

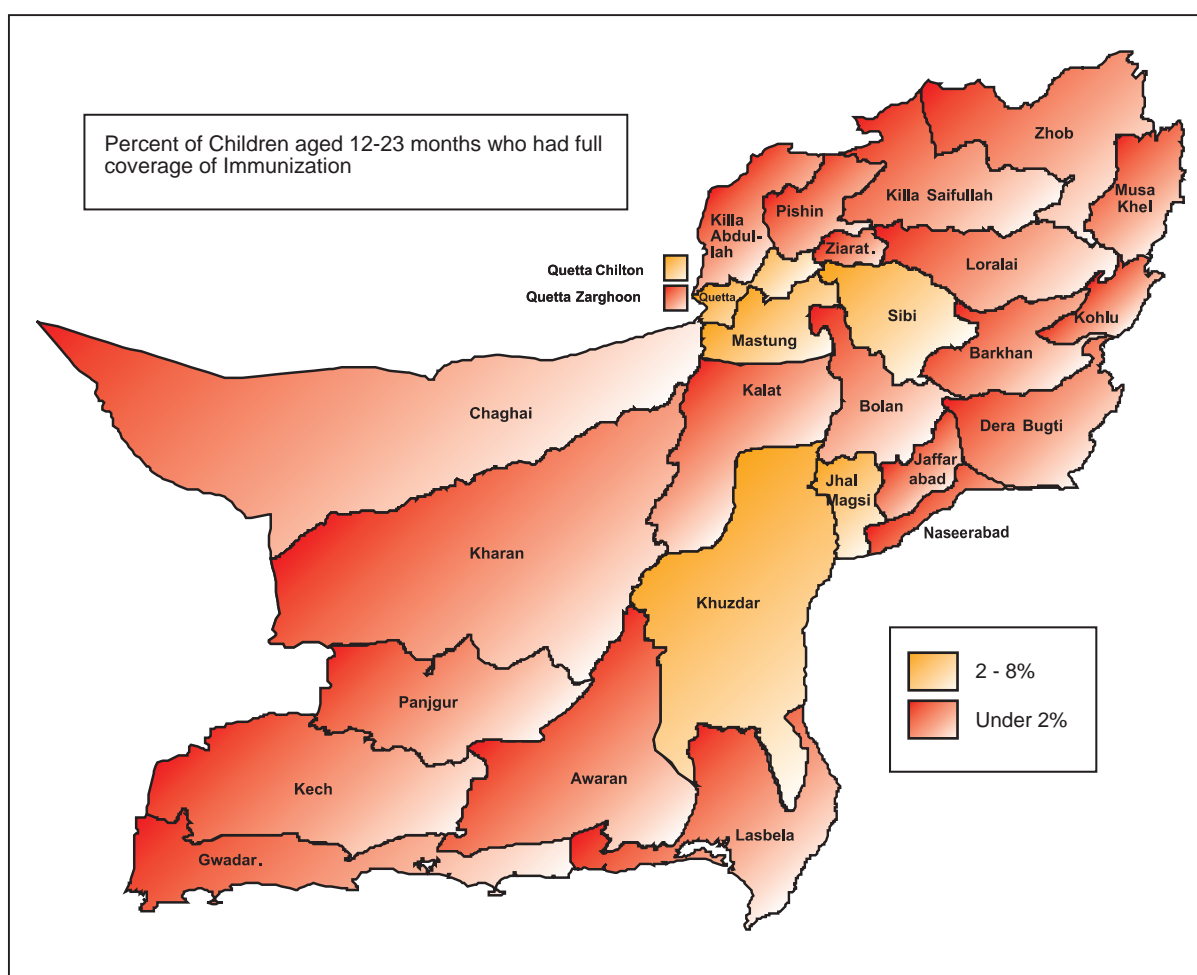
## 6. Child Protection

### 6.1 Child Registration

Almost none (1%) of children aged under five years had been registered with the local council in Balochistan, according to the mother or caretaker of the child. This was similar in all urban and rural areas; and for boys and girls.

Districts with the highest level were Lasbela (8%) and Mastung (3%), with many districts (almost half) with no birth registration (see map). The most common reasons for not being registered were unaware of the need (55%), considered unnecessary (15%), travel too far to be registered (3%) and did not know (28%).

**Map 15: Percent of Children under 5 years with Birth Registered  
Balochistan MICS 2004**



## 6.2 Child Labour

Very few aged 5-14 years worked in hazardous jobs such as carpet weaving, soccer balls, surgical goods or tannery; or collected garbage (0.2%), with 0.3% for boys and 0.1% for girls. In no district did this exceed 1%. This does not exclude the possibility of “pockets” of higher prevalence within districts.

### Other employment for children

Specific groups for children aged 5-14 years earning an income included the following: farm worker (2.0%), laborer (1.1%), tutor while a student (0.9%), and “other income” (7.4%) which was not well defined. Those not earning income included the following: unpaid family worker for at least 4 hours daily (16.4%) and student (38.6%). Others were reported as “unemployed – looking for work” (7.0%) or “unemployed - not looking for work” (19.2%). Disability was not defined, relying on the respondent’s perception. This was reported in 0.2% of these children.

The pattern of employment differed by gender (Figure 27). In children aged 5-14, unpaid family worker for boys was 4% vs. girls 32%. This was balanced by a higher percent of boys as compared with girls who were “unemployed” (31% vs.20%) and who were students (46% vs.31%).

Figure 27a: Child Activities and Income- Boys 5 -14 years

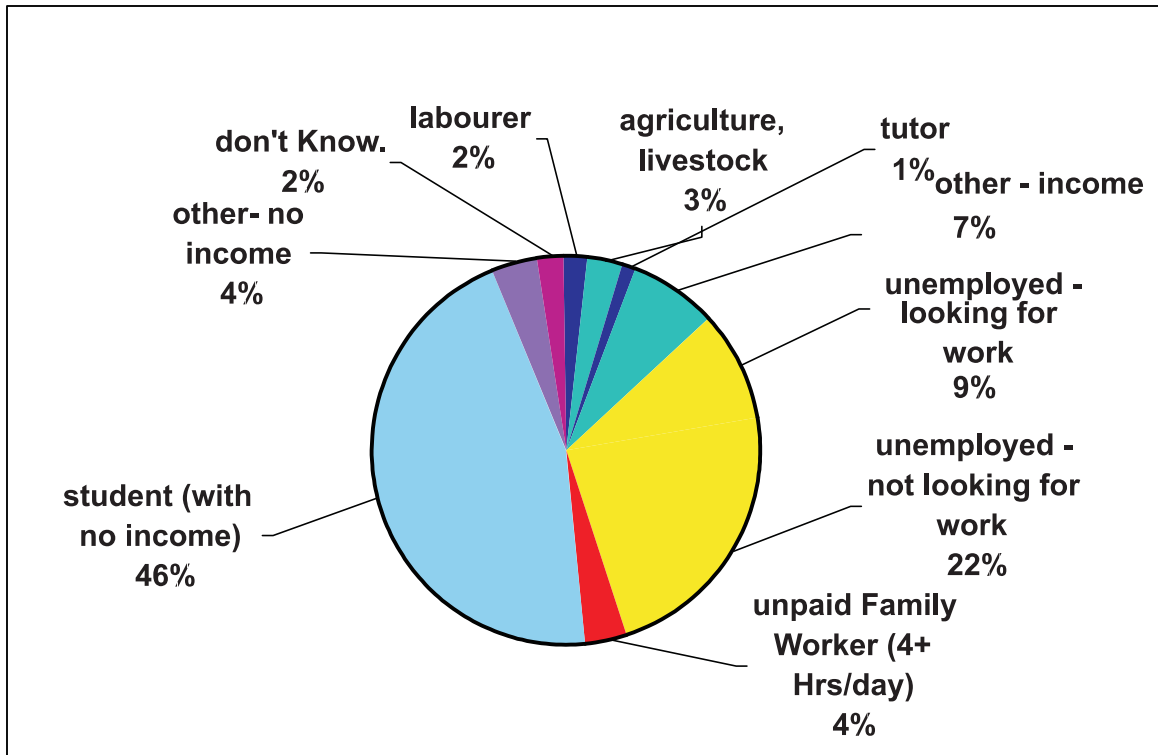
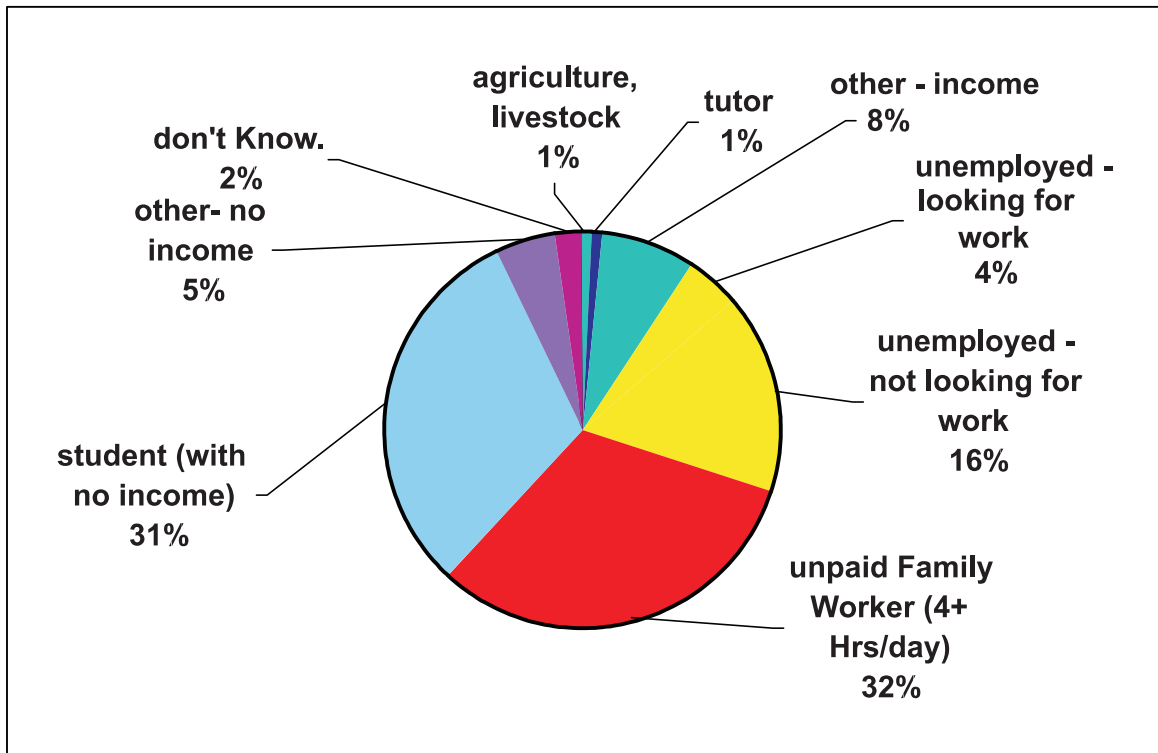


Figure 27 b: Child Activities and Income - Girls 5-14 years



### 6.3 Run away children

Very few children (less than 0.1%) were reported as run away (or were abducted) from home. This was consistent throughout all areas and districts. It is possible that household respondents were unwilling to state their child had left home in this way.

## 7. National Identity Card

Most adults (75%) in Balochistan claimed to possess a National Identity Card (NIC) - (Table 40 ). This was almost universal in urban areas. The presence of such a card was not physically checked.

**Table 40: Adults with National Identity Card**

Balochistan	Urban	Rural
75	79	74

## 8. Tuberculosis

About one in 100 people (1.1%) had Tuberculosis diagnosed in the past year. Increase with age is noteworthy. The prevalence of reported TB ranged from 2% in those aged 40-59, to about 5% in those 60-79 and more than 6% in those 80 years and over. Older people must be considered as important carriers of the disease. Further, the reported cases form only a fraction of those not detected. There were no consistent gender differences in reported TB prevalence.

About one in 15 people (7.4%) had a recent chronic cough. Again, this was much higher in older age groups: at about 11% in those aged 50-59, to about 15% in those aged 70 years or more. A recent chronic cough is suggestive, but not diagnostic of tuberculosis. (Table 41)

**Table 41: Diagnosed as Tuberculosis**

	Balochistan	Rural	Urban
male	0.9	1.0	0.7
female	1.3	1.3	0.9
Total	1.1	1.1	0.8
<b>% With Cough past 3 weeks+</b>			
male	7.1	7.5	5.4
female	7.8	7.8	5.3
Total	7.4	7.6	5.3