodha and Sialkot, being larger sized cities, have been treated as independent strata. Each of these cities has been further sub-stratified into low, middle and high-income groups.

After excluding the population of big cities from the population of respective administrative division, all cities and towns have been grouped to form a stratum. Each stratum of remaining urban areas, i.e. the administrative division, has been further sub-stratified into low, middle and high-income groups. The objective of classifying the urban population into low, middle and high-income groups was to distribute samples to low and middle-income groups in a higher proportion, as child labour activities are expected to be prevalent in these groups.

Rural areas

In the rural areas of Punjab, Sindh and NWFP each administrative district has been treated as an independent stratum. In Balochistan province the administrative division has been considered as a stratum.

Sample coverage

Enumeration blocks (EBs) in urban areas and villages in rural areas were treated as primary sampling units (PSUs). In all, 1,865 sample PSUs covered in the survey were selected from each ultimate stratum by the probability proportionate to size (PPS) method of selection. Within each sample PSU, clusters of approximately 75 households were formed. These clusters were treated as secondary sampling units (SSUs). One cluster from each sample PSU was selected randomly and listed all households within a cluster on a special listing form developed for the CLS. The number of households listed in this manner totalled 140,298. Then, all households within a cluster having at least one

economically active child within the ages 5-14 years were enumerated. The detail of sample PSUs covered in the survey is given in the following table.

Sample coverage: PSUs

	Urban				Rural	Total
	Low	Middle	High	Total		
Punjab	166	282	52	500	342	842
Sindh	149	233	28	410	116	526
NWFP	56	100	16	172	124	296
Balochistan	58	83	2	143	58	201
Pakistan	429	698	98	1 225	640	1 865

From the covered sample clusters, 13,962 economically active children within the age group 5-14 years were enumerated by following the current status approach (last week reference period) and usual status approach (last 12 months reference period). These children were members of 10,438 households out of 140,298 households listed, representing about 7.4 per cent.

It was found that out of 1,865 sample clusters (or 140,298 households) covered, no economically active child was found in 461 sample clusters, i.e. 24.7 per cent of the clusters covered. The highest proportion of 58 per cent was observed in Balochistan, followed by 31 per cent in Sindh, 18 per cent in Punjab and 10 per cent in NWFP.

The large sample size of PSUs was fixed keeping in mind the relatively low prevalence rate of economically active children in the entire population. The analysis indicates that coverage in the rural domains of Balochistan and Sindh are probably on the lower side. The impact of this under-coverage on estimates is discussed under the next heading. The details of procedures used for the sample selection and for deriving the estimates and their variances are given in Appendix 1.

Precision of estimates

Based on the sample design adopted for the CLS, the sampling errors have been worked out for national and provincial estimates of the number of children by age group. For the purpose of this presentation, the results of sampling errors at the national and provincial levels will be presented for children between 5 and 14 years old.

At the national level, the number of economically active children between 5 and 14 years old, based on survey estimates, is 2,657,539. Its standard error has been estimated as 142,131. The coefficient of variation (CV) is 5.4 per cent. At the 95 per cent level of confidence, the confidence interval of the national estimate would be as follows:

- (a) Confidence interval for economically active children between the ages of 5-14 based on survey estimates:

$$= 2,657,539 + 1.96 (142,131);$$

$$= 2,657,539 + 278,577;$$

$$= 2,378,962 \text{ to } 2,936,116.$$

- (b) Confidence interval for economically active children between the ages of 5-14, population as in January 1996:

= 2,975,921 to 3,672,884.

The confidence interval describes that we are 95 per cent confident that the true value of the number of economically active children between the ages of 5 and 14 as in January 1996 would be within the interval of 2,975,921 to 3,672,884. Details of standard errors and coefficient of variations at national/provincial levels are given in table 1. From the analysis of the CLS figures it appears that economically active children between the ages of 10 and 14 in Sindh (rural) and in Balochistan (rural) have been reported on the lower side. The comparisons of participation rates for the CLS, 1996, and the Labour Force Survey (LFS), 1993-94, are given below to give the extent of lower coverage.

Province	Participation rate (%)	
	CLS, 1996	LFS, 1993-94
Sindh (rural)	8.08	14.58
Balochistan (rural)	1.26	14.16

It has been worked out that, due to this under-coverage within age group 10-14, approximately 300,000 economically active children have been underestimated. If we add this figure to 3.31 million, then the overall estimate of economically active children between 5 and 14 years old would be 3.61 million, representing an economically active children participation rate of around 9 per cent. The FBS thinks that the under-enumeration will be validated by attaching a module to the ongoing Labour Force Survey.

The questionnaire

A well-structured questionnaire was designed to collect information on households and individuals through face-to-face interview. All households that reported child labour within the age group 5-14 years were interviewed. The questionnaire consists of 11 sections and it was structured as follows:

Section 1: Household identification;

Section 2: Field operation's particulars;

Section 3: Editing/coding at headquarters particular;

Section 4: Household composition and demographic information;

Section 5: Usual activities of household members 5 years old and above;

Section 6: Current activity of persons 15 years old and above;

Section 7: Current activity of each child aged 5-14 years old;

Section 8: Perception of parents/guardians or other relatives with whom the working child usually resides;

Section 9: Questions addressed to children aged 5-14 years old;

Section 10: Household income and expenditure; and

Section 11: Housing conditions.

Pilot test

The pilot test was carried out to test the questionnaire and other instruments like concepts and time required. On the basis of this pilot test, some questions were revised in accordance with the recommendations of the enumerators, such as questions which are difficult to answer or not easily understood, particularly by the child interviewed. In addition, standard output per day per enumerator was established in preparing the plan for field enumeration.

Training and field operation

The training of staff was conducted in two phases. In the first phase the training was imparted to the headquarter staff. The training course consisted of instructions in general interviewing techniques, field procedures, concepts and definitions of the terms used in the questionnaire. The participants of the first phase acted as the master trainers for the second phase where training to the usual field enumerators and supervisors at different stations throughout the country was imparted. For quality control, field supervisors and supervisors from headquarters made frequent visits to the field for spot-checking during the data collection process. Field operation was started in January 1996 and completed by the end of June 1996. In total, 250 enumerators and 50 supervisors were deployed to carry out field activities.

Data processing

Editing/coding of the questionnaire was done by headquarter staff and data processing was carried out by the Data Processing Centre of the FBS.

Response rate

A total of 140,298 households were listed, out of which 10,438 sample households reported to have child labour. All the households reporting child labour were successfully interviewed. As some working children were away from the household at the time of enumeration they could not be contacted for the interview.

Survey results

Child population

As on 1 January 1996, there were 40 million children aged 5-14 years old in Pakistan. They represent close to one-third (30 per cent) of the total population. More than 50 per cent of the children are in the age group 5-9 years. Among children, males outnumbered females with a sex ratio of 106 males per 100 females. In both age groups – 5-9 years and 10-14 years – males outnumbered females with a sex ratio of 107 and 105 respectively. Rural areas have a relatively higher male/female sex ratio than urban areas. The majority of the children, i.e. 28.7 million (72 per cent) are living in rural areas (for details refer to table 2).

Child labour participation

As stated earlier, two reference periods were adopted: (i) the current status approach – the week preceding the interview; and (ii) the usual status approach – the 12 months preceding the interview.

Among the 40 million children aged 5-14 years, 3.3 million, i.e. 8.3 per cent, were economically active during the reference week. During the 12-month reference period almost 8.1 per cent of the 40 million children reported that their principal activity was either working or being available for economic activity during most of the past 12 months. The 12-month participation rate is lower than that of the reference week. This is due to a number of reasons. The one-week reference period may have coincided with the peak of agricultural activities, thereby incorporating slightly more youngsters who were working. Secondly, the longer reference period of 12 months may have led to some memory lapses. Thirdly, and most importantly, the definition of “usual activity approach” adopted for the Child Labour Survey was limited only to “principal activity” during the 12-month period. Thus, the children who might have combined an economic activity with their principal non-economic work were not included in the count of economically active children. For example, those attending school or those doing housekeeping work during most of the 12 months might also have been engaged in economic activity occasionally or on a part-time basis during the year and especially during the agricultural seasons. Since all these are not their main or principal activities, these children were excluded from the count of the economically active (refer to table 3).

Volume of child labour

In Pakistan, child labour is about 3.3 million, out of which 2.4 million (73 per cent) are boys and 0.9 million (27 per cent) are girls. The quantum of child labour increases with age, i.e. the older the child, the higher the rate of participation in economic activity. The volume of male child labour is about 2.1 million in age group 10-14 years, which is about seven times greater than the level in age group 5-9 years (i.e. 0.3 million). Similarly, the volume of female child labour in age group 10-14 years is about three times (i.e. 0.6 million) greater than in age group 5-9 years (i.e. 0.2 million) (see table 4 for details).

Male child labour outnumbered female child labour in both rural and urban areas. The contribution of rural areas in child labour is about eight times higher than that of urban areas. This may be due to unpaid farm activities performed by family members in the rural areas.

The provincial distribution indicates that the volume of child labour in the Punjab is about 1.9 million, which is about three-fifths (60 per cent) of total child labour in the country. Next comes NWFP which shows about 1 million child labour. The lowest figure is for Balochistan because of the lesser number of households reporting child labour (for detailed comparisons see table 4).

Occupational structure

About 71 per cent of the 3.3 million employed children who worked during the reference week were engaged in elementary (unskilled) occupations relating to agriculture, sales and services, mining, construction, manufacturing and transport sectors where farm activity dominates. Craft and related trade activities are the next major occupation group which absorbed about 19 per cent of the working children.

Among male employed children elementary (unskilled) occupations are the most prevalent. A great majority (68 per cent) of males worked in farms, sales and services. Craft and related trade activities are ranked second and absorb about 19 per cent of male working children. Similarly, in the case of female child workers, elementary (unskilled) occupations absorb the higher proportion, i.e. 80 per cent, which is larger than the proportion of boy workers in the same occupations. The next important occupational group is craft and related trade workers which absorbs 19 per cent of total female workers (for details refer to table 5).

Industrial structure

The industrial distribution of children who worked during the reference week indicates that about 67 per cent of employed children were engaged in the agricultural sector. The manufacturing sector ranked second and employed about 11 per cent of children. The next most important sector was wholesale and retail trade followed by community, social and personal services which absorbed about 9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

Among male workers, agriculture is again the most prevalent industry and it absorbed about 63 per cent of male working children. Wholesale and retail trade is the second most important sector absorbing about 12 per cent of employed children, followed by the manufacturing sector (10 per cent), community, social and personal services (7 per cent) and transport storage and communication (5 per cent).

Female workers have an even higher percentage in the agricultural sector (77 per cent) than male workers. Manufacturing is the second most important sector absorbing 12 per cent of female workers followed by community, social and personal services (10 per cent) (see table 6).

Educational level

The data reveal that out of the total 3.3 million employed children, one-third (33.2 per cent) are literate from the formal system of education. Male child labour is more educated than female. About two in every five (40.3 per cent) of the total male child labour is pre-matric while that of female child labour is approximately one in ten only (11.2 per cent). Child labour in urban areas is more educated than in rural areas. In urban areas about 41 per cent of the total is pre-matric and in the rural areas it is only 32 per cent (for details see table 7).

Employment status

Employment status by broad categories indicates that about 70 per cent of working children are working as unpaid family helpers, followed by employees (23 per cent) and self-employed (7 per cent). Male and female unpaid working children account for 67 per cent and 78 per cent respectively. Like the national pattern, the next major group is paid employees, which represents 25 per cent and 17 per cent for male and female respectively. Significant urban-rural differentials are observed in employment status. In rural areas, three-fourths of children are working as unpaid family helpers while in urban centres it is less than one-third. In urban areas, paid employees is the leading employment status and it contributes about three-fifths of the total working children in urban areas. A similar pattern is also observed for male and female working children separately (for details refer to table 8).

Number of hours worked

The distribution of working hours during the reference week indicates that close to one-half (46 per cent) of children are working more than the normal working hours, i.e. 35 hours per week. A good proportion of children worked 56 hours or more at the national level. In urban areas, 25 per cent worked 56 hours or more per week. The percentage of male children working more than the normal working hours is 50 per cent, much higher than that of females with 33 per cent. Similarly, 42 per cent of the total rural working children worked more than the normal working hours and in urban areas it is 73 per cent. The situation in urban centres in general, and for males (76 per cent) in particular, is worse. Table 9 may be referred to for greater detail.

Illnesses/injuries

Of the total working children, 7 per cent suffered from illnesses/injuries frequently, 28 per cent occasionally and 33 per cent rarely. Female children were less prone to injuries than male children. The majority of the children in rural areas were more prone to illnesses/injuries and this may be due to the hard labour associated with the agricultural sector in rural areas (for details refer to table 10).

Most of the children (75 per cent) who received injuries were engaged in elementary (unskilled) occupation, followed by craft and related trade works (16 per cent) and service workers (9 per cent) (please refer to table 11). With respect to the industrial structure of illnesses and injuries, the majority of children (71 per cent) fall into agricultural activities, followed by manufacturing (9 per cent) and services (8 per cent) (please refer to table 12).

Reasons for child labour

The most cogent reasons given by the parents/guardians for letting their child work are: to assist in household enterprises (54 per cent), to supplement the household income (27 per cent), and because no one else is available to do household chores (14 per cent) (please refer to table 13).

Working children by household income

The majority of working children (39 per cent) are members of households whose income range is Rs.2,501-Rs.4,000; followed by 31 per cent in the income group Rs.1,501-Rs.2,500; 21 per cent in the income group Rs.4,001 and above; and, the remaining 9 per cent in the income group with less than Rs.1,500 (please refer to table 14).

Table 1. Estimates of standard errors and coefficient of variations (CVs) of economically active children between 5 and 14 years old

Area	Usual approach		Current approach	
	Standard errors	CV (%)	Standard errors	CV (%)
Pakistan	141 375	5.48	142 131	5.35
Rural	140 745	6.14	141 485	5.99
Urban	13 331	4.64	13 533	4.59
Punjab	63 968	4.29	64 662	4.15
Sindh	21 065	9.06	22 094	9.24
NWFP	124 278	14.70	124 602	14.68
Balochistan	2 485	22.82	2 486	22.61

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 2. Total number of children 5-14 years old, by sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

Age group/ province	Both sexes (00)	Male (00)	Female (00)	Sex ratio (%)	Percentage distribution		
					Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	400 437	206 505	193 932	106	100.00	51.57	48.43
5-9	216 044	111 864	104 180	107	100.00	51.78	48.22
10-14	184 393	94 641	89 752	105	100.00	51.33	48.67
Rural areas	287 018	149 031	137 987	108	100.00	51.92	48.08
5-9	158 256	83 204	75 052	111	100.00	52.58	47.42
10-14	128 762	65 827	62 935	105	100.00	51.12	48.88
Urban areas	113 419	57 474	55 945	103	100.00	50.67	49.33
5-9	57 788	28 660	29 128	98	100.00	49.60	50.40
10-14	55 631	28 814	26 817	107	100.00	51.79	48.21
Punjab	226 343	117 525	108 818	108	100.00	51.92	48.08
5-9	122 393	63 973	58 420	110	100.00	52.27	47.73
10-14	103 950	53 552	50 398	106	100.00	51.52	48.48
Rural areas	159 661	83 630	76 031	110	100.00	52.38	47.62
5-9	89 045	47 476	41 569	114	100.00	53.32	46.68
10-14	70 616	36 154	34 462	105	100.00	51.20	48.80
Urban areas	66 682	33 895	32 787	103	100.00	50.83	49.17
5-9	33 348	16 497	16 851	98	100.00	49.47	50.53
10-14	33 334	17 398	15 936	109	100.00	52.19	47.81
Sindh	86 232	44 219	42 013	105	100.00	51.28	48.72
5-9	45 829	23 278	22 551	103	100.00	50.79	49.21
10-14	40 403	20 941	19 462	108	100.00	51.83	48.17
Rural areas	50 223	25 886	24 337	106	100.00	51.54	48.46
5-9	27 122	13 973	13 149	106	100.00	51.52	48.48
10-14	23 101	11 913	11 188	106	100.00	51.57	48.43
Urban areas	36 009	18 333	17 676	104	100.00	50.91	49.09
5-9	18 707	9 305	9 402	99	100.00	49.74	50.26
10-14	17 302	9 028	8 274	109	100.00	52.18	47.82
NWFP	67 142	33 910	33 232	102	100.00	50.50	49.50
5-9	35 878	18 232	17 646	103	100.00	50.82	49.18
10-14	31 264	15 678	15 586	101	100.00	50.15	49.85
Rural areas	59 458	30 227	29 231	103	100.00	50.84	49.16
5-9	31 874	16 293	15 581	105	100.00	51.12	48.88
10-14	27 584	13 934	13 650	102	100.00	50.51	49.49

Age group/ province	Both sexes (00)	Male (00)	Female (00)	Sex ratio (%)	Percentage distribution		
					Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban areas	7 684	3 683	4 001	92	100.00	47.93	52.07
5-9	4 004	1 939	2 065	94	100.00	48.43	51.57
10-14	3 680	1 744	1 936	90	100.00	47.39	52.61
Balochistan	20 720	10 851	9 869	110	100.00	52.37	47.63
5-9	11 944	6 381	5 563	115	100.00	53.42	46.58
10-14	8 776	4 470	4 306	104	100.00	50.93	49.07
Rural areas	17 676	9 288	8 388	111	100.00	52.55	47.45
5-9	10 215	5 462	4 753	115	100.00	53.47	46.53
10-14	7 461	3 826	3 635	105	100.00	51.28	48.72
Urban areas	3 044	1 563	1 481	106	100.00	51.35	48.65
5-9	1 729	919	810	113	100.00	53.15	46.85
10-14	1 315	644	671	96	100.00	48.97	51.03

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey 1996.

Table 3. Labour force participation rates of children 5-14 years old, by sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996 (last week)

Age groups/ provinces	Based on estimated population of households having economically active children 5-14 years old			Based on total estimated population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	47.47	57.82	31.78	8.30	11.81	4.56
5-9	19.57	20.86	18.02	2.66	2.99	2.31
10-14	67.65	80.51	44.46	14.91	22.53	7.18
Rural areas	48.36	57.77	34.27	10.29	14.19	6.08
5-9	20.73	21.32	20.00	3.40	3.66	3.13
10-14	68.80	80.96	47.41	18.78	27.54	9.60
Urban areas	41.35	58.12	13.70	3.25	5.61	0.82
5-9	10.80	17.21	3.66	0.64	1.08	0.20
10-14	60.36	77.81	22.99	5.97	10.14	1.50
Punjab	46.94	57.27	31.67	8.59	12.04	4.86
5-9	13.30	16.85	9.21	1.78	2.31	1.20
10-14	69.04	79.53	50.60	16.60	23.66	9.10
Rural areas	47.72	57.13	33.96	10.68	14.50	6.49
5-9	13.64	16.80	9.99	2.17	2.69	1.57
10-14	70.16	79.69	53.82	21.41	30.00	12.39
Urban areas	42.04	58.08	16.50	3.58	5.98	1.10
5-9	11.09	17.21	4.37	0.74	1.22	0.28
10-14	62.08	78.64	27.96	6.42	10.48	1.98
Sindh	46.14	63.99	11.41	3.46	6.18	0.59
5-9	13.12	22.10	2.11	0.66	1.20	0.10
10-14	64.36	81.64	19.68	6.64	11.71	1.18
Rural areas	48.85	66.41	12.88	4.16	7.37	0.75
5-9	14.45	24.20	1.99	0.81	1.48	0.10
10-14	67.93	84.31	22.83	8.08	14.28	1.49
Urban areas	40.86	59.03	8.83	2.49	4.50	0.40
5-9	10.49	17.72	2.32	0.43	0.78	0.09
10-14	57.43	76.19	14.32	4.71	8.34	0.74
NWFP	48.87	56.71	37.35	15.76	21.54	9.86
5-9	30.84	26.44	36.52	9.01	8.55	9.48
10-14	65.78	82.29	38.27	23.51	36.65	10.29
Rural areas	49.37	56.75	38.61	17.18	23.04	11.12
5-9	31.65	26.82	37.88	10.02	9.36	10.71
10-14	66.26	82.63	39.41	25.44	39.02	11.58

Age groups/ provinces	Based on estimated population of households having economically active children 5-14 years old			Based on total estimated population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban areas	38.20	56.00	7.52	4.81	9.30	0.67
5-9	9.89	16.25	2.32	0.96	1.76	0.20
10-14	57.05	76.81	12.65	9.00	17.69	1.17
Balochistan	47.49	64.83	4.01	0.66	1.23	0.03
5-9	17.10	32.35	–	0.16	0.31	–
10-14	67.47	78.31	11.66	1.34	2.56	0.08
Rural areas	48.28	65.36	2.16	0.63	1.19	0.02
5-9	19.05	35.88	–	0.18	0.33	–
10-14	68.30	77.73	7.33	1.26	2.41	0.04
Urban areas	44.33	62.46	9.86	0.84	1.51	0.13
5-9	8.23	15.87	–	0.10	0.18	–
10-14	64.41	80.85	19.67	1.82	3.41	0.29

**Labour force participation rates of children 5-14 years old, by sex,
Pakistan and provinces, January 1996 (last 12 months)**

Age groups/ provinces	Based on estimated population of households having economically active children 5-14 years old			Based on total estimated population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	46.08	56.46	30.34	8.06	11.53	4.36
5-9	18.88	19.98	17.56	2.57	2.86	2.25
10-14	65.76	78.86	42.11	14.50	21.80	6.80
Rural areas	46.93	56.47	32.66	9.99	13.86	5.79
5-9	20.11	20.45	19.48	3.28	3.50	3.04
10-14	66.83	79.37	44.79	18.23	27.00	9.07
Urban areas	40.25	56.46	13.53	3.16	5.45	0.81
5-9	10.31	16.27	3.68	0.61	1.02	0.20
10-14	50.88	75.80	22.63	5.82	9.88	1.48
Punjab	44.89	55.53	29.16	8.21	11.67	4.48
5-9	12.15	15.64	8.13	1.63	2.15	1.06
10-14	66.40	77.51	46.87	15.97	23.06	8.42
Rural areas	45.54	55.40	31.13	10.19	14.06	5.94
5-9	12.40	15.56	8.74	1.98	2.49	1.38
10-14	67.36	77.68	49.67	20.55	29.25	11.44
Urban areas	40.79	56.30	16.11	3.47	5.80	1.07
5-9	10.54	16.16	4.36	0.70	1.14	0.28
10-14	60.38	76.49	27.20	6.24	10.20	1.92

Age groups/ provinces	Based on estimated population of households having economically active children 5-14 years old			Based on total estimated population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Sindh	44.85	61.95	11.57	3.36	5.98	0.60
5-9	12.53	20.26	2.61	0.63	1.12	0.12
10-14	62.67	79.37	19.51	6.46	11.38	1.17
Rural areas	47.14	63.87	12.84	5.59	7.08	0.74
5-9	13.74	22.38	2.69	1.12	1.37	0.14
10-14	65.66	81.47	22.11	10.43	13.79	1.44
Urban areas	40.39	58.01	9.32	2.46	4.43	0.41
5-9	10.16	16.95	2.48	0.42	0.75	0.10
10-14	56.89	75.07	15.09	4.66	8.21	0.78
NWFP	48.70	56.30	37.54	15.68	21.39	9.91
5-9	30.84	26.17	36.86	9.01	8.47	9.57
10-14	65.45	81.75	38.29	23.39	36.40	10.30
Rural areas	49.26	56.43	38.82	17.14	22.90	11.18
5-9	31.66	26.56	38.25	10.03	9.27	10.72
10-14	66.04	82.24	39.46	25.36	38.84	11.60
Urban areas	36.61	53.70	7.16	4.61	8.92	0.64
5-9	9.49	15.58	2.23	0.92	1.69	0.19
10-14	54.68	73.65	12.03	8.62	16.96	1.10
Balochistan	47.03	64.12	4.17	0.66	1.22	0.03
5-9	17.00	32.15	–	0.16	0.31	–
10-14	66.77	77.39	12.10	1.33	2.53	0.08
Rural areas	48.28	65.36	2.16	0.63	1.19	0.02
5-9	19.05	35.88	–	0.18	0.33	–
10-14	68.30	77.73	7.33	1.26	2.41	0.04
Urban areas	43.25	71.36	8.74	0.80	1.42	0.14
5-9	7.63	14.70	–	0.09	0.17	–
10-14	61.11	75.87	20.93	1.72	3.19	0.31

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 4. Distribution of economically active children 5-14 years old, by sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

Age groups/provinces	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	3 313 420	2 431 992	881 428	3 215 344	2 374 830	840 514
5-9	573 084	333 656	239 428	551 699	319 415	232 284
10-14	2 740 336	2 098 336	642 000	2 663 645	2 055 415	608 230
Rural areas	2 945 675	2 110 358	835 317	2 857 474	2 062 399	795 075
5-9	536 145	302 694	233 451	516 430	290 196	226 234
10-14	2 409 530	1 807 664	601 866	2 341 044	1 772 203	568 841
Urban areas	367 745	321 634	46 111	357 870	312 431	45 439
5-9	36 939	30 962	5 977	35 269	29 219	6 050
10-14	330 806	290 672	40 134	322 601	283 212	39 389
Punjab	1 943 305	1 414 787	528 518	1 858 912	1 371 987	486 925
5-9	217 817	147 836	69 981	199 105	137 022	62 083
10-14	1 725 488	1 266 951	458 537	1 659 807	1 234 965	424 842
Rural areas	1 704 577	1 212 330	492 247	1 627 330	1 175 720	451 610
5-9	192 973	127 710	65 263	175 580	118 215	57 365
10-14	1 511 604	1 084 620	426 984	1 451 750	1 057 505	394 245
Urban areas	238 728	202 457	36 271	231 582	196 267	35 315
5-9	24 844	20 126	4 718	23 525	18 807	4 718
10-14	213 884	182 331	31 553	208 057	177 460	30 597
Sindh	298 303	273 350	24 953	289 868	264 522	25 346
5-9	30 099	27 938	2 161	28 903	26 122	2 781
10-14	268 204	245 412	22 792	260 965	238 400	22 565
Rural areas	208 783	190 798	17 985	201 375	183 423	17 952
5-9	21 995	20 680	1 315	20 984	19 143	1 841
10-14	186 788	170 118	16 670	180 391	164 280	16 111
Urban areas	89 520	82 552	6 968	88 493	81 099	7 394
5-9	8 104	7 258	846	7 919	6 979	940
10-14	81 416	75 294	6 122	80 574	74 120	6 454
NWFP	1 058 089	730 471	327 618	1 052 978	725 088	327 890
5-9	323 201	155 915	167 286	321 733	154 313	167 420
10-14	734 888	574 556	160 332	731 245	570 775	160 470
Rural areas	1 021 147	696 207	324 940	1 017 601	692 233	325 368
5-9	319 375	152 502	166 873	318 064	151 036	167 028
10-14	701 772	543 705	158 067	699 537	541 197	158 340

Age groups/provinces	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban areas	36 942	34 264	2 678	35 377	32 855	2 522
5-9	3 826	3 413	413	3 669	3 277	392
10-14	33 116	30 851	2 265	31 708	29 578	2 130
Balochistan	13 723	13 384	339	13 586	13 233	353
5-9	1 967	1 967	–	1 958	1 958	–
10-14	11 756	11 417	339	11 628	11 275	353
Rural areas	11 168	11 023	145	11 168	11 023	145
5-9	1 802	1 802	–	1 802	1 802	–
10-14	9 366	9 221	145	9 366	9 221	145
Urban areas	2 555	2 361	194	2 418	2 210	208
5-9	165	165	–	156	156	–
10-14	2 390	2 196	194	2 262	2 054	208

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of working children 5-14 years old, by major occupation groups and sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

Major occupation groups	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians and associate professionals	0.14	0.17	0.06	0.14	0.18	0.02
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	9.45	12.53	1.16	9.69	12.73	1.13
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	24.85	24.32	26.27	25.21	24.19	28.09
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.45	0.60	0.04	0.41	0.53	0.07
Elementary occupations*	65.11	62.38	72.47	64.55	62.37	70.69
Sindh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians and associate professionals	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.27	0.30	-
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	14.88	16.08	1.38	15.17	16.46	1.37
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	29.80	27.15	59.59	30.07	27.62	56.27
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.25	0.24	0.37	0.25	0.24	0.36
Elementary occupations*	54.75	56.22	38.32	54.24	55.38	42.00
NWFP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians and associate professionals	0.13	0.19	-	0.08	0.12	-
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	7.21	10.29	0.36	7.39	10.49	0.46
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-

Major occupation groups	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Craft and related trade workers	5.59	6.37	3.85	5.68	6.47	3.92
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Elementary occupations*	86.98	83.06	95.72	86.78	82.85	95.55
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians and associate professionals	0.15	0.16	-	0.16	0.16	-
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	14.32	14.67	-	14.44	14.82	-
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	17.94	16.28	85.28	17.18	15.40	85.82
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.13	0.13	-	0.22	0.23	-
Elementary occupations*	67.46	68.76	14.72	68.00	69.39	14.18

* Elementary (unskilled) occupations include: sales and services elementary occupations; agricultural, fishery and related labourers; labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of working children 5-14 years old, by major industry division and sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

Major industry division	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	66.97	63.26	77.23	66.41	62.99	76.12
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10.75	10.37	11.80	10.97	10.45	12.44
Electricity, gas and water	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Construction	1.84	2.40	0.31	1.87	2.41	0.34
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	8.72	11.59	0.78	8.94	11.79	0.82
Transport storage and communication	3.65	4.94	0.08	3.83	5.11	0.19
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.02	0.03	-	0.02	0.03	0.02
Community, social and personal services	8.04	7.40	9.80	7.95	7.21	10.07
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	74.05	71.43	80.69	73.50	71.12	79.71
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	8.20	7.53	9.91	8.46	7.67	10.51
Electricity, gas and water	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	0.02	-
Construction	1.66	2.20	0.29	1.67	2.19	0.32
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	6.89	9.37	0.59	7.13	9.61	0.64
Transport storage and communication	2.53	3.50	0.06	2.72	3.70	0.16
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
Community, social and personal services	6.65	5.94	8.46	6.50	5.68	8.66
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.01
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	10.07	9.49	14.12	9.85	9.30	13.65
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	31.20	29.07	46.20	30.99	28.81	45.99
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3.31	3.68	0.71	3.46	3.86	0.72
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	23.48	26.21	4.31	23.38	26.19	3.96
Transport storage and communication	12.64	14.37	0.50	12.70	14.41	0.85
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.13	0.14	-	0.13	0.11	0.28
Community, social and personal services	19.15	17.02	34.16	19.49	17.31	34.56
Activities not adequately defined	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-

Major industry division	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	60.59	57.31	69.42	59.82	57.19	67.25
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14.37	13.15	17.67	14.75	13.24	18.99
Electricity, gas and water	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	-
Construction	2.19	2.88	0.36	2.27	2.94	0.39
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	8.59	11.41	0.98	8.78	11.54	0.99
Transport storage and communication	4.18	5.71	0.07	4.43	5.92	0.23
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.02	0.03	-	0.02	0.02	0.03
Community, social and personal services	10.03	9.48	11.50	9.91	9.13	12.12
Activities not adequately defined	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
Sindh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	47.10	48.42	32.28	46.01	46.97	35.79
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	17.71	16.68	29.28	18.20	17.16	29.38
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	2.05	2.24	-	2.07	2.26	-
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	15.04	16.18	2.16	15.51	16.76	2.13
Transport storage and communication	8.04	8.65	1.25	8.20	8.78	1.94
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community, social and personal services	10.06	7.83	35.03	10.01	8.07	30.76
NWFP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	84.37	80.41	93.16	84.16	80.25	92.92
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2.19	2.70	1.06	2.16	2.64	1.09
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1.15	1.55	0.27	1.10	1.47	0.28
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	7.06	10.08	0.35	7.25	10.30	0.44
Transport storage and communication	1.37	1.98	0.01	1.46	2.11	-
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.03	0.04	-	0.03	0.04	-
Community, social and personal services	3.83	3.24	5.15	3.84	3.19	5.27
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	57.40	58.71	4.53	58.14	59.54	4.36
Mining and quarrying	0.07	0.07	-	0.07	0.08	-
Manufacturing	7.05	6.41	32.83	6.63	5.98	31.64

Major industry division	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1.42	1.46	-	1.44	1.47	-
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	18.52	18.86	4.53	18.47	18.84	4.36
Transport storage and communication	8.58	8.79	-	8.68	8.90	-
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community, social and personal services	6.96	5.70	58.11	6.57	5.19	59.64

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of working children 5-14 years old, by sex and level of education, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

Level of education	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	66.83	59.06	88.35	67.16	59.56	88.77
Literate	33.17	40.94	11.65	32.84	40.44	11.23
No formal education	0.62	0.68	0.46	0.62	0.70	0.42
Pre-matric	32.55	40.26	11.19	32.22	39.74	10.81
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	67.90	59.53	89.12	68.26	60.08	89.62
Literate	32.10	40.47	10.88	31.74	39.92	10.38
No formal education	0.59	0.65	0.45	0.59	0.67	0.39
Pre-matric	31.51	39.82	10.43	31.15	39.25	9.99
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	58.23	55.94	74.31	58.40	56.15	73.92
Literate	41.77	44.06	25.69	41.60	43.85	26.08
No formal education	0.84	0.85	0.78	0.87	0.88	0.81
Pre-matric	40.93	43.21	24.91	40.73	42.97	25.27
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	68.01	61.70	85.00	68.10	62.18	84.81
Literate	31.99	38.30	15.00	31.90	37.82	15.19
No formal education	0.74	0.84	0.47	0.75	0.87	0.41
Pre-matric	31.25	37.46	14.53	31.15	36.95	14.78
Sindh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	55.77	54.03	75.18	55.19	53.37	74.65
Literate	44.23	45.97	24.82	44.81	46.63	25.35
No formal education	0.65	0.70	0.17	0.67	0.72	0.17
Pre-matric	43.58	45.27	24.65	44.14	45.91	25.18
NWFP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	67.62	55.47	94.72	68.69	56.46	95.96
Literate	32.38	44.53	5.28	31.31	43.54	4.04
No formal education	0.39	0.34	0.49	0.38	0.36	0.44
Pre-matric	31.99	44.19	4.79	30.93	43.18	3.60
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	77.88	78.24	63.02	78.30	78.66	64.36
Literate	22.12	21.76	36.98	21.70	21.34	35.64
No formal education	1.03	1.05	–	1.04	1.07	–
Pre-matric	21.09	20.71	36.98	20.66	20.27	35.64

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 8. Percentage distribution of working children 5-14 years old, by employment status and sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

Employment status	Last week			Last 12 months		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	6.74	7.17	5.54	7.61	8.17	6.02
Employees	23.15	25.42	16.87	22.54	25.22	14.93
Unpaid family helper	70.11	67.41	77.59	69.85	66.61	69.05
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	6.61	7.05	5.48	7.43	7.98	5.99
Employees	18.34	19.70	14.87	17.68	19.54	12.83
Unpaid family helper	75.06	73.25	79.65	74.89	72.48	81.18
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	7.80	7.97	6.55	9.04	9.40	6.57
Employees	61.80	63.00	53.35	61.27	62.67	51.62
Unpaid family helper	30.40	29.03	40.10	29.69	27.90	41.81
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	6.26	7.29	3.48	7.33	8.31	4.55
Employees	26.26	27.18	23.77	25.24	26.92	20.51
Unpaid family helper	67.48	65.53	72.75	67.43	64.77	74.94
Sindh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	6.72	7.08	2.65	7.44	8.01	1.33
Employees	61.95	62.93	50.97	62.13	63.05	52.33
Unpaid family helper	31.33	29.99	46.38	30.43	28.94	46.34
NWFP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	7.61	6.97	9.05	8.15	7.94	8.62
Employees	6.22	7.56	3.24	6.17	7.39	3.44
Unpaid family helper	86.16	85.47	87.71	85.68	84.67	87.94
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	7.83	7.88	6.03	8.73	8.64	12.36
Employees	48.00	48.04	46.42	48.23	47.48	76.73
Unpaid family helper	44.17	44.08	47.55	43.04	43.88	10.91

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 9. Percentage distribution of working children 5-14 years old, by number of hours worked during the reference week and by sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

No. of hours worked per week	Total	Not worked	Less than 5 hours	5-9 hours	10-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-41 hours	42-48 hours	49-55 hours	56 hours or more
Pakistan	100.00	0.32	0.19	5.14	12.95	20.01	15.56	11.68	16.93	4.61	12.59
Male	100.00	0.35	0.20	5.35	11.16	19.52	22.93	11.49	19.82	4.80	14.38
Female	100.00	0.26	0.15	4.57	17.91	21.37	22.86	12.21	8.93	4.10	7.64
Rural	100.00	0.33	0.18	5.68	13.95	21.07	16.38	11.72	15.12	4.47	11.09
Male	100.00	0.36	0.20	6.04	12.17	20.87	13.75	11.62	17.89	4.57	12.53
Female	100.00	0.26	0.15	4.77	18.45	21.57	23.07	11.99	8.09	4.21	7.44
Urban	100.00	0.27	0.23	0.82	4.95	11.49	8.98	11.32	31.51	5.78	24.64
Male	100.00	0.27	0.24	0.83	4.50	10.59	7.57	10.62	32.55	6.30	26.53
Female	100.00	0.26	0.18	0.80	8.12	17.76	18.91	16.30	24.19	2.15	11.34
Punjab	100.00	0.27	0.22	2.19	10.29	18.29	15.58	14.13	20.58	4.81	13.64
Male	100.00	0.30	0.21	2.10	9.28	15.56	12.80	13.30	23.66	5.74	16.98
Female	100.00	0.17	0.23	2.44	12.99	25.65	23.05	16.19	12.32	2.31	4.65
Sindh	100.00	0.02	0.18	1.46	2.86	10.19	15.23	14.61	31.22	3.60	20.64
Male	100.00	0.02	0.20	0.65	2.32	9.67	15.34	15.15	31.38	3.87	21.40
Female	100.00	-	-	10.58	8.93	15.91	14.07	8.50	29.31	0.55	12.15
NWFP	100.00	0.52	0.09	11.65	20.83	26.08	15.68	5.97	6.14	4.57	8.47
Male	100.00	0.52	0.11	13.51	18.31	31.07	12.32	5.93	8.01	3.38	6.84
Female	100.00	0.43	0.04	7.52	26.45	14.96	23.20	6.09	1.98	7.23	12.10
Balochistan	100.00	-	3.86	0.17	1.07	8.90	12.05	41.34	23.87	1.62	7.11
Male	100.00	-	3.96	0.18	0.20	9.01	11.90	41.81	23.99	1.66	7.29
Female	100.00	-	-	-	36.22	4.53	17.74	22.26	19.25	-	-

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 10. Percentage distribution of working children 5-14 years old, by frequency of injuries/illness and by sex, Pakistan and provinces, January 1996

Frequency of injuries/illness	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00
Often/frequently	6.60	7.50	4.12
Occasionally	27.64	29.19	23.36
Seldom/rarely	33.30	30.35	41.43
Never (no injuries or illness)	32.46	32.96	31.09
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Often/frequently	6.63	7.65	4.05
Occasionally	28.03	29.82	23.47
Seldom/rarely	34.31	31.39	41.73
Never (no injuries or illness)	31.03	31.14	30.75
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Often/frequently	6.37	6.50	5.46
Occasionally	24.53	24.99	21.30
Seldom/rarely	25.14	23.61	35.87
Never (no injuries or illness)	43.96	44.90	37.37
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00
Often/frequently	4.32	4.58	3.63
Occasionally	25.23	25.62	24.17
Seldom/rarely	26.58	26.00	28.12
Never (no injuries or illness)	43.87	43.80	44.08
Sindh	100.00	100.00	100.00
Often/frequently	7.72	8.07	3.81
Occasionally	38.68	39.12	33.97
Seldom/rarely	9.19	9.09	10.27
Never (no injuries or illness)	44.41	43.72	51.95
NWFP	100.00	100.00	100.00
Often/frequently	10.50	13.00	4.92
Occasionally	29.15	32.69	21.26
Seldom/rarely	52.84	47.26	65.26
Never (no injuries or illness)	7.51	7.05	8.56
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00
Often/frequently	3.64	3.56	6.79
Occasionally	12.29	12.50	3.77
Seldom/rarely	2.13	1.30	36.23
Never (no injuries or illness)	81.94	82.64	53.21

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 11. Injuries/illness: Distribution of working children 5-14 years old ever worked in economic activity by major occupations

Major occupation groups	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and manager			
Professionals	0.00	0.01	
Technicians and associate professionals	0.09	0.10	0.05
Clerks			
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	8.63	11.57	0.72
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			
Craft and related trade workers	15.77	16.06	14.98
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.29	0.38	0.05
Elementary occupations*	75.22	71.87	84.19
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and manager			
Professional			
Technicians and associate professionals	0.06	0.06	0.04
Clerks			
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	7.24	9.88	0.61
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			
Craft and related trade workers	11.70	11.48	12.25
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.20	0.26	0.04
Elementary occupations*	80.80	78.30	87.07
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and manager			
Professional	0.05	0.06	
Technicians and associate professionals	0.39	0.42	0.18
Clerks			
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	22.32	25.44	3.08
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			
Craft and related trade workers	55.95	53.65	70.14
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.19	1.32	0.39
Elementary occupations*	20.10	19.11	26.21
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and manager			
Professional	0.01	0.01	
Technicians and associate professionals	0.08	0.07	0.10
Clerks			
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	8.81	11.63	1.22
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			

Major occupation groups	Both sexes	Male	Female
Craft and related trade workers	24.40	24.19	24.98
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.51	0.68	0.04
Elementary occupations*	66.19	63.41	73.66
Sindh	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and manager			
Professional			
Technicians and associate professionals	0.13	0.14	
Clerks			
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	17.40	18.70	0.81
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			
Craft and related trade workers	21.70	18.87	57.74
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.11	0.12	
Elementary occupations*	60.66	62.17	41.45
NWFP	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and manager			
Professional			
Technicians and associate professionals	0.09	0.13	
Clerks			
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	6.89	9.87	0.23
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			
Craft and related trade workers	5.45	5.84	3.38
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.08	0.08	0.07
Elementary occupations*	87.49	84.08	96.32
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legislators, senior officials and manager			
Professional			
Technicians and associate professionals	0.86	0.91	
Clerks			
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	16.77	17.88	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			
Craft and related trade workers	40.43	36.57	98.39
Plant and machine operators and assemblers			
Elementary occupations*	41.94	44.63	1.61

* Elementary (unskilled) occupations include: sales and services elementary occupations; agricultural, fishery and related labourers; labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 12. Injuries/illness: Distribution of working children 5-14 years by major industry division and sex (Pakistan and provinces, January 1996)

Major industry division	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	71.01	67.12	81.36
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	8.62	8.32	9.41
Electricity, gas and water	0.01	0.02	
Construction	1.69	2.25	0.17
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	8.19	11.08	0.55
Transport storage and communication	3.27	4.45	0.08
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.02	0.02	
Community, social and personal services	7.19	6.72	8.42
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	77.40	74.45	84.81
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	6.21	5.73	7.42
Electricity, gas and water	0.02	0.02	
Construction	1.53	2.09	0.12
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	6.62	9.08	0.43
Transport storage and communication	2.36	3.26	0.08
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.01	0.02	
Community, social and personal services	5.85	5.34	7.14
Urban	9.19	10.84	4.72
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	7.90	7.27	11.76
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	32.45	29.65	49.74
Electricity, gas and water			
Construction	3.24	3.58	1.12
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	23.70	27.06	2.95
Transport storage and communication	12.31	14.28	0.15
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.04	0.05	
Community, social and personal services	20.35	18.10	34.26
Activities not adequately defined			
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	61.27	57.82	70.60
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	13.63	12.69	16.15
Electricity, gas and water	0.03	0.04	
Construction	2.17	2.89	0.20

Major industry division	Both sexes	Male	Female
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	8.13	10.82	0.87
Transport storage and communication	4.44	6.04	0.13
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.01	0.01	
Community, social and personal services	10.32	9.68	12.05
Sindh	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	51.22	52.31	37.32
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	13.91	10.99	51.22
Electricity, gas and water			
Construction	1.99	2.14	
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	17.22	18.50	0.81
Transport storage and communication	7.76	8.28	1.15
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services			
Community, social and personal services	7.90	7.77	9.50
NWFP	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	85.30	81.58	93.75
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	2.12	2.57	1.12
Electricity, gas and water			
Construction	1.11	1.54	0.15
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	6.69	9.54	0.22
Transport storage and communication	1.19	1.71	
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.03	0.04	
Community, social and personal services	3.55	3.02	4.76
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	31.37	33.46	
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	19.23	19.98	8.06
Electricity, gas and water			
Construction	1.01	1.07	
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	22.96	24.49	
Transport storage and communication	9.72	10.37	
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services			
Community, social and personal services	15.71	10.63	91.94

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 13. Distribution of working children 5-14 years old by parents'/ guardian's main reason for letting child to work (January 1996)

Major occupation groups	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.00	100.01	100.01
To supplement household income	27.47	29.67	21.38
To pay outstanding debt	0.85	1.00	0.44
Assist/help in household enterprise	54.39	54.92	52.93
No one else available for household chores	14.24	10.96	23.34
Other	3.05	3.46	1.92
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
To supplement household income	23.32	24.85	19.46
To pay outstanding debt	0.63	0.74	0.35
Assist/help in household enterprise	57.60	59.14	53.69
No one else available for household chores	15.93	12.52	24.56
Other	2.52	2.75	1.93
Urban	100.00	100.01	100.00
To supplement household income	60.78	61.41	56.35
To pay outstanding debt	2.57	2.66	1.97
Assist/help in household enterprise	28.64	27.16	39.04
No one else available for household chores	0.70	0.67	0.94
Other	7.31	8.11	1.70
Punjab	100.00	100.00	100.00
To supplement household income	29.88	31.43	25.70
To pay outstanding debt	0.83	0.91	0.61
Assist/help in household enterprise	61.01	59.75	64.42
No one else available for household chores	4.53	3.88	6.27
Other	3.75	4.03	3.00
Sindh	99.99	100.01	159.40
To supplement household income	63.37	64.48	50.99
To pay outstanding debt	3.15	3.26	2.01
Assist/help in household enterprise	30.00	28.69	44.66
No one else available for household chores	1.00	0.94	1.74
Other	2.47	2.64	60.00
NWFP	99.99	100.00	100.00
To supplement household income	12.69	12.90	12.23
To pay outstanding debt	0.19	0.26	0.04
Assist/help in household enterprise	49.25	55.58	35.14
No one else available for household chores	35.94	28.60	52.31
Other	1.92	2.66	0.28

Major occupation groups	Both sexes	Male	Female
Balochistan	100.00	100.00	100.00
To supplement household income	48.70	48.85	42.64
To pay outstanding debt	4.22	4.32	–
Assist/help in household enterprise	44.03	43.94	47.55
No one else available for household chores	0.05	0.06	–
Other	3.00	2.83	9.81

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of employed children 5-14 years old, by household income (January 1996)

Areas/provinces	Total	Less than Rs.1,501	Rs.1,501 to 2,500	Rs.2,501 to 4,000	Rs.4,001 and above
Pakistan	100.00	8.97	31.13	39.15	20.74
Rural	100.00	9.50	32.73	38.38	19.39
Urban	100.00	4.73	18.34	45.35	31.58
Punjab	100.00	9.19	30.40	40.52	19.89
Sindh	100.00	11.55	31.34	38.43	18.68
NWFP	100.00	7.91	32.51	36.61	22.97
Balochistan	100.00	4.17	25.04	56.67	14.12

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labour Survey, 1996.

Appendix 1

Sampling and estimation procedures adopted for the Child Labour Survey

Notations

N_h = Number of total PSUs in the h th stratum of a province.

n_h = Number of sample PSUs in the h th stratum of a province.

M_{hi} = Number of total SSUs in the i th sample PSU of h th stratum of a province.

m_{hi} = Number of sample SSUs in the i th sample PSU of h th stratum of a province.

P_{hi} = Assigned probability of selection of i th PSU of the h th stratum of a province.

Y_{hij} = Value of any characteristic y of j th SSU within i th PSU of h th stratum of a province.

X_{hij} = Value of any characteristic x of j th SSU within i th PSU of h th stratum of a province with whose respect proportion is required.

Estimation formulae for totals and their variances

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^L N_h$$

$$n = \sum_{h=1}^L n_h$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^L \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

For X , another variable of interest, we have:

$$\hat{X}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} X_{hij}$$

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{h=1}^L \hat{X}_h = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

$$V(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{1}{n_h} S^2_{ht} = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} S^2_{ht} = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$