Planning and Development Department
Government of Gilgit-Baltistan

GILGIT-BALTISTAN
Child Labour Survey 2018-19
REPORT

Center for Evaluation and Development

Child Labour Survey in Gilgit-Baltistan

unicef
for every child

Table of Contents

Preface

This report presents the results of the Gilgit-Baltistan Child Labour Survey (GBCLS) carried out between March and July 2019 in the tenf districts of the administrative territory. The GBCLS is part of a nationwide effort to conduct Child Labour Surveys (CLS) in all provinces and territories of Pakistan. Since the CLS involves a wide array of stakeholders, it was imperative that common understanding and commitment towards the process was reached at national level. To this end, the Child Labour Survey in Pakistan was formally launched by his Excellency, the President of Pakistan, Dr. Arif Alvi on the 25th of March 2019. The event was organized by the Ministry of Human Rights in collaboration with UNICEF and ILO with participation from parliamentarians, representatives of all provincial and territorial governments and other development partners.

The GBCLS provides information on child labour in accordance with Pakistan's international commitments. Pakistan has a duty to report on child labour following its ratification of ILO Conventions 138 (the Minimum Age Convention) and 182 (the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention), the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the commitments made to the European Union as part of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP+)[1]. Following approval by the government of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), the GBCLS was led and executed by the Planning and Development Department of Gilgit Baltistan (P&DD), with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). According to the PC-1 signed on the 8th of November 2018, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan approved GBCLS scheme of 55.5 million PKR. UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Government through the Center for Evaluation and Development (C4ED)[2] and Information System consultants for conducting the GBCLS, following the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF.

The first stage of sampling to select the primary sampling units (PSUs) was carried out by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), using the 2017 national census as a sampling frame, and incorporating statistics from the 2016-17 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The second stage of sampling to select households was carried out by the IS consultants after a household listing in the PSUs selected in the first stage and made use of information on the number of children collected during the listing.

Conducting the survey in Gilgit Baltistan was challenging in two different ways. First, the field teams had to overcome the unique geographical conditions of Gilgit Baltistan, including harsh weather and rough ground to access the clusters and complete the survey. Second, the administrative territory does not have a Bureau of Statistics (BoS) in place, which implied that large efforts to build the capacity of P&DD staff on data monitoring and coding had to be made. Even though the data collection was finalised by mid-2019, the processes of coding occupations and industries and data quality assurance continued until early 2020, to ensure the results in this report accurately reflect the situation on the ground.

The objectives of the survey included the following: (i) to collect data (a) on the dimensions of working children by age, sex, location, occupation and industry, (b) on the working conditions of the targeted children (i.e. hours worked, wages received and terms of employment), as well as (c) on the safety and health aspects of the workplace, (d) on the socio-economic characteristics of the targeted children and their families and (ii) the provision of accurate, reliable and authenticated statistics on various dimensions

1 Pakistan has also ratified the following related protocols: UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict, CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.

2 C4ED is an independent, non-profit research center committed to neutral impact evaluations and analysis, founded by Prof. Dr. Markus Frölich, professor of Econometrics at the University of Mannheim in Germany. C4ED works in close collaboration with the Chair of Econometrics at the University of Mannheim.

of child labour. It should be noted that the survey captured information about the worst forms of child labour in terms of hazardous work, but not other forms such as child trafficking, forced and bonded labour, commercial sexual exploitation of children and use of children for armed conflict. The sample drawn included 7,648 households of whom 7,479 were eligible and 7,032 were surveyed, thereby achieving a 94 per cent response rate.[3] These households are a representative sample of 128,010 households with children aged 5–17 drawn from 479 Primary Sampling Units (PSU).

The Government of Gilgit Baltistan, UNICEF and C4ED hope that the findings from the GBCLS will be useful to help the Government, civil society and international organisations, academics and other policymakers, concerned with the phenomenon of child labour, to design policies to tackle the challenges that surround child labour and help eradicate this form of economic exploitation of children. Technical assistance has focused on enhancing government capacities to institutionalize similar surveys in the future. Finally, it is also expected that this survey will increase capacities to measure the indicators defined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goal 8 on decent work and economic growth (primarily 8.7 relating to child labour) and goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions (indicator 16.2 to the extent that it relates to child abuse) as well as more indirectly to goal 4 on the quality of education (we report on school attendance related to indicator 4.1) and goal 5 on gender equality (specifically indicators on domestic work 5.4).

3 Of the 7,648 sampled households from the listing, 169 were found not to be eligible, i.e. being households without children aged 5-17 because the information from the listing was either outdated or incorrect. Households were approached up to 3 times, after which they were deemed unavailable and non-responders.

Acknowledgements

The Gilgit Baltistan Child Labour Survey is the first ever child labour survey conducted in the territory of Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. It focuses on the child labour incidence in the region, causes and consequences of child labour, alongside additional socioeconomic indicators. This data will be a help in guiding data driven planning in near future for the region.

The GBCLS has been a collaborative effort involving different stakeholders since its inception. This survey was primarily funded through the Gilgit Baltistan Annual Development Program and implemented by the Planning & Development Department (P&DD). The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) provided the sample design as well as the selection of primary sampling units (clusters). Listing and mapping of the sampled clusters was conducted by P&DD hired staff in challenging winter weather, and teams on ground were exemplary with the task assigned. Meanwhile, UNICEF provided technical assistance and support for the implementation of the project. The P&DD facilitated the conducting of training for main field staff with a very favourable environment. A Steering Committee was established exclusively for reviewing the GBCLS implementation and progress. It provided support in the finalisation of survey indicators and research tools.

The field teams were well trained for the task assigned and they performed very well. Desk monitors were notified officers of P&DD whose responsibilities included daily monitoring of the real-time data on state of art online dashboard, where data correction was performed for the anomalies identified by the system in real-time. In addition, field teams were contacted by data-validators to verify the data. The enthusiasm and motivation of field teams was observed throughout the field work.

The consistent support of district functionaries, administrative departments and law enforcement agencies with the field teams throughout the survey was indispensable for successful completion. They surely deserve applause for their vigilance and their role in ensuring the safety and security of GBCLS teams, and I appreciate their efforts. The role of Deputy Commissioners, especially DC Diamer, was truly exceptional.

The efforts of the Chairman of the steering committee (ACS Dev) and Chief Secretary deserve appreciation, as without his guidance and support this survey would not have been completed successfully. We hope that with the collective support of Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary, the P&DD will not only sensitise all stakeholders to use this data in future planning and strategy development, but will also redouble the efforts to improve results in eradicating all forms of child labour in the region. I also extend my gratitude to the former Chief Secretary, Mr. Capt. (R) Khurrum Agha for providing sincere leadership, encouragement and support in the initial phases of this project.

I congratulate all officials of P&DD, Mr. Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Chief and his team, who in addition to their routine office work, extended full support towards this important endeavor. Finally, and most importantly, the UNICEF Chief Child Protection Ms. Micaela Pasini, Child Protection Specialist Ms. Farrah Ilyas, Program Officer Knowledge & Data Management Mr. Shakeel Ahmed, and UNICEF Coordinator for Gilgit Baltistan, Mr. Mazhar Ali Khan, and all other concerned UNICEF staff who played the most pivotal role in the successful completion of GBCLS within the given time frame, who always remained available to support the survey technically; and, building capacity of P&DD staff in order to enable them to conduct GBCLS surveys in future on their own.

Acronym list

ADB	Asian Development Bank
Agric.	Agriculture
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
ALF	Agriculture, livestock and forestry
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BoS	Bureau of Statistics
C4ED	Center for Evaluation and Development
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
C.V.	Coefficient of Variation
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
Educ.	Education
FATA	Federally Administrated Tribal Areas
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GBCLS	Gilgit-Baltistan Child Labour Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPCLS	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Labour Survey
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training

NWFP	North-West Frontier Province
ODK	Open Data Kit
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
P&DD	Planning and Development Department, Gilgit-Baltistan
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCLS	Punjab Child Labour Survey
PHQ-9	Patient Health Questionnaire-9
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSCO	Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations
PSIC	Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SCLS	Sindh Child Labour Survey
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
SNA	System of National Accounts
SQL	Structured Query Language
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WIQ	Wealth Index Quintile

Tables

Figures

Appendix Tables

Summary table of survey population

Sample frame and data collection	
Sample frame Population Census 2017 Gilgit Baltistan MICS 2016-2017 Listing for CLS	**Methodology** SIMPOC (Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour) guidelines.
Fieldwork: Listing December 10th, 2018 - February 23rd, 2019	**Listing training** 6th - 8th December 2018
Fieldwork: rollout 25th March – 23rd July 2019	**Interviewer training** 7th - 16th March 2019
Sample	
Households - Sampled: 7,648 - Approached: 7,479 - Responded: 7,032 Number of clusters: 479 Response rate: 94 per cent of approached HHs	**Children aged 5–17 years old** - In household: 24,758 - Interviewed: 22,693 Response rate: 91.7 per cent

Executive summary

Background and objectives

A Child Labour Survey (CLS) is being undertaken across Pakistan, for the first time since 1996, whereby all the provincial and territorial governments committed their funds to execute the surveys – a momentous exercise, with the technical support of UNICEF.

The Gilgit-Baltistan Child Labour Survey (GBCLS) 2018-2019 was the first territory to complete the survey. The survey provides unique information about the living conditions of children in the administrative territory as well as their daily activities including schooling, working, household chores and leisure. It is the largest survey conducted in the administrative territory so far, with a representative sample of 7,032 households from 10 districts. The survey is representative of 388,569 children aged 5–17 in the territory, at the district urban-rural stratum level.

This executive summary is structured as follows. First, information on the population of children is presented. This is followed by information on the activities of children, with a focus on child work and child labour. Third, potential causes and correlates of child labour are investigated, followed by consequences of child labour, including violence against children at their workplace.

Characteristics of the survey population

- There are more boys than girls in Gilgit-Baltistan except for the age group 10–13 and the sex ratio is higher in urban compared to rural areas.
- Girls are about eight times more likely to be married than boys in the same age group. It is reported that 0.8 per cent of girls aged 10–13 and 8.7 per cent of girls aged 14–17 have married.
- Less than 1 in 3 children has a birth certificate, with the percentage being slightly higher for boys and increasing with age.

Children's activities

Schooling

- Among children aged 5–17, more than 4 in 5 children attend school, with the current school attendance rate being higher for boys (87.5 per cent) than girls (76.8 per cent).
- Overall, 14.8 per cent of children aged 5–17 have never attended school. The percentage of girls that never attended school is almost twice as high as the percentage for boys (19.5 per cent vs. 10.3 per cent).
- There are considerable differences in school attendance between the districts, with the highest percentage in Hunza (98.2 per cent) and the lowest in Diamer (46.6 per cent) (for further details, see Appendix 5).

Household chores

- Girls in all age groups are more likely than boys to engage in household chores. Overall, 69.0 per cent of girls are engaged in household chores, compared to 56.7 per cent for boys.
- Girls are not only more often involved in housekeeping, but they also spend more time on household chores. The gap increases with age and in the age group 14–17, girls spend on average 10.4 hours per week on household chores, compared to 4.2 hours for boys.
- Boys and girls are also engaged in different types of household activities. Shopping for household is the most common household chore performed among boys aged 5-17 (50.5 per cent), while cleaning utensils or the dwelling is more often done by girls aged 5-17 (57.8 per cent) (for further details, see Chapter 6).

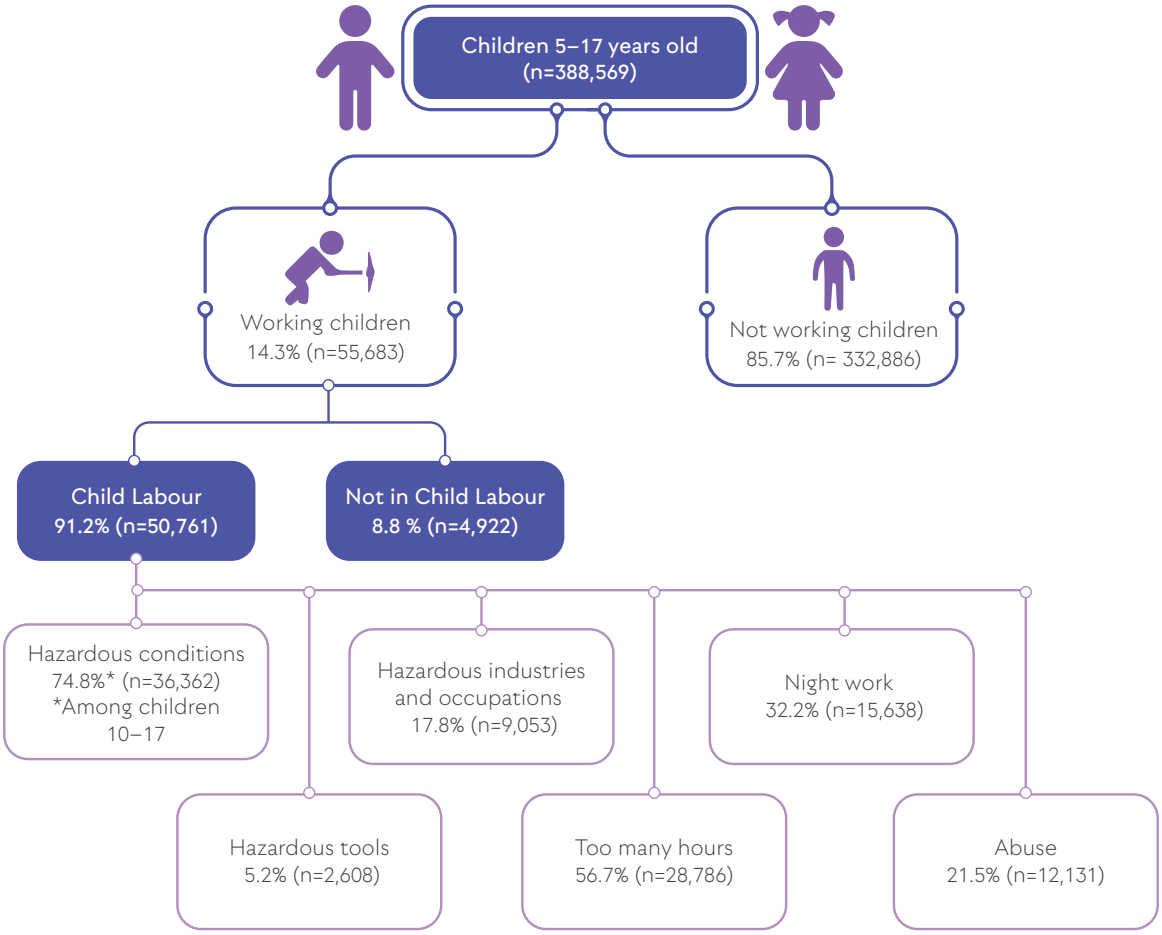
Working children

- The incidence of working children was measured over two periods of time: the last seven days, and the last 12 months. For both measures, the percentage of working children increases with age. Among children aged 5-17, 19.9 per cent reported working in the past 12 months and 14.3 per cent in the last 7 days.
- The percentage of working girls that do not attend school is almost twice as high as the percentage for working boys (27.1 per cent vs. 14.3 per cent).

Children in child labour

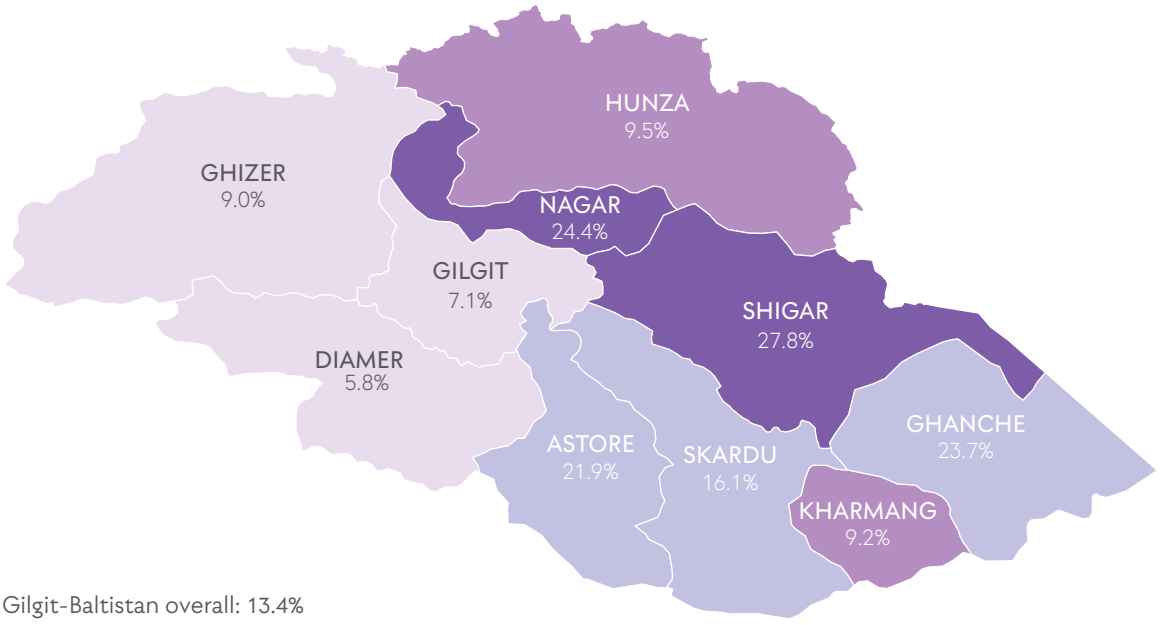
- In total, 13.1 per cent of all children aged 5-17 in Gilgit-Baltistan are in child labour. This amounts to 50,761 children 5-17 years old. The child labour incidence is slightly higher for boys (13.6%) compared to girls (12.5%) and increases with age. The highest child labour prevalence is in the age group 14–17 (23.7 per cent), followed by children aged 10–13 years (16.4 per cent) and children aged 5–9 years (4.2 per cent).
- Almost all working children are in child labour (91.2 per cent), this is by definition all children aged 5-13 and holds for more than 4 in 5 working children aged 14–17.
- The summary of results shows six aspects considered to identify children in child labour. Among children in child labour, 74.8 per cent of children aged 10-17 work in an unhealthy working environment, 56.7 per cent work for long hours (i.e. work longer than the age-specific threshold set out in the Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2019), 32.2 per cent work at night, 21.5 per cent have been exposed to some type of abuse at their workplace (psychological, physical and/or sexual), with the percentage being slightly higher for boys compared to girls (22.2 per cent vs. 20.6 per cent), 17.8 per cent work in hazardous occupations or industries and 5.2 per cent work with hazardous tools or machinery.

Summary of results



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

Gilgit-Baltistan: Child labour incidence



Gilgit-Baltistan overall: 13.4%

- The district Diamer has the lowest rate of child labour (5.8 per cent), while Shigar present the highest (27.8 per cent) (for further details, see Chapter 7 and Appendix 6).
- The median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour is 3.5 hours per week for children aged 5–9, 7 hours per week for children aged 10–13 and 11.5 hours per week for children aged 14–17, which is above the permitted working-hour threshold for children under 14 years, but below for children 14–17 years old.
- Children in child labour mostly work as unpaid family workers (83.1 per cent). Girls are more often unpaid family workers than boys (89.0 per cent vs. 77.9 per cent) and work more often at home (23.7 per cent vs. 19.4 per cent).
- Children in child labour work mostly in agriculture, forestry, or fishing (76.2 per cent), and are employed in elementary occupations (52.5 per cent). Girls work more frequently in water supply[4] (22.6 per cent) compared to boys (6.0 per cent). Furthermore, girls are more often found in elementary occupations (55.2 per cent vs. 50.1 per cent), whereas boys are more often found in service or as sales workers (4.1 per cent vs. 0.4 per cent).

Circumstances and causes of child labour

- Children in child labour live in households with slightly fewer members on average compared to children not in child labour (8.8 vs 9.3).
- The child labour prevalence is higher among children whose household head has never migrated compared to children whose household head has migrated (13.3 per cent vs. 10.8 per cent). Children in child labour are less likely to live with both parents (86.3 per cent vs. 88.9 per cent), and more likely to have lost at least one parent (6.8 per cent vs. 4.1 per cent). The percentage of girls in child labour who lost at least one parent is somewhat higher than that for boys (7.4 per cent vs. 6.3 per cent).
- The percentage of children in child labour is higher among those living in a female-headed household (18.0 per cent, compared to 12.8 per cent for children living in male-headed households) (see chapter 9).
- With respect to the relationship between socio-economic status and child labour, the percentage of households with at least one child in child labour decreases with the wealth index quintile, from almost 40 per cent among the poorest households to 14.5 per cent for the richest. A similar pattern is observed for the education of the household head, with most children in child labour living in households in which the household head has at most primary education (33.1 per cent) and the fewest in households in which the household head has higher education (16.9 per cent).
- Another indication that children from poor households are more likely to be in child labour is the percentage of children in child labour benefitting from the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP[5]) compared to children not in child labour (25.3 per cent compared to 18.8 per cent).
- Children in households that experienced a natural or economic shock[6] are more likely to be in child labour (about 20 per cent for each of the various types of shock compared to the overall percentage of 13.1 per cent).

4 Among those in the water supply industry 96.7 per cent are listed as water collectors under occupation.

5 BISP is a nationwide cash transfer programme targeted according to a wealth-based proxy means test.

6 Natural shocks include natural disasters or pest attacks faced during the past 12 months, economic shocks include business closing, falling agricultural prices or price inflation during the past 12 months.

- For children in child labour, the most reported reason of the parent or guardian for letting the child work is to support household needs (55.2 per cent). Other common reasons are to supplement household income (29.5 per cent), own will or interest (23.7 per cent) and to learn skills (21.3 per cent).

Consequences of child labour

- For all age groups, the most reported negative consequence children in child labour face due to their work is extreme fatigue (ranging by age group from 17.1 to 21.7 per cent), a serious issue for children in their development process. For younger children, the second is injury or poor health (6.7 per cent) and for older children, poor grades in school (12.2 to 12.4 per cent).

- In all age groups, the percentage currently not attending school is higher for children in child labour compared to children not in child labour, from a difference of 0.9 percentage points for the youngest children to 13.1 percentage points for the oldest (for more details, see Chapter 8).

- There is a negative relationship between the number of working hours and school attendance for children in child labour, with the median number of hours worked per week for children attending school being 6.5, compared to 26 hours for children currently not attending school.

- Injuries are much more prevalent among children in child labour compared to working children not in child labour (53.8 per cent vs. 26.9 per cent). Boys in child labour are more likely than girls to be injured or ill due to work (55.8 per cent vs. 51.7 per cent), while the opposite is true for working children not in child labour (19.5 per cent vs. 33.4 per cent).

- Exposure to health hazards increases with age and is higher for girls than boys (78.3 per cent vs. 71.7 per cent).

- Children in child labour are slightly more likely to report symptoms of depression of all severity levels compared to working children not in child labour. Overall, working girls are slightly more likely than working boys to report symptoms of depression (21.4 per cent vs. 18.6 per cent) (for more details, see Chapter 8).

1. Introduction

While Pakistan is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention 138 (the Minimum Age Convention), ILO Convention 182 (the Worst Forms of Child Labour) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights treaty, all key pieces of international legislation aiming to eliminate child labour, no systematic survey has been carried out since 1996.[7] The previous Child Labour Survey (CLS) was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS, now the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, PBS) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis (Labour wing), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The results in FBS et al. (1996) indicated 3.3 million children were economically active in the country, roughly 8 per cent of the 40 million children in the age group 5-14. The Survey covered the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP, formed through the merger of North-West Frontier Province; NWFP, and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas; FATA), thereby excluding Gilgit-Baltistan. Not only has considerable time passed since the last national CLS, but the GBCLS is particularly relevant in answering questions for Gilgit Baltistan about the situation of children in the administrative territory, their working conditions, and their vulnerability to child labour. The GBCLS was carried out in 2018 and 2019 by the Planning and Development Department (P&DD), with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It was conducted as part of a nationwide effort covering all provinces of Pakistan.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by UN member states in 2015 and include target 8.7, "…by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." This is part of the eighth goal of promoting inclusive and sustainable growth, employment, and decent work for all. Given the complex nature of child labour, there are four other goals that are associated with the dynamics around Child Labour: SDG 4, 5, 10 and 16[8] which are linked to the quality of education, gender equality, reduction of inequality and the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, respectively.

The statistics generated by this survey include economic activities and non-economic activities (such as household chores) of children aged 5-17, the number of hours worked, nature of the tasks performed, the circumstances at work with respect to health and safety issues, as well as information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of household members and of the household itself. The GBCLS 2019 results provide a sound knowledge base on the magnitude and nature of child labour, the identification of the factors behind it, as well as its possible consequences on health, educational and protection outcomes. Moreover, the survey is a first step towards monitoring child labour at the territorial and district level, informs about children and their engagement in different types of work, and provides policymakers with rich and detailed information that can help in formulating evidence-based policies, and can allow them to better design and implement programs for children to either prevent or address child labour.

This report is divided into eleven chapters;

- Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the GBCLS,
- Chapter 2 presents the background and socioeconomic characteristics of Gilgit Baltistan,
- Chapter 3 presents the methodology used for the GBCLS, the way data collection was carried out, including training and preparation for the field, and the general structure of the questionnaire used,

7 Pakistan has also ratified the following protocols related to child labour: UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict, UN Convention on the Rights of Child, CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.

8 Primarily 8.7 relating to child labour, to some extent 16.2 as far as it relates to child abuse, 4.1 relating to school attendance and 5.4 with respect to domestic work.

- Chapter 4 presents the main characteristics of the surveyed population,
- Chapter 5 introduces the definitions used in relation to children's activities, focusing on the definition of economic activity and child labour,
- Chapter 6 shows the children's activities,
- Chapter 7 presents the incidence and characteristics of child labour,
- Chapter 8 shows the correlations between child labour and schooling, physical and mental health, and well-being,
- Chapter 9 provides information about the context of child labour,
- Chapter 10 summarises the main findings and conclusions, and
- Chapter 11 presents policy recommendations.

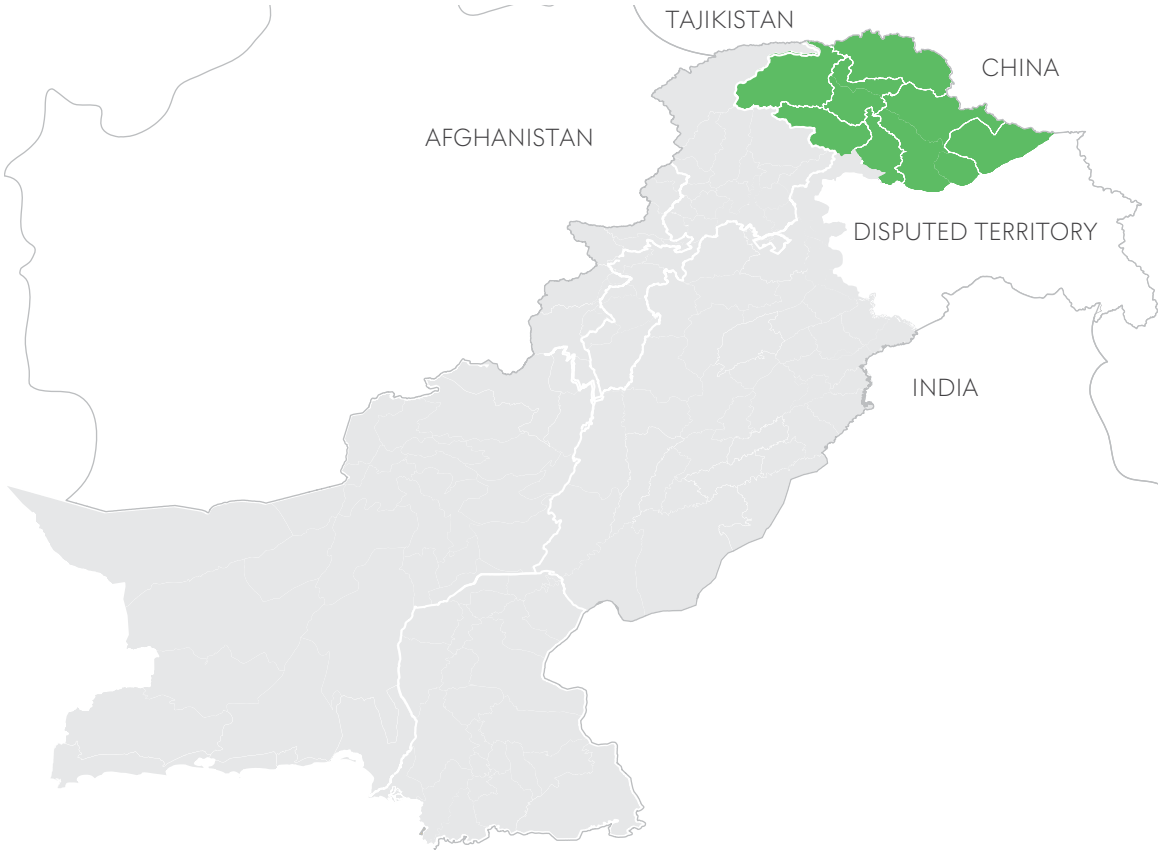
2. Background and socio-economic characteristics of Gilgit-Baltistan

In this chapter, we provide context to the results of the survey covering the geographic location, history, demography, economic and labour market conditions, and general indicators of the standard of living.

2.1 Geographic location

Gilgit Baltistan is the northernmost region administered by Pakistan as an administrative territory and covers an area of 72,496 km^2. This sparsely populated region of Gilgit Baltistan lies amidst the world's highest mountain ranges: the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hindu Kush. Gilgit Baltistan borders with Pakistan's Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province to the west, Afghanistan's Wakhan Corridor to the north, Xinjian province of the Peoples Republic of China to the east and northeast, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan), and Jammu and Kashmir (India) to the southeast. The region is of high geographical importance being located on both the old and the new Silk Route as well as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a framework for regional connectivity which enters Pakistan via Gilgit Baltistan. Additionally, nearly 440 km of the Karakoram highway passes through Gilgit Baltistan. This national highway also connects two other Pakistani provinces, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, with China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

Gilgit-Baltistan: geographic location



2.2 History

The Dogra Rule which lasted from 1840 to 1947/48 and the post Liberation Phase to date are two eras that shaped the history of Gilgit-Baltistan. The Dogras of Kashmir invaded Baltistan in 1840 and later expanded towards Gilgit, thereby connecting the area to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of the Gilgit Baltistan region did not accept their status as part of the Jammu and Kashmir state and neither did they accept the Dogra rule. By 1948 the Dogra rule was defeated. After the Partition of India in 1947 the Kashmir conflict, a territorial conflict primarily between India and Pakistan, emerged. The dispute over the formerly Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir was the result of the division of British India into two independent states, the Union of India, and the Dominion of Pakistan. It escalated into three wars between India and Pakistan. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 47 which was adopted in 1948 called for a resolution of the Kashmir conflict. Although, it did not definitely point to the Gilgit Baltistan region the political destiny of Gilgit Baltistan was linked to that of Kashmir.

Beginning with the establishment of an interim government in Gilgit Baltistan in 1947, and initially making the region part of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), Gilgit Baltistan went through several reforms. In 1950, Gilgit Baltistan was taken under the direct federal rule as part of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs. In 1970, the region was named Northern Areas and made a separate administrative unit. In May 1999, the Supreme Court of Pakistan decreed the people of the Northern Areas as citizens of Pakistan for all intents and purposes. It was also declared that like every other citizen they would have the right to invoke any of the Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan. According to the Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self Governance Order 2009, the area was renamed Gilgit-Baltistan. This was followed by a complete administrative restructuring of the region on provincial lines by including the posts of Governor, Chief Minister and Ministers for various departments.

Despite these governance reforms, the constitutional status of Gilgit Baltistan remains largely undefined and still the Gilgit Baltistan inhabitants do not have a vote in the parliament. The reasons are constitutional constraints as well as concerns that this could be interpreted as an acceptance of status quo on the Kashmir issue. In November 2020 Prime Minister Khan announced plans to grant provincial status to Gilgit Baltistan and constituted a committee towards this goal.

2.3 Demographic situation

Gilgit Baltistan is made up of three divisions (Gilgit, Baltistan and Diamer) and these divisions are further divided into ten districts at the time of the survey.[9] The Gilgit division consists of Ghizer, Gilgit, Hunza, and Nagar; the Baltistan division consists of Kharmang, Shigar, Skardu and Ghanche; and the Diamer division consists of Astore, and Diamer. As per 2020 there are 31 tehsils, 20 subdivisions and 113 union councils. As per 2017 estimates of the national census of Pakistan, the population of Gilgit Baltistan was just over 1.49 million, mostly living in rural areas (83.5 per cent of all households). The two largest cities in Gilgit Baltistan are Gilgit and Skardu (Baltistan). In 2017, the city of Gilgit had a population of about 290,000 inhabitants and Skardu around 270,000. Gilgit Baltistan has a young population, with about 50 per cent of the population being under 18, and only 4.6 per cent 65 and older. The sex ratio for Gilgit Baltistan is estimated to be at 107 males per hundred females (P&DD GB, 2017).

9 In 2021, Gilgit-Baltistan contains a total of 14 districts. Since the survey was conducted in 2018 and 2019 we refer to 10 districts throughout the report.

The administrative territory of Gilgit Baltistan is characterised by a multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural society. This diversity comes in part from the geographical nature of the region, which creates many isolated valleys separated by some of the world's largest mountains. According to Zain (2010), the population of Ghizer belongs to the Brusho tribe and speaks Shina, Kohwar and Brushashki in different valleys. Gilgit and Hunza[10] have a heterogenous population with Brusho, Shin and Yashkun identities that speak Shina, Brushashki and Whaki. Diamer and Astore are known for Shin, Yashkun and Kohistani population who speak Shina as their major language. In Skardu, the majority of the population belongs to various Mongol tribes with minorities of Mon, Brokpa, Hor and Pakhtuns. In Ghanche, the Balti language is spoken by most of the population and the division is known for Mongol, Mon and Hor tribal identities. Of all the languages mentioned, Shina is spoken most widely. However, Urdu remains a bridge language and is commonly used to communicate across divisions of Gilgit Baltistan.

2.4 Economic and labour market characteristics

As previously mentioned, the region of Gilgit Baltistan is centred on difficult geography and complex governance arrangements which imposes economic challenges. Moreover, the lack of urban hubs and job opportunities in Gilgit Baltistan lead to a large percentage of the population working in subsistence agricultural and the informal sector.

In 2010, Gilgit Baltistan's GDP was roughly 844 million US Dollars, or about 700 US Dollars per capita. With that number, Gilgit Baltistan only accounts for about 1 per cent of Pakistan's overall GDP. Agriculture, livestock, and forestry (ALF) remains the primary source of income for many of the inhabitants in Gilgit Baltistan. In 2005, about 45 per cent of the total labour force in the region was engaged in ALF activities contributing to 41 per cent of household incomes. However, given the geography of Gilgit Baltistan, the cultivatable area of the region is rather small. In 2013, it was recorded that the cultivatable areas only made up about 1.1 per cent of the total land, range land for livestock made up 22.4 per cent. Still, over 90 per cent of the population own some land compared to only 52 per cent in the rest of the country. Economic sectors with growth potential are listed as tourism, trade services and the mineral and mining sector. However, their contribution to the GDP of the administrative territory is still comparatively small.

The non-farm employment rate increased from 49 per cent in 2001 to 66 per cent in 2005 with help of formal education, indicating a move away from subsistence farming (ADB, Government of Gilgit Baltistan and the World Bank, 2011). Services are the biggest source of non-farm employment, accounting for 26.7 per cent of overall employment in 2004/5, followed by construction with 10.5 per cent. In the same year, the public sector employed 33 per cent of those who were not employed in agriculture, of which 42 per cent was accounted for the military alone. The share of the manufacturing sector was negligible at 0.7 per cent. The unemployment rate in Gilgit Baltistan in 2005 was at 6.6 per cent which was higher than in other provinces in Pakistan where unemployment ranged from 2.8 to 5.7 per cent.[11]

2.5 Indicators of standard of living

UNDP (2017) calculated the Human Development Index (HDI) on district and province level using PSLM data from 2014/15 for most provinces but were restricted to use 2012/13 for AJK and Gilgit Baltistan as these were not included in 2014/15. The HDI in Gilgit Baltistan was reported as 0.523,

10 In 2016, Gilgit-Baltistan was further divided from 7 to 10 districts. Hunza was split into two districts, Hunza and Nagar, while Skardu was split into three districts, Skardu, Kharmang and Shigar.

11 Economic insights from the Socioeconomic Survey 2001 and 2005 and Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2004-05.

which is below the national average of 0.681. For comparison, in the same year AJK had the highest index with 0.734 followed by Punjab with 0.732, while Balochistan (0.421) and FATA (0.216) were reported as the worst.[12] Educational attainment in Gilgit Baltistan has shown a significant progress in recent years and is keeping pace with the rest of Pakistan. Despite this positive development, the gap in adult literacy and child education is still substantial for women and poor households, particularly in some districts such as Diamer and Astore. Moreover, access to education remains a problem, especially in those districts with major geographical obstacles such as long distances between schools and communities. Barriers imposed by cultural and social divisions limit mobility of students, particularly girls. The MICS report from 2016-17 (P&DD Gilgit-Baltistan and UNICEF, 2017) recorded that more than half of the population age 10 years and older was literate. Variation had been found between males (66 per cent) and females (42 per cent) and between rural (50 per cent) and urban areas (67 per cent). The literacy rate increases from 65 per cent for 10–14-year-olds to 78 per cent for 15–19-year-olds and then continuously decreases with age. First to 69 per cent for 20–24-year-olds, but down to 11 per cent of those 75 and over.

In Gilgit Baltistan, children are supposed to enter primary school at age 5, middle school at age 10, secondary school at age 13, and higher secondary school at the age of 15 (for further details about the education system in Pakistan, see Appendix 4). Despite primary school being ostensibly both free and compulsory, only 49 per cent of children aged 5 to 9 (primary school age) were found to be attending primary school in 2017 (P&DD Gilgit-Baltistan and UNICEF, 2017). For boys, the rate was higher (53 per cent) compared to girls[13] (46 per cent) for children of aged 5 to 9. The report also showed a difference between urban and rural areas, with children in urban areas more likely to attend school (56 per cent) than in rural areas (48 per cent). For secondary school it was observed that only 35 per cent of children aged 10-14 were attending the school programme. Primary school completion rate is 89 per cent, again with girls completing at lower rates (85 per cent) compared to boys (96 per cent). It is also important to note that the participation rate of girls declines further in secondary school. Overall, it was found that if children completed primary school successfully, they were very likely to start secondary school.

The region of Gilgit Baltistan has made some strong health gains, with previous reports claiming Gilgit Baltistan was behind on key Millennium Development Goal targets on child and maternal health, with infant mortality reported at 122 per 1000 births in 1999 (ADB, Government of Gilgit Baltistan and the World Bank , 2011). However, this no longer appears to be the case, with Gilgit Baltistan performing at around Pakistan's mean level for the 10-year measure of under-5 and infant mortality. The 2017-18 DHS finds that infant mortality rates had fallen to 63 per 1000 live births and under-five mortality to 76 per 1000 live births from 71 and 89 in the 2012-13 DHS respectively. It is important to note that the differences between districts in maternal and child mortality vary greatly. The overall health sector in Gilgit Baltistan faces several development challenges, including ineffective public spending practises, weak capacity to deliver, poor coordination between health providers, and constraints related to physical accessibility and social barriers. Capacity is a major concern in all areas, and providers find it difficult to train and retain staff. In the aforementioned report it was shown that the population per doctor ratio was at 3,804.

For much of Gilgit Baltistan, water supply as well as sanitation is not a great concern but widening coverage and keeping pace with urban growth proves to be a challenge. According to the 2016-

12 The HDI is a measure of development calculated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and has a scale from 0 to 1, one being the most developed. An HDI of >0.8 indicates a high standard of development, an HDI between 0.8 and 0.5 is middle ground and anything smaller than 0.5 is considered low.

13 Schools are more likely to be gender segregated as children get older, and there are fewer schools for girls than for boys. Many girls are pushed out of continuing studies because they finish at one school and cannot access the next grade level (HRW, 2018).

17 MICS Report, 68 per cent of the households in Gilgit Baltistan have access to piped water which is the highest rate in Pakistan. Furthermore, the sparse population as well as the climate conditions make for a small risk of health hazards like water contamination and disease outbreaks, though some hard to reach areas remain at risk. Regarding sanitation services, 89 per cent of households in Gilgit Baltistan have access to improved sanitation facilities with a higher portion in urban (99 per cent) than in rural areas (87 per cent). Overall, 73 per cent of the population were found using both improved sanitation facilities and improved drinking water sources.

3. Methodology and data collection

This chapter presents the methodology used for the GBCLS. It explains the scope and coverage of the survey, the questionnaire used, the sampling design, field work operations, data processing, differences between the adult and child responses, response rates, lessons learned from the survey and limitations. The data collection for the GBCLS was carried out by staff of the P&DD Gilgit Baltistan with technical support from UNICEF in field coordination.

3.1 Scope and coverage of the GBCLS

The GBCLS is a standalone survey that presents a detailed picture of the activities that children perform, the hours they spend on those activities and the conditions under which those activities are performed. Moreover, the economic activities are classified, which allows policymakers to identify the occupations and industries in which children are engaged. To capture these aspects, the survey follows the internationally accredited Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme of Child Labour methodology (SIMPOC). SIMPOC has assisted various countries in capacity building for implementation of surveys at all stages: definitions, sampling, training, data collection, and documentation of processes and analysis of the resulting child labour data (Blanco and Hagemann, 2008). Since the launch of SIMPOC in 1998, national child labour surveys were conducted in over 50 countries.

The GBCLS is a household-based survey, that targeted households with children 5–17 years old. In this sense, this survey is only representative of those households and does not include households in which all members are older than 17 or younger than 5. Due to the level of detail of the analysis, large sample sizes of working children were necessary. To this end, the sampling methodology took into account the inclusion of the identification of districts with prevalence of child labour according to MICS[14] to determine the sample size for each district. The sampling was conducted in two stages, first the selection of clusters, which act as the primary sampling unit (PSU) within districts sampling, and second the selection of households with children aged 5-17 after a household listing in the selected PSUs. Children in the most hidden forms of child labour, that tend to live outside of traditional households, are beyond the scope of the GBCLS. Additionally, military restricted areas were excluded from the sample. Further, the survey instrument is geared to measure hazardous labour but no other worst forms of child labour.

3.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire followed the model SIMPOC questionnaires developed by ILO-IPEC and comprises three parts: i) Characteristics of all household members, ii) Household characteristics and iii) Child questionnaire. The questionnaire applied in the GBCLS can be found in the Appendix 1.[15]

14 While MICS provides a measure of child labour likely to be highly correlated with the result GBCLS, the definition of child labour used in MICS differs from that used under SIMPOC, which includes more questions related to child labour to closely follow the definition of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

15 The Questionnaire was conducted in CAPI, following the structure and flow of SIMPOC questionnaires.

The first two parts are answered by the household head or, in case of being absent, by a knowledgeable adult who could respond to questions about each household member and different household characteristics. Part 3 is answered by *each* child aged 5-17 years old identified in the household roster.

Questionnaire structure	
Part I: Household head or knowledgeable adult	▪ Household composition and demographic characteristics of each HH member ▪ Educational attainment of each HH member ▪ Current and usual economic activity of all members 5 + ▪ Parents' perceptions of working children and why they are permitted to work.
Part II: Household head or knowledgeable adult	▪ Housing and household characteristics ▪ Household socio-economic status ▪ Perceptions/future expectations for children in general ▪ Shocks to household ▪ Saving and debt
Part III: Children 5-17	▪ Educational attainment ▪ Current economic activities ▪ Health and safety issues for working children ▪ Household tasks ▪ Depression and psychological well-being

It is important to note that the decision to include education and working questions in both the adult and child questionnaire is deliberate, following SIMPOC procedure, as there is evidence that there could be intentional or unintentional differences between adults and children.

The questionnaire went through several rounds of contextualisation to the Pakistani and Gilgit Baltistan context. The first round took place during the inception workshops (i.e., Punjab, KP, Gilgit Baltistan), where stakeholders with policy interests in tackling child labour came together and discussed each question of the SIMPOC model questionnaire. The adjusted questionnaire was pre-tested by the P&DD in three villages (urban and rural) and the resulting feedback was then included to create a version that was tested as part of the Training of Trainers (ToT).

The questionnaire was translated into Urdu and programmed for use on tablet devices. The survey was carried out through Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) using the Open Data Kit application (ODK). This aspect of the survey administration has several advantages, including the reduced time necessary to complete the comprehensive survey, the opportunity for real time monitoring and feedback from the survey coordinators to the field, and speeding up the process of data coding for industries and occupations.

3.3 Sampling design and implementation

The survey sample was drawn using a two-stage sampling method. The first stage, carried out by PBS, defined the number of PSUs selected within each Tehsil, divided into urban and rural areas. The sample was stratified to be representative at the district urban-rural stratum level. In the second stage 16 households were drawn randomly from within each PSU. The total population size required for a 7 per cent relative margin of error was determined before splitting this across the PSUs in these two stages.[16]

16 The margin of error for the GBCLS was set at 7% to ensure a sufficiently large sample size for the analysis. If a 12% margin of error were to be applied to GB, as it was the case for other provinces, a sample size of less than 4,000 households would be implied. Such a small sample size would be due to the much smaller number of districts in Gilgit-Baltistan (10 districts instead of,i.e. 36 in Punjab) and also due to the larger reported child labour prevalence in MICS.

The first stage started with the assignment of sample sizes at the district level using PPS with child labour prevalence as determined by Gilgit Baltistan MICS 2016-17 as the measure of size. This meant that districts with a higher ex ante estimation of child labour were assigned a larger sample size, i.e. more PSUs. The reason for this is to achieve a large sample of working children from whom correlates can be analysed and to ensure full geographical coverage. The first stage continued by dividing sample population between Tehsils according to their population of children aged 5–17 from the 2017 census, taking the residence, rural or urban, as a substratum. Sampling was carried out to ensure a large enough sample size for the analysis of child labour in urban areas, thus these urban areas were slightly oversampled as the majority of the Gilgit Baltistan population resides in rural areas. Consequently, the PPS methodology was applied to select the clusters within the districts to maximise the number of households with children aged 5-17 and ensure that at least 16 households could be drawn.

In the first stage the total sample size for each district was determined by the PBS using information about child labour prevalence from MICS 2017 according to the following equation:

$$n = \frac{3.84 \cdot r(1-r) \cdot deff}{(RME \cdot r)^2 \cdot pb \cdot AveSize \cdot RR}$$

Where *r* is the child labour prevalence at the district level, *deff* is the assumed design effect, *RME* is the relative margin of error, *pb* is the proportion of the 'exposed population', i.e. those aged 5 to 17, divided by the total population in a district. *AveSize* is the average household size in a district according to the 2017 census and *RR* refers to the assumed response rate. This means that the sample size in each district will be inversely proportional to the estimated level of child labour from MICS 2016-17. This allows a sample to be collected from which not only estimates of the level of child labour can be computed, but also allows for a study of the correlates of child labour. From the above equation, the total sample size for a district can be calculated, and this sample must be taken from several PSUs. In each PSU, 16 households were targeted meaning that the number of PSUs will be equal to *n/16*.

Table 3.1 shows the assumptions considered in the sampling methodology. A relative margin of error of 7 per cent was applied due to the high prevalence of child labour found in MICS, to ensure that a sufficient sample of working children and children in child labour was selected. It was assumed that the response rate would be 90 per cent according to previous surveys, as well as a design effect of 2.

Table 3.1 Sampling design (Assumptions)

Relative margin of error	7 per cent
Assumed response rate	90 per cent
Geographical coverage	All Tehsils
Design effect	2
Households per enumeration block	16
Child Labour incidence	Gilgit Baltistan MICS 2016-2017
Household size	Census 2017

The second stage starts with the identification of households with children 5–17 years old of age from a listing exercise undertaken by P&DD prior to the GBCLS. Households within the PSU were selected using PPS, with the number of children 5–17 as the measure of size. Given the oversampling at both stages, we use weights to generate population estimates.

Table 3.2 shows the number of clusters and households targeted, reached during listing, and interviewed during the rollout, while Table 3.3 shows the rural/urban sample distribution. During the fieldwork for listing, one cluster each in Skardu and Ghizer were not accessible due to harsh weather and restricted area, and one cluster in Kharmang was merged with another cluster due to seasonal migration and is therefore not in the sample. The listing exercise covered 479 clusters comprising 66,695 structures containing dwelling units[17]. The roll out targeted 16 households per cluster. In total, 7,648 households were selected for interview. However, 169 households were identified as eligible during listing and were selected for the survey, but after fieldwork it was found that their eligibility changed and therefore were not included in the sample.

Table 3.2 Sample description

District	Sampling methodology		Listing		Survey	
	PSUs	Target households[18]	PSUs	Selected households	PSUs	Covered households
Astore	35	560	35	560	35	537
Diamer	55	880	55	875	55	869
Ghanche	56	900	56	896	56	876
Ghizer	35	560	34	544	34	541
Gilgit	98	1,568	98	1,568	98	1,548
Hunza	43	691	43	688	43	658
Kharmang	47	748	46	725	46	695
Nagar	35	560	35	560	35	554
Shigar	38	608	38	608	38	604
Skardu	40	635	39	624	39	597
Total	**482**	**7710**	**479**	**7,648**	**479**	**7,479**

17 A dwelling unit is a living quarter for one household, whether it is a single house, half a duplex, a basement, or attic apartment in a multiple family house, an apartment over a garage or store, or an apartment in a high-rise building. To qualify, dwelling units must have separate kitchen facilities. Institutions or other group quarters do not qualify as dwelling units because the occupants do not have their own kitchen facilities (OECD, 2008)

18 The target number of households per cluster was 16. Nevertheless, the sample contained small clusters: in Kharmang, from two clusters a sample of 6 households and 15 households was selected, and in Diamer, from one cluster, 11 households were selected. One cluster of 16 was not accessible in Ghizer, and a small cluster of 11 was not accessible in Skardu.

Table 3.3 Rural-Urban sample distribution

District	Number of Tehsils[19]	Number of clusters		Number of households	
	All	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Astore	2	35	0	537	0
Diamer	2	48	7	759	110
Ghanche	2	48	8	754	122
Ghizer	2	30	4	477	64
Gilgit	1	59	39	934	614
Hunza	1	43	0	658	0
Kharmang	1	46	0	695	0
Nagar	1	35	0	554	0
Shigar	1	38	0	604	0
Skardu	1	29	10	443	154
Total	14	411	68	**6,415**	**1,064**

3.4 Pilot

The GBCLS questionnaire builds on the experiences and lessons from the Punjab Child Labour Survey (PCLS) pilot exercise and previous pre-testing exercises for the Sindh Child Labour Survey (SCLS) and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Labour Survey (KPCLS). To further improve the SIMPOC questionnaire contextualisation for Gilgit Baltistan, a pre-test exercise was conducted on March 24th and 25th 2018 in Rahimabad, Jutal, Sultanabad and Danyor, as part of the ToT. The training took place from the 19th to 23rd of March, 2018. The main objective of the pre-test was to further refine/adjust the questionnaire to the Gilgit Baltistan context, as well as to detect possible field challenges that could be anticipated and tackled in planning the GBCLS. Specifically, the following points were tested regarding the questionnaire: i) the questionnaire structure, ii) the phrasing and wording of the questions in Urdu, and iii) the obstacles faced by respondents and enumerators when asking or understanding questions. Furthermore, three additional aspects were investigated: first, the number of children who were at home for an interview; second, the number of working children that the procedure was able to capture; and third, the best times when children who are not available for an interview would be available at their homes, as reported by the parents.

During the ToT potential master trainers were further trained and the Urdu version of the questionnaire application was tested with the team, mock interviews were carried out and two days of field pre-testing took place, followed by a full day of feedback. It was of key importance to observe the dynamics of the teams in the Gilgit Baltistan context, where five major local languages are spoken (Balti, Brushiski, Shina, Wakhi, Khowar). Three of the villages visited were

19 There are in total 14 Tehsils in the data. There are 6 Tehsils in the districts of Astore (2), Hunza (1), Kharmang (1), Nagar (1) and Shigar (1) without households in urban areas.

rural (Rahimabad, Jutal and Sultanabad) and one urban (Danyor), a feature that allowed testing the questionnaire in both settings and with the local languages spoken by the population. The team consisted of 20 female enumerators, 4 male enumerators, 4 supervisors, 4 observers and 2 field monitors.

As a result of this exercise, 85 households with eligible children were interviewed. In total, information for 581 individuals was collected, from which 184 (31.67 per cent) were children 5 to 17 years old, including 94 boys (51.09 per cent) and 90 girls (48.91 per cent). Even though 41 out of the 85 interviewed households reported having working children, only about one third of the children 5-17 were working (61 out of 184 children 5-17, i.e. 31.15 per cent).

3.5 Training of interviewers, supervisors, and fieldwork

3.5.1 Listing

A three-day training for listing took place between the 6th to the 8th December 2018. The field teams comprised 32 listers and 32 mappers, who worked in teams of one mapper and one lister. The training consisted of i) an explanation of the listing exercise in the clusters identified by PBS (including definitions of the enumeration block, structures, dwelling and non-dwelling units, and households), ii) creating a common understanding of the maps provided by PBS with a focus on understanding symbols, iii) drawing sketches of the sample clusters when in the field (i.e. location, key landmarks and boundaries of the enumeration block), and iv) instruction in the use of the CAPI software ODK, to be able to navigate through the listing form. The following table shows the distribution of the teams across the administrative territory. Listing activities started on December 10th, 2018 and were finalised on February 23rd, 2019.

Role/ Districts	Astore	Baltistan (Skardu)	Diamer	Ghanche	Ghizer	Gilgit	Hunza	Kharmang	Nagar	Shigar	Total
Listers	2	3	4	4	2	6	3	3	2	3	32
Mappers	2	3	4	4	2	6	3	3	2	3	32

3.5.2 Rollout

The training for enumerators was conducted between the 7th and the 16th March 2019 (7 days training for the enumeration team and 3 days more for desk monitors and coders). The field team comprised 44 female enumerators, 11 male enumerators, 11 supervisors, 11 observers and 10 field monitors. Each team comprised four enumerators, who carried out the interviews, one supervisor who coordinated the work of the team, one observer dedicated to monitor the performance of enumerators, and one field monitor that on a rotating basis monitored the performance of supervisors, observers, and enumerators. The training was also delivered to the team working remotely including six desk monitors, two data validators, a master coder and five coders. Desk monitors and data validators had the responsibility of monitoring the progress of the survey and solving queries that the system automatically identified such as logical inconsistencies or unlikely answers, either accepting the entries or correcting them after seeking feedback from the field teams and respondents. Coders and the master coder had the task of translating the occupation, industry, and tool description into four-digit codes according to the 2017 Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) and the 2015 Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO), through a coding interface designed specifically for the Child Labour Survey.

The criteria of selection of the enumeration team included i) a minimum of bachelor's degree for enumerators and master's in social sciences for supervisors, ii) gender relation of four female enumerators for each male enumerator[20], and iii) level of Android management[21]. The training for enumerators focused on six main areas: i) objectives of the survey, ii) main definitions surrounding work and child labour, iii) the Child Labour Questionnaire, iv) achieving a good level of understanding of the ODK form for data collection and the use of tablets, v) common mistakes made by enumerators (e.g. gender, relation to the household head) and the type of information needed in the industry/occupation description for coding, and vi) child safeguarding measures and security briefs[22]. During the last two days of training of enumerators, there were sessions of mock interviews that allowed enumerators to put into practice the knowledge gained. The table below shows the distribution of the field teams across districts.

Role / Districts	Astore	Baltistan (Skardu)	Diamer	Ghanche	Ghizer	Gilgit	Hunza	Kharmang	Nagar	Shigar	Total
Enumerators	6	7	6	6	6	10	6	6	6	5	64[a]
Supervisors	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11

[a] The number of enumerators includes the 44 female enumerators, 11 male enumerators and 9 replacement enumerators.

3.6 Data Processing

This subsection elaborates on the process of data collection, data monitoring and coding, data cleaning and data analysis.

3.6.1 Data entry description and transmission

Data protection was an important aspect for the GBCLS, which was taken into account in planning the implementation of data entry and transmission of the data for the survey.

The information collected from the field was sent encrypted to the central server, a locally deployed ODK server application at P&DD, where it was stored in a locally connected database in "My SQL" in encrypted form. The data was mapped onto an SQL server database by using a mapping script as the second step of data processing, which consists of renaming variables and adjusting the format of the data. Once the data was loaded into the SQL server, it could be used for reporting, coding, monitoring and subsequent download options by operational and statistical teams. Data could then be accessed via a web-based system for monitoring and access to the data.

3.6.2 Data quality monitoring and coding

Two main tools for data processing were constructed for the CLS. First, a comprehensive dashboard to make the data available to the team, track the progress and monitor the data quality. Second, a coding interface for coders and master coders to read parts of the data relevant for coding industry, occupation, and tools, and translate verbal descriptions into codes that can be analysed statistically. This subsection presents a summary of the protocols in place to ensure data quality and accurate coding.

20 Due to cultural reasons female enumerators are more likely to be allowed into households.

21 Preference was given to those with previous experience in collecting survey data.

22 To ensure the safety of field teams, a Grievance Committee was established, to which field staff could report any cases of harassment for appropriate action.

Listing

To monitor the progress of the listing activities and identify problems in the data, weekly monitoring reports were shared with P&DD by C4ED. In the monitoring report, checks were made to ensure that listers collected sufficient information about the addresses of households so that they could easily be relocated during rollout.

Other checks included the number of households per cluster, to monitor that no households were missing, and checks on the number of households per structure, as structures which appeared too large could imply that the boundaries were not properly identified, while too small could mean that households were missed from the listing. P&DD could then take appropriate action based on the recommendations and potential issues highlighted in the report. In addition to the weekly monitoring reports, the dashboard allowed for daily monitoring of the progress and data quality.

Rollout

Several steps were taken to minimise the errors in the GBCLS. All field teams had a supervisor whose task was to ensure the quality and accuracy of the data collected by enumerators. The supervisors were responsible for meeting daily with the enumerators and to discuss and find solutions to problems.

Observers accompanied enumerators during the interviews, ensuring that they entered the information from the interview in a proper manner. Observers used a separate CAPI form, where they followed the flow of the questionnaire and evaluated the performance of enumerators on the questions being asked.

Field monitors performed random visits to monitor the performance of an enumerator, supervisor, or observer in a specific team. A separate CAPI form was created for monitors, with different performance questions asked depending on which team member that was being monitored.

Beyond the quality assurance and monitoring carried out by the field teams, desk monitoring was carried out using a customised dashboard created for the GBCLS. This could be used by the engaged stakeholders to track the progress of the survey daily, with dedicated monitors from P&DD. A further web-based monitoring system was developed as part of the dashboard for the use of P&DD desk monitors. This system identified inconsistencies in the data based on a set of logical checks. Desk monitors were responsible for reviewing and correcting the queries identified by the system when a mistake was identified. Sometimes the queries could not be solved directly by the desk monitor without further information. Data validators were assigned such cases and were responsible for making phone calls to supervisors, and to respondents where necessary, to clarify certain aspects around the queries, and revert for possible correction in the system.

An additional important part of the monitoring of the GBCLS was the quality assurance of coded occupations and industries. For this, a coding application was developed with separate interfaces for coders and master coders. Coders first assigned codes to the occupation and industry descriptions given by the respondents during the interviews. The master coder was randomly assigned 20 per cent of descriptions to recode, which would be compared with the codes of the coders to ensure the quality of the codes and a common understanding among the coders. In case any of the codes coded by the master coder and coder did not match, all codes in a specific batch were then rejected and sent back to the coders for re-coding.

3.6.3 Data cleaning and analysis using Stata

Once data was downloaded from the web-based system, a process of data cleaning was performed to prepare the data for the statistical analysis. This process implied the creation of a unique dataset including household and individual information to allow for analysis of children's activities by variables describing the household's context. Data cleaning was performed by C4ED using the statistical software Stata. Moreover, the results in this report account for the complex sampling strategy by considering clustering, stratification, and weighting. According to the sampling strategy explained in Section 3.3, estimates and standard errors are adjusted using the survey weights discussed in the next section and the "svy" command in Stata.

3.6.4 Calculation of weights

For the GBCLS, the population of interest (the survey population) consists of children aged 5–17, which means that the sample was only drawn from households which reported to have children in this age range during the listing. Households are the final sampling unit. The probability with which a child is drawn from the population depends on characteristics of the household that child belongs to.

In each selected PSU, the sample frame was constructed with the listing exercise that collected information on a household size as well as the number of children aged 5–17. This information is used in the second stage of sampling. In this stage, each household is assigned a weight according to the number of children aged 5–17, which is the relevant measure of size for the sampling strategy. The sample of households was drawn according to this size using the PPS methodology. This means that households with more children aged 5-17 are more likely to be included in the sample. This does not mean that results will be biased due to this, as the weights calculated according to the sampling strategy are used to correct for the probability of selection when calculating statistics of interest. This is done by dividing the value of each household by the weight assigned to that household during sampling, thus correcting for oversampling of households with many children.

The advantage of oversampling and using probability weights is that the estimates are kept representative of the survey population, but since a larger sample of households with more children is used, the estimation precision can also be improved with respect to correlates, circumstances, and consequences of child labour. Even though the probability weight is based on the household and not on the child itself, the weighting does not introduce any bias. The probability weights still capture the probability with which a child was included in the sample, which is the required piece of information to appropriately adjust estimates.

Given that households are selected in a two-stage procedure, two weights were considered: one weight (stage one) that captures the selection probability of the PSU the household lives in - which was provided by PBS - and another probability weight (stage two) that captures the household selection within the PSU - computed after household listing. The final probability weight of selection ($w_{sel,i}$) is the PSU probability weight (of cluster j) times the household probability weight (of household i in cluster j).

$$w_{sel,i} = w_{First\ stage,j} * w_{Second\ stage,i}$$

The household level response rate in the GBCLS was 94 per cent, and the number of successfully interviewed households was 7,032. The 6 per cent non-response was due to households' refusal to participate in the survey or not being available for the interview in the three visits after the first attempt. The lowest response rate was observed in Diamer (84.35 per cent), while the

highest was Ghizer (99.3 per cent). Both districts are mostly rural (87.3 per cent and 88.2 per cent respectively), although they include urban clusters unlike five of the nine districts that contain exclusively rural clusters.

To account for household non-response requires adjusting the population weight further by multiplying it with a household non-response adjustment factor ($w_{hhnr,j}$). This adjustment factor is the reciprocal of the estimated conditional probability that the household responds and is measured at the cluster level. To obtain the final population weight $w_{final,i}$ for variables measured at the household level we multiply the selection weight with the non-response adjustment factor:

$$w_{final\_HH,i} = w_{sel,i} * w_{hhnr,j}$$

Children are identified in the household roster, where all family members are listed, and their ages are established. In total, 24,746 children aged 5-17 were identified as being part of the surveyed households and 91.6 per cent of these children were found and interviewed (22,680 children). Non-response was due to refusal, or children being absent or temporarily away at the time of the interview. The response rate decreases with age, with the response rate for children aged 5–9 at 93.8 per cent, children aged 10–13 at 92.3 per cent and children aged 14–17 at 87.5 per cent. The rate is higher for females (93.5 per cent) than for males (90 per cent).

For variables measured with the child questionnaire, the non-response rate of children was accounted for by multiplying the probability of selection by both the reciprocal of the household ($w_{hhnr,j}$) and child ($w_{cnr,j}$) non-response rate, both measured at the cluster level: $w_{final\_C,i} = w_{sel,i} * w_{hhnr,j} * w_{cnr,j}$

All estimates in this report consider the adjustment explained in the following formula.

$$\hat{y} = \frac{\sum_{i \in O} w_{final,\ i} y_i}{\sum_{i \in O} w_{final,\ i}}$$

Let y be any variable, for example engagement in child labour or working activities, $w_{final,i}$ denotes the population weight of observation i (child i). The population weights in this survey take values $w_{final,\ i} \in [0.528,\ 299.262]$. Each observation is multiplied with its respective survey weight, aggregated for all children, and divided by the sum of the population weights corresponding to the observations for which the data is available. The result is an unbiased estimate for the variable of interest, in the example the child labour rate, $\hat{y}$.

3.7 Reliability of estimates

This section discusses the reliability of estimates presented in this report. On the one hand, the sampling errors are approached by presenting an analysis of the coefficient of variation for key indicators. On the other hand, non-sampling errors and prevalence of missing data are discussed.

3.7.1 Sampling errors

For the sake of simplicity, Table 3.4 shows the point estimates, standard errors, and confidence intervals for 9 key indicators of the survey. The first panel (Population) shows the population size for children across age groups, gender, and place of residence. The second panel shows the same categories but in terms of percentages, including school attendance, working children and child labour. The survey collected information on 22,693 children, that represent an estimated number of 388,569 children, 43 per cent of them being 5–9 years old, 39 per cent 10–13 and the remaining 19 per cent 14–17 years old. The sampling error is evaluated through the coefficient of variation that across all estimates for the population split by age groups fall below 3 per cent. A

rule of thumb suggests that an estimate with a coefficient of variation up to 7 per cent is precise, and between 8 per cent and 14 per cent an acceptable precision. Across the disaggregation of age groups, gender and area of residence, the estimates have a coefficient of variation below 7 per cent. As for the estimates on children, the precision of estimates is precise as all fall below 5 per cent. The group of children not attending school, working and children in child labour have a slightly larger C.V. compared to their counterparts, which reflects the smaller sample size for those groups.

The standard errors and therefore the confidence intervals are defined in the context of the design effect. The design effect is defined as the ratio of the variance in the sample under the given sampling strategy divided by the variance under simple random sampling. Due to the non-random sampling of households, the variance of the variables we are interested in is likely to be higher across the whole sample, but the sampling strategy ensures that we have enough observations to reliably report statistics for the population of interest. The design effect (Deff) is shown in Table 3.4 and is 2.95 for child labour, which is in the typical range for a two-stage stratified sample design (ILO, 2014, p. 4), though higher than the level assumed in estimating the required sample size ex ante.

Table 3.4 Variance calculations

				95% confidence interval			Number of observations
	Coefficient	Standard error	C.V. (%)	Lower	Upper	Deff	
Population							
Age							
5–9	166,599	3,932	2.36	158,872	174,327	2.25	10,082
10–13	122,024	2,388	1.96	117,330	126,717	1.30	8,098
14–17	99,946	2,083	2.08	95,853	104,040	2.15	6,578
Gender							
Boys	198,144	3,918	1.98	190,444	205,843	1.85	12,371
Girls	190,419	3,787	1.99	182,977	197,860	1.85	12,386
Residence							
Rural	323,689	6,627	2.05	310,665	336,713	4.86	21,417
Urban	64,880	2,043	3.15	60,865	68,895	4.86	3,341
Percentage							
Age							
5–9	0.43	0.00	1.10	0.42	0.44	2.25	10,082
10–13	0.31	0.00	1.07	0.31	0.32	1.30	8,098
14–17	0.26	0.00	1.58	0.25	0.27	2.15	6,578

Table 3.4 Variance calculations

			95% confidence interval				Number of observations
	Coefficient	Standard error	C.V. (%)	Lower	Upper	Deff	
Gender							
Boys	0.51	0.00	0.85	0.50	0.52	1.85	12,371
Girls	0.49	0.00	0.88	0.48	0.50	1.85	12,386
Residence							
Rural	0.83	0.01	0.63	0.82	0.84	4.86	21,417
Urban	0.17	0.01	3.13	0.16	0.18	4.86	3,341
School attendance							
Does not attend	0.18	0.01	4.25	0.16	0.19	9.65	3,640
Attend	0.82	0.01	0.92	0.81	0.84	9.65	21,118
Working children							
Does not work	0.86	0.00	0.46	0.85	0.86	3.13	20,809
Work	0.14	0.00	2.75	0.14	0.15	3.13	3,949
Child labour							
Not Child labour	0.87	0.00	0.42	0.86	0.88	2.95	21,175
Child labour	0.13	0.00	2.82	0.12	0.14	2.95	3,583

3.7.2 Non-sampling errors

In surveys with large sample size as the one for the GBCLS, non-sampling errors need to be considered when assessing the reliability of the estimates. These include non-observation errors, when some units are not included in the survey or a variable is missed, or measurement errors. Typically, two of the most important sources of non-observation are non-coverage and non-response (United Nations Statistics Division, 2005). The issue of non-coverage is most pertinent in the GBCLS for children not living in traditional households, i.e., children without a permanent place of residence in a household unit. Adjustment for non-response is discussed under the description of the calculation of weights. Without reliable data about population characteristics, such as data from the census, we cannot make a statement on whether household non-response is systematic and so assume it is random. Measurement error in the GBCLS should be minimised through appropriate training of enumerators and the use of a well-designed and thoroughly tested questionnaire with built in quality checks through the CAPI software.

An important aspect to consider is whether the non-response of children is correlated with the engagement of children in work. If there is a positive correlation, we would be concerned about using the child questionnaire as a source of information, as the sample will suffer from a selection bias with working children more likely to be missing and thereby precluding the analysis of all

working children using their own responses. To explore this possibility, we conduct a correlation test between the economic activity of a child reported by parents and whether that child responded to the child questionnaire. The result suggests a small but positive correlation of answering the child questionnaire and working during the last week (correlation coefficient of 0.04), and an insignificant correlation between answering the child questionnaire and working during the last year (correlation coefficient of -0.005). This result, along with the high response rate for the child questionnaire, provides indicative evidence that the GBCLS data does not suffer from systematically missing data among working children.

3.8 Differences in reporting between adult and child questionnaire

The survey comprised questions asked to both parents and children in some aspects such as age, schooling, household chores, and participation in economic activities. There are several reasons why the responses might differ. First, parents might have incentives to under- or overreport activities performed by the child, and children might misreport because of fear of what adults might say to their responses or because of a lack of concentration or understanding. **Table** 3.5 shows the differences in responses between parents and children regarding school attendance and household chores. Children report lower school attendance, but adults and children both report school attendance at a similar rate as children. From this we can conclude that the parents of children who reported being in school almost always also reported that their child attends school. A different result can be seen for household chores, where the number of adults and children reporting that a child carries household chores is similar, but the share where both the adult and the child report household chores is substantially smaller (7.0 to 16.9 percentage points). This means that there is no exact overlap of the two groups with some adults stating their children carry out household chores without the child reporting it and vice versa. Furthermore, older children report activities related to housekeeping less often compared to the report of the adult respondent, whereas younger children more often report household chores compared to the report of the adult respondent.

Table 3.5 Comparison of reported schooling and participation in chores rates between adult and child questionnaires (weighted percentages)

Activity	School attendance				Household chores			
	Adult response	Child response	Any	Both	Adult response	Child response	Any	Both
				Number				
Total	319,765	295,919	321,880	293,804	243,679	243,941	273,638	213,982
5–9	129,161	122,208	130,389	120,980	64,661	70,078	81,401	53,338
10–13	110,077	101,813	110,463	101,427	93,789	92,707	102,644	83,851
14–17	80,526	71,899	81,027	71,398	85,229	81,156	89,593	76,793
				Percentage				
Total	82.3	76.2	82.8	75.6	62.7	62.8	70.4	55.1
5–9	77.5	73.3	78.3	72.6	38.8	42.1	48.9	32.0
10–13	90.2	83.4	90.5	83.1	76.9	76.0	84.1	68.7
14–17	80.6	71.9	81.1	71.4	85.3	81.2	89.6	76.8

In relation to the participation in economic activities, there is evidence of parents reporting slightly less economic activity performed by children, both in the reference week and in the reference year (see Table 3.6. The disagreement is clearer when comparing the percentages of only adult and only child, to the combined percentage ("Both"). This shows that children and adults do not necessarily agree on the activities performed by children but that for most cases they agree.

Overall, there is a large degree of agreement between the adult and child responses: children confirmed the adult response in 79 per cent (economic activity last 12 months), 82 per cent (economic activity last 7 days), 92 per cent (school attendance), 88 per cent (household chores) of cases.

Table 3.6 Comparison of reported employment rates between adult and child questionnaires (weighted percentages) Treatment of responses

Reported employment	Last 12 months				Last 7 days			
	Adult response	Child response	Any	Both	Adult response	Child response	Any	Both
				Number				
Total	77,279	82,580	98,844	61,015	55,683	66,674	76,786	45,571
5–9	9,348	13,118	15,684	6,783	7,029	11,008	12,580	5,457
10–13	27,523	30,265	36,123	21,665	20,024	23,989	28,004	16,010
14–17	40,408	39,197	47,037	32,568	28,630	31,677	36,203	24,104
				Percentage				
Total	19.89	21.25	25.44	15.7	14.33	17.16	19.76	11.73
5–9	5.61	7.87	9.41	4.07	4.22	6.61	7.55	3.28
10–13	22.56	24.8	29.6	17.75	16.41	19.66	22.95	13.12
14–17	40.43	39.22	47.06	32.59	28.64	31.69	36.22	24.12

Throughout this report, we follow the standard practice of using the adult's responses about economic activities, school attendance and household chores. The reader should, nonetheless, be aware that these figures may reflect the adult's desire to report these activities as they perceive may be advantageous for their household.

3.9 Lessons learned and future improvements

As the first of the provincial CLS to be completed, the lessons learned were captured from the very beginning to the end of the GBCLS and these will be particularly useful for the CLS in other provinces of Pakistan.

During the listing exercise it became evident that listers need to be very clear when asking about the number of children aged 5–17 in the household. Often, respondents mentioned children outside of this age range. This is problematic since it might lead to non-eligible units in the sample drawn and differences in the number of children according to the listing and rollout data.

One of the main lessons learned from the rollout is that the timing of field activities is key. The teams faced several challenges during fieldwork: i) harsh weather conditions and heavy snow made three clusters inaccessible, ii) religious festivities impacted the field teams' ability to work in some areas on specific dates due to strict observance of religious practices (causing security concerns for the field teams) and iii) seasonal or permanent migration made it difficult to relocate some of the listed households. Seasonal migration was especially problematic because the listing exercise was conducted during winter, while the rollout started post-winter. Some children were therefore not present in the households at the time of the interview because they migrated to urban areas to attend school after winter.[23] All these aspects should be carefully considered during the planning of field activities for any survey in the future.

23 The response rate for children was 91.7% conditional on the response of the households.

Furthermore, the timing of field activities might have an impact on the results. The rollout of the survey was conducted between March to September 2019. The winter season in Gilgit Baltistan lasts between November to March. The harsh winters could make seasonal work more common as some tasks (harvesting, spraying fertiliser or pesticides, planting etc) are more difficult to perform when facing adverse weather conditions. Thus, depending on when the data was collected, respondents might be more or less likely to be working and the nature of the work might also change with the seasons. For future data collections, it is important to keep this in mind both while planning the rollout phase, while for this report we take care while interpreting the results from the survey, as the timing might have several impacts on the collected data.

3.10 Limitations

Given that the GBCLS is a household-based survey, it only captures information about children that are living in a household and thus excludes children living on the street or in orphanages. This could have implications on the results as these children might be more vulnerable to other types of child labour. To fully understand the situation of children in child labour in Gilgit-Baltistan, it may therefore be insightful to complement the findings from the GBCLS with additional studies covering the groups of children that are not part of this survey. Secondly, as stressed throughout the report, the findings represent correlates of child labour rather than testing causal relationships. The survey findings build on the characterisation of the conditions of child labour, hazardous work and aspects of children's context that play a role either as potential causes or consequences of the problem. Statistics shown provide evidence of a connection, which may support a theory that causally links two variables, but the statistic itself does not guarantee such a causal relationship. For instance, the survey finds that the poorer the households, the more likely a household will have at least one child in child labour. In particular, the share of households with at least one child in child labour is almost three times larger for the poorest households compared to the wealthiest households. While it seems apparent that there is a link between poverty and child labour, the results do not allow to find the impact of poverty on child labour. This aspect recognises the complexity and multidimensionality of the issue of child labour. From this data we cannot be certain of the direction of causality, nor that further variables do not exist which causally influence two variables we find to be correlated.

Thirdly, while the survey captures household chores performed by children (as well as the time spent in these activities), children working as domestic workers might not be fully captured. The reason is twofold. On the one hand, respondents might fail to report children working as servants or domestic workers as part of the household, who therefore might be missed out from the roster of household members. On the other hand, even if they are not missed out from the roster, the nature of their activities can be confused with household chores and not reported as economic activities. The confusion may arise due to the subtle difference between both activities, which is only in the location those activities occur – be that in their household or someone else's household. In the GBCLS, servants were listed in the roster, and domestic work was listed as economic activity.

4. Characteristics of the survey population

This chapter presents demographic and economic information for the target population (i.e. children aged 5–17). It starts with a description of the population composition, followed by the households' economic, education and general characteristics.

The GBCLS is only representative for children aged 5–17 and therefore, this section presents information for this age group. For further details about unweighted numbers for the whole sample, see Appendix 5.

4.1 Population composition

As shown in Table 4.1 below, the population of children 5–17 years in Gilgit Baltistan consists of slightly more boys (51 per cent) than girls (49 per cent). Additionally, 7 children of the population are categorized as transgender or other[24]. The age group 5–9 represents 42.9 per cent of the child population eligible for the GBCLS, the age group 10–13, 31.4 per cent and the age group 14–17, 25.7 per cent. For more details about additional age groups in the sample (though not the whole population of Gilgit Baltistan), see Table A.1 in Appendix 5.

Table 4.1 Population of children 5–17 years by sex and age group

Age group	Total		Boys			Girls		
	Number	*Per cent of population of children*	*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*	*Per cent of total population in age group*	*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*	*Per cent of total population in age group*
Total	388,569	100.0	198,144	100.0	51.0	190,419	100.0	49.0
5–9	166,599	42.9	87,149	44.0	52.3	79,450	41.7	47.7
10–13	122,024	31.4	59,467	30.0	48.7	62,550	32.9	51.3
14–17	99,946	25.7	51,527	26.0	51.5	48,419	25.4	48.5

Table 4.2 presents information about the population of children aged 5–17 further disaggregated by area of residence, sex, sex ratio, age group, division, and district. There are far more children living in rural than urban areas, though the distribution of children across the age groups is similar in urban and rural areas. In total, there are slightly more boys than girls in the population of children, with a larger difference in sex ratios in urban areas, around 108 boys per 100 girls compared to 103 in rural areas. However, there are more girls than boys in the age group 10–13 as well as in the districts Kharmang (around 89.2 boys per 100 girls), Ghanche (98.5 boys per 100 girls) and Ghizer (99.4 boys per 100 girls).

Table A.2 in Appendix 5 shows the total number of boys and girls by single years of age. In the total population of children 5-17 years old, children aged 17 make up the lowest share (4.5 per cent), while children 8 years old comprise the highest portion (9.3 per cent). Table A.3 in Appendix 5 contains more detailed information about the population of boys and girls in rural and urban areas by single years of age. Table A.4 in Appendix 5 presents the same information but for all age groups in the sample.

24 Due to the low percentage of children categorized as transgender or other, statistics corresponding to this group are not shown in the tables, therefore the sum of boys and girls is not equal to the total number of children.

Table 4.2 Population of children 5-17 years by area of residence, sex and sex ratio, by age group, division and district

Characteristic	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Sex ratio	Total	Boys	Girls	Sex ratio	Total	Boys	Girls	Sex ratio
Total	388,569	198,144	190,419	104.1	323,689	164,406	159,276	103.2	64,880	33,737	31,143	108.3
Age group												
5–9	166,599	87,149	79,450	109.7	140,690	73,295	67,395	108.8	25,909	13,855	12,055	114.9
10–13	122,024	59,467	62,550	95.1	101,086	49,138	51,941	94.6	20,938	10,329	10,609	97.4
14–17	99,946	51,527	48,419	106.4	81,913	41,974	39,939	105.1	18,033	9,553	8,480	112.7
Division												
Baltistan	124,604	62,254	62,343	99.9	107,003	53,243	53,753	99.0	17,600	9,010	8,590	104.9
Diamer	95,197	48,919	46,279	105.7	89,123	45,686	43,437	105.2	6,074	3,232	2,842	113.7
Gilgit	168,768	86,972	81,797	106.3	127,563	65,477	62,086	105.5	41,206	21,495	19,711	109.0
District												
Astore	26,566	13,517	13,049	103.6	26,566	13,517	13,049	103.6				
Diamer	68,631	35,402	33,230	106.5	62,557	32,169	30,388	105.9	6,074	3,232	2,842	113.7
Ghanche	35,640	17,689	17,951	98.5	31,286	15,473	15,813	97.8	4,354	2,216	2,138	103.6
Ghizer	47,657	23,757	23,901	99.4	41,967	21,002	20,964	100.2	5,690	2,754	2,936	93.8
Gilgit	96,088	50,405	45,683	110.3	60,573	31,665	28,908	109.5	35,515	18,740	16,775	111.7
Hunza	9,426	4,723	4,703	100.4	9,426	4,723	4,703	100.4				
Kharmang	10,443	4,922	5,521	89.2	10,443	4,922	5,521	89.2				
Nagar	15,597	8,087	7,510	107.7	15,597	8,087	7,510	107.7				
Shigar	24,025	12,060	11,965	100.8	24,025	12,060	11,965	100.8				
Skardu	54,495	27,582	26,906	102.5	41,249	20,788	20,454	101.6	13,246	6,795	6,452	105.3

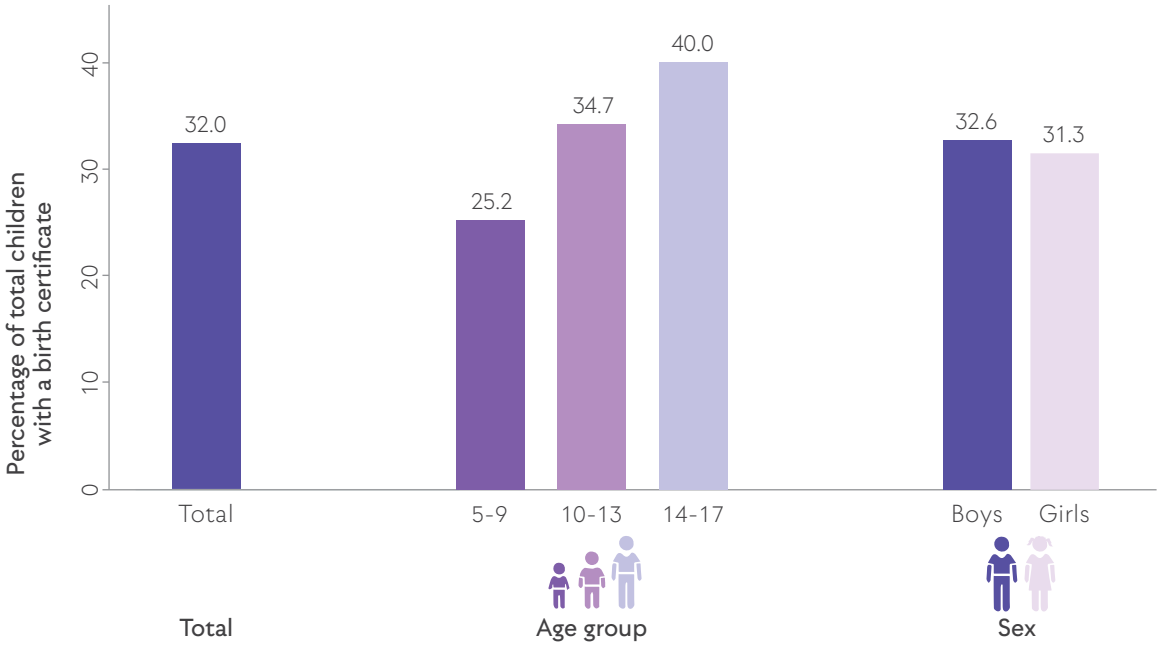
Table A.5 in Appendix 5 shows the number and percentage of ever married children aged 10-17[25]. In the age group 14–17, 7.4 per cent of girls are married and only 0.8 per cent of boys. The percentage of ever married girls aged 14–17 is the highest in the poorest wealth index quintile (12.4 per cent), and decreases steadily for girls in richer wealth index quintiles.

At the time of the GBCLS, the legal age for boys to marry was set to 18 and for girls at 16. During the data collection for the GBCLS, the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2018 passed through the senate, proposing a change of the minimum age to 18 for girls to marry, though this was later rejected by the national assembly.

25 The marital status was only asked to individuals 10 years old and above.

Birth registration serves as a proof of the age of a child and as such, could be an important tool to prevent both child labour and child marriage. However, Figure 4.1 shows that less than a third of children aged 5–17 years have a birth certificate. The percentage of children with a birth certificate increases with age from 25.2 per cent for children aged 5–9, to 40.0 per cent for children aged 14–17. However, this does not necessarily imply that there is a negative trend with fewer and fewer births being registered. In Pakistan, it is possible to obtain a Child Registration Certificate (CRC) or a B-form until the child reaches the age 18. Thus, that a higher share of older children have a birth certificate might simply be because parents tend to register their children at an older age. It is further possible that the birth of the child has been registered, but the parents have not yet demanded the issuance of the birth certificate. The percentage of boys having a birth certificate is 1.3 percentage points higher than the percentage for girls.

Figure 4.1 Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with a birth certificate by age group and sex



4.2 Households' economic characteristics

Table 4.3 shows the number and per cent of households by wealth index quintile and area of residence, division, and district.[26] Households in rural areas are relatively evenly spread across the first four wealth index quintiles but have fewer rich households (23.7 per cent in the poorest and 12.1 per cent in the richest), while households in urban areas tend to be richer (2.9 per cent in the poorest and 57.1 per cent in the richest). In the district Shigar, 58.6 per cent of the households belong to the poorest quintile. On the other extreme, 47.3 per cent of households in Gilgit (also the most urban) belong to the richest quintile.

26 The wealth index was constructed following the DHS guidelines and MPI definition of variables. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) included wall categories, number of persons per sleeping room, toilet with flush system, adequate cooking fuel (inadequate include wood, dung cakes, crop residue, coal, or charcoal), secure water (piped water, hand pump, motorized pumping, closed well, or filtration plant), access to electricity, gas and phone, ownership of assets and livestock, ownership of agricultural land and dwelling, and size of agricultural land.

Table 4.3 Number and per cent of households by wealth index quintile, by area of residence, division, and district

Characteristic	Wealth index quintile										Total number of households
	Poorest		Second		Middle		Fourth		Richest		
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
Total	25,640	20.0	25,573	20.0	25,601	20.0	25,625	20.0	25,570	20.0	128,010
Residence											
Rural	25,003	23.7	24,440	23.1	23,121	21.9	20,290	19.2	12,819	12.1	105,673
Urban	638	2.9	1,133	5.1	2,480	11.1	5,336	23.9	12,750	57.1	22,336
Division											
Baltistan	14,088	34.2	11,297	27.4	8,355	20.3	4,375	10.6	3,054	7.4	41,169
Diamer	8,742	32.1	8,097	29.8	4,698	17.3	3,631	13.3	2,030	7.5	27,198
Gilgit	2,810	4.7	6,179	10.4	12,548	21.0	17,619	29.5	20,487	34.4	59,643
District											
Astore	1,500	17.3	2,271	26.1	1,981	22.8	1,766	20.3	1,175	13.5	8,695
Diamer	7,242	39.1	5,825	31.5	2,717	14.7	1,865	10.1	854	4.6	18,503
Ghanche	4,439	34.5	3,988	31.0	2,603	20.2	1,442	11.2	398	3.1	12,869
Ghizer	1,108	6.2	2,617	14.6	5,409	30.1	5,848	32.5	2,992	16.6	17,975
Gilgit	1,457	4.5	2,675	8.4	4,494	14.0	8,243	25.8	15,133	47.3	32,002
Hunza	29	0.7	313	7.2	1,092	25.2	1,778	41.0	1,121	25.9	4,332
Kharmang	1,449	37.7	1,070	27.8	749	19.5	398	10.3	182	4.7	3,849
Nagar	215	4.0	575	10.8	1,552	29.1	1,750	32.8	1,241	23.3	5,333
Shigar	4,134	58.6	1,868	26.5	720	10.2	273	3.9	60	0.8	7,056
Skardu	4,066	23.4	4,372	25.1	4,282	24.6	2,262	13.0	2,413	13.9	17,395

Table 4.4 shows that out of all households with children aged 5-17, only 5.1 per cent are female headed. The percentage of female-headed households is higher for those without any education and there is no obvious relationship between the wealth of the household and the sex of the household head. The highest proportion of female-headed households is found in the district Hunza (12.1 per cent) and the lowest in Diamer (3.3 per cent).

Table 4.4 Number and per cent of female-headed households by education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Female-headed households		Total number of households
	Number	*Per cent of total households*	
Total	6,485	5.1	128,010
WIQ			
Poorest	1,106	4.3	25,640
Second	1,698	6.6	25,573
Middle	1,225	4.8	25,601
Fourth	1,181	4.6	25,625
Richest	1,274	5.0	25,570
Educ. HH head			
None/Pre-school	5,073	9.3	54,522
Primary	458	2.5	18,408
Middle	294	2.0	14,642
Secondary	250	1.4	17,612
Higher	408	1.8	22,525
Residence			
Rural	5,494	5.2	105,673
Urban	991	4.4	22,336
Division			
Baltistan	2,562	6.2	41,169
Diamer	1,133	4.2	27,198
Gilgit	2,789	4.7	59,643
District			
Astore	530	6.1	8,695
Diamer	604	3.3	18,503
Ghanche	1,206	9.4	12,869
Ghizer	762	4.2	17,975
Gilgit	1,292	4.0	32,002

Table 4.4 Number and per cent of female-headed households by education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Female-headed households		Total number of households
	Number	*Per cent of total households*	
Hunza	522	12.1	4,332
Kharmang	161	4.2	3,849
Nagar	214	4.0	5,333
Shigar	341	4.8	7,056
Skardu	854	4.9	17,395

The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 3 and 17 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 59 and 243 households. In addition, there are 0 household heads for whom information on education is missing, which when weighted represent 0 households.

Slightly more than half of the female-headed households are widows and slightly less than half are married. Out of the married females that are head of the household, almost all have a spouse that lives outside of the household, as shown in Figure 4.2. This figure indicates that females become the head of the household due to an absence of a potential male candidate in the household.

Figure 4.2 Marital status of female-headed households (Left) and Living arrangement of spouses of married female-headed households (Right)

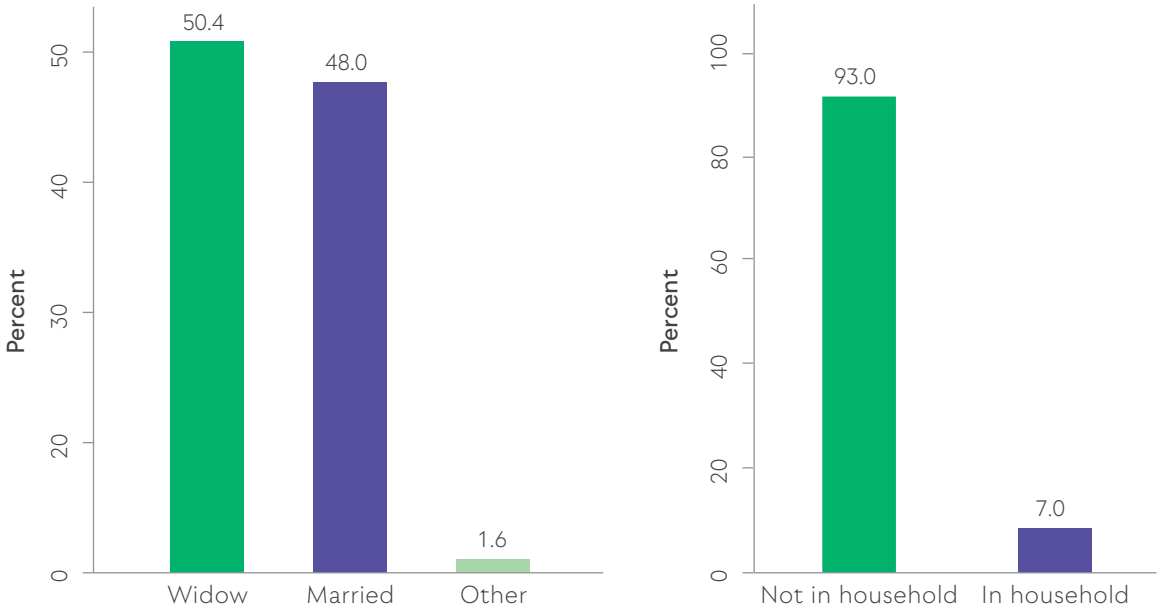


Table 4.5 presents information about households currently receiving BISP[27] assistance or any other financial assistance from the government in the last three years. In total, 16.0 per cent of all households are currently receiving BISP, while only 0.8 per cent have received any other financial assistance from the government during the past three years. Households with a less educated household head are

27 The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) was launched by the government of Pakistan in 2008. Through cash transfers to vulnerable women and their families from the poorest households, the programme aims to smooth consumption and alleviate adverse effects of slow economic growth, with the goal to eradicate extreme poverty and empower women (Government of Pakistan, 2020).

more likely to be currently receiving BISP assistance (21.2 per cent for no education, 5.7 per cent for higher education). As expected, the percentage of households receiving BISP decreases with the wealth index quintile. Interestingly, 7.3 per cent of the richest households are BISP beneficiaries. There is no clear relationship between which households receive other financial assistance and education of the household head nor the wealth index quintile.

The main income generating activity for 51 per cent of the households is regular wage employment, as shown in Table 4.6. The share of households receiving income from this type of activity increases steadily with the education of the household head and the wealth index quintile. The opposite pattern is observed for households relying mainly on income from agriculture (self-employed and seasonal paid employees) and casual labour. Self-employment (non-agriculture) is the second most prominent source of income for all households (24.6 per cent of all households). The percentage of urban households receiving income from regular wage employment is higher than among rural households (65.1 per cent vs. 47.6 per cent). Self-employment (both agriculture and non-agriculture) as an income generating activity is more common in Diamer than in the other two divisions of Gilgit Baltistan.

Table A.6 in Appendix 5 shows the households' asset ownership by area of residence. Some of the assets most frequently owned include cell phone (86.2 per cent), fan (52.6 per cent) and television (52.0 per cent). Assets that are less common for households to own include air conditioner (0.7 per cent) and Internet (1.9 per cent). Table A.7 in Appendix 5 shows household's asset ownership by division instead of area of residence.

Table 4.5 Number and per cent of households currently receiving BISP or other financial assistance during the last 3 years, by education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Currently receiving BISP assistance		Receiving any other financial assistance from government in last three years		Total number of households
	Number	*Per cent of total households*	*Number*	*Per cent of total households*	
Total	20,515	16.0	1,082	0.8	128,010
WIQ					
Poorest	5,848	22.8	207	0.8	25,640
Second	5,266	20.6	224	0.9	25,573
Middle	4,051	15.8	216	0.8	25,601
Fourth	3,480	13.6	177	0.7	25,625
Richest	1,870	7.3	258	1.0	25,570
Educ. HH head[28]					
None/Pre-school	11,567	21.2	480	0.9	54,522
Primary	3,539	19.2	155	0.8	18,408

28 The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 3 and 17 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 59 and 243 households.

Table 4.5 Number and per cent of households currently receiving BISP or other financial assistance during the last 3 years, by education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Currently receiving BISP assistance		Receiving any other financial assistance from government in last three years		Total number of households
	Number	*Per cent of total households*	*Number*	*Per cent of total households*	
Middle	2,225	15.2	51	0.3	14,642
Secondary	1,825	10.4	102	0.6	17,612
Higher	1,275	5.7	295	1.3	22,525
Residence					
Rural	18,820	17.8	924	0.9	105,673
Urban	1,695	7.6	159	0.7	22,336
Division					
Baltistan	6,614	16.1	586	1.4	41,169
Diamer	5,210	19.2	108	0.4	27,198
Gilgit	8,691	14.6	388	0.7	59,643
District					
Astore	1,917	22.1	94	1.1	8,695
Diamer	3,292	17.8	14	0.1	18,503
Ghanche	1,583	12.3	165	1.3	12,869
Ghizer	1,572	8.7	0	0.0	17,975
Gilgit	5,755	18.0	339	1.1	32,002
Hunza	237	5.5	35	0.8	4,332
Kharmang	771	20.0	36	0.9	3,849
Nagar	1,127	21.1	15	0.3	5,333
Shigar	2,275	32.2	144	2.0	7,056
Skardu	1,985	11.4	241	1.4	17,395

Table 4.6 Per cent of households by main activity from which households derive income, by education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	*Regular wage employment – Per cent*	*Self-employment (agriculture) – Per cent*	*Self-employment (non-agriculture) – Per cent*	*Seasonal paid employee in agriculture – Per cent*	*Other casual labour – Per cent*	*Other sources – Per cent*	*Total number of households*
Total	51.0	5.4	24.6	3.0	13.4	2.6	107,527
WIQ							
Poorest	29.0	11.9	24.1	7.4	26.4	1.3	18,350
Second	42.1	7.9	25.4	5.0	17.7	1.9	20,649
Middle	53.9	4.3	22.4	2.8	14.6	2.0	21,780
Fourth	55.9	3.3	28.4	1.0	9.0	2.5	23,029
Richest	68.2	1.4	22.5	0.1	2.9	4.8	23,719
Educ. HH head[29]							
None/Pre-school	35.6	8.9	27.3	4.7	20.9	2.6	42,970
Primary	48.3	3.0	30.0	3.1	13.4	2.3	15,285
Middle	48.2	4.5	27.7	3.7	12.5	3.4	12,611
Secondary	60.2	2.5	25.1	1.5	7.9	2.8	15,056
Higher	79.2	2.6	12.8	0.4	2.8	2.2	21,366
Residence							
Rural	47.6	6.4	25.2	3.5	14.8	2.4	86,927
Urban	65.1	1.2	21.8	0.9	7.7	3.3	20,600
Division							
Baltistan	52.6	2.1	20.7	3.1	19.1	2.2	30,507
Diamer	37.0	15.5	28.8	5.3	12.6	0.8	22,386
Gilgit	55.8	3.1	24.9	2.0	10.6	3.5	54,634
District							
Astore	60.9	0.6	22.4	5.3	10.4	0.3	6,077
Diamer	28.0	21.0	31.2	5.3	13.4	1.0	16,309
Ghanche	53.6	2.6	21.0	1.7	19.3	1.7	9,203

29 The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 3 and 17 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 59 and 243 households.

Table 4.6 Per cent of households by main activity from which households derive income, by education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	*Regular wage employment – Per cent*	*Self-employment (agriculture) – Per cent*	*Self-employment (non-agriculture) – Per cent*	*Seasonal paid employee in agriculture – Per cent*	*Other casual labour – Per cent*	*Other sources – Per cent*	*Total number of households*
Ghizer	55.4	1.0	19.9	3.9	15.8	4.1	16,116
Gilgit	58.8	3.7	24.0	1.3	8.8	3.4	30,191
Hunza	51.0	5.3	35.6	0.9	4.8	2.5	3,627
Kharmang	56.3	2.3	10.2	2.8	27.8	0.7	2,833
Nagar	40.8	5.1	40.4	1.7	8.9	3.1	4,701
Shigar	45.0	2.7	30.2	6.4	14.3	1.4	5,674
Skardu	54.5	1.5	18.7	2.8	19.2	3.3	12,797

Table 4.7 shows that most households live in a dwelling that they own (90.8 per cent), while 5.5 per cent rent their dwelling, 3.1 per cent live in a rent-free dwelling and 0.6 per cent have a subsidised rent. Owning the household dwelling is more common in rural areas (94.2 per cent vs. 74.6 per cent) and renting occurs more frequently in urban areas (21.5 per cent vs. 2.1 per cent). The percentage of households renting their dwelling further seems to increase with the education of the household head, likely due to more educated individuals living in urban areas.

Table 4.7 Number and per cent of households by type of housing tenure, by education of household head, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Owned		Not owned						Total number of households
	Owner occupied		On rent		Subsidized rent		Rent free		
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
Total	116,247	90.8	6,996	5.5	756	0.6	4,011	3.1	128,010
Educ. HH head[30]									
None/Pre-school	50,473	92.6	1,975	3.6	209	0.4	1,865	3.4	54,522
Primary	17,139	93.1	840	4.6	40	0.2	388	2.1	18,408
Middle	12,855	87.8	1,058	7.2	208	1.4	521	3.6	14,642
Secondary	15,747	89.4	1,134	6.4	128	0.7	604	3.4	17,612
Higher	19,793	87.9	1,958	8.7	171	0.8	602	2.7	22,525

30 The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 3 and 17 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 59 and 243 households.

Table 4.7 Number and per cent of households by type of housing tenure, by education of household head, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Owned		Not owned						Total number of households
	Owner occupied		On rent		Subsidized rent		Rent free		
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
Residence									
Rural	99,585	94.2	2,196	2.1	470	0.4	3,423	3.2	105,673
Urban	16,662	74.6	4,800	21.5	286	1.3	588	2.6	22,336
Division									
Baltistan	38,600	93.8	1,441	3.5	0	0.0	1,129	2.7	41,169
Diamer	25,411	93.4	347	1.3	271	1.0	1,168	4.3	27,198
Gilgit	52,236	87.6	5,208	8.7	484	0.8	1,714	2.9	59,643
District									
Astore	8,272	95.1	91	1.0	11	0.1	321	3.7	8,695
Diamer	17,139	92.6	257	1.4	260	1.4	847	4.6	18,503
Ghanche	12,384	96.2	133	1.0	0	0.0	352	2.7	12,869
Ghizer	17,017	94.7	809	4.5	0	0.0	148	0.8	17,975
Gilgit	26,239	82.0	4,073	12.7	473	1.5	1,218	3.8	32,002
Hunza	4,021	92.8	172	4.0	12	0.3	127	2.9	4,332
Kharmang	3,479	90.4	60	1.6	0	0.0	310	8.1	3,849
Nagar	4,959	93.0	154	2.9	0	0.0	220	4.1	5,333
Shigar	6,818	96.6	74	1.1	0	0.0	164	2.3	7,056
Skardu	15,919	91.5	1,174	6.8	0	0.0	303	1.7	17,395

Table 4.8 presents information about land and livestock ownership. In this table, livestock ownership includes both households that own and share livestock. Both land and livestock ownership are higher among households with a lower educated household head. As expected, both land and livestock ownership are much higher in rural (88.3 per cent and 90.8 per cent, respectively) than in urban areas (52.2 per cent and 48.4 per cent, respectively). There is further variation in land and livestock ownership between the divisions and districts. Land ownership is the highest in the districts Shigar (98.2 per cent) and Ghanche (96.9 per cent) and lowest in Gilgit (64.7 per cent) and Diamer (71.5 per cent). Similarly livestock ownership is the highest in Shigar (97.2 per cent) and Ghanche (95.8 per cent) and lowest in Gilgit (62.9 per cent).

Table 4.8 Number and per cent of households by land and livestock ownership, by education of household head, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Land ownership		Livestock ownership	
	Number	*Per cent of total households*	*Number*	*Per cent of total households*
Total	104,990	82.0	106,741	83.4
Educ. HH head[31]				
None/Pre-school	54,522	81.7	47,718	87.5
Primary	18,408	87.7	16,036	87.1
Middle	14,642	82.8	11,929	81.5
Secondary	17,612	81.3	14,252	80.9
Higher	22,525	78.5	16,569	73.6
Residence				
Rural	105,673	88.3	95,942	90.8
Urban	22,336	52.2	10,799	48.4
Division				
Baltistan	41,169	91.2	37,218	90.4
Diamer	27,198	78.7	24,608	90.5
Gilgit	59,643	77.3	44,915	75.3
District				
Astore	8,695	93.8	8,272	95.1
Diamer	18,503	71.5	16,336	88.3
Ghanche	12,869	96.9	12,325	95.8
Ghizer	17,975	89.6	15,992	89.0
Gilgit	32,002	64.7	20,116	62.9
Hunza	4,332	95.5	3,813	88.0
Kharmang	3,849	94.7	3,531	91.7
Nagar	5,333	95.9	4,995	93.7
Shigar	7,056	98.2	6,855	97.2
Skardu	17,395	83.3	14,507	83.4

31 The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 3 and 17 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 59 and 243 households.

Table 4.9 investigates in which divisions and districts households were more prone to natural and economic shocks during the past 12 months, where natural shocks include natural disasters and pest attacks, and economic shocks comprise falling agricultural prices, business closing and price inflation. Baltistan division appears to be substantially more susceptible to shocks of both kinds. Natural shocks appear to be more prevalent across Gilgit Baltistan than economic shocks, at their highest in Shigar district, where 37.1 per cent of households experienced a natural shock. The prevalence of economic and natural shocks appear to be correlated, with the highest values in the same set of locations.

Table 4.9 Per cent of households experiencing natural and economic shocks in the last 12 months by division and district

Characteristic	*Natural shocks in the last 12 months – per cent*	*Economic shocks In the last 12 months - per cent*	Total number of households
Total	14.8	3.3	128,010
Division			
Baltistan	20.6	6.3	41,169
Diamer	10.5	0.8	27,198
Gilgit	12.8	2.4	59,643
District			
Astore	12.4	2.2	8,695
Diamer	9.7	0.1	18,503
Ghanche	21.0	4.4	12,869
Ghizer	17.1	0.2	17,975
Gilgit	6.8	1.3	32,002
Hunza	17.2	8.7	4,332
Kharmang	35.3	0.6	3,849
Nagar	30.6	11.6	5,333
Shigar	37.1	10.8	7,056
Skardu	10.3	7.1	17,395

Figure 4.3 demonstrates a clear negative relationship between the wealth of the household, as measured by the wealth index quintile, and exposure to natural shocks. Out of households in the poorest wealth index quintile, 22.4 per cent have experienced a natural shock during the past 12 months, compared to 7.9 per cent of households in the richest wealth index quintile. The observed relationship could either be explained by poor households being more susceptible to natural shocks, or the reverse relationship with households becoming poorer as a result of exposure to natural shocks.

Figure 4.3 Percentage of households experiencing a natural shock by wealth index quintile

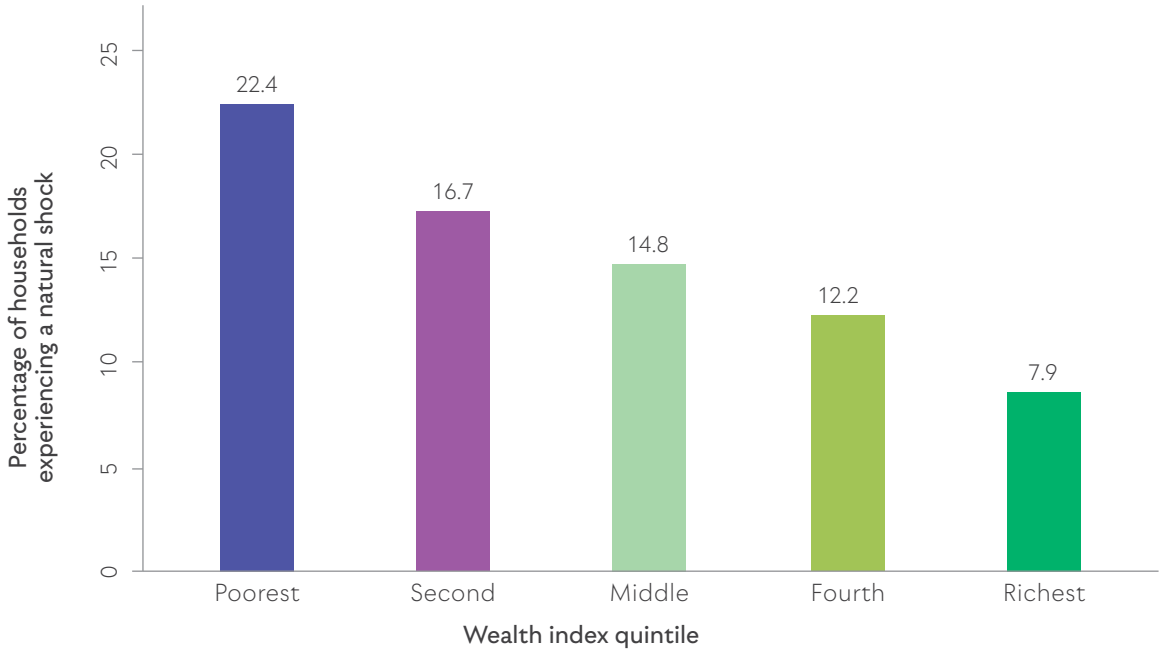


Table 4.10 shows that 32.3 per cent of the households consist of 6-7 members, with larger households more common than smaller ones. Female-headed households have fewer household members (6.4 on average) than male-headed households (8.2 on average). The average number of household members seems to decrease with the education of the household head. There is variation between the districts, where the average household size in Hunza is 5.9 while it is 8.9 in Shigar. The average number of persons per room is 3.5. There are more persons per room in households where the household head has less education, in poorer households, and in rural areas.

Table 4.10 Average household size and per cent of households by size, by sex of household head, education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Number of household members					Average HH size	Average number of persons per room	Total number of households
	Less than 4	*4-5*	*6-7*	*8-9*	*10+*			
Total	1.8	17.9	32.3	22.8	25.2	8.1	3.5	128,010
Sex HH head[32]								
Male	1.5	16.9	32.3	23.5	25.8	8.2	3.5	121,489
Female	8.1	36.3	31.7	9.1	14.9	6.4	2.8	6,485
Educ. HH head[33]								
None/Pre-school	1.6	16.4	29.0	22.7	30.4	8.5	3.7	54,522

32 The sum of male and female household heads in the table does not equal the total number of household heads since the table does not include transgender. These records account for 2 individuals from the unweighted survey responses, which when weighted represent 36 household heads.

33 The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 3 and 17 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 59 and 243 households.

Table 4.10 Average household size and per cent of households by size, by sex of household head, education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Number of household members					Average HH size	Average number of persons per room	Total number of households
	Less than 4	*4-5*	*6-7*	*8-9*	*10+*			
Primary	1.5	16.6	33.4	24.4	24.1	8.1	3.6	18,408
Middle	1.9	18.1	36.0	22.1	21.9	7.8	3.5	14,642
Secondary	2.4	19.8	33.1	23.9	20.8	7.7	3.3	17,612
Higher	2.4	21.1	36.3	21.3	18.9	7.6	2.8	22,525
WIQ								
Poorest	2.5	18.7	33.9	22.9	22.1	7.9	4.1	25,640
Second	1.9	17.5	31.8	21.1	27.8	8.3	3.7	25,573
Middle	1.2	17.0	30.7	24.6	26.6	8.2	3.5	25,601
Fourth	1.3	18.7	30.3	23.3	26.4	8.2	3.3	25,625
Richest	2.4	17.5	34.7	22.2	23.2	8.0	2.7	25,570
Residence								
Rural	1.9	18.0	31.0	22.8	26.4	8.2	3.6	105,673
Urban	1.5	17.5	38.5	22.9	19.6	7.8	2.9	22,336
Division								
Baltistan	2.3	18.1	32.1	21.5	26.0	8.2	2.9	41,169
Diamer	1.4	13.3	30.4	25.6	29.2	8.4	3.8	27,198
Gilgit	1.7	19.8	33.2	22.4	22.8	7.9	3.7	59,643
District								
Astore	0.8	11.8	29.3	30.1	27.9	8.3	4.0	8,695
Diamer	1.7	14.0	31.0	23.5	29.9	8.5	3.7	18,503
Ghanche	2.3	20.7	33.1	20.7	23.2	8.0	2.9	12,869
Ghizer	0.9	25.5	32.5	17.4	23.7	7.8	4.0	17,975
Gilgit	1.5	15.6	34.2	25.1	23.7	8.0	3.6	32,002
Hunza	9.2	42.9	28.9	12.5	6.5	5.9	2.7	4,332
Kharmang	3.2	24.6	32.9	21.1	18.3	7.5	3.2	3,849
Nagar	0.4	7.6	33.0	31.2	27.9	8.6	4.1	5,333

Table 4.10 Average household size and per cent of households by size, by sex of household head, education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division and district

Characteristic	Number of household members					Average HH size	Average number of persons per room	Total number of households
	Less than 4	*4-5*	*6-7*	*8-9*	*10+*			
Shigar	1.5	12.3	31.1	23.3	31.8	8.9	2.8	7,056
Skardu	2.3	17.0	31.8	21.6	27.4	8.3	2.7	17,395

Table 4.11 presents the distribution of households by the number of children per household. It is most common to have 3-4 children in a household (42.0 per cent of sample households). More female-headed households than male-headed households have only 1-2 children (30.9 per cent vs 20.5 per cent). The average number of children in the household is slightly higher for male-headed households (4.2 vs. 3.5). Households with a more educated household head are more likely to have only one to two children compared to lower educated household heads. The percentage of households with one to two children increases with wealth. The average number of children is similar in rural and urban areas but varies to some extent between the divisions and districts. In Hunza district, the average number of children is 2.6, while it is 5.1 in Diamer.

Table 4.11 Per cent distribution of households by number of children, by sex of household head, education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division, and district

Characteristic	Number of children (0-17 years)					Average number of children	Total number of households
	1-2	*3-4*	*5-6*	*7-8*	*9+*		
Total	21.1	42.0	25.0	8.2	3.7	4.2	128,010
Sex HH. head							
Male	20.5	41.8	25.4	8.5	3.8	4.2	121,489
Female	30.9	45.7	18.9	2.8	1.8	3.5	6,485
Educ. HH head							
None/Pre-school	19.4	39.7	26.0	9.7	5.3	4.4	54,522
Primary	18.1	44.8	26.2	8.1	2.9	4.2	18,408
Middle	22.7	42.6	25.4	7.1	2.1	4.0	14,642
Secondary	21.8	42.8	26.1	7.1	2.2	4.0	17,612
Higher	26.2	44.4	20.5	6.4	2.4	3.8	22,525
WIQ							
Poorest	16.0	40.6	28.6	10.0	4.8	4.5	25,640
Second	17.4	38.6	28.9	10.6	4.5	4.5	25,573
Middle	21.4	44.2	22.5	8.2	3.7	4.1	25,601
Fourth	22.3	42.9	24.4	6.9	3.6	4.0	25,625

Table 4.11 Per cent distribution of households by number of children, by sex of household head, education of household head, wealth index quintile, area of residence, division, and district

Characteristic	Number of children (0-17 years)					Average number of children	Total number of households
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+		
Richest	28.4	43.5	20.8	5.5	1.9	3.7	25,570
Residence							
Rural	20.6	41.1	25.6	8.6	4.1	4.2	105,673
Urban	23.2	45.9	22.2	6.7	2.0	3.9	22,336
Division							
Baltistan	18.9	44.0	24.1	8.4	4.6	4.3	41,169
Diamer	13.8	34.9	32.3	12.7	6.3	4.8	27,198
Gilgit	26.0	43.8	22.3	6.1	1.9	3.8	59,643
District							
Astore	18.5	36.5	33.7	10.0	1.3	4.2	8,695
Diamer	11.5	34.2	31.6	14.0	8.7	5.1	18,503
Ghanche	20.9	45.7	22.5	7.1	3.8	4.0	12,869
Ghizer	29.9	45.7	18.1	4.7	1.6	3.5	17,975
Gilgit	21.6	42.0	26.5	7.7	2.3	4.1	32,002
Hunza	51.1	39.4	8.6	0.8	0.1	2.6	4,332
Kharmang	23.8	50.4	18.8	4.3	2.7	3.7	3,849
Nagar	18.8	51.2	23.0	5.2	1.9	3.9	5,333
Shigar	13.3	41.2	28.8	9.8	6.9	4.7	7,056
Skardu	18.5	42.5	24.6	9.7	4.7	4.4	17,395

4.3 Households' general and education characteristics

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of children aged 5–17 that are currently attending school by sex and age. For all ages, the percentage is higher for boys than girls, but the gap widens with age. The percentage of boys currently attending school increases until age 11 and thereafter decreases. For girls, the percentage increases until age 10 and thereafter drops, except for a slight increase in the percentage again at age 12. The largest gap between the sexes is observed at age 16, where the percentage of boys attending school is more than 18 percentage points higher than for girls. While Article 25A in the Constitution of Pakistan requires the state to provide free and compulsory education to all children between 5-16 years, the figure below indicates that many children, and especially girls, drop out of school at a much earlier age.

Figure 4.4 Per cent of children 5–17 years currently attending school by sex and age

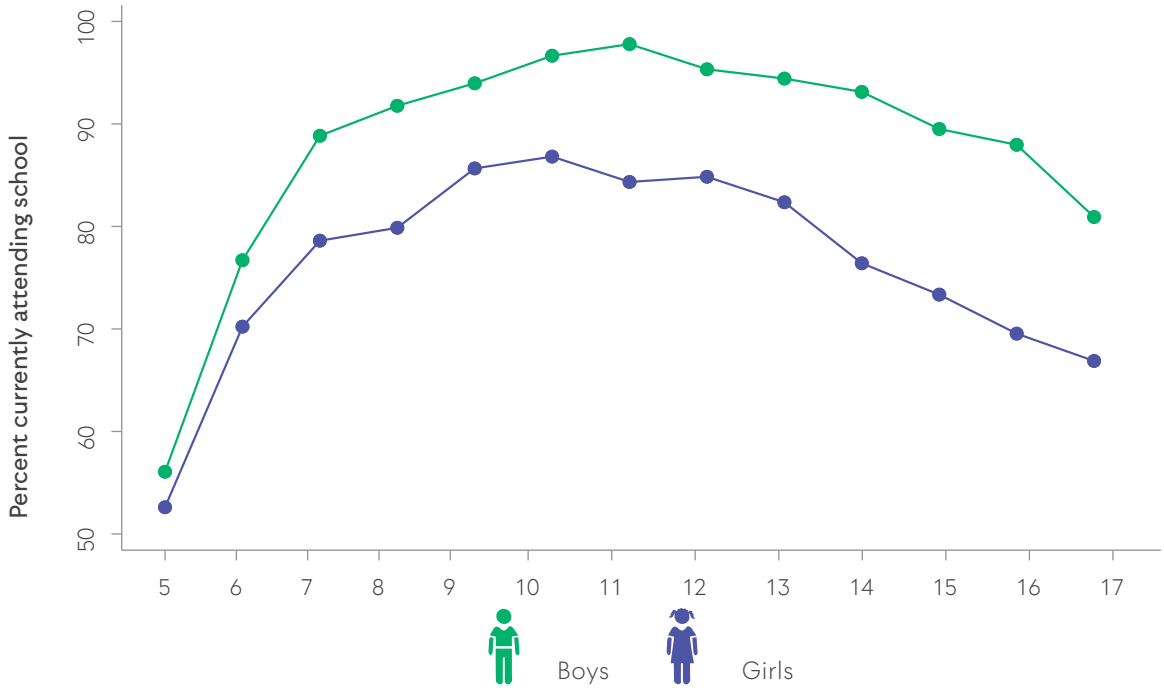


Table 4.12 further describes the number and per cent of children that are currently attending school. In total, 82.3 per cent of all children 5–17 years are attending school, with the current school attendance being higher for boys (87.5 per cent) than girls (76.8 per cent), as previously shown in. The table further shows that the percentage of children attending school increases with age until children are 10 years old and thereafter decreases. Almost all boys 11 years of age (97.8 per cent), will be in school compared to about 84 per cent girls in the same age. Children whose mother does not have any education are less likely to attend school. For the education of the household head, an increasing pattern for current school attendance is observed. Current school attendance further increases with the wealth index quintile. Among the poorest children, around 67 per cent currently attend school, while the percentage is 94.8 per cent for the richest children. The proportion of children attending school is higher in urban (90 per cent) than rural (80.7 per cent) areas. Table A.8 in Appendix 5 shows that the divisions Baltistan and Gilgit have similar rates of school attendance (around 90 per cent), while it is much lower in Diamer (57.0 per cent).

Table 4.13 Population of children 5–17 years, by highest grade of school completed, by age group, sex, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residenceTable 4.13 shows the highest grade of school completed by children aged 5-17 and how the highest grade completed increases with age. For all age groups, girls are more likely than boys to have no education and boys are more likely than girls to have completed any of the primary grades 1-4. Children in households where the household head has no education are more likely to not have completed any education. The percentage of children without any education drops with the wealth index, while the share of children with middle education as their highest grade completed increases. Children in urban areas have completed a higher level of education than their counterparts in rural areas. Table A.9 in Appendix 5 shows the distribution across divisions and districts. In the district Diamer, 68.0 per cent of children do not have any education, whereas in Hunza this percentage is 14.8 per cent.

The average number of years of school completed for children aged 5-17 is shown in Table 4.14, with an overall average of 3.0. Boys have on average completed marginally more years of school than girls (3.1 vs.

2.9). The average number of years of school completed is higher in urban areas (3.6) compared to in rural areas (2.9). Boys in rural areas have on average completed more years of school than girls and overall, there are no visible differences between boys and girls in urban areas. In total and in rural areas the average is consistently higher for boys than girls for all ages, while in urban areas there is no consistent pattern, and the average is comparable.

Table 4.12 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years currently attending school by sex, by single years of age, education of mother, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Total children	Total attending school		Total boys	Total boys attending school		Total girls	Total girls attending school	
		Number	*Per cent of total*		*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*		*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*
Total[34]	388,569	319,765	82.3	198,144	173,478	87.5	190,419	146,279	76.8
Age									
5	32,938	17,954	54.5	18,087	10,141	56.1	14,851	7,813	52.6
6	33,598	24,706	73.5	17,142	13,150	76.7	16,456	11,556	70.2
7	35,018	29,343	83.8	17,733	15,755	88.8	17,285	13,588	78.6
8	36,086	31,105	86.2	19,180	17,602	91.8	16,906	13,503	79.9
9	28,960	26,053	90.0	15,008	14,102	94.0	13,952	11,952	85.7
10	34,950	32,078	91.8	17,650	17,059	96.7	17,301	15,019	86.8
11	24,868	22,544	90.7	11,679	11,420	97.8	13,189	11,124	84.3
12	34,469	31,050	90.1	17,198	16,395	95.3	17,265	14,649	84.8
13	27,736	24,404	88.0	12,940	12,219	94.4	14,795	12,185	82.4
14	27,870	23,732	85.2	14,577	13,575	93.1	13,294	10,157	76.4
15	27,977	22,806	81.5	14,146	12,661	89.5	13,831	10,145	73.3
16	26,449	20,865	78.9	13,414	11,799	88.0	13,036	9,066	69.5
17	17,649	13,123	74.3	9,390	7,599	80.9	8,259	5,523	66.9
Educ. mother[35]									
None/Pre-school	262,824	203,187	77.3	134,980	114,754	85.0	127,845	88,433	69.2
Primary	23,541	22,472	95.5	12,266	11,701	95.4	11,274	10,771	95.5

34 The sum of boys and girls in the table does not equal the total number of children since the table does not include transgender. These records account for 1 individual from the unweighted survey responses, which when weighted represents 7 children.

35 The education of the mothers omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 39 and 76 mothers from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 736 and 1298 children. In addition, there are 965 children for whom information on the education of the mother is missing, which when weighted represent 16282 households.

Table 4.12 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years currently attending school by sex, by single years of age, education of mother, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Total children	Total attending school		Total boys	Total boys attending school		Total girls	Total girls attending school	
		Number	*Per cent of total*		*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*		*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*
Middle	24,271	22,967	94.6	11,820	10,979	92.9	12,444	11,981	96.3
Secondary	30,827	29,383	95.3	16,437	15,489	94.2	14,391	13,894	96.5
Higher	28,790	27,435	95.3	13,736	12,844	93.5	15,054	14,592	96.9
Educ. HH head[36]									
None/Pre-school	172,332	124,931	72.5	88,067	71,883	81.6	84,258	53,041	63.0
Primary	56,396	49,749	88.2	28,400	26,088	91.9	27,996	23,660	84.5
Middle	42,855	37,777	88.2	21,868	19,749	90.3	20,987	18,028	85.9
Secondary	52,324	47,909	91.6	27,644	25,789	93.3	24,680	22,119	89.6
Higher	63,239	58,311	92.2	31,485	29,357	93.2	31,754	28,954	91.2
WIQ									
Poorest	81,968	54,931	67.0	41,071	31,686	77.2	40,891	23,238	56.8
Second	82,051	62,593	76.3	41,970	35,382	84.3	40,082	27,211	67.9
Middle	77,488	66,436	85.7	38,979	35,387	90.8	38,509	31,048	80.6
Fourth	76,166	68,573	90.0	39,334	35,795	91.0	36,832	32,777	89.0
Richest	70,896	67,232	94.8	36,791	35,228	95.8	34,105	32,005	93.8
Residence									
Rural	323,689	261,339	80.7	164,406	142,396	86.6	159,276	118,936	74.7
Urban	64,880	58,426	90.0	33,737	31,082	92.1	31,143	27,343	87.8

36 The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 9 and 68 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 143 and 1280 children.

Table 4.13 Population of children 5–17 years, by highest grade of school completed, by age group, sex, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Highest grade completed							Total number of children 5-17 years
	None/Pre-school	Primary grades 1-4	Primary completed	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Other/ Don't know	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
Total	36.8	32.8	6.6	17.0	5.3	0.9	0.5	388,542
All children[37]								
5–9	70.5	28.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	166,599
10–13	12.2	58.7	12.9	15.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	122,019
14–17	10.8	8.7	9.5	47.1	20.0	3.6	0.5	99,923
Boys								
5–9	69.9	29.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	87,149
10–13	7.8	64.1	12.9	14.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	59,462
14–17	4.8	9.6	10.0	51.5	20.5	3.4	0.2	51,517
Girls								
5–9	71.2	27.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	79,450
10–13	16.4	53.6	13.0	15.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	62,550
14–17	17.1	7.7	8.9	42.4	19.4	3.8	0.8	48,406
Educ. HH head[38]								
None/Pre-school	45.1	30.6	5.6	13.2	4.2	0.6	0.7	172,319
Primary	30.8	35.9	7.6	18.7	5.8	0.9	0.3	56,396
Middle	30.5	34.2	7.6	20.4	5.8	1.3	0.2	42,855
Secondary	30.8	36.9	7.1	19.1	4.9	0.9	0.3	52,324
Higher	29.1	31.9	7.5	22.0	7.7	1.7	0.0	63,224
WIQ								
Poorest	50.6	30.5	5.0	9.7	2.3	0.5	1.4	81,955

37 The sum of boys and girls in the table does not equal the total number of children since the table does not include transgender children. These records account for 1 individual from the unweighted survey responses, which when weighted represents 7 children.

38 The education of the household head omits the categories of "Non-formal education" and "Don't know/Other". These records account for 9 and 68 individuals from the unweighted survey responses respectively, which when weighted represent 143 and 1280 children.

Table 4.13 Population of children 5–17 years, by highest grade of school completed, by age group, sex, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Highest grade completed							Total number of children 5-17 years
	None/Pre-school	Primary grades 1-4	Primary completed	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Other/ Don't know	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
Second	42.6	33.5	5.7	13.4	3.5	0.7	0.5	82,042
Middle	31.7	33.7	7.7	19.6	6.3	0.6	0.3	77,483
Fourth	30.6	33.4	7.5	21.4	5.7	1.2	0.1	76,166
Richest	26.5	33.2	7.2	22.0	9.1	1.8	0.2	70,896
Residence								
Rural	38.2	32.8	6.6	16.1	4.9	0.9	0.5	323,661
Urban	30.0	32.7	6.8	21.6	7.1	1.2	0.5	64,880

Table 4.14 Average number of years of school completed of population of children 5–17 years, by area of residence and sex, by single years of age

	Average number of years of school completed								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*
Total	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
Age									
5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
10	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.6
11	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.2
12	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.2
13	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.5	5.4	5.5
14	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.7	4.8	6.5	6.5	6.5

Table 4.14 Average number of years of school completed of population of children 5–17 years, by area of residence and sex, by single years of age

	Average number of years of school completed								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*
15	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.6	6.9	6.9	7.0
16	6.9	7.4	6.3	6.7	7.2	6.1	7.6	8.0	7.1
17	7.5	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.9	6.9	8.2	8.0	8.6

Table 4.15 provides information about children who never attended school. Overall, 14.8 per cent of children aged 5–17 have never attended school. The percentage of girls that never attended school is almost twice as high as the percentage for boys (19.5 per cent vs. 10.3 per cent). The percentage of total children who never attended school decreases with age until age 10 is reached and thereafter starts to increase. For all ages, girls are more likely than boys to never have attended school. Children whose mother does not have any education are more likely to never have attended school (19.2 per cent), but for the other grades of education, the percentage is relatively stable around 3.9 – 4.7 per cent. For children where the household head does not have any education, 24.1 per cent have never attended school. The respective percentage for higher education is 6.2 per cent. Furthermore, the percentage decreases with wealth, from 29.8 per cent for the poorest children to 3.6 per cent for the richest. In rural areas, 16.2 per cent of children have never attended school, whereas the percentage is 7.9 in urban areas. The share of children that never attended school further varies between divisions and districts. In the division Diamer, the percentage is 40.1 per cent, while it ranges between 6.5 – 6.7 per cent in Baltistan and Gilgit. The percentage of children that never attended school is highest also in the district Diamer (51.0 per cent) and lowest in Hunza (0.6 per cent) (see Table A.10 in Appendix 5).

Table 4.15 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years who never attended school by sex, by single years of age, education of mother, education of household head, wealth index quintile, and area of residence

Characteristic	Total children	Total never attended school		Total boys	Total boys never attended school		Total girls	Total girls never attended school	
		Number	*Per cent of total children*		*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*		*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*
Total	388,569	57,649	14.8	198,144	20,516	10.3	190,419	37,134	19.5
Age									
5	32,938	14,972	45.5	18,087	7,943	43.9	14,851	7,029	47.3
6	33,598	8,869	26.4	17,142	3,983	23.2	16,456	4,886	29.7
7	35,018	5,538	15.8	17,733	1,911	10.8	17,285	3,627	21.0
8	36,086	4,844	13.4	19,180	1,564	8.2	16,906	3,280	19.4
9	28,960	2,791	9.6	15,008	886	5.9	13,952	1,905	13.7

Table 4.15 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years who never attended school by sex, by single years of age, education of mother, education of household head, wealth index quintile, and area of residence

Characteristic	Total children	Total never attended school		Total boys	Total boys never attended school		Total girls	Total girls never attended school	
		Number	*Per cent of total children*		*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*		*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*
10	34,950	2,611	7.5	17,650	481	2.7	17,301	2,130	12.3
11	24,868	2,001	8.1	11,679	228	1.9*	13,189	1,774	13.4
12	34,469	2,926	8.5	17,198	625	3.6	17,265	2,301	13.3
13	27,736	2,433	8.8	12,940	461	3.6*	14,795	1,972	13.3
14	27,870	2,719	9.8	14,577	540	3.7*	13,294	2,180	16.4
15	27,977	3,074	11.0	14,146	714	5.0	13,831	2,360	17.1
16	26,449	3,031	11.5	13,414	604	4.5	13,036	2,427	18.6
17	17,649	1,840	10.4	9,390	576	6.1	8,259	1,264	15.3
Educ. mother									
None/Pre-school	262,824	50,344	19.2	134,980	16,651	12.3	127,845	33,694	26.4
Primary	23,541	909	3.9	12,266	537	4.4	11,274	373	3.3
Middle	24,271	1,137	4.7	11,820	730	6.2	12,444	407	3.3*
Secondary	30,827	1,266	4.1	16,437	872	5.3	14,391	394	2.7
Higher	28,790	1,268	4.4	13,736	826	6.0	15,054	442	2.9*
Educ. HH head									
None/Pre-school	172,332	41,597	24.1	88,067	14,031	15.9	84,258	27,566	32.7
Primary	56,396	4,599	8.2	28,400	1,542	5.4	27,996	3,056	10.9
Middle	42,855	3,724	8.7	21,868	1,581	7.2	20,987	2,144	10.2
Secondary	52,324	3,552	6.8	27,644	1,494	5.4	24,680	2,058	8.3
Higher	63,239	3,911	6.2	31,485	1,819	5.8	31,754	2,091	6.6
WIQ									
Poorest	81,968	24,453	29.8	41,071	8,419	20.5	40,891	16,034	39.2
Second	82,051	16,947	20.6	41,970	5,778	13.8	40,082	11,169	27.9
Middle	77,488	7,922	10.2	38,979	2,390	6.1	38,509	5,533	14.4
Fourth	76,166	5,775	7.6	39,334	2,646	6.7	36,832	3,129	8.5
Richest	70,896	2,553	3.6	36,791	1,284	3.5	34,105	1,269	3.7

Table 4.15 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years who never attended school by sex, by single years of age, education of mother, education of household head, wealth index quintile, and area of residence

Characteristic	Total children	Total never attended school		Total boys	Total boys never attended school		Total girls	Total girls never attended school	
		Number	*Per cent of total children*		*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*		*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*
Residence									
Rural	323,689	52,534	16.2	164,406	18,371	11.2	159,276	34,162	21.4
Urban	64,880	5,116	7.9	33,737	2,144	6.4	31,143	2,971	9.5

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

5. Definitions related to children's activities and legal framework

This chapter presents the definitions that are used in the report for working children and child labour. The chapter will thus present the legal dimensions and definitions of child labour under international and Gilgit Baltistan standards and will discuss both economic and non-economic activities.

5.1 Legal framework

International labour Standards

The most important international legal instruments pertaining to child labour are the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the ILO Minimum Age Convention 138 (1973) and ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182 (1999). We include the key passages below.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), in which Article 32 stipulates the following (OHCHR, 2019):

Article 32

1. *States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.*

2. *States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:*

   (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum wages for admission to employment;

   (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;

   (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

The Convention was ratified by Pakistan on November 12th, 1990.

ILO Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 (1973), which seeks to set a minimum age so that children do no enter work too young, ideally only by the completion of their compulsory education (15 years of age) (ILO, 2017a):

Article 7

1. *National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is--*

   (b) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and

   (c) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.

The Convention was ratified by Pakistan on July 6th, 2006.

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) Convention No. 182 (1999), which defines what are the worst forms of child labour and oblige ratifying states to take immediate action in eliminating the WFCL (ILO, 2017b).

Article 3

1. *For the purposes of this Convention, the term the worst forms of child labour comprises:*

   (b) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

   (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

   (d) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

   (e) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.[39]

The Convention was ratified by Pakistan on October 11th, 2001.

International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), the 18th ICLS Resolution provides the operational definition for the statistical measurement of child labour using the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). The 20th ICLS amends the former resolution by including hazardous unpaid household services (ILO, 2018) according to the definition of working children in accordance with the 19th ICLS. In this report the child labour indicator excludes all household chores.

In this report, the definition of economic activity corresponds to the 18th ICLS, which defines as working children those engaged in any activity falling within the SNA production boundary for at least one hour during the reference week. In this sense, child labour is a subset of working children plus children engaged in the worst forms of child labour not comprised in the group of working children. Moreover, the definition of hazardous work is determined over five dimensions including i) exposure to physical, psychological or sexual abuse, ii) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or confined spaces, iii) work with dangerous machinery or tools, iv) work in unhealthy environment, and v) work in difficult conditions such as long hours and night work.

39 The GBCLS, given its household-based survey design, is limited in capturing information about children in the worst forms of child labour in (a), (b) and (c), but does capture information about hazardous work as described in (d).

The Government of Pakistan has further ratified the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29) which prohibits all forms of forced labour in 1957. The latter is defined as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily".

Gilgit Baltistan regulation

Pakistan's provinces have a large degree of autonomy. The Government of Gilgit Baltistan has therefore, put in place three main bills or legal documents relevant to child labour. The *Gilgit Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children, Act, 2019* fixes the standards and cut-off points that determine what is prohibited. These standards define the statistical definition of child labour in the provincial context.

Gilgit Baltistan Bonded/ Forced Labour System (Abolition). Act, 2019

Following the Article 11 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which prohibits all forms of slavery, forced labour and child labour, the Act establishes that the system of bonded and forced labour is legally abolished and labourers shall "(...) stand freed and discharged from any obligation to render any Bonded / Forced labour."

Gilgit Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children. Act, 2019

The Act prohibits the employment of children and regulates the employment of adolescents in Gilgit Baltistan.

- **Children:** No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any establishment. Children are defined as persons who have not completed their fourteenth year of age.
- **Adolescents**[40]**:** No adolescent shall be employed or permitted to hazardous work in any establishment.
- **Work time:** Period of work shall not exceed eight hours, including the time spent in waiting for work on any day. Every adolescent employed in an establishment shall be allowed in each week a holiday of one whole day.
- **Rest time:** No adolescent shall work for more than three hours before he has an interval of at least one hour for rest.
- **Night work:** Time of work shall not comprise work between 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. in winter and 07:00 p.m. to 08:00 a.m. in summer.

The Act also provides a list of 38 hazardous occupations and industries. The categories follow the disposition of The Mines Act (1923), The Factories Act (1934) and the Gilgit-Baltistan Shops and Establishments Act. The complete list is in Appendix 2. Each of the items is translated into a code for occupation and/or industry according to the PSCO and PSIC, respectively, and categorised as hazardous. Appendix 2 shows the lists of occupation and industry codes that were classified as hazardous.

5.2 Economic activity and economically active population

The 13th ICLS Resolution specifies that "(...)the economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances, during a specified time-reference period." This means that a person is economically active if contributes to production of goods and services that fall within the SNA.

40 While the act allows for light work among adolescents, this limit is not binding since adolescents may work a longer number of hours.

Reference period: Past 7 days that preceded the interview.

The definition of **economic activity** therefore includes:

- Those in paid employment (paid in cash or in kind)
- Self-employed persons
- Own-account workers
- Apprentices who receive payment in cash or in kind
- Unpaid family workers who consume or produce economic goods or services for their own household consumption.
- The unemployed.[41]

This definition excludes household chores[42] performed in the own household and activities that are part of schooling. People who have worked at any point during the past 12 months are called the **usually active population**.

5.3 Current economic activity

The current economic activity is defined as above but restricted to the past week. Thus, the **currently active population** refers to all those who produced goods and services under the SNA during the past week. The current economic activity is the timeframe used for estimating the labour force.

5.4 Non-economic activity

Activities that fall outside the production boundary of the UN SNA are non-economic activities. Such activities include services rendered by and for household members. Some examples are:

- Preparing and serving meals
- Mending, washing and ironing clothes
- Shopping
- Caring for siblings and sick/household members with disabilities
- Cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling
- Repairing household durables
- Transporting household members and their goods.

5.5 Working children and child labour

Working children

The quantitative measure of working children comprises those children who declare that they worked during the reference period in the production of economic goods and services as defined by the UN SNA and balances. This definition encompasses those included in the economic activity definition (See Chapter 5.2, above), except for unemployed. Boys and girls may be considered working if they participated in any work, including domestic work, for someone

41 The 18th ICLS defines that the concept of unemployed for children is not accurate as children below the minimum age of work cannot legally seek work or be employed. However, to identify the group of potential child workers, this group of children can be considered as "children seeking work".

42 However, domestic work performed outside of the own household is considered to be an economic activity.

who is not a member of their own household; or performed any family work, i.e. on a family farm or business. In the case of children, the above definition excludes those who are without work but seeking work, as well as household chores. However, in this report the participation of children in household chores and the incidence of work-seeking children are analysed separately.

One of the limitations of focusing on children that worked only during the last 7 days, is that it might fail to capture seasonal work, or work that children carry out during school vacation or because of specific family needs. These limitations are discussed in this report.

Child labour

Child labour is a subset of working children. The group includes children in the worst forms of child labour and working children below the minimum age, excluding children in permissible light work. Child labour is therefore a narrower concept than working children as it excludes those children who are working only a few hours a week in permitted light work and those above the minimum age whose work is not classified as a worst form of child labour, including hazardous work. Table 5.1 below summarises the definition of child labour according to the 18th ICLS.

Table 5.1 Children's work and employment

Age group	(1a) Light work	(1b) Regular work	Worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	
			(2a) Hazardous work	(2b) WFCL other than hazardous work
Children below the minimum age specified for light work (for example 5-11 years)	Employment and other forms of work below the minimum age for light work	Employment and other forms of work below the general minimum working age	Work in industries and occupations designated as hazardous, or work for long hours and/or at night in industries and occupations not designated as hazardous	Children trafficked for work; forced and bonded child labour; commercial sexual exploitation of children; use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict
Children within the age range specified for light work (for example, 12-13 years)				
Children at or above the general minimum working age (for example, 14–17 years)				

Source: Report of the Conference. 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). Document ICLS/18/2008/IV/FINAL. Geneva, 24 November-5 December 2008.

Hazardous work represents any activity or occupation that, by its nature or type, has or leads to adverse effects on the child's safety, health and moral development. In general, hazardous work may include night work and long hours of work; exposure to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; and work in an unhealthy environment, which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging their health. Hazardous work by children is often treated as a proxy for the Worst Forms of Child Labour. This is for two reasons. First, reliable national data on the worst forms other than hazardous work, such as commercial sexual exploitation and children engaged in conflict, are still difficult to come by. Second, children in hazardous work account for the overwhelming majority of those in the worst forms.

Worst forms of Child Labour:

- A child under 18 who participates in activities that are "hazardous by nature or circumstance" for 1 or more hours per week (ILO Convention 138 Article 3 Paragraph 1, Convention 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour)
- A child under 18 who participates in an "unconditional worst form of child labour" defined in ILO Convention 182 Article 3 as:
  - all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.
  - the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, to produce pornography or for pornographic performances.
  - the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.
  - work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Child Labour: The definition of child labour employed in this report follows the 18th ICLS as a general frame and encompasses within it the Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of employment of Children. Act, 2019

- A child under 14 who is economically active for 1 or more hours per week *(Rules of Employment of Children Act 1995 Section 4 Subsection 2, ILO Convention 138,* ratified by Pakistan in 2006 and *Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2019).* Note that light work for children aged 12-13 is not permitted under the Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2019.
- An adolescent who has reached the age 14 but not completed their 18th year, who is economically active for 48 hours or more per week (GB Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, Part III, on the hours and periods of work). Note that the threshold defined by 18th ICLS is 43 hours or more per week for this age group (Employment of Children Act 1991 Section 7 subsection 2, ILO Convention 138, Article 2 Paragraph 4). The definition applied in the analysis sets the 48 hours threshold.
- Regarding hazardous work, the Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act establishes a list of 38 occupations, industries, processes and work environments considered as hazardous. The list includes, among others, children working in brick kilns, carpet weaving industry and being exposed to cement dust. Additionally, children working at night and children exposed to physical, psychological, and sexual abuse are considered as children in child labour who work under hazardous work conditions.

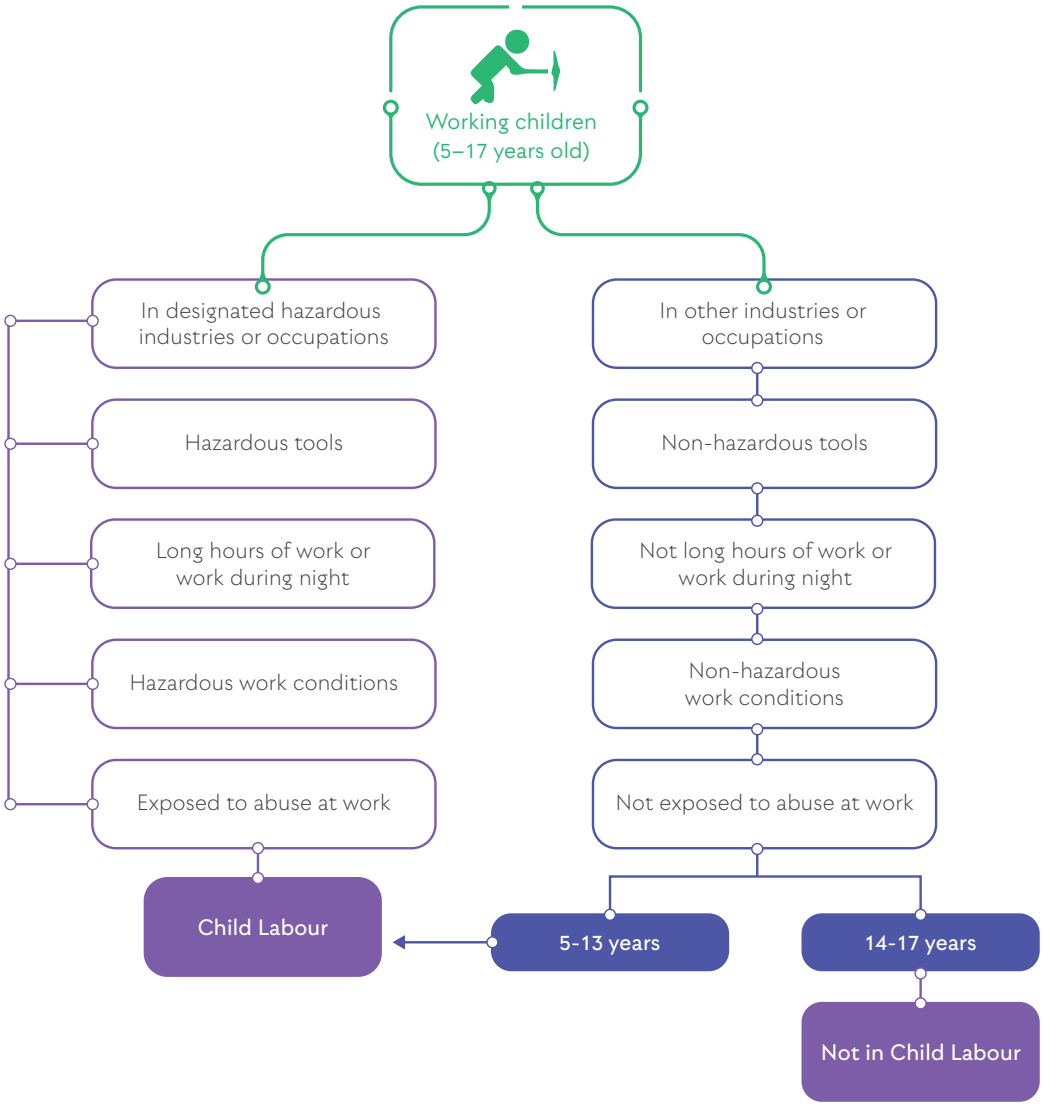
Statistical definition of child labour. The legal dispositions mentioned above delimits the group of child workers that are considered as children in child labour. Table 5.2 mentions the age specific thresholds for the duration of the working time, and the child labour conditions that apply to all children 5-17.

Table 5.2 Statistical definition of child labour
Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2019

Age group	Age specific conditions	Conditions that apply to all children
Children aged 5-13 years	Limit of hours: zero	▪ Night work ▪ Hazardous industry ▪ Hazardous occupation ▪ Hazardous condition ▪ Hazardous tool ▪ Abuse
Children aged 14–17 years	Limit of hours: No more than 48[43]	

As shown in Table 5.1 and Table 5.2, the definitions of child labour according to the 18th ICLS and the Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2019 differ with respect to light work for children aged 12-13 and the limit of hours for children aged 14–17. Appendix 4 shows a comparison of child labour incidence rates depending on the definition applied.

Figure 5.1 Structure of Child Labour in GB



43 The threshold of 48 hours is defined over the subsection 3 that defines: "the period of work of an adolescent shall be so arranged that inclusive of the interval for rest, under sub section (ii), it shall not exceed eight hours, including the time spent in waiting for work on any day." The period of rest defined in subsection 2 is not observable under the SIMPOC questionnaire and therefore, is excluded from the statistical definition of child labour.

6. Activities performed by children

This chapter presents an overview of the activities in which children take part and focuses on involvement of boys and girls in work, household chores and school attendance, and characteristics of work. The chapter focuses on children that reported to be working in the past 7 days.

6.1 Working children

Table 6.1 presents the number of children who worked in the past 12 months and in the past 7 days disaggregated by age group. Out of all children, 14.3 per cent were engaged in work in the past 7 days, and 19.9 per cent reported working in the past 12 months (including the past week). As expected, engagement in work increases with age, and goes from 4.2 per cent for those aged 5–9, to 16.4 per cent for those 10–13 years old and up to 28.6 per cent for those aged 14–17. By their late teens, nearly three out of ten children are engaged in some type of work. Slightly more boys are engaged in work than girls for all age categories. The working children incidence decreases with the wealth index and ranges from 21.0 per cent for the poorest to 7.8 per cent for richest quintile of households. Engagement in economic activities is more likely for those children living in rural areas (16.1 per cent) than those in urban (5.8 per cent). Children who worked in the last 12 months, but not in the last 7 days appear to be working seasonally in agriculture. This is apparent by the fact the gap is larger for rural areas (22.3 vs 16.1 per cent) than urban areas (8.0 vs 5.8 per cent).

Table 6.1 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years that worked in the last 12 months and the last 7 days by sex, age group, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children				Total number of children
	Last 12 months		Last 7 days		
	Number	*Percentage*	*Number*	*Percentage*	
All children					
Total	77,279	19.9	55,683	14.3	388,569
5–9	9,348	5.6	7,029	4.2	166,599
10–13	27,523	22.6	20,024	16.4	122,024
14–17	40,408	40.4	28,630	28.6	99,946
Boys					
Total	40,724	20.6	29,508	14.9	198,144
5–9	5,091	5.8	3,753	4.3	87,149
10–13	13,888	23.4	10,231	17.2	59,467
14–17	21,745	42.2	15,524	30.1	51,527
Girls					
Total	36,555	19.2	26,175	13.8	190,419
5–9	4,258	5.4	3,276	4.1	79,450

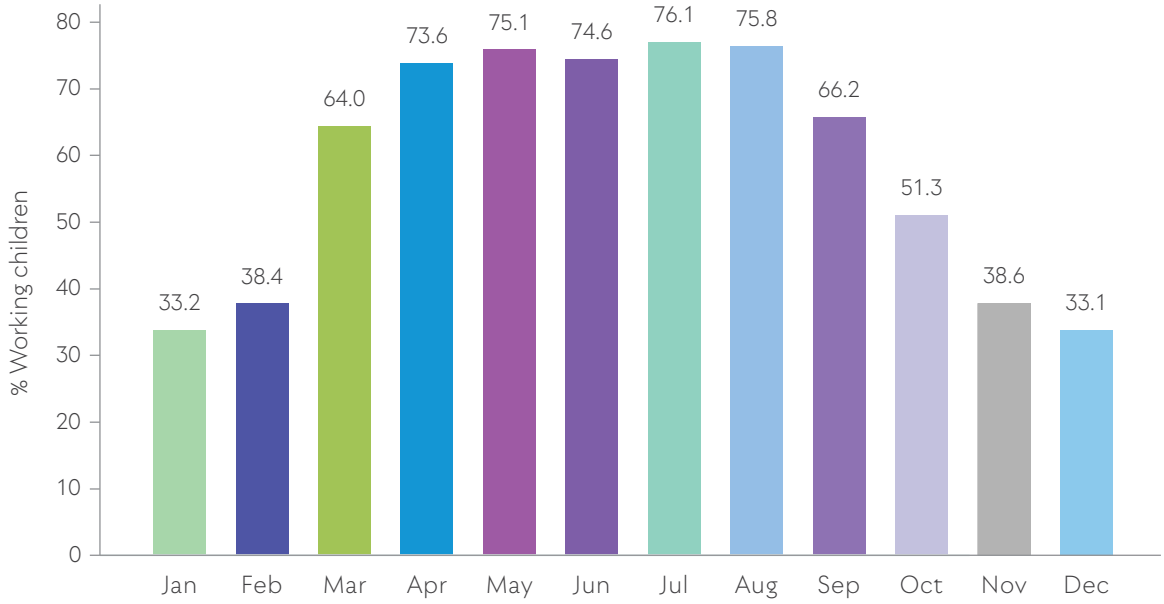
Table 6.1 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years that worked in the last 12 months and the last 7 days by sex, age group, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children				Total number of children
	Last 12 months		Last 7 days		
	Number	*Percentage*	*Number*	*Percentage*	
10–13	13,634	21.8	9,793	15.7	62,550
14–17	18,663	38.5	13,105	27.1	48,419
Educ. HH head					
None/Pre-school	34,446	20.0	25,918	15.0	172,332
Primary	13,728	24.3	10,030	17.8	56,396
Middle	9,151	21.4	6,383	14.9	42,855
Secondary	10,143	19.4	6,856	13.1	52,324
Higher	9,606	15.2	6,353	10.1	63,239
WIQ					
Poorest	21,399	26.1	17,212	21.0	81,968
Second	17,791	21.7	13,263	16.2	82,051
Middle	17,099	22.1	11,392	14.7	77,488
Fourth	12,663	16.6	8,295	10.9	76,166
Richest	8,326	11.7	5,521	7.8	70,896
Residence					
Rural	72,061	22.3	51,940	16.1	323,689
Urban	5,217	8.0	3,743	5.8	64,880

Figure 6.1 shows the percentage of working children that were occupied in each of the months of the year of reference. From November through to February, children reduce their economic activities significantly. For example, from February to March, there is a substantial increase of approximately 26 percentage points. It can be seen, therefore, that there is a clear seasonal pattern of reducing work during winter months within the region.[44]

44 While the pattern found may be partially attributed to recall bias – due to the survey being carried out during the summer months (from March through to September) – there remains a high degree of seasonality in the data. Even when only considering interviews carried out in March and April, the proportion working in the summer months of the previous year remains very high (over 40 per cent) while the more recent months of February and November remain low (below 14 per cent).

Figure 6.1 Child work per month (children worked last month or last year)



Gilgit and Diamer divisions present similarities in the percentage of children working last week and last 12 months, as shown in Table 6.2. On the contrary, Baltistan division presents the highest percentage of both children engaged in economic activities during last week and last year. Within the division of Baltistan, the district Shigar displays the highest percentage of working children with 43 per cent (last year), followed by Ghanche (34 per cent) and Skardu (23.4 per cent). The district Nagar, which belongs to the Gilgit division, has the highest percentage of working children during last year among all districts in the administrative territory, and the second largest for the last seven days.

Table 6.2 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years that worked in the last 12 months and the last 7 days by division and district

Characteristic	Working Children				Total number of children
	Last 12 months		Last 7 days		
	Number	*Percentage*	*Number*	*Percentage*	
Total	77,279	19.9	55,683	14.3	388,569
Division					
Baltistan	36,983	29.7	27,349	21.9	124,604
Diamer	14,174	14.9	10,712	11.3	95,197
Gilgit	26,121	15.5	17,622	10.4	168,769
District					
Astore	9,566	36.0	6,412	24.1	26,566
Diamer	4,608	6.7	4,300	6.3	68,631
Ghanche	12,111	34.0	9,280	26.0	35,640

Table 6.2 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years that worked in the last 12 months and the last 7 days by division and district

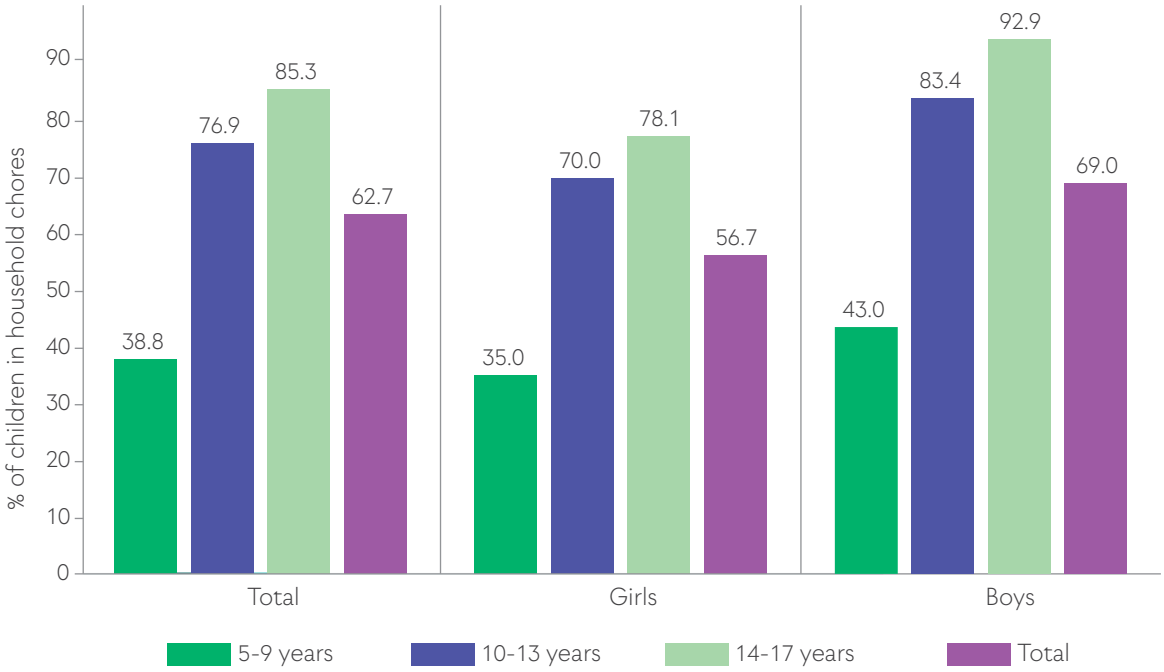
Characteristic	Working Children				Total number of children
	Last 12 months		Last 7 days		
	Number	*Percentage*	*Number*	*Percentage*	
Ghizer	6,379	13.4	4,691	9.8	47,657
Gilgit	9,240	9.6	7,650	8.0	96,088
Hunza	2,542	27.0	1,188	12.6	9,426
Kharmang	1,792	17.2	1,104	10.6	10,443
Nagar	7,960	51.0	4,093	26.2	15,597
Shigar	10,342	43.0	7,085	29.5	24,025
Skardu	12,738	23.4	9,880	18.1	54,495

6.2 Household chores

The involvement of children in household chores can have positive impacts on children's welfare. Medical research has found that performing household chores is associated with self-competence, pro-social behaviours, and self-efficacy (Riggio et al., 2010). In the context of child labour, involvement in those activities can protect children from engaging in hazardous work, might free adults' time to work of productive activities with income return and by those means increase children's welfare (Francavilla and Lyon, 2003). Nevertheless, household chores can also have an economic cost for children in developing countries. For example, Ennew (1982) noted that, when children are required to care for younger siblings, the older child misses out on time in education and the younger sibling often fails to develop verbal and conceptual skills required to later succeed at school. Besides the time spent in these activities, the nature of the activities should be considered, especially if they expose children to hazards. In this context, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour), refers to the need to protect children from work that could adversely affect their health and development, which includes household chores. This chapter explores the housekeeping burden of children across gender, age and hours devoted to those activities, that define whether there is a trade-off between performing those activities and other activities such as schooling and leisure. It is worth noting that carrying wood and water for household consumption are considered economic activities and are not included in chores for the purpose of this report.

Figure 6.2 presents the percentage of children aged 5 to 17 who are engaged in household chores. Overall, 62.7 per cent of children are engaging in household chores. As children age, they take on more responsibilities regarding household chores, which is true for both boys and girls. However, the percentage of girls engaging in household chores is higher than that for boys in all age groups. In the age group 5–9, 43.0 per cent of girls are performing household chores, compared to 35.0 per cent for boys. These percentages increase sharply for the age group 10-13 to 83.4 per cent for girls and 70.0 per cent for boys. In the age group 14-17, almost all girls are engaging in household chores (92.9 per cent), while 78.1 per cent of boys do so.

Figure 6.2 Engagement in household chores by sex and age group



Girls are not only more often involved in household chores, but they also spend more time on them compared to boys across all age groups. As shown in Figure 6.3, girls in the age group 5–9 spend on average 3.7 hours per week on household chores, compared to 2.3 hours for boys. For the age group 10-13, girls spend on average twice the number of hours compared to boys (6.4 hours vs. 3.2 hours). The difference is even larger in the age group 14–17, where girls spend on average 10.4 hours weekly, compared to 4.2 hours for boys.

Figure 6.3 Average number of hours per week spent in household chores by age group and sex

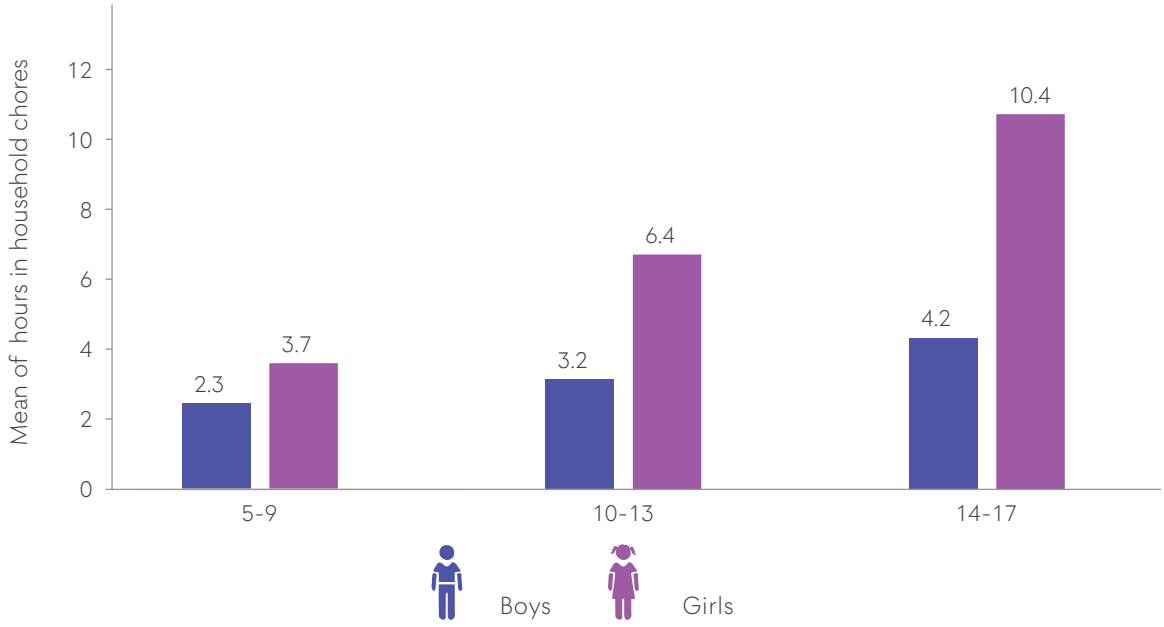


Table 6.3, Table 6.4 and Table A.11 in Appendix 5 present a more precise picture of engagement in household chores. Although in this report household chores are outside the definition of child labour,

the age limits can serve as an indication of children having their schooling and free time activities such as recreation, rest and play endangered. In general, 78 per cent of children are engaged in household activities for 7 hours or less per week, 13.6 per cent for 8 to 14 hours, 5.5 per cent for 15 to 21 hours, 2 per cent for 22 to 28 hours and less than 1 per cent for 29 hours or more. Across age groups, the results show that the percentage of children involved in household chores for 7 hours or less per week decreases with age, which indicates that older children tend to devote more time to those activities. The results differ by gender, with girls more likely to devote more than 8 hours per week doing household chores than boys. The difference is significant; while 51.5 per cent of girls 14–17 devote 8 or more hours per week to household chores, the percentage is 15.2 for boys. Table A.11 in Appendix 5 disaggregates children by gender and area of residence.

Table 6.3 Per cent of children 5–17 years involved in household chores by number of hours devoted per week, by sex, age group, marital status, school attendance and area of residence

Characteristic	Children involved in household chores during the last week							
	Hours devoted							
	7 and below	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 28	29 to 35	36 to 42	More than 42	Total number of children
All children								
Total	78.0	13.6	5.5	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	239,567
5–9	91.8	6.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	62,280
10–13	80.1	13.8	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	92,496
14–17	65.6	18.8	9.6	4.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	84,789
Boys								
Total boys	90.0	7.9	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	109,616
5–9	95.9	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	29,010
10–13	90.9	7.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40,714
14–17	84.8	11.6	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	39,893
Girls								
Total girls	67.9	18.5	8.5	3.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	129,942
5–9	88.3	8.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	33,270
10–13	71.7	19.0	6.6	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	51,777
14–17	48.5	25.1	15.5	7.8	2.3	0.7	0.2	44,896
Marital status								
Never married	74.3	16.1	6.4	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	173,492
Ever married	19.4	21.9	27.2	21.5	4.6	4.8	0.6	3,599

Table 6.3 Per cent of children 5–17 years involved in household chores by number of hours devoted per week, by sex, age group, marital status, school attendance and area of residence

Characteristic	Children involved in household chores during the last week							
	Hours devoted							
	7 and below	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 28	29 to 35	36 to 42	More than 42	Total number of children
School attendance								
Not attending	47.2	25.3	14.7	8.4	2.8	1.3	0.4	30,596
Attending	82.5	11.9	4.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	208,971
Residence								
Rural	76.4	14.8	5.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	198,738
Urban	85.8	8.2	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	40,828

Note: The total column refers to the number of children for which information about hours is available.

When comparing marital status of children in Table 6.3, it is found that ever married children (including married, widow/widower, divorced, Nikah, married but separated and polygamous marriage) are 54.9 percentage points more likely to engage in household chores for 8 hours or more than never married children (74.3 per cent vs. 19.4 per cent). Children attending school are approximately 35 percentage points more likely to engage in household chores for 1 to 7 hours per week. Moreover, 4.5 per cent of children not attending school spend more than 28 hours per week doing household chores, while the percentage is 0.3 for children attending school. There are also differences by residence. Children in urban households are 9.4 percentage points more likely than rural children to spend only 1 to 7 hours in household chores.

In Baltistan and Gilgit divisions, most children (more than 80 per cent of their respective population) tend to spend 7 hours or less performing household chores, with the remainder spending more than 8 hours per week. The situation is different in Diamer division, where around 60 per cent of children spend 7 hours or less doing household chores, and the remaining 40 per cent spend more than 7 hours per week.

Table 6.4 Per cent of children 5–17 years involved in household chores by number of hours devoted per week, by district and division

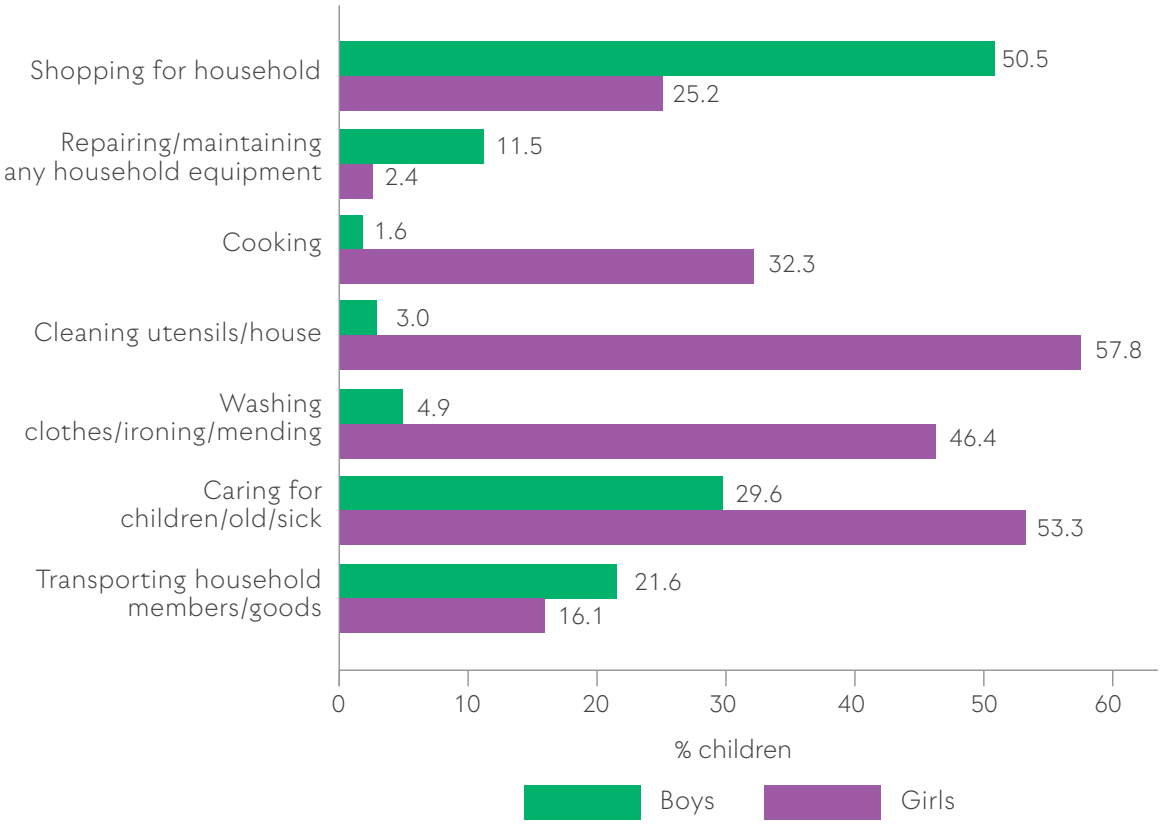
Characteristic	Children involved in household chores							
	Hours devoted							Total number of children
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*	
Total	78.0	13.6	5.5	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	239,567
Division								
Baltistan	81.0	13.1	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	78,026
Diamer	58.8	24.3	11.0	4.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	41,683

Table 6.4 Per cent of children 5–17 years involved in household chores by number of hours devoted per week, by district and division

Characteristic	Children involved in household chores							
	Hours devoted							Total number of children
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*	
Gilgit	82.8	10.3	4.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	119,856
District								
Astore	78.2	13.7	5.6	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	17,898
Diamer	44.3	32.2	15.1	5.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	23,785
Ghanche	80.0	12.9	4.8	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	24,308
Ghizer	87.9	7.3	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	33,415
Gilgit	84.6	9.5	3.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	66,550
Hunza	91.6	6.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	6,887
Kharmang	90.0	7.9	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,309
Nagar	55.9	24.3	13.8	4.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	13,003
Shigar	59.6	27.7	9.7	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	15,558
Skardu	90.4	7.1	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	32,851

Figure 6.4 shows the percentage of children performing household chores by type and sex. The figure demonstrates clear differences between boys and girls and the type of chores they perform. Boys are more likely than girls to shop for the household (50.5 per cent vs. 25.2 per cent), transport household members or goods (21.6 per cent vs. 16.1) and repair or maintain any household equipment (11.5 per cent vs. 2.4 per cent). On the other hand, girls are more likely than boys to care for children, old or sick (53.3 per cent vs. 29.6), clean utensils or house (57.8 per cent vs. 3.0 per cent), wash, iron or mend clothes (46.4 per cent vs. 4.9 per cent) and cook (32.3 per cent vs. 1.6 per cent).

Figure 6.4 Percentage of children doing household chores by type and sex



6.3 Children's activities

Table 6.5 describes the proportion of working children who are attending school, further disaggregated by household chores, while Table 6.6 presents the same breakdown for children not working. The tables show possible correlations between schooling and household chores and further explore their interaction with working status. When comparing the tables one can see that working is correlated with less school attendance, especially for children above the age of 10: while 90.5 per cent of children aged 10–13 who are not working attend school, and 84.6 per cent of non-working children aged 14–17, the percentages are 88.6 and 70.5 for those who are working, respectively. For children aged 5–9 this is reversed, with a higher share of children attending school among children who are engaged in economic activities compared to those not engaged in economic activities (91.5 per cent vs. 76.9 per cent). This difference in school attendance is not explained by carrying out household chores, but rather points to a large share of children aged 5–9 that are idle – that is not in economic activities, nor in school and are not involved in household chores. Indeed, 23.1 per cent of non-working children in the age group 5–9 do not attend school, and 84.9 per cent are not engaged in household chores. Chapter 9 explores the parents' views about schooling and working, helping to gain a deeper understanding of this.

Table 6.5 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children												
	Attending school						Not attending school						Total working children
	Working children in school		Household chores		No household chores		Working children not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
All children													
Total	44,355	79.7	40,703	91.8	3,652	8.2	11,328	20.3	9,739	86.0	1,589	14.0	55,683
5–9	6,434	91.5	5,623	87.4	811	12.6	595	8.5*	439	73.8*	155	26.1*	7,029
10–13	17,734	88.6	16,217	91.5	1,517	8.6	2,290	11.4	1,965	85.8	324	14.2*	20,024
14–17	20,186	70.5	18,862	93.4	1,324	6.6	8,444	29.5	7,335	86.9	1,109	13.1	28,630
Boys													
Total	25,283	85.7	22,164	87.7	3,119	12.3	4,225	14.3	2,794	66.1	1,430	33.9	29,508
5–9	3,636	96.9	3,089	85.0	547	15.0	116	3.1*	29	25.0*	88	75.9*	3,753
10–13	9,474	92.6	8,175	86.3	1,299	13.7	757	7.4	446	58.9*	311	41.1*	10,231
14–17	12,173	78.4	10,899	89.5	1,273	10.5	3,351	21.6	2,319	69.2	1,032	30.8	15,524
Girls													
Total	19,071	72.9	18,539	97.2	532	2.8	7,104	27.1	6,945	97.8	158	2.2*	26,175
5–9	2,798	85.4	2,534	90.6	264	9.4*	478	14.6*	411	86.0	68*	14.2*	3,276
10–13	8,260	84.3	8,042	97.4	218	2.6*	1,533	15.7	1,519	99.1	14	0.9*	9,793
14–17	8,013	61.1	7,963	99.4	50	0.6*	5,092	38.9	5,016	98.5	77	1.5*	13,105

Table 6.5 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children												
	Attending school						Not attending school						Total working children
	Working children in school		Household chores		No household chores		Working children not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
Residence													
Rural	41,122	79.2	37,594	91.4	3,528	8.6	10,818	20.8	9,389	86.8	1,429	13.2	51,940
Urban	3,233	86.4	3,109	96.2	124	3.8*	510	13.6*	351	68.8*	160	31.4*	3,743

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25)

Table 6.6 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years not working, by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by sex and age group

Characteristic	Children not working												
	Attending school						Not attending school						Total children not working
	Children not working in school		Household chores		No household chores		Children not working not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
All children													
Total	275,410	82.7	172,127	62.5	103,283	37.5	57,476	17.3	21,109	36.7	36,367	63.3	332,886
5–9	122,727	76.9	53,032	43.2	69,695	56.8	36,843	23.1	5,567	15.1	31,277	84.9	159,570
10–13	92,343	90.5	68,940	74.7	23,402	25.3	9,657	9.5	6,666	69.0	2,991	31.0	101,999

Table 6.6 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years not working, by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by sex and age group

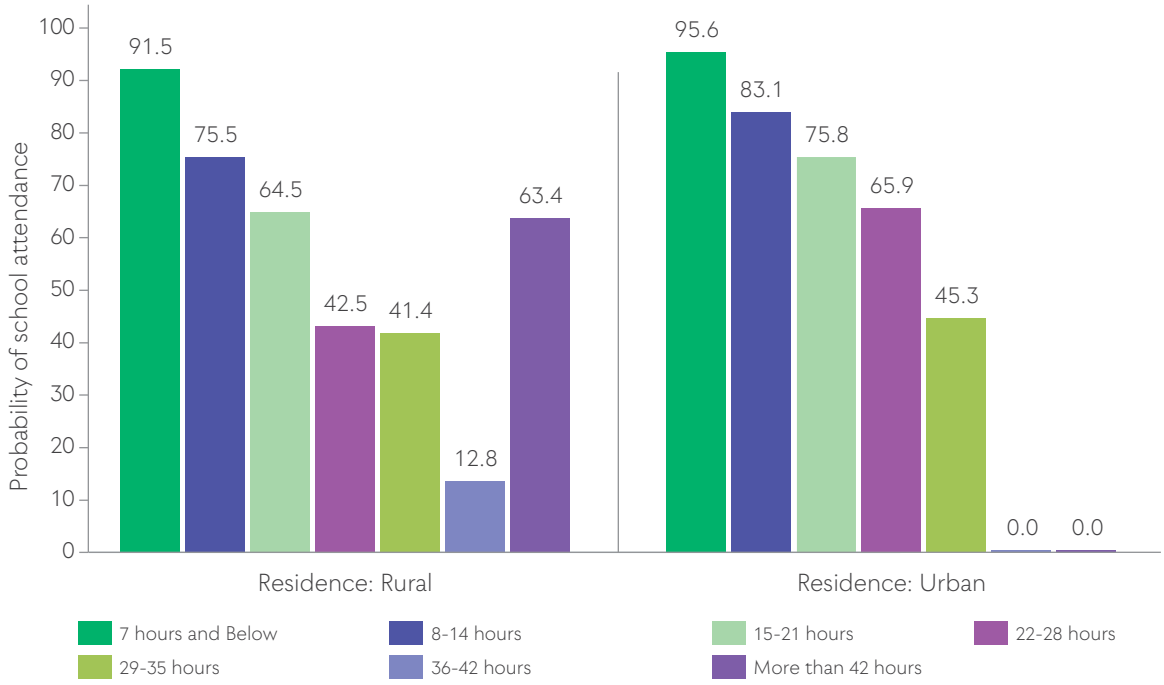
Characteristic	Children not working												Total children not working
	Attending school						Not attending school						
	Children not working in school		Household chores		No household chores		Children not working not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
14–17	60,340	84.6	50,155	83.1	10,185	16.9	10,976	15.4	8,877	80.9	2,100	19.1	71,317
Boys													
Total	148,195	87.9	84,167	56.8	64,027	43.2	20,441	12.1	3,235	15.8	17,206	84.2	168,635
5–9	67,114	80.5	26,099	38.9	41,015	61.1	16,283	19.5	1,302	8.0	14,981	92.0	83,397
10–13	47,619	96.7	32,499	68.3	15,120	31.8	1,617	3.3	487	30.1	1,130	69.9	49,236
14–17	33,462	92.9	25,570	76.4	7,892	23.6	2,541	7.1	1,446	56.9	1,095	43.1	36,003
Girls													
Total	127,208	77.5	87,953	69.1	39,255	30.9	37,035	22.6	17,874	48.3	19,161	51.7	164,244
5–9	55,613	73.0	26,933	48.4	28,680	51.6	20,560	27.0	4,265	20.7	16,296	79.3	76,174
10–13	44,717	84.8	36,434	81.5	8,282	18.5	8,040	15.2	6,179	76.8	1,861	23.1	52,757
14–17	26,879	76.1	24,586	91.5	2,293	8.5	8,435	23.9	7,431	88.1	1,004	11.9	35,314
Residence													
Rural	220,217	81.0	135,937	61.7	84,280	38.3	51,532	19.0	18,463	35.8	33,069	64.2	271,749
Urban	55,193	90.3	36,191	65.6	19,002	34.4	5,944	9.7	2,646	44.5	3,298	55.5	61,137

Notably, 15.4 per cent of non-working children in the age range 14–17 do not attend school and are thereby included in the computation of children not in employment, education, or training (NEET). This group of NEETs are often afforded special attention since they are not developing skills through education nor the

execution of tasks useful for the labour market. Table 6.6 shows that instead, they are mostly engaged in household chores (80.9 per cent). Moreover, clear gender patterns arise in this table, namely, that 23.9 per cent of girls 14–17 years old who do not work, do not attend school, whereas the percentage is 7.1 for boys, meaning that girls are almost 17 percentage points less likely than boys to attend school given that they do not work. A similar disparity is found for children living in urban and rural areas, with non-working children that do not attend school in the urban areas accounting for 9.7 per cent, while in rural areas the share rises to 19 per cent.

Additionally, the results indicate that school attendance is not primarily influenced by the fact a child is engaged in household chores at all. In fact, the proportion of children carrying out household chores is higher among those who attend school, both for working and non-working children. What appears to make a difference is the number of hours engaged in household chores, as can be seen in Figure 6.5. School attendance sharply decreases as the number of hours spent doing household chores increases, dropping below 50 per cent attendance after the threshold of 22 hours for rural areas and 29 hours for urban areas. The result suggests that a threshold of 22 hours for chores may be a helpful guide to encourage children to attend school.

Figure 6.5 Engagement in household chores and schooling



*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small total number of unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.14 in Appendix 5 further explores the working and schooling relationship by looking at the median number of hours worked by children who attend and do not attend school.[45]

Table 6.7 presents the median number of hours spent doing household chores for children attending and not attending school. At the median, children spent 3.5 hours in household chores per week. The median is significantly higher for children not attending school (8 hours) compared to children attending school (2.5 hours), and the number of hours increases for older children. In Figure 6.2 one could observe that girls are 12.3 percentage points more likely to engage in household chores. In Table 6.7 one can explore the intensity of such participation. Also, on this intensive margin, girls perform more household chores (median 4.5 hours vs. 2 hours), a difference which is much more pronounced among children who do not

45 The median is computed instead of the mean due to the lower susceptibility of the former to outliers.

attend school (median 10 hours for girls vs. 3.5 hours). The highest number of hours worked per week is for girls 14–17 (median of 14 hours).

Table 6.7 Median number of hours per week devoted to household chores for children 5–17 years attending and not attending school by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristic	Household chores - Median number of hours		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
All children			
Total	3.5	2.5	8
5–9	2	2	3
10–13	3.5	3	8
14–17	5	3.5	12
Boys			
Total	2	2	3.5
5–9	1.5	1.5	1
10–13	2	2	4
14–17	2.5	2.5	5
Girls			
Total	4.5	3.5	10
5–9	2.5	2	3.5
10–13	4.5	4	9
14–17	8	7	14
Residence			
Rural	3.5	3	8
Urban	2	2	7

Figure 6.6 illustrates how children combine school and work activities. The share of children only attending school increases sharply between ages 5 and 7 and then continues until the age of 10 when it starts to decline. The percentage of children who neither attend school nor work moves in the opposite direction until around age 10, and thereafter remains relatively stable for the other ages, indicating that children who did neither activity increasingly start going to school until the age of 10. As the percentage of children only attending school starts to drop around the age 11, the percentage of children engaging only in work starts to increase from 0 at age 5 to around 10 per cent at age 17. This pattern is in line with children dropping out of school and starting to work from the age of 11. The share of children both in school and work steadily increases with age from almost none at age 5 to around 20 per cent at age 17, having peaked at age 16.

Figure 6.6 Children's activities by single years of age

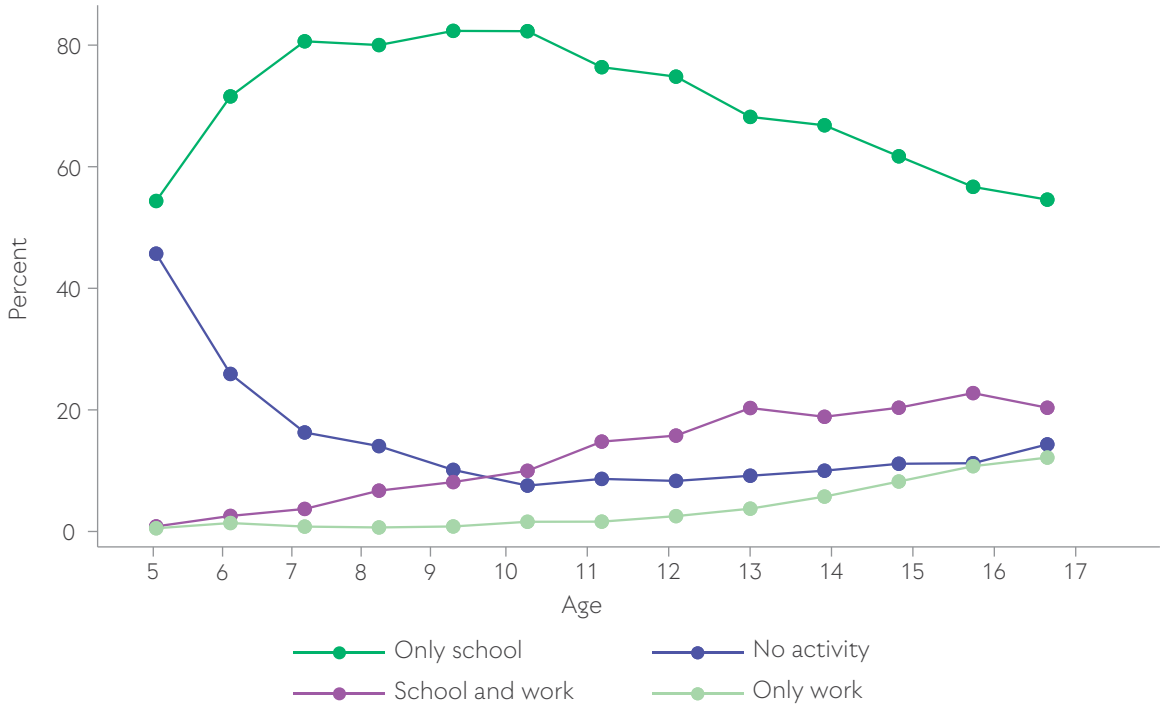


Figure 6.7 shows that the majority of both boys and girls attend school only and and do not work. Boys, however, are more likely to both attend only school (74.8 per cent) and school and work (12.8 per cent) compared to girls (66.3 per cent and 10.0 per cent respectively), whereas girls are more likely to be in neither activity (19.4 per cent) or to only work (3.7 per cent) compared to boys (10.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively).

Figure 6.7 Children's activities by sex

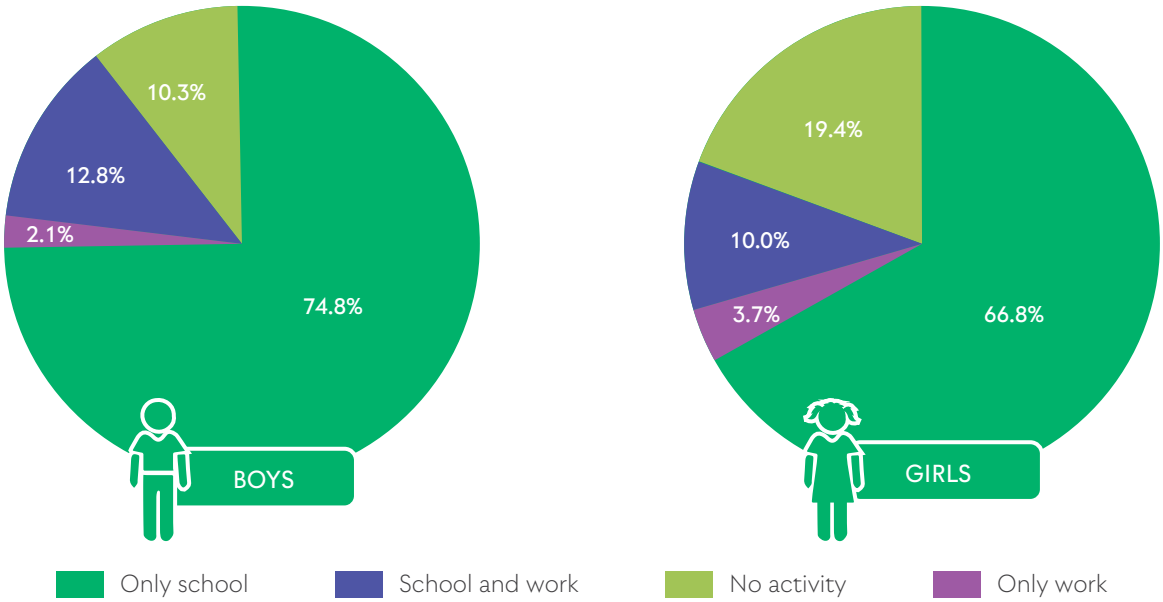


Figure 6.8 disaggregates children with and without disabilities instead of sex. The figure shows that children without any disability are more likely to only attend school compared to children with disabilities (71.3 per cent vs. 45.2 per cent). Children with disabilities, on the other hand, are more likely to neiter engage in school nor work (45.4 per cent vs 14.3 per cent).

Figure 6.8 Children's activities by disability status

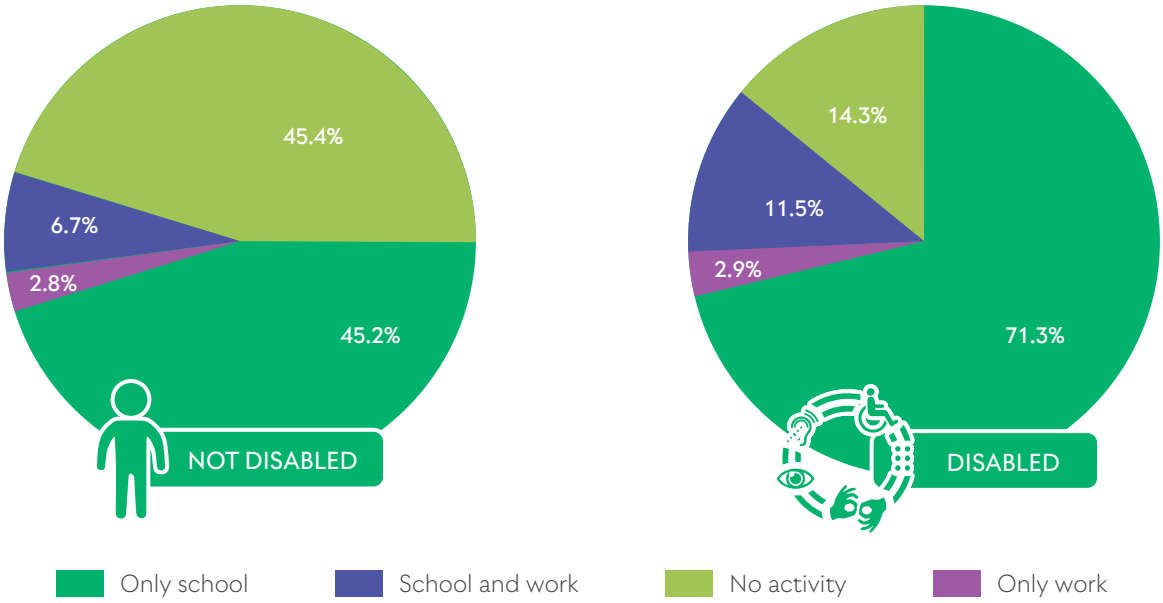


Table 6.8 shows the activity status of ever and never married children. Children aged 10-17 that have ever been married are less likely to be engaged only in school compared to never married children (22.3 per cent vs. 69.7 per cent). On the other hand, children ever married are more likely to be in neither employment nor in school than those never married (55.6 per cent vs. 8.4 per cent) and to be only in employment (15.4 per cent vs. 4.6 per cent). Never married children are to a greater extent engaged both in employment and school (17.3 per cent vs. 6.7 per cent).

Table 6.8 Number and per cent of children 10–17 years by activity status, by age group, sex, area of residence and marital status

Characteristic	Never married				Ever married (or Nikah)			
	Only in school	*Only in employment*	*In employment and school*	*Neither in employment nor in school*	*Only in school*	*Only in employment*	*In employment and school*	*Neither in employment nor in school*
				a. Percentage				
Total	69.7	4.6	17.3	8.4	22.3	15.4	6.7	55.6
				Sex				
Boys	73.2	3.6	19.6	3.7	45.0*	23.8*	8.4*	22.8*
Girls	66.1	5.7	14.9	13.3	19.3	14.3	6.5	60.0
				Age group				
10–13	75.7	1.9	14.5	7.9	48.1*	0.0*	17.4*	34.5*
14–17	62.0	8.1	20.8	9.1	21.1	16.1	6.2	56.6
				Residence				
Rural	66.4	5.4	19.4	8.9	21.2	16.5	7.0	55.4

Table 6.8 Number and per cent of children 10–17 years by activity status, by age group, sex, area of residence and marital status

Characteristic	Never married				Ever married (or Nikah)			
	Only in school	*Only in employment*	*In employment and school*	*Neither in employment nor in school*	*Only in school*	*Only in employment*	*In employment and school*	*Neither in employment nor in school*
Urban	85.0	1.3	7.5	6.2	37.9*	0.0*	3.2*	58.9*
				b. Number				
Total	151,601	10,095	37,578	18,322	928	639	279	2,311
				Sex				
Boys	80,770	3,992	21,576	4,047	220	116	41	111
Girls	70,831	6,102	16,002	14,275	708	523	237	2,200
				Age group				
10–13	92,124	2,290	17,648	9,592	90	0	32	64
14–17	59,477	7,805	19,930	8,730	838	639	246	2,247
				Residence				
Rural	118,749	9,584	34,688	15,916	821	639	269	2,146
Urban	32,852	510	2,890	2,405	106	0	9	165

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as the are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

6.4 Characteristics of work

Exploring the industries where children work is essential to the analysis of their work conditions. Table A.17 and A.18 in Appendix 5 present the main industries where children work. Respondents described who they work for and what was produced because of their work. Their responses were interpreted and classified by a team of P&DD coders according to the PSIC up to a four-digit code (representing section, division, group, and level class[46]). The tables analyse the first two digits that identify the broad industry they work in. Table A.17 shows that most children work in agriculture, forestry and fishing (76.7 per cent). The second largest industry is water supply (13.0 per cent). Please note that among the children working in the water supply industry, 96.7 per cent are listed as water collectors under occupation. Henceforth, we therefore refer to the water supply industry as water collection (these terms are used interchangeably) throughout the report. Table A.18 shows that the agricultural activities are similarly distributed across divisions. It is worth noting that Diamer has the lowest percentage of working children working in agriculture, forestry and fishing with 61.8 per cent.

46 Each digit in the four-digit industry code represents a specific hierarchical level. Section is the highest level and broadly describes the industry group, such as "Agriculture, forestry and fishing". The section is then further split into the more detailed categories of division, group, and level class (PSIC, 2010).

As mentioned above, a large share of children is engaged in the industry group of agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Figure 6.9 shows the disaggregation of this industry up to the third digit code. Most of the children are involved in activities related to growing non-perennial crops (44.2 per cent), animal production (22.7 per cent), logging[47] (15.7 per cent) and mixed farming (8.8 per cent).[48]

Figure 6.9 Disaggregation of the agricultural industry to 3 digit PSIC level[49]

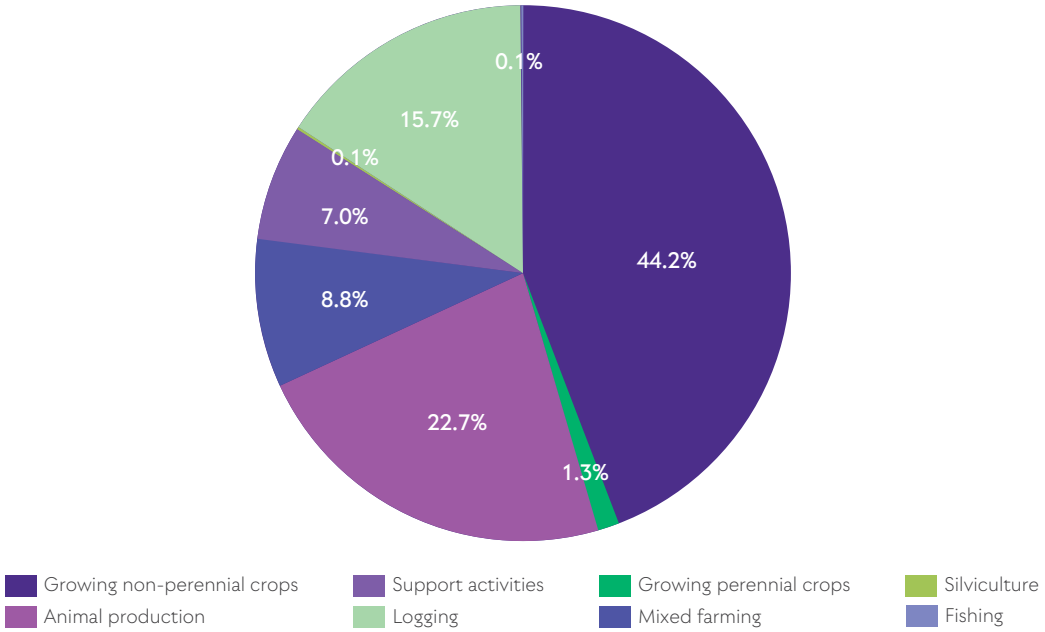


Table A.19 and Table A.20 in Appendix 5 shows the percentage of children by occupation. Slightly more than half of all working children work in elementary occupations (51.6 per cent) and slightly less than half work as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (41.8 per cent), consistent with the industry findings. Figure 6.10 shows that the group of children working in elementary occupations is heterogenous in the kind of activities they perform. 47.3 per cent of children in elementary occupations work as refuse workers, i.e. in waste removal, 45.8 per cent as agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 6.6 per cent as mining, construction, manufacturing and transport workers.

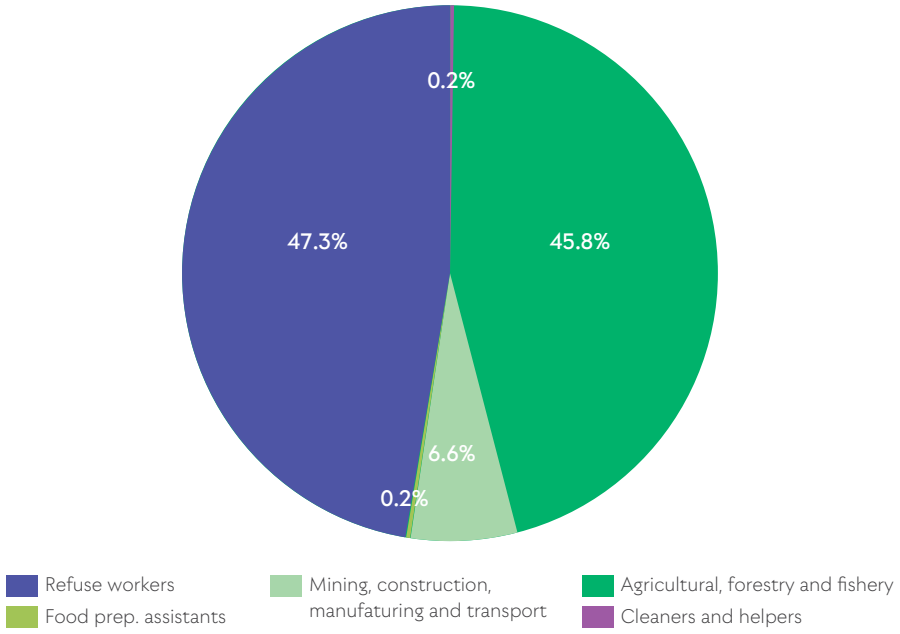
In terms of geographical distribution, the group of children working as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is very homogenous across divisions. The Gilgit division has a larger percentage of children working as craft and related trade workers (6.3 per cent) compared to other divisions, and as service and sales workers (4.8 per cent).

47 Logging includes gathering of firewood.

48 Non-perennial crops include cereals, leguminous crops, oil seeds, vegetables, roots and tubers, tobacco, among others. Some examples of the perennial crops are tropical fruits, citrus fruits, bush fruits, and nuts.

49 This figure represents the division and group code for the 76.7 per cent of children in agriculture.

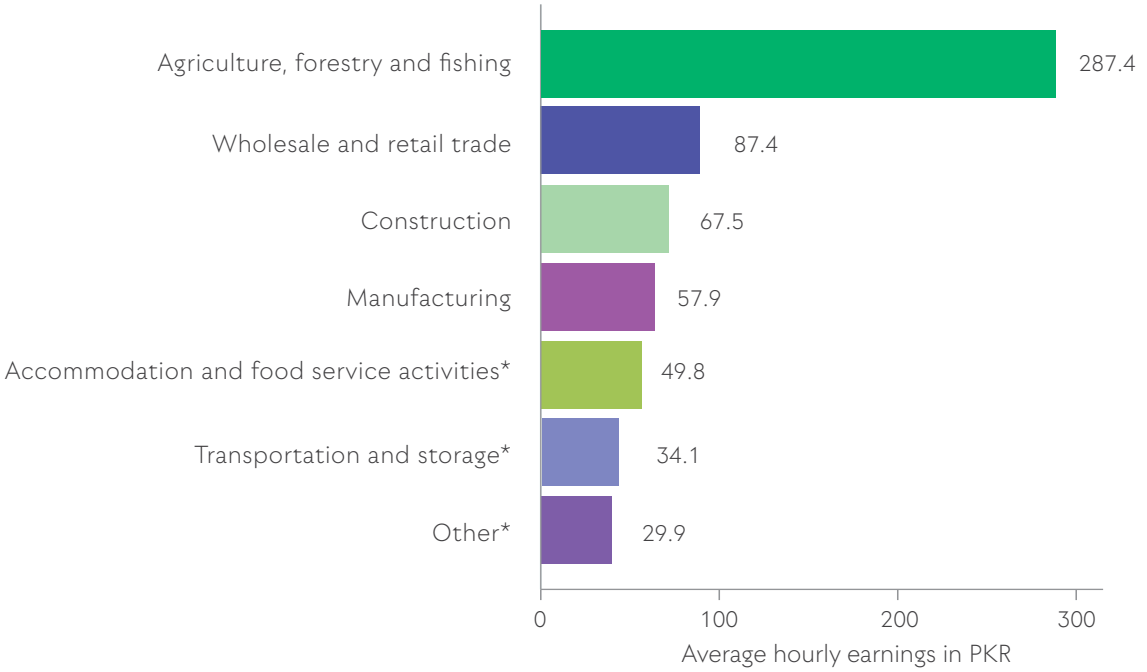
Figure 6.10 Sub-major group disaggregation of children in elementary occupations



Note: This figure represents the distribution of the 51.6 per cent of children working in elementary occupations

Figure 6.11 shows the average hourly cash income of paid child workers by industry. The questionnaire includes questions about the average monthly income and number of hours worked in the main work. Thus, the calculated average hourly earnings assume that the child worked the same number of hours every week of the month. Children that are working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry have the highest hourly earnings of 287 PKR. This hourly salary is much higher than for other industries, where it ranges between 30-87 PKR.

Figure 6.11 Average hourly earnings for children 5–17 years by industry



*The numbers should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25)

Children not working but seeking work and willing to work represent the potential population of child workers or children in child labour in case they are below the age of 14, since these are children at risk of getting into child labour. Table A.23 in Appendix 5 shows that the percentages of children seeking work or willing to work are very low (0.1 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively).

Table 6.9 and Table 6.10 show the median number of hours worked and per cent of working children. Of the total number of working children, 47.5 per cent work one hour per day or less (one hour a day or 7 hours a week), 22.1 per cent work between 8 to 14 hours per week and 11.7 per cent work between 15 to 21 hours. Agewise, the median hours worked fall below the threshold set to define child labour for the older children but not for children 5–13 years old for whom the threshold is zero. Table 6.9 shows that children aged 5–9 work a median 3.5 hours, children 10–13 years old work 7 hours and children aged 14–17 work 11 hours. As previously mentioned, according to international standards, the child labour threshold for children aged 5-11 is zero hours, 14 hours for children aged 12-13 and 43 hours for children 14–17 years old. There is a significant share of children in the age group 10–13 that work more than the designated international threshold of 14 hours (22.4 per cent), and of children in the age group 14–17 that work more than 42 hours (9.5 per cent). However, this differs from the Gilgit Baltistan regulation, according to which children are not permitted to do light work and the working hour thresholds is zero hours for children aged 5-13 and 48 hours for children aged 14–17. In principle this suggests that for the older children, the activities would not interfere with their schooling or other free-time activities, while the opposite is true for the younger children. There are no noticeable gender patterns in children's time spent working, except for 13.7 per cent of boys aged 14–17 that work more than 42 hours compared to 4.5 per cent for girls of the same age. Interestingly, there seems to be no major difference between the time spent working in rural and urban areas. Working time greatly differs by division as children from Gilgit spend a median 12 hours working per week vs. 9 and 6 hours spent by children in Baltistan and Diamer respectively (see Table 6.10).

Table 6.9 Per cent of working children 5–17 years by number of hours worked per week and median number of hours worked, by sex, age group, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children								Total number of working children
	Total hours worked								
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*	*Median hours worked*	
Total	47.5	22.1	11.7	5.6	2.5	2.4	6.1	8	55,683
All children									
5–9	69.7	19.1	3.6	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	3.5	7,029
10–13	54.7	22.9	9.9	4.8	1.5	1.3	2.7	7	20,024
14–17	37.0	22.4	14.9	7.2	3.7	3.6	9.5	11	28,630
Boys									
5–9	60.6	27.3	3.5	2.0	0.8	0.3	1.9	5	3,753
10–13	54.5	23.2	9.8	5.2	1.4	1.7	2.5	7	10,231
14–17	37.9	23.3	11.2	4.9	2.9	4.1	13.7	10	15,524

Table 6.9 Per cent of working children 5–17 years by number of hours worked per week and median number of hours worked, by sex, age group, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children								Total number of working children
	Total hours worked								
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*	*Median hours worked*	
Girls									
5–9	80.1	9.6	3.8	1.4	0.1	1.0	1.8	3	3,276
10–13	54.9	22.6	9.9	4.3	1.7	0.9	2.9	7	9,793
14–17	35.9	21.3	19.4	9.9	4.6	3.0	4.5	12	13,105
Educ.HH head									
None/Pre-school	43.7	22.0	12.8	6.8	3.3	2.3	7.5	9	25,918
Primary	50.9	21.1	9.9	4.5	1.5	4.0	6.3	7	10,030
Middle	47.7	23.6	9.8	6.9	3.5	1.4	4.9	8	6,383
Secondary	54.8	19.4	10.7	4.3	0.9	2.4	4.2	6	6,856
Higher	49.2	26.0	13.1	2.8	1.5	1.3	3.3	7	6,353
WIQ									
Poorest	44.1	21.8	12.5	7.6	3.2	2.1	7.2	9	17,212
Second	50.7	21.2	11.6	5.3	2.9	2.6	4.1	7	13,263
Middle	47.8	24.3	10.0	4.5	2.1	2.6	6.4	7.5	11,392
Fourth	47.0	21.6	13.0	3.8	2.0	2.8	6.4	7.5	8,295
Richest	50.1	21.9	11.1	5.0	1.2	1.6	6.4	7	5,521
Residence									
Rural	47.6	22.6	11.5	5.5	2.5	2.3	6.0	8	51,940
Urban	45.4	15.3	14.4	7.2	2.5	3.8	7.2	8	3,743

Table 6.10 Per cent of working children 5–17 years by number of hours worked per week and median number of hours worked, by division and district

Characteristic	Working children								Total number of working children
	Total hours worked							*Median hours worked*	
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*		
Total	47.5	22.1	11.7	5.6	2.5	2.4	6.1	8	55,683
Division									
Baltistan	40.5	24.5	12.4	5.4	2.7	2.8	8.8	9	17,622
Diamer	57.9	18.9	11.8	4.1	1.7	1.2	2.5	6	27,349
Gilgit	32.5	26.4	10.3	9.9	4.2	4.8	10.9	12	10,712
District									
Astore	43.3	29.2	9.4	6.7	2.0	1.5	6.9	9	6,412
Diamer	16.4	22.3	11.7	14.7	7.4	9.8	16.9	21	4,300
Ghanche	67.0	16.7	8.1	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	5	9,280
Ghizer	58.7	17.7	6.3	2.5	0.8	1.7	4.7	5	4,691
Gilgit	30.8	29.4	13.7	6.2	3.3	2.8	13.3	13	7,650
Hunza	65.8	9.3	3.1	2.0	0.0	1.7	8.4	3	1,188
Kharmang	43.4	16.2	13.2	2.6	3.5	2.6	11.7	7.5	1,104
Nagar	30.2	27.8	19.6	8.2	4.6	4.3	5.0	12	4,093
Shigar	41.8	27.8	16.7	5.1	2.6	1.1	3.9	9	7,085
Skardu	62.5	15.0	11.6	4.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	4.5	9,880

Children working in agriculture and water collection spend a median 8 hours and 4 hours per week working, respectively. These numbers contrast significantly with the rest of the industries which have working hours ranging from 14 to 46. Across industries, transportation and storage display the highest median number of hours with 46 hours followed by wholesale and retail trade with 32 hours and construction with 31 hours. Although the number of children in the industry of transportation and storage is not high compared to other industries, the intensity of their work raises several concerns over the work conditions they face. Overall, it should be expected that children working in the industries of manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sale, transportation and store, and accommodation, face trade-offs between the economic activities they perform and time for schooling and leisure.

Table 6.11 Per cent of working children 5–17 years by number of hours worked per week and median number of hours worked, by industry

Characteristic	Working children								
	Total hours worked							Median hours worked	Total number of working children
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*		
Total	47.5	22.1	11.7	5.6	2.5	2.4	6.1	8.0	55,683
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.5	24.9	13.1	5.9	2.2	2.0	2.6	8.0	41,647
Manufacturing	12.8	14.9	9.6	14.2	2.1	7.8	31.2	24.0	1,139
Water collection	69.5	15.3	8.0	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.5	4.0	7,088
Construction	21.4	17.2	5.0	5.3	7.9	9.0	34.2	31.0	1,667
Wholesale and retail trade	15.9	9.4	10.7	8.3	9.5	6.3	38.8	32.0	1,488
Transportation and storage	0.0*	0.0*	10.3*	12.5*	0.0*	15.9*	61.3*	46.0*	220
Accommodation and food service	31.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7	40.2	14.0	489
Other industry	4.2	8.8	7.5	9.3	19.7	10.7	39.7	40.0	596

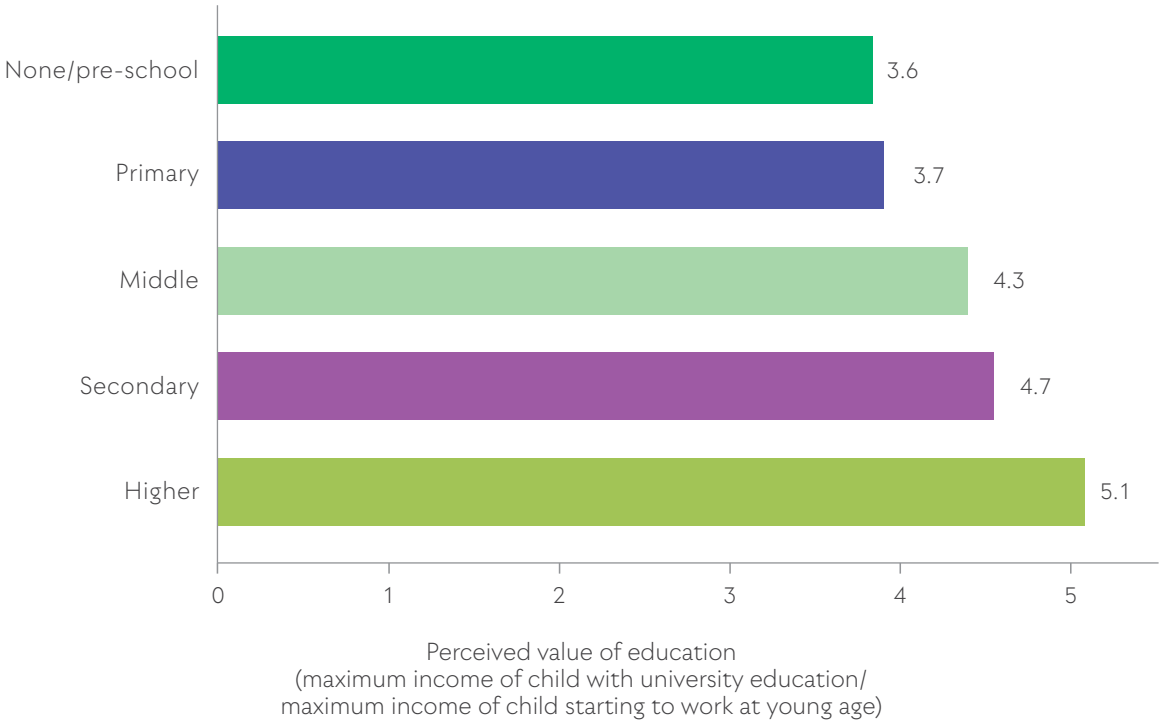
*The numbers should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

6.5 Perceptions and expectations about schooling

The perceived value of education among the parents or guardians could help to explain why some children attend school, while others do not and are instead sent to work at an early age. The father or mother is asked to first imagine that the youngest child (if older than 4 and younger than 13 years old) is 30 years old and completed university. Thereafter, the father or mother is faced with a different scenario, where the child again is 30 years old, but instead of going to school started working as a child. In both scenarios, the father or mother is asked to state the maximum amount of money that the child could earn. The perceived value of education is calculated by dividing these two numbers.

Figure 6.12 shows the perceived value of education by the education of the father or mother, depending on who answered this question. The perceived value of education increases with education of the parent. Parents with higher education seem to have the highest perceived value of education. On average, they believe that the child could earn five times more with a university education compared to the child starting to work as a child.

Figure 6.12 Perceived value of education by education of the parent



7. Incidence and characteristics of child labour

The following two chapters focus only on children in child labour as a subset of working children. As was explained in Chapter 5, a child in child labour is a child who worked during the week of reference fulfilling any of the following aspects: i) weekly working time exceeded the age specific threshold, ii) worked during the night, iii) worked in a hazardous industry or occupation, iv) worked under hazardous conditions, v) used a hazardous tool at work, or vi) was exposed to abuse at work. Chapter 8 elaborates further on the aspects iii) to vi), while this chapter covers the general characteristics of the work performed by children in child labour.

Table 7.1 presents the percentage of working children and children in child labour. Overall, 13.1 per cent of children in Gilgit Baltistan are in child labour, with an increasing percentage by age. While 4.2 per cent of children aged 5–9 are engaged in child labour, this is true for almost one in four of those aged 14–17. The incidence of child labour is slightly higher for boys (13.6 per cent) than girls (12.5 per cent), and both sexes show the same increasing pattern with age. Most children who are working are engaged in child labour. Figure 7.1 provides an overview of the percentage of children that are working and the percentage of children in child labour and hazardous work. According to the Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2019, all working children aged 5-13 are by definition in child labour. However, children in this age group are not necessarily engaged in hazardous work. Hazardous work is defined as long hours of work (more than 48 hours in the context of Gilgit-Baltistan), in occupations or industries designated as hazardous, with hazardous tools, under hazardous conditions, during night, or work that exposes the child to abuse. Working children between 14-17 years are in child labour if they are engaged in hazardous work, meaning that the percentage of older children in child labour and hazardous work is the same.

Figure 7.1 Working children, child labour and hazardous work

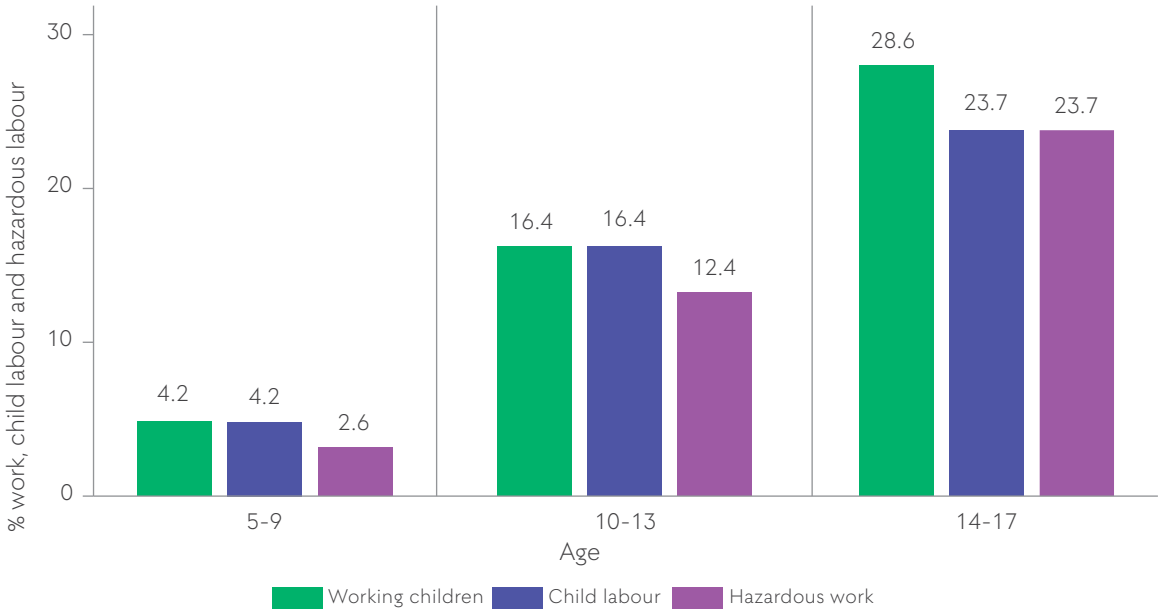


Table 7.1 Number and per cent of all children and all working children 5–17 years who are children in child labour by sex, age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour				
	Number	Per cent of total children	Per cent of child workers	Total number of children	Total working children
All children					
Total	50,761	13.1	91.2	388,569	55,683
5–9	7,029	4.2	100.0	166,599	7,029
10–13	20,024	16.4	100.0	122,024	20,024
14–17	23,708	23.7	82.8	99,946	28,630
Boys					
Total	26,891	13.6	91.1	198,144	29,508
5–9	3,753	4.3	100.0	87,149	3,753
10–13	10,231	17.2	100.0	59,467	10,231
14–17	12,907	25.1	83.1	51,527	15,524
Girls					
Total	23,871	12.5	91.2	190,419	26,175
5–9	3,276	4.1	100.0	79,450	3,276
10–13	9,793	15.7	100.0	62,550	9,793
14–17	10,801	22.3	82.4	48,419	13,105
WIQ					
Poorest	15,931	19.4	92.6	81,968	17,212
Second	11,869	14.5	89.5	82,051	13,263
Middle	10,462	13.5	91.8	77,488	11,392
Fourth	7,397	9.7	89.2	76,166	8,295
Richest	5,102	7.2	92.4	70,896	5,521
Educ. HH head					
None/Pre-school	23,577	13.7	91.0	172,332	25,918
Primary	9,357	16.6	93.3	56,396	10,030
Middle	5,804	13.5	90.9	42,855	6,383

Table 7.1 Number and per cent of all children and all working children 5–17 years who are children in child labour by sex, age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour				
	Number	Per cent of total children	Per cent of child workers	Total number of children	Total working children
Secondary	6,232	11.9	90.9	52,324	6,856
Higher	5,649	8.9	88.9	63,239	6,353
Residence					
Rural	47,623	14.7	91.7	323,689	51,940
Urban	3,138	4.8	83.8	64,880	3,743

Table 7.2 shows the child labour incidence by division and district. The highest prevalence is found in the Baltistan division with 20.0 per cent of children, compared to Diamer and Gilgit that have a prevalence roughly 10 per cent. The district of Diamer has the lowest rate of child labour, while Shigar has the highest (see Appendix 6 for further details about the situation in Diamer).

Table 7.2 Number and per cent of all children and all working children 5–17 years who are children in child labour, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour			Total children	Total working children
	Number	*Per cent of total children*	*Per cent of child workers*		
Total	50,761	13.1	91.2	388,569	55,683
Division					
Baltistan	24,885	20.0	91.0	124,604	27,349
Diamer	9,813	10.3	91.6	95,197	10,712
Gilgit	16,064	9.5	91.2	168,768	17,622
District					
Astore	5,813	21.9	90.7	26,566	6,412
Diamer	4,000	5.8	93.0	68,631	4,300
Ghanche	8,439	23.7	90.9	35,640	9,280
Ghizer	4,379	9.2	93.4	47,657	4,691
Gilgit	6,954	7.2	90.9	96,088	7,650
Hunza	912	9.7	76.8	9,426	1,188
Kharmang	966	9.3	87.4	10,443	1,104

Table 7.2 Number and per cent of all children and all working children 5–17 years who are children in child labour, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour			Total children	Total working children
	Number	*Per cent of total children*	*Per cent of child workers*		
Nagar	3,818	24.5	93.3	15,597	4,093
Shigar	6,673	27.8	94.2	24,025	7,085
Skardu	8,808	16.2	89.2	54,495	9,880

As mentioned previously the definition of child labour means that all working children under the age of 14 are in child labour according to the law of Gilgit Baltistan. Among working children aged 14–17, 82.8 per cent are also in child labour. We therefore observe almost identical patterns among working children and children in child labour for many tables in this chapter. The results referring to all working children, rather than children in child labour, can be found in Chapter 6 of Appendix 5.

Table 7.3 and Table 7.4 present the main industries where children in child labour work. Table 7.3 shows that 76.2 per cent of children in child labour work in agriculture, forestry and fishery activities followed by 13.7 per cent children working in water collection activities. The incidence for the latter is largely driven by the participation of girls in these activities (22.6 per cent), while boys are more likely than girls to be engaged in activities in construction and wholesale and retail trade (6 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively). The percentage of children in child labour in agriculture is homogenous across wealth index quintiles and is around 78 to 81 per cent for all except for the poorest wealth quintile (69.8 per cent). There is a downward trend in the percentage of children in child labour working in water collection as the socioeconomic situation improves with a large difference between children from the poorest households (23.0 per cent) and children from the second wealth index quintile (12.9 per cent). Regarding manufacturing, the incidence of child labour increases consistently as wealth progresses from 0.6 per cent for the poorest households to 6.2 per cent for the richest. The percentage of children in child labour working with agriculture, forestry and fishery activities increases with the education of the household head (72.4 per cent for no education vs. 83.9 per cent for higher education), while the percentage of children in child labour decreases with the education of the household head for the water collection and construction industries (16.7 per cent and 3.9 per cent for no education vs. 8.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively).

Table 7.4 shows that the agricultural activities are similarly distributed across divisions with Diamer having the lowest participation (73.6 per cent). Gilgit has the lowest percentage of children working in the industry of water collection with 4.4 per cent compared to 14.1 per cent and 19.7 per cent in Diamer and Baltistan respectively. This situation is likely related to the difference across regions in terms of a connection to piped water. Children living in the Gilgit division tend to work in manufacturing (4.0 per cent), water supply (4.4 per cent), construction (4.5 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (4.3 per cent), in similar proportions. Although the percentage of children in construction is small, it is more than twice in the divisions Diamer and Gilgit compared to Baltistan.

Consistent with the major participation of children in agriculture, forestry and fishing, the occupation of children in child labour is distributed mostly between skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (41.3 per cent) and elementary occupations (52.5 per cent), as shown in Table 7.5. The percentage of children engaged in the former increases with age (from 30.6 per cent to 43.7 per cent), while the latter decreases (from 68.4 per cent to 45.8 per cent), a pattern reflecting the different skill levels required to

perform activities in these occupations. Overall, the share of boys and girls working as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is similar, but the percentages fluctuate more with age for girls. Girls are further more likely than boys to work in elementary occupations (55.2 per cent vs. 50.1 per cent), while boys are more likely to work as service and sales workers (0.4 per cent vs. 4.1 per cent). The dynamics are slightly different in urban areas, where children are less likely to work as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (35.0 per cent), but more likely to work as craft and related trades workers (9.1 per cent).

Table 7.3 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by industry, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour								Total number of children in child labour
	Industry								
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transportation and storage*	*Accommodation and food service*	*Other industry*	
All children									
Total	76.2	2.1	13.7	3.4	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	49,514
5–9	67.0	0.3	29.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	6,751
10–13	77.6	1.1	16.9	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	19,377
14–17	77.6	3.5	6.3	5.8	3.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	23,385
Boys									
Total	78.5	1.7	6.0	6.0	4.3	0.8	1.6	1.0	26,761
5–9	77.1	0.5	18.8	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	3,730
10–13	85.7	1.1	6.5	2.2	2.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	10,165
14–17	73.3	2.6	2.0	10.3	6.7	1.5	2.3	1.3	12,866
Girls									
Total	73.4	2.6	22.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	22,752
5–9	54.5	0.0	43.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	3,021
10–13	68.8	1.2	28.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	9,212
14–17	82.8	4.5	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	10,519
WIQ									
Poorest	69.8	0.6	23.0	3.8	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.8	15,485
Second	77.7	1.3	12.9	2.9	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	11,592
Middle	80.9	2.2	8.6	4.6	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	10,253

Table 7.3 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by industry, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour								
	Industry								Total number of children in child labour
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transportation and storage*	*Accommodation and food service*	*Other industry*	
Fourth	78.4	3.7	7.8	2.6	5.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	7,138
Richest	79.4	6.2	5.2	1.5	5.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	5,047
Educ. HH head									
None/Pre-school	72.4	2.3	16.7	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	22,966
Primary	79.0	1.5	12.3	3.1	2.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	9,096
Middle	79.3	2.6	8.7	3.4	4.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	5,677
Secondary	77.9	2.1	11.8	2.5	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.3	6,128
Higher	83.9	1.8	8.6	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.5	5,506
Residence									
Rural	76.8	1.7	13.8	3.3	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	46,415
Urban	66.0	7.6	12.3	4.5	5.5	1.1	1.0	2.0	3,098

Table 7.4 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by industry, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour								
	Industry								Total children in child labour
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transportation and storage*	*Accommodation and food service*	*Other industry*	
Total	76.2	2.1	13.7	3.4	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	49,514
Division									
Baltistan	75.0	1.0	19.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	23,703
Diamer	73.6	1.7	14.1	4.9	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.7	9,804
Gilgit	79.5	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	0.6	1.4	1.2	16,006

Table 7.4 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by industry, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour								
	Industry								
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transportation and storage*	*Accommodation and food service*	*Other industry*	Total children in child labour
District									
Astore	81.2	0.7	10.7	3.8	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	5,804
Diamer	62.5	3.2	19.2	6.3	1.8	1.1	2.5	3.5	4,000
Ghanche	76.8	0.8	15.0	4.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	7,969
Ghizer	82.4	2.2	7.1	6.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	4,372
Gilgit	72.5	7.0	4.5	3.9	7.1	0.8	2.3	1.9	6,926
Hunza	70.5	2.3	4.4	4.7	11.6	0.0	4.0	2.5	909
Kharmang	78.8	1.5	15.3	0.6	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	660
Nagar	91.3	0.9	1.1	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	3,800
Shigar	71.1	0.9	25.4	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	6,618
Skardu	76.0	1.3	20.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	8,457

Table 7.5 Number and per cent of children in child labou 5-17 years by occupation, by sex, age group, marital status, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index

Characteristic	Children in child labour						
	Major group of occupation						
	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators	Elementary occupations	Other occupations	Total number of children in child labour
All children							
Total	2.4	41.3	3.2	0.4	52.5	0.1	49,419
5–9	0.6	30.6	0.4	0.0	68.4	0.0	6,743
10–13	1.6	42.1	1.0	0.2	54.9	0.1	19,266
14–17	3.6	43.7	5.9	0.8	45.8	0.2	23,409

Table 7.5 Number and per cent of children in child labou 5-17 years by occupation, by sex, age group, marital status, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index

Characteristic	Children in child labour						
	Major group of occupation						
	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators	Elementary occupations	Other occupations	Total number of children in child labour
Boys							
Total	4.1	41.0	3.8	0.8	50.1	0.2	26,673
5–9	0.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	62.1	0.0	3,734
10–13	2.3	46.0	1.4	0.3	49.8	0.2	10,059
14–17	6.5	38.3	6.7	1.4	46.9	0.2	12,881
Girls							
Total	0.4	41.7	2.6	0.0	55.2	0.1	22,746
5–9	0.3	22.6	0.8	0.0	76.3	0.0	3,009
10–13	0.9	38.0	0.7	0.0	60.5	0.0	9,208
14–17	0.1	50.4	4.8	0.0	44.5	0.2	10,529
WIQ							
Poorest	1.5	38.0	1.2	0.4	58.9	0.0	15,477
Second	1.6	37.9	2.4	0.6	57.3	0.1	11,510
Middle	2.0	44.6	3.6	0.4	49.5	0.0	10,233
Fourth	4.0	49.8	5.8	0.5	39.8	0.2	7,138
Richest	5.9	40.8	6.9	0.1	45.6	0.8	5,060
Educ HH head							
None/Pre-school	2.1	38.0	3.6	0.7	55.5	0.1	22,968
Primary	2.4	44.4	3.0	0.4	49.6	0.0	9,097
Middle	3.9	46.3	3.4	0.3	46.2	0.0	5,677
Secondar	3.0	40.5	3.2	0.0	53.0	0.3	6,022
Higher	1.9	46.8	1.9	0.0	48.9	0.5	5,512
Residence							
Rural	2.1	41.7	2.8	0.4	52.8	0.1	46,324
Urban	6.8	35.0	9.1	1.1	47.3	0.6	3,094

Table 7.6 shows that in terms of geographical distribution, the group of children in child labour working as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers is very homogenous across divisions. The Gilgit division has a larger percentage of children working as craft and related trade workers (6.4 per cent) compared to other divisions, and as services and sales workers (4.2 per cent).

Table 7.7 shows the status in employment for children in child labour. Most children in child labour work as unpaid family workers (83.1 per cent), with a decreasing pattern as children age, but with a steeper decrease for boys than girls. While the share of boys drops to 70.1 per cent when they are in the age group 14–17, the percentage remains high for girls at 87.0 per cent. Boys aged 14–17 are more likely than girls of the same age to work as self-employed in both agriculture and non-agriculture activities and as non-agricultural labourers and employees.

The share of children working as unpaid family workers is highest in Shigar and Skardu (94.1 per cent) and lowest in Gilgit (57.6 per cent), as shown in Table 7.8.

Table 7.6 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by occupation, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour						
	Major group of occupation						Total number of children in child labour
	Service and sales workers	*Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers*	*Craft and related trades workers*	*Plant and machine operators*	*Elementary occupations*	*Other occupations*	
Total	2.4	41.3	3.2	0.4	52.5	0.1	49,419
Division							
Baltistan	1.0	41.6	1.3	0.2	55.9	0.1	23,605
Diamer	3.0	38.9	2.8	0.8	54.3	0.2	9,804
Gilgit	4.2	42.5	6.4	0.5	46.2	0.2	16,010
District							
Astore	2.5	47.3	0.8	0.0	49.1	0.3	5,804
Diamer	3.6	26.8	5.7	1.9	62.0	0.0	4,000
Ghanche	1.6	42.6	1.6	0.1	54.0	0.2	7,977
Ghizer	1.1	39.8	2.8	0.0	56.3	0.0	4,372
Gilgit	6.2	37.6	11.4	0.7	43.7	0.3	6,926
Hunza	13.0	40.7	5.9	0.0	39.3	1.1	912
Kharmang	0.0	57.8	4.5	0.8	37.0	0.0	657
Nagar	2.1	54.7	1.3	0.9	41.0	0.0	3,800
Shigar	0.6	23.9	0.9	0.0	74.6	0.0	6,614
Skardu	0.9	53.2	1.0	0.6	44.4	0.0	8,357

Table 7.7 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by status in employment, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour								Total number of children in child labour
	Status in employment								
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agric.)*	*Self-employed (agric.)*	*Labourer (agric.)*	*Labourer (non-agric.)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
All children									
Total	83.1	3.3	8.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	50,761
5–9	91.9	0.7	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7,029
10–13	86.4	1.6	10.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	20,024
14–17	77.8	5.5	8.4	1.0	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.0	23,708
Boys									
Total	77.9	4.3	10.2	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.8	26,891
5–9	88.6	0.5	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3,753
10–13	83.8	1.5	11.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	10,231
14–17	70.1	7.6	9.3	1.7	4.7	3.3	1.8	1.5	12,907
Girls									
Total	89.0	2.1	7.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	23,871
5–9	95.7	0.8	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,276
10–13	89.1	1.7	8.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	9,793
14–17	87.0	2.9	7.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.5	10,801
Residence									
Rural	84.2	2.8	8.4	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	47,623
Urban	67.6	10.0	14.1	0.0	0.7	1.5	3.1	2.9	3,138
Educ. HH head									
None/Pre-school	86.0	2.5	7.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	9,357
Primary	86.3	2.2	6.2	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	5,804
Middle	80.7	3.1	13.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	6,232
Secondary	84.5	2.9	9.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	5,649
Higher	86.0	2.5	7.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	9,357

Table 7.7 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by status in employment, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour								Total number of children in child labour
	Status in employment								
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agric.)*	*Self-employed (agric.)*	*Labourer (agric.)*	*Labourer (non-agric.)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
WIQ									
Poorest	87.3	2.5	6.2	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	15,931
Second	87.3	2.7	6.1	0.1	2.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	11,869
Middle	81.9	2.8	9.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	10,462
Fourth	81.5	3.4	10.1	0.2	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.2	7,397
Richest	65.1	8.0	19.8	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.7	0.7	5,102

Table 7.8 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour years by status in employment, by division and district

Characteristic	Status in employment								Number of children in child labour
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agriculture)*	*Self-employed (agriculture)*	*Labourer (agriculture)*	*Labourer (non-agriculture)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
Total	83.1	3.3	8.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	50,761
Division									
Baltistan	89.3	1.8	7.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	24,885
Diamer	79.8	4.6	8.4	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	9,813
Gilgit	75.7	4.7	10.6	0.8	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.2	16,064
District									
Astore	85.9	2.3	8.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	5,813
Diamer	71.0	8.0	7.8	4.5	3.9	3.0	0.0	1.8	4,000
Ghanche	79.6	2.3	16.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	8,439
Ghizer	86.5	3.4	4.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	2.5	4,379
Gilgit	57.6	7.0	20.1	0.4	5.1	4.0	4.5	1.1	6,954
Hunza	86.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.2	1.6	0.4	912

Table 7.8 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour years by status in employment, by division and district

Characteristic	Status in employment								Number of children in child labour
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agriculture)*	*Self-employed (agriculture)*	*Labourer (agriculture)*	*Labourer (non-agriculture)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
Kharmang	96.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	966
Nagar	93.3	1.5	2.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	3,818
Shigar	94.1	1.6	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	6,673
Skardu	94.1	1.5	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	8,808

Table 7.9 shows the percentage of children in child labour working at home and away from home. Most children in child labour work away from home (78.6 per cent). At first glance it may seem that the result contrasts with the status in employment, however, most of the unpaid family workers are working on agricultural land away from the home. While the great majority of children work as unpaid family workers, only 21.4 per cent, in total, work at home. Girls are more likely than boys to work at home, although the difference does not surpass 5 percentage points and both girls and boys are more likely to work away from home than at home. Moreover, children in rural areas are more likely to work away from home (79.2 per cent vs. 69.9 per cent), with most of these declaring to be working on farms, plantations, gardens or on agricultural land. Table A.24 in Appendix 5 displays similar information for the sample of working children instead of children in child labour.

Table 7.9 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5 to 17 years working at home or away from home by age, sex, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour						Total number of children in child labour
	Location of work						
	Home			Away from home			
	Number	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	*Number*	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	
Total	10,859	21.4	100.0	39,902	78.6	100.0	50,761
All children							
5–9	2,094	29.8	19.3	4,935	70.2	12.4	7,029
10–13	4,826	24.1	44.4	15,198	75.9	38.1	20,024
14–17	3,939	16.6	36.3	19,769	83.4	49.5	23,708
Boys							
Total	5,212	19.4	100.0	21,679	80.6	100.0	26,891
5–9	996	26.5	19.1	2,757	73.5	12.7	3,753

Table 7.9 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5 to 17 years working at home or away from home by age, sex, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour						Total number of children in child labour
	Location of work						
	Home			Away from home			
	Number	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	*Number*	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	
10–13	2,206	21.6	42.3	8,025	78.4	37.0	10,231
14–17	2,010	15.6	38.6	10,897	84.4	50.3	12,907
Girls							
Total	5,647	23.7	100.0	18,223	76.3	100.0	23,871
5–9	1,098	33.5	19.4	2,178	66.5	11.9	3,276
10–13	2,620	26.8	46.4	7,173	73.3	39.4	9,793
14–17	1,929	17.9	34.1	8,872	82.1	48.7	10,801
WIQ							
Poorest	3,186	20.0	29.3	12,746	80.0	31.9	15,931
Second	2,050	17.3	18.9	9,819	82.7	24.6	11,869
Middle	2,656	25.4	24.5	7,806	74.6	19.6	10,462
Fourth	1,736	23.5	16.0	5,661	76.5	14.2	7,397
Richest	1,231	24.1	11.3	3,871	75.9	9.7	5,102
Educ. HH head							
None/Pre-school	4,778	20.3	44.5	18,799	79.7	47.1	23,577
Primary	2,026	21.6	18.9	7,331	78.3	18.4	9,357
Middle	1,235	21.3	11.5	4,569	78.7	11.5	5,804
Secondary	1,228	19.7	11.4	5,003	80.3	12.6	6,232
Higher	1,476	26.1	13.7	4,173	73.9	10.5	5,649
Residence							
Rural	9,914	20.8	91.3	37,709	79.2	94.5	47,623
Urban	945	30.1	8.7	2,194	69.9	5.5	3,138

Table 7.10 shows that a significant percentage of children in child labour perform their activities during the evening or night. 29.4 per cent of children in child labour aged 5–9 years old work in this timeframe, while 35.9 and 30.3 per cent of children in child labour in the age groups 10–13 and 14–17. There are

no noticeable differences between boys and girls, wealth index quintiles nor the education of the household head. Children in child labour in rural areas are 8 percentage points more likely to engage in night work than children in urban areas.

Table 7.10 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years by time of day of work, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Time of the day				Total number of children in child labour
	Day[50]		Evening or night[51]		
	Number	*Per cent of children in child labour*	*Number*	*Per cent of children in child labour*	
Total	41,387	85.3	15,638	32.2	48,532
All children					
5–9	5,006	81.4	1,810	29.4	6,152
10–13	14,884	83.3	6,401	35.9	17,857
14–17	21,497	87.7	7,427	30.3	24,523
Boys					
Total	21,289	84.8	8,215	32.7	25,108
5–9	2,650	79.5	1,066	32.0	3,334
10–13	7,294	82.6	3,303	37.4	8,830
14–17	11,344	87.6	3,847	29.7	12,944
Girls					
Total	20,099	85.8	7,423	31.7	23,423
5–9	2,356	83.6	744	26.4	2,818
10–13	7,590	84.1	3,099	34.3	9,027
14–17	10,153	87.7	3,580	30.9	11,578
WIQ					
Poorest	13,184	82.7	5,574	35.0	15,947
Second	9,707	86.3	3,888	34.6	11,241
Middle	8,754	87.8	2,836	28.4	9,970
Fourth	6,052	88.3	1,908	27.8	6,855
Richest	3,690	81.7	1,431	31.7	4,518

50 Between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m./after sunrise and before sunset.

51 After 6 p.m./after sunset and before sunrise.

Table 7.10 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years by time of day of work, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Time of the day				Total number of children in child labour
	Day[50]		Evening or night[51]		
	Number	*Per cent of children in child labour*	*Number*	*Per cent of children in child labour*	
Educ. HH head					
None/Pre-school	19,953	85.8	7,396	31.8	23,252
Primary	7,672	86.3	2,787	31.4	8,886
Middle	4,299	78.7	1,896	34.7	5,462
Secondary	4,815	87.2	1,681	30.5	5,519
Higher	4,506	85.5	1,852	35.1	5,269
Residence					
Rural	38,780	85.1	14,915	32.7	45,590
Urban	2,607	88.6	723	24.6	2,942

Figure 7.2 Percentage of children in child labour working at night within each industry

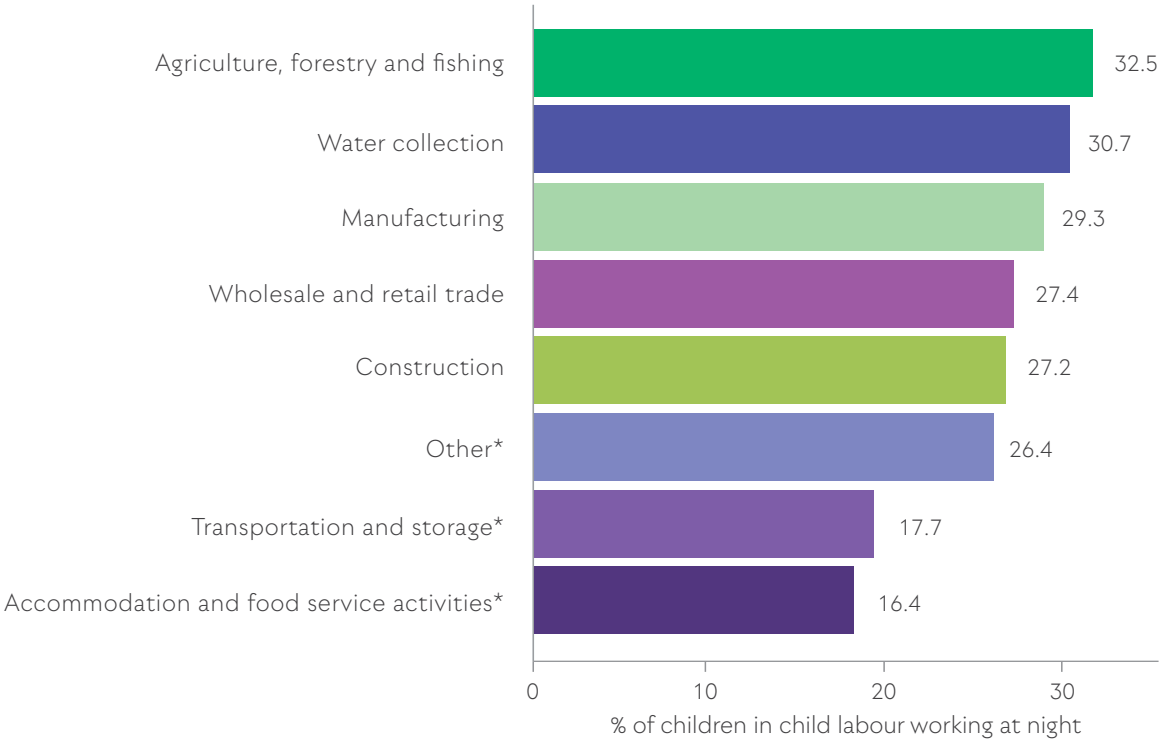


Figure 7.2 further analyses children working in the evening or at night by industry. In the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, 32.5 per cent of children in child labour work in the evening or at night. The

percentages are similar for the water collection and manufacturing industries (30.7 per cent and 29.3 per cent, respectively). Out of all industries, children in child labour are the least likely to work in the evening or at night in the accommodation and food service activities industry.

Table 7.11 shows the median number of hours worked in each of the industries by children in child labour. The median hours worked for the sample of all children in child labour does not surpass the age threshold for the older children but does so for children aged 5-13, for whom the threshold is zero. Nevertheless, there are clear differences in the number of hours devoted according to the industry children are involved in. Both girls and boys work similar number of hours measured with the median (7 for girls and 8 for boys), with that small difference driven by the youngest boys working longer than girls.

Table 7.11 Median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour 5 to 17 years by industry, by sex, age, disability status, education of the household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Industry								Total median hours
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transportation and storage*	*Accommodation and food service*	*Other industry*	
Total	8	28	4	31	37	46*	41	45	8
All children									
5–9	4.5	1.5*	3	6*	7*	18*	.	2*	3.5
10–13	7	28*	5	4*	16.5*	28*	3*	55*	7
14–17	10	28	7	38	48	50*	46*	45*	11.5
Boys									
Total	7	48	3.5	32	37	46*	41*	45*	8
5–9	6	1.5*	3.5	6*	7*	18*	.	3*	5
10–13	6.5	48*	5	3*	16.5*	28*	3*	42*	7
14–17	8	53*	5.5*	38	48	50*	46*	70*	11
Girls									
Total	9	16.5	4.5	7*	7*	.	14*	35.5*	7
5–9	3.5	.	3	1.5*	5.5*	.	.	2*	3
10–13	7.5	14*	5	7*	7*	.	14*	55*	7
14–17	12	16.5	7	7*	81*	.	.	35.5*	12
Disability									
Without disabilities	8	28	4	31	37	46*	41*	45	8
With disabilities	5.5	.	6.5*	8*	56*	.	10*	59*	6.5

Table 7.11 Median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour 5 to 17 years by industry, by sex, age, disability status, education of the household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Industry								Total median hours
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transportation and storage*	*Accommodation and food service*	*Other industry*	
Educ. HH head									
None/Pre-school	9	36	3.5	32	52	46*	46*	45*	9
Primary	7	14*	5	38*	48*	41*	14*	84*	7
Middle	7.5	14*	5.5	31*	32*	70*	6*	70*	7
Secondary	6	30*	5	8*	28*	.	3*	17.5*	6
Higher	8	42*	4	6*	34*	.	0.5*	70*	7
WIQ									
Poorest	9	26*	5	38	20*	49*	46*	55*	9
Second	7.5	14*	5.5	28	48*	46*	3*	40*	7
Middle	7.5	28*	4	41	48*	56*	56*	26*	8
Fourth	7	43*	2	8*	28	45*	6*	84*	7
Richest	7	16*	2.5*	30.5*	34*	.	14*	49*	7
Residence									
Rural	8	28	4.5	23.5	44	50*	42*	45*	8
Urban	6	24*	2.5	46*	24*	36*	14*	90	8

*The numbers should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

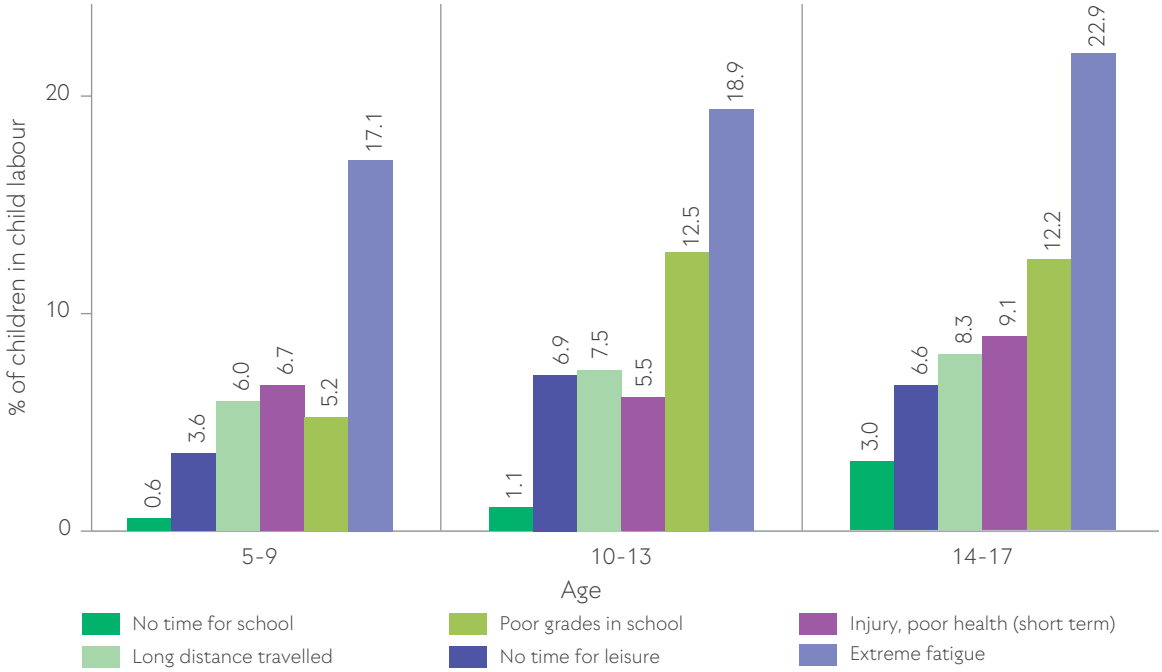
8. Child labour and children's schooling and health

The economic literature has studied the effect of child labour on schooling and human capital accumulation and found evidence of negative effects of child labour on learning and risks of illness in the future (Heady, 2003; O'Donnell et al., 2005). Aspects such as periods of time in work, time to study, and place of work (at home or away) play a significant role in defining the consequences of child labour.

This chapter presents correlations between child labour and schooling. None of the results shown below can be interpreted as causal relationships, meaning that it is not possible to state that child labour is the cause for observed differences in schooling or health outcomes between children in and not in child labour. However, the correlations serve as a first step in understanding possible consequences of child labour and potential areas for policies to address.

Figure 8.1 shows the responses of adults regarding the negative consequences of work on children in their household. 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 accidents (Admassie, 2003). Respondents also identify poor grades in school, injuries or poor health and no time for leisure as negative consequences of work.

Figure 8.1 Negative consequences of child labour



8.1 Schooling

When determining what is considered child labour, the impairment of schooling comes as one of the main considerations. The importance of schooling on cognitive and non-cognitive skills for children calls for a close look on how child labour and schooling interact with each other. Table 8.1 presents an initial picture. The first thing to note is that the school attendance rate does not significantly differ between children in child labour and children not in child labour when pooling across ages. Although the total difference is only 2.6 percentage points, the result is insightful as it shows that the group of children not in child labour have an unusually low school attendance. The pattern of school attendance by child labour status varies by wealth, with children in child labour from poor families more likely to attend school than those not in child labour, while those in richer families in child labour are less likely to attend school. This aspect is consistent with the result found for child workers aged 5–9 for whom the school attendance rate is higher than the school attendance of non- working children (see Table 6.5 and Table 6.6).

Figure 8.2 displays school attendance by age and shows that fewer children in child labour attend school among 10–13 year-olds and 14–17 year-olds than for those not in child labour, while for 5–9 year-olds, those in child labour are more likely to attend school. School attendance decreases between the age groups 10–13 and 14-17, with the drop being higher for children in child labour compared to children not in child labour. The gap in school attendance between those in child labour and those not is most pronounced for the 14–17-year-olds (14.8 percentage points difference compared to 0.9 percentage points difference for 10–13-year-olds). Children not in

child labour aged 5–9 are however 14.6 percentage points less likely to currently attend school, but 15.5 percentage points more likely to have never attended school compared to children in child labour. Such a pattern can potentially be explained by children in child labour aged 5–9 being more developed and capable of going to school compared to children not in child labour of the same age.

Figure 8.2 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour attending school, currently not attending school and never attended school by age group

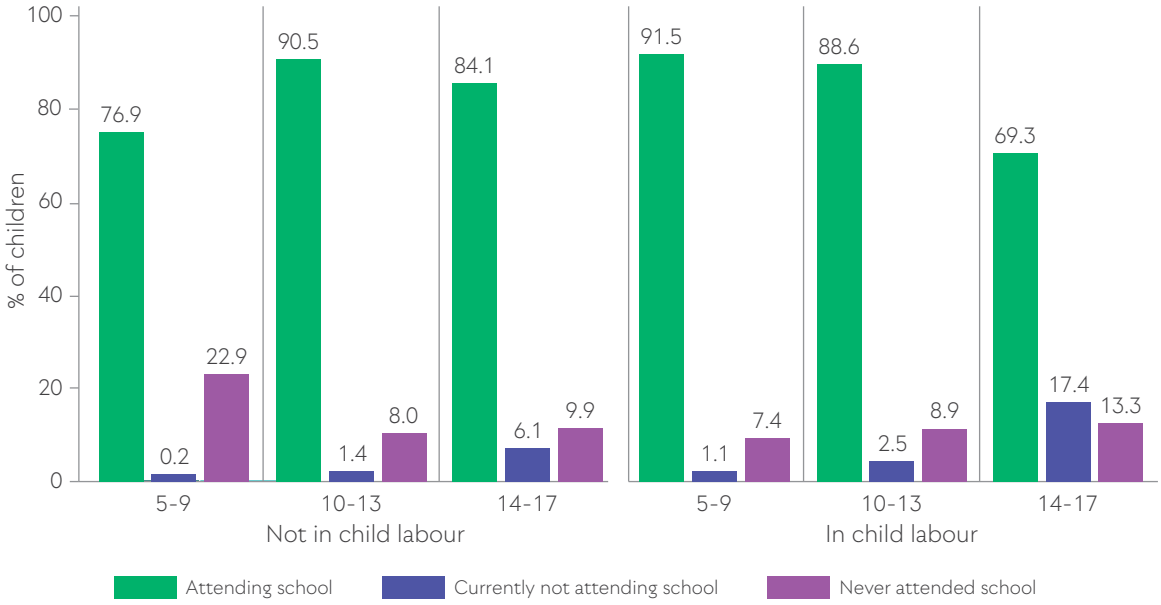


Table 8.1 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 years who are currently attending school, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Child Labour		Not in child labour	
	Attending school (Per cent)	*Total number of children in child labour attending school*	*Attending school (Per cent)*	*Total number of children not in child labour attending school*
Total	80.0	40,604	82.6	279,160
		All children		
5–9	91.5	6,434	76.9	122,727
10–13	88.6	17,734	90.5	92,343
14–17	69.3	16,435	84.1	64,091
		Boys		
5–9	96.9	3,636	80.5	67,114
10–13	92.6	9,474	96.7	47,619
14–17	76.4	9,856	92.6	35,779

Table 8.1 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 years who are currently attending school, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Child Labour		Not in child labour	
	Attending school (Per cent)	*Total number of children in child labour attending school*	*Attending school (Per cent)*	*Total number of children not in child labour attending school*
		Girls		
5–9	85.4	2,798	73.0	55,613
10–13	84.3	8,260	84.8	44,717
14–17	60.9	6,579	75.3	28,312
		Sex		
Boys	85.4	22,967	87.9	150,511
Girls	73.9	17,638	77.2	128,642
		WIQ		
Poorest	69.7	11,107	66.4	43,824
Second	79.7	9,455	75.7	53,138
Middle	83.0	8,682	86.2	57,753
Fourth	88.5	6,544	90.2	62,028
Richest	94.4	4,815	94.9	62,417
		Educ HH head		
None/Pre-school	71.9	16,951	72.6	107,980
Primary	83.5	7,818	89.1	41,931
Middle	84.2	4,884	88.8	32,893
Secondar	89.3	5,564	91.9	42,345
Higher	93.3	5,268	92.1	53,043
		Residence		
Rural	79.6	37,908	80.9	223,431
Urban	85.9	2,696	90.3	55,729

Most of the children in child labour currently attend school (80.0 per cent), while the remaining either attended at some point although not currently (9.3 per cent) or never attended (10.7 per cent), as shown in Table 8.2. Similarly, children in child labour engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing and water collection have a high percentage of children attending school. This situation is particularly different

for children engaged in construction, accommodation and food service activities and wholesale and retail sale who display an attendance rate of 58.1 per cent, 56.6 per cent and 53.8 per cent, respectively. The lowest school attendance rate is evidenced for children in manufacturing and transport, storage, and communication with 40.6 per cent and 30.3 per cent, respectively, which might be linked with the high median number of hours worked in these industries (28 hours in manufacturing and 46 hours in transportation, storage, and communication), as previously shown. The table further shows that children working in these industries tend to be older compared to industries with higher school attendance rates (e.g., water collection), which could also help to explain the low percentage of children attending school. Nevertheless, these percentages should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of children in these industries. The percentage of children in child labour that never attended school is highest in the category for other industries not disaggregated in the table. These industries include mining and quarrying, administrative and support service activities, education, activities of households as employers and other service activities.

Table 8.2 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years attending, currently not attending, and never attended school by industry

Characteristic	Children in child labour				Total children in child labour[a]
	Attending school	*Currently not attending school*	*Never attended school*	Average age	
Total	80.0	9.3	10.7	12.9	50,761
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	83.1	7.5	9.4	13.1	37,713
Manufacturing	40.6	35.0	24.4	14.9	1,044
Water collection	83.3	2.6	14.2	11.1	6,765
Construction	58.1	33.1	8.8	14.9	1,667
Wholesale and retail trade	53.8	34.0	12.3	14.2	1,209
Transport, storage, and communication	30.3*	47.9*	21.8*	14.9*	220
Accommodation and food service activities	56.6	13.8	29.7	13.9	449
Other industry	29.0	28.0	43.0	13.6	447

[a]The total children in child labour differs between the the top row and the sum across industries since industry is not available for all.
*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table 8.3 shows the median number of hours worked by children in child labour by school attendance status. Children in child labour that currently attend school tend to work significantly less (around 7 hours) than children in child labour not attending currently (26 hours) or who never attended school (21 hours). Boys that are not currently attending school but previously did, work 48 hours weekly, while girls that are not attending school work 19.5 hours, which reflects a major gender difference in working time for children while there is no major difference in school attendance by gender.

Table 8.3 Median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour 5–17 years attending, not attending and never attended school by sex, by age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour			Total children in child labour
	Attending school	*Currently not attending school*	*Never attended school*	
Total	6.5	26	21	50,761
All children				
5–9	3.5	48*	3.5*	7,029
10–13	6	21	16	20,024
14–17	8	26	24	23,708
Boys				
Total	7	48	42	26,891
5–9	5	48*	23*	3,753
10–13	6	30*	23*	10,231
14–17	8	48	46	12,907
Girls				
Total	6	19.5	15	23,871
5–9	3	9*	3*	3,276
10–13	6	12*	14	9,793
14–17	8	20	20	10,801
WIQ				
Poorest	7	25	21	15,931
Second	6	21	20	11,869
Middle	7	29	16*	10,462
Fourth	6	48	37*	7,397
Richest	7	56*	24*	5,102
Educ. HH head				
None/Pre-school	7	25	21	23,577
Primary	6	38.5	16	9,357
Middle	6.5	29	16*	5,804

Table 8.3 Median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour 5–17 years attending, not attending and never attended school by sex, by age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour			Total children in child labour
	Attending school	*Currently not attending school*	*Never attended school*	
Secondary	5	20	37*	6,232
Higher	7	12*	90*	5,649
Residence				
Rural	6.5	25	20	47,623
Urban	5.5	46*	37*	3,138

*The numbers should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table 8.4 is based on child-reported reasons for missing school days during the last week that comprise helping in family business, help at home with household tasks and working outside family business. The share of children in child labour reporting that those three activities affected their school attendance the preceding week is 5.3 per cent, with an increasing share as children age, and a smaller share for boys compared to girls except for the group of children 14–17, for whom the share of girls is lower than for boys by 1.1 percentage points.

Table 8.5 further explores the reasons for not attending school among children in child labour as reported by the child. The most important reasons are school facilities or teachers not being available (22.2 per cent), child does not have interest in school (20.7 per cent), and child cannot afford school (18.9 per cent). Girls report significantly more than boys that the reason is that school facilities or teachers are not available, parents' negligence, that family did not allow it and household chores, while boys report more not being interested in school, failing an exam or grade and work. The table further indicates that school facilities and teachers seem to be less available for the poorest households (i.e., households of the first two wealth index quintiles), with 34.4 per cent of children from poor households report unavailability of school facilities or teachers as one of the reasons they do not attend school.

Table 8.4 Per cent of all children in child labour 5–17 years who are currently attending school and report that family related work affected their regular attendance during the past week by sex, by age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

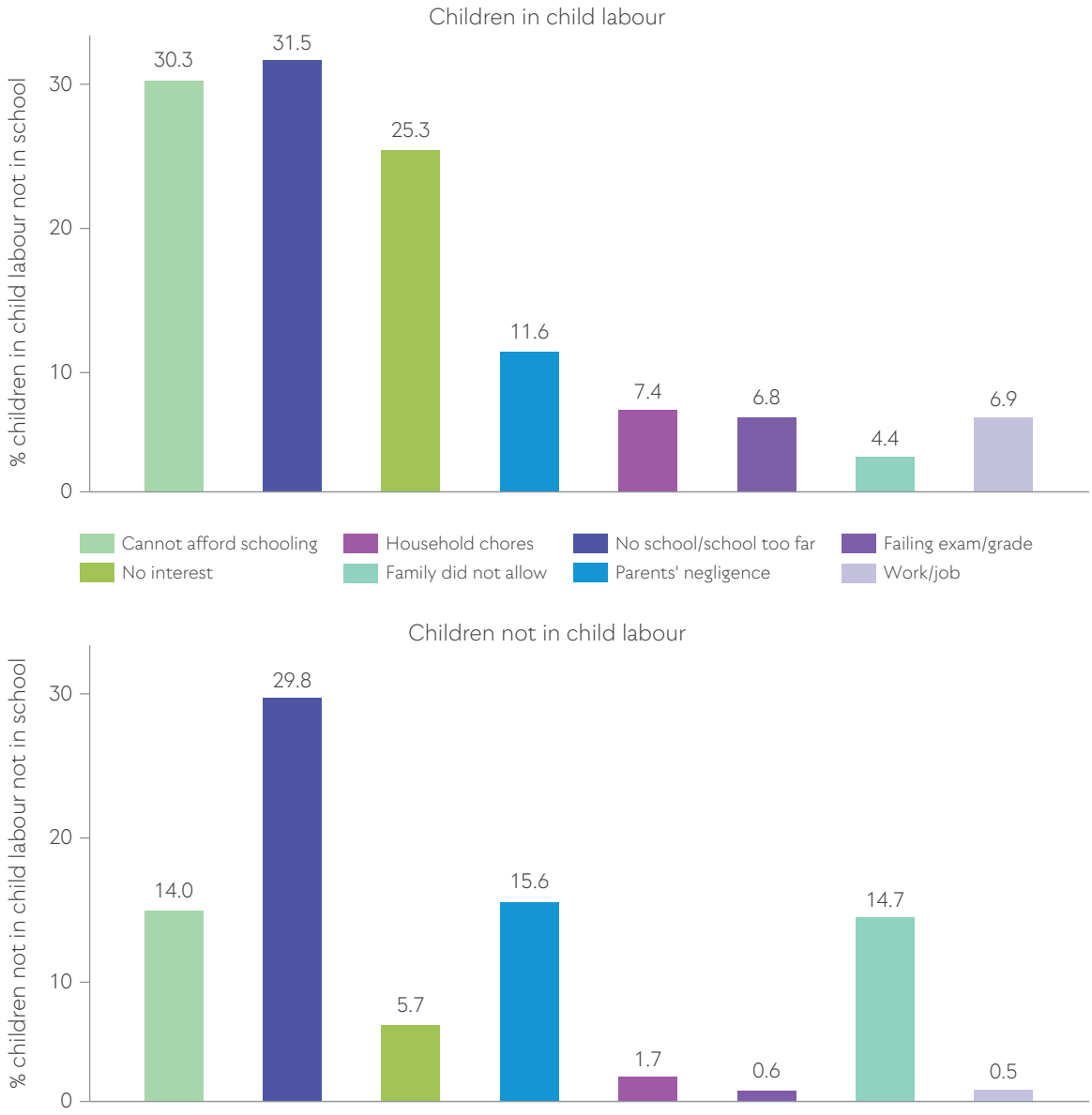
Characteristic	Children in child labour currently attending school		Number of children in child labour currently attending school[52]
	School attendance not affected by work	*School attendance affected by work*	
Total	94.7	5.3	42,962
All children			
5–9	96.7	3.3	7,083

52 The number of children in child labour currently attending school differs from the numbers previously reported in e.g. Table 8.1 due to information about current school attendance being taken from the child questionnaire rather than the adult questionnaire.

Table 8.4 Per cent of all children in child labour 5–17 years who are currently attending school and report that family related work affected their regular attendance during the past week by sex, by age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour currently attending school		Number of children in child labour currently attending school[52]
	School attendance not affected by work	*School attendance affected by work*	
10–13	95.5	4.5	18,218
14–17	93.0	7.0	17,661
Boys			
5–9	98.6	1.4	3,944
10–13	97.5	2.5	9,596
14–17	92.6	7.4	10,421
Girls			
5–9	94.4	5.6	3,140
10–13	93.2	6.8	8,621
14–17	93.5	6.5	7,240
WIQ			
Poorest	94.9	5.1	11,834
Second	93.3	6.7	10,221
Middle	94.2	5.8	9,142
Fourth	96.0	4.0	7,009
Richest	96.0	4.0	4,757
Educ. HH head			
None/Pre-school	94.1	5.9	18,044
Primary	94.7	5.3	8,016
Middle	93.8	6.2	5,274
Secondary	95.6	4.4	5,790
Higher	96.0	4.0	5,690
Residence			
Rural	94.5	5.5	40,088
Urban	96.8	3.2	2,874

Figure 8.3 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)



Sample: Children in child labour/not in child labour that currently do not attend school, or never attended. Adult Questionnaire.

From the adult's answers, it is possible to identify three main reasons why children in child labour do not attend or never attended school: economic reasons (i.e., the family cannot afford schooling), availability (no school available/school too fare), and child's lack of interest in schooling (see Figure 8.3). Other reasons include parents' negligence (11.6 per cent), household chores (7.4 per cent) and work-related activities (6.9 per cent). The availability of schools/school too far comes out as the most important reason also for children not in child labour (29.8 per cent). Apart from that, the reported reasons differ considerably between children in and not in child labour. Parent's negligence (15.6 per cent) and that the family did not allow it (14.7 per cent) are more frequently reported reasons for not attending school for children not in child labour.

Child labour may affect school attendance either on the extensive margin, i.e. whether children are enrolled in school at all, or on the intensive margin, i.e. whether a child regularly attends school. The

latter may be important for a child to keep up in school, though both have the potential to affect a child's education. Table 8.6 presents the incidence of children attending a grade behind the intended grade for age, as planned in the school syllabus. Children are assumed to start school (Grade 1) at the age of 5 years, attend Grade 5 when they are 9 years old, Grade 8 when they are 12, Grade 10 when they are 14 years old and Grade 11 when they are 15 years or older. The table shows that in general, children in child labour that go to school tend to be less behind the expected grade for their age compared to children not engaged in child labour. The difference between the percentage of children behind the corresponding grade for children in child labour and children not in child labour starts as wide as 38 percentage points and decreases to 1.1 percentage points for the group of children 12 years old (note, however, the small number of observations for 5-year-old children in child labour attending school). The gap reverses for children aged 13 years and older, where the percentage of children in a grade corresponding to their age is instead higher for children not in child labour with between 0.5 to 3.7 percentage points. The result presents evidence that complements the findings on school attendance. At the beginning of the studies, those children in child labour who attend school do not seem to have a disadvantage compared to children not in child labour, in fact managing to keep up with school better than their peers not in child labour. This does not necessarily mean that child labour does not affect their studies, but could also mean that children who are in both school and child labour are more capable in terms of educational attainment compared to children only in school of the same age. Nevertheless, as children age, children in child labour become less likely to attend school, and reach the same level of lagging behind as children not in child labour. Moreover, there might be complementarities in the results of both dimensions as children lagging might be more likely to drop out of school.

Table 8.5 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by reported reason for not attending school, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Reason for not attending school									
	School facilities/ teachers not available	*Cannot afford*	*No interest*	*Parents negligence/ education not valuable*	*Family did not allow*	*Household chores*	*Work*	*Failing an exam/ grade*	*Other reason*	*Number of children in child labour not attending school*
Total	22.2	18.9	20.7	10.4	4.9	5.9	4.6	5.3	7.2	10,762
Sex										
Boys	14.2	18.6	33.2	2.8	0.3	3.3	10.1	10.5	7.1	3,872
Girls	26.6	19.0	13.7	14.6	7.5	7.3	1.6	2.4	7.3	6,890
Age group										
5–9	60.8*	2.8*	0.0*	11.1*	1.6*	8.4*	0.0*	0.0*	15.3*	548
10–13	39.8	13.8	16.0	5.6	3.9	6.8	2.3	6.5	5.2	2,418
14–17	14.0	21.6	23.6	11.8	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	7.3	7,797
WIQ										
Poorest	34.4	19.9	13.4	7.7	3.6	5.8	7.2	2.3	5.6	5,326
Second	15.1	19.5	18.8	18.8	7.1	5.2	2.7	7.0	5.8	2,489

Table 8.5 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by reported reason for not attending school, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Reason for not attending school									
	School facilities/ teachers not available	*Cannot afford*	*No interest*	*Parents negligence/ education not valuable*	*Family did not allow*	*Household chores*	*Work*	*Failing an exam/ grade*	*Other reason*	*Number of children in child labour not attending school*
Middle	9.3	13.1	34.2	9.4	6.2	9.9	1.1	5.3	11.5	1,754
Fourth	1.4	23.0	32.8	2.7	1.0	2.1	1.5	19.9	15.6	852
Richest	0.0*	18.2*	48.4*	14.1*	11.4*	0.0*	4.0*	3.9*	0.0*	342
Educ. HH head										
None/Pre-school	26.2	19.6	16.9	9.3	5.6	8.0	5.8	3.7	4.9	7,082
Primary	13.8	13.6	34.8	9.5	3.0	1.8	3.9	7.1	12.5	1,793
Middle	15.9	22.4	27.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.0	8.8	900
Secondary	26.0	22.2	12.9	3.4	1.6	5.3	2.5	13.1	12.9	542
Higher	0.0*	13.6*	21.1*	25.0*	14.8*	0.0*	0.0*	12.1*	13.3*	421
Residence										
Rural	23.0	18.2	20.6	10.3	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.6	7.1	10,326
Urban	1.4*	35.5*	22.3*	11.1*	0.0*	16.7*	3.0*	0.0*	10.1*	435

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).
Note: Sample of children that reported never having attended school or attended school previously but do not currently attend.
Child Questionnaire.

Table 8.6 Percentage of grade-age distortions for children in child labour 5-17 years and children not in child labour attending school by age, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour attending school		Total number of children in child labour attending school	Children not in child labour attending school		Total number of children not in child labour attending school	Total number of children attending school
	In corresponding grade per cent	*Behind corresponding grade per cent*		*In corresponding grade per cent*	*Behind corresponding grade per cent*		
Total	10.1	89.9	40,604	9.0	91.0	279,160	319,765
Age							
5	50.9*	49.1*	117	12.9	87.1	17,837	17,954
6	15.0	85.0	700	9.2	90.8	24,005	24,706

Table 8.6 Percentage of grade-age distortions for children in child labour 5-17 years and children not in child labour attending school by age, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour attending school		Total number of children in child labour attending school	Children not in child labour attending school		Total number of children not in child labour attending school	Total number of children attending school
	In corresponding grade per cent	*Behind corresponding grade per cent*		*In corresponding grade per cent*	*Behind corresponding grade per cent*		
7	15.5	84.5	1,134	7.8	92.2	28,209	29,343
8	16.2	83.8	2,260	9.2	90.8	28,846	31,105
9	10.9	89.1	2,224	7.9	92.1	23,829	26,053
10	7.0	93.0	3,337	6.3	93.7	28,741	32,078
11	10.2	89.8	3,574	6.5	93.5	18,970	22,544
12	8.8	91.2	5,296	7.7	92.3	25,754	31,050
13	9.5	90.5	5,527	10.8	89.2	18,877	24,404
14	7.0	93.0	4,356	7.5	92.5	19,376	23,732
15	2.5	97.5	4,476	3.0	97.0	18,330	22,806
16	8.5	91.5	4,924	12.2	87.8	15,942	20,865
17	27.5	72.5	2,680	28.4	71.6	10,443	13,123
WIQ							
Poorest	8.4	91.6	11,107	9.1	90.9	43,824	54,931
Second	8.0	92.0	9,455	8.0	92.0	53,138	62,593
Middle	10.6	89.4	8,682	7.6	92.4	57,753	66,436
Fourth	11.6	88.4	6,544	9.8	90.2	62,028	68,573
Richest	15.3	84.7	4,815	10.4	89.6	62,417	67,232
Educ. HH head							
None/Pre-school	9.5	90.5	16,951	7.7	92.3	107,980	124,931
Primary	6.8	93.2	7,818	9.3	90.8	41,931	49,749
Middle	11.3	88.8	4,884	9.7	90.3	32,893	37,777
Secondary	11.5	88.5	5,564	7.7	92.3	42,345	47,909
Higher	14.7	85.3	5,268	11.9	88.1	53,043	58,311

Table 8.6 Percentage of grade-age distortions for children in child labour 5-17 years and children not in child labour attending school by age, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour attending school			Children not in child labour attending school			
	In corresponding grade per cent	*Behind corresponding grade per cent*	Total number of children in child labour attending school	*In corresponding grade per cent*	*Behind corresponding grade per cent*	Total number of children not in child labour attending school	Total number of children attending school
Residence							
Rural	9.7	90.3	37,908	9.1	90.9	223,431	261,339
Urban	16.6	83.4	2,696	8.9	91.1	55,729	58,426

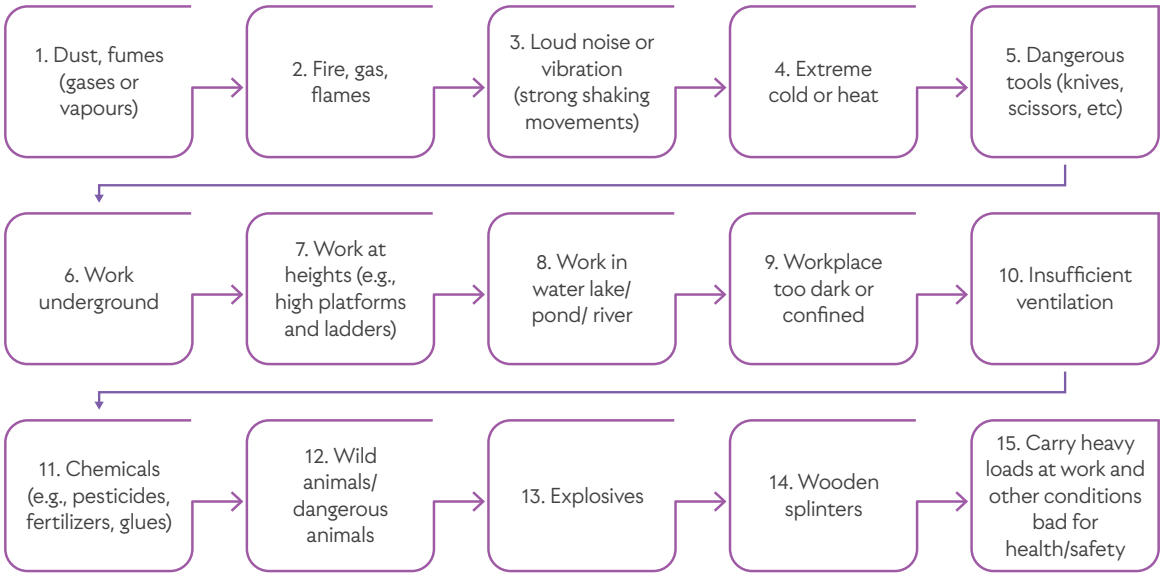
*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

8.2 Physical and mental health

This section highlights possible correlations between child labour and health issues. First, hazardous conditions are explained, as these are thought to be mainly a hazard to a child's health. Injuries that are reported to be caused during work and mental health of children are explored.

8.2.1 Hazardous conditions

In this section, hazardous conditions are explained and explored considering the answers given by children. These conditions comprise any work performed in unhealthy environment that could expose children to hazardous substances, agents, processes, temperatures, noise levels or vibrations that has the potential of damaging their health (ICLS 18th). These questions were not asked to children 5–9-year-old, as they were considered too young to describe the conditions of their work[53].



53 During the survey pre-test, the questionnaire was tested in terms of the obstacles faced by respondents and enumerators when asking or understanding particular questions.

Hazardous work performed by children include being exposed to hazardous conditions (listed above), work in any industry or occupation classified as hazardous, the use of any hazardous tool or equipment, work for long hours, work during night and being exposed to violence at work. The identification of hazardous occupations and industries follows the *Gilgit Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2019*, and the identification of hazardous tools and equipment is based on both i) the description children make of the tool they use, whether it is sharp, heavy, bigger than the child, power driven and fully shielded, and the ii) name and code of the tool used. In case the tool is power driven (e.g., for sawing, drilling, hammering, forming, sandblasting, grinding, etc.) or is a machinery used for different purposes such as sawing, cutting, drilling, pressing, forming, and splitting stone, then the tool used is considered as hazardous.

Table 8.7 shows the percentage of children in child labour who reported working under hazardous conditions. Most children in child labour work under hazardous conditions, and the incidence is larger for children 14–17 years old (85.9.0 per cent) compared to children 10–13 (61.9 per cent), which shows that exposure to hazards increases with age, and is higher for girls than boys by 8.2 percentage points of difference for the age group 10-13 and 6.5 percentage points for children aged 14–17. Construction is the industry with the largest share of children exposed to health hazards (86.6 per cent), followed by agriculture (75.8 per cent) and manufacturing (73.2 per cent). The sector with the lowest prevalence of children exposed to hazards is transportation and storage with 54.1 per cent of children in child labour working in hazardous conditions (note, however, the low number of observations). The percentage of children in child labour exposed to health hazards decreases only for those in the richest wealth index quintile and is larger for children in urban areas (77.0 per cent) compared to rural (74.7 per cent). The percentage of children in child labour exposed to hazardous conditions is higher among those with a less educated household head (75.4 per cent for no education and 71.6 per cent for higher education).

Table 8.7 Number and per cent of all children in child labour 10-17 years who reported working in hazardous conditions by sex, age group, industry, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristics	Children in child labour that reported working in hazardous conditions					
	Boys		Girls		All children	
	Total number of children in child labour (Boys)	*Per cent of children in child labour (Boys)*	*Total number of children in child labour (Girls)*	*Per cent of children in child labour (Girls)*	*Total number of children in child labour*	*Per cent of total children in child labour*
Total	18,204	71.7	18,157	78.3	36,362	74.8
Age group						
10–13	6,592	57.8	7,312	66.0	13,904	61.9
14–17	11,612	82.9	10,846	89.4	22,458	85.9
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,396	72.2	13,574	80.1	27,970	75.8
Manufacturing	325	70.1	484	75.5	809	73.2
Water collection	545	52.2	3,253	75.2	3,798	70.7

Table 8.7 Number and per cent of all children in child labour 10-17 years who reported working in hazardous conditions by sex, age group, industry, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristics	Children in child labour that reported working in hazardous conditions					
	Boys		Girls		All children	
	Total number of children in child labour (Boys)	*Per cent of children in child labour (Boys)*	*Total number of children in child labour (Girls)*	*Per cent of children in child labour (Girls)*	*Total number of children in child labour*	*Per cent of total children in child labour*
Construction	1,492	87.9	27	48.7*	1,520	86.6
Wholesale and retail trade	746	63.1	21	55.1*	767	62.9
Transportation and storage	120	54.1*	0	.	120	54.1*
Accommodation and food service	272	58.1*	4	22.5*	276	56.9
Other industry	221	80.8*	115	65.8*	337	74.9
WIQ						
Poorest	5,086	74.2	6,476	76.0	11,562	75.2
Second	3,757	69.6	4,569	78.5	8,326	74.2
Middle	4,026	73.8	3,975	83.1	8,001	78.2
Fourth	3,107	75.3	2,024	76.6	5,131	75.8
Richest	2,228	62.3	1,114	77.2	3,342	66.6
Educ. HH head						
None/Pre-school	8,488	74.5	8,817	76.2	17,305	75.4
Primary	3,498	76.8	3,549	79.6	7,047	78.2
Middle	2,220	70.7	1,782	82.9	4,002	75.6
Secondary	1,986	58.6	2,143	83.1	4,129	69.2
Higher	1,953	68.0	1,834	75.8	3,787	71.6
Residence						
Rural	16,729	71.2	17,257	78.3	33,986	74.7
Urban	1,475	76.7	900	77.5	2,375	77.0

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table 8.8 shows the percentage of children aged 10-17 in child labour by industry and exposure to different hazardous conditions. For those engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, the most common hazard is extreme cold or heat (50.3 per cent). This is the most faced hazard also in

the construction (53.2 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (37.4 per cent) and transport, storage and communication (47.6 per cent) industries. Most children in child labour working in the manufacturing industry are exposed to dangerous tools (53.8 per cent). Not surprisingly, children working in the water collection industry are exposed to work in water (46.4 per cent) and extreme cold or heat (45.0 per cent). Out of those working in the accommodation and food service activities industry, 34.5 per cent are exposed to dust and fumes.

Table 8.8 Per cent of children 10-17 years in child labour by industry and type of hazardous condition at work

Characteristic	Industry							
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transport, storage, and communication*	*Accommodation and food service activities*	*Other industry*
Dust, fumes (gases or vapours)	34.9	30.9	22.6	58.9	19.4	30.0*	34.5*	6.8*
Fire, gas, flames/ electric shocks	6.1	18.4	4.7	3.4	8.9	4.3*	22.0*	1.5*
Loud noise or vibration (strong shaking movements)	6.3	19.3	2.6	14.7	15.7	27.8*	31.1*	12.9*
Extreme cold or heat	50.3	39.5	45.0	53.2	37.4	47.6*	19.1*	65.0*
Dangerous tools	27.7	53.8	15.1	21.0	23.5	9.5*	28.6*	31.9*
Work underground	1.5	0.8	0.0	5.0	1.4	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Work at heights	23.1	5.3	7.6	39.3	8.3	7.1*	4.3*	5.5*
Work in water/lake/ pond/ river	19.7	3.3	46.4	36.2	2.8	1.9*	2.9*	30.9*
Workplace too dark or confined	3.1	1.7	1.7	0.6	2.8	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Insufficient ventilation	2.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.5	3.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Chemicals	8.6	4.9	2.7	4.5	7.8	0.0*	0.8*	0.0*
Wild animals/ dangerous animals	5.1	0.0	2.8	4.5	1.7	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Explosives	0.5	0.6	0.0	4.2	2.8	0.0*	3.4*	0.0*
Wooden splinters	27.6	9.1	7.9	27.9	8.0	4.4*	6.2*	0.0*
Other processes or conditions	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.0	6.9*	0.0*	2.8*

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Figure 8.4 Most prevalent hazardous conditions among children in child labour

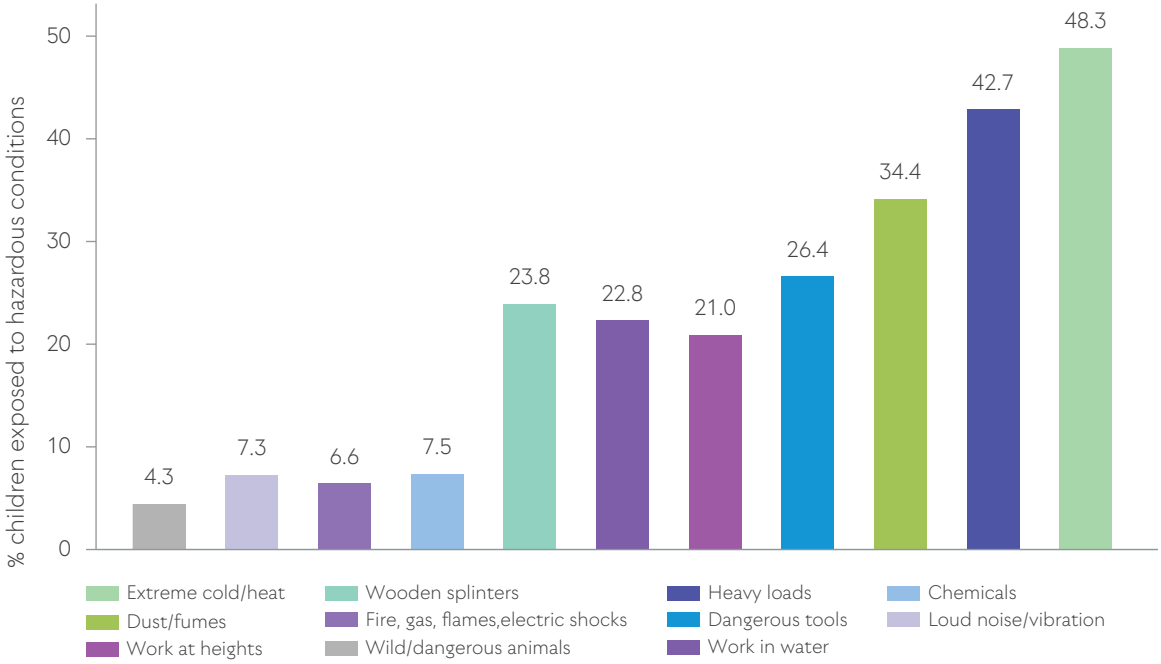


Figure 8.4 shows the most prevalent hazardous conditions faced by children. The three most often mentioned conditions are extreme cold or heat (48.3 per cent of children in child labour), carrying heavy loads (42.7 per cent), and dust or fumes (34.4 per cent). Children working under these circumstances are more likely to have injuries or illnesses related to their occupation. To explore this, Table 8.9 shows the incidence of illnesses or injuries among children in child labour and children not in child labour. While the percentage of children having health problems due to work is 53.8 per cent for children in child labour and for children not in child labour the percentage is 26.9 per cent. The incidence increases with age and is similar for girls and boys, which suggests that besides boys being equally likely to fall in child labour as girls, they are also equally exposed to hazards that end up in illness or injuries. Injury prevalence seems to be homogenous across socio-economic situation of households for children in child labour, and more prevalent in rural compared to urban areas (54.1 per cent and 49.6 per cent, respectively, for children in child labour). Table A.33 in Appendix 5 shows similar information but by division and district. For children that are not in child labour, the percentage that got ill or injured is the highest in Baltistan division (35.1 per cent), while for children in child labour it is highest in Diamer division (65.1 per cent).

Table 8.9 Number and per cent of all children in child labour and children not in child labour children in child labour 5–17 years who got injured or fell ill due to work, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Working children			
	Children not in child labour		Children in child labour	
	Total number of working children not in child labour	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*	*Total number of working children in child labour*	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*
Total	2,197	26.9	50,432	53.8
All children				
5–9	0	.	6,279	40.8

Table 8.9 Number and per cent of all children in child labour and children not in child labour children in child labour 5–17 years who got injured or fell ill due to work, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Working children			
	Children not in child labour		Children in child labour	
	Total number of working children not in child labour	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*	*Total number of working children in child labour*	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*
10–13	0	.	18,750	48.2
14–17	2,197	26.9	25,403	61.2
Boys				
Total	1,035	19.5	26,157	55.8
5–9	0	.	3,398	42.6
10–13	0	.	9,405	49.8
14–17	1,035	19.5	13,354	63.3
Girls				
Total	1,162	33.4	24,275	51.7
5–9	0	.	2,881	38.7
10–13	0	.	9,345	46.5
14–17	1,162	33.4	12,049	58.8
WIQ				
Poorest	384	23.0*	16,223	53.6
Second	674	33.6	11,752	56.0
Middle	397	32.6	10,399	55.2
Fourth	492	23.3	7,334	52.0
Richest	250	12.6*	4,725	48.9
Educ. HH head				
None/Pre-school	952	17.6	23,838	53.5
Primary	280	37.4*	9,242	56.5
Middle	309	26.2	5,791	55.8
Secondary	312	28.5	5,845	48.0
Higher	345	43.3	5,572	53.7

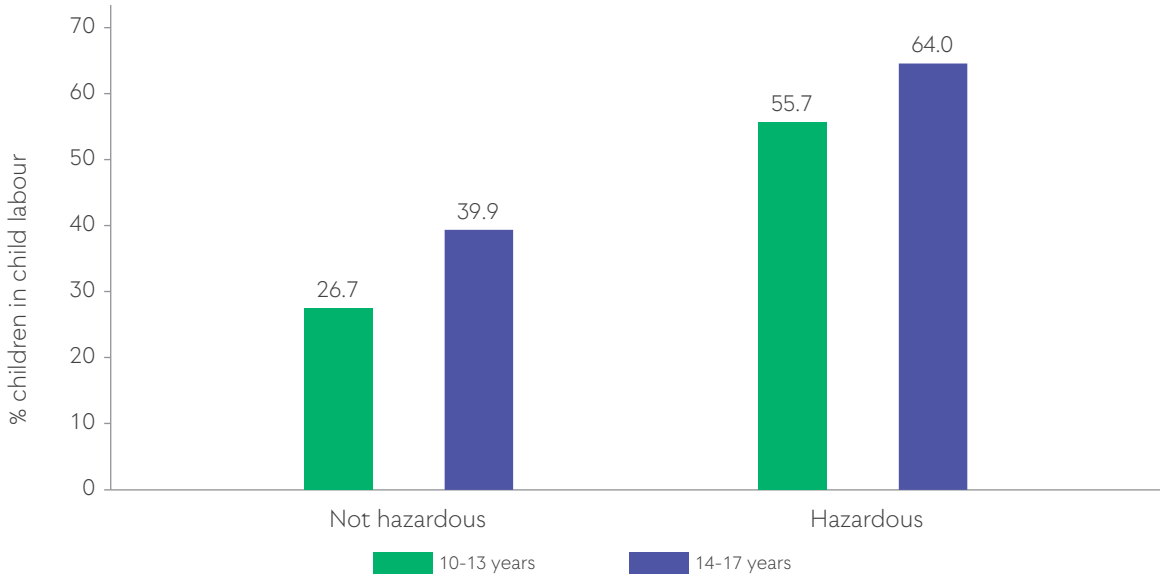
Table 8.9 Number and per cent of all children in child labour and children not in child labour children in child labour 5–17 years who got injured or fell ill due to work, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Working children			
	Children not in child labour		Children in child labour	
	Total number of working children not in child labour	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*	*Total number of working children in child labour*	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*
Residence				
Rural	1,949	28.4	47,430	54.1
Urban	248	15.1*	3,002	49.6

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

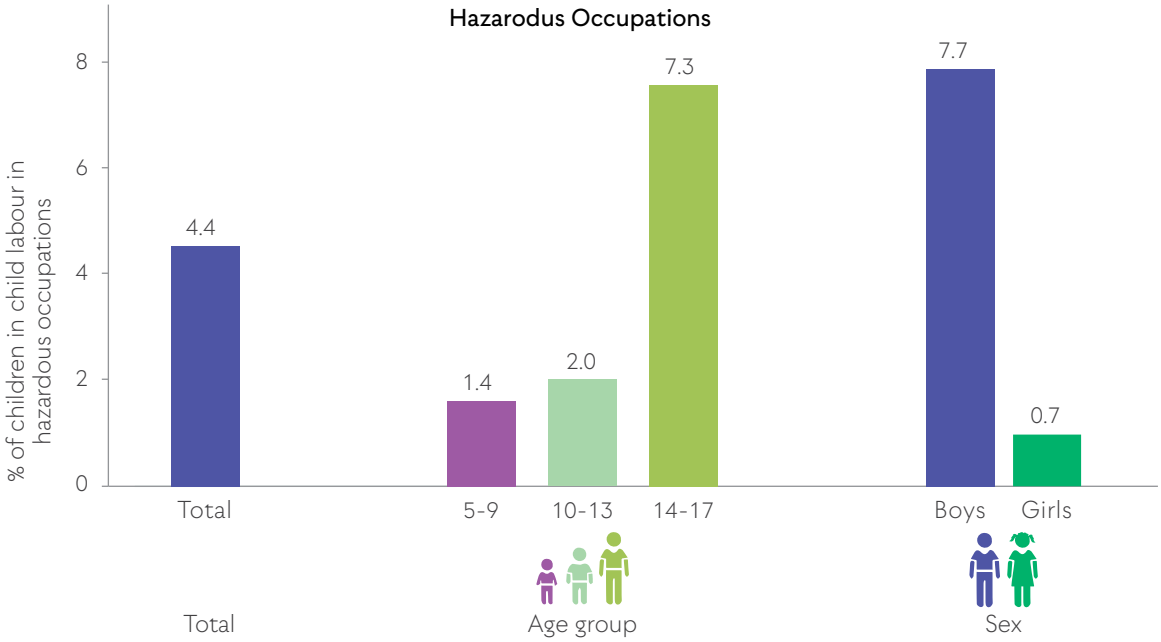
Figure 8.5 shows the correlation between exposure to hazards and injuries due to work across age groups. The incidence of injuries for children in child labour working under hazardous conditions compared to those not exposed to those conditions, is around 30 percentage points difference for children 10–13 and 24 percentage points for children 14–17 years old. The difference is substantial considering that the comparison is made within the group of children in child labour.

Figure 8.5 Percentage of children in child labour that experienced injuries by hazardous work condition



As previously mentioned in Chapter 5, in addition to hazardous conditions, other criteria defining child labour include work in hazardous occupations, industries and/or with hazardous tools. While the overall child labour prevalence is very similar for boys and girls, Figure shows clear sex disparities in terms of hazardous occupations. Boys engaged in child labour are 7 percentage points more likely than girls to work in hazardous occupations. Children in child labour in the age group 14–17 are more likely to work in occupations designated as hazardous (7.3 per cent) as compared to their younger counterparts (1.4 per cent and 2.0per cent for children in the age groups 5–9 and 10–13, respectively). Overall, 4.4 per cent of children in child labour work in hazardous occupations.

Figure 8.6 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour working in hazardous occupations by sex and age group



As shown in Figure 8.7, the percentage of children in child labour that work in hazardous industries is noticeably higher than the percentage working in hazardous occupations. In total, 17.3 per cent of children in child labour work in hazardous industries. There are no major differences between the age groups (18.5 per cent for children aged 5–9 and children 14–17 and 15.5 per cent for children aged 10-13). The percentage for boys is twice as high as for girls (22.6 per cent vs. 11.3 per cent).

Figure 8.7 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour working in hazardous industries by sex and age group

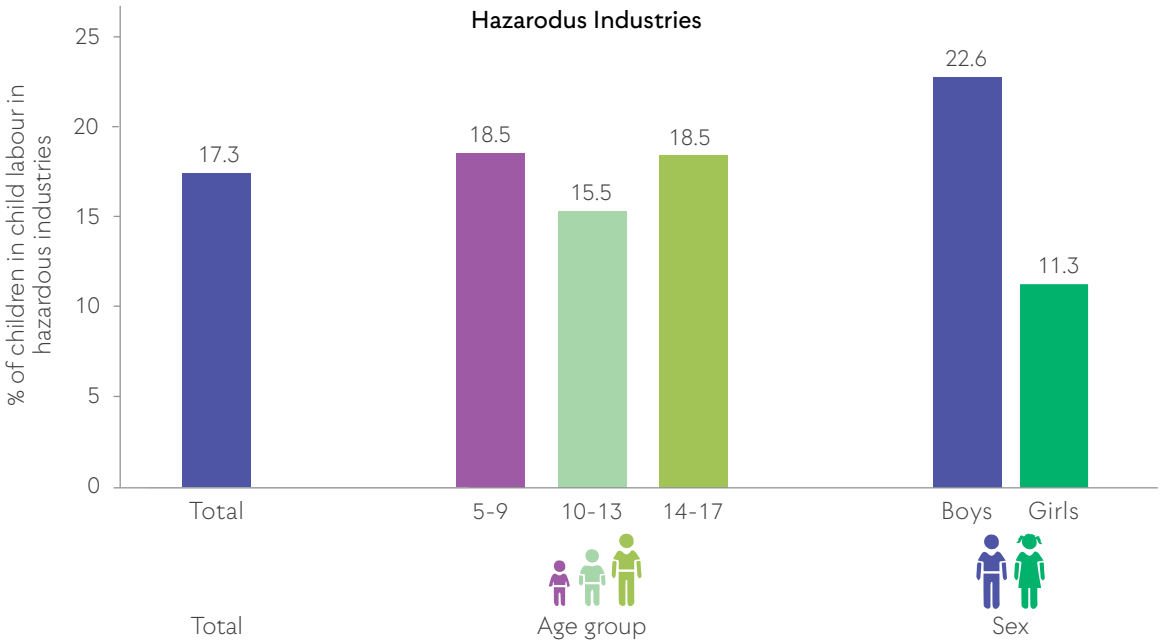
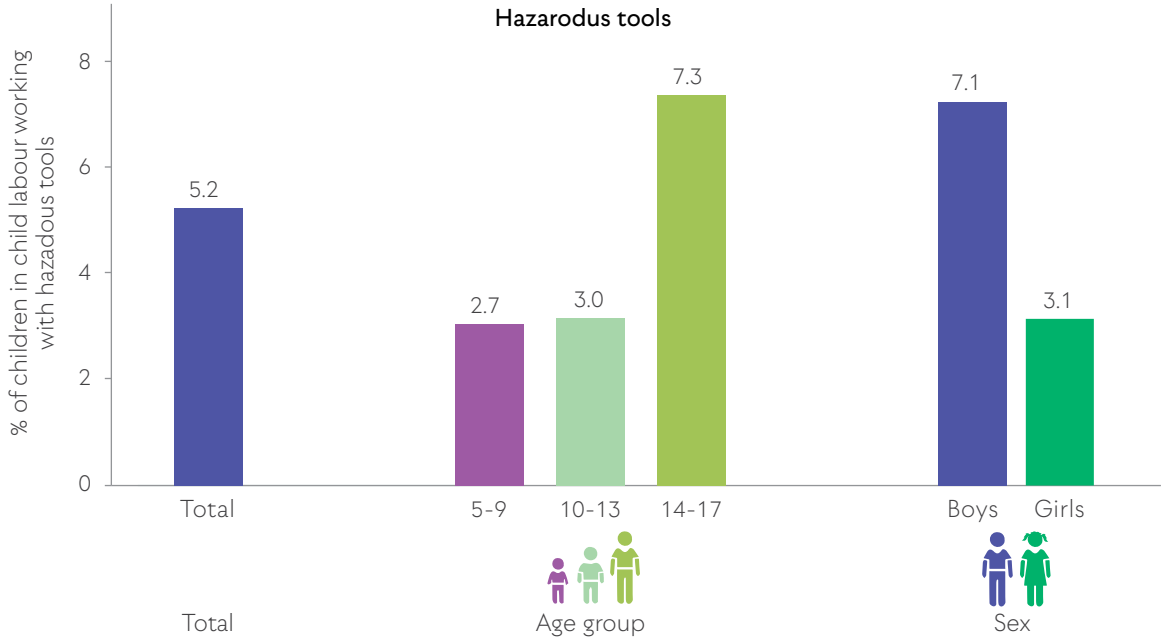


Figure 8.8 shows that 5.2 per cent of children in child labour work with hazardous tools. The percentage increases as children age from 2.7 per cent for children aged 5–9 to 7.3 per cent for children aged 14–17.

Figure 8.8 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour working with hazardous tools by sex and age group



In this report, psychological abuse is measured as being constantly shouted at, repeatedly insulted, or discriminated due to gender, religion or cast, physical abuse ncludes being beaten or physically hurt, and sexual abuse is measured as being touched or done things to against own will. Figure 8.9 shows the percentage of children in child labour that experienced abuse at work. Slightly more boys in child labour have been exposed to any type of abuse (22.2 per cent vs. 20.6 per cent for girls), including psychological, physical, and sexual abuse. For both sexes, psychological abuse is the most common form, followed by physical and sexual abuse. However, the risk of these numbers being underreported, due to several different factors such as fear of stigmatisation or cultural beliefs, should be noted.

Figure 8.9 Percentage of children 5-17 years in child labour that experienced abuse at work by type of violence[54] and sex

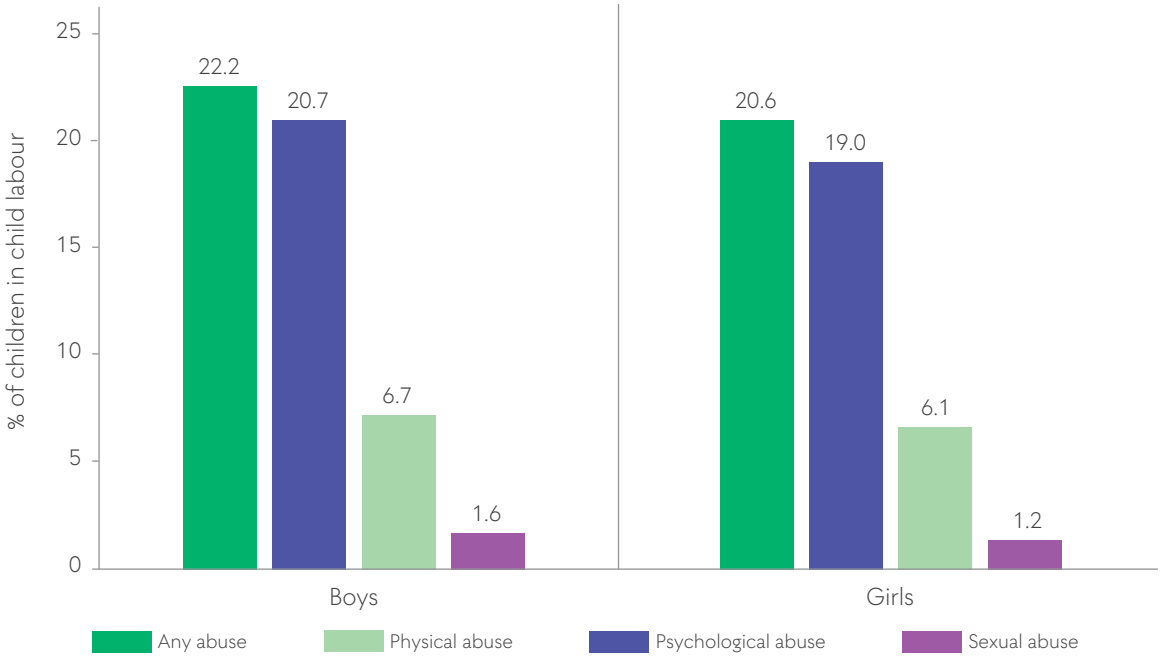


Figure 8.10 shows that children in child labour working away from home are slightly more likely to have experienced abuse at work (22.0 per cent vs. 19.4 per cent) and the percentage of children in child labour with a mental health condition is higher among those that experienced abuse compared to those that did not (33.2 per cent vs. 16.2 per cent).

Figure 8.10 Abuse at work against children 5-17 years in child labour and location of work (left) and Mental health condition for children 10-17 years in child labour and abuse at work (right)

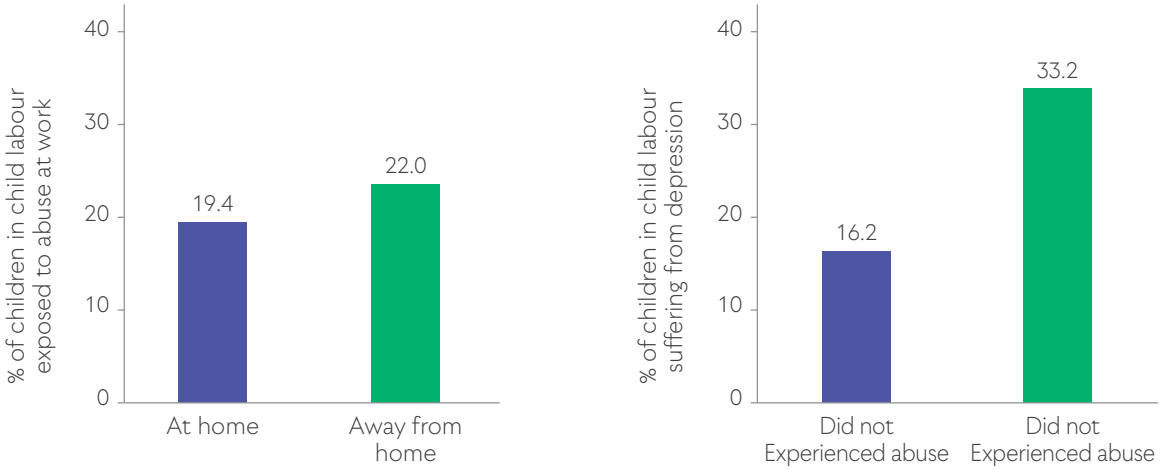


Table 8.10 shows that out of all children with disabilities, the vast majority is not working (90.5 per cent), while 8.7 per cent of children with disabilities are in child labour and 0.8 per cent are working but not in child labour. The percentage of children with disabilities in child labour increases with age (as with children without disabilities), from 2.5 per cent for children aged 5–9 to 15.8 per cent for children aged

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

14–17. Slightly more boys than girls with disabilities are engaged in child labour (9.2 per cent vs. 7.8 per cent). The percentage of children with disabilities in child labour is the highest for the middle wealth index quintile (16.4 per cent) and for children with a lower educated household head (11.1 per cent for no education and 17.0 per cent for primary education). Children with disabilities in rural areas are more likely to be engaged in child labour (10.1 per cent vs. 3.5 per cent in urban areas).

Out of children with disabilities engaged in child labour, almost 30 per cent obtained their disability after or at the same time as starting to work, as shown in Table A.35 in Appendix 5. The table does not look at working children not in child labour with disabilities due to the low prevalence as discussed in the previous paragraph. However, Table A.35 also demonstrates a low number of observations, which limits the possibility to make significant comparisons between groups and with different levels of stratifications. It is further important to note that obtaining the disability after or at the same time as starting to work does not necessarily imply that the disability was caused by the performed work. A sampling method focused to target children with disabilities and the application of impact evaluation strategies could reveal more patterns to bring light to the questions i) are children with disabilities more prone to child labour? ii) is their disability a result of work conditions or are they more prone to be sent to work compared to children without disabilities?

Figure 8.11 shows the activities performed by children with and without disabilities. For each group, the percentage of working children, child labour, school attendance and participation in household chores is displayed. Fewer children with disabilities work or are in child labour compared to children without disabilities, and the difference is about 5 percentage points. This finding is consistent with different hypotheses including parents not sending children with disabilities to work or that they stop working after getting a disability at work. This situation is contrasted with the other two activities children perform, namely, schooling and helping at home. Children with disabilities are 30.9 percentage points less likely to go to school than children without disabilities, and 20.6 points less likely to engage in household chores.

Figure 8.11 Percentage of children attending school, performing household chores, working, and engaged in child labour by disability status

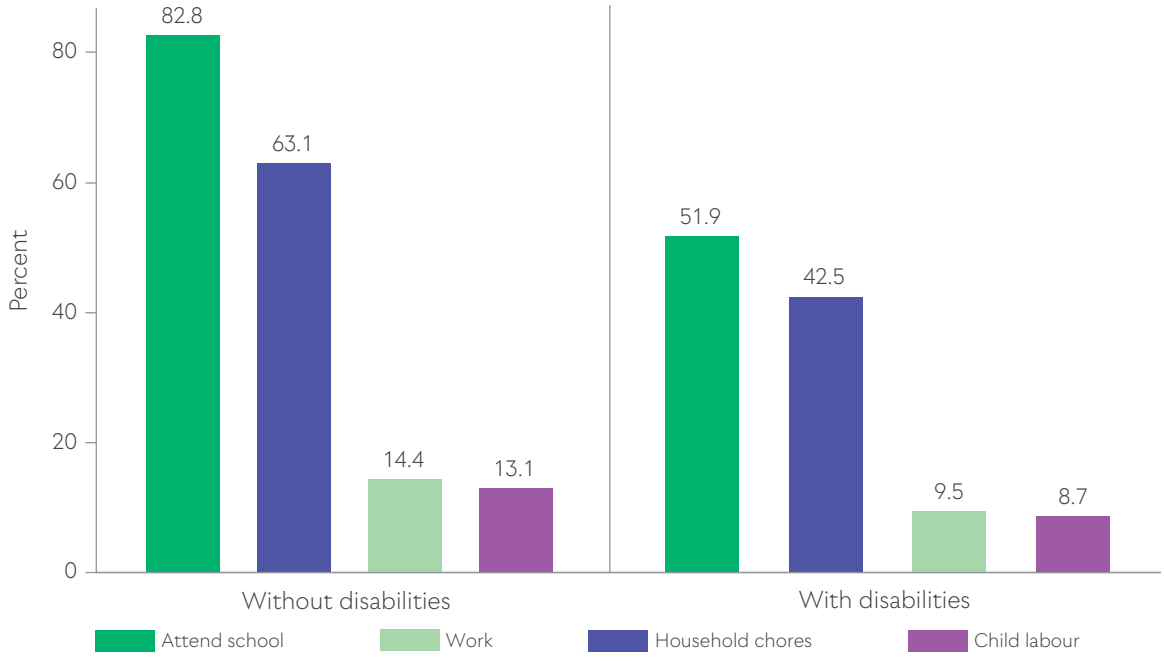


Table 8.10 Per cent of children 5-17 years with disabilities, by working status, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile, education of household head, and area of residence

Characteristic	Children with disabilities			
	Children not working	*Children working, not in child labour*	*Children in child labour*	*Total number of children with disabilities*
Total	90.5	0.8	8.7	6,663
Age group				
5–9	97.6	0.0	2.4	2,488
10–13	90.6	0.0	9.4	2,235
14–17	81.4	2.8	15.8	1,941
Sex				
Boys	90.2	0.6	9.2	4,054
Girls	91.0	1.2	7.8	2,609
WIQ				
Poorest	91.7	0.0	8.3	1,433
Second	84.7	1.9	13.3	1,548
Middle	82.7	0.9	16.4	1,290
Fourth	95.4	1.1	3.5	1,128
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,265
Educ. HH head				
None/Pre-school	88.4	0.5	11.1	2,875
Primary	81.2	1.8	17.0	932
Middle	94.7	0.8	4.5	772
Secondary	93.0	0.7	6.4	783
Higher	98.0	1.0	1.1	1,301
Residence				
Rural	89.0	0.9	10.1	5,218
Urban	96.0	0.5	3.5	1,445

8.2.2 Mental health

To assess mental health, the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) was adapted to adolescents and applied to all children aged 10-17 during the Child Labour Survey. Younger children were

considered too young to answer the questions. The PHQ-9 is a standard instrument for diagnosing depression in primary care. The Questionnaire has diagnostic validity, is brief and the scoring method is simple, explaining its use in clinical practice as well as in research (Löwe, Unützer, Callahan, Perkins, & Kroenke, 2004). The aspects covered in this set of questions are scored from 1 (not at all) to 4 (nearly every day), collected in a single score and classified in 5 categories of depression: none, mild, moderate, moderately severe and severe.

Table 8.11 shows self-reported mental health conditions of working children. Twenty per cent of children reported to have depression related symptoms (mild, moderate, moderately severe, or severe). This percentage increases with age, as 14.5 per cent of those aged 10–13 report some symptoms of depression, while 23.8 per cent of those 14–17 do so. Girls report symptoms of depression to a slightly larger degree than boys (21.4 per cent vs, 18.6 per cent report any depression symptoms). Working conditions and child labour status matters; with 20.1 per cent of children in child labour reporting some level of depression and 17.8 per cent among those not in child labour. Among children working in hazardous conditions 22.6 per cent report some level of depression compared to 12.7 per cent in non-hazardous conditions. This indicates that it might not be child labour per se that is the biggest contributor to mental health issues in the form of depression, but rather that there is a link between physical and mental health.

Table 8.11 Per cent of working children 10-17 years with mental health condition, by sex, age group, area of residence, wealth index quintile, working condition and hazardous condition

Characteristic	Mental health condition (self-reported)					Total working children 10-17[a]
	No depression	*Mild depression*	*Moderate depression*	*Moderately severe depression*	*Severe depression*	
Total	80.0	15.5	3.4	0.9	0.2	49,539
All children						
10–13	85.5	11.6	2.3	0.5	0.2	20,575
14–17	76.2	18.3	4.2	1.1	0.3	28,964
Boys						
Total	81.4	14.2	3.2	1.1	0.2	25,430
10–13	87.8	10.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	10,345
14–17	77.0	16.8	4.6	1.3	0.3	15,085
Girls						
Total	78.6	16.9	3.6	0.6	0.3	24,109
10–13	83.1	12.8	3.4	0.2	0.4	10,230
14–17	75.3	19.8	3.7	0.9	0.2	13,879
WIQ						
Poorest	79.5	15.1	4.0	0.7	0.7	15,192
Second	80.6	15.7	2.2	1.5	0.0	11,501
Middle	82.1	13.4	4.0	0.5	0.1	10,539

Table 8.11 Per cent of working children 10-17 years with mental health condition, by sex, age group, area of residence, wealth index quintile, working condition and hazardous condition

Characteristic	Mental health condition (self-reported)					Total working children 10-17[a]
	No depression	*Mild depression*	*Moderate depression*	*Moderately severe depression*	*Severe depression*	
Fourth	78.5	16.8	4.1	0.6	0.0	7,318
Richest	78.2	18.8	2.1	0.9	0.0	4,990
Residence						
Rural	80.3	15.5	3.2	0.8	0.3	46,154
Urban	77.1	15.6	6.2	1.2	0.0	3,385
Child labour						
Children not in child labour	82.2	14.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	3,383
Child labour	79.9	15.5	3.4	0.9	0.3	46,156
Hazardous condition						
Not hazardous	87.3	11.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	13,225
Hazardous	77.4	17.1	4.1	1.1	0.3	36,314

[a] Number of working children 10-17 years that responded the Child Questionnaire.

9. The context of child labour

This chapter presents the differences in the family and environmental contexts that surround children engaged in child labour compared to those who are not in child labour. Once again it is important to note that we cannot make any causal claims based on these results, but they reveal interesting relationships and potential causes which can guide further analysis. Such potential causes could later be studied with the use of rigorous impact evaluations to better establish and understand the causes of child labour.

9.1 Household size and structure

Table 9.1 shows the average household size, number of children (aged 0-17 years), number of adults (aged 18 and above) and dependency ratio for children in child labour and not in child labour, respectively. All these indicators are higher for children that are not in child labour compared to children in child labour, except for the dependency ratio. Children in child labour live in households that, on average, have slightly more children than adult members, while the reverse is true for children that are not in child labour. Table A.37 in Appendix 5 shows the same information by division and district. Overall, the family structure does not differ considerably between the group of children in child labour and children not in child labour.

Table 9.2 shows the living arrangements for children in child labour and not in child labour. The percentage of children who live with only one parent or without both parents is slightly higher for children in child labour compared to those that are not in child labour. The older the children get, the more likely they are to live without both parents. Out of children in child labour, girls are more likely than boys to live without one or both of their parents, and children in child labour in rural areas are less likely to live with both parents compared to urban areas. Children in child labour

and in a higher wealth index quintile are slightly more likely to live with both parents compared to children not in child labour in the same wealth quintile.

Children who have lost one or both of their parents may be especially vulnerable to child labour. This is investigated further in Table 9.3, which shows that the percentage of children that lost one or both parents is higher among children in child labour compared to children that are not in child labour. In total, 0.3 per cent of children in child labour have lost both parents, 2.4 per cent have lost their mother and 4.1 per cent have lost their father.

For children that are not in child labour 0.1 per cent have lost both parents, 1.0 per cent have lost their mother and 3.0 per cent have lost their father. Older children are more likely to have lost one or both parents irrespective of whether they are children in child labour or not (with one exception for children in child labour who lost their mother). There are more girls than boys that are in child labour and have lost their mother (2.9 per cent vs. 1.9 per cent). The same information by district and division is presented in Table A.39 in Appendix 5.

Table 9.1 Average household size, number of children, number of adults, and dependency ratio for children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years, by age group, sex, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour				Children in child labour			
	Average household size	Average number of children	Average number of adults	Average dependency ratio	Average household size	Average number of children	Average number of adults	Average dependency ratio
Total	9.3	5.2	4.1	1.3	8.8	5.0	3.8	1.3
Age group								
5–9	9.4	5.3	4.0	1.5	8.1	4.8	3.3	1.7
10–13	9.3	5.2	4.0	1.4	8.8	5.2	3.6	1.5
14–17	9.1	4.8	4.3	0.9	9.0	4.9	4.1	0.9
Sex								
Boys	9.2	5.1	4.1	1.3	8.8	4.9	3.8	1.2
Girls	9.4	5.3	4.1	1.4	8.9	5.1	3.8	1.3
Educ. HH head								
None/Pre-school	9.9	5.6	4.4	1.4	9.0	5.1	3.9	1.3
Primary	9.0	5.0	4.0	1.3	9.0	5.1	3.9	1.2
Middle	8.7	4.9	3.9	1.3	8.4	4.8	3.6	1.3
Secondary	8.5	4.8	3.7	1.4	8.7	5.1	3.6	1.4
Higher	8.7	4.7	4.0	1.2	8.3	4.5	3.8	1.1
WIQ								
Poorest	9.4	5.6	3.8	1.5	8.8	5.3	3.5	1.5

Table 9.1 Average household size, number of children, number of adults, and dependency ratio for children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years, by age group, sex, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour				Children in child labour			
	Average household size	Average number of children	Average number of adults	Average dependency ratio	Average household size	Average number of children	Average number of adults	Average dependency ratio
Second	9.6	5.6	4.1	1.4	8.9	5.2	3.6	1.3
Middle	9.3	5.2	4.1	1.3	8.8	4.7	4.1	1.1
Fourth	9.2	5.0	4.2	1.3	8.8	4.7	4.1	1.1
Richest	8.9	4.6	4.3	1.2	8.8	4.6	4.2	1.0
Residence								
Rural	9.4	5.3	4.1	1.4	8.8	5.0	3.8	1.3
Urban	8.7	4.8	3.9	1.3	8.7	4.9	3.8	1.1

Table 9.2 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years by household structure, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour					Children in child labour				
	(Living arrangements (biological parents))					(Living arrangements (biological parents))				
	With neither father nor mother	With father only	With mother only	With both father and mother	Number of children not in child labour	With neither father nor mother	With father only	With mother only	With both father and mother	Number of children in child labour
Total	2.6	1.4	7.1	88.9	337,808	2.9	2.7	8.2	86.3	50,761
Age group										
5–9	1.5	1.0	7.0	90.5	159,570	1.1	3.7	7.2	87.9	7,029
10–13	2.2	1.6	7.2	88.9	101,999	2.1	1.9	7.7	88.3	20,024
14–17	5.2	2.0	7.2	85.6	76,238	4.0	3.1	8.9	84.1	23,708
Sex										
Boys	2.4	1.4	7.1	89.1	171,253	2.4	2.1	7.2	88.3	26,891
Girls	2.7	1.5	7.1	88.7	166,548	3.4	3.3	9.3	84.0	23,871
Educ. HH head										
None/Pre-school	2.6	1.8	9.8	85.8	148,755	3.1	4.0	12.1	80.8	23,577

Table 9.2 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years by household structure, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour					Children in child labour				
	(Living arrangements (biological parents))					(Living arrangements (biological parents))				
	With neither father nor mother	With father only	With mother only	With both father and mother	Number of children not in child labour	With neither father nor mother	With father only	With mother only	With both father and mother	Number of children in child labour
Primary	2.1	1.3	4.9	91.7	47,038	2.0	2.0	4.8	91.2	9,357
Middle	2.2	1.4	5.0	91.5	37,051	3.3	0.6	5.1	91.0	5,804
Secondary	2.3	1.0	4.2	92.5	46,092	2.0	2.3	4.7	91.0	6,232
Higher	3.1	1.1	5.7	90.0	57,589	3.8	0.9	4.9	90.4	5,649
WIQ										
Poorest	1.8	1.5	5.9	90.8	66,037	3.1	4.2	6.3	86.4	15,931
Second	2.1	1.6	8.9	87.5	70,182	2.6	2.2	11.6	83.6	11,869
Middle	2.8	1.7	7.5	88.0	67,025	3.0	2.1	9.7	85.2	10,462
Fourth	2.5	1.0	7.1	89.5	68,769	2.4	2.5	5.5	89.7	7,397
Richest	3.7	1.4	6.0	88.8	65,794	3.2	0.7	6.8	89.4	5,102
Residence										
Rural	2.2	1.4	7.5	88.9	276,066	2.8	2.7	8.5	86.0	47,623
Urban	4.2	1.7	5.3	88.8	61,742	3.5	1.8	4.1	90.6	3,138

Table 9.3 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years by parental survival, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour				Children in child labour			
	Children who have lost both parents	Children who have lost mother	Children who have lost father	Number of children not in child labour	Children who have lost both parents	Children who have lost mother	Children who have lost father	Number of children in child labour
Total	0.1	1.0	3.0	337,808	0.3	2.4	4.1	50,761
Age group								
5–9	0.1	0.6	1.8	159,570	0.0	3.1	2.0	7,029
10–13	0.1	1.3	3.4	101,999	0.3	1.6	2.7	20,024
14–17	0.3	1.4	5.0	76,238	0.5	2.8	5.9	23,708

Table 9.3 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years by parental survival, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour				Children in child labour			
	Children who have lost both parents	Children who have lost mother	Children who have lost father	Number of children not in child labour	Children who have lost both parents	Children who have lost mother	Children who have lost father	Number of children in child labour
Sex								
Boys	0.1	0.9	3.1	171,253	0.4	1.9	4.0	26,891
Girls	0.1	1.1	2.9	166,548	0.3	2.9	4.2	23,871
Educ. HH head								
None/Pre-school	0.1	1.3	3.8	148,755	0.4	3.9	6.0	23,577
Primary	0.2	0.8	2.1	47,038	0.5	1.8	2.1	9,357
Middle	0.1	0.7	2.1	37,051	0.0	0.4	3.5	5,804
Secondary	0.3	0.8	2.0	46,092	0.8	1.2	1.9	6,232
Higher	0.1	0.8	2.9	57,589	0.0	0.3	2.6	5,649
WIQ								
Poorest	0.3	1.3	2.8	66,037	0.5	4.3	4.6	15,931
Second	0.2	1.0	3.1	70,182	0.8	1.6	4.6	11,869
Middle	0.1	1.1	2.7	67,025	0.0	0.9	4.0	10,462
Fourth	0.1	0.7	3.0	68,769	0.0	2.4	3.3	7,397
Richest	0.1	0.8	3.2	65,794	0.0	1.1	2.7	5,102
Residence								
Rural	0.1	1.0	2.9	276,066	0.4	2.5	4.2	47,623
Urban	0.1	0.7	3.5	61,742	0.0	0.3	2.0	3,138

The questionnaire asks respondents whether the household head has ever changed the place of residence. Table 9.4 shows the percentage of children not in child labour and 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 the children whose household head never migrated, 13.3 per cent are in child labour. The percentage of children in child labour is lower among children whose household head has migrated at 10.8 per cent.

Whether children are more or less likely to be in child labour when the household head has migrated might depend on the reason for the change in the place of residence, which is investigated further in Figure 9.1 The figure shows that the percentage of children in child labour is the highest when the household head migrated due to family related issues (21.9 per cent) or a natural disaster (20.5 per cent.

The incidence of child labour is lower when the household head changed the place of residence due to studies (6.7 per cent) or job-related reasons, such as to look for a job (5.7 per cent), for a job transfer (2.5 per cent) or because he or she found a job or opened a business (2.6 per cent). These are reasons that might make the family better off economically compared to the first-mentioned reasons, that display higher incidences of child labour, evidencing vulnerabilities that make families more likely to engage their children in child labour.

Further analysis shows that the share of households in the richest wealth index quintile is higher among those where the household head migrated (27.1 per cent vs. 19.2 per cent of households where the head never migrated). In addition, households in which the household head has migrated are more likely to live in urban areas (33.8 per cent vs. 15.6 per cent). These findings suggest that on average, migration is a means to improve livelihoods, which is likely a contributing factor to the lower child labour prevalence observed among children with a migrating household head.

Table 9.4 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour and not in child labour by migration status of household head, by age group, sex, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Household head never migrated			Household head migrated		
	Percentage of children not in child labour	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children	*Percentage of children not in child labour*	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children
Total	86.7	13.3	346,363	89.2	10.8	42,206
Age group						
5–9	95.9	4.1	147,966	94.8	5.2	18,634
10–13	83.2	16.8	109,187	86.9	13.1	12,837
14–17	75.6	24.4	89,210	82.1	17.9	10,736
Sex						
Boys	86.2	13.8	175,584	88.6	11.4	22,560
Girls	87.2	12.8	170,772	89.9	10.1	19,646
WIQ						
Poorest	79.9	20.1	71,947	85.1	14.9	10,021
Second	85.5	14.5	74,758	85.9	14.1	7,293
Middle	86.2	13.8	71,786	90.7	9.3	5,702
Fourth	90.2	9.8	67,086	90.6	9.4	9,080
Richest	92.7	7.3	60,785	93.3	6.7	10,110
Educ. HH head						
None/Pre-school	86.0	14.0	153,095	88.7	11.3	19,237

Table 9.4 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour and not in child labour by migration status of household head, by age group, sex, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Household head never migrated			Household head migrated		
	Percentage of children not in child labour	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children	*Percentage of children not in child labour*	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children
Primary	83.1	16.9	51,778	87.0	13.0	4,617
Middle	85.9	14.1	39,223	92.2	7.8	3,633
Secondary	88.3	11.7	47,253	86.3	13.7	5,070
Higher	91.1	8.9	54,328	91.1	8.9	8,911
Residence						
Rural	85.1	14.9	295,644	86.8	13.2	28,045
Urban	95.5	4.5	50,719	93.9	6.1	14,161

Figure 9.1 Percentage of children in child labour by reported reason for the household head to change the place of residence

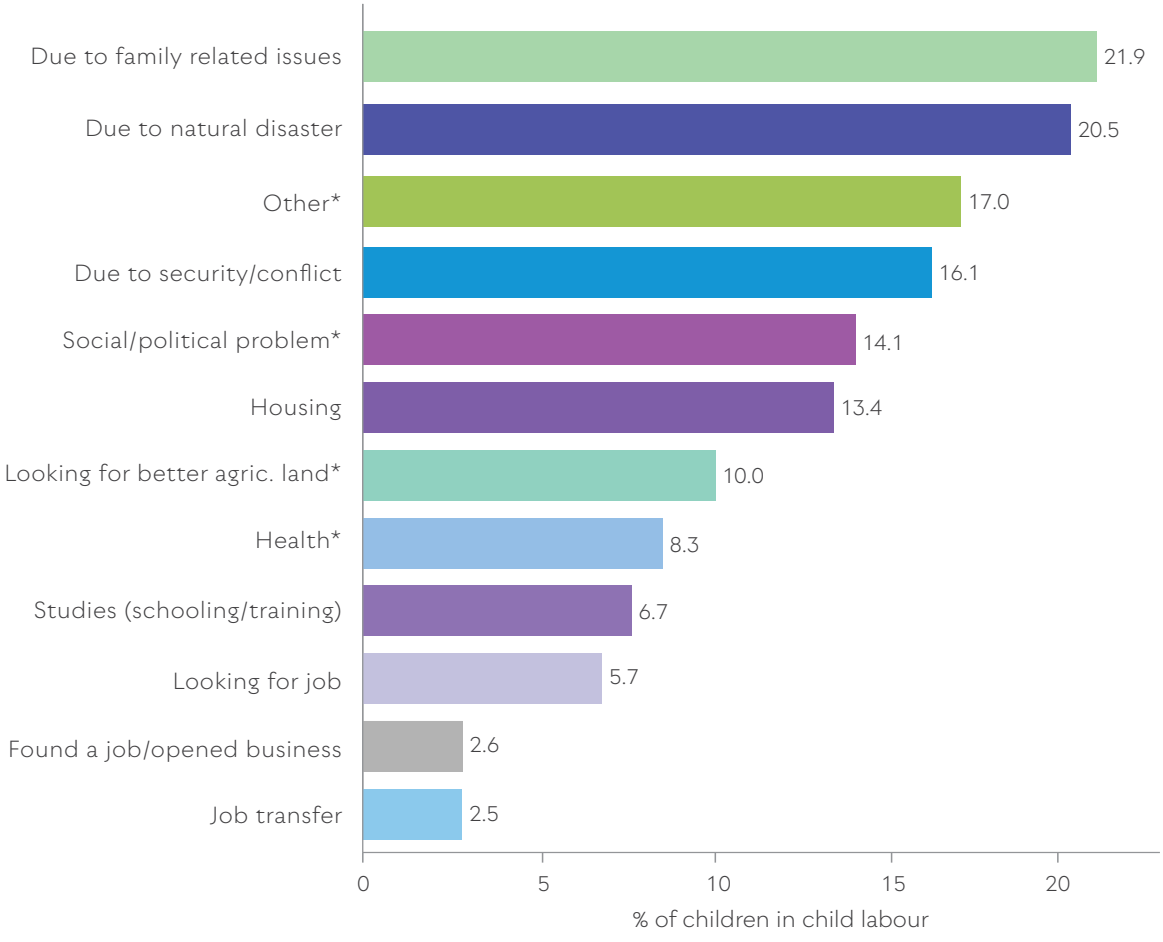
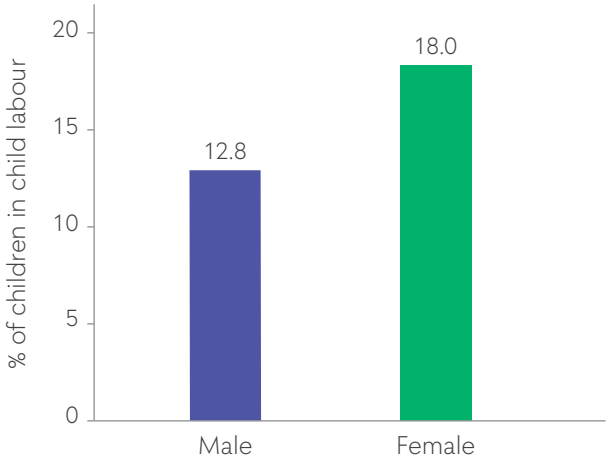


Figure 9.2 shows the relationship between child labour and sex of the household head. The child labour prevalence for children living in households headed by a female is 18.0 per cent, compared to 12.8 per cent for children living in households with a male household head.

Figure 9.2 Percentage of children in child labour by sex of household head



9.2 Birth registration

Birth registration matters for determining child labour since the certificate serves as a proof of whether the child has reached the minimum age for working. Figure 9.3 shows the percentage of children that have a birth certificate by child labour status. Out of children that are not in child labour, 31.2 per cent have a birth certificate while 66.8 per cent do not. Furthermore, the percentage of children in child labour with a birth certificate is higher at 37.1 per cent, while 59.7 per cent do not have a birth certificate.

Figure 9.3 Percentage of children 5–17 years with a birth certificate by child labour status

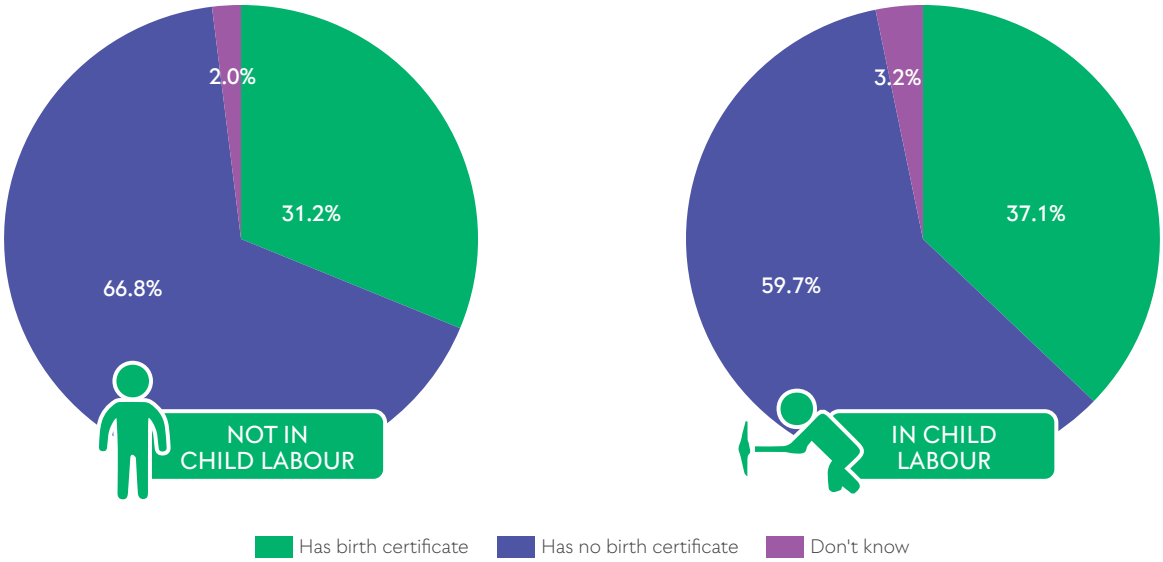


Table 9.5 provides more detailed information about the birth certificates of children in child labour and not in child labour. Here, both categories "Birth certificate seen" and "Birth certificate not seen" mean that the child has a birth certificate. However, in the first case, this was confirmed

by showing the card to the enumerator while it was not in the second case. For children that are not in child labour, 8.2 per cent have a birth certificate that was seen by the enumerator and 23.1 per cent have a card that was not shown to the enumerator. The majority, 66.8 per cent, do not have a birth certificate. For children in child labour, the corresponding percentages are 13.3 per cent with a seen birth certificate, 23.8 per cent with an unseen birth certificate and 59.6 per cent without a birth certificate.

There are no clear differences in the share of children with a birth certificate across gender. Children that have ever been married are less likely to have a birth certificate in both groups, children in child labour and children not in child labour. The percentage of children not in child labour and without a birth certificate decreases with the education of the household head, although the pattern for children in child labour is ambiguous. Children in wealthier households are more likely to have a birth certificate but similarly to education of the household head, it is difficult to draw any conclusions for children in child labour. Furthermore, more children in urban households have a birth certificate than children in rural households. For more information about the differences between divisions and districts with respect to birth certificates, see Table A.41 in Appendix 5.

Table 9.5 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years with birth certificate, by age group, sex, marital status, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour					Children in child labour				
	Birth certificate seen	Birth certificate not seen	No birth certificate	Don't know	Total	Birth certificate seen	Birth certificate not seen	No birth certificate	Don't know	Total
Total	8.2	23.1	66.8	2.0	337,786	13.3	23.8	59.6	3.2	50,761
Age group										
5–9	6.5	18.7	72.8	2.0	159,566	11.5	15.2	70.5	2.8	7,029
10–13	9.4	25.2	63.4	2.1	101,999	14.0	21.2	61.1	3.6	20,024
14–17	10.1	29.4	58.9	1.6	76,221	13.2	28.6	55.2	3.0	23,708
Sex										
Male	7.9	24.1	66.0	2.0	171,253	15.0	21.8	61.0	2.3	26,891
Female	8.5	21.9	67.6	1.9	166,526	11.4	26.2	58.1	4.3	23,871
Marital status										
Never Married	9.7	27.1	61.3	1.9	175,179	13.7	25.1	57.9	3.3	42,903
Ever Married	3.6	22.9	71.9	1.6	3,378	3.0	30.3	65.6	1.1	778
Educ. HH head										
None/Pre-school	6.5	18.1	73.4	2.0	148,738	10.8	24.1	62.2	2.8	23,577
Primary	10.6	19.3	67.6	2.5	47,034	17.8	19.3	58.8	4.0	9,357
Middle	11.6	23.0	63.5	1.9	37,051	18.7	23.9	52.5	4.9	5,804

Table 9.5 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years with birth certificate, by age group, sex, marital status, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour					Children in child labour				
	Birth certificate seen	Birth certificate not seen	No birth certificate	Don't know	Total	Birth certificate seen	Birth certificate not seen	No birth certificate	Don't know	Total
Secondary	10.0	24.6	63.2	2.1	46,092	13.6	24.8	58.3	3.3	6,232
Higher	7.1	37.5	54.0	1.4	57,589	9.9	29.6	58.7	1.8	5,649
WIQ										
Poorest	5.3	17.4	73.2	4.1	66,020	6.5	26.4	61.9	5.2	15,931
Second	8.3	20.4	68.7	2.7	70,182	15.8	22.4	57.8	3.9	11,869
Middle	9.8	20.8	67.8	1.6	67,025	14.4	24.9	59.3	1.4	10,462
Fourth	10.4	22.5	66.5	0.5	68,765	17.9	21.5	59.4	1.2	7,397
Richest	6.9	34.4	57.8	0.9	65,794	19.8	20.3	58.0	2.0	5,102
Residence										
Rural	8.3	20.0	69.5	2.2	276,044	13.3	23.3	60.1	3.3	47,623
Urban	7.7	36.8	54.6	0.8	61,742	12.3	32.3	52.9	2.5	3,138

Table A.42 and Table A.43 in Appendix 5 further analyses the population of children without a birth certificate to investigate whether the reasons they have not obtained a birth certificate is due to a lack of knowledge about the birth registration process. The table shows that to some extent, the low share of children with a birth certificate can be explained by a lack of knowledge about this process among the respondents. For children that are not in child labour, 32.6 per cent of the respondents are informed about the birth registration process, compared to 39.1 per cent for children in child labour. Thus, children in child labour are more likely to have a respondent that knows about the birth registration process but has not obtained the birth certificate for the child compared to children that are not in child labour. There is a significant difference in the percentages for children not in child labour depending on the marital status of the child, with respondents for ever married children less aware of the registration process (32.1 per cent for never married and not in child labour vs 12.1 for ever married). The corresponding percentages for children in child labour are 37.8 per cent (never married) and 26.8 per cent (ever married). While the knowledge about the birth registration process of the adult respondent is lower in rural compared to urban areas for children out of child labour, the opposite is true for children in child labour. For children that are not in child labour, the knowledge increases with the education of the household head and the wealth index quintile, but for children in child labour these relationships have an unclear pattern.

9.3 Socio-economic status

The literature suggests that poverty is one of the main determinants of child labour (Pellerano et al., 2019; Pinilla-Roncancio & Silva, 2018; Edmonds and Schady, 2012; Basu and Van, 1998; and Eswaran,

1996). The findings presented in this section are in line with this strand of literature and shows that child labour is more prevalent in poorer households, but at the same time, this section sheds light on and discusses the complex relationship between socio-economic status and child labour.

Table 9.6 shows the median income of households by child labour status. The median household income of children in child labour is 25,000 PKR, while it is 30,000 PKR for children that are not in child labour. The median household income of children in child labour is lower when they are living with the father only. The median income for children who have lost both parents is 10,000 PKR higher for children that are not in child labour. The median income increases with household size for both children in child labour and not in child labour (the larger the family the larger the household income). There is a positive correlation between education of the household head and median household income, with a stronger correlation for children that are not in child labour. The median household income further increases with the wealth index quintile and there are no major differences between children in and not in child labour. The median household income in rural areas is the same for children in and not in child labour, while in urban areas it is higher for children that are not in child labour.

Table 9.6 Median household income of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years by household structure, parental survival, family size, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristics	Median household income		
	Children in child labour	Children not in child labour	Overall
Total	25,000	30,000	28,000
Household structure			
Living with neither father nor mother	25,000	35,000	30,000
Living with father only	21,000	30,000	30,000
Living with mother only	25,000	30,000	30,000
Living with both father and mother	25,000	28,000	28,000
Living in a male-headed household	25,000	30,000	29,000
Living in a female-headed household	20,000	22,000	22,000
Parental survival			
Children who have lost both parents	18,000*	40,000*	30,000
Children who have lost mother	18,001	25,000	21,000
Children who have lost father	20,000	22,000	22,000
Household size			
2-4	20,000	20,000	20,000
5-7	21,000	24,000	23,000

Table 9.6 Median household income of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years by household structure, parental survival, family size, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristics	Median household income		
	Children in child labour	Children not in child labour	Overall
8-10	23,000	27,000	26,000
11+	35,000	41,200	40,000
Educ. HH head			
None/Pre-school	20,000	22,000	22,000
Primary	25,000	26,000	25,000
Middle	23,000	26,000	25,000
Secondary	30,000	30,000	30,000
Higher	35,000	50,000	50,000
WIQ			
Poorest	15,000	16,500	16,000
Second	25,000	20,000	21,000
Middle	27,000	28,000	27,000
Fourth	34,000	35,000	35,000
Richest	50,000	51,000	50,000
Residence			
Rural	25,000	25,000	25,000
Urban	34,000	40,000	40,000

*The numbers should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table 9.7 shows the percentage of children not in child labour and children in child labour belonging to households that are currently receiving BISP or any other financial assistance from the government during the past 3 years. The percentage of children in child labour belonging to households receiving BISP is higher than the percentage of children not in child labour belonging to households receiving it (25.3 per cent vs. 18.8 per cent). The same goes for children belonging to households that received any other financial assistance from the government during the past three years, although the difference is smaller in absolute terms (1.3 per cent vs. 0.9 per cent). Note that this does not imply that BISP causes child labour, and neither that it does not help to reduce child labour. Since BISP eligibility, and many other financial assistances, is based on a measure of wealth, we can think of BISP receipt as an indicator for poverty. If poverty causes child labour, we expect that children in child labour are more likely to live in a household that receive BISP. That this pattern holds for each wealth index quintile then implies that BISP receipt measures poverty beyond what is captured by the wealth index.

Table 9.7 Per cent of children 5-17 years from households currently receiving BISP or any other financial assistance during the last 3 years, by age group, sex, family size, sex of household head, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristics	Children in households currently receiving BISP				Children in households that received any other financial assistance from government (last three years)			
	Per cent of children not in child labour receiving BISP	Total number of children not in child labour receiving BISP	Per cent of children in child labour receiving BISP	Total number of children in child labour receiving BISP	Per cent of children not in child labour receiving other financial assistance	Total number of children not in child labour receiving other financial assistance	Per cent of children in child labour receiving other financial assistance	Total number of children in child labour receiving other financial assistance
Total	18.8	63,406	25.3	12,842	0.9	2,953	1.3	647
Age group								
5–9	17.4	27,806	19.6	1,377	0.8	1,204	1.6	116
10–13	20.0	20,398	24.5	4,903	0.8	811	1.8	351
14–17	19.9	15,202	27.7	6,563	1.2	939	0.8	181
Sex								
Boys	18.7	31,958	24.8	6,676	0.9	1,528	1.2	326
Girls	18.9	31,449	25.8	6,167	0.9	1,425	1.3	321
Household size								
2-3	.	0	3.8*	13	1.5	32	.	0
4-5	10.6	3,819	18.1	933	0.8	280	0.5	28
6-7	14.7	14,007	19.9	3,154	0.6	568	1.2	185
8-9	21.1	17,533	24.0	3,282	1.4	1,186	1.7	234
10+	23.1	28,047	34.8	5,460	0.7	886	1.3	201
Sex HH head								
Male	18.8	60,683	25.7	12,222	0.8	2,740	1.2	588
Female	19.0	2,723	19.7	621	1.5	213	1.9	59
Educ. HH head								
None/Pre-school	24.0	35,715	30.3	7,134	0.7	1,058	1.1	256
Primary	22.8	10,745	30.0	2,805	1.0	487	1.5	142
Middle	18.2	6,732	24.3	1,411	0.4	163	0.7	42
Secondary	12.6	5,805	13.6	849	0.5	226	1.7	103
Higher	7.3	4,199	11.0	621	1.8	1,019	1.8	103

Table 9.7 Per cent of children 5-17 years from households currently receiving BISP or any other financial assistance during the last 3 years, by age group, sex, family size, sex of household head, education of household head, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristics	Children in households currently receiving BISP				Children in households that received any other financial assistance from government (last three years)			
	Per cent of children not in child labour receiving BISP	Total number of children not in child labour receiving BISP	Per cent of children in child labour receiving BISP	Total number of children in child labour receiving BISP	Per cent of children not in child labour receiving other financial assistance	Total number of children not in child labour receiving other financial assistance	Per cent of children in child labour receiving other financial assistance	Total number of children in child labour receiving other financial assistance
WIQ								
Poorest	25.0	16,488	31.2	4,973	0.7	463	1.6	257
Second	25.0	17,517	24.2	2,876	0.9	611	2.0	244
Middle	18.7	12,547	24.2	2,528	0.8	558	0.4	40
Fourth	17.0	11,719	21.9	1,623	0.5	365	0.2	17
Richest	7.8	5,136	16.5	842	1.4	956	1.8	89
Residence								
Rural	20.9	57,558	25.9	12,337	0.9	2,585	1.3	626
Urban	9.5	5,848	16.1	505	0.6	368	0.7	21

*The percentage should be interpreted with caution as it is based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Figure 9.4A/B show the per cent of households with at least one child in child labour. In total, 26.7 per cent of all households have at least one child in child labour. The percentage of households with at least one child in child labour decreases steadily with the wealth index quintile and is 25 percentage points lower for the richest households compared to the poorest. Furthermore, the percentage decreases with the education of the household head, with the exception for those with primary education as their highest level. The percentage of households with at least one child in child labour is 20 percentage points higher in rural compared to urban areas.

Figure 9.4A Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour by area of residence and wealth index quintile

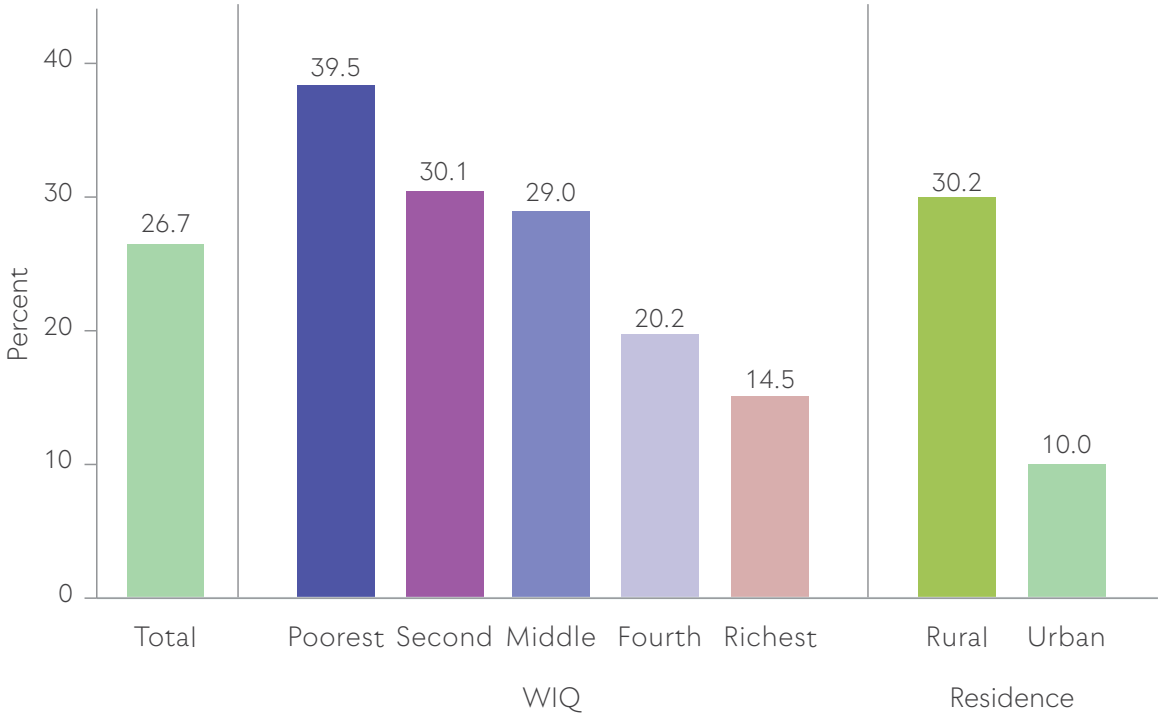
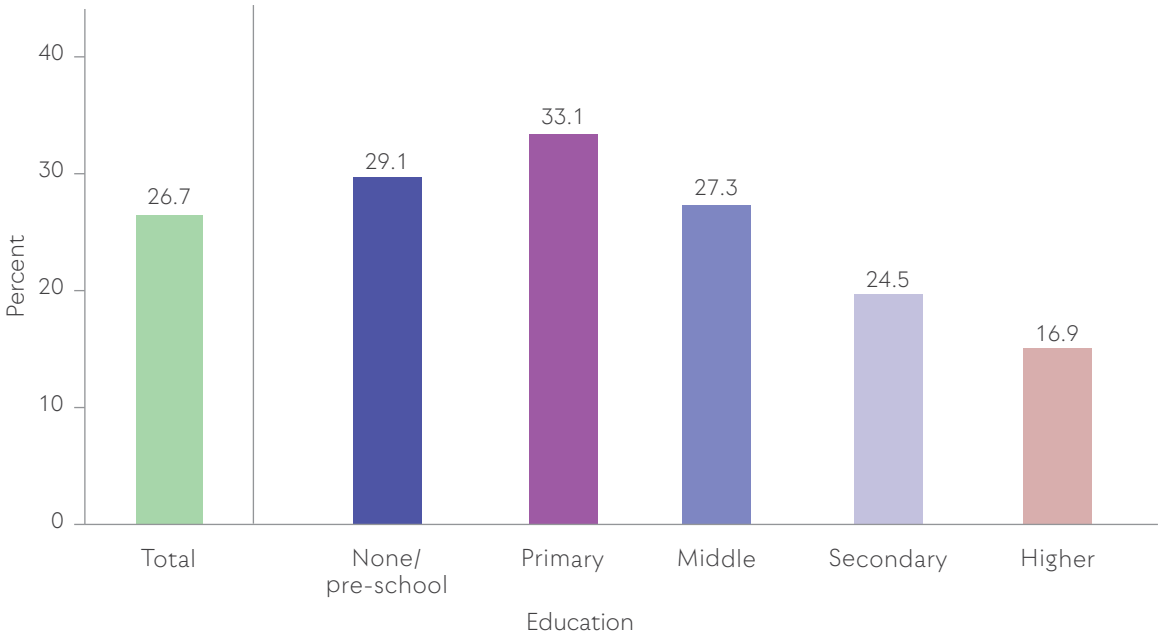


Figure 9.4B. Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour by education of household head



Note: The education categories "Other" and "Non-formal has been excluded from this figure.

Table 9.8 presents information about the type of toilet, main source of energy for cooking and main source of drinking water for households with at least one child in child labour and households without any child in child labour in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, 73.9 per cent of all households without any child in child labour have a flush toilet connected to a pit or septic tank. The corresponding percentage

for households with at least one child in child labour is 60.8 per cent. The second most common type of toilet for households with at least one child in child labour in rural areas is a dry pit latrine (18.8 per cent). In comparison, only 7.3 per cent of households without any child in child labour have this type of toilet. Flush toilets connected to a pit or septic tank are the most common toilets also in urban areas (92.9 per cent of households without any child in child labour, and 84.2 per cent of households with at least one child in child labour). In urban areas, 11.9 per cent of households with at least one child in child labour have a dry raised latrine, while the corresponding percentage for households without any child in child labour is 2.9.

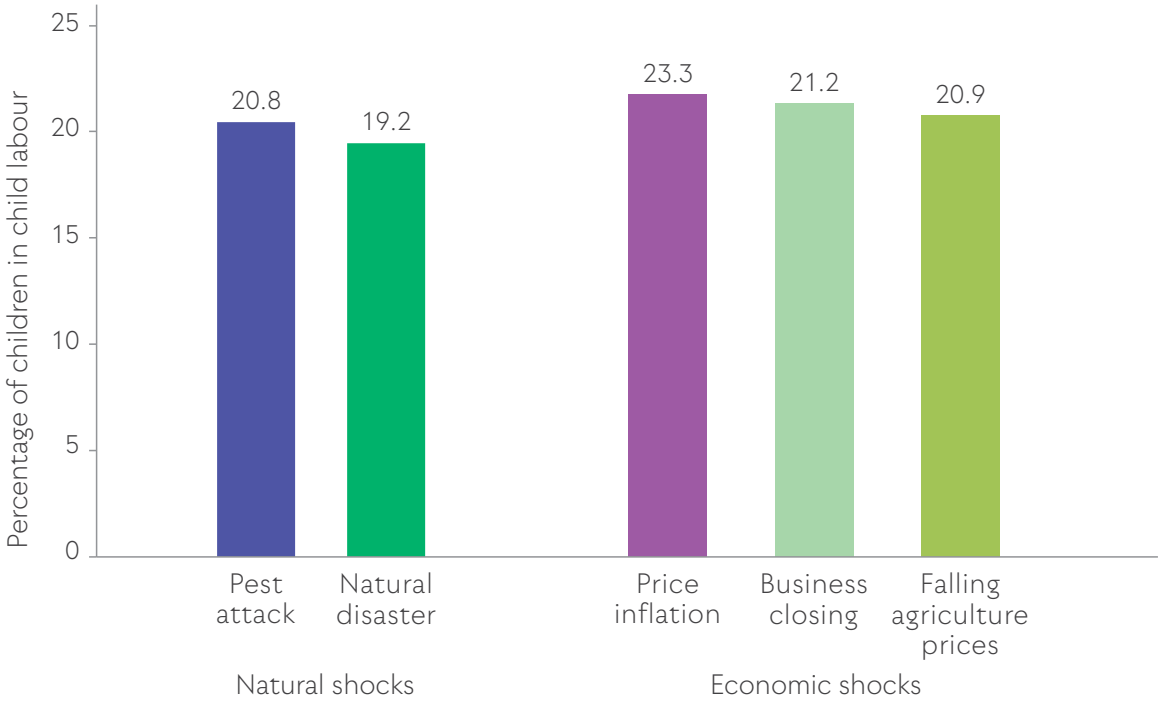
More households with at least one child in child labour use wood as their main source of energy for cooking (84.9 per cent in rural areas and 51.4 per cent in urban areas) compared to households without any child in child labour (80.2 per cent in rural areas and 27.7 per cent in urban areas). Households without any child in child labour are more likely to use gas as their main source of energy for cooking in both rural (17.0 per cent) and urban areas (71.0 per cent) as compared to households with at least one child in child labour (10.5 per cent and 46.2 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively).

Piped water is the main source of drinking water for 77.3 per cent of households with at least one child in child labour and 81.1 per cent without any child in child labour in rural areas and 89.6 per cent and 88.8 per cent, respectively, in urban areas. Furthermore, in rural areas, 15.2 per cent of households with at least one child in child labour rely on water from a pond, canal, river, stream or rain-water pond, compared to 12.0 per cent of households without any child in child labour.

Table 9.9 shows the source of income, wealth index quintile and income quintile for households with at least one child in child labour and households without any child in child labour in rural and urban areas. The most common sources of income for households with at least one child in child labour are scholarships (44.6 per cent), social transfers from public sources (43.6 per cent) and rent, property, investments or stock exchange (39.2 per cent) for rural areas, and private transfers (15.5 per cent) and savings or pension (13.4 per cent) for urban areas. On the other hand, the most common sources of income for households without a child in child labour are employment or work (70.0 per cent), savings or pension (69.0 per cent) and private transfers (64.1 per cent) for rural areas and, scholarship (100 per cent), employment or work (90.2 per cent) and social transfers from public sources (87.4 per cent) for urban areas. Fewer households with children in child labour appear to have a source of income, but those which do already seem to benefit from targeted scholarships and social transfers, while households without children in child labour seem to have their own income streams. Furthermore, in rural and urban areas, the percentage of household with at least one child in child labour decreases with both the wealth index quintile and income quintile (except for the second quintile in urban areas).

Figure 9.5 displays the relationship between different shocks faced by households and child labour. The figure shows both natural shocks, including pest attack on agricultural crops and natural disaster, and economic shocks, comprising price inflation, business closing due to economic recession and falling agricultural prices. Given that the overall child labour prevalence in Gilgit Baltistan is 13.1 per cent, Figure 9.5 indicates that the percentage of children in child labour is higher for those living in a household that experienced any of these five shocks. Out of children living in a household that was affected by a pest attack on agricultural crops, the percentage in child labour is 20.8. The corresponding percentage for price inflation is 23.3. These impacts of shocks appear to differ slightly by division as can be seen in Figure A.2 in Appendix 5. Both natural and economic shocks have the highest correlation with child labour in Baltistan division. Considering the findings from chapter 4 that shocks also occur more in Baltistan division, this suggests that shocks play an important role for child labour in this division.

Figure 9.5 Child labour and shocks faced by households



Based on various measures presented above children in poor households and households that were affected by a natural or economic shock are more likely to be in child labour. Furthermore, the household head's education predicts whether there are children in child labour in the household. Nevertheless, a considerable share of rich and educated households have children in child labour. Table 9.10 further illustrates the complexity of circumstances and causes of child labour. The table displays the child labour rate for each of the 10 districts of Gilgit Baltistan as well as the prevalence of previously discussed household characteristics that predict child labour. Shigar has the highest child labour rate of 27.8 per cent of all districts and its population also tends to be poorer, less educated and has experienced more shocks compared to other districts. Nagar with the second highest child labour rate of 24.5 per cent on the other hand has neither particularly poor nor uneducated households. Gilgit and Hunza that tend to have richer and more educated households do have below average child labour rates. The most distinctive district might be Diamer with the lowest child labour rate of 5.8 per cent, which at the same time has the poorest households according to the wealth index quintiles and with 70 per cent has the most household heads with less than primary education. A low child labour rate however does not necessarily imply a high level of child protection. While the child labour rate is the lowest in Diamer, the school attendance rate with less than 50 per cent is by far the lowest as well, the share of children with a birth certificate is also the lowest, and the child marriage rate with 6.1 per cent is by far the largest across all districts.

Table 9.8 Number and per cent of households having at least one child in child labour 5–17 years by socio-economic characteristics and area of residence

Characteristic	Rural				Urban			
	Total number of households with at least one child in child labour	*Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour*	*Total number of households without any child in child labour*	*Per cent of households without any child in child labour*	*Total number of households with at least one child in child labour*	*Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour*	*Total number of households without any child in child labour*	*Per cent of households without any child in child labour*
Total	31,920	100.0	73,753	100.0	2,230	100.0	20,106	100.0
Type of toilet								
Flush connected to public sewage	1,019	3.2	4,458	6.0	14	0.6	578	2.9
Flush connected to pit/septic tank	19,420	60.8	54,525	73.9	1,877	84.2	18,685	92.9
Flush connected to open drain	327	1.0	330	0.5	17	0.8	51	0.3
Dry raised latrine	3,032	9.5	3,957	5.4	266	11.9	590	2.9
Dry pit latrine	6,006	18.8	5,355	7.3	56	2.5	84	0.4
No toilet in the household	2,117	6.6	5,128	7.0	0	0.0	119	0.6
Main source of energy for cooking								
Wood	27,112	84.9	59,132	80.2	1,145	51.4	5,570	27.7
Gas	3,343	10.5	12,520	17.0	1,030	46.2	14,268	71.0
Kerosene oil	37	0.1	101	0.1	0	0.0	43	0.2
Dung cake	154	0.5	155	0.2	10	0.4	16	0.1
Electricity	393	1.2	1,028	1.4	10	0.5	113	0.6
Crop residue	18	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charcoal/coal	10	0.0	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Biogas	0	0.0	12	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
Bushes and branches of tree	816	2.6	669	0.9	6	0.3	23	0.1
Other	37	0.1	125	0.2	29	1.3	64	0.3
Main source of drinking water								
Piped water	24,662	77.3	59,792	81.1	1,998	89.6	17,856	88.8
Hand pump	328	1.0	837	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 9.8 Number and per cent of households having at least one child in child labour 5–17 years by socio-economic characteristics and area of residence

Characteristic	Rural				Urban			
	Total number of households with at least one child in child labour	*Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour*	*Total number of households without any child in child labour*	*Per cent of households without any child in child labour*	*Total number of households with at least one child in child labour*	*Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour*	*Total number of households without any child in child labour*	*Per cent of households without any child in child labour*
Motorized pumping/ tube well	151	0.5	106	0.1	30	1.4	261	1.3
Open well	348	1.1	886	1.2	17	0.8	175	0.9
Closed well	641	2.0	1,301	1.8	81	3.6	629	3.1
Pond/canal/river/ stream/rainwater pond	4,844	15.2	8,825	12.0	29	1.3	188	0.9
Spring	798	2.5	1,018	1.4	0	0.0	197	1.0
Mineral water/bottled water	12	0.0	136	0.2	15	0.7	344	1.7
Tanker/truck/water bearer	20	0.1	236	0.3	14	0.6	203	1.0
Filtration plant	51	0.2	387	0.5	31	1.4	189	0.9
Other	65	0.2	228	0.3	15	0.7	65	0.3

Table 9.9 Number and per cent of households having at least one child in child labour 5-17 years by area of residence, source of income, wealth index quintile and income quintile

Characteristic	Rural				Urban			
	Total number of households without any child in child labour	Per cent of households without any child in child labour	Total number of households with at least one child in child labour	Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour	Total number of households without any child in child labour	Per cent of households without any child in child labour	Total number of households with at least one child in child labour	Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour
Total	73,753	69.8	31,920	30.2	20,106	90.0	2,230	10.0
Source of income[55]								
Employment/work	68,947	70.0	29,488	30.0	19,343	90.2	2,096	9.8
Social transfers from public sources	6,567	56.4	5,070	43.6	1,397	87.4	201	12.6
Scholarship	428	55.4	344	44.6	29	100.0*	0	.

55 The percentages for source of income do not sum up since a household can have several sources of income.

Table 9.9 Number and per cent of households having at least one child in child labour 5-17 years by area of residence, source of income, wealth index quintile and income quintile

Characteristic	Rural				Urban			
	Total number of households without any child in child labour	Per cent of households without any child in child labour	Total number of households with at least one child in child labour	Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour	Total number of households without any child in child labour	Per cent of households without any child in child labour	Total number of households with at least one child in child labour	Per cent of households with at least one child in child labour
Rent/property/investments/ stock exchange	10,607	60.8	6,835	39.2	3,768	92.8	293	7.2
Private transfers	2,266	64.1	1,271	35.9	168	84.5*	31	15.5*
Savings/pension	11,456	69.0	5,154	31.0	3,176	86.5	494	13.4
WIQ								
Poorest	15,058	60.2	9,945	39.8	460	72.2	177	27.8
Second	17,006	69.6	7,434	30.4	859	75.8	274	24.2
Middle	16,070	69.5	7,051	30.5	2,094	84.4	386	15.6
Fourth	15,733	77.5	4,557	22.5	4,725	88.5	611	11.4
Richest	9,887	77.1	2,933	22.9	11,969	93.9	782	6.1
Income quintile								
Poorest	20,459	69.5	8,977	30.5	1,899	88.8	241	11.3
Second	17,838	68.3	8,270	31.7	2,962	84.4	546	15.6
Middle	11,666	68.0	5,498	32.0	3,838	90.8	389	9.2
Fourth	12,548	71.0	5,126	29.0	4,699	91.4	440	8.6
Richest	11,242	73.5	4,050	26.5	6,709	91.6	614	8.4

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table 9.10 Child labour incidence and selected household characteristics by district

District	Astore	Diamer	Ghanche	Ghizer	Gilgit	Hunza	Kharmang	Nagar	Shigar	Skardu
Percentage of total children that are working										
	24.1	6.3	26.0	9.8	8.0	12.6	10.6	26.2	29.5	18.1
Percentage of total children in child labour										
	21.9	5.8	23.7	9.2	7.2	9.7	9.3	24.5	27.8	16.2

Table 9.10 Child labour incidence and selected household characteristics by district

District	Astore	Diamer	Ghanche	Ghizer	Gilgit	Hunza	Kharmang	Nagar	Shigar	Skardu
Percentage of total children by WIQ										
Poorest	21.4	61.8	31.7	11.5	9.7	2.0	55.9	5.6	60.4	40.4
Second	29.8	26.8	33.6	16.3	9.1	12.4	16.5	16.5	24.6	26.6
Middle	23.9	7.3	19.5	35.7	19.8	25.1	21.3	30.7	12.2	20.2
Fourth	15.1	3.9	10.8	27.9	24.0	32.8	4.7	32.1	2.3	9.6
Richest	9.9	0.2	4.4	8.6	37.5	27.7	1.6	15.1	0.5	3.2
Percentage of total children in a household receiving BISP										
	25.8	20.6	15.5	11.2	22.8	6.2	24.4	24.0	34.7	13.3
Percentage of total children by educ. HH head										
None/ Pre-school	41.6	70.3	40.4	40.8	30.0	16.3	54.5	30.5	51.7	49.0
Primary	16.4	7.4	17.1	19.5	15.3	18.3	11.8	23.4	20.3	10.3
Middle	13.2	6.5	11.0	13.1	12.7	20.9	10.0	16.6	8.6	9.1
Secondary	14.7	7.2	15.7	13.9	17.4	21.3	11.6	12.8	9.0	13.5
Higher	14.1	8.6	15.8	12.7	24.6	23.2	12.2	16.8	10.4	18.2
Percentage of total children in a household experiencing a natural shock										
	11.6	9.9	22.5	18.7	6.4	18.6	34.8	31.8	37.5	11.1
Percentage of total children by marital status										
Never married	98.9	93.9	98.2	99.1	98.7	99.8	99.1	99.2	98.7	99.2
Ever married	1.1	bisp	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.9
Percentage of total children currently attending school										
	83.9	46.6	92.6	89.3	89.0	98.2	89.8	96.0	90.7	89.9
Percentage of total children performing household chores										
	67.7	34.8	70.5	71.1	71.5	74.4	53.4	83.5	64.8	60.6
Percentage of total children by birth certificate										
Yes, seen	18.1	0.9	9.2	22.1	2.7	18.2	8.1	5.9	6.6	13.8
Yes, not seen	22.0	13.9	21.8	12.7	19.8	39.5	14.7	13.4	36.4	47.0
No	58.4	84.9	59.2	64.4	77.3	40.9	65.9	79.1	54.9	36.5
Don't know	1.6	0.3	9.8	0.9	0.2	1.3	11.3	1.6	2.2	2.7

9.4 Perceptions on reason child works and what is best for child

Table 9.11 displays the most reported reasons by parents or guardians for letting the child work. The first reason is to support household needs, to fetch water, or collect wood, as 55.2 per cent of children in child labour reportedly work due to this reason. Other frequently reported reasons include to supplement family or household income (29.5 per cent), to own will or interest (23.7 per cent) and to learn skills (21.3 per cent).

Working children that earn an income were asked what they usually do with their earnings and the results are shown in Table 9.12. Out of all children in child labour, only 5.3 per cent answered that they know their average monthly cash income from their main work. Out of these, 56.9 per cent give all or part of the money to their parents or guardians, 33.9 per cent buy things for themselves with the money they earn and 27.6 per cent buy things for the household. Fewer girls than boys reported that they know their income. Boys are more likely than girls to spend their money on things for the household, while girls are more likely to pay school fees, buy things for school and things for themselves.

Table 9.11 Per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years by reported reason of parent or guardian for letting child work, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristics	Children in child labour									
	Reasons for letting child work									
	Support household needs/to fetch water/collect wood	Own will/interest	Supplement family/ household income	Learn skills	Help in household enterprise	Social pressure	Other economic reasons[a]	Other educational reasons[b]	Other reasons[c]	Total number of children in child labour
Total	55.2	23.7	29.5	21.3	5.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	1.2	50,761
Age group										
5–9	56.9	28.6	18.0	24.0	2.4	2.5	0.8	7.0	2.1	7,029
10–13	58.7	26.0	27.3	19.6	3.9	2.9	2.4	3.1	0.8	20,024
14–17	51.7	20.4	34.8	22.0	7.2	3.2	5.5	4.4	1.2	23,708
Sex										
Boys	53.3	22.8	31.8	14.4	6.3	2.4	3.7	4.1	1.8	26,891
Girls	57.3	24.8	26.9	29.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.5	0.5	23,871
Educ. HH head										
None/Pre-school	56.0	21.1	32.5	18.8	6.0	3.6	5.4	6.7	1.4	23,577
Primary	53.1	22.4	29.7	25.5	6.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	0.9	9,357
Middle	54.9	29.3	24.2	23.8	4.1	1.6	2.2	4.6	1.7	5,804
Secondary	59.2	26.3	25.0	20.9	4.0	3.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	6,232
Higher	50.9	28.7	27.9	22.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.7	5,649

Table 9.11 Per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years by reported reason of parent or guardian for letting child work, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristics	Children in child labour									
	Reasons for letting child work									
	Support household needs/to fetch water/collect wood	Own will/interest	Supplement family/ household income	Learn skills	Help in household enterprise	Social pressure	Other economic reasons[a]	Other educational reasons[b]	Other reasons[c]	Total number of children in child labour
WIQ										
Poorest	48.3	17.1	38.9	22.0	6.1	1.4	6.2	6.7	0.8	15,931
Second	57.4	26.1	28.1	24.9	6.2	2.9	3.0	3.9	0.5	11,869
Middle	61.0	24.3	25.6	19.1	4.4	4.3	2.8	4.2	2.2	10,462
Fourth	58.6	28.7	22.5	20.3	3.2	5.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	7,397
Richest	54.8	30.3	21.8	16.9	5.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.0	5,102
Residence										
Rural	55.1	23.6	30.6	20.9	4.5	3.0	3.7	4.5	1.1	47,623
Urban	56.5	25.1	13.9	27.1	16.2	3.2	2.8	0.6	2.1	3,138

[a] Category includes the following alternatives to question A51: b. Help pay family/household debt and g. Cannot afford school fees/school related expenses.[b] Category includes the following alternatives to question A51: e. Schooling not useful for future, f. No school/school too far, h. School environment not good/no quality education, i. Corporal punishment in school, k. Child not interested in school and q. School environment not suitable for minorities.[c] "Other reason" includes the following alternatives to question A51: l. Temporarily replacing someone unable to work, m. Preventing him/her from making bad friends and/or being led astray and n. Child is harassed/made fun of if he/she does not go to work.

Table 9.12 Per cent of all children 5-17 years in child labour that earn an income by contribution to household income, by sex, age group, area of residence and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour that earn an income										
	Give all/part of money to my parents/guardian	Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians	Pay my school fees	Buy things for school	Buy things for household	Buy things for myself	Save	Travel expenses	Other	*Percentage of children in child labour that earn an income*	*Number of children in child labour that earn an income*
Total	56.9	12.3	4.2	11.0	27.6	33.9	7.2	3.6	5.0	5.3	3,000
All children											
5–9	15.8*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	48.4*	35.8*	35.8*	0.0*	1.4	108

Table 9.12 Per cent of all children 5-17 years in child labour that earn an income by contribution to household income, by sex, age group, area of residence and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children in child labour that earn an income									*Percentage of children in child labour that earn an income*	*Number of children in child labour that earn an income*
	Give all/part of money to my parents/guardian	Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians	Pay my school fees	Buy things for school	Buy things for household	Buy things for myself	Save	Travel expenses	Other		
10–13	65.3	6.9	13.3	18.5	18.9	27.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	358
14–17	57.5	13.6	3.1	10.4	30.0	34.3	6.5	2.7	5.9	9.7	2,535
Boys											
5–9	15.8*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	48.4*	35.8*	35.8*	0.0*	2.5	108
10–13	55.0*	11.2*	12.5*	15.1*	30.7*	30.1*	5.5*	0.0*	0.0*	1.9	220
14–17	59.0	14.3	2.7	10.4	34.7	33.1	7.2	2.7	6.5	15.1	2,119
Girls											
5–9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
10–13	81.8*	0.0*	14.5*	23.9*	0.0*	22.5*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	1.2	138
14–17	49.9*	10.1*	5.3*	10.4*	6.2*	40.5*	3.1*	2.6*	2.6*	3.4	416
Sex											
Boys	56.7	13.3	3.5	10.3	32.8	33.5	8.3	3.9	5.7	8.3	2,447
Girls	57.8	7.6	7.6	13.8	4.6	36.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	553
WIQ											
Poorest	79.6	8.6	1.5	10.8	29.2	17.0	2.5	5.1	3.8	4.9	880
Second	69.1	14.3	5.2	5.6	28.9	29.6	4.1	0.0	6.1	4.0	534
Middle	45.5	11.2	9.3	13.1	28.1	39.6	9.1	8.1	3.6	6.0	691
Fourth	40.0	18.4	2.0	14.4	26.4	42.6	16.1	1.4	11.0	5.8	466
Richest	32.0	12.4	3.0	11.0	23.0	55.5	8.3	0.0	1.6	7.7	428
Residence											
Rural	60.4	12.2	4.3	10.4	26.2	32.9	8.3	4.1	5.7	4.9	2,623
Urban	33.0*	12.8*	3.5*	15.0*	37.4*	41.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	10.9	377

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

10. Conclusions

Child labour is a complex issue that calls for a clear understanding of its social, economic, cultural, and political causes and drivers. The results provided here are a basis for conducting further analyses with the aim of eliminating all forms of child labour.

Gilgit-Baltistan is a mountainous province in Pakistan. The geographical conditions determine the productive activities the labour force performs and the time of the year when they prevail. In line with this, children's activities such as school attendance, and work are determined by their circumstances including the seasonality of agricultural activities, household socioeconomic status, place of residence and intra-household conditions.

10.1 Children's activities

- Most children, 70.9 per cent, attend school only and do not work. The second largest group of children consists of those neither attending school nor working (14.8 per cent). A slightly lower percentage of children is working at the same time as attending school (11.4 per cent).
- The median number of hours engaged in household chores is 6.5 hours for children that go to school and work, while children who do not go to school, work a median of 21 hours per week.
- The majority of children 5–17 years do not have a birth certificate, in many cases due to a lack of knowledge about the birth registration process. While the proof of age provided by the birth certificate can be crucial in assessing and preventing child labour, more children in child labour (37.1 per cent) have a birth certificate than children who are not in child labour (31.2 per cent).
- About half of both boys and girls attend school at age 5. School attendance increases sharply the first two years and continues to increase until age 11 when school attendance rates start to decline. This trend is similar for both boys and girls, but the gap between the school attendance rate of boys and girls increases to more than 10 percentage points as the children get older.
- The perceived value of education increases with the education of the parent. Parents with higher education have the highest perceived value of education and believe that on average, their child could earn five times more with a university education compared to starting work as a child.
- The percentage of girls engaged in household activities is 69 per cent while that of boys is 56.7 per cent. Most children are engaged in household activities for 7 hours or less (78 per cent), while 13.6 per cent are engaged for 8 to 14 hours. Older children and girls tend to devote more time to those activities than younger children and boys. The gender gap increases with age and in the age group 14-17, girls spend a median of 10.4 hours on household chores, compared to 4.4 hours for boys.
- Boys are more likely than girls to shop for the household (50.5 per cent vs. 25.2 per cent), and transport household members or goods (21.6 per cent vs. 16.1) and girls are more likely to care for children, the elderly, or the sick, (53.3 per cent vs. 29.6) and clean utensils or house (57.8 per cent vs. 3.0 per cent).
- Out of all children 5–17, 14.3 per cent were engaged in work in the past 7 days, and 19.9 per cent reported working in the past 12 months. The work activities performed by children reveals a seasonal pattern. Engagement in economic activities is more prevalent from April to September and is significantly lower during the winter months in the territory.

10.2 Incidence and characteristics of child labour

- Around 50,000 children in Gilgit-Baltistan between the ages 5–17 are in child labour (13.1 per cent, almost all (91.2 per cent) working children). The incidence is slightly higher for boys (13.6 per cent) than girls (12.5 per cent). Most of the children in child labour belong to the age group 14–17 (23.7 per cent), followed by children aged 10–13 years (16.4 per cent) and children aged 5–9 years (4.2 per cent). The percentage of households with at least one child in child labour is three times as high in rural (30.2 per cent) compared to urban areas (10 per cent).

- The child labour prevalence is highest in the Baltistan division (20 per cent), while it is around 10 per cent in the divisions Diamer and Gilgit. Among the districts Shigar with 27.8 per cent and Diamer with 5.8 per cent have the highest and lowest rate, respectively.

- Children in child labour mostly work as unpaid family workers (83.1 per cent) and are working outside the home (78.6 per cent). They mostly work in agriculture, forestry, or fishing (76.2 per cent), and are employed in elementary occupations (52.5 per cent). The second largest sector is water collection (13.7 per cent) where girls work more frequently (22.6 per cent) compared to boys (6.0 per cent).

- A significant percentage of children in child labour perform their activities during the evening or night, 29.4 per cent of the aged 5–9 years old work at night or in the evening, while 35.9 and 30.3 per cent in the age groups 10–13 and 14–17 do so. The median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour varies from 3.5 hours for the age group 5–9 to 11.5 hours for the age group 14–17.

10.3 Circumstances and causes of child labour

- The percentage of children in child labour that live without either one parent or both is slightly higher for children in child labour (13.7%) than for children not in child labour (11.1%)

- More than a quarter of all households have at least one child in child labour and the child labour rate decreases with the wealth index of the household. While almost 40 per cent of households in the poorest wealth index quintile have a child in child labour, only 14.5 per cent of households in the richest wealth index quintile do. The household's average monthly income of households with children in child labour is lower (25,000 PKR) than that of households of children not in child labour (30,000 PKR).

- Children living in households benefitting from BISP are more likely to be in child labour, with the percentage of children living in households receiving BISP or any other financial assistance being higher for children in child labour (26.6 per cent) than children not in child labour (19.7 per cent). This does not mean BISP causes child labour, but likely reflects BISP's targeting of poor households.

- The percentage of households with at least one child in child labour decreases when the level of education of the household head increases.

- The child labour prevalence is lower among children whose household head migrated compared to children whose household head never migrated (10.8 per cent vs. 13.3 per cent). Those migrating seem to do so to improve their standard of living.

- The percentage of children in child labour is higher for those living in a household that experienced any natural or economic shocks (19.2 per cent of children in households experiencing a natural disaster, up to 23.3 per cent of children in households suffering from price inflation).

10.4 Consequences of child labour

- Children in child labour are more likely to have dropped out of school for all age groups. For the age groups 10–13 and 14–17 school attendance is decreasing with age and is higher for children not in child labour compared to children in child labour, with this difference being most pronounced for the 14–17-year-olds (14.8 percentage points difference compared to 1.9 percentage points difference for 10–13-year-olds). Children not in child labour aged 5–9 are however 14.6 percentage points less likely to currently attend school, and 15.5 percentage points more likely to have never attended school compared to children in child labour.

- As with the overall population, girls in child labour have a lower school attendance rate compared to boys and the gap is increasing with age. Girls in child labour aged 14–17 years have the lowest school attendance rate (60.9 per cent).

- Most of the children in child labour are working in hazardous conditions (74.8 per cent), and the incidence is higher among children aged 14–17 (85.9 per cent) compared to children aged 10–13 (61.9 per cent). The most reported conditions are extreme hot or cold conditions (48.3 per cent) and carrying heavy loads (42.7 per cent). Construction is the industry with the highest proportion of children exposed to health hazards (86.6 per cent), followed by agriculture (75.8 per cent) and manufacturing (73.2 per cent). More than 20 per cent of children in child labour suffer from abuse at work.

- Children working in hazardous conditions (22.6 per cent) are more likely than those not working under hazardous conditions (12.7 per cent) to report symptoms of depression. Children aged 14–17 report higher levels of depression than children aged 10–13 (23.8 per cent vs. 14.5 per cent), and the share of children reporting symptoms of depression is 17 percentage points higher for children in child labour that experienced abuse at work compared to children in child labour that did not experience abuse.

- As negative consequences of work, children primarily report extreme fatigue (around 20 per cent, which slightly increases with age) and poor grades in school for older children (12.5 per cent and 12.2 per cent for children aged 10–13 and 14–17, respectively). Additionally, children in child labour report almost twice as often that they were injured at work (53.8 per cent) compared to working children not in child labour (26.9 per cent).

11. Policy recommendations

This chapter presents a range of issues, identified through the GBCLS, which policymakers may seek to address. Child labour is a complex issue which calls for a wide array of coordinated policy responses from different actors targeting areas such as education, social protection, labour markets, and legal standards and regulation. Some potential policy mechanisms are detailed below, based on policies and programmes which have been successful in other contexts. A full assessment should be made prior to implementing these in the context of Gilgit Baltistan, preferably collecting evidence on their effectiveness through rigorous impact evaluations that are gender and age sensitive and take into account the particularities of each division and district.

11.1 Education

- Almost 30 per cent of children aged 5-17 do not attend school, with 14.8 per cent neither attending school nor working. These idle children may be particularly vulnerable to becoming engaged in child labour. Given that schools are free in Gilgit Baltistan, it is important to understand why children do not attend school and address these issues, which include

limited access to schools and a lack of school facilities. The survey responses suggest that the parents of those not in school often perceive school to be inaccessible and expensive. Access to schooling appears to be a bigger problem for girls in child labour than boys, who report school facilities/teachers not available as the reason for not attending school 26.6 per cent and 14.2 per cent respectively.

  - Costs including uniforms, meals, transportation, and books may pose a barrier for children to access schooling. Programmes could subsidise such items for children attending school (ILO, 2017).
  - An assessment of the time required for rural households to reach the next school may help identify where investment in school and transport infrastructure is needed to improve access to schools.
  - Where gender-segregated schools are common, it is important to ensure equal access to schooling by investing also in schools for girls.
  - A credible data system monitoring school attendance and retention, alongside a monitoring system of child labour may help identify which children can be targeted by programmes to improve retention.

- While children should begin compulsory schooling at the age of 5, only 77.5 per cent of 5–9-year-olds are reported to attend school. Attendance increases until age 11 when school attendance rates start to decline. In Gilgit Baltistan, children are intended to enter middle school at age 10 and, secondary school at age 13.

- In Diamer only 46.6 per cent of children currently attend school -which is significantly lower than in other districts- and around 51 per cent have never attended school, which is significantly higher than in all other districts. This shows special efforts are needed on the issue of education in the district.

  - It seems these transitions are challenging, and more could be done to help children move from primary to middle school.

- For all age groups, children in child labour are more likely to have dropped out of school. Furthermore, the reason why a considerable and larger share of children in child labour compared to children not in child labour are not attending school is that they cannot afford it.

  - Indirect costs of schooling include income foregone by children who could work in that time. For poor households reliant on the income of children, conditional cash transfer programmes provide a substitute for foregone income and thereby incentives for children to attend school (ILO, 2017).

- Children in households with an uneducated household head are the least likely to attend school as well as the most likely to be in child labour. Whether a child attends school is correlated with the perception of the value of education, which is on average lower if the parent has a low level of education. Ensuring this generation can attend school is essential to the next generation staying out of child labour.

  - Providing high quality education and informing people of the value of education may help ensure children remain in school, both through the expectations of the parents and the motivation of children to remain in school.

11.2 Work

The work activities performed by children reveals a seasonal pattern. Engagement in economic activities is more prevalent from April to September and is significantly lower during the winter months in Gilgit Baltistan. This pattern reflects the high proportion of children working in agriculture, and poses a particular challenge to policymakers, since labour is needed to plant, harvest and process crops at specific times of the year, meaning labour supply is stretched at this time.

11.3 Child labour

- The percentage of households with at least one child in child labour is three times as high in rural compared to urban areas and the child labour prevalence is highest in the Baltistan division and in the district Shigar, which suggests that special programs adapted to the needs of these places are necessary.

- While BISP's targeting of poor households appears successful – with poorer households in the sample more likely to be BISP beneficiaries – it does not appear that BISP is able to reduce child labour on its own[56]. Children in BISP beneficiary households are more likely to be in child labour, which shows that cash transfers targeted at poverty reduction do not appear to be a complete policy response to child labour.

- Children in child labour mostly work as unpaid family workers who work outside the home (especially in agriculture and forestry) and are employed in elementary occupations.

    - These children generally work, because the family depends on the additional income generated by their work or because the family business depends on their work to function. The nature of the work performed by most children in child labour (i.e. in agriculture as unpaid family workers and in elementary occupations and more often in rural areas), where institutions are less present, makes it difficult to enforce existing laws and regulations. Therefore, a practical and cost-effective policy should focus more on the social conscience and raising awareness of employers and children (where the latter know their rights), rather than the difficult application of supervision and punishment. Such an approach aims to change the behaviour and norms related to child labour.

- A significant percentage of children in child labour perform their activities during the evening or night. Night work automatically classifies such an activity as child labour. However, it should be noted that it is in fact children who attend school who are more likely to work at night, and these children in fact work fewer hours. Rather than focusing solely on the time of the day work is carried out, it is important to understand the type and place of work carried out during these hours.

- Few children aged 5-17 have a birth certificate. More children in child labour have a birth certificate than children who are not in child labour which suggests a lack of checking birth certificates by employers rather than birth certificates helping to reduce child labour. However, with most children working unpaid for their own family (83.1 per cent), such checks are unlikely to be common.

    - Enforcement of age checks through labour inspectors may go some way to ensuring employers adhere to age restrictions on employment.

56 This is in line with Churchill et al. (2021), who find no positive impacts of BISP in the short run, and even negative effects for girls in the short run.

- Particular care should be taken not to drive working children into the informal sector where conditions may be worse when enforcing checks of birth certificate in the workplace.

- The percentage of children in child labour is higher for those living in a household that experienced any natural or economic shocks. Policies should consider which districts and areas are more prone to shocks.

  - A study of a health insurance programme provided by Pakistan's National Rural Support Programme suggests that insurance against health shocks has the potential to lower child labour (Frölich & Landmann, 2015). Similar programmes could be implemented to support rural households with insurance against economic or natural shocks.

11.4 Occupational safety and health

- Most of the children in child labour are working in hazardous conditions including extreme hot or cold conditions and carrying heavy loads. Construction is the industry with the highest proportion of children exposed to health hazards, followed by agriculture and manufacturing.

  - Cross-sectoral cooperation needed between industries to ensure that when child labour is addressed in one supply chain it is not simply displaced into another.

- Children aged 15-17 working in hazardous conditions are more likely than those not working under hazardous conditions to report symptoms of depression. This percentage is higher for children in child labour that experienced abuse at work.

  - As part of a broader decent work agenda, issues related to the working conditions of children may be addressed as a matter of priority.

  - For children who report symptoms of depression, tools such as medical and therapeutic treatment or access to mental health care should be provided, along with measures aimed at reducing the stigma associated with reporting and the treatment of mental health issues (ILO, 2017).

  - ILO convention C190 aims to eliminate violence and harassment in the world of work. Ratifying and implementing policy to fulfil the requirements of this convention will help not only adult workers but also children in the workplace.

- As negative consequences of work, the most common issue reported is that children suffer extreme fatigue and poor grades in school for children 10 and above. Additionally, children in child labour report almost twice as often that they were injured at work (53.8 per cent) compared to working children not in child labour (26.9 per cent). This indicates that the broader definition of child labour, as work to be eliminated, is well targeted, in the sense that children working in these jobs indeed face more risky circumstances detrimental to their long-term development.

12. References

ADB, Government of Gilgit Baltistan and the World Bank . (2011). *Gilgit Baltistan Economic Report: Broadening the Transformation.* The Government of Gilgit Baltistan, Asian Development Bank, The World Bank.

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.

Ennew, J. (1982). Family structure, unemployment and child labour in Jamaica. *Development and change, 13(4)*, 551-563.

Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), Statistics Division; Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis; International Labour Organization (ILO); and International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). (1996). *Summary results of Child Labour Survey in Pakistan (1996).* Islamabad, Pakistan: International Labour Organization.

Francavilla, F. a. (2003). Household chores and child health: preliminary evidence from six countries. *Florence: Innocenti Research Centre.*

Frölich, M., & Landmann, A. (2015). Can Health-Insurance Help Prevent Child Labor? An Impact Evaluation from Pakistan. *Journal of Health Economics, 39*, 51-59.

Government of Pakistan. (2018). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2016-17.* Islamabad: Premier Printers.

Government of Pakistan. (2020). Retrieved from Benazir Income Support Programme, Government of Pakistan: https://bisp.gov.pk/

Heady, C. (2003). The Effect of Child Labor on Learning Achievement. *World Development*, 385–398.

Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. (2015). *National Qualifications Framework of Pakistan 2015* .

ILO. (2014). *ILO-IPEC Interactive Sampling Tools No. 1 – Sample size and margin error.* Geneva: International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

ILO. (2017). *Ending child labour by 2025: A review of policies and programmes.*

International Labour Organization. (2002). *Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: A practical guide to ILO Convention No. 182, Handbook for Paliamentarians No. 3.* Geneva: International Labour Organization & Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Löwe, B., Unützer, J., Callahan, C. M., Perkins, A. J., & Kroenke, K. (2004). Monitoring depression treatment outcomes with the patient health Questionnaire-9. *Medical care*, 1194-1201.

O'Donnell, O., Rosati, F. C., & Van Doorslaer, E. (2005). Health effects of child work: Evidence from rural Vietnam. . *Journal of Population Economics, 18(3)*, 437-467.

P&DD GB. (2017). *Gilgit Baltistan at a Glance.* Gilgit: Planning and Development Department, Government of Gilgit Baltistan.

P&DD Gilgit-Baltistan and UNICEF. (2017). *Gilgit-Baltistan Final Report: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2016-17.* Gilgit, Pakistan: Planning and Development Department, Government of Gilgit Baltistan and UNICEF.

Riggio, H. R., Valenzuela, A. M., & Weiser, D. A. (2010). Household responsibilities in the family of origin: Relations with self-efficacy in young adulthood. *Personality and Individual Differences, 48(5)*, 568-573.

UNESCO. (2020). *Pakistan - Education System*. Retrieved from http://uis.unesco.org/country/PK

United Nations Development Programme. (2017). *Pakistan: National Human Development Report 2017.* Islamabad: United Nations Development Programme, Pakistan.

United Nations Statistics Division. (2005). *Household Sample Surveys in Developing and Transition Countries*. New York: United Nations.

Zain, O. F. (2010). A Socio-Political Study of Gilgit Baltistan Province. *Pakistan Journal of Social Science*, 181-190.

Appendices

1) Questionnaire

GB CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2019				
(Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of the household and children 5–17 years of age)				
GENERAL INFORMATION				
1. DISTRICT (name and code) 2. TEHSIL /TALUKA (name and code)	3. Cluster code 4. Enumeration block code	5. Type of Area: 1. Urban 2. Rural	HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER (select from list) |__|__|	
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
G3. SUPERVISOR'S NAME (& Code)				
G2. INTERVIEWER'S NAME (& Code)				
F1. Observer present?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
F2. Monitor present?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
G1. DATE (DD/MM/YEAR)	Visit 1			
	|__|__| - |__|__| -|__|__|__|__|			
ENTER MANUALLY	Starting Time: ____:_____ Ending Time: ____:_____			
G8. Introductory message (IN URDU) 1. I hope you are well. 2. We are here at your service from the Planning and Development Department, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan. 3. Our objective is to collect information about overall welfare, development and children's education. No information will be shared which can identify you, with your personal details kept secret/ not disclosed. For this we need about 45 minutes of your time. 4. More importantly, no piece of information will be sent to the tax authorities or alike. Only the Gilgit Baltistan Planning and Development Department will have access to the data collected. Furthermore, in the final report only aggregated figures that do not allow making any inference about single households, will be presented. Before data is shared, it will be anonymised, and it will not be possible to trace back the origin of the responses. 5. Moreover, as part of our commitment to safeguarding, we follow child safeguarding policies established by P&DD. 6. In the future, we may re-contact you for follow-up questions. 7. We hope that we will receive full cooperation from you and your children				

A0. ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD				
A0a. Is the address entered associated to this location: (ADD ADDRESS FOR THAT SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD REPORTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING)	1. Yes	"--->go to G4"		
	2.No	"--->fill up field below-reason"		
A0b. Please provide a reason why the location of this household is not associated to *(ADD ADDRESS FOR THAT SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD REPORTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING)*				
G4. Will it be possible to conduct any part of the questionnaire at any point?	1. Yes, in this visit 2. No, never/not at all 3. Not in this visit, but it can be possible at another time	-->G5 --> I6a -->G5		
G5. Are there any children aged 5–17(including 5 and including 17) in the household?	1. Yes 2. No 3. No one available to inform	If G4=1-->G9; if G4=3-->G6 -->G5a -->I6a		
G5a. It was previously recorded that there are (INSERT HH LISTING CHILDREN COUNT) children aged 5–17in this household, are there any children aged 5-17?	1. Yes, I forgot, there are children aged 5–17in the HH 2. No, there are no children aged 5–17(error in listing) 3.Child had birthday and is now 18 years old 4.Child is not part of this household anymore	-->If G4=1-->G9; if G4=3-->G6 --> if G5a=2, 3, or 4 --> go to I6a, I7, I0 GPS --> if G5a=2, 3, or 4 --> go to I6a, I7, I0 GPS --> if G5a=2, 3, or 4 --> go to I6a, I7, I0 GPS		
G6. Was there anyone available to schedule/ inform about a next visit?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	- - - › G 7 --->I6a
G7 When can we carry out the interview? *(Think also of a time when children are available)*	a. Specific date Specify date____ b. At a particular time Specify time_____ c. On a specific day(s) Specify day(s) d. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview in the next two weeks	a. Specific date Specify date____ b. At a particular time Specify time_____ c. On a specific day(s) Specify day(s) d. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview in the next two weeks	a. Specific date Specify date____ b. At a particular time Specify time_____ c. On a specific day(s) Specify day(s) d. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview in the next two weeks	---> I6a
G9. May we start the interview?	1. Yes 2. No	-->Phone number -->I6a		
Primary Phone Number				
Secondary Phone Number				

C45. What is the CNIC of the head of the household? *(If not available, ask for the CNIC of the wife; if not available, ask for the CNIC of any other household member)*				
Please confirm CNIC of the household head				

PART I: ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE
Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of household

SECTION I: Household Composition and Characteristics for All Household Members

Person's serial number in household	Can you please provide full names of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the Head of the Household? *(A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) and not all those related in the same house or compound are necessarily of the same household)*	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household 1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Grand Child 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Niece 11. Nephew 12. Son in law 13. Daughter in law 14. Brother in law 15. Sister in law 16. Father in law 17. Mother in law 18. Grand Father 19. Grand Mother 20. Uncle 21. Aunt 22. Step child 23. Adopted son 24. Adopted daughter 25. Servants / their relatives 26. Other relative 27. Non-relative 28. Step mother 29. Step father	What is the gender of (NAME)? 1.Male 2.Female 3. Other / Transgender	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? (Age In completed years) write 95 for above 95	(ASK ONLY IF MEMBER IS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD) Does (NAME) have a birth certificate issued by the local government? If yes, ask: May I see it? 1. Yes, seen (--> go to A6d) 2. Yes, not seen **(--> go to A6a)** 3. No **(--> go to A6e)** 99. Don't know **(--> go to A6e)**	Please specify the birth certificate number_____ (--> go to A6a)	Do you know how to register (NAME)'s birth? 1. Yes 2. No	Disability Status a. No disability b. Upper Limb disability c. Lower limb disability d. Mental disability e. Speech Disability f. Hearing disability g. Visual disability (partial) h. Visual disability (full) i. Other (specify)	(ASK ONLY IF A6a IS DIFFERENT FROM "a") When was this disability obtained? 1. Since birth. 2. At a particular age **(--> go to A6g)**	Please specify the age when the disability was obtained _____

A1	A2	A4	A5	A6	A6c	A6d	A6e	A6a	A6f	A6g
01		____	__	____	__	__				
02		____	__	____	__	__				
03		____	__	____	__	__				
04		____	__	____	__	__				
05		____	__	____	__	__				
06		____	__	____	__	__				
07		____	__	____	__	__				
08		____	__	____	__	__				

SECTION I: Household Composition and Characteristics for All Household Members

Person's serial number in household	Is (NAME) facing any or more of the following chronic diseases a. No b. Cardiovascular/ heart c. Cancer d. Obstructed Pulmonary and asthma e. Diabetes / sugar f. Hepatitis C/ Kala Yarqaan g. TB h. Polio i. Epilepsy	Indicate With "1" if person is between 5–17 years old, "0" otherwise	What is (NAME)'s marital status (For person 10 years or above) 1. Single or never married 2. Married 3. Widow / Widower 4. Divorced 5. Nikah solemnised but Rukhsati not taken place 6. Married but separated 7. Polygamous marriage (specify number of wives)	(ASK ONLY IF TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED IN HH LISTING IS GREATER THAN THOSE JUST REPORTED IN HH-ROSTER) Why is the number of children previously reported in the household listing larger than the current number? There are (Difference) fewer children. (MULTIPLE) (Programming: If Difference >1) Show message: (DISPLAY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LISTING AND ROSTER) fewer children have been declared in roster than in listing. Please, choose all the pertinent options AND specify in the "other" option the reason(s) for this. For example: "Neighbour was the respondent in the listing and stated a wrong number 1.Child had birthday and is now 18 years old (--> go to A3) 2.Child is not part of this household anymore (--> go to A3) 3.Error in the household listing, there are actually fewer kids in the household (--> go to A3) 4. Yes, I already mentioned him/her but I misreported the age (--> go back to serial number and correct the age. Show a pop-up message "In case the mistake is in the roster, please go back to the serial number and correct the age") 5. My mistake, I forgot one kid (--> Show pop-up message:Please go back to Roster and scroll right to add a member) 6. Other(specify) (--> go to A3)	Which household member provided the (main) information? (Please, write serial number from A1)	For all household members Please indicate (NAME)'s serial number. (Write 99 if absent or not applicable			Was the HH Roster completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit
						Spouse of (NAME) (if applicable) If not in the roster write 99 If more than one wives write the code of the first wife	Natural Father of (NAME) if not alive write 98 And if not in the roster write 99	Natural Mother of (NAME) if not alive write 98 And if not in the roster write 99	
A1	A6b	A7	A8	A8_A	A3	A9	A11	A10	V_S1
01		|__|	|__|			|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
02		|__|	|__|			|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
03		|__|	|__|			|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
04		|__|	|__|			|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
05		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|
06		|__|	|__|			|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
07		|__|	|__|			|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
08		|__|	|__|			|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	

IMPORTANT NOTE: SECTION II onwards to be filled in column-wise beginning with the Serial No: 01 from A1

Section II:	Educational Attainment for **All Household Members** aged 5 and above			
Serial No in A1	___	___	___	Skip to Question
Name of household member ---------->				
Age of household member ---------->	___	___	___	
A12 (a). Can (NAME) read a short, simple statement with understanding in any language?				
1. Yes	1	1	1	
2. No	2	2	2	
99. Don't know	99	99	99	
A12 (b). Can (NAME) write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language?				
1. Yes	1	1	1	
2. No	2	2	2	
99. Don't know	99	99	99	
A13. Is (NAME) attending school/ educational institute (formal or informal) or pre-school during the current school year?				
1. Yes	1	1	1	
2. No	2	2	2	
A14. What is the level of school that (NAME) is attending?				
00 < Class 1 or Preschool	00	00	00	
01 = Class 1	01	01	01	
02 = Class 2	02	02	02	
03 = Class 3	03	03	03	
04 = Class 4	04	04	04	
05 = Class 5	05	05	05	
06 = Class 6	06	06	06	
07 = Class 7	07	07	07	
08 = Class 8	08	08	08	
09 = Class 9	09	09	09	
10 = Class 10 / O levels	10	10	10	A18
11 = Polytechnic diploma or first year	11	11	11	
12 = FA / FSc / ICom/A levels/ADE/ICS	12	12	12	
13 = BA / BSc / BCom / BEd/BBA/BCS	13	13	13	
14 = Post Graduate (MA / MSc / M.Ed)	14	14	14	
15 = Degree in Engineering (Bachelors)	15	15	15	
16 = Degree in Engineering (Masters)	16	16	16	
17 = Degree in Medicine	17	17	17	
18 = Degree in Agriculture (Bachelors)	18	18	18	
19 = Degree in Agriculture (Masters)	19	19	19	
20 = Degree in Law (Bachelors)	20	20	20	
21 = Degree in Law (Masters)	21	21	21	
22 = MPhil / PhD	22	22	22	
23 = Non-standard curriculum/Non formal education	23	23	23	--> A16
24 = Madrassah level	24	24	24	--> A14A
94 = Other (specify)	94	94	94	--> A16
99 = Don't Know	99	99	99	--> A16
Other Specify				

A14A. (ONLY IF CODE 24 IN A14) What Madrassah level is (NAME) currently attending?				
1. Mutwasata	1	1	1	
2. Sanviya Aama	2	2	2	
3. Sanviya khasa	3	3	3	
4. Aalia (or Shahadat ul Aalia)	4	4	4	
5. Aalmia (or Shahadat ul Aalmia)	5	5	5	
94. Other (specify)	94	94	94	A16
A15. Has (NAME) ever attended school/educational institution (formal or informal)?				
1. Yes	1	1	1	→A16 →A17 if A6>=5 AND A6<=24, o.w. A18
2. No	2	2	2	
A16. What is the highest level (class) of school that (NAME) has completed (completed education level)				
00 < Class 1 or Preschool	00	00	00	
01 = Class 1	01	01	01	
02 = Class 2	02	02	02	
03 = Class 3	03	03	03	
04 = Class 4	04	04	04	
05 = Class 5	05	05	05	
06 = Class 6	06	06	06	
07 = Class 7	07	07	07	
08 = Class 8	08	08	08	
09 = Class 9	09	09	09	
10 = Class 10 / O levels	10	10	10	A18 if
11 = Polytechnic diploma or first year	11	11	11	A13=1
12 = FA / FSc / ICom/A levels/ADE/ICS	12	12	12	
13 = BA / BSc / BCom / BEd/BBA/BCS	13	13	13	A17 if A13=2
14 = Post Graduate (MA / MSc / M.Ed)	14	14	14	
15 = Degree in Engineering (Bachelors)	15	15	15	
16 = Degree in Engineering (Masters)	16	16	16	
17 = Degree in Medicine	17	17	17	
18 = Degree in Agriculture (Bachelors)	18	18	18	
19 = Degree in Agriculture (Masters)	19	19	19	
20 = Degree in Law (Bachelors)	20	20	20	
21 = Degree in Law (Masters)	21	21	21	
22 = MPhil / PhD	22	22	22	
23= Non-standard curriculum/Non formal education	23	23	23	--> A18
24 = Madrassah level	24	24	24	--> A16A
94 = Other (specify)	94	94	94	--> A18
99= Don't Know	99	99	99	--> A18
Other specify				
A16A. (ONLY IF CODE 24 IN A16) What is the highest Madrassah level (NAME) completed?				
1. Mutwasata	1	1	1	
2. Sanviya Aama	2	2	2	A18 if
3. Sanviya khasa	3	3	3	A13=1
4. Aalia (or Shahadat ul Aalia)	4	4	4	
5. Aalmia (or Shahadat ul Aalmia)	5	5	5	A17 if
94. Other (specify)	94	94	94	A13=2

A17. Why did [name] never go to school? Why did [name] drop out of school? (Enumerators: Please wait for their response and circle the MAIN TWO REASONS) (Only Age 5 - 24 included)				
1. Too young	1	1	1	
2. Disabled	2	2	2	
2a. Illness	2a	2a	2a	
3. No school/school too far/ school occupied/ school non-functional	3	3	3	
4. Parents' negligence (too busy to think of schooling)	4	4	4	
5. Cannot afford schooling (school too expensive)	5	5	5	
6. Family did not allow schooling	6	6	6	
7. Does not find school interesting / not interested in school	7	7	7	
8. Education not considered valuable/I won't find a job	8	8	8	
9. School not safe (security)	9	9	9	
10. To learn a job (apprentice etc.)	10	10	10	
11. To work for pay	11	11	11	
12. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	12	12	12	
13. Help at home with household chores	13	13	13	
14. Corporal punishment	14	14	14	
15. Death of Parent/ relative	15	15	15	
16. No latrine/ boundary wall/ drinking water available in school	16	16	16	
17. No female / male teachers	17	17	17	
18. School facilities not available	18	18	18	
19. Teachers not available/ mostly remain absent	19	19	19	
20. Due to marriage	20	20	20	
21. To learn the holy book by heart (hifz)	21	21	21	
22. Dispute of the family with the community	22	22	22	
23. Education is of poor quality	23	23	23	
24. Education completed	24	24	24	
25. Failing an exam/failing the grade	25	25	25	A18
26. Expelled from school / college / university	26	26	26	
27. Moved out of the city country	27	27	27	
94. Other (specify)	94	94	94	
Other Specify				
V_S2. Was this section completed in:				
1. First visit	1	1	1	
2. Second visit	2	2	2	
3. Third visit	3	3	3	
Section III:	**Current Economic Activity Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the reference week**			
Serial No in A1	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
Name of household member ---------->				Skip To Question
Age of household member ---------->	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
A. Employment				
A18 Did (NAME) engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? *(As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker) (Note: Past week refers to the past 7 days, counting from the day before the interview)*				
1. Yes	1	1	1	--> A32
2. No	2	2	2	--> A19
A19-a In the past week did [NAME] run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners, even for only one hour? *Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, barber, shoe shining etc.*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	

A19-b: During the past week, did [NAME] do any work for any payment (wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind) including domestic work, even for only one hour? *Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing. It does not include household tasks.*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	If any "YES" --> A32 otherwise --> A20
A19-c: In the past week did [NAME], help unpaid in a household business of any kind, or produce any other good for this household use, even for only one hour? *Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, embroidery, sewing, making clothes for family, making furniture, clay pots, etc* *Note: Don't count normal housework for own household (see flash-card)*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	
A19-d: In the past week, did [NAME] do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals, catch any fish, wild animals or other food for sale or for the household? Please mention it even if s/he worked only for one hour? *Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	
A19-e: In the past week, did [NAME] do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household, even if s/he worked only for one hour?	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	
A19-f: In the past week, did [NAME] fetch water or collect firewood for household use, even if he/she worked only for one hour? Note: only if they have to leave the dwelling, not within the dwelling	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	
A20. Even though (NAME) did not do any of these activities in the past week, does he/she have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity or embroidery, sewing that he/she will definitely return to? *For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence.*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	--> A32 --> A33 --> A33
A32. At what age did (NAME) start to work for the first time in his/her life *(As employee, own account worker, employed, employer or unpaid family worker)?*	____ 99.Don't know	____ 99.Don't know	____ 99.Don't know	'-->A21'
A21. In the following, I would like you to describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing during the last week. *("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the week, or to the work s/he will definitely return to)*				
A21a. What would you call (NAME)'s occupation? Please describe it like "I am a ... and I work at/in/for ...". Please also say with what (NAME) works, if informative *(E.g. "I am a taxi driver and I work for a Hotel", "I am a labourer and I work on a rice/wheat field for a land owner/for myself/ family")*	Type as described by respondent			
A21b. What does (NAME) usually do during his/her worktime in this job/task? *(Clarify if needed with the question: What does (NAME) do at work? What are the activities/actions that (NAME) carries out?)* *They should use verb + object. E.g. "carry bricks", "carry passengers in a bus", "guard a private home", "harvest maize", "plough fields"*	Type as described by respondent			
OCCUPATION CODE For official use	_____	_____	_____	
A22. Now, I would like you to describe (NAME)'s workplace, the company (NAME) was working for in his/her job the last week.				
A22a. Who is (NAME) working for? What is the name of the company, if it has a name? (e.g name of a company, own field / household, someone else's field / household, etc.)	Type as described by respondent			

A22b. What is produced / cultivated / mined / done where (NAME) works or what does (NAME) produce / cultivate / do? *In probing: Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) is working (final outcome). (Enumerator note: Can be a thing, can be a service (a fixed car), if something was brought (fetching water: water was fetched), etc.)*	Type as described by respondent			
INDUSTRY CODE For official use	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	
A23. Where did (NAME) carry out his/her main work during the past week? *If did not work last week but usually has a job: Where does (NAME) usually carry out his/her job?* *(Read out responses below)*				
1. At his/her family dwelling	1	1	1	
2. Client's place (client is someone for whom s/he is providing service)	2	2	2	
3. Formal office / institution / duty station	3	3	3	
4. Factory / Atelier /Hosiery / workshop	4	4	4	
5. Plantations / farm / garden / agricultural land	5	5	5	
6. Construction sites	6	6	6	
7. Mines / quarry	7	7	7	
8. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel/ tea stall	8	8	8	
9. Different places (mobile)	9	9	9	
10. Fixed, street or market stall	10	10	10	
11. Pond / lake / river / canal/ well / spring	11	11	11	
12. Forest/ hills	12	12	12	
13. Neighborhood	13	13	13	
14. Filtration plant / pump	14	14	14	
94. Other (specify)	94	94	94	
Other Specify				
A24. During the past week, which of the following best describe (NAME)'s work situation at his/her main work? *(Read out responses below)*				
1. Government employee				
2. Semi government / autonomous body's employee				
3. Regular paid employee, private sector				
4. Seasonal paid employee/ day laborer (agriculture)				
5. Seasonal paid employee/ day laborer (non agriculture)				
6. Self employed, non agriculture, (e.g. mechanic, plumber, electrician, tailor, shopkeeper, etc.)				
7. Self employed (agriculture) / own cultivator, share cropper / livestock / contract cultivator				
8. Employer (his/her own business with employees)				
9. Unpaid family worker/ contributing family helper				
10. Apprenticeship/ learning job				
11. Contractor (i.e, providing services to another entity as a non-employee)				
A25. Has (NAME) been employed on the basis of *(read all three options)*				
1. A written contract / agreement / notification	1	1	1	
2. A verbal agreement	2	2	2	
99. Don't know	99	99	99	
A26. Is (NAME) 's contract / agreement				
1. Limited duration (contract has an end date/time specified)	1	1	1	-->A27
2. Unlimited duration (permanent job, or it is limited by age of retirement)	2	2	2	-->A28A
3. Undefined (uncertain/ end-date of contract is not known)	3	3	3	-->A28A
99. Don't know	99	99	99	-->A28A

A27. What is the duration of (NAME)'s contract / agreement?				
1. Less than 1 month	1	1	1	
2. 1 - 6 months (includes 1 month, less than 6 months)	2	2	2	
3. 6 - 12 months (includes 6 months, less than 12 months)	3	3	3	
4. 12 - 36 months (includes 12 months and less than 36 months)	4	4	4	
5. 36 months or more	5	5	5	
99. Don't know	99	99	99	
A28A. Do you know, what is (NAME) average monthly cash income from the main work? (in Pakistani rupees)				
1. Yes	1	1	1	'--> A28
0. In kind	0	0	0	'--> A29
99. Don't know	99	99	99	'--> A29
A28. What is (Name's) average monthly cash income from the main work? (in Pakistani rupees) *(Please notice, that if the main job is householdwork and nothing is being earned, the answer to type here should be zero)*	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
A29. What other benefits does (NAME) usually receive in his/her main work? *(Read each of the following questions and circle answers)* Not applicable if A24 = 6,7,8,9				
a. Weekly rest days/monthly rest days	a	a	a	
b. Medical expenses	b	b	b	
c. School expenses / support with schooling	c	c	c	
d. Paid overtime/ bonus received	d	d	d	
e. Paid sick leave	e	e	e	
f. Annual leave/vacation	f	f	f	
g. Free/subsidized accommodation	g	g	g	
h. Food / meal (free or subsidized)	h	h	h	
i. Paid maternity/paternity leave / other type of paid leave	i	i	i	
j. Clothing	j	j	j	
k. Transportation	k	k	k	
l. Free subsidized utilities (i.e. free electricity)	l	l	l	
m. Other consumable/non consumable goods(i.e cigarettes,clothes)	m	m	m	
n. Other (specify)	n	n	n	
o. Nothing	o	o	o	
p. Don't know	p	p	p	
Other Specify				
A30. In addition to (NAME)'s main work, did (NAME) do any other work during the past week?				
1. Yes	1	1	1	
2. No	2	2	2	

A31. [Main] For each day worked in his/her main employment/work during the past week how many hours did (NAME) actually work? [Other] For each day worked in his/her other employment/work during the past week how many hours did (NAME) actually work? *(If respondent can not respond, prime: How many hours did you work per day last week? Are there days that you work more than others? Which ones?)* Note: Write 0.5 if less than one hour	M	O	M	O	M	O	
1. Monday	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	'-->A40
2. Tuesday	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
3. Wednesday	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
4. Thursday	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
5. Friday	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
6, Saturday	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
7. Sunday	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
99. Don't Know	99. DK	99. DK	99. DK	99. DK	99. DK	99. DK	
TOTAL (for data coding)	|__|__|		|__|__|		|__|__|		

B. Unemployment				Age 5–9 years	Age 10 years and over
A33. Was (NAME) seeking work during the past week? *(As employee, employer or own-account worker to establish his/her own business)*					
1. Yes	1	1	1	--> A37	--> A34
2. No	2	2	2	--> A37	--> A35
99. Don't know	99	99	99	--> A37	--> A35
A34. What steps did (NAME) take during the past four weeks to find work? (*Options must be read out. Mark at most 4 boxes*)					
a. Asked friend or relatives to find a job for him/her.	a	a	a		--> A37
b. Applied to the employment office / mediator	b	b	b		--> A37
c. Placed / answered job advertisements in newspaper	c	c	c		--> A37
d. Placed / answer job advertisement in internet	d	d	d		--> A37
e. Submitted job application	e	e	e		--> A37
f. Tried to obtain equipment, credit and/or a work place to establish his/her own business	f	f	f		--> A37
g. Other (specify)	g	g	g		--> A37
h. Nothing	h	h	h		--> A35
i. Don't know	i	i	i		--> A35
Other Specify					
A35. Did (NAME) want to work during the past week?					
1. Yes	1	1	1		--> A36
2. No	2	2	2		--> A39
99. Don't Know	99	99	99		--> A39
A36. What is the main reason why (NAME) did not seek work during the past week? *(Indicate the most important reason. Please wait for their answer. Do not read the options)*					
1. Found a job but waiting to start	1	1	1		
2. Works seasonally	2	2	2		
3. Tired of looking for work, believes no suitable work is available	3	3	3		
4. Lacks employers` requirements (training, experience, qualification)	4	4	4		
5. Does not know where to search for a job	5	5	5		
6. Student (studying)	6	6	6		
7. Family / parents / spouse does not allow	7	7	7		
8. Engaged in household chores/needed to take care of children/ elderly/ sick	8	8	8		
9. On retirement, no need to work	9	9	9		
10. Unable to work (illness, disability, too old)	10	10	10		
11. Too young for work	11	11	11		
12. Too lazy to work/ does not want to do any work	12	12	12		
13. Due to bad weather conditions	13	13	13		
14. Want to start his/her own business	14	14	14		
15. Due to family issues (Death/illness of relatives, marriage)	15	15	15		
16. Absent for pilgrimage/ other religious ritual	16	16	16		
17. Absent due to travelling	17	17	17		
18. Migration plans	18	18	18		
94. Other (specify)	94	94	94		
99. Don't know	99	99	99	-	-
Other Specify					
A37. If opportunity to work had existed, would (NAME) have been able to start work in the past week?					
1. Yes	1	1	1	--> A41	--> A38
2. No	2	2	2	--> A41	--> A39
99. Don't Know	99	99	99	--> A41	--> A39
A38. How long has (NAME) been out of work and seeking work?					
1. Less than one month	1	1	1		--> A41
2. 1 to 3 months	2	2	2		--> A41
3. 4 to 6 months	3	3	3		--> A41
4. 7 to 12 months	4	4	4		--> A41
5. 13 to 24 months	5	5	5		--> A41
6. More than 2 years	6	6	6		--> A41
99. Don't Know	99	99	99		--> A41

A39. Why was (NAME) not available or did not want to work? (Indicate the most important reason. Please wait for their answer. Do not read the options)					
1. Found a job but waiting to start	1	1	1		--> A41
2. Works seasonally	2	2	2		--> A41
3. Tired of looking for work, believes no suitable work is available	3	3	3		--> A41
4. Lacks employers` requirements (training, experience, qualification)	4	4	4		--> A41
5. Does not know where to search for a job	5	5	5		--> A41
6. Student (studying)	6	6	6		--> A41
7. Family / parents / spouse does not allow	7	7	7		--> A41
8. Engaged in household chores / needed to take care of children / elderly/ sick	8	8	8		--> A41
9. On retirement, no need to work	9	9	9		--> A41
10. Unable to work (illness, disability, too old)	10	10	10		--> A41
11. Too young for work	11	11	11		--> A41
12. Too lazy to work/ does not want to do any work	12	12	12		--> A41
13. Due to bad weather conditions	13	13	13		--> A41
14. Wants to start his/her own business	14	14	14		--> A41
15. Due to family issues (Death/illness of relatives, marriage)	15	15	15		--> A41
16. Absent for pilgrimage/ other religious ritual	16	16	16		--> A41
17. Absent due to travelling	17	17	17		--> A41
18. Migration plans	18	18	18		--> A41
94. Other (specify)	94	94	94		--> A41
99. Don't know	99	99	99		--> A41

Other (specify)

V_S3. Was this section completed in:					
1. First visit	1	1	1		
2. Second visit	2	2	2		
3. Third visit	3	3	3		

Section IV:	Usual Employment Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the last 12 months			
Serial No in A1				Skip To Question
Name of household member				
Age of household member				
A40. Was the work (or economic activity) reported (A21) (NAME)'s main employment during the past 12 months? *(As employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)*				
1. Yes	1	1	1	-->A46
2. No	2	2	2	-->A43
A41. Did (NAME) engage in any work (or economic activity) at least one hour during the past 12 months? *(As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)*				
1. Yes	1	1	1	-->A43
2. No	2	2	2	-->A42
A42-a: In the past 12 months did [NAME] run or do any kind of business, big or small, for himself/herself or with one or more partners, even for only one hour? *Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, barber, shoe shining etc.*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	
A42-b: In the past 12 months did [NAME] do any work for any payment (wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind) incuding domestic work, even for only one hour? *Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing. It does not include household tasks.*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	

A42-c: In the past 12 months did [NAME], help unpaid in a household business of any kind, or did s/he produce any other good for this household use, even for only one hour? *Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, embroidery, sewing, making clothes for family, making furniture, clay pots, etc* Note: Don't count normal housework or own household activities (see flash-card).	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	If any "YES" --> A43
A42-d: In the past 12 months did [NAME] do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals, catch any fish, wild animals or other food for sale or for the household? Please mention it even if s/he worked only for one hour *Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.*	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	Otherwise If Age <18→A47 If Age ≥18→ END for this HH member. Go to the next HH member in Section II
A42-e: In the past 12 months did [NAME], do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household, even if s/he worked only for one hour	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	
A42-f: In the past 12 months did [NAME], fetch water or collect firewood for household use, even if worked only for one hour? Note: only if they have to leave the dwelling, not within the dwelling	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	1. Yes 2. No 99. DK	
A43. In the following, I would like you to describe the main job/task (NAME) was performing during the last 12 months . *("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the year.)*				
A43a. What would you call (NAME)'s occupation? Please describe it like "I am a ... and I work at/in/for ...". Please also say with what (NAME) works, if informative *(E.g. "I am a taxi driver and I work for a Hotel", "I am a labourer and I work on a rice/wheat field for a land owner/for myself/family")*	Type as described by respondent			
A43b. What does (NAME) usually do during his/her worktime in this job/task? *(Clarify if needed with the question: What does (NAME) do at work? What are the activities/actions that (NAME) carries out? They should use verb + object. E.g. "carry bricks", "carry passengers in a bus", "guard a private home", "harvest maize", "plough fields")*	Type as described by respondent			
OCCUPATION CODE For official use	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	
A44. Now, I would like you to describe (NAME)'s workplace, the company (NAME) was working for in his/her job the last twelve months.				
A44a. Who is (NAME) working for? What is the name of the company, if it has a name? (e.g name of a company, own field / household, someone else's field / household, etc.) -	Type as described by respondent			
A44b. What is produced / cultivated / mined / done where (NAME) works or what does (NAME) produce / cultivate / do? *(In probing: Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) is working. (Enumerator note: Can be a thing, can be a service (a fixed car), if something was brought (fetching water: water was fetched), etc.)*	Type as described by respondent			
INDUSTRY CODE For official use	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|	
A45. Which of the following best describe (NAME)'s work situation at his/her main work in the past 12 months? *(Read out responses below)* 1. Government employee 2. Semi government / autonomous body's employee 3. Regular paid employee, private sector 4. Seasonal paid employee/ day laborer (agriculture) 5. Seasonal paid employee/ day laborer (non agriculture) 6. Self employed, non agriculture, (e.g. mechanic, plumber, electician, tailor, shopkeeper) 7. Self employed (agriculture) / own cultivator, share cropper / livestock / contract cultivator 8. Employer (his/her own business with employees) 9. Unpaid family worker/ contributing family helper 10. Apprenticeship/ learning job 11. Contractor (i.e, providing services to another entity as a non-employee)	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	

A46. In each month during the past year did (NAME) work or have a job? *(Even one day would count as yes)*	1=Yes	1=Yes	1=Yes	
1. January	1 |__|	1 |__|	1 |__|	If Age <18→A47 Otherwise END for this HH member. Go to the next HH member in Section II
2. February	2 |__|	2 |__|	2 |__|	
3. March	3 |__|	3 |__|	3 |__|	
4. April	4 |__|	4 |__|	4 |__|	
5. May	5 |__|	5 |__|	5 |__|	
6. June	6 |__|	6 |__|	6 |__|	
7. July	7 |__|	7 |__|	7 |__|	
8. August	8 |__|	8 |__|	8 |__|	
9. September	9 |__|	9 |__|	9 |__|	
10. October	10 |__|	10 |__|	10 |__|	
11. November	11 |__|	11 |__|	11 |__|	
12. December	12 |__|	12 |__|	12 |__|	
13. All months	13 |__|	13 |__|	13 |__|	
Total	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
V_S4. Was this section completed in:				
1. First visit	1	1	1	
2. Second visit	2	2	2	
3. Third visit	3	3	3	

Section V:	**Household Tasks: About Children (5-17) ONLY**			
Serial No in A1	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	**Skip To Question**
Name of household member				
Age of household member	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	
A47. During the past week did (NAME) do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)*	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No	If any "YES" →A48 If all "NO" →A49
1. Shopping for household e.g., grocery	1. |__|	1. |__|	1. |__|	
2. Repairing / maintenance any household equipment	2. |__|	2. |__|	2. |__|	
3. Cooking	3. |__|	3. |__|	3. |__|	
4. Cleaning utensils/house	4. |__|	4. |__|	4. |__|	
5. Washing clothes/ ironing clothes/mending	5. |__|	5. |__|	5. |__|	
6. Caring for children / old / sick	6. |__|	6. |__|	6. |__|	
7. Transporting household members and goods	7. |__|	7. |__|	7. |__|	
A48.During each day of the past week how many hours did (NAME) do these household tasks? (less than one hour mark 0.5, if no time at all, then 0) *(Record for each day separately)*				
1. Monday	1. |__|	1. |__|	1. |__|	
2. Tuesday	2. |__|	2. |__|	2. |__|	
3. Wednesday	3. |__|	3. |__|	3. |__|	
4. Thursday	4. |__|	4. |__|	4. |__|	
5. Friday	5. |__|	5. |__|	5. |__|	
6. Saturday	6. |__|	6. |__|	6. |__|	
7. Sunday	7. |__|	7. |__|	7. |__|	
Total (for coding)	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	

A49. What do you consider currently best for (NAME)? *(Read the options, choose only one option, best option)*				
1. Work for his own income	1	1	1	
2. Work for household income	2	2	2	
3. Assist family business / assist in family's economic activities *Note: When a child helps his father in his work without being paid: assist family business. Even if this business is on street doing work such as repairing bikes, etc.*	3	3	3	
4. Assist with household chores	4	4	4	
5. Attend school/ get education	5	5	5	
6. Community work	6	6	6	
8. Stay at home/ be taken care of at home	8	8	8	
9. Get religious education (i.e attend Madrassa)	9	9	9	
10. Get Married	10	10	10	
94. Other (specify)	94	94	94	

Other Specify

V_S5. Was this section completed in:				
1. First visit	1	1	1	
2. Second visit	2	2	2	
3. Third visit	3	3	3	

(*)WORKING = IF A18=YES or A19=YES or A20=YES or A40=YES or A41=YES or A42=YES

Attention: Section VI applies ONLY to those working (A18=YES or A19=YES or A20=YES or A40=YES or A41=YES or A42=YES) children age 5–17(A7=1).

Section VI	Perceptions/Observations of Parents/ Guardians / Respondent about working children (5-17) *These questions are intended to solicit views from parents or guardians about children's work. Therefore reference should only be made about children who were reported to be working.*				
Serial No in A1	____	____	____	____	Skip to Question
Name of household member					
Age of household member	____	____	____	____	
A50. What problem(s) does (NAME) face as a result of his/her work being done? Make sure that it also includes the traveling to and from the work place *(Read the options and circle all the ones that are appropriate)*					
a. Injury, illness or poor health (short term)	a	a	a	a	
b. Injury, illness or poor health (long term)	b	b	b	b	
c. Problems at concentrating, remembering and learning things.	c	c	c	c	
d. Communication difficulties (e.g., difficulty being understood by people inside or outside of this household)	d	d	d	d	
e. Child seems very anxious, nervous or worried.	e	e	e	e	
f. Child seems very sad or depressed.	f	f	f	f	
g. Poor grades in school	g	g	g	g	
h. Psychological abuse (intimidation, scolding, insulting, bullying, making sexual comments without physical action, mental abuse)	h	h	h	h	
i. Physical abuse (beating, physically hurting).	i	i	i	i	
j. Sexual abuse	j	j	j	j	
k. Extreme fatigue	k	k	k	k	
l. No time for leisure / play	l	l	l	l	
m. No time to go to school	m	m	m	m	
n. Distance traveled is too long	n	n	n	n	
o. Low wages- extreme low amount	o	o	o	o	
p. Encouragement/Instigation of drug use	p	p	p	p	
q. Don't know / not aware	q	q	q	q	
r. None	r	r	r	r	
A50a. (ONLY IF A6a ≠ "no disability") You previously mentioned that (NAME) has a disability, was this disability caused by his/her work being done?					
1. Yes	1	1	1	1	
2. No	2	2	2	2	
3. Not disabled	3	3	3	3	

A51. What are the main reasons for letting (NAME) work? *(Indicate maximum three most important reasons) Please wait for their answer. Do not read the options* a. Supplement family / household income. b. Help pay family / household debt. c. Help in household enterprise d. Learn skills e. Schooling not useful for future f. No school / school too far g. Cannot afford school fees / school related expenses h. School environment not good/ no quality education i. Corporal punishment in school j. School has no latrine k. Child not interested in school l. Temporarily replacing someone unable to work m. Preventing him/her from making bad friends and/or being led astray n. Child is harrassed/made fun of if he does not go to work o. Social Pressure *(communal, tribal pressure, etc.)* p. Support household needs/ to fetch water / collect wood q. School environment not suitable for minorities r. Own will /own interest s. Lack of family planning / did not think of child's education t. Injury, illnesss or poor health that prevents child from going to school u. Learning difficulties, intellectual disability or mental health problems which hinder learning	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u	Go to the next HH member in Section II
V_S6. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	

Once all members are done, go to the 2nd part of the Questionnaire to ask questions on the household characteristics

PART II HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of household HOUSEHOLD ID NUMBER

SECTION VII	Housing and Household Characteristics	Skip to Question
B1a. What material is used for walls of the dwelling of this household (observation / if entrance not allowed ask) 1. Burned/ baked bricks / blocks / cemented walls/ RCC 2. Raw bricks / mud 3. Wood / Bamboo 4. Stone 5. Cloths/Curtain/tent 6. No walls 7. Bushes and branches of tree 8. Dhajidar (mix of wood, mud, stones, etc) 94. Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 94	
Other Specify		
B1b. What material is used for roof of the dwelling of this household (observation / if entrance not allowed ask) 1. RCC / RBC (Reinforced Concrete Cement / Reinforced Brick Cement) 2. Wood / Bamboo 3. Iron / cement sheets 4. Girder / T-iron 5. Fiberglass 94. Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 94	
Other Specify		
B2. What is the ownership status of this dwelling? 1. Owner occupied 2. On Rent 3. Subsidized rent 4. Rent free	1 2 3 4	

B3. How many rooms are there in this dwelling? Include bed rooms and living rooms (Do not count storage, garage, bath rooms, toilets, kitchen or rooms for business)	|__|__|	
B4. What is the size of dwelling?		
B4-a: First specify unit of measurement 1. Marla | 2. Square feet | 3. Kanal | 4. Square meter |5. Square yards	|__|	
B4-b: Enter the size (number only)	|_____|	
B5. What type of toilet is used by the household? 1. Flush connected to public sewage 2. Flush connected to pit/septic tank 3. Flush connected to open drain 4. Dry raised latrine 5. Dry pit latrine 6. No toilet in the household (e.g., open defecation)	 1 2 3 4 5 6	
B6. What is the main source of energy for cooking? 1. Wood 2. Gas (both piped or gas cylinders) 3. Kerosene oil 4. Dung Cake 5. Electricity 6. Crop Residue 7. Charcol / Coal 8. Solar 9. Biogas 10. Bushes and branches of tree 94. Other (specify)	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 94	
B7. What is the main source of drinking water? 1. Piped water 2. Hand pump 3. Motorized pumping / Tube well 4. Open well 5. Closed well 6. Pond / canal / river / stream / rain water pond 7. Spring 8. Mineral water/ bottled water 9. Tanker / truck / water bearer 10. Filtration plant 94. Other (specify)	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 94	
B7-a: Does the household have an Electricity connection	1. Yes 2.No 3. Yes, extension	
B7-a: Does the household have an Electricity connection	1. Yes 2.No 3. Yes, extension	
B7-c: Does the household have a landline/PTCL/SCO Telephone connection	1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes, extension	
B8. Has the household head ever changed the place of residence? *(district/province/country)* 1. Yes, only seasonal migration (i.e, temporal) 2. Yes, other than seasonal migration (i.e, permanent) 3. No	 1 2 3	 -->B12 -->B9 -->B12
B9. In which district/province/country was the last place of residence of the household head?		
B9a. Was it in Pakistan?	1. Yes 2. No	--> B9c --> B9b
B9b. In which country was the last place of residence of the household head?	Write name of country	--> B10

B9c. In which district was the last place of residence of the household head?	select District from the list	If "not in list" --> B9d
B9d. In which province was the last place of residence of the household head?	select Province from the list	
B10. In which year did the household head move to the present place of residence?	|__|__|__|__|	
B11. What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence?		
1. Job transfer / business transfer	1	
2. Found a job / opened business	2	
3. Looking for job / looking for work	3	
4. Looking for better agricultural land	4	
5. Studies (Schooling / training)	5	
6. Proximity to place of work	6	
7. Housing	7	
8. Social / political problem	8	
9. Health	9	
10. Due to security / conflict	10	
11. Due to natural disaster (e.g., floods, earthquake, cyclone, droughts, etc.)	11	
12. Due to marriage	12	
13. Discrimination	13	
15. Enmity	15	
16. Due to family related issues (Death/illness of relatives, to take care of mother / father in law)	16	
17. Retirement	17	
94. Other (specify)	94	
Other Specify		
V_S7. Was this section completed in:		
1. First visit	1	
2. Second visit	2	
3. Third visit	3	
SECTION VIII	**Household Socio-Economic Status**	
B12. Does the household own any of the following? *(Select all that apply)*	1= Yes 2=No	Skip to question
a. Heater	a |__|	
b. Washing machine / dryer	b |__|	
c. Geyser (gas / electric)	c |__|	
d. Air cooler	d |__|	
e. Air conditioner	e |__|	
f. Fan (Ceiling, Table, Padestal, Exhaust)	f |__|	
g. Cooking range, Microwave oven	g |__|	
h. Cooking stove	h |__|	
i. Television	i |__|	
j. VCR, VCP, Receiver, Decoder, DVD Player	j |__|	
k. Refrigerator	k |__|	
l. Freezer	l |__|	
m. Generator / UPS	m |__|	
m1. Solar panel	m1 |__|	
n. Sewing / knitting machine	n |__|	
o. Personal Computer / laptop / tablets	o |__|	
p. Motorcycle / scooter	p |__|	
q. Tractor	q |__|	
r. Car / Vehicle (any engine driven vehicle)	r |__|	
s. Cell phone	s |__|	
t. Internet	t |__|	
v. Radio / tape recorder	v |__|	
w. TV Cable	w |__|	
u. None of the above	u|__|	
B13. Does the household own any livestock presently?		
1. Yes (fully own)	1	-->B14
2. Yes (shared)	2	-->B14
3. No	3	-->B15

B14. How many?	*In Number*	
1. Camel	|__|__|	
2. Horse / mule / donkey	|__|__|	
3. Cow / cattle	|__|__|	
4. Goat / Sheep	|__|__|	
5. Buffalo	|__|__|	
6. Poultry (It includes chicken, ducks, turkeys, geese etc. all domestic fowls).	|__|__|	
94. Other livestock	|__|__|	
Other Specify		
B15. Does any household member own any agricultural land presently?		
1. Yes	1	-->B16
2. No	2	-->B18
B16. How much land you own? *(The unit of land will be specified later)*	|__|__|__|	Same unit for both!
B16a. Of this land, how much is cultivable?	|__|__|__|	
B16b. Unit of land:		
1. Marla | 2. Kanal | 3. Acre | 4. Murba | 5. Jareeb | 6. Vesa	|__|	
B18. Did you face any of the following problems (countrywide / communitywide) in the last 12 months *(Read all options and select the **most important** faced)*		
1. Natural disaster (drought, flood, storms, hurricane, landslides, avalanche, glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF), forest fires, heat wave, earthquake)	1	
2. Epidemics	2	
3. Business closing due to economic recession	3	
4. Falling agricultural prices.	4	
5. Price inflation	5	
6. Public protests	6	
7. Conflict / security	7	
8. Pest attack (on agricultural crops)	8	
9. Industrial disaster	9	
10. Long-term load shedding/power breakdown	10	
11. No problem faced at all	11	
94. Other (specify)	94	
Other Specify		
B19. Has the household suffered a fall in income due to any of the following household specific problems in the last 12 months? *(Mark "1-YES" or "2-NO" for all options)*	1= Yes 2= No	
1. Loss of employment of any member	1 |__|	If any "YES" --> B20 Otherwise --> B21
2. Bankruptcy of a family business	2 |__|	
3. Serious illness or accident of a working member of the household	3 |__|	
4. Death of a working member of the household	4 |__|	
5. Abandonment by the household head	5 |__|	
6. Fire in the house / business / property	6 |__|	
7. Criminal act by household member	7 |__|	
8. Land dispute	8 |__|	
9. Loss of cash support or in-kind assistance	9 |__|	
10. Fall in prices of products of the household business	10 |__|	
11. Loss of harvest	11 |__|	
12. Loss of livestock	12 |__|	
94. Other	94 |__|	

Other Specify		
B20. What did the household do to overcome this hardship? *(Read out all options and mark each with yes/no. Multiple answers are allowed)*		
a. Financial assistance or non financial assistance ("in kind") from government institutions / departments / agencies	1	
b. Financial assistance or non financial assistance ("in kind") from NGOs / religious organisations / local community organisations / working place	2	
c. Financial assistance or non financial assistance ("in kind") from relatives / friends	3	
d. Took children out of school as could not afford it	4	
e. Placed child(ren) in other household(s)	5	
f. Additional work hours by household members	6	
g. Sold property / used savings	7	
h. Reduced household expenditures/ e.g. children shifted from private to public school	8	
i. Got a loan (from Bank, friends, relatives, neighbor etc.)	9	
j. Children engaged in labour / put to work	10	
k. Take part in ROSCA/ Budget Committee	11	
l. Other (specify)	94	
m. So far nothing has been done to overcome this hardship	97	
Other Specify		
B21. Did any of your household members have any outstanding loans/mortgage or obtain a new loan/mortgage during the past 3 years?		
1. Yes	1	-->B22
2. No	2	-->B28
B22. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan? *(Please, wait for the response. Do not read the options)*		
1. To meet essential household expenditures (buying food, child education, house rent, utilities' bill, etc).	1	
2. To buy vehicle (bike, motorbike, car) for household member	2	
3. To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house / purchase land	3	
4. To meet health related expenditures for household members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees)	4	
5. To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding	5	
6. To open/increase business	6	
7. To pay previous loan	7	
8. To overcome hardship (eg. legal expenses in a court,expenses after having been robbed)	8	
9. For Agriculture inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticide, etc.)	9	
10. For pilgrimage/ other religious ritual	10	
11. To send child abroad for a job	11	
12. Migration/ to go out of the country	12	
13. To help a friend to overcome hardship	13	
94. Other (specify)	94	
Other Specify		
B23. Where did the household obtain the loan from? *(Multiple answers are allowed)*		
a. Relatives/friends/neighbors	a	
b. Commercial Bank	b	
c. Micro Finance Institutions / Microfinance Banks	c	
d. Informal Money lenders (arhti/beopari/landlords/shopkeepers)	d	
e. Others (specify)	e	
Other Specify		
B24. Was the debt paid back?		
1. Yes, wholly	1	
2. Yes, partly (e.g. in installments)	2	
3. No	3	
If B24 = 1 ask the options A in B25, B26, and B27 *If B24 = 2, 3 ask the options B in B25, B26, and B27*		

B25. A) How was the debt paid back? B) How will the debt be paid back? *(Read all the options and circle all the appropriate ones)* a. Cash, by borrowing money from someone else b. Cash, by selling some assets c. Cash, by getting income from work d. Cash, by getting loan from pawn shop e. Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household member f. Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household member g. In kind h. Loan wave-off i. ROSCA /BC(Budget Committee) j. Cash support by a friend, family member k. Cash, by renting a portion of the house m. Dowry/wulvur from wedding l. Other (specify)	 a b c d e f g h i j k m l	
B26. A) Was any child withdrawn from school? (if the debt was paid) B) Will any child be withdrawn from school to pay the debt back? 1. Yes 2. Maybe 3. All children already withdrawn from school / never enrolled in school 4. No need to withdraw	 1 2 3 4	 -->B27 -->B27 -->B27 -->B28
B27. A) Were the children/child sent back to school after repaying the debt? B) Will the child/children be sent back to school after the debt situation improves? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Maybe	 1 2 3	
B28. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? *(in pakistani rupees)* *(This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level. Help them think of all types of expenditures: transportation, food, electricity, water, gas, recreation, going out, medical expenses, education related expenses, etc.)*	 |_____|	
B29. What are the household's sources of income? *(Read out each source of income and mark all that apply)* a. Employment / work b. Social transfers from public sources (charity, pension, zakat, BISP, etc) c. Scholarship d. Rent / property / investments / stock exchange e. Private transfers (including remittances, gifts) f. Savings/ pension	 a b c d e f	
B30. What is the household's average monthly income? (in Pakistani rupees) *Note: Help the person come up with income by making them think of the income of each member, plus the income from the other sources they just mentioned*	 |_____|	
B31. Are you or any member of your household currently a BISP beneficiary?	1. Yes 2. No	If "Yes" --> B33
B32. During last three years, have you or any member of the household received financial assistance from any government source?	1. Yes 2. No	
B33. During the last 12 months, has any household member temporarily migrated for economic activities for more than 30 days	1. Yes 2. No	
B34. Has your household experienced an infant death (a child under the age of 1 year) or stillbirth during the last 12 months? *(Enumerator note: Stillbirth means when baby dies from 7th month of pregnancy onward)*	1. Yes 2. No	

ONLY ASK IF YOUNGEST CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS 5-12 (5 and 12 included). IF YOUNGEST CHILD >12, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION (Gen information2)	
B35. Think of your child (NAME). Imagine that (NAME) is already 30 years old and completed university. A. What is the maximum amount that you think he/she could be earning per month? B. What is the minimum amount that you think he/she could be earning per month? (c) What is the likelihood that (NAME)'s earnings would be at least Rs X, where 1 is not likely at all and 5 will happen for sure? *where X is the average of maximum and minimum amount mentioned from questions (a) and (b) and was calculated by the interviewer and read to the respondent.*	Rs_____ Rs_____ 1 Not likely at all 2 Somewhat likely 3 Half/half likely 4 Very likely 5 Will happen for sure
B36. Now Imagine that (NAME) is already 30 years old and did not go to school but started to work early as a child. A. What is the maximum amount that you think he/she could be earning per month? B. What is the minimum amount that you think he/she could be earning per month? (c) What is the likelihood that (NAME)'s earnings would be at least Rs X, where 1 is not likely at all and 5 will happen for sure? *where X is the average of maximum and minimum amount mentioned from questions (a) and (b) and was calculated by the interviewer and read to the respondent.*	Rs_____ Rs_____ 1 Not likely at all 2 Somewhat likely 3 Half/half likely 4 Very likely 5 Will happen for sure
Thank you very much [name of respondent] for giving time and answering questions. May I please ask your children some questions about their education and their daily activities?	
V_S8. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	 1 2 3

Go to the 3rd part of the Questionnaire to interview each child (5-17)
But first pass through General Information 2

Gen. Information 2								
	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5	Child 6	Child 7	Child 8
G12. Is (NAME) currently available and able to respond to Part III?	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a	1. Yes -->G12b 2. No --> Go to G12a
G12a. Why is (NAME) not currently available to respond Part III? (ONLY ONE ANSWER SHOULD BE SELECTED)	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond	1. Child not in household right now (he is out playing, at school, at work, etc.), but he can be interviewed at a later time 2. Child currently away/living somewhere else and not available for interview 3. Child is disabled and cannot respond 4. Child refuses to respond
G12b. Introductory message for children	**1. We are trying to learn about how children spend their time in school, at home and at work. 2. We think you can help us in answering some questions. 3. Would you be willing to answer? 4. If you don't want to participate or want to stop at any point, that will not be a problem.**							
G12c. May we continue?	1. Yes -->C0 2. No --> Go to G12 (if there are more children available)							
G13. You have told me that the following children (ADD HERE THE NAMES OF ALL CHILDREN WITH G12a=1) are not right now available for an interview. Could you please tell me a specific date and time when I could come back to interview ALL of these children?	1. Specific date Specify date________ Specific time ________ 2. Any day after a particular time Specify time________ 3. On Saturdays, Speciffy time________ 4. On Sundays, specify time________							

PART III CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

Ask every child (5-17) in the household HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: |__|__|__|__|__|

Section IX		Educational Attainment of All Children (5 - 17)				
Question to be asked if child is 10-17	Question to be asked if child 5–9					
Serial No in A1	**Serial No in A1**				Skip to Question	
Name of household member	Name of household member	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|		
Age of household member	Age of household member	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	Children Aged 5–9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C0. How old are you? (in completed years) |__|__|	C0. How old are you? (in completed years) |__|__|					
	C0a. What day of the week was yesterday? 1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday 99. Don't know	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99		
	C0b. Enumerator, please state what day of the week was yesterday 1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
C1. Can you read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language? 1. Yes 2. No	C1. Can you read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language? /Can you read and recognize words and letters? 1. Yes 2. No	 1 2	 1 2	 1 2		
C2. Are you attending school/madrassah or pre-school during the current school year? 1. Yes 2. No	C2. Are you attending school/madrassah or pre-school during the current school year? 1. Yes 2. No	 1 2	 1 2	 1 2	 -->C3 -->C8	

C3. What is the level of school and class that you are currently attending? 0. Pre-school, Class 0 1. Primary, Class 1 2. Primary, Class 2 3. Primary, Class 3 4. Primary, Class 4 5. Primary, Class 5 6. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 6 7. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 7 8. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 8 9. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 9 10. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 10 11. Higher Secondary school certificate (HSSC) / College, Class 11 or polytechnic diploma 12. Higher Secondary school certificate (HSSC) / College, Class 12 / FA / FSc / ICom/A levels/ ADE / ICS 13. BA / BSc / BCom / Bed / BBA / BCS 14. Madrassah level 15. Non standard curriculum/ non formal education	C3. What is the level of school and class that you are currently attending? 0. Pre-school, Class 0 1. Primary, Class 1 2. Primary, Class 2 3. Primary, Class 3 4. Primary, Class 4 5. Primary, Class 5 6. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 6 7. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 7 14. Madrassah level 15. Non standard curriculum/ non formal education	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 14 15	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 14 15	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 14 15	-->C5 -->C4 -->C4 -->C4 -->C4 -->C4 -->C4 -->C4 -->C3A -->C4	
C3A. (ONLY IF CODE 14 IN C3) What Madrassah level are you currently attending? 1. Mutwasata 2. Sanviya Aama 3. Sanviya khasa 4. Aalia (or Shahadat ul Aalia) 5. Aalmia (or Shahadat ul Aalmia) 94. Other (specify)	C3A. (ONLY IF CODE 14 IN C3) What Madrassah level are you currently attending? 1. Mutwasata 2. Sanviya Aama 3. Sanviya khasa 4. Aalia (or Shahadat ul Aalia) 5. Aalmia (or Shahadat ul Aalmia) 94. Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 94	1 2 3 4 5 94	1 2 3 4 5 94	-->C4	
C4. At what age did you begin primary school or the first level of education that you have entered? *(Age in completed years)*	C4. At what age did you begin primary school or the first level of education that you have entered? *Enumerator prime: How many grades have you ~~done~~ attended ~~in~~ in school? (Please consider the age of the child and calculate age-grades), so you were X years when you started?* *(Age in completed years)*	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|		
C5. Did you miss any school day during the past week? *Please do not count official holidays* 1. Yes 2. No	C5.Didyoumissanyschoolday/didyounotgotoschoolduringthepastweek? *Please do not count official holidays* 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	1 2	-->C6 -->C17	-->C6 -->C14
C6. How many school days did you miss during the past week? *(Write the number of days)*	C6. How many school days did you miss during the past week? *(Write the number of days)*	__|	__|	__|		

C7. Why did you miss school day(s) during the past week?*(Please wait for their response and then circle the two most appropriate options)*	C7. Why did you miss school day(s) during the past week? *(Please wait for their response and then circle the two most appropriate options)*					
1. School closed due to any reason other than public holiday	1. School closed due to any reason other than public holiday					
2. Teacher was not in the school (absent)	2. Teacher was not in the school (absent)					
3. Bad weather conditions / Natural harzards (Land Sliding, Rain, Flood, earthquake etc)	3. Bad weather (prime: too hot, raining too much, rivers too big to cross because of rain, etc.) / Natural hazards (Land Sliding, Rain, Flood, earthquake etc)					
4. Insecurity/conflict/cross firing	4. Insecurity/conflict/cross firing					
5. Seasonal migration	5. Seasonal migration (prime: had to move to look after cattle, etc)					
6. To help family business	6. To help family business (*prime: help your family with their work, help them in the field, help them in their shop, etc. Use the information given to you in initial sections of the kind of work done by family and mention this work)*	1 2	1 2	1 2		
7. To help at home with household tasks	7. To help at home with household tasks (help cooking, taking care of children, cleaning, organizing, fetching water or wood, etc)	3 4	3 4	3 4		
8. Working outside family business	8. Working outside family business (working for other people who are not your family or in other activities not related to what your family does)	5 6 7	5 6 7	5 6 7		
9. Illness / Injury / disablement	9. Illness/ Injury/disablement (feeling sick, being hurt, not being physically able to go)	8 9	8 9	8 9		
10. Death/ illness in the family/village	10. Death/ illness in the family/village	10	10	10		
11. Marriage in the family/village/ rituals/ceremonies/events	11. Marriage in the family/village/ rituals/ceremonies/events	11	11	11		
12. Got late so did not go to school / was not allowed to enter school	12. Got late so did not go to school / was not allowed to enter school	12	12	12		
13. Preparation for examinations/home studying	13. Preparation for examinations/home studying	13	13	13		
14. Punishments/disciplinary measures in school	14. Punishments/disciplinary measures in school	14	14	14		
15. Did not want to go to school /not interested in school	15. Did not want to go to school /not interested in school	15	15	15		
16. Fear of exams/papers/ Bad performance in exams	16. Fear of exams/papers/bad perfomance in exams	16	16	16		
17. Budget problems or personal school materials unavalaible/damaged	17. Budget problems or personal school materials unavalaible/damaged	17	17	17		
18. No person available to drop at the school/no transport available	18. No person available to drop at the school/no transport available	18	18	18		
19. Siblings do not go to school	19. Siblings do not go to school	19	19	19		
94. Other (specify)	94. Other (specify)	94	94	94	-->C17	-->C14
Other Specify	**Other Specify**					
C8. Have you ever attended school? (can be formal or informal)	C8. Have you ever attended school? (can be formal or informal)					
1. Yes	1. Yes	1	1	1	-->C10	
2. No	2. No	2	2	2	-->C9	

C9. Why have you never attended school? *(Please wait for their response and then circle the most appropriate option)*	C9. Why have you never attended school? *(Please wait for their response and then circle the most appropriate option)*					
1. Too young	1. Too young	1	1	1		
2. Disabled	2. Disabled (you have limitations with your arms, legs, eyes, ears, hands, or any other part of your body that does not allow you to go)	2	2	2		
2a. Illness	2a. Illness (you are sick)	2a	2a	2a		
3. No school/school too far/ school occupied/ school non-functional	3. No school/school too far/ school occupied/ school non-functional	3	3	3		
4. Parents' negligence (too busy to think of schooling)	4. Parents' negligence (too busy to think of schooling)	4	4	4		
5. Cannot afford schooling (school too expensive)	5. Cannot afford schooling (school too expensive)	5	5	5		
6. Family did not allow schooling	6. Family did not allow schooling	6	6	6		
7. Does not find school interesting / not interested in school	7. Does not find school interesting /not interested in school (school is boring, not for you)	7	7	7		
8. Education not considered valuable / I won't find a job	8. Education not considered valuable (education is not important)	8	8	8		
9. School not safe/ going to school not safe (security)	9. School not safe/ school is dangerous or going to school is dangerous (security)	9	9	9		
10. To learn a job/ learn how to work (apprentice, etc)	10. To learn a job/ learn how to work (apprentice, etc)	10	10	10	--->C17	---->C14
11. To work for pay (to get money)	11. To work for pay (to get money)	11	11	11		
12. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	12. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm (to work to help with the work of the family but without being paid, without receiving money)	12	12	12		
13. Help at home with household tasks	13. Help at home with household tasks (to help clean, take care of younger children, help cook, help with other activities at home)	13	13	13		
14. Corporal punishment from teachers/ parents	14. Corporal punishment from teachers/ parents (they were hitting you, screaming at you, not treating you nicely)	14	14	14		
15. Death/illness of parent / relative	15. Death/illness of parent/ relative	15	15	15		
16. No latrine/ boundary wall/ drinking water available in school	16. No latrine/ boundary wall/ drinking water available in school	16	16	16		
17. No female / male teachers	17. No female / male teachers	17	17	17		
18. School facilities not available	18. School facilities not available	18	18	18		
19. Teachers not avalaible/ mostly remain absent	19. Teachers not avalaible/ mostly remain absent	19	19	19		
20. Due to marriage	20. Due to marriage	20	20	20		
21. To learn the holy book by heart (Hifz)	21. To learn the holy book by heart (Hifz)	21	21	21		
22. Dispute of the family with the community	22. Dispute of the family with the community	22	22	22		
23. Education is of poor quality	23. Education is of poor quality	23	23	23		
94. Other (specify)	94. Other (specify)	94	94	94		

Other Specify	Other Specify					
C10. What is the highest level of school and grade you have attended?	C10. What is the highest level of school and grade you have attended?					
0. Pre-school, Class 0	0. Pre-school, Class 0	0	0	0		
1. Primary, Class 1	1. Primary, Class 1	1	1	1		
2. Primary, Class 2	2. Primary, Class 2	2	2	2		
3. Primary, Class 3	3. Primary, Class 3	3	3	3		
4. Primary, Class 4	4. Primary, Class 4	4	4	4		
5. Primary, Class 5	5. Primary, Class 5	5	5	5		
6. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 6	6. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 6	6	6	6		
7. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 7	7. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 7	7	7	7		
8. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 8						
9. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 9						
10. Middle/Secondary school certificate (SSC), Class 10						
11. Higher Secondary school certificate (HSSC) / College, Class 11 or polytechnic diploma						
12. Higher Secondary school certificate (HSSC) / College, Class 12 / FA / FSc / ICom/A levels						
13. BA / BSc / BCom / Bed						
14. Madrassah level	14. Madrassah level	14	14	14	--> C10A	
15. Non standard curriculum/ non formal education	15. Non standard curriculum/ non formal education	15	15	15	--> C11	
C10A. (ONLY IF CODE 14 IN C10) What is the highest Madrassah level you have completed?	C10A. (ONLY IF CODE 14 IN C10) What is the highest Madrassah level you have completed?					
1. Mutwasata	1. Mutwasata	1	1	1		
2. Sanviya Aama	2. Sanviya Aama	2	2	2		
3. Sanviya khasa	3. Sanviya khasa	3	3	3		
4. Aalia (or Shahadat ul Aalia)	4. Aalia (or Shahadat ul Aalia)	4	4	4		
5. Aalmia (or Shahadat ul Aalmia)	5. Aalmia (or Shahadat ul Aalmia)	5	5	5		
94. Other (specify)	94. Other (specify)	94	94	94		
C11. At what age did you begin primary school or the first level of education that you have entered? *(Age in completed years)*	C11. At what age did you begin primary school or the first level of education that you have entered? *Enumerator prime: How many grades have you done in school? (Please consider the age of the child and calculate age-grades), so you were X years when you started?* *(Age in completed years)*	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|		
C12. At what age did you leave school? *(Age in completed years)*	C12. At what age did you leave school? *(Enumerator help child understand question: Did you go to school last year? Did you go to school the year before? Please consider the age of the child and compute the age when child stopped school)* *(Age in completed years)*	__|__|	__|__|	__|__|		

C13. Why did you leave school? *(Wait for response and circle the most appropriate option)* 1. Completed compulsory schooling 2. Too old for school 3. Disabled 3a. Illness 4. No school/school too far/ school occupied/ school non-functional 5. Parents' negligence (too busy to think of schooling) 6. Cannot afford schooling (school too expensive) 7. Family did not allow schooling 8. Not interested in school 9. Education not considered valuable 10. School not safe/ going to school not safe (security)/cross firing 11. To learn a job/ learn how to work (apprentice, etc) 12. To work for pay (to get money) 13. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm 14. Help at home with household tasks 15. Corporal punishment from teachers ~~/~~or parents / harassment/ bulling 16. Death/illness of parent / relative 17. No latrine/ boundary wall/ drinking water available in school 18. No female / male teachers 19. School facilities not avalaible 20. Teachers not available / mostly remain absent 21. Due to marriage 22. To learn the holy book by heart (hifz) 23. Dispute of the family with the community 24. Education is of poor quality 25. Failing an exam/failing the grade 26. Expelled from school / college / university 27. Moved out of the city country 28. Sports 94. Other (specify)	C13. Why did you leave school? *(Wait for response and circle the most appropriate option)* 3. Disabled (you have limitations with your arms, legs, eyes, ears, hands, or any other part of your body that does not allow you to go) 3a. Ilness (you are sick) 4. No school/school too far/ school occupied/ school non-functional 5. Parents' negligence (too busy to think of schooling) 6. Cannot afford schooling (school too expensive) 7. Family did not allow schooling (parents or other person in your family says no) 8. Not interested in school (school is boring, school is not for you) 9. Education is not valuable (education is not important) 10. School not safe/ school is dangerous or going to school is dangerous (security)/ cross firing 11. To learn a job / to learn how to work (apprentice, etc) 12. To work for pay (to get money) 13. To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm (to work to help with the work of the family but without being paid, without receiving money) 14. Help at home with household tasks (to help clean, take care of younger children, help cook, help with other activities at home) 15. Corporal punishment from teachers ~~/~~ or parents (they were hitting you, screaming at you, not treating you nicely)/ harassment/ bulling 16. Death/illness of parent / relative 17. No latrine/ boundary wall/ drinking water available in school 18. No female / male teachers 19. School facilities not avalaible 20. Teachers not avalaible/ mostly remain absent 21. Due to marriage 22. To learn the holy book by heart (hifz) 23. Dispute of the family with the community 24. Education is of poor quality 25. Failing an exam/failing the grade 26. Expelled from school / college / university 27. Moved out of the city country 28. Sports 94. Other (specify)	1 2 3 3a 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 94	1 2 3 3a 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 94	1 2 3 3a 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 94	--> 'C17
Other Specify	**Other Specify**				
C14. Have you ever attended / are you currently attending a vocational / skills training course/ internship outside of school? 1. Yes 2. No		1 2	1 2	1 2	-->C15 -->C17
C15. Have you / will you obtain a certificate for this vocational training? 1. Yes 2. No		1 2	1 2	1 2	-->C16 -->C17

C16. Describe subject of vocational training received / being received (e.g Carpentry, Car repair, Nursing, sewing, hairdressing, etc) *(If more than one then indicate the most important)*					
For official use (OCCUPATION CODE)					
V_S9. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	V_S9. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
PART III CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE **Ask every child (5-17) in the household HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: |__|__|__|__|__|**					
SECTION X **Current Economic Activities Status of All Children (5-17)**					
Question to be asked if child is 10-17	**Question to be asked if child 5–9**				
Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	Skip to Question
Name of household member	Name of household member				
Age of household member	Age of household member	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	Ages 5–9 years / Ages 10-17 years
Economic Activity					
C17. Did you engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? *(As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)* 1. Yes 2. No	C17. Did you do any work, even for a small amount of time (one hour), during the past week (during the past 7 days) *(Working for someone else that is not in your family, working for any member of the family)* 1. Yes 2. No	 1 2	 1 2	 1 2	 -->C20 -->C18

(Read each of the following questions)	*(Read each of the following questions)*	1= Yes 2=No	1= Yes 2=No	1= Yes 2=No	
C18 (a) During the past week, even if it was only one hour, did you run or do any kind of business, big or small, for yourself or with one or more partners? Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding car, hairdressing, day-care business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public hone shop, barber, shoe shining, bangles making, carpet weaving, etc.	C18 (a) During the past week, even for a little amount of time, did you sell anything in the street, in a shop or in a person's house, did you fix anything, guard a car, motorcycle or anything, did you make a show for people (sing, dance, perform), did you help with shoe-shinning or with hairdressing/barber shop, bangle making, carpet weaving?	|__|	|__|	|__|	
C18 (b) During the past week, even if it was only one hour, did you do any work for any payment (wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind) including domestic work, even for only one hour? Examples: a regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing. Work perfomed in places such as workshops, hotels, restaurants or shops. It does not include household tasks.	C18 (b) During the past week, even for a little amount of time, did you do anything to get paid, even if the payment was not in money but in things such as food, clothes, or any other thing? Note: *It does not include household tasks*. Work perfomed in places such as workshops, hotels, restaurants or shops.	|__|	|__|	|__|	If any "YES" →C20 Otherwise →C19
C18 (c) During the past week, even if it was only one hour, did you help unpaid in a household business of any kind, or did you produce any other good for this household use? Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, embroidery, sewing, making clothes for family, making furniture, clay pots, etc. Note: Don't count normal housework or own household activities (see flash-card).	C18 (c) During the past week, even for a little amount of time, did you help in the work of the people from your household? (Did you help selling things, did you help make things for selling such as clothes, baskets, and other objects, did you help clean up for the business, guard the business, buy items for the business, bring the sold items to clients?) or did you help produce anything for this household? Did you help sewing and producing clothing, furniture such as beds, chairs or pots, etc.? Don't count normal housework or own household activities (see flash-card)	|__|	|__|	|__|	
C18 (d) During the past week, even if it was only one hour, did you do any work on your own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce, picking vegetables or fruits or in looking after animals, catch any fish, prawn, shells or wild animals or other food for sale or for the household? Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.	C18 (d).During the past week, even for a little amount of time, did you do any work on the household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce, picking vegetables or fruits or in looking after animals, catch any fish, prawn, shells or wild animals or other food for sale or for the household? Examples: ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock.	|__|	|__|	|__|	If any "YES →C20 Otherwise →C19
C18 (e) During the past week, even if it was only one hour, did you do any construction or major repair work on his/her own home, plot, or business or those of the household?	C18 (e) During the past week, even for a little amount of time, did you help in repairing or constructing things for your house, the farm or the family business? For example help with fixing the roof, building extra rooms, building/fixing a latrine, repairing the floors, or any other construction work?	|__|	|__|	|__|	
C18 (f) During the past week, even if it was only one hour, did you fetch water or collect firewood or dung for household use?	C18 (f) During the past week, even for a little amount of time, did you fetch water or collect firewood or dung for your household?	|__|	|__|	|__|	

C19. Even though you did not do any of these activities in the past week, do you have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity that you will definitely return to? (For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence). 1. Yes 2. No	C19. Even though you did not do any of these activities in the past week, do you have any work, job or farming activity that you will return to? *(For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence).* 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	1 2	→C20 →C31
C20. In the following, I would like you to describe the main job/task you were performing. *("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the week.)*					
C20a. What would you call your occupation? Please describe it like "I am a …. and I work at/in/for ….". Please also say with what you work, if informative (E.g. "I am a taxi driver and I work for a Hotel", "I am a labourer and I work on a rice/wheat field for a land owner/for myself/family")					
C20b. What do you usually do during your worktime in this job/task? (Clarify if needed with the question: What do you do at work? What are the activities/actions that you carry out? They should use verb + object. E.g. "carry bricks", "carry passengers in a bus", "guard a private home", "harvest maize", "plough fields")	C20b. What do you usually do during your worktime in this job/task? (Clarify if needed with the question: What do you do at work? What are the activities/actions that you carry out? They should use verb + object. E.g. "larry carry bricks", "~~larry~~ carry passengers in a bus", "guard a private home", "harvest maize", "plough fields")				
OCCUPATION CODE For official use	OCCUPATION CODE For official use	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	
C21. Now, I would like you to describe your workplace, the company you were working for in your job the last week.					→C24 / →C22
C21a. Who are you working for? What is the name of the company, if it has a name?	C21a. Who are you working for? What is the name of the company, if it has a name?				
C21b. What is produced / cultivated / mined / done where you work or what do you produce / cultivate / do? *(Clarify if needed with: What is the final outcome of (NAME)'s work?)*	C21b. What is produced / cultivated / mined / done where you work or what do you produce / cultivate / do? *(Clarify if needed with: What is the final outcome of (NAME)'s work?)*				
INDUSTRY CODE For official use	INDUSTRY CODE For official use	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	
C22. In addition to your main work, did you do any other work during the past week? 1. Yes 2. No		1 2	1 2	1 2	
C23. [Main] For each day worked in your main employment/work during the past week how many hours did you actually work? [Other] For each day worked in your other employment/work during the past week how many hours did you actually work? 1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday		M O |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|	M O |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|	M O |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|	

TOTAL (for coders)					
C24a. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *(Multiple responses possible)* *For ALL children (including children attending school):* 1. During the day on weekdays (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m / after sunrise and before sunset) 2. In the evening or at night on weekdays (after 6 p.m. / after sunset and before sunrise) 3. During the day on the weekend (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m / after sunrise and before sunset) 4. In the evening or at night on the weekend (after 6 p.m. / after sunset)	C24a. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *(Multiple responses possible)* *For ALL children (including children attending school):* 1. During the day on weekdays (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m/ after sunrise and before sunset) 2. In the evening or at night on weekdays (after 6 p.m./ after sunset and before sunrise) 3. During the day on the weekend (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m / after sunrise and before sunset) 4. In the evening or at night on the weekend (after 6 p.m. / after sunset)	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
C24b. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *Clarify if necessary: In relation to your school hours, when do you usually carry out your work? (Multiple responses possible)* *For children attending school ONLY (If C2=YES):* 1. After school 2. Before school 3. On the weekend / Holidays 4. During missed school hours/days	C24b. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *Clarify if necessary: In relation to your school hours, when do you usually carry out your work? (Multiple responses possible)* *For children attending school ONLY (If C2=YES):* 1. After school 2. Before school 3. On the weekend / Holidays 4. During missed school hours/days	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
C25. Where did you carry out your main work during the past week? 1. At (his/her) family dwelling 2. Client's place (client is someone for whom s/he is providing service) 3. Formal office/ institution / duty station (institution or similar formal place of work) 4. Factory / Atelier/ Hosiery/ Workshop 5. Plantations / farm / garden/agricultural land 6. Construction sites 7. Mine / quarry 8. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel / tea stall 9. Different places (mobile) 10. Fixed, street or market stall 11. Pond / lake / river/canal / well / spring 12. Forest/ Hills 13. Neighborhood 14. Filtration plant / pump 94. Other (specify) Other Specify	C25. Where did you carry out your main work during the past week? 1. At (his/her) family dwelling 2. Client's place (client is someone for whom s/he is providing service) 3. Formal office/ institution / duty station (institution or similar formal place of work) 4. Factory / Atelier/ Hosiery/ Workshop 5. Plantations / farm / garden/agricultural land 6. Construction sites 7. Mine / quarry 8. Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel/ tea stall 9. Different places (mobile) 10. Fixed, street or market stall 11. Pond / lake / river/canal / well / spring 12. Forest / Hills 13. Neighborhood 14. Filtration plant / pump 94. Other (specify) Other Specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 94	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 94	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 94	C28a

C26. For your main job/work were you a/an? 1. Government employee 2. Semi government / autonomous body's employee 3. Regular paid employee, private sector 4. Seasonal paid employee/ day laborer (agriculture) 5. Seasonal paid employee/ day laborer (non agriculture) 6. Self employed, non agriculture, (e.g. mechanic, plumber, electrician, tailor, shopkeeper) 7. Self employed (agriculture) / own cultivator, share cropper / livestock / contract cultivator 8. Employer (his/her own business with employees) 9. Unpaid family worker/ contributing family helper 10. Apprenticeship/ learning job 11. Contractor (i.e, providing services to another entity as a non-employee)		 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 --> C27 --> C27 --> C27 --> C27 --> C27 --> C28a --> C28a --> C28a --> C30 --> C27 --> C27
C27. What was the mode of payment for the last payment period? 1. Piece rate (per element produced you get an amount paid) 2. Hourly 3. Daily 4. Weekly 5. Monthly 6. Upon completion of task 8. No payment 94. Other		 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 94	 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 94	 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 94	
Other Specify					
C28a. Do you know, what is your average monthly cash income from the main work? 1. Yes 0. In kind 99. Don't know	C28a. Do you know, what is your average monthly cash income from the main work? 1. Yes 0. In kind 99. Don't know	 1 0 99	 1 0 99	 1 0 99	 '--> C28 '--> C30 '--> C30
C28. What is your average monthly cash income from the main work? (in Pakistani rupees) *(Please notice, that if the main job is householdwork and nothing is being earned, the answer to type here should be zero)*	C28. What is your average monthly cash income from the main work? (in Pakistani rupees) *(Please notice, that if the main job is householdwork and nothing is being earned, the answer to type here should be zero)*	_____	_____	_____	If C28==0 (zero income), --> C30

C29. What do you usually do with your earnings? *(Multiple answers are allowed) (Please, wait for the response. Do not read the options)* a. Give all/part of money to my parents/guardian b. Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians c. Pay my school fees d. Buy things for school e. Buy things for household f. Buy things for myself g. Save h. Travel expenses i. Other (specify)	C29. What do you usually do with your earnings? *(Multiple answers are allowed) (Please, wait for the response. Do not read the options)* a. Give all/part of money to my parents/guardian b. Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians c. Pay my school fees d. Buy things for school e. Buy things for household f. Buy things for myself g. Save h. Travel expenses i. Other (specify)	a b c d e f g h i	a b c d e f g h i	a b c d e f g h i		
Other Specify	**Other Specify**					
C30. Why do you work? *(Multiple answers allowed) (Please, wait for the response. Do not read the options)* a. Supplement family / household income. b. Help pay family / household debt. c. Help in household enterprise d. Learn skills e. Schooling not useful for future f. No school / school too far g. Cannot afford school fees / school related expenses h. School environment not good/ no quality education i. Corporal punishment in school j. School has no latrine k. Not interested in school l. Temporarily replacing someone unable to work m. Harassment/made fun of if he does not go to work n. Social Pressure *(communal, tribal pressure, etc.)* o. Support household needs/ to fetch water / collect wood p. School environment not suitable for minorities q. Own will /own interest r. Injury, illness or poor health that prevents attending school s. Learning difficulties, intellectual disability or mental health problems which hinder learning	C30. Why do you work? *(Multiple answers allowed) (Please, wait for the response. Do not read the options)* a. Supplement family / household income. b. Help pay family / household debt. c. Help in household enterprise d. Learn skills e. Schooling not useful for future f. No school / school too far g. Cannot afford school fees / school related expenses h. School environment not good/ no quality education i. Corporal punishment in school j. School has no latrine k. Not interested in school l. Temporarily replacing someone unable to work m. Harassment/made fun of if he does not go to work n. Social Pressure *(communal, tribal pressure, etc.)* o. Support household needs/ to fetch water / collect wood p. School environment not suitable for minorities q. Own will /own interest r. Injury, illness or poor health that prevents attending school s. Learning difficulties, intellectual disability or mental health problems which hinder learning	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s	Ages 5–9 years →C33	Ages 10-17 years →C32a
A. Job Search						
C31. Were you seeking work during the last week? 1. Yes 2. No	C31. Were you looking for work last week (in the past few days)? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	1 2		

C32. At any time during the past 12 months (during the past year) did you do any work even if it was only for one hour? *Prime the 12 months by asking about the different seasons: did you do work in the summer? In the winter? Did you work during your school break?* 1. Yes 2. No	C32. At any time during the past 12 months (during the past year) did you do any work even if it was only for one hour? *Prime the 12 months by asking about the different seasons: did you do work in the summer? In the winter? Did you work during your school break?* 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	1 2	->C33 ->C41	→C32a
Ask the following question if age between 10 and 17						
C32-a: Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems? (*Read all the questions and options)* 1. Nothing interests you or you don't enjoy doing things 2. Feeling sad, thinking that things will not change or you will not find solutions, feeling depressed 3. Not being able to sleep well at night, not being able to fall asleep when you go to bed, or sleeping too much 4. Feeling tired, or feeling that you don't have enough energy 5. Not wanting to eat (not just the food you don't like) not feeling hungry at all, or eating too much 6. Not feeling good with yourself: not liking who you are, or feeling that you are not good enough for what your family wants from you, or from what you want for yourself 7. Trouble concentrating on things, or trouble paying attention while you watch tv, read, or do other tasks 8. Moving or speaking very slowly, so slowly so that people around you notice it or on the contrary, feeling bouncy and restless so that you have to move a lot and can't sit still 9. Having thoughts that it would be better if you were not alive, or having thoughts of hurting yourself		1. Not at all 2. Some days 3. More than half days 4. Nearly every day/ every day |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|	1. Not at all 2. Some days 3. More than half days 4. Nearly every day/ every day |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|	1. Not at all 2. Some days 3. More than half days 4. Nearly every day/ every day |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|	If C32=2-->C41 All others: C33	
V_S10. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	V_S10. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3		

SECTION XI		Health and Safety Issues about working children (5-17)		
Question to be asked if child is 10-17	**Question to be asked if child 5–9**			
Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	__|__|	Skip to Question	
Name of household member	Name of household member			
Age of household member	Age of household member	__|__|	Children Aged 5–9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C33. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? (Read each of the following options and mark *"YES" or "NO" for all options)*	C33. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of your work? Prime Last 12 months: Did any of this happen because of your work in the last vacation period? In the last winter? In the last summer? When you were Age-1? Show pictures to help child understand (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)	**1= YES 2=NO**	If all "NO" →C36 Otherwise , C33A	
1. Superficial injuries or open wounds (such as cuts, bruises, scrapes, scratches, punctures, etc.)	1. Superficial injuries or open wounds (such as cuts, bruises, scrapes, scratches, punctures, etc.)	1 _|		
2. Fractures (for example broken bones, broken arms, fingers, feet, legs, etc.), dislocations, sprains or stains (bones coming out of their place, overstretching and hurting your hands, arms, legs, feet). For example if you twist your ankle / writs and it hurts afterwards (during work/ during the day)	2. Fractures (for example broken bones, broken arms, fingers, feet, legs, etc.), dislocations, sprains or stains (bones coming out of their place, overstretching and hurting your hands, arms, legs, feet). For example if you twist your ankle / writs and it hurts afterwards (during work/ during the day)	2 _|		
3. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite (burns or damage to your skin or your body by fire, high temperatures, substances you work with, low temperatures, etc.)	3. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite (burns or damage to your skin or your body by fire, high temperatures, substances you work with, low temperatures, etc.)	3 _|		
4. Breathing problems (trouble when you breathe, when you try to take air in or out)	4. Breathing problems (trouble when you breathe, when you try to take air in or out)	4 _|		
5. Eye problems (eyes hurt, blurry vision, get too many tears, or very dry eyes, eyes get red or itchy)	5. Eye problems (eyes hurt, blurry vision, get too many tears, or very dry eyes, eyes get red or itchy)	5 _|		
6. Hearing problem (e.g., trouble hearing people around, pain in ears)	6. Hearing problem (e.g., trouble hearing people around, pain in ears)	6 _|		
7. Skin problems (rashes, irritations)	7. Skin problems (rashes, irritations)	7 _|		
8. Stomach problems / diarrhea	8. Stomach problems / diarrhea	8 _|		
9. Fever E.g.: Feeling hot or cold when it is not so hot/cold outside (sweating and/or shivering), feeling weak, hot forehead	9. Fever E.g.: Feeling hot or cold when it is not so hot/cold outside (sweating and/or shivering), feeling weak, hot forehead	9 _|		
10. Insomnia (lack of sleep / little sleep / cannot sleep even when you try)	10. Insomnia (lack of sleep / little sleep / cannot sleep even when you try)	10 __|		
11. Extreme fatigue / extremely tired	11. Extreme fatigue / extremely tired	11 __|		
12. Harm/ injury/ bite by an animal (including reptiles e.g., snake)	12. Harm/ injury/ bite by an animal (including reptiles e.g., snake)	12 __|		

C33a. Of the problems you just mentioned, which do you think was the most serious? 1. Superficial injuries or open wounds (such as cuts, bruises, scrapes, scratches, punctures, etc.) 2. Fractures (for example broken bones, broken arms, fingers, feet, legs, etc.), dislocations, sprains or stains (bones coming out of their place, overstretching and hurting your hands, arms, legs, feet). For example if you twist your ankle / writs and it hurts afterwards (during work/ during the day) 3. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite (burns or damage to your skin or your body by fire, high temperatures, substances you work with, low temperatures, etc.) 4. Breathing problems (trouble when you breathe, when you try to take air in or out) 5. Eye problems (eyes hurt, blurry vision, get too many tears, or very dry eyes, eyes get red or itchy) 6. Hearing problem (e.g., trouble hearing people around, pain in ears) 7. Skin problems (rashes, irritations) 8. Stomach problems / diarrhea 9. Fever E.g.: Feeling hot or cold when it is not so hot/cold outside (sweating and/or shivering), feeling weak, hot forehead 10. Insomnia (lack of sleep / little sleep / cannot sleep even when you try) 11. Extreme fatigue / extremely tired 12. Harm/ injury/ bite by an animal (including reptiles e.g., snake)	C33a. Of the problems you just mentioned, which do you think was the most serious? 1. Superficial injuries or open wounds (such as cuts, bruises, scrapes, scratches, punctures, etc.) 2. Fractures (for example broken bones, broken arms, fingers, feet, legs, etc.), dislocations, sprains or stains (bones coming out of their place, overstretching and hurting your hands, arms, legs, feet). For example if you twist your ankle / writs and it hurts afterwards (during work/ during the day) 3. Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite (burns or damage to your skin or your body by fire, high temperatures, substances you work with, low temperatures, etc.) 4. Breathing problems (trouble when you breathe, when you try to take air in or out) 5. Eye problems (eyes hurt, blurry vision, get too many tears, or very dry eyes, eyes get red or itchy) 6. Hearing problem (e.g., trouble hearing people around, pain in ears) 7. Skin problems (rashes, irritations) 8. Stomach problems / diarrhea 9. Fever E.g.: Feeling hot or cold when it is not so hot/cold outside (sweating and/or shivering), feeling weak, hot forehead 10. Insomnia (lack of sleep / little sleep / cannot sleep even when you try) 11. Extreme fatigue / extremely tired 12. Harm/ injury/ bite by an animal (including reptiles e.g., snake)	1 2 3 4 5 6 |__| 7 |__| 8 |__| 9 |__| 10 |__| 11 |__| 12 |__|	
C34. Think about your most serious illness/injury (DISPLAY OPTION SELECTED IN C33a), how did this/these affect your work/schooling? *(Read options)* 1. Not serious - did not stop going to work or school 2. Stopped work or going to school for a period of time 3. Stopped work or going to school completely	C34. Think about your most serious illness/injury (DISPLAY OPTION SELECTED IN C33a), how did this/these affect your work/schooling? *(Read options)* 1. Not serious - did not stop going to work or school 2. Stopped work or going to school for a period of time 3. Stopped work or going to school completely	1 2 3	
C34-A. Think about your most serious illness/injury: (DISPLAY OPTION SELECTED IN C33a). How permanent was the most severe injury/illness? 1. Temporary injury/illness 2. Permanent injury/illness that did not generate disability 3. Permanent injury/illness that generated disability	C34-A. Think about your most serious illness/injury: (DISPLAY OPTION SELECTED IN C33a). How permanent was the most severe injury/illness? 1. Only lasted for some time (Temporary injury/illness) 2. Injury never went away, but did not generate limitations on your ability to move or think (Permanent injury/illness that did not generate disability) 3. Injury never went away, and caused limitations to your ability to move or think (Permanent injury/illness that generated disability)	1 2 3	
C35. Think about your most serious illness/injury (DISPLAY OPTION SELECTED IN C33a), what were you doing when this happened? Job/Task *(Describe with a verb what person was doing: carrying something, moving something. What action was the person performing with what object in what place?)*	C35. Think about your most serious illness/injury (DISPLAY OPTION SELECTED IN C33a), what were you doing when this happened? Job/Task *(Describe with a verb what person was doing: carrying something, moving something. What action was the person performing with what object in what place?)*		

OCCUPATION CODE For official use	OCCUPATION CODE For official use	|__|__|__|	
C36. Do you carry heavy loads at work? *Take perception of children on whether they feel if it's heavy. Heavy would also be if they mention 10KG or more* 1. Yes 2. No	C36. Do you carry heavy loads at work? *Take perception of children on whether they feel if it's heavy. Heavy would also be if they mention 10KG or more* 1. Yes 2. No	 1 2	
C37. Do you operate any tool, any machinery, or any heavy equipment at work? 1. Yes 2. No	C37. Do you operate any tool, any machinery, or any heavy equipment at work? 1. Yes 2. No	 1 2	 →C38 →C39
C38.What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work? (describe their size, what you use them for, if they move, if they are sharp, etc) *(Write down up to 2 mostly used)*	C38.What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work? (describe their size, what you use them for, if they move, if they are sharp, etc) *(Write down up to 2 mostly used)*	 a. …… b. ……	
C38a. What is the name of the tool/machine/equipment?	C38a. What is the name of the tool/machine/equipment?	a. …… b. …… 99. DK	
C38b. What do you do with the tool/equipment and what is the material/ object you are working/processing? *Verb + object!* *(cutting metal sheet, sewing t-shirts, ploughing a wheat field, squeezing, drilling wood, nailing leather, pressing hot plastic)*	C38b. What do you do with the tool/equipment and what is the material/ object you are working/processing? *Verb + object!* *(cutting metal sheet, sewing t-shirts, ploughing a wheat field, squeezing, drilling wood, nailing leather, pressing hot plastic)*	 a. …… b. ……	
TOOL CODE For official use	TOOL CODE For official use	|__|__|__|	
C38c. Is the tool/equipment you are describing … a. heavy? b. sharp? c. bigger than you? (in size) d. working by itself/ power-driven? e. fully shielded/ guarded?	C38c. Is the tool/equipment you are describing … a. heavy? b. sharp? c. bigger than you? (in size) d. working by itself/ power-driven? e. fully shielded/ guarded?	1 = YES 2 = NO a |__| b |__| c |__| d |__| e |__|	

C39. Are you exposed to any of the following at work? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)* 1. Dust, fumes (gases or vapours) 2. Fire, gas, flames/electric shocks 3. Loud noise or vibration (strong shaking movements) 4. Extreme cold or heat 5. Dangerous tools (knives, scissors, etc) 6. Work underground (in tunnels, caves, mines, etc) 7. Work at heights (where it is high, like high platforms, on ladders, on high floor where there are no walls, etc.) 8. Work in water / lake / pond / river 9. Workplace too dark or confined (closed, without windows, doors) 10. Insufficient ventilation (not enough air coming in) 11. Chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, glues, liquid substances that are different from water, etc.) 12. Wild animals / dangerous animals 13. Explosives (things that can explode or blow up)		1 = YES 2 = NO 1 |__| 2 |__| 3 |__| 4 |__| 5 |__| 6 |__| 7 |__| 8 |__| 9 |__| 10 |__| 11 |__| 12 |__| 13 |__|	

SECTION XII	SECTION XII	Household tasks of children (5-17)				
Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1				Skip to Question	
Name of household member	Name of household member					
Age of household member	Age of household member				Children Aged 5–9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C41. During the past week did you do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or"NO" for all options)* 1. Shopping for household e.g., shopping for groceries 2. Repairing / maintenance any household equipment 3. Cooking 4. Cleaning utensils/house 5. Washing clothes/ ironing clothes/mending 6. Caring for children / old / sick 7. Transporting household members and -goods	C41. During the past week did you do any of the tasks, or did you help in any of the tasks indicated below for this household? *(Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or"NO" for all options)* 1. Shopping for household (buying things such as food, water, wood, or any other thing at shops, stores, neighbors, stalls) 2. Repair any household equipments (fix things in your house that are broken or not working correctly) 3. Cooking 4. Cleaning utensils / house (cleaning plates, cooking pots, cleaning the floor, the rooms, etc) 5. Washing clothes/ ironing clothes/mending 6. Caring for children / old / sick 7. Transporting household members and -goods	1= YES 2=NO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1= YES 2=NO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1= YES 2=NO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	If any "YES" →C42 Otherwise END for this HH member. Go to the next person in Section II.	

C42. During each day of the past week how many hours did you do such household tasks? *(Record for each day separately)* 1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday	C42. During each day of the past week how many hours did you do such household tasks? *Enumerator prime: Think of yesterday. How long did you spend doing these tasks? Did it take you all day? Half day? Only some part of the morning/ afternoon? Do you take the same amount of time every day? Which days more and which days less? (Sunday? Weekend? School-days? non-school days?)* *(Record for each day separately)* 1. Monday *(for those attending school: first day of school after weekend)* 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday *(for those attending school: no-school day)* 7. Sunday *(for those attending school: no-school day)*		__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__			__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__			__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__
__	__		
TOTAL *(for coder)*	**TOTAL *(for coder)***				
C43a. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *(Multiple responses possible)* *For ALL children (including children attending school): (MULTIPLE)* 1. During the day on weekdays (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m / after sunrise and before sunset) 2. In the evening or at night on weekdays (after 6 p.m. / after sunset and before sunrise) 3. During the day on the weekend (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m / after sunrise and before sunset) 4. In the evening or at night on the weekend (after 6 p.m. / after sunset)	C43a. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *(Multiple responses possible)* *For ALL children (including children attending school):(MULTIPLE)* 1. During the day on weekdays (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m / after sunrise and before sunset) 2. In the evening or at night on weekdays (after 6 p.m. / after sunset and before sunrise) 3. During the day on the weekend (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m / after sunrise and before sunset) 4. In the evening or at night on the weekend (after 6 p.m. / after sunset)	 1 2 3 4	 1 2 3 4	 1 2 3 4	
C43b. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *(Multiple responses possible)* *Clarify if necessary: In relation to your school hours, when do you usually carry out your work?* *For children attending school ONLY (If C2=YES):* 1. After school 2. Before school 3. On the weekend /Holidays 4. During missed school hours/days	C43b. During the past week when did you usually carry out these activities? *(Multiple responses possible)* *Clarify if necessary: In relation to your school hours, when do you usually carry out your work?* *For children attending school ONLY (If C2=YES):* 1. After school 2. Before school 3. On the weekend / Holidays 4. During missed school hours/days	 1 2 3 4	 1 2 3 4	 1 2 3 4	
C44. Interviewer: DO NOT ask. Record only. Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult or an older child? 1. Yes, the whole time 2. Yes, only some questions 3. No, was alone the whole time	C44. Interviewer: DO NOT ask. Record only. Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult or an older child? 1. Yes, the whole time 2. Yes, only some questions 3. No, was alone the whole time	 1 2 3	 1 2 3	 1 2 3	END for this HH member. Go to the next person in Section II.
End questions for the interviewer					
a. Parent(s) b. Sibling (s) c. Friend (s) d. Other relative(s) e. Other non-relative(s)	a. Parent(s) b. Sibling (s) c. Friend (s) d. Other relative(s) e. Other non-relative(s)				

(Only if C44=1 or 2) I3. If the child was not alone the whole time, how much did you feel the children were influenced by the people around them?	1. Very little influence 2. Some influence 3. A lot of influence				
I4. Did the child who responded have any trouble understanding the questions?	1. No trouble at all 2. Trouble in some questions 3. Trouble in all questions				
V_S12. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	V_S12. Was this section completed in: 1. First visit 2. Second visit 3. Third visit	 1 2 3	 1 2 3	 1 2 3	
END OF INTERVIEW					
End questions for the interviewer					
I5. Did the adult respondent have any trouble understanding the questions?	1. No trouble at all 2. Trouble in some questions 3. Trouble in all questions				
I6a. Do you have any additional comments? (This could include: parent influencing child responses, child too shy/refusing to answer, etc.)	1. Yes --> I6 2. No --> I7				
I6 remarks					
I7 RESULT*	1.Completed (ALL parts and ALL children) ***(IF ALL V_S#==1)*** 1a. Completed (ALL parts for eligible/available children after 3rd visit) ***(IF SOME V_S#!=1)*** 2. Postponed/ No household members at home or no competent respondent at home or available for interview at time of visit 3. Refused (from the beginning) 4. Dwelling vacant/ entire Household absent for extended period of time/ address not a dwelling/ dwelling destroyed/ dwelling not found 5. Partially complete: children not found / children missing 6. Incomplete (refusal during interview) 7. No eligible children in household				
I0. Capture GPS coordinates					
G14a. Enumerator: Was any abuse reported to you or did you notice any case of child abuse that goes against Pakistani law?	1. Yes 2. No				

2) List of hazardous occupations and industries

According to the Gilgit-Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children, Act 2019, any occupation or performed work connected with the aspects in the table below is hazardous. These descriptions were translated into hazardous occupation and industry codes according to the PSCO and the PSIC, respectively. The codes and descriptions of the occupations and industries classified as hazardous are listed in the second and third tables below.

Schedule of HazardousWork

No.	Description
1	Transport of passengers, goods or mails.
2	A port authority within the limits of any port.
3	Hotels
4	Brick Kiln
5	Work inside underground mines and above ground quarries including blasting and assisting in blasting
6	Work with power driven cutting machinery like saws, shears, guillotines and agricultural machines, thrashers, fodder cutting machines.
7	Work with live electrical wires over 50 volts.
8	All operations related to leather tanning process e.g., soaking, de-hairing, liming, chrome tanning, de-liming, pickling, de-fleshing, ink application.
9	Mixing and manufacture of pesticides and insecticides; and fumigation.
10	Sandblasting and other work involving exposure to free silica.
11	Work with exposure to all toxic, explosive and carcinogenic chemicals e.g., asbestos, benzene, ammonia, chlorine, manganese, cadmium, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, caustic soda, phosphorus, benezidene dyes, isocyanates, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide, epoxy resins, formaldehyde, metal fumes, heavy metals like nickel, mercury, chromium, lead, arsenic, beryllium, fiber glass.
12	Work with exposure to cement dust in cement industry.
13	Work with exposure to coal dust.
14	Manufacture and sale of fireworks and explosives.
15	Work at oil & gas fields including rigs.
16	Work at the sites where liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and compressed natural gas (CNG) is filled in cylinders.
17	Work on glass and metal furnaces; and glass bangles manufacturing.
18	Work in the cloth weaving, printing, dyeing and finishing sections.
19	Work inside sewer pipelines, pits and storage tanks.
20	Stone crushing.
21	Lifting and carrying of heavy weight (15kg and above) specially in transport industry.
22	Carpet weaving.
23	Working two meters or more above the floor.

No.	Description
24	All scavenging including hospital waste.
25	Tobacco processing and manufacturing including niswar and bidi making.
26	Commercial fishing and processing of fish and seafood.
27	Sheep casing and wool industry
28	Surgical instruments manufacturing specially in vendors' workshops.
29	Spice grinding.
30	Work in boiler house.
31	Work in cinemas, mini cinemas and cyber clubs.
32	Mica-cutting and splitting.
33	Shellac manufacturing.
34	Soap manufacture.
35	Wool cleaning.
36	Building and construction industry.
37	Manufacture of pencils including packing.
38	Manufacture of products from agate.

Hazardous occupations – PSCO codes	Description
1322	Mining managers
1323	Construction managers
1411	Hotel managers
2141	Industrial and production engineers
2142	Civil engineers
2162	Landscape architects
3112	Civil engineering technicians
3113	Electrical engineering technicians
3121	Mining supervisors
3123	Construction supervisors
3131	Power production plant operators
3134	Petroleum and natural gas refining plant operators

Hazardous occupations – PSCO codes	Description
3135	Metal production process controllers
3152	Ships' deck officers and pilots
3214	Medical and dental prosthetic technicians
4224	Hotel receptionists
4412	Mail carriers and sorting clerks
5112	Transport conductors
5411	Fire fighters
6221	Aquaculture workers
6222	Inland and coastal waters fishery workers
6223	Deep-sea fishery workers
7111	House builders
7112	Bricklayers and related workers
7113	Stonemasons, stone cutters, splitters and carvers
7114	Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers
7115	Carpenters and joiners
7119	Building frame and related trades workers not elsewhere classified
7121	Roofers
7122	Floor layers and tile setters
7123	Plasterers
7124	Insulation workers
7125	Glaziers
7126	Plumbers and pipe fitters
7127	Air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics
7133	Building structure cleaners
7211	Metal moulders and coremakers
7212	Welders and flamecutters
7213	Sheet-metal workers
7214	Structural-metal preparers and erectors

Hazardous occupations – PSCO codes	Description
7215	Riggers and cable splicers
7221	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forging press workers
7222	Toolmakers and related workers
7223	Metal working machine tool setters and operators
7224	Metal polishers, wheel grinders and tool sharpeners
7315	Glass makers, cutters, grinders and finishers
7318	Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials
7411	Building and related electricians
7412	Electrical mechanics and fitters
7413	Electrical line installers and repairers
7511	Butchers, fishmongers and related food preparers
7516	Tobacco preparers and tobacco products makers
7523	Woodworking-machine tool setters and operators
7535	Pelt dressers, tanners and fellmongers
7542	Shotfirers and blasters
7544	Fumigators and other pest and weed controllers
8111	Miners and quarries
8112	Mineral and stone processing plant operators
8113	Well drillers and borers and related workers
8114	Cement, stone and other mineral products machine operators
8121	Metal processing plant operators
8122	Metal finishing, plating and coating machine operators
8131	Chemical products plant and machine operators
8142	Photographic products machine operators
8151	Fibre preparing, spinning and winding machine operators
8152	Weaving and knitting machine operators
8154	Bleaching, dyeing and fabric cleaning machine operators
8155	Fur and leather preparing machine operators

Hazardous occupations – PSCO codes	Description
8160	Food and related products machine operators
8172	Wood processing plant operators
8181	Glass and ceramics plant operators
8182	Steam engine and boiler operators
8311	Locomotive engine drivers
8321	Motorcycle drivers
8322	Car, taxi and van drivers
8331	Bus and tram drivers
8332	Heavy truck and lorry drivers
8341	Mobile farm and forestry plant operators
8342	Earthmoving and related plant operators
8343	Crane, hoist and related plant operators
8344	Lifting truck operators
8350	Ships' deck crews and related workers
9112	Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments
9216	Fishery and aquaculture labourers
9311	Mining and quarrying labourers
9312	Civil engineering labourers
9313	Building construction labourers
9331	Hand and pedal vehicle drivers
9332	Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles and machinery
9333	Freight handlers
9611	Garbage and recycling collectors
9612	Refuse sorters
9613	Sweepers and related labourers
9621	Messengers, package deliverers and luggage porters

Hazardous industries – PSIC codes	Description
0220	Logging
0311	Marine fishing
0312	Freshwater fishing
0321	Marine aquaculture
0322	Freshwater aquaculture
0510	Mining of hard coal
0520	Mining of lignite
0610	Extraction of crude petroleum
0620	Extraction of natural gas
0710	Mining of iron ores
0721	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
0729	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0810	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay
0891	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals
0892	Extraction of peat
0899	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.
1010	Processing and preserving of meat
1020	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
1200	Manufacture of tobacco products
1311	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
1312	Weaving of textiles
1313	Finishing of textiles
1393	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur
1920	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
2011	Manufacture of basic chemicals
2012	Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
2013	Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms

Hazardous industries – PSIC codes	Description
2021	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products
2022	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
2023	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
2029	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
2310	Manufacture of glass and glass products
2391	Manufacture of refractory products
2392	Manufacture of clay building materials
2394	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
2395	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster
2399	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel
2420	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals
2431	Casting of iron and steel
2432	Casting of non-ferrous metals
2511	Manufacture of structural metal products
2512	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
2513	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
2520	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
2591	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy
2592	Treatment and coating of metals; machining
2593	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.
2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators
3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies
3510	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution
3520	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
3700	Sewerage
3811	Collection of non-hazardous waste

Hazardous industries – PSIC codes	Description
3812	Collection of hazardous waste
3821	Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste
3822	Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste
3830	Materials recovery
3900	Remediation activities and other waste management services
4100	Construction of buildings
4210	Construction of roads and railways
4220	Construction of utility projects
4290	Construction of other civil engineering projects
4311	Demolition
4312	Site preparation
4321	Electrical installation
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation
4329	Other construction installation
4330	Building completion and finishing
4390	Other specialized construction activities
4661	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
4911	Passenger rail transport, interurban
4912	Freight rail transport
4921	Urban and suburban passenger land transport
4922	Other passenger land transport
4923	Freight transport by road
4930	Transport via pipeline
5011	Sea and coastal passenger water transport
5012	Sea and coastal freight water transport
5021	Inland passenger water transport
5022	Inland freight water transport
5110	Passenger air transport

Hazardous industries – PSIC codes	Description
5120	Freight air transport
5210	Warehousing and storage
5221	Service activities incidental to land transportation
5222	Service activities incidental to water transportation
5223	Service activities incidental to air transportation
5224	Cargo handling
5229	Other transportation support activities
5310	Postal activities
5320	Courier activities
5510	Short term accommodation activities
5914	Motion picture projection activities

3) Child labour prevalence according to different definitions and regulations

This section presents a comparison of child labour prevalence rates for different interpretations of the GB Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2019.

In the first column of the table, the same definition of child labour as used in the report and described in Table 5.2 is applied. This gives a child labour incidence of 13.1 per cent.

The Gilgit Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2019 stipulates that "The period of work on each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed three hours. And that no adolescent shall work for more than three hours before he has an interval of at least one hour for rest". The Act further specifies that "The period of work of an adolescent shall be so arranged that inclusive of the interval for rest, under sub-section (ii), it shall not exceed eight hours, including the time spent in waiting for work on any day". Thus, adolescents are not allowed to work more than eight hours per day, and these eight hours must include two hours for rest, since a break of one hour must be taken every third hour. This implies that the actual number of hours an adolescent is allowed to work on a given day is six hours, or 36 hours over the entire week. This definition is not applied in the report, however, since children and adolescents may in reality not be given the rest hours they should according to the law. Furthermore, the questionnaire does not ask about rest hours, which makes it difficult to know if the stated number of working hours includes resting time or not. The enumerators were trained to ask for the time span of when the respondent started and stopped working and calculated the number of hours worked based on this information. The third column in the table below shows the child labour incidence rate when the 36-hour limit is used rather than 48-hour limit. There is no difference in the percentage of children aged 5-13 in child labour when changes are made to the maximum number of hours that adolescents aged 14–17 are allowed to work.

The second table shows extracts from the Gilgit Baltistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2019. While some of the aspects mentioned in the Act can be translated to indicators, it is not possible for others. For instance, as previously mentioned, rest hours cannot be measured. The regulation covers

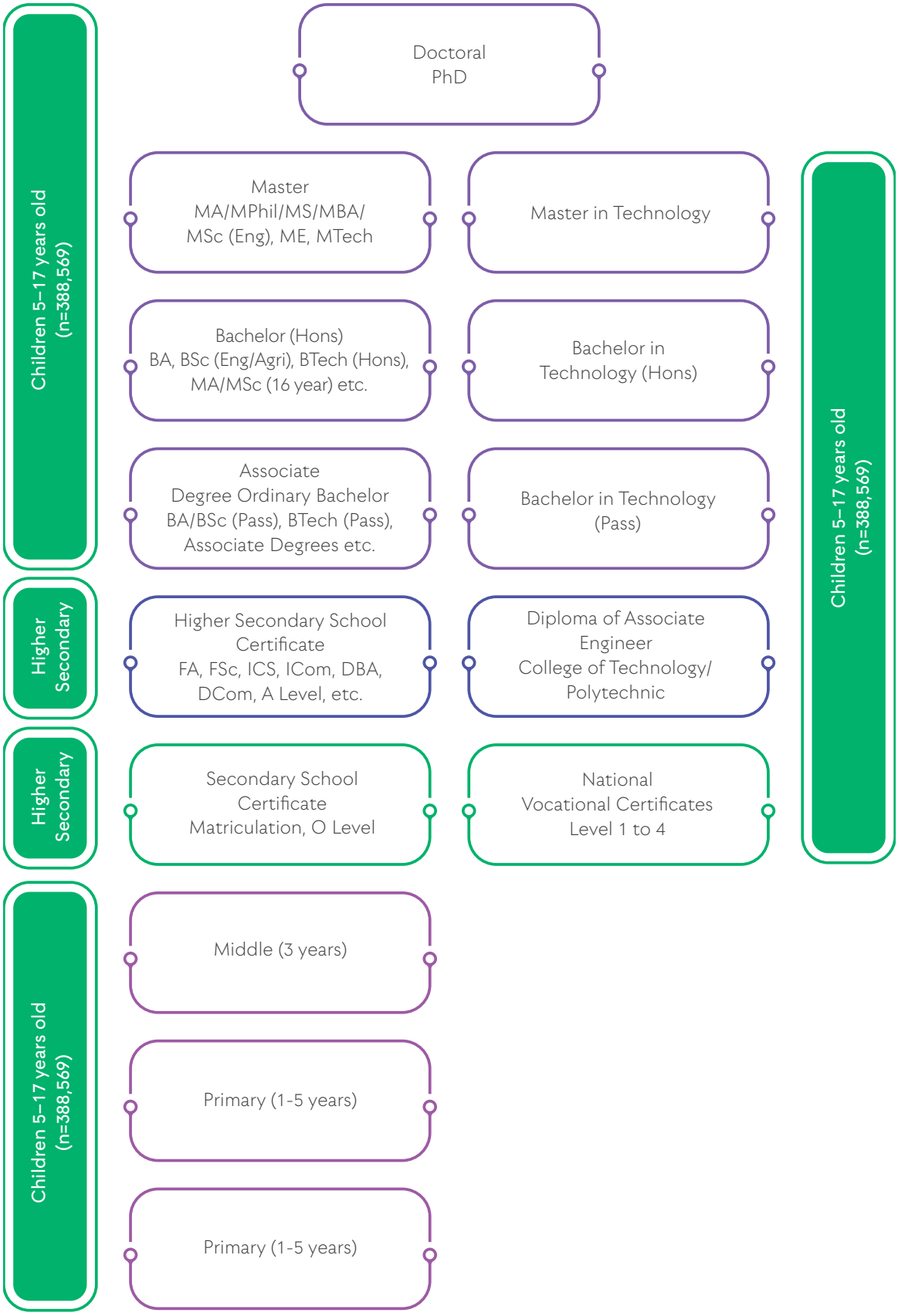
some aspects that are not in any of the discussed definitions of child labour. The Act stipulates that an adolescent is not allowed to work more than eight hours on a given day and is not either allowed to work without a weekly rest day or in two establishments during the same day. All these points can be translated into statistical terms. The fourth column of the table below shows that when adding these indicators to the definition of child labour, the prevalence rate increases to 13.7 per cent. Nevertheless, even though an adolescent is not allowed to work under such conditions, the regulation does not state that it should be counted as child labour if any of the mentioned points of the Act is violated.

Child labour prevalence – GB (No light work)	Child labour prevalence – (36 hours instead of 48 hours)	Child labour prevalence – GB (Complete regulation)	Working children	Total number of children
13.1 per cent	13.1 per cent	13.7 per cent	14.3 per cent	388,569

GB Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2019	Translated indicator
"No child shall by employed or permitted to work in any establishment."	Child below the age of 14 engaged in an economic activity for at least one hour during the past week.
"No adolescent shall be employed or permitted to hazardous work in any establishment as provided in schedule 1."	Adolescent worked in hazardous industry, hazardous occupation, with hazardous tools, under hazardous conditions or experienced violence at work.
"The period of work on each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed three hours. And that no adolescent shall work for more than three hours before he has an interval of at least one hour for rest."	The questionnaire does not ask about rest hours and therefore, this aspect cannot be measured.
"The period of work of an adolescent shall be so arranged that inclusive of the interval for rest, under sub-section (ii), it shall not exceed eight hours, including the time spent in waiting for work on any day."	Adolescent worked more than eight hours (hours worked in main employment + hours worked in other employment) on any day of the week.
"No adolescent shall be permitted or required to work between 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. in winter and 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. in summer."	The questionnaire uses a different timespan and asks for hours worked between 6.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. Therefore, this aspect will be measured slightly differently.
"No adolescent shall be permitted to work over-time."	Adolescent worked more than eight hours (hours worked in main employment + hours worked in other employment) on any day of the week or did not have any rest day during the week on which he or she did not work any hours in neither the main employment nor the other employment.
"No adolescent shall be required or permitted to work in any establishment on any day on which he has already been working in another establishment."	Adolescent worked in both the main employment and the other employment on the same day on any day of the week.
"Every adolescent employed in an establishment shall be allowed in each week a holiday of one whole day, which day shall be specified by the occupier in a notice permanently displayed in a conspicuous place in the establishment and the day so specified shall not be altered by the occupier more than once in three months."	Adolescent did not have any rest day during the week on which he or she did not work any hours in neither the main employment nor the other employment.

4) Education system in Pakistan

The educational system in Pakistan functions under three different types of institutions; public, private and madrassah (Islamic educational institution). Around a third of all students are engaged in private schools and the remaining two thirds in public schools (Government of Pakistan, 2018).



Source: (Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, 2015)

5) Tables

Chapter 4

Table A.1 Total population by sex and age group (unweighted)

Age group	Total		Males			Females		
	Number	*Per cent of total population*	*Number*	*Per cent of total males*	*Per cent of total population in age group*	*Number*	*Per cent of total females*	*Per cent of total population in age group*
Total	62,171	100.0	30,640	100.0	49.3	31,528	100.0	50.7
0-4	8,209	13.2	4,091	13.4	49.8	4,118	13.1	50.2
5–9	10,082	16.2	5,262	17.2	52.2	4,820	15.3	47.8
10–14	9,954	16.0	4,792	15.6	48.1	5,161	16.4	51.8
15-19	7,587	12.2	3,697	12.1	48.7	3,890	12.3	51.3
20-24	4,150	6.7	1,923	6.3	46.3	2,227	7.1	53.7
25-29	3,554	5.7	1,538	5.0	43.3	2,016	6.4	56.7
30-34	3,252	5.2	1,390	4.5	42.7	1,862	5.9	57.3
35-39	3,508	5.6	1,591	5.2	45.4	1,916	6.1	54.6
40-44	2,875	4.6	1,443	4.7	50.2	1,432	4.5	49.8
45-49	2,361	3.8	1,231	4.0	52.1	1,130	3.6	47.9
50-54	1,775	2.9	1,028	3.4	57.9	746	2.4	42.0
55-59	1,124	1.8	601	2.0	53.5	523	1.7	46.5
60-64	1,262	2.0	676	2.2	53.6	586	1.9	46.4
65-69	808	1.3	429	1.4	53.1	379	1.2	46.9
70-74	738	1.2	423	1.4	57.3	315	1.0	42.7
75-79	366	0.6	193	0.6	52.7	173	0.5	47.3
80-84	327	0.5	178	0.6	54.4	149	0.5	45.6
85-89	124	0.2	77	0.3	62.1	47	0.1	37.9
90+	115	0.2	77	0.3	67.0	38	0.1	33.0

Table A.2 Population of children 5-17 years by sex and single years of age

Age	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Total	388,569	100.0	198,144	100.0	190,419	100.0
5	32,938	8.5	18,087	9.1	14,851	7.8
6	33,598	8.6	17,142	8.7	16,456	8.6
7	35,018	9.0	17,733	8.9	17,285	9.1
8	36,086	9.3	19,180	9.7	16,906	8.9
9	28,960	7.5	15,008	7.6	13,952	7.3
10	34,950	9.0	17,650	8.9	17,301	9.1
11	24,868	6.4	11,679	5.9	13,189	6.9
12	34,469	8.9	17,198	8.7	17,265	9.1
13	27,736	7.1	12,940	6.5	14,795	7.8
14	27,870	7.2	14,577	7.4	13,294	7.0
15	27,977	7.2	14,146	7.1	13,831	7.3
16	26,449	6.8	13,414	6.8	13,036	6.8
17	17,649	4.5	9,390	4.7	8,259	4.3

Table A.3 Population of children 5–17 years by area of residence, sex and single years of age

Age	Rural						Urban					
	Total		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Total	323,689	100.0	164,406	100.0	159,276	100.0	64,880	100.0	33,737	100.0	31,143	100.0
5	28,560	8.8	15,701	9.6	12,859	8.1	4,377	6.8	2,385	7.1	1,992	6.4
6	28,462	8.8	14,587	8.9	13,875	8.7	5,136	7.9	2,556	7.6	2,580	8.3
7	29,173	9.0	14,691	8.9	14,482	9.1	5,845	9.0	3,041	9.0	2,803	9.0
8	30,288	9.4	15,725	9.6	14,563	9.1	5,798	8.9	3,455	10.2	2,343	7.5
9	24,206	7.5	12,590	7.7	11,616	7.3	4,754	7.3	2,417	7.2	2,336	7.5
10	29,133	9.0	14,756	9.0	14,377	9.0	5,817	9.0	2,894	8.6	2,923	9.4
11	20,717	6.4	9,707	5.9	11,010	6.9	4,151	6.4	1,972	5.8	2,179	7.0
12	28,052	8.7	13,928	8.5	14,117	8.9	6,418	9.9	3,270	9.7	3,148	10.1
13	23,183	7.2	10,747	6.5	12,437	7.8	4,552	7.0	2,194	6.5	2,358	7.6
14	22,694	7.0	11,845	7.2	10,849	6.8	5,176	8.0	2,732	8.1	2,444	7.8
15	23,458	7.3	11,975	7.3	11,483	7.2	4,519	7.0	2,171	6.4	2,347	7.5
16	21,259	6.6	10,620	6.5	10,640	6.7	5,190	8.0	2,794	8.3	2,396	7.7
17	14,502	4.5	7,535	4.6	6,967	4.4	3,148	4.8	1,856	5.5	1,292	4.2

Table A.4 Total population by area of residence, sex and age group (unweighted)

Age group	Rural						Urban					
	Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Total	54,263	100.0	26,493	100.0	27,422	100.0	8,355	100.0	4,147	100.0	4,106	100.0
0-4	7,171	13.2	3,577	13.5	3,594	13.1	1,038	12.4	514	12.4	524	12.8
5–9	8,805	16.2	4,583	17.3	4,222	15.4	1,277	15.3	679	16.4	598	14.6
10–14	8,542	15.7	4,118	15.5	4,423	16.1	1,412	16.9	674	16.3	738	18.0
15-19	6,513	12.0	3,167	11.9	3,346	12.2	1,074	12.8	530	12.8	544	13.3
20-24	3,591	6.6	1,639	6.2	1,952	7.1	559	6.7	284	6.8	275	6.7
25-29	3,097	5.7	1,325	5.0	1,772	6.5	457	5.5	213	5.1	244	5.9
30-34	2,816	5.2	1,203	4.5	1,613	5.9	436	5.2	187	4.5	249	6.1
35-39	3,031	5.6	1,384	5.2	1,646	6.0	477	5.7	207	5.0	270	6.6
40-44	2,431	4.5	1,200	4.5	1,231	4.5	444	5.3	243	5.9	201	4.9
45-49	2,040	3.8	1,053	4.0	987	3.6	321	3.8	178	4.3	143	3.5
50-54	1,551	2.9	883	3.3	667	2.4	224	2.7	145	3.5	79	1.9
55-59	987	1.8	516	1.9	471	1.7	137	1.6	85	2.0	52	1.3
60-64	1,126	2.1	608	2.3	518	1.9	136	1.6	68	1.6	68	1.7
65-69	724	1.3	382	1.4	342	1.3	84	1.0	47	1.1	37	0.9

Table A.4 Total population by area of residence, sex and age group (unweighted)

Age group	Rural						Urban					
	Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
70-74	661	1.2	378	1.4	283	1.0	77	0.9	45	1.1	32	0.8
75-79	324	0.6	174	0.7	150	0.6	42	0.5	19	0.5	23	0.6
80-84	296	0.6	167	0.6	129	0.5	31	0.4	11	0.3	20	0.5
85-89	111	0.2	68	0.3	43	0.2	13	0.2	9	0.2	4	0.1
90+	101	0.2	68	0.3	33	0.1	14	0.2	9	0.2	5	0.1

Table A.5 Number and per cent of ever married children 10-17 years by sex and age group, by education of mother, education of father, education of child, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Boys				Girls			
	Per cent of ever married boys 10–13 years	*Total number of boys 10–13 years*	*Per cent of ever married boys 14–17 years*	*Total number of boys 14–17 years*	*Per cent of ever married girls 10–13 years*	*Total number of girls 10–13 years*	*Per cent of ever married girls 14–17 years*	*Total number of girls 14–17 years*
Total	0.1	59,381	0.8	51,492	0.2	62,459	7.4	48,419
Educ. mother								
None/Pre-school	0.2	41,243	0.8	38,333	0.2	43,038	6.3	33,954
Primary	0.0	3,781	0.0	2,270	0.0	3,575	1.3	2,687
Middle	0.0	3,433	0.0	2,037	0.1	3,905	4.2	2,223
Secondary	0.0	4,457	0.0	3,160	0.1	4,806	0.3	3,106
Higher	0.0	3,759	0.0	2,152	0.0	4,502	0.5	2,117
Educ. father								
None/Pre-school	0.3	20,261	1.4	18,169	0.3	20,135	8.4	15,811
Primary	0.0	8,198	0.3	7,451	0.1	8,823	4.4	6,537
Middle	0.0	6,634	0.1	5,493	0.1	6,930	2.5	5,119
Secondary	0.0	8,850	0.1	6,445	0.0	9,558	2.8	6,149
Higher	0.0	9,823	0.1	8,059	0.2	10,701	3.1	8,009
Educ. child								
None/Pre-school	0.2	4,644	5.3	2,491	0.5	10,280	22.8	8,258
Primary grades 1-4	0.1	38,128	0.0	4,948	0.0	33,521	3.7	3,712
Primary completed	0.0	7,600	0.0	5,169	0.2	8,047	4.3	4,288
Middle	0.0	8,676	0.4	26,489	0.2	9,613	2.7	20,528
Secondary	0.0	231	1.5	10,547	0.0	271	6.8	9,403
Higher	0.0	51	0.3	1,742	0.0	32	5.7	1,844
Other/Don't know	59.8	45	0.0	97	0.0	695	13.4	372
WIQ								
Poorest	0.5	13,099	1.3	8,863	0.4	13,293	12.4	8,559
Second	0.0	11,893	1.6	10,058	0.1	12,359	7.9	9,570

Table A.5 Number and per cent of ever married children 10-17 years by sex and age group, by education of mother, education of father, education of child, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Boys				Girls			
	Per cent of ever married boys 10–13 years	*Total number of boys 10–13 years*	*Per cent of ever married boys 14–17 years*	*Total number of boys 14–17 years*	*Per cent of ever married girls 10–13 years*	*Total number of girls 10–13 years*	*Per cent of ever married girls 14–17 years*	*Total number of girls 14–17 years*
Middle	0.1	11,615	0.5	11,174	0.1	12,726	7.5	11,023
Fourth	0.0	11,679	0.6	10,826	0.1	12,492	6.1	9,877
Richest	0.0	11,096	0.0	10,570	0.2	11,588	3.4	9,390
Residence								
Rural	0.2	49,065	0.9	41,939	0.2	51,871	8.3	39,939
Urban	0.0	10,317	0.4	9,553	0.1	10,588	2.7	8,480

Table A.6 Per cent of households by asset ownership, by area of residence

Asset ownership	*Percentage of rural households owning the asset*	*Percentage of urban households owning the asset*	*Total number of households owning the asset*	*Percentage of total households owning the asset*
Heater	46.7	55.7	61,812	48.3
Washing machine/dryer	27.4	66.6	43,873	34.3
Geyser gas/electric	34.9	58.7	49,966	39.0
Air cooler	2.4	9.1	4,542	3.5
Air conditioner	0.4	2.4	947	0.7
Fan	47.1	78.5	67,327	52.6
Cooking range/microwave oven	33.6	39.6	44,382	34.7
Cooking stove	38.5	54.6	52,896	41.3
Television	48.0	70.7	66,513	52.0
VCR/VCP/receiver/decoder/DVD	6.9	4.6	8,356	6.5
Refrigerator	10.9	39.1	20,234	15.8
Freezer	8.7	20.2	13,670	10.7
Generator UPS	2.8	10.2	5,258	4.1
Solar panel	14.6	5.5	16,698	13.0

Table A.6 Per cent of households by asset ownership, by area of residence

Asset ownership	*Percentage of rural households owning the asset*	*Percentage of urban households owning the asset*	*Total number of households owning the asset*	*Percentage of total households owning the asset*
Sewing/knitting machine	47.6	62.8	64,370	50.3
Personal computer	14.2	32.3	22,243	17.4
Motorcycle/scooter	22.8	34.5	31,757	24.8
Tractor	2.6	1.5	3,089	2.4
Car/vehicle	11.6	26.6	18,212	14.2
Cellphone	86.1	86.6	110,310	86.2
Internet	1.1	5.5	2,444	1.9
Radio/tape recorder	5.1	2.4	5,870	4.6
TV cable	15.9	40.8	25,895	20.2
None of the above	1.7	0.1	1,845	1.4

Table A.7 Per cent of households by asset ownership and division

Asset ownership	Percentage of households owning the asset			Total number of households owning the asset	Percentage of total households owning the asset
	Baltistan	*Diamer*	*Gilgit*		
Heater	52.1	35.1	51.7	61,812	48.3
Washing machine/dryer	14.3	21.1	54.1	43,873	34.3
Geyser gas/electric	22.9	28.1	55.2	49,966	39.0
Air cooler	0.3	10.3	2.7	4,542	3.5
Air conditioner	0.0	1.5	0.9	947	0.7
Fan	19.6	57.9	73.0	67,327	52.6
Cooking range/microwave oven	38.8	16.1	40.3	44,382	34.7
Cooking stove	18.0	43.4	56.5	52,896	41.3
Television	60.8	15.8	62.4	66,513	52.0
VCR/VCP/receiver/ decoder/DVD	6.5	2.2	8.5	8,356	6.5
Refrigerator	6.6	9.2	25.2	20,234	15.8
Freezer	5.4	14.0	12.8	13,670	10.7
Generator UPS	2.4	1.9	6.3	5,258	4.1

Table A.7 Per cent of households by asset ownership and division

Asset ownership	Percentage of households owning the asset			Total number of households owning the asset	Percentage of total households owning the asset
	Baltistan	*Diamer*	*Gilgit*		
Solar panel	3.6	46.4	4.4	16,698	13.0
Sewing/knitting machine	40.6	28.9	66.8	64,370	50.3
Personal computer	14.0	4.2	25.7	22,243	17.4
Motorcycle/scooter	24.4	13.2	30.4	31,757	24.8
Tractor	2.4	2.6	2.4	3,089	2.4
Car/vehicle	10.0	9.4	19.4	18,212	14.2
Cellphone	86.7	74.0	91.4	110,310	86.2
Internet	1.7	0.4	2.8	2,444	1.9
Radio/tape recorder	4.4	6.7	3.8	5,870	4.6
TV cable	16.4	0.8	31.7	25,895	20.2
None of the above	1.7	3.0	0.6	1,845	1.4

Table A.8 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years currently attending school by sex, by division and district

Characteristic	Total children	Total attending school		Total boys	Total boys attending school		Total girls	Total girls attending school	
		Number	*Per cent of total*		*Number*	*Per cent of total males*		*Number*	*Per cent of total females*
Total	388,569	319,765	82.3	198,144	173,478	87.5	190,419	146,279	76.8
Division									
Baltistan	124,604	113,173	90.8	62,254	58,222	93.5	62,343	54,945	88.1
Diamer	95,197	54,304	57.0	48,919	35,231	72.0	46,279	19,073	41.2
Gilgit	168,768	152,287	90.2	86,972	80,025	92.0	81,797	72,262	88.3
District									
Astore	26,566	22,300	83.9	13,517	11,904	88.1	13,049	10,396	79.7
Diamer	68,631	32,004	46.6	35,402	23,327	65.9	33,230	8,677	26.1
Ghanche	35,640	32,994	92.6	17,689	16,638	94.1	17,951	16,356	91.1
Ghizer	47,657	42,556	89.3	23,757	21,763	91.6	23,901	20,793	87.0
Gilgit	96,088	85,500	89.0	50,405	45,950	91.2	45,683	39,550	86.6

Table A.8 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years currently attending school by sex, by division and district

Characteristic	Total children	Total attending school		Total boys	Total boys attending school		Total girls	Total girls attending school	
		Number	*Per cent of total*		*Number*	*Per cent of total males*		*Number*	*Per cent of total females*
Hunza	9,426	9,260	98.2	4,723	4,613	97.7	4,703	4,647	98.8
Kharmang	10,443	9,376	89.8	4,922	4,553	92.5	5,521	4,823	87.4
Nagar	15,597	14,972	96.0	8,087	7,700	95.2	7,510	7,272	96.8
Shigar	24,025	21,790	90.7	12,060	11,341	94.0	11,965	10,449	87.3
Skardu	54,495	49,013	89.9	27,582	25,689	93.1	26,906	23,317	86.7

Table A.9 Population of children 5-17 years, by highest grade of school completed, by division and district

Characteristic	Highest grade completed							Total number of children 5-17 years
	None/Pre-school	Primary grades 1-4	Primary Completed	Middle	Secondary	Higher	Other/ Don't know	
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	
Total	36.8	32.8	6.6	17.0	5.3	0.9	0.5	388,542
Division								
Baltistan	31.0	38.6	7.7	17.0	4.5	0.9	0.1	124,604
Diamer	57.7	23.9	3.6	10.1	2.4	0.8	1.5	95,174
Gilgit	29.3	33.6	7.5	20.9	7.4	1.1	0.2	168,764
District								
Astore	31.2	38.1	6.9	17.7	4.8	1.1	0.2	26,566
Diamer	68.0	18.4	2.3	7.2	1.4	0.7	2.1	68,608
Ghanche	29.3	37.8	8.3	16.8	6.0	1.4	0.4	35,640
Ghizer	28.9	31.3	7.7	23.1	8.0	0.6	0.3	47,657
Gilgit	31.4	35.0	7.1	18.6	6.4	1.2	0.2	96,088
Hunza	14.8	30.8	8.8	28.0	15.5	2.1	0.0	9,422
Nagar	26.6	34.0	8.1	23.7	7.0	0.6	0.0	15,597
Shigar	34.0	37.8	7.5	16.2	4.0	0.6	0.0	24,025
Skardu	31.0	39.3	7.5	17.2	4.1	0.8	0.0	54,495

Figure A.1 Per cent of children 5–17 years with madrassah education by the highest level completed

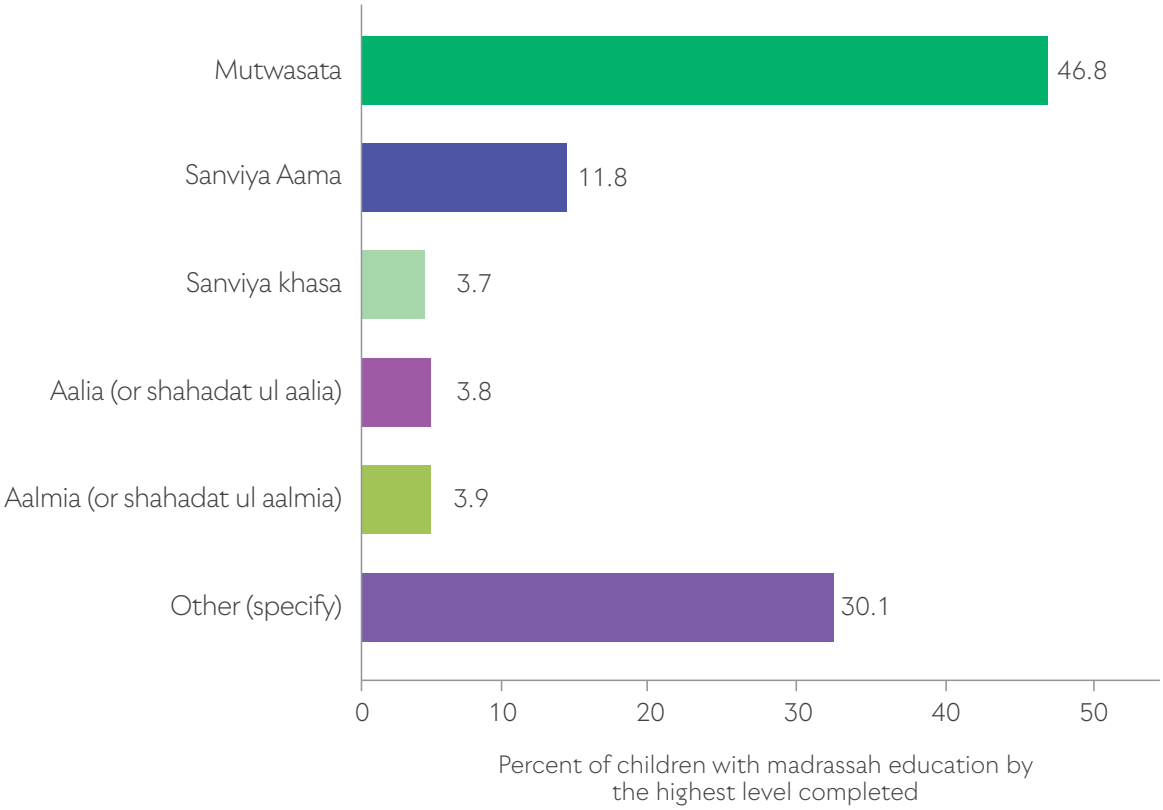


Table A.10 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years who never attended school by sex, division and district

Characteristic	Total children	Total never attended school		Total boys	Males never attended school		Total girls	Females never attended school	
		Number	*Per cent of total children*		*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*		*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*
Total	388,569	57,649	14.8	198,144	20,516	10.3	190,419	37,134	19.5
Division									
Baltistan	124,604	8,162	6.5	62,254	3,057	4.9	62,343	5,105	8.2
Diamer	95,197	38,168	40.1	48,919	12,674	25.9	46,279	25,494	55.1
Gilgit	168,768	11,320	6.7	86,972	4,785	5.5	81,797	6,535	8.0
District									
Astore	26,566	3,144	11.8	13,517	1,233	9.1	13,049	1,911	14.7
Diamer	68,631	35,023	51.0	35,402	11,441	32.3	33,230	23,582	71.0
Ghanche	35,640	1,279	3.6	17,689	533	3.0	17,951	746	4.2
Ghizer	47,657	3,861	8.1	23,757	1,487	6.3	23,901	2,374	9.9

Table A.10 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years who never attended school by sex, division and district

Characteristic	Total children	Total never attended school		Total boys	Males never attended school		Total girls	Females never attended school	
		Number	*Per cent of total children*		*Number*	*Per cent of total boys*		*Number*	*Per cent of total girls*
Gilgit	96,088	7,175	7.5	50,405	3,124	6.2	45,683	4,051	8.9
Hunza	9,426	59	0.6*	4,723	25	0.5*	4,703	34	0.7*
Kharmang	10,443	787	7.5	4,922	282	5.7	5,521	505	9.1
Nagar	15,597	224	1.4	8,087	148	1.8*	7,510	76	1.0*
Shigar	24,025	1,632	6.8	12,060	569	4.7	11,965	1,064	8.9
Skardu	54,495	4,464	8.2	27,582	1,674	6.1	26,906	2,791	10.4

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Chapter 6

Table A.11 Percentage of children 5–17 years involved in household chores by number of hours devoted per week, by area of residence, by sex and age group

Characteristic	Children involved in household chores							
	Hours devoted							Total number of children
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*	
				Urban				
				All children				
Total	85.8	8.2	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	40,828
5–9	97.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	8,935
10–13	87.5	8.5	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	16,176
14–17	77.5	11.7	4.8	4.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	15,717
				Boys				
Total	94.4	4.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	20,079
5–9	98.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,491
10–13	95.4	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,703
14–17	91.0	6.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	7,886

Table A.11 Percentage of children 5–17 years involved in household chores by number of hours devoted per week, by area of residence, by sex and age group

Characteristic	Children involved in household chores							
	Hours devoted							Total number of children
	7 and below	*8-14*	*15-21*	*22-28*	*29-35*	*36-42*	*More than 42*	
				Girls				
Total	77.4	12.3	5.0	3.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	20,749
5–9	95.5	2.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	4,444
10–13	80.3	12.7	5.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	8,474
14–17	63.9	17.3	7.7	7.9	2.5	0.6	0.1	7,831
				Rural				
All children								
Total	76.4	14.8	5.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	198,738
5–9	91.0	7.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	53,345
10–13	78.6	15.0	4.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	76,320
14–17	62.9	20.4	10.7	4.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	69,073
				Boys				
Total	89.0	8.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	89,536
5–9	95.4	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	24,518
10–13	89.9	8.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	33,010
14–17	83.3	12.9	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	32,007
				Girls				
Total	66.1	19.7	9.2	3.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	109,194
5–9	87.2	9.8	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	28,827
10–13	70.0	20.2	6.9	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	43,302
14–17	45.2	26.8	17.1	7.8	2.3	0.7	0.2	37,066

Table A.12 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by division and district

Characteristic	Working children												Total working children
	Attending school						Not attending school						
	Working children in school		Household chores		No household chores		Working children not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent of working children*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children not in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children not in school*	
Total	44,354	79.7	40,703	91.8	3,652	8.2	11,327	20.3	9,739	86.0	1,588	14.0	55,683
Division													
Baltistan	23,397	85.5	21,627	92.4	1,770	7.6	3,952	14.4	3,771	95.4	181	4.6	27,349
Diamer	6,146	57.4	4,782	77.8	1,364	22.2	4,565	42.6	3,641	79.8	924	20.2	10,712
Gilgit	14,811	84.0	14,294	96.5	518	3.5	2,810	15.9	2,327	82.8	483	17.2	17,622
District													
Astore	4,901	76.4	4,057	82.8	844	17.2	1,511	23.6	1,377	91.1	134	8.9*	6,412
Diamer	1,245	28.9	725	58.2	520	41.8	3,054	71.0	2,264	74.1	790	25.9	4,300
Ghanche	8,116	87.5	7,650	94.3	465	5.7	1,164	12.5	1,074	92.3	90	7.7*	9,280
Ghizer	3,958	84.4	3,924	99.1	34	0.9*	733	15.6	560	76.4*	173	23.6*	4,691
Gilgit	5,952	77.8	5,823	97.8	129	2.2*	1,697	22.2	1,496	88.2	201	11.8*	7,650
Hunza	1,100	92.6	1,044	94.9	56	5.1*	88	7.4*	45	51.1*	44	50.0*	1,188
Kharmang	837	75.8	792	94.6	44	5.3*	268	24.3	235	87.7	32	11.9*	1,104
Nagar	3,801	92.9	3,503	92.2	298	7.8	292	7.1	226	77.4*	66	22.6*	4,093

Table A.12 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by division and district

Characteristic	Working children												
	Attending school						Not attending school						Total working children
	Working children in school		Household chores		No household chores		Working children not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent of working children*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children not in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of working children not in school*	
Shigar	6,154	86.9	5,659	92.0	495	8.0	931	13.1	888	95.4	42	4.5*	7,085
Skardu	8,290	83.9	7,526	90.8	765	9.2	1,590	16.1	1,574	99.0	16	1.0*	9,880

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.13 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years not working by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by division and district

Characteristic	Children not working												
	Attending school						Not attending school						Total children not working
	Children not working in school		Household chores		No household chores		Children not working not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent of children not working*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working not in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working not in school*	
Total	275,410	82.7	172,128	62.5	103,283	37.5	57,477	17.3	21,109	36.7	36,367	63.3	332,886
Division													
Baltistan	89,776	92.3	52,181	58.1	37,596	41.9	7,478	7.7	1,692	22.6	5,786	77.4	97,254

Table A.13 Number and per cent of children 5–17 years not working by school attendance and involvement in household chores, by division and district

Characteristic	Children not working												Total children not working
	Attending school						Not attending school						
	Children not working in school		Household chores		No household chores		Children not working not in school		Household chores		No household chores		
	Number	*Per cent of children not working*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working not in school*	*Number*	*Per cent of children not working not in school*	
Diamer	48,158	57.0	21,487	44.6	26,671	55.4	36,328	43.0	11,917	32.8	24,411	67.2	84,485
Gilgit	137,476	91.0	98,460	71.6	39,016	28.4	13,671	9.0	7,500	54.9	6,170	45.1	151,147
District													
Astore	17,399	86.3	11,403	65.5	5,995	34.5	2,755	13.7	1,140	41.4	1,615	58.6	20,154
Diamer	30,759	47.8	10,083	32.8	20,676	67.2	33,573	52.2	10,777	32.1	22,796	67.9	64,332
Ghanche	24,878	94.4	15,937	64.1	8,942	35.9	1,482	5.6	455	30.7	1,026	69.2	26,360
Ghizer	38,598	89.8	27,330	70.8	11,268	29.2	4,368	10.2	2,082	47.7	2,286	52.3	42,966
Gilgit	79,548	90.0	56,115	70.5	23,432	29.5	8,891	10.1	5,219	58.7	3,672	41.3	88,439
Hunza	8,160	99.0	5,894	72.2	2,266	27.8	78	0.9*	30	38.5*	48	61.5*	8,238
Kharmang	8,539	91.4	4,231	49.5	4,308	50.5	800	8.6	314	39.3	486	60.8	9,339
Nagar	11,170	97.1	9,121	81.7	2,050	18.4	333	2.9	169	50.8*	164	49.3*	11,504
Shigar	15,636	92.3	8,675	55.5	6,961	44.5	1,304	7.7	345	26.5	959	73.5	16,940
Skardu	40,723	91.3	23,338	57.3	17,385	42.7	3,892	8.7	577	14.8*	3,315	85.2	44,615

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.14 Median number of hours worked per week for working children 5-17 years attending and not attending school by sex, age group, and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
	Median number of hours	Median number of hours	Median number of hours
All children			
Total	8	6.5	21
5–9	3.5	3.5	7
10–13	7	6	16.5
14–17	11	8	24
Boys			
Total	8	7	43
5–9	5	5	48
10–13	7	6	29
14–17	10	8	46
Girls			
Total	7.5	6	16
5–9	3	3	3
10–13	7	6	14
14–17	12	8	20
Residence			
Rural	8	6.5	21
Urban	8	6	42

Table A.15 Median number of hours worked per week for working children 5–17 years attending and not attending school by division and district

Characteristic	Working children		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
	Median number of hours	*Median number of hours*	*Median number of hours*
Total	8	6.5	21
Division			
Baltistan	9	8	33.5

Table A.15 Median number of hours worked per week for working children 5–17 years attending and not attending school by division and district

Characteristic	Working children		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
	Median number of hours	*Median number of hours*	*Median number of hours*
Diamer	6	5	20
Gilgit	12	8	23
District			
Astore	9	7	14
Diamer	21	10	28
Ghanche	5	5	11
Ghizer	5	4	12
Gilgit	13	9	48
Hunza	3	3	60*
Kharmang	7.5	5	21
Nagar	12	11	28
Shigar	9	8	25
Skardu	4.5	3.5	20

*The number should be interpreted with caution as it is based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.16 Median number of hours per week devoted to household chores for working children 5–17 years attending and not attending school by division and district

Characteristic	Household chores		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
	Median number of hours	*Median number of hours*	*Median number of hours*
Total	3.5	2.5	8
Division			
Baltistan	2.5	2.5	5.5
Diamer	3	3	7
Gilgit	6.5	4.5	10

Table A.16 Median number of hours per week devoted to household chores for working children 5–17 years attending and not attending school by division and district

Characteristic	Household chores		
	Total	Attending school	Not attending school
	Median number of hours	*Median number of hours*	*Median number of hours*
District			
Astore	3.5	3	7.5
Diamer	8.5	7	11
Ghanche	3.5	3	7
Ghizer	2	2	5
Gilgit	2.5	2	6
Hunza	1.5	1.5	3.5
Kharmang	1.5	1	3.5
Nagar	7	6.5	11
Shigar	6	6	11
Skardu	2	2	5.5

Table A.17 Per cent of working children 5-17 years by industry, by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children								Total working children
	Industry								
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transport, storage, and communication*	*Accommodation and food service activities*	*Other industry*	
Both									
Total	76.7	2.1	13.0	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	54,335
5–9	67.0	0.3	29.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	6,751
10–13	77.6	1.1	16.9	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	19,377
14–17	78.3	3.2	6.3	4.8	4.1	0.7	1.2	1.4	28,206
Boys									
Total	78.8	1.6	5.8	5.5	4.8	0.8	1.6	1.2	29,363
5–9	77.1	0.5	18.8	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	3,730
10–13	85.7	1.1	6.5	2.2	2.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	10,165
14–17	74.6	2.3	2.3	8.6	7.3	1.2	2.1	1.6	15,467
Girls									
Total	74.2	2.6	21.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	24,972
5–9	54.5	0.0	43.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	3,021
10–13	68.8	1.2	28.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	9,212
14–17	82.8	4.3	11.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	12,739

Table A.17 Per cent of working children 5-17 years by industry, by sex, age group and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children								
	Industry								Total working children
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transport, storage, and communication*	*Accommodation and food service activities*	*Other industry*	
WIQ									
Poorest	71.2	0.6	22.0	3.5	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.7	16,741
Second	78.9	1.2	12.2	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	12,959
Middle	81.1	2.2	8.3	4.2	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	11,148
Fourth	77.0	4.0	7.8	2.3	5.7	0.6	0.7	1.8	8,021
Richest	78.4	5.9	5.0	1.4	5.6	0.0	1.7	2.1	5,466
Residence									
Rural	77.7	1.8	13.1	3.0	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	50,631
Urban	62.7	6.7	11.9	3.8	7.5	0.9	1.9	4.7	3,703

Note: "Other industry" includes Mining and quarrying (0.2 per cent for all children), Technical activities (0.03 per cent), Administrative and support service activities (0.2 per cent), Education (0.1 per cent), Human health and social work activities (0.1 per cent), Other service activities (0.1 per cent) and Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services producing activities of households for own use (0.2 per cent).

Table A.18 Per cent of working children 5-17 years by industry, by district and division

Characteristic	Working children								Total working children
	Industry								
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transport, storage, and communication*	*Accommodation and food service activities*	*Other industry*	
Total	76.7	2.1	13.0	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	54,335
Division									
Baltistan	75.9	1.0	18.6	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	26,067
Diamer	74.0	1.9	13.6	4.5	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.6	10,703
Gilgit	79.4	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.5	0.5	1.5	1.7	17,564
District									
Astore	82.3	0.8	9.8	3.5	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	6,403
Diamer	61.8	3.4	19.3	5.9	3.1	1.0	2.3	3.2	4,300
Ghanche	77.6	0.7	14.0	3.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	8,800
Ghizer	82.1	2.7	7.5	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4,683
Gilgit	72.1	6.5	4.2	3.5	7.4	0.8	2.6	2.9	7,622
Hunza	74.2	2.6	4.4	3.6	8.9	0.0	3.1	3.3	1,185
Kharmang	80.3	2.0	13.8	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	735
Nagar	91.3	0.9	1.1	3.1	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	4,074
Shigar	71.9	0.9	24.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	7,003
Skardu	76.9	1.1	18.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	9,529

Table A.19 Per cent of working children 5-17 years by occupation, by sex, age group, marital status, wealth index quintile, area of residence

Characteristic	Working children						Total working children
	Major group of occupation						
	Service and sales workers	*Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker*	*Craft and related trades workers*	*Plant and machine operators, and assemblers*	*Elementary occupation*	*Other occupations*	
Total	2.7	41.8	3.2	0.4	51.6	0.3	54,234
5–9	0.6	30.6	0.4	0.0	68.4	0.0	6,743
10–13	1.6	42.1	1.0	0.2	54.9	0.1	19,266
14–17	4.0	44.2	5.4	0.6	45.3	0.5	28,224
Boys							
Total	4.6	41.2	3.7	0.7	49.5	0.3	29,257
5–9	0.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	62.1	0.0	3,734
10–13	2.3	46.0	1.4	0.3	49.8	0.2	10,059
14–17	7.0	39.1	6.1	1.2	46.3	0.3	15,465
Girls							
Total	0.5	42.5	2.7	0.0	54.0	0.4	24,976
5–9	0.3	22.6	0.8	0.0	76.3	0.0	3,009
10–13	0.9	38.0	0.7	0.0	60.5	0.0	9,208
14–17	0.3	50.4	4.5	0.0	44.1	0.7	12,760

Table A.19 Per cent of working children 5-17 years by occupation, by sex, age group, marital status, wealth index quintile, area of residence

Characteristic	Working children						Total working children
	Major group of occupation						
	Service and sales workers	*Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker*	*Craft and related trades workers*	*Plant and machine operators, and assemblers*	*Elementary occupation*	*Other occupations*	
WIQ							
Poorest	1.5	39.0	1.1	0.4	58.0	0.0	16,734
Second	1.7	38.8	2.2	0.5	56.4	0.3	12,888
Middle	2.1	45.7	3.7	0.4	48.1	0.0	11,128
Fourth	5.4	48.4	5.8	0.4	39.4	0.6	8,003
Richest	6.3	39.6	7.2	0.1	45.5	1.3	5,480
Residence							
Rural	2.2	42.5	2.8	0.4	52.0	0.2	50,534
Urban	10.3	31.9	9.1	0.9	45.8	2.1	3,699

Table A.20 Number and per cent of working children 5-17 years by occupation, by division and district

Characteristic	Working children						
	Major group of occupation						Total working children
	Service and sales workers	*Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker*	*Craft and related trades workers*	*Plant and machine operators, and assemblers*	*Elementary occupation*	*Other occupations*	
Total	2.7	41.8	3.2	0.4	51.6	0.3	54,234
Division							
Baltistan	1.3	41.9	1.2	0.2	55.2	0.2	25,980
Diamer	2.9	40.4	3.1	0.7	52.7	0.2	10,686
Gilgit	4.8	42.4	6.3	0.5	45.6	0.5	17,568
District							
Astore	2.3	48.6	1.0	0.0	47.9	0.3	6,386
Diamer	3.9	28.2	6.3	1.8	59.8	0.0	4,300
Ghanche	2.2	42.9	1.4	0.1	53.1	0.3	8,807
Ghizer	1.1	41.4	3.3	0.0	54.2	0.0	4,683
Gilgit	7.4	36.6	11.1	0.6	43.5	0.8	7,622
Hunza	10.6	40.1	4.8	0.0	42.4	2.0	1,188
Kharmang	0.7	58.7	4.0	0.7	35.8	0.0	733
Nagar	2.3	55.0	1.4	0.8	40.5	0.0	4,074

Table A.20 Number and per cent of working children 5-17 years by occupation, by division and district

Characteristic	Working children						Total working children
	Major group of occupation						
	Service and sales workers	*Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker*	*Craft and related trades workers*	*Plant and machine operators, and assemblers*	*Elementary occupation*	*Other occupations*	
Shigar	0.6	23.9	1.0	0.0	74.6	0.0	7,011
Skardu	0.9	53.2	0.9	0.5	44.2	0.3	9,430

Table A.21 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by status in employment, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children								Total working children
	Status in employment								
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agriculture)*	*Self-employed (agriculture)*	*Labourer (agriculture)*	*Labourer (non-agriculture)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
All children									
Total	82.8	3.4	8.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	55,683
5–9	91.9	0.7	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7,029
10–13	86.4	1.6	10.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	20,024
14–17	78.0	5.4	8.6	0.9	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	28,630
Boys									
Total	77.8	4.6	10.2	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.3	0.8	29,508
5–9	88.6	0.5	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3,753

Table A.21 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by status in employment, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children								Total working children
	Status in employment								
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agriculture)*	*Self-employed (agriculture)*	*Labourer (agriculture)*	*Labourer (non-agriculture)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
10–13	83.8	1.5	11.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	10,231
14–17	71.2	7.5	9.5	1.4	4.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	15,524
Girls									
Total	88.5	2.2	7.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	26,175
5–9	95.7	0.8	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,276
10–13	89.1	1.7	8.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	9,793
14–17	86.2	2.8	7.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.4	13,105
WIQ									
Poorest	87.5	2.6	6.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	17,212
Second	87.1	2.6	6.3	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	13,263
Middle	81.7	3.1	9.6	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	11,392
Fourth	79.6	3.6	9.9	0.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	0.6	8,295
Richest	64.5	8.6	20.3	0.3	1.4	1.7	2.5	0.7	5,521

Table A.21 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by status in employment, by sex, age group, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children								Total working children
	Status in employment								
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agriculture)*	*Self-employed (agriculture)*	*Labourer (agriculture)*	*Labourer (non-agriculture)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
Residence									
Rural	83.9	3.0	8.5	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	51,940
Urban	67.0	10.0	13.3	0.0	0.6	3.8	2.9	2.4	3,743
Attending school									
No	66.8	7.3	8.4	2.8	5.4	3.6	3.9	1.8	11,328
Yes	86.9	2.5	9.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	44,355

Table A.22 Number and per cent of working children 5–17 years by status in employment, by division and district

Characteristic	Working children								Total working children
	Status in employment								
	Unpaid family worker	*Self-employed (non-agriculture)*	*Self-employed (agriculture)*	*Labourer (agriculture)*	*Labourer (non-agriculture)*	*Employee*	*Apprenticeship*	*Other*	
Total	82.8	3.4	8.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	55,683
Division									
Baltistan	89.2	1.9	7.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	27,349
Diamer	79.5	5.1	8.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	10,712
Gilgit	74.9	4.8	11.1	0.7	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.3	17,622
District									
Astore	85.6	2.6	8.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	6,412
Diamer	70.5	8.9	7.8	4.2	4.0	2.8	0.0	1.7	4,300
Ghanche	79.7	2.2	16.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	9,280
Ghizer	85.7	3.1	4.6	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	3.1	4,691
Gilgit	56.5	7.3	21.3	0.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	1.0	7,650
Hunza	87.8	5.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	2.5	2.4	0.3	1,188
Kharmang	96.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1,104
Nagar	93.2	1.8	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	4,093
Shigar	93.7	1.6	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	7,085
Skardu	94.0	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	9,880

Table A.23 Percentage of work seeking children and willing to work by age group

	Seeking		Willing		Total number of children
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
Total	254	0.1	1,284	0.3	388,569
5–9	14	0.0	602	0.4	166,599
10–13	34	0.0	127	0.1	122,024
14–17	206	0.2	554	0.6	99,946

Table A.24 Number and per cent of all working children 5–17 years working at home or away from home by sex, age group, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children				Total number of working children
	Location of work				
	At home		Away from home		
	Number	*Per cent (row)*	*Number*	*Per cent (row)*	
All children					
Total	11,893	21.4	43,790	78.6	55,683
5–9	2,094	29.8	4,935	70.2	7,029
10–13	4,826	24.1	15,198	75.9	20,024
14–17	4,973	17.4	23,657	82.6	28,630
Boys					
Total	5,692	19.3	23,816	80.7	29,508
5–9	996	26.5	2,757	73.5	3,753
10–13	2,206	21.6	8,025	78.4	10,231
14–17	2,490	16.0	13,034	84.0	15,524
Girls					
Total	6,201	23.7	19,974	76.3	26,175
5–9	1,098	33.5	2,178	66.5	3,276
10–13	2,620	26.8	7,173	73.3	9,793
14–17	2,482	18.9	10,623	81.1	13,105
WIQ					
Poorest	3,487	20.3	13,725	79.7	17,212

Table A.24 Number and per cent of all working children 5–17 years working at home or away from home by sex, age group, wealth index quintile and area of residence

Characteristic	Working children				Total number of working children
	Location of work				
	At home		Away from home		
	Number	*Per cent (row)*	*Number*	*Per cent (row)*	
Second	2,337	17.6	10,926	82.4	13,263
Middle	2,832	24.9	8,560	75.1	11,392
Fourth	1,912	23.1	6,382	76.9	8,295
Richest	1,325	24.0	4,197	76.0	5,521
Residence					
Rural	10,853	20.9	41,086	79.1	51,940
Urban	1,040	27.8	2,703	72.2	3,743

Chapter 7

Table A.25 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years working at home or away from home by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour						Total number of children in child labour
	Location of work						
	Home			Away from home			
	Number	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	*Number*	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	
Total	10,859	21.4	100.0	39,902	78.6	100.0	50,761
Division							
Baltistan	7,120	28.6	65.6	17,765	71.4	44.5	24,885
Diamer	653	6.7	6.0	9,160	93.3	23.0	9,813
Gilgit	3,086	19.2	28.4	12,978	80.8	32.5	16,064
District							
Astore	503	8.7	4.6	5,310	91.3	13.3	5,813
Diamer	150	3.8	1.4	3,850	96.3	9.7	4,000
Ghanche	1,745	20.7	16.1	6,694	79.3	16.8	8,439
Ghizer	1,490	34.0	13.7	2,890	66.0	7.2	4,379

Table A.25 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years working at home or away from home by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour						Total number of children in child labour
	Location of work						
	Home			Away from home			
	Number	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	*Number*	*Per cent (row)*	*Per cent (column)*	
Gilgit	1,177	16.9	10.8	5,777	83.1	14.5	6,954
Hunza	122	13.4	1.1	790	86.6	2.0	912
Kharmang	584	60.5	5.4	381	39.5	1.0	966
Nagar	298	7.8	2.7	3,521	92.2	8.8	3,818
Shigar	1,203	18.0	11.1	5,470	82.0	13.7	6,673
Skardu	3,588	40.7	33.0	5,220	59.3	13.1	8,808

Table A.26 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5 to 17 years by time of day of work, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour				Total number of children in child labour
	Time of the day				
	Day[57]		Evening or night[58]		
	Number	*Per cent of children in child labour*	*Number*	*Per cent of children in child labour*	
Total	41,387	85.3	15,638	32.2	48,532
Division					
Baltistan	20,152	81.0	9,582	38.5	24,874
Diamer	8,198	90.6	2,085	23.0	9,047
Gilgit	13,037	89.2	3,972	27.2	14,611
District					
Astore	4,453	88.7	1,111	22.1	5,020
Diamer	3,744	93.0	974	24.2	4,027
Ghanche	7,217	81.1	3,206	36.0	8,903

57 Between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m./after sunrise and before sunset.

58 After 6 p.m./after sunset and before sunrise.

Table A.26 Number and per cent of children in child labour 5 to 17 years by time of day of work, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour				Total number of children in child labour
	Time of the day				
	Day[57]		Evening or night[58]		
	Number	*Per cent of children in child labour*	*Number*	*Per cent of children in child labour*	
Ghizer	3,657	94.0	518	13.3	3,890
Gilgit	5,520	84.0	2,070	31.5	6,575
Hunza	629	82.9	342	45.0	758
Kharmang	388	42.1	573	62.2	922
Nagar	3,232	95.4	1,042	30.8	3,387
Shigar	6,175	91.0	2,341	34.5	6,788
Skardu	6,372	77.1	3,462	41.9	8,261

Table A.27 Median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour 5 to 17 years by industry by division and district

Characteristic	Industry								Total median hours
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*Manufacturing*	*Water collection*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*	*Transportation and storage*	*Accommodation and food service*	*Other industry*	
Total	8	28	4	31	37	46*	41	45	8
Division									
Baltistan	8	30	5.5	41	53	56*	41	40	9
Diamer	6.5	16.5	3.5	8	10	36*	3	35.5	6
Gilgit	10.5	42	7	35	37	46*	46	55	11.5
District									
Astore	8	56*	7	12*	52*	28*	84*	70*	9
Diamer	21	37*	7	46*	37*	46*	46*	45*	21
Ghanche	5	8*	4	8*	7*	15*	10*	35.5*	5
Ghizer	4	28*	6*	38*	70*	.	.	12*	4.5
Gilgit	10	31	7*	48*	54	56*	35*	84*	13
Hunza	2.5	50*	0.5*	8*	44*	.	60*	8*	3
Kharmang	7.5	60*	12*	8*	56*	106*	.	.	7
Nagar	11.5	28*	5.5*	22*	21*	49*	56*	40*	12
Shigar	10	10*	6	13*	21*	.	14*	.	9
Skardu	5	16.5*	2	56*	18*	36*	3*	.	4

*The numbers should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.28 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 who are currently attending school, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour		Children not in child labour	
	Attending school (Per cent)	*Total number of children in child labour*	*Attending school (Per cent)*	*Total number of children not in child labour*
Total	80.0	40,604	82.6	279,160
		Division		
Baltistan	86.3	21,477	92.0	91,696
Diamer	58.0	5,697	56.9	48,607
Gilgit	83.6	13,430	90.9	138,857
		District		
Astore	77.0	4,474	85.9	17,825
Diamer	30.6	1,222	47.6	30,782
Ghanche	88.4	7,457	93.9	25,537
Ghizer	85.0	3,722	89.7	38,835
Gilgit	76.3	5,304	90.0	80,196
Hunza	90.3	824	99.1	8,436
Kharmang	77.9	752	91.0	8,624
Nagar	93.8	3,581	96.7	11,391
Shigar	86.5	5,774	92.3	16,016
Skardu	85.1	7,494	90.9	41,519

Table A.29 Median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour 5–17 years attending, not attending and never attended school by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour			Total children in child labour
	Attending school	*Currently not attending school*	*Never attended school*	
Total	6.5	26	21	50,761
		Division		
Baltistan	8	45	24	16,064
Diamer	5	21	16.5	24,885
Gilgit	8	28	23	9,813

Table A.29 Median number of hours worked per week for children in child labour 5–17 years attending, not attending and never attended school by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour			Total children in child labour
	Attending school	*Currently not attending school*	*Never attended school*	
District				
Astore	7	18	14	5,813
Diamer	10	38*	25	4,000
Ghanche	4.5	13	7*	8,439
Ghizer	4	13*	12*	4,379
Gilgit	9	48	24	6,954
Hunza	2.5	68*	7*	912
Kharmang	5	35*	21*	966
Nagar	11	40	13.5*	3,818
Shigar	8	29	18	6,673
Skardu	3.5	21*	16.5	8,808

*The numbers should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.30 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour by reported reason for non-attendance in school by division and district

Characteristic	Reason for not attending school									Number of children in child labour not attending school
	School facilities/ teachers not available	*Cannot afford*	*No interest*	*Parents negligence/ education not valuable*	*Family did not allow*	*Household chores*	*Work*	*Failing an exam/grade*	*Other reason*	
Total	22.2	18.9	20.7	10.4	4.9	5.9	4.6	5.3	7.2	10,762
Division										
Baltistan	9.7	22.4	21.0	15.9	3.9	9.9	1.3	6.6	9.3	3,991
Diamer	41.1	14.0	10.4	8.3	5.9	3.2	9.7	0.9	6.5	4,159
Gilgit	10.9	21.3	36.7	5.1	4.7	3.8	1.7	10.5	5.2	2,612
District										
Astore	16.2	21.5	21.1	19.1	0.0	3.6	1.8	2.8	13.9	1,279
Diamer	52.2	10.7	5.6	3.6	8.5	3.0	13.2	0.0	3.2	2,880
Ghanche	8.0	14.4	26.0	12.5	3.6	10.9	0.6	7.5	16.5	1,182
Ghizer	15.2*	20.3*	46.3*	0.0*	3.3*	10.0*	0.0*	5.0*	0.0*	605
Gilgit	11.1	22.9	33.6	7.8	6.1	2.3	2.2	8.7	5.3	1,707
Hunza	0.0*	2.9*	43.7*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	6.5*	25.5*	21.4*	106
Kharmang	12.9	24.6	26.9	11.0	0.0	17.7	2.7	0.0	4.2	223
Nagar	1.6*	20.6*	30.1*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	36.2*	11.5*	194
Shigar	6.8	20.9	17.2	20.8	10.6	10.6	0.8	1.8	10.6	1,075
Skardu	12.7	29.4	18.8	15.8	0.0	7.6	1.8	10.3	3.5	1,511

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.31 Percentage of grade-age distortions for children in child labour 5 to 17 years and children not in child labour attending school by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour attending school		Total number of children in child labour attending school	Children not in child labour attending school		Total number of children not in child labour attending school	Total number of children attending school
	In corresponding grade %	*Behind corresponding grade %*		*In corresponding grade %*	*Behind corresponding grade %*		
Total	10.1	89.9	40,604	9.0	91.0	279,160	319,765
Division							
Baltistan	8.7	91.3	21,477	8.0	92.0	91,696	113,173
Diamer	10.8	89.3	5,697	10.2	89.8	48,607	54,304
Gilgit	12.1	87.9	13,430	9.3	90.7	138,857	152,287
District							
Astore	11.2	88.8	4,474	11.1	88.9	17,825	22,300
Diamer	9.0	91.0	1,222	9.7	90.3	30,782	32,004
Ghanche	11.1	88.9	7,457	10.1	89.9	25,537	32,994
Ghizer	12.7	87.3	3,722	6.6	93.4	38,835	42,556
Gilgit	13.4	86.6	5,304	9.5	90.5	80,196	85,500
Hunza	25.8	74.2	824	25.8	74.2	8,436	9,260
Kharmang	8.3	91.7	752	9.2	90.8	8,624	9,376
Nagar	6.4	93.6	3,581	5.3	94.7	11,391	14,972
Shigar	5.2	94.8	5,774	5.5	94.5	16,016	21,790
Skardu	9.1	90.9	7,494	7.3	92.7	41,519	49,013

Table A.32 Number and per cent of all children in child labour 10-17 years who reported working in hazardous conditions, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour that reported working in hazardous conditions					
	Boys		Girls		All children	
	Number	*Per cent of boys in child labour*	*Number*	*Per cent of girls in child labour*	*Number*	*Per cent of total children in child labour*
Total	18,204	71.7	18,157	78.3	36,362	74.8
Division						
Baltistan	7,075	70.6	11,218	49.0	18,293	74.8
Diamer	3,393	71.8	2,986	88.0	6,378	74.3
Gilgit	7,736	72.6	3,954	157.6	11,690	75.1
District						
Astore	1,543	60.6	1,739	72.3	3,283	66.3
Diamer	1,849	84.7	1,247	86.0	3,096	85.2
Ghanche	2,631	77.3	4,486	87.0	7,116	83.2
Ghizer	2,103	77.1	1,300	88.2	3,403	81.0
Gilgit	3,484	68.9	1,193	73.5	4,677	70.0
Hunza	253	40.0	91	34.3*	344	38.3
Kharmang	151	52.0*	411	65.2	562	61.0
Nagar	1,896	84.7	1,370	88.6	3,267	86.3
Shigar	2,298	80.2	2,973	79.5	5,271	79.8
Skardu	1,995	57.6	3,348	68.2	5,343	63.8

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.33 Number and per cent of all children in child labour and children not in child labour 5-17 years who got injured or ill due to work, by division and district

Characteristic	Working children			
	Children not in child labour		Children in child labour	
	Total number of working children not in child labour	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*	*Total number of working children in child labour*	*Percentage that got ill or injured due to work*
Total	2,197	26.9	50,432	53.8
Division				
Baltista	867	35.1	25,812	47.5
Diamer	479	21.1	9,220	65.1
Gilgit	851	21.7	15,400	57.7
District				
Astore	386	25.0	5,194	52.9
Diamer	93	4.7*	4,027	80.9
Ghanche	205	37.8*	9,228	47.5
Ghizer	151	28.7*	4,073	62.9
Gilgit	396	11.3*	6,677	55.9
Hunza	248	18.4	850	24.3
Kharmang	94	24.5*	977	57.2
Nagar	55	92.1*	3,800	62.7
Shigar	244	29.3*	6,951	55.1
Skardu	324	40.9*	8,656	40.1

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.34 Per cent of children 5–17 years with disabilities, by working status, by division and district

Characteristic	Children with disabilities			
	Children not working	*Children working, not in child labour*	*Children in child labour*	*Total number of children with a disability*
Total	90.5	0.8	8.7	6,663
Division				
Baltistan	82.2	2.1	15.8	2,365
Diamer	95.3	0.3	4.4	1,521

Table A.34 Per cent of children 5–17 years with disabilities, by working status, by division and district

Characteristic	Children with disabilities			
	Children not working	*Children working, not in child labour*	*Children in child labour*	*Total number of children with a disability*
Gilgit	95.0	0.0	5.0	2,778
District				
Astore	84.0*	1.6*	14.3*	311
Diamer	98.2	0.0	1.8	1,210
Ghanche	82.7	1.3	15.9	968
Ghizer	88.9	0.0	11.1	752
Gilgit	98.3	0.0	1.7	1,727
Hunza	92.4*	0.0*	7.6*	133
Kharmang	83.1	6.3	10.7	162
Nagar	90.9*	0.0*	9.1*	165
Shigar	81.6	0.0	18.4	366
Skardu	81.6	3.0	15.4	870

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.35 Per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years with disabilities, by timing of disability, by age group, sex, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour		
	Disabled prior to starting work per cent	*Disabled after or at the same time as starting work per cent*	*Total number of children in child labour with a disability*
Total	70.4	29.6	577
Age group			
5–9	100.0*	0.0*	60
10–13	72.4*	27.6*	210
14–17	63.3*	36.8*	307
Sex			
Boys	84.2*	15.8*	374
Girls	45.0*	55.0*	203
WIQ			
Poorest	50.2*	49.8*	120

Table A.35 Per cent of children in child labour 5-17 years with disabilities, by timing of disability, by age group, sex, wealth index quintile, education of household head and area of residence

Characteristic	Children in child labour		
	Disabled prior to starting work per cent	*Disabled after or at the same time as starting work per cent*	*Total number of children in child labour with a disability*
Second	78.6*	21.4*	207
Middle	74.9*	25.1*	211
Fourth	64.7*	35.3*	39
Richest	.	.	0
Educ. HH head			
None/Pre-school	69.5*	30.5*	320
Primary	80.4*	19.6*	158
Middle	59.9*	40.1*	35
Secondary	62.8*	37.2*	50
Higher	30.1*	69.9*	14
Residence			
Rural	72.8	27.2	526
Urban	45.3*	54.7*	51

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Table A.36 Per cent of children 10-17 years with mental health condition, by division and district

Characteristic	Mental health condition (self-reported)					Total working children 10-17
	None	*Mild depression*	*Moderate depression*	*Moderately severe depression*	*Severe depression*	
Total	80.0	15.5	3.4	0.9	0.2	49,539
Division						
Baltistan	87.7	11.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	24,607
Diamer	74.6	16.3	5.6	2.5	1.1	9,091
Gilgit	71.3	22.1	5.5	1.1	0.1	15,841
District						
Astore	87.3	11.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	5,318
Diamer	56.6	22.9	12.4	5.5	2.6	3,773
Ghanche	88.0	10.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	8,407

Table A.36 Per cent of children 10-17 years with mental health condition, by division and district

Characteristic	Mental health condition (self-reported)					Total working children 10-17
	None	*Mild depression*	*Moderate depression*	*Moderately severe depression*	*Severe depression*	
Ghizer	67.0	22.9	9.0	1.1	0.0	4,247
Gilgit	72.2	21.7	4.8	1.3	0.0	6,695
Hunza	80.9	13.0	3.7	1.6	0.7	1,120
Kharmang	80.3	14.3	4.4	0.3	0.7	967
Nagar	71.6	24.4	3.2	0.8	0.0	3,780
Shigar	82.4	16.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	6,685
Skardu	92.4	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	8,549

Chapter 9

Table A.37 Average family size, number of children (0-17), number of adults, and dependency ratio for children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 years, by division and district

Characteristic	Children not in child labour				Children in child labour			
	Average household size	*Average number of children*	*Average number of adults*	*Average dependency ratio*	*Average household size*	*Average number of children*	*Average number of adults*	*Average dependency ratio*
Total	9.3	5.2	4.1	1.3	8.8	5.0	3.8	1.3
Division								
Baltistan	8.7	4.6	4.1	1.2	8.6	4.7	4.0	1.1
Diamer	9.7	5.4	4.4	1.3	8.9	5.1	3.8	1.3
Gilgit	9.8	6.0	3.8	1.6	8.9	5.4	3.4	1.5
District								
Astore	8.9	5.0	4.0	1.4	8.8	5.1	3.7	1.4
Diamer	10.1	6.3	3.8	1.7	9.0	5.9	3.0	1.6
Ghanche	9.5	5.1	4.4	1.3	8.2	4.5	3.7	1.2
Ghizer	8.8	4.4	4.4	1.1	8.1	4.1	4.0	1.0
Gilgit	8.8	4.9	3.9	1.3	9.2	5.3	3.9	1.3
Hunza	6.5	3.2	3.3	1.1	6.3	3.2	3.2	0.8
Kharmang	8.5	4.5	4.0	1.2	7.2	4.1	3.2	1.3
Nagar	9.5	4.7	4.8	1.0	8.8	4.5	4.3	0.9
Shigar	10.7	6.0	4.8	1.3	10.1	5.7	4.4	1.3
Skardu	9.7	5.4	4.3	1.3	8.9	5.3	3.6	1.4

Table A.38 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 years by household structure, by sex, age group, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristic	Children not in child labour					Children in child labour				
	Living arrangements (biological parents)					Living arrangements (biological parents)				
	With neither father nor mother	*With father only*	*With mother only*	*With both father and mother*	*Number of children not in child labour*	*With neither father nor mother*	*With father only*	*With mother only*	*With both father and mother*	*Number of children in child labour*
Total	2.6	1.4	7.1	88.9	337,808	2.9	2.7	8.2	86.27	50,761
Division										
Baltistan	3.6	2.0	12.0	82.4	99,719	3.8	4.2	10.7	81.41	24,885
Diamer	2.3	1.4	4.0	92.3	85,384	1.0	1.6	8.1	89.3	9,813
Gilgit	2.0	1.1	5.6	91.3	152,705	2.6	1.1	4.4	91.96	16,064
District										
Astore	3.7	2.7	5.3	88.3	20,753	0.8	2.2	6.2	90.73	5,813
Diamer	1.8	1.0	3.7	93.6	64,631	1.2	0.7	10.9	87.23	4,000
Ghanche	1.6	1.7	14.8	81.9	27,201	2.8	3.4	15.1	78.66	8,439
Ghizer	2.1	0.8	6.9	90.1	43,278	3.0	2.3	4.5	90.25	4,379
Gilgit	2.0	1.2	4.2	92.6	89,135	1.8	0.2	2.5	95.55	6,954
Hunza	2.2	1.1	13.8	82.9	8,514	2.6	0.0	14.8	82.55	912
Kharmang	1.5	1.8	7.3	89.3	9,478	1.9	4.3	6.5	87.23	966
Nagar	1.6	1.2	5.6	91.6	11,778	3.6	1.6	5.2	89.61	3,818
Shigar	2.8	2.4	7.2	87.6	17,353	5.3	3.6	6.5	84.57	6,673
Skardu	5.6	2.1	13.1	79.2	45,687	3.7	5.3	10.0	81.02	8,808

Table A.39 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 years by parental survival, by division and district

Characteristic	Children not in child labour				Children in child labour			
	Children who have lost both parents	*Children who have lost mother*	*Children who have lost father*	Number of children not in child labour	*Children who have lost both parents*	*Children who have lost mother*	*Children who have lost father*	Number of children not in child labour
Total	0.1	1.0	3.0	337,808	0.3	2.4	4.1	50,761
Division								
Baltistan	0.2	1.4	2.7	99,719	0.4	3.3	3.1	24,885
Diamer	0.2	0.9	2.8	85,384	0.3	1.6	7.5	9,813
Gilgit	0.1	0.8	3.3	152,705	0.3	1.3	3.6	16,064
District								
Astore	0.1	2.2	4.6	20,753	0.0	2.2	5.8	5,813
Diamer	0.2	0.5	2.2	64,631	0.7	0.7	10.0	4,000
Ghanche	0.0	0.7	2.5	27,201	0.0	1.6	3.4	8,439
Ghizer	0.2	0.7	2.5	43,278	1.1	2.3	5.0	4,379
Gilgit	0.1	0.7	3.4	89,135	0.0	0.7	2.1	6,954
Hunza	0.2	1.1	4.6	8,514	0.0	0.0	4.9	912
Kharmang	0.0	1.4	2.4	9,478	1.1	4.0	4.4	966
Nagar	0.2	1.2	4.0	11,778	0.0	1.8	4.3	3,818
Shigar	0.2	2.2	3.7	17,353	0.6	3.2	3.5	6,673
Skardu	0.3	1.5	2.6	45,687	0.6	4.9	2.3	8,808

Table A.40 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour and not in child labour by migration status of household head, by division and district

Characteristic	Household head never migrated			Household head migrated		
	Percentage of children not in child labour	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children	*Percentage of children not in child labour*	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children
Total	86.7	13.3	346,363	89.2	10.8	42,206
Division						
Baltistan	79.4	20.6	112,440	86.3	13.7	12,164
Diamer	89.6	10.4	85,891	90.6	9.4	9,306
Gilgit	90.5	9.5	148,033	90.2	9.8	20,736

Table A.40 Per cent of children 5-17 years in child labour and not in child labour by migration status of household head, by division and district

Characteristic	Household head never migrated			Household head migrated		
	Percentage of children not in child labour	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children	*Percentage of children not in child labour*	*Percentage of children in child labour*	Total number of children
District						
Astore	78.2	21.8	25,202	75.8	24.2	1,364
Diamer	94.3	5.7	60,688	93.1	6.9	7,943
Ghanche	76.5	23.5	31,799	75.0	25.0	3,841
Ghizer	91.5	8.5	44,558	80.9	19.1	3,099
Gilgit	92.9	7.1	79,676	92.3	7.7	16,412
Hunza	90.3	9.7	8,792	90.7	9.3	634
Kharmang	91.2	8.8	9,002	88.0	12.0	1,442
Nagar	75.3	24.7	15,006	82.1	17.9	591
Shigar	72.1	27.9	23,147	74.9	25.1	878
Skardu	82.5	17.5	48,492	94.8	5.2	6,003

Table A.41 Per cent of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 years with birth certificate, by division and district

Characteristic	Children not in child labour					Children in child labour				
	Birth certificate seen	*Birth certificate not seen*	*No birth certficate*	*Don't know*	*Total*	*Birth certificate seen*	*Birth certificate not seen*	*No birth certficate*	*Don't know*	*Total*
Total	8.2	23.1	66.8	2.0	337,786	13.3	23.8	59.6	3.2	50,761
Division										
Baltistan	10.2	35.9	48.6	5.3	99,719	12.4	31.4	50.7	5.5	24,885
Diamer	5.0	15.9	78.5	0.6	85,384	11.4	18.9	68.4	1.2	9,813
Gilgit	8.7	18.7	72.2	0.5	152,683	15.8	15.1	68.2	0.9	16,064
District										
Astore	17.8	20.8	59.9	1.5	20,753	19.2	26.4	52.8	1.6	5,813
Diamer	0.9	14.3	84.5	0.3	64,631	0.2	8.0	91.1	0.7	4,000
Ghanche	8.2	21.2	60.6	10.0	27,201	12.3	23.9	54.7	9.2	8,439
Ghizer	20.5	12.5	66.1	0.9	43,278	37.2	14.7	48.1	0.0	4,379
Gilgit	2.5	20.2	77.1	0.2	89,113	5.6	14.7	79.3	0.3	6,954
Hunza	17.7	40.3	40.8	1.1	8,514	23.0	32.0	41.8	3.2	912
Kharmang	7.7	14.7	66.3	11.3	9,478	11.6	14.9	61.7	11.8	966
Nagar	5.2	13.8	79.7	1.3	11,778	8.2	12.0	77.2	2.6	3,818
Shigar	6.4	36.5	55.0	2.1	17,353	7.1	35.9	54.6	2.4	6,673
Skardu	13.2	48.9	35.4	2.6	45,687	16.6	37.2	42.7	3.6	8,808

Table A.42 Per cent of children in child labour and not in child labour without a birth certificate for whom the respondent is informed about the birth registration process, by age group, sex, marital status, area of residence, education of household head and wealth index quintile

Characteristics	Children not in child labour		Children in child labour	
	Percentage of children for whom the respondent is informed about birth registration processes	*Total number of children not in child labour without a birth certificate*	*Percentage of children for whom the respondent is informed about birth registration processes*	*Total number children in of children in child labour without a birth certificate*
Total	32.6	225,699	39.1	30,280
Age group				
5–9	33.5	116,192	46.8	4,957
10–13	32.3	64,621	38.1	12,236
14–17	30.7	44,886	37.2	13,087
Sex				
Boys	31.1	113,084	38.5	16,406
Girls	34.0	112,616	39.9	13,874
Marital status				
Never married	32.1	107,319	37.8	24,825
Ever married	12.1	2,428	26.8	511
Educ. HH head				
None/Pre-school	23.7	109,198	34.9	14,664
Primary	34.2	31,795	40.2	5,506
Middle	37.3	23,526	45.9	3,045
Secondary	36.7	29,147	41.2	3,632
Higher	53.8	31,122	48.3	3,314
WIQ				
Poorest	24.5	48,306	31.3	9,854
Second	26.2	48,187	41.3	6,865
Middle	33.8	45,441	48.1	6,204
Fourth	34.4	45,748	38.6	4,397
Richest	47.3	38,018	41.9	2,960
Residence				
Rural	31.4	191,961	39.4	28,619
Urban	38.9	33,738	33.4	1,661

Table A.43 Per cent of children not in child labour and children in child labour without a birth certificate for whom the respondent is informed about the birth registration process, by division and district

Characteristic	Children not in child labour		Children in child labour	
	Percentage of children for whom the respondent is informed about birth registration processes	*Total number of children not in child labour without a birth certificate*	*Percentage of children for whom the respondent is informed about birth registration processes*	*Total number of children in child labour without a birth certificate*
Total	32.6	225,699	39.1	30,280
		Division		
Baltistan	50.8	48,455	57.4	12,615
Diamer	14.1	67,067	12.3	6,714
Gilgit	35.7	110,177	34.5	10,951
		District		
Astore	36.4	12,438	21.4	3,068
Diamer	9.1	54,629	4.6	3,646
Ghanche	37.6	16,476	38.2	4,614
Ghizer	39.2	28,598	27.4	2,107
Gilgit	33.5	68,720	37.4	5,517
Hunza	53.6	3,475	52.0	381
Kharmang	13.1	6,286	7.3	596
Nagar	35.1	9,384	31.9	2,947
Shigar	72.5	9,541	74.8	3,647
Skardu	66.2	16,152	72.2	3,758

Table A.44 Median household income of children in child labour and children not in child labour 5–17 years by division and district

Characteristic	Median household income		
	Children in child labour	*Children not in child labour*	*Overall*
Total	25,000	30,000	28,000
Division			
Baltistan	30,000	33,000	32,000
Diamer	23,000	30,000	26,000
Gilgit	20,000	21,000	20,500
District			
Astore	25,000	25,416	25,000
Diamer	15,000	20,000	20,000
Ghanche	25,000	30,000	30,000
Ghizer	29,000	30,000	30,000
Gilgit	31,500	35,000	35,000
Hunza	31,000	31,000	31,000
Kharmang	20,000	25,000	25,000
Nagar	27,000	30,000	30,000
Shigar	25,000	30,000	26,000
Skardu	18,000	30,000	25,000

Table A.45 Per cent of children 5–17 years from households currently receiving BISP or financial assistance during the last 3 years, by division and district

Characteristics	Households currently receiving BISP				Households that received financial assistance from government (last three years)			
	Per cent of children not in child labour receiving BISP	*Total number of children not in child labour receiving BISP*	*Per cent of children in child labour receiving BISP*	*Total number of children in child labour receiving BISP*	*Per cent of children not in child labour receiving financial assistance*	*Total number of children not in child labour receiving financial assistance*	*Per cent of children in child labour receiving financial assistance*	*Total number of children in child labour receiving financial assistance*
Total	18.8	63,406	25.3	12,842	0.9	2,953	1.3	647
Division								
Baltistan	18.0	17,905	23.1	5,742	1.4	1,418	2.1	513
Diamer	21.4	18,262	28.1	2,757	0.4	321	0.3	31
Gilgit	17.8	27,239	27.0	4,344	0.8	1,213	0.6	103
District								
Astore	25.3	5,242	27.8	1,614	1.1	237	0.5	31
Diamer	20.1	13,021	28.6	1,142	0.1	85	0.0	0
Ghanche	15.4	4,186	15.7	1,322	1.4	371	2.0	173
Ghizer	10.8	4,683	14.7	644	0.0	0	0.0	0
Gilgit	21.9	19,506	34.9	2,429	1.2	1,067	1.1	74
Hunza	5.9	505	8.7	80	1.2	101	1.5	13
Kharmang	23.8	2,257	29.5	285	0.8	74	0.9	9
Nagar	21.6	2,544	31.2	1,191	0.4	46	0.4	15
Shigar	33.7	5,846	37.5	2,501	2.1	371	2.5	164
Skardu	12.3	5,616	18.6	1,634	1.3	602	1.9	167

Table A.46 Per cent of children in child labour 5–17 years by reported reason of parent or guardian for letting child work, by division and district

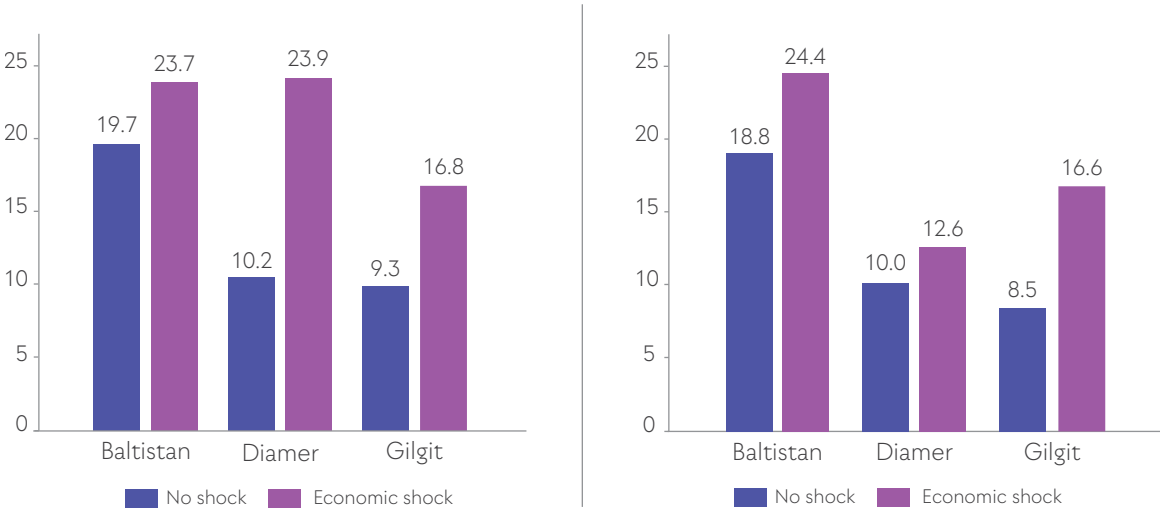
Characteristic	Children in child labour: Reasons for letting child work									Total number of children in child labour
	Support household needs to fetch water/collect water	*Own will/ interest*	*Supplement family/ household income*	*Learn skills*	*Help in household enterprise*	*Social pressure*	*Other economic reasons*	*Other educational reasons*	*Other reasons*	
Total	55.2	23.7	29.5	21.3	5.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	1.2	50,761
Division										
Baltistan	51.6	25.4	31.6	32.5	3.7	4.6	2.1	2.5	1.6	24,885
Diamer	53.8	13.4	36.0	5.0	10.8	0.8	8.1	9.3	0.0	9,813
Gilgit	61.5	27.4	22.4	14.1	4.2	1.9	3.2	3.9	1.3	16,064
District										
Astore	58.0	19.6	26.1	4.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	2.7	0.0	5,813
Diamer	47.9	4.5	50.3	6.5	25.6	0.3	18.2	18.9	0.0	4,000
Ghanche	55.9	35.7	22.6	43.8	6.3	10.8	2.6	1.9	3.2	8,439
Ghizer	61.3	13.2	30.4	2.3	2.6	0.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	4,379
Gilgit	53.5	18.2	23.1	20.3	7.3	1.7	4.1	5.4	0.1	6,954
Hunza	36.1	76.5	8.1	9.9	0.3	0.9	4.8	4.9	13.8	912
Kharmang	56.8	45.6	3.3	28.3	6.7	3.0	2.9	4.5	0.0	966
Nagar	82.2	49.0	15.4	17.2	1.4	4.5	2.4	2.8	0.5	3,818
Shigar	22.7	11.4	71.3	34.2	2.8	0.5	2.4	0.3	0.9	6,673
Skardu	68.8	23.9	13.3	20.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	4.6	0.7	8,808

Table A.47 Per cent of all children in child labour 5–17 years that earn an income by contribution to household income, by division and district

Characteristic	Children in child labour that earn an income									Percentage of children in child labour that earn an income	Number of children in child labour that earn an income
	Give all/part of money to my parents/ guardian	*Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/ guardians*	*Pay my school fees*	*Buy things for school*	*Buy things for household*	*Buy things for myself*	*Save*	*Travel expenses*	*Other*		
Total	56.9	12.3	4.2	11.0	27.6	33.9	7.2	3.6	5.0	5.3	3,000
Division											
Baltistan	53.5	12.3	14.9	16.4	6.5	28.9	12.6	6.2	2.8	2.1	626
Diamer	79.9	6.3	0.4	3.7	45.5	5.6	1.6	4.2	0.0	6.9	706
Gilgit	48.5	14.8	1.9	12.1	27.9	47.9	7.6	2.3	7.9	9.7	1,667
District											
Astore	88.3*	9.0*	2.7*	2.7*	15.6*	2.7*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	1.8*	108
Diamer	78.3*	5.8*	0.0*	3.8*	50.9*	6.1*	1.9*	4.9*	0.0*	14.5*	599
Ghanche	42.5*	5.9*	28.2*	2.5*	11.9*	32.0*	20.6*	13.6*	2.5*	2.7*	284
Ghizer	66.8*	3.6*	0.0*	12.9*	0.0*	43.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	6.5*	295
Gilgit	43.6	19.3	1.9	14.0	36.7	49.6	5.5	2.8	10.5	15.4	1,167
Hunza	54.3*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	11.2*	42.1*	36.0*	5.8*	0.0*	11.5*	110
Kharmang	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	100.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.7*	7
Nagar	44.0*	11.6*	9.7*	0.0*	25.8*	47.7*	23.4*	0.0*	10.4*	2.3*	95
Shigar	58.1*	26.1*	5.6*	31.0*	0.0*	28.6*	8.8*	0.0*	4.5*	3.0*	231
Skardu	77.0*	0.0*	0.0*	23.0*	0.0*	23.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	1.1*	104

*The percentages should be interpreted with caution as they are based on a small number of total unweighted observations (less than 25).

Figure A.2 Incidence of child labour by division and type of shock. Left (economic shock) and right (natural shock)



6) Summary Note Diamer

According to the results of the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Child Labour Survey (CLS) 2018-2019, the prevalence of child labour in the Diamer district is the lowest, with 5.8 per cent of children aged 5-17-year-olds engaged in child labour compared to 13.1 per cent on average.

This summary note aims to explore different possible reasons behind this finding in Diamer that could explain the relatively low prevalence of observed child labour as well as other explored reasons that do not appear to be related to the low prevalence. It is important to mention that this note provides only an initial investigation with some suggestive evidence, keeping in mind that a low child labour rate does not necessarily imply a high level of child well-being. As reported in the GBCLS, while the child labour rate is the lowest in Diamer, the school attendance rate, with less than 50 per cent, is by far the lowest as well. The birth registration rate is also the lowest and the child marriage rate, at 6.1 per cent, is by far the highest across all districts. By gender, 2.0 per cent of boys and 10.71 per cent of girls have ever married. Additionally, when looking into the characteristics of the work performed by children in Diamer, the GBCLS report shows that the highest median number of hours worked among working children is in Diamer (21 hours compared to the overall of 8 for Gilgit-Baltistan). Diamer also has the second highest share of children in child labour aged 10-17 years that are exposed to hazardous conditions at work (85.2 per cent). Moreover, as much as 43.4 per cent of working children aged 10-17 in Diamer report feelings of depression of different severity levels, which is considerably higher compared to other districts. It is important to consider the different circumstances children face in Diamer and other districts to ensure the protection of children.

- **Shocks:** The child labour prevalence in GB is higher among children living in a household that experienced a natural or economic shock or an idiosyncratic shock. The percentage of households experiencing a natural shock is the second lowest in Diamer (9.7 per cent), and the share of households experiencing an economic shock is the lowest (0.1 per cent) of all districts. In contrast, the share of households that reported they did not face any countrywide/community wide problem among which are epidemics or price inflation is the highest in Diamer (89.1 per cent). Finally, the share of households that experienced a fall in income due to household specific problems among which are loss of employment or illness is also significantly lower in Diamer with only 7.7 per cent of households, which can be compared to the overall in Gilgit-Baltistan of 30.8 per cent.

- **Sample Composition:** In Diamer, 52.3 per cent of children belong to the age group 5–9, 27.49 per cent to the age group 10–13 and 20.22 per cent to the age group 14–17. Overall, in Gilgit-Baltistan, 42.9 per cent of children are 5–9 years old, 31.4 per cent are 10–13 years old and 25.7 per cent are 14–17 years old. That children in the district are on average younger could be one contributing factor to the lower child labour prevalence, as younger children are generally less likely to engage in any form of work.
- **Labour Market Characteristics:** The average hourly earnings in Diamer are among the lowest. The returns to work might further be lower for children in Diamer due to the lower levels of human capital in terms of education in the district. Under these circumstances, children might have to travel far for employment and the costs might outweigh the income, making it more efficient to keep the child idle.

Additionally, other factors were explored that are unlikely to contribute to the low child labour prevalence, such as:

- **Health:** The child labour prevalence in Diamer is only marginally higher among children without any disability or chronic disease.
- **School attendance:** The percentage of children currently attending school and who have never attended school is significantly lower and higher, respectively, than in all other districts.
- **Seasonality:** The share of children working during the past 12 months in Diamer is only slightly higher than for the past week.
- **Household chores:** The lowest share of children involved in household chores is also observed in Diamer.
- **Differences in reporting between adults and children:** The percentage of children that reported to be working is only slightly higher than the percentage reported by adults.

Planning and Development Department
Government of Gilgit-Baltistan