



International
Labour
Office
Dhaka

Baseline Survey on Child Domestic Labour (CDL) in Bangladesh



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Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR)

Baseline Survey on Child Domestic Labour (CDL) in Bangladesh

Dhaka, International Labour Office, 2006

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Foreword

We are pleased that the *Baseline Survey on Child Domestic Labour in Bangladesh* has been successfully completed and its report is ready for dissemination. The report is one of the important outputs of the *ILO/IPEC Time Bound Programme (TBP) for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) – Preparatory Phase*.

Child Domestic Labour (CDL) is one of the most common forms of child labour. Available studies indicate that like in many other developing countries the incidence of CDL is quite significant in Bangladesh also. Traditionally, more girls are employed in domestic service than in any other forms of work. CDL, due to its nature and circumstances, is susceptible to becoming a worst form of child labour. Not only many children in domestic labour are very young, but also the tasks they perform are difficult to monitor or regulate. Once a child is inside an employer's home, s/he is effectively hidden from view. As a result, employers of children in domestic service have total control over the latter's lives. This is a high-risk situation for the child. Violence and abuse of many different kinds can take place behind closed doors, unnoticed by the outside world.

The ILO, under its TBP Preparatory Phase, launched this survey on CDL all across the country except the Dhaka Metropolitan area which has been covered by the UNICEF Baseline Survey on CDL. The findings of this ILO survey, we believe, have made available the much-needed information on CDL. It provides information on the magnitude including concentration and distribution of CDL, profiles of the child domestic labourers including reasons for involvement, working and living conditions, and attitudes of employers towards CDL. These findings, we hope, are useful not only for enhancing the knowledge base but also for facilitating formulation and adoption of appropriate national programmes for prevention and elimination WFCL in a time-bound manner.

We would like to acknowledge with thanks those who have been involved with or have contributed to the survey in many ways. Among them are the consultants, the field supervisors and enumerators of the Association of Community and Population Research (ACPR) who have carried out this survey with technical and financial support of ILO. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has made available necessary information which assisted in determining the sample size of the survey. UNICEF officials concerned provided valuable inputs in the process. Last, but not the least, the ILO team comprising Mr. Sujeewa Fonseka, CTA of TBP Preparatory Phase, Mr. Debi Prasad Mondal, Regional Baseline Survey Specialist, ILO SRO, New Delhi and other members have provided valuable support to this important work.

Dhaka
December 2006

Gopal Bhattacharya
Director

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The survey and its publication were funded by the TBP Preparatory Phase Project. In this respect, we would also like to thank the donors of this project, the Department for International Development (DFID), The Royal Norwegian Embassy and UNITED STATES Agency for International Development (USAID) for their financial support to the project.

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| ACPR | Associates for Community and Population Research |
| BBS | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| BDHS | Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey |
| CDL | Child Domestic Labour |
| CDW | Child Domestic Worker |
| CRC | Convention of the Rights of the Child |
| DCC | Dhaka City Corporation |
| GOB | Government of Bangladesh |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IPEC | International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MOWCA | Ministry of Women and Children Affairs |
| NCLS | National Child Labour Survey |
| NGO | Non Government Organization |
| PI | Principal Investigator |
| PSU | Primary Sampling Unit |
| TBP | Time-Bound Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children Emergency Fund |
| WFCL | Worst Forms of Child Labour |

Executive Summary

The issue of Child Domestic Labour (CDL) is a priority concern for many agencies which are active in protecting child rights and combating child labour. Existing studies and surveys reveal that the magnitude of the problem of CDL is quite significant as it is, by its nature, susceptible to becoming the worst forms of child labour. Not only that many children in domestic labour are grossly under-aged, but also that the tasks they perform are difficult to monitor or regulate. Also, these children live in a confined environment which is closed to outside world. Situation like this does not permit any external interventions to prevent abuses or exploitation. All these imply that the children engaged in domestic work are a high risk group vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

Most of the previous studies in Bangladesh provide a qualitative assessment of the situation of child domestic labour while there is a need to highlight the magnitude of the problem and provide the numbers of CDL. Thus, to provide such an overall country situation on CDL, the ILO, under its TBP preparatory phase, launched a baseline survey through a research firm, "Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR)" in November 2005. The objectives of the survey were (i) to estimate the incidence and distribution of CDL in the country (excluding Dhaka) and (ii) to understand the working and living conditions and other aspects of CDL.

The survey employed representative sample collected from rural, and urban (towns with <0.1 million and towns with >0.1 million population, and city corporation) areas using stratified

two-stage cluster sampling procedure. A child less than 18 years of age is defined as a child domestic worker (CDW) if s/he performs domestic chores in other's household regardless of the amount or kind of remuneration s/he receives. During the survey information was collected from 167,051 households, 3841 child domestic workers (CDWs) and 3805 employers from 725 urban and rural PSUs (Mauzas/Mahallas).

Survey data reveals that there are approximately two million domestic workers in Bangladesh, of which 12.7 percent are child domestic workers. The number of child domestic workers in Bangladesh is 421,426, of which 147,943 work in Dhaka city alone and the remainders (273,543) work in other urban and rural households. Of the CDWs, 78 percent are females and 94 percent work full-time. Approximately 1.1 percent households employ CDWs in Bangladesh. On an average, 3.3 percent of urban households employ CDWs, whereas it is only 0.8 percent for rural households. The incidence of child domestic labour is highest in metropolitan cities, followed by other cities and urban areas. About 4.4 percent of city corporation households, employ CDWs with highest concentration in Sylhet (9.6 percent) and lowest in Khulna (2.2 percent). There are 2.2 CDWs for serving every one thousand people in Bangladesh, and this number is 1.6 in rural areas and 9.1 in city corporation areas. Substantial variations in the concentration of CDWs also exist by division, and region/former districts.

The minimum age for a CDW was recorded at 6. About 6 percent of CDWs have age below 8 years, 21 percent below 11 years, and 74 percent in the age range 12-17 years. Nearly 50 percent never attended schools and only 11 percent are currently attending schools.

Family poverty/hunger is the main reason for migration of children from home to work outside as CDWs. They come from very poor families. The family circumstances are not favorable at all for their natural growth and development. The parents are unable to provide food and education to them, and thus they are forced to work for their livelihood as well as for supporting their families. Most of their families have no cultivable land. The main sources of income of these families are day labour, domestic work, small trading and rickshaw pulling. About 23 percent of these children start working at age below 8 years, 33 percent at age 9-11 years and 33 percent at age 12-14 years.

More than 99 percent of the CDWs work 7 days a week and thus they are devoid of weekly holidays. Not only do the children work through the week, they also work for exceedingly long hours. About 90 percent wakeup by 7 O'clock in the morning and start working, and 75 percent sleep after 9 p.m. On the average, they work 9 hours a day. The responses of employers in this regards did not vary greatly from those of the child domestic workers. The employers reported mean length of working hours for a CDW to be 7 hours a day. Length of daily working hours vary by age; the CDWs of higher age group are more likely to work for longer-hours.

There appears to have some variation in the type of works that male and female CDWs perform in urban and rural localities. The most common jobs that a female CDW performs are dish washing, help in cooking, serve food, wash clothes, cook food, look after baby, and mop floors. Males/boys perform jobs like purchasing of daily essentials, mopping floors, raising cattle, and gardening.

Almost 52 percent of CDWs (consisting of 58 percent girls and 32 percent boys) do not receive

any wage. A male receive Tk. 315 for a month on an average, and it is only Tk. 89 for a female. In addition to monthly wages, they also receive some other benefits like food, clothing and some toiletries, the money value of which is on the average Tk. 813. Employers' responses on these issues were not much different from those of the CDWs.

About 90 percent of the CDWs sleep at employers' place. A great majority of them are allowed to sleep in bed rooms. Most of them (97 percent) consider sleeping place at employers house is better than or as good as that of their own house. Among those who fell sick in employers house, more than nine in every ten reported of receiving some kind of medical treatment during sickness, but 34 percent had to work during sickness.

Large majority (87 percent) of CDWs do not see any advantage of working as CDWs. However, majority also consider it as a guarantee of getting food, security and safety. About 93 percent consider that there is no difference between food they receive and the food their masters' consume. About 60 percent of CDWs face some kind of abuse like scolding, slapping or beating. However, 78 percent reported that the overall treatment of the employers is either good or very good. Employers treatment as perceived by the poor children may be confined to three meals a day, new clothes at Eid and other festivals, and security and safety.

About 80 percent of CDWs would like to attend school if they are given such opportunity. Surprisingly, employers' attitude towards their education is also favourable, though only 11 percent are allowed to attend school. About 90 percent employers are aware of the fact that employing a child for work is legally forbidden, but majority do not know the minimum age for work. In view of the consideration of employers, there are some advantages of employing CDWs. These are mainly, it is easy to deal with them (80 percent), and they are less expensive (13 percent).

The survey findings as painted above are expected to enhance the knowledge of Child labour situation in Bangladesh and help policy planners and decision makers to develop appropriate strategies and interventions to combat child labour, specially child domestic labour.

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background

Bangladesh has a population of approximately 140 million; about 77 percent of which live in rural areas and 23 percent live in urban areas. Bangladesh has become one of the most densely populated countries in the world with more than 839 persons living every square kilometer. Despite modest economic growth during the last one and a half decades, unemployment is on the rise and poverty decreased marginally. Over half of Bangladesh's population is below the poverty line (UNDP 2000).

The Child Labour situation in Bangladesh was first revealed in depth by a national survey conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in 1996. The knowledge on child labour in Bangladesh has been updated by a follow-up survey carried out by the BBS countrywide in 2003. According to the 2003 National Child Labour Survey, among the Bangladeshi children aged between 5-17 years, 7.42 million were economically active, of which 3.18 million were considered child labourers, representing 7.5 percent of the entire child population in this age range.¹ It was reported that about 1.3 million children are involved in worst forms of child labour, defined as children working 43 hours or more in a week.

A qualitative survey entitled "The Child Labour Situation in Bangladesh: A Rapid Assessment" by ILO-IPEC and UNICEF (Rahman, 1997) identified three broad categories of factors that cause child labour in Bangladesh namely, "push factors", "pull factors" and "interactive factors" "Push factors" are those, which compel the children to work to earn income. Extreme poverty, death on the earning member of the family, parental divorce, being abandoned by parents and

¹ According to the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) 2002-03, child labour refers to "all children under 18 years of age who are economically active, except (i) those who are under five years old and (ii) those between 12-24 years old who spend less than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their activities or occupations are hazardous by nature or circumstances."

The expression "working children", "economically active children" and "employed children" are synonymous by definition in the NCLS. It refers to "children who are working without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organisation during the reference period or found not working by had a job or business from which he/she was temporary absent during the reference period (last 7 days)."

natural calamities are examples of push factors. About unemployed amongst migrants also leads to their children working. The "Pull factor" refers to the fact that it is cheaper to employ children, and children are more likely to accept lower wages. In the garment sector, during the nineties more than 2000 new garment factories have been established which created a large number of jobs and attracted the poverty-stricken children to easy employment.

In addition to those, there are a series of psychosocial factors, which are termed as "Interactive Factors", working on the vulnerable minds of children, leading them to work and earn. There are a number of factors which persuade children to work, e.g. parental disinterest in the child's education, failure in examination, dropping out from school, social and psychological crisis in the family, punishment by the family members and peer group influence to work with them.

Bangladesh is one of the first countries to ratify the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990 and a member of those who first signed the Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children. Two National Plans of Action followed; in 1992 and in 1997. The 1992 national Plan of Action was accompanied by "Progoti"; a decade plan of action for the "girl child". Bangladesh's position on this issue was further re-enforced by the 1996 Rawalpindi Resolution on Children of South Asia. The formulation of Third National Plan of Action for Children (2003-2007) by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) is in progress.

The unanimous adoption of the ILO Convention No. 182 (C182) in 1999 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) by international community and its rapid world-wide ratification process has been one of the clear signs of the increased international attention being paid towards the fate of working children, their families, communities and the influence of WFCL on society in general. Subsequently, Bangladesh ratified C182 in 2001 as the first South Asian Country to do so. In the same year, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh declared the 'Decade of the Child' covering the period 2001-2010.

Over the years, much has been done to combat child labour in Bangladesh and many role players have become involved in the process, but interventions seems to be scattered and there is no concise presentation of the present status of a program on the elimination of WFCL and where and how the country needs to proceed.

ILO and IPEC's International Programme

The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was launched in 1992 to raise awareness and strengthen national capabilities to combat child labour. The ILO has mobilized support and financing from diverse institutional settings and from many countries, which has generated a global programme with multiple actors, multifaceted projects, staff (both in the field and in the headquarters), and worldwide recognition.

IPEC Bangladesh

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ILO to implement its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in 1994. IPEC activities in Bangladesh officially started in 1995 with the launch of the Country Programme. The overall development objective of the IPEC Country Programme in Bangladesh during the first stage (1995-1999), was to identify good strategies and workable models to

combat child labour and to build capacity of the government, employers, trade union organizations, NGOs and other social partners to deal with the problems of child labour and its gradual elimination from the society. During this period many small-scale action programmes were implemented and at least 50,000 children were benefited directly or indirectly through various interventions.

At the beginning of new Millenium, the IPEC programme in Bangladesh attempted to broaden its focus from small-scale pilot interventions to large-scale projects that covered an entire sector, a particular geographical area or a combination of several sectors in a geographical region. Three large projects were launched at the beginning of Phase II (2000/05) in 2000, with more focused and comprehensive action in addressing the worst forms of child labour in various hazardous sectors. Based on many studies, surveys and pilot program interventions, IPEC developed strategies and models to determine what interventions could contribute to combating child labour effectively. Interventions varied from preventing children from entering the labour market to withdrawing children from hazardous work and finding ways to rehabilitate them; monitoring of workplaces; raising awareness and capacity building of the partner organizations. Successful measures in tackling child labour in one hazardous occupation are likely to have multiplier effect that will ultimately benefit children working in other dangerous work.

During the second phase, the priority of the IPEC-Bangladesh has shifted more towards the children who are engaged in various worst forms of child labour as defined by the C182. In addition to the unconditional worst forms like children in trafficking and in bondage, such sectors include child labour in the construction sector; children working in the bidi factories; children working in workshops (welding, automobile repair, lathe operations, electrical appliance repair); waste pickers, children working in hotels and restaurants; child domestic workers; sex workers; and children involved in various other work that is likely to harm their health, safety or moral values.

Taking a big leap in addressing the worst forms of child labour in Bangladesh, the preparatory phase of the Time-Bound Programme (TBP) was launched in March 2004. Time Bound Programmes represent an evolution of IPEC approaches from regional/sectoral projects to more comprehensive national programs, from relatively small down stream (micro) interventions only to large-scale impact though integrated up Stream (macro) policy related work. Although IPEC's focus has been gradually shifting from direct project implementation to that of facilitator and provider of policy/technical advisory services. Time Bound Programmes seek a balance between up-and downstream work appropriate to a country's context.

The TBP also seeks, as a priority, to stop the flow of children into hazardous sectors; by identifying reasons for children entering into this sector; by developing a greater awareness of and reaction to WFCL in the public and private sector; and by identifying viable and sustainable alternatives for children and their parents, who are frequently forced by a variety of circumstances into accessing WFCL as an income source. An important part of the TBP during this preparatory phase will be to identify those areas where knowledge gaps remain as this relates to WFCL. Studies are being designed and carried out so as to better understand to what extent various kinds of programmes can prevent or intervene where circumstances have forced children into WFCL and provide a viable and sustainable social, physical and economic alternative.

The issues of Child Domestic Workers (CDWs) has been in focus since the beginning of the 1990s. Existing studies and surveys reveal that the magnitude of the problem of Child Domestic Labour (CDL) is quite significant. CDL is by nature susceptible to being or becoming a worst form of child labour. Not only are many children in domestic labour very young, the tasks they perform are difficult to monitor or regulate suggesting that the child engaged in domestic work is in a situation of extreme risk.

Existing research suggests that, across the globe, more girls are employed in domestic service than in any other form of work. In most cases, children leave their families to work and live with their employers. In some instances, children live at home and go to work in other people's homes, rather than going to school. In other cases, children work in the house of their employers but share outside accommodation with other children, with a sibling, or with relatives.²

Children experience very different realities depending on the nature of the work they do, the hours they work, the treatment they receive, how old they are, how they entered the work, where they are and what impact the situation has on them now and on their future. One specific characteristic of domestic service is that it is undertaken behind the doors of a private home and is thus closed to outside scrutiny³.

Most of the existing studies on CDL in Bangladesh have focused on the situation of CDL in selected areas and in selected number of cases focusing on interventions that are required. These also revealed that a majority of the children were girls and in the age group of 12-15. A recent UNICEF study⁴ conducted in Dhaka City Corporation area reveals that they work normally 10-12 hours for an average monthly wage of Tk.276.9. Most of them are migrants from rural areas mainly pushed by parental poverty. In most cases both CDLs and their parents were illiterates. On the other hand most of the employers are well-educated middle class people.

The present study, "Baseline Survey on Child Domestic Labour (CDL) in Bangladesh" provides current estimate of the magnitude of CDWs in Bangladesh and examine the situation of CDWs

Table-1.1: 2005 Bangladesh population by survey strata

| | Strata 2005 | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | Households | Population | % |
| Rural | 22,609,093 | 110,784,554 | 87.9 |
| Small municipality (Popn<0.1 million) | 1,543,591 | 7,563,594 | 6.0 |
| Large municipality (Popn≥0.1 million) | 770,962 | 3,777,714 | 3.0 |
| City Corporation (excluding DCC) | 801,758 | 3,928,615 | 3.1 |
| All (excluding DCC) | 25,725,404 | 126,054,477 | 100.0 |

Note: Projected based on 2001 Census data.

2 Helping Hands or Shackles Lives? Understanding Child Domestic Labour and Responses to it. International Labour Organization 2004.

3 Helping Hands or Shackled Lives? Understanding Child Domestic Labour and Responses to it. International Labour Organization 2004.

4 Situation Analysis of Child Domestic Workers in Dhaka, UNICEF 2005 (unpublished draft report).

in the entire country except Dhaka City Corporation (DCC).

1.2 Population

The 2005 Baseline Survey covered a population of approximately 126 million in urban and rural areas of six divisions excluding Dhaka City Corporation area. The survey population is stratified into rural, small municipality with population less than 0.1 million, large municipalities with population more than 0.1 million, and then city corporations.

1.3 Organization of the survey

The survey was conducted both in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh covering five divisional cities (excluding Dhaka City Corporation area) and all the districts of Bangladesh.

1.3.1 Survey objectives

The main objective of the baseline survey on child domestic labour in Bangladesh was to estimate the magnitude and examine the situation of Child Domestic Workers (CDWs) in the country. The specific objectives were:

- to estimate the extent and distribution of CDWs in the country (excluding Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) area); and
- to understand the working and living conditions of CDWs and related aspects of Child Domestic Labour (CDL).

1.3.2 Sample design

The survey was intended to provide estimates for five divisional cities, namely Barisal, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Sylhet, and the remaining urban (excluding Dhaka city corporation area) and rural areas of Bangladesh. It used a representative sample of households selected using a stratified two-stage sampling procedure.

The five divisional cities were considered as one stratum. Then the remaining part of the country (except Dhaka city corporation area) was stratified into 64 districts. Each district was further stratified into three basic strata as indicated below:

Stratum 1 : rural areas

Stratum 2 : urban areas consisting of towns with population < 0.1 million and

Stratum 3 : urban areas of towns with population \geq 0.1 million (excluding 6 divisional cities)

A Mauza/Mahallah within a stratum was the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). In rural area a PSU was a mauza, and in urban area it was a mahalla. Selection of the mauza/mahalla was based on 2001 population census.

The survey used 725 PSUs. The PSUs were selected based on 2001 Census data and using circular systematic method with probability proportional to size, size being the number of households in a mauza/mahalla. The distribution of PSUs over the survey domains were as follows:

| Strata | PSU allotted | PSUs surveyed |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Five divisional cities | 50*5=250 | 249 PSUs |
| Rural areas | 64*2=128 | 128 PSUs |
| Urban areas (towns with Popn < 0.1 million) | 64*4=256 | 248 PSUs |
| Urban areas (towns with Popn ≥ 0.1 million) | 20*5=100 | 100 PSUs |
| Total | 734 PSUs | 725 PSUs |

A PSU was divided into equal segments of size 125 households (approximate). Then one segment was purposively selected in which concentration of CDWs was expected to be high, and the other segment was selected at random from the remaining segments. Thus, two segments covering approximately 250 households were selected from each selected PSU. For PSU without segment formation - entire PSU was covered.

By a household listing operation, all the households of selected segments were listed and some auxiliary information like household size, whether engage any DW and/or CDW were collected. Then for each selected segment, a sampling frame of households having CDWs was prepared. From this frame 10 households (with CDWs), 6 households from the segment with high concentration of CDWs and 4 households from the other segment, were selected by simple random sampling without replacement procedure for interviewing CDWs and their employers. Ultimately listed 167051 households, interviewed were 3841 CDWs and 3805 employers.

1.3.3 Implementation of the Survey

The baseline survey was implemented by Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR), a Bangladesh research firm located in Dhaka. A three-member research team headed by Prof. M. Sekander Hayat Khan was responsible for implementing the survey. The other members of the team were Professor Abdul Hakim Sarker and A. P. M. Shafiur Rahman. Technical assistance to the survey was provided by TBP, ILO/IPEC.

1.3.4 Survey Instruments

Three instruments were used:

- Listing questionnaire
- Child/CDWs questionnaire
- Employer questionnaire

The instruments were based on draft questionnaires provided by the TBP, ILO/IPEC. The questionnaire were developed in English, then translated into Bangla. The questionnaires were pretested on parallel groups. Based on pretest results and in consultation with IPEC-SIMPOC, the questionnaires were finalized,

The household listing schedule was used to conduct the household listing operation in each cluster area in order to randomly select the required number of households with CDWs from each. The Child/CDWs questionnaire had six sections. Some basic family information were collected on the characteristics of each CDW, including age, sex, education, and relationship to

the head of the household. In addition, information was collected about current living situation, work load and work environment, and about employer's behaviour.

The employer questionnaire had two principal objectives: (1) to collect information about socio-demographic characteristics of employers and (2) to know indepth about their attitude towards child domestic labour.

1.3.5 Recruitment, Training, and Field Work

Field staff for the household listing phase were recruited in the first week of December 2005 and trained at ACPR from December 17 to December 19, 2005. Listing operations were conducted from December 24, 2005 to February 02, 2006. Twenty seven teams, each consisting of one supervisor and one enumerator, were deployed for the household listing operation.

The survey questionnaire was pre-tested on December 6, 2005. For the pretest, male and female interviewers were trained at ACPR. Interviews were then conducted in Dhaka under the observation of ACPR's research team members, and ILO personnel. A total of 20 questionnaires were completed. Based on the experience in the field and suggestions made by pretest staff, modifications were made in the wording and translations of the questionnaire. In the first week of December, 2005, field staff for the main survey were recruited. Recruitment criteria included educational attainment, experience in other survey works, and the ability to spend one week in training and at least two months in the field. Training for the main survey was conducted at a rented venue for 7 days from December 14 to December 21, 2005, including one day for field practice. Training consisted of lectures on the objectives and methodology of the survey, techniques of interviewing, and how to complete the questionnaire. Group discussions and mock interviews between participants were used to gain practice asking questions. Those with satisfactory performance in the course were selected for fieldwork. Those who had superior performance were selected as supervisors.

Fieldwork commenced on December 26, 2005 and was completed on February 04, 2006. It was carried out by 29 interviewing teams. Each team consisted of one male supervisor, two female interviewers, and one male interviewer. Field work was done in two phases.

Quality Control, Supervision and Monitoring:

To ensure high quality data and to minimize bias, CDWs and employers were interviewed in isolation. ACPR also fielded 10 quality control officers to monitor the field activities of the teams. In addition, research team members from ACPR monitored the field work by visiting the teams in the field. Moreover, representatives from ILO-IPEC Dhaka also monitored data collection activities by field visits.

1.3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Data processing commenced in mid-February 2006 and was completed on March 15, 2006. It was done at the ACPR office in Dhaka. All the filled-in questionnaires for the survey were returned to the data processing cell of ACPR. The data processing operations consisted of office editing, data entry, and editing inconsistencies found by computer programme. The data were processed on 11 microcomputers, carried out by 11 data entry operators and two data entry supervisors. To minimize error, a double data entry procedure was followed. The data entry and

editing programmes were written in the software program. Data were analysed in accordance with the objectives of the study.

Weighting factors were applied in obtaining the estimates. For any characteristic of CDWs, the formula for estimation of its aggregate according to the adopted sample design is given by:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_d \sum_{s=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ds}} \frac{C_{dsi1}}{n_{ds} \times P_{dsi} \times C_{dsi1}} \sum_{k=1}^{c_{dsi1}} y_{dsik} \\ + \sum_d \sum_{s=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_{ds}} \frac{(D_{dsi} - 1) \times C_{dsi2}}{n_{ds} \times P_{dsi} \times C_{dsi1}} \sum_{k=1}^{c_{dsi2}} y_{dsik}$$

where:

d = suffix for district

s = suffix for stratum

i = suffix for PSU (mauza/mahallah)

j = suffix for segment (j = 1, 2)

k = suffix for CDW

n = number of PSUs selected

D = Number of clusters formed in a PSU

p = probability of selection of a PSU within a stratum

C = total number of CDWs listed

c = number of CDWs surveyed

y = value of study variable (Normally, it is 1 or 0) and

y_{dsijk} = value of the study variable for kth CDW in jth segment of ith PSU of sth stratum of dth district

For PSUs without segment formation, D = 1 and so the second term in the above formula vanishes. In that case entire PSU is treated as Segment 1.

Based on the above formula, the weights used for obtaining any estimate are:

$$\frac{C_{dsi2} (D_{dsi} - 1) + C_{dsi1}}{n_{ds} \times P_{dsi} \times C_{dsi1}} \text{ for segment 1}$$

$$\frac{C_{dsi2} (D_{dsi} - 1) \times C_{dsi2}}{n_{ds} \times P_{dsi} \times C_{dsi2}} \text{ for segment 2}$$

Any aggregate estimate for a defined domain/stratum was obtained from the sample observations in the stratum using the above multipliers. For estimating any rates or ratios, the corresponding aggregates were first obtained and thereafter rates and ratios by using the aggregates. The above weights were also used to obtain the estimates pertaining to employers.

Chapter II

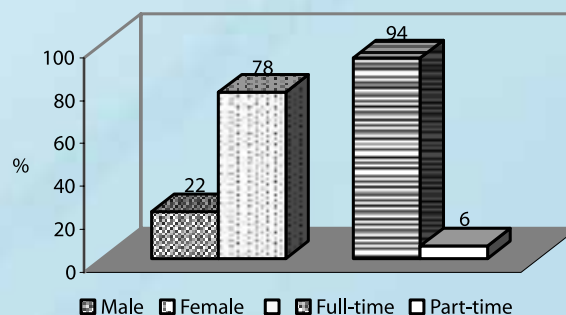
Magnitude Of Child Domestic Workers In Bangladesh

The number of CDWs in Bangladesh has been estimated based on information collected in the baseline survey and as per sample design. Estimates of CDWs are provided by sex, urban-rural, division, region and the country as a whole. A total of 167,051 households from all over Bangladesh excluding Dhaka city corporation (DCC) were surveyed. Exactly 6,278 CDWs in the age range 6-17 years were identified in 725 clusters across the country. The projected population of 2005 has been used for calculating various intensities presented below.

2.1 Summary estimates of Magnitudes of CDWs

Results indicate that approximately two million (2,153,439) households of Bangladesh (excluding DCC) employ domestic workers, of which 12.7 percent households employ child domestic workers (CDWs). The number of child domestic workers in the age range 6-17 years is estimated to be 273,543. Among the CDWs, nearly 94 percent are full timers, and 6 percent are part timers. Nearly 78 percent CDWs are female and 22 percent are male (Fig 2.1).

On the whole, 8.3 percent households employ domestic workers, of which 7.3 percent employ adults and 1.1 percent employ children. One in every one thousand households employ both adult and child domestic workers, and two in every one thousand households employ more than one CDWs.



Assuming that the same age distributional pattern of CDWs as observed in other City Corporations prevail in Dhaka and using UNICEF sponsored survey data, the number of CDWs in the age range 6-17 years in Dhaka City has been estimated to be 147,943. If this figure is added to the above figure for rest of the country, the total CDWs in Bangladesh stands at 421,486 (Table 2.1& 2.2).

| Table-2.1: Some important population/aggregate estimates (excluding DCC), December 2005 | |
|--|-------------|
| Bangladesh Population | 122,443,578 |
| Total households | 25,807,856 |
| Household employ domestic workers | 2,153,439 |
| Household employ adults workers | 1,879,896 |
| Total Child Domestic Workers (CDWs) | 273,543 |
| Full-time CDWs | 256,505 |
| Part-time CDWs | 17,038 |
| Male CDWs | 61,157 |
| Female CDWs | 212,386 |

| Table-2.2: Domestic workers by type and households employing DWs as percentages of their totals | |
|--|--------------|
| Characteristics | Percentage |
| Type of domestic workers (DWs) | |
| Adult workers | 87.3 |
| CDWs | 12.7 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Full-time CDWs | 93.8 |
| Part-time CDWs | 6.2 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Male CDWs | 22.4 |
| Female CDWs | 77.6 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Household employ domestic workers | |
| Adults workers | 7.3 |
| Child Domestic Workers (CDWs) | 1.1 |
| Household employing both adult DWs & CDWs | 0.1 |
| Total | 8.3 |
| Household employing more than one CDWs | 0.2 |

2.2 Concentration of CDWs

Magnitude of CDWs varies across the survey strata, division and region. Table 2.3 gives the percentage of households with CDWs by locality/survey strata. About 1.1 percent households employ CDWs in Bangladesh. As expected, the concentration of CDWs is found higher in urban areas and it is significantly higher in large cities. Overall, an urban household is four times more likely to employ a CDW than a rural household. On an average, 3.3 percent of urban households employ CDWs whereas it is only 0.8 percent for rural households. About 4.4 percent of city corporation households employ CDWs. Among the city corporation households, highest concentration of CDWs appears to be in Sylhet (9.6 percent), followed by Chittagong (4.5 percent), Barisal (5.6 percent), Rajshahi (3.9 percent), and Khulna (2.2 percent).

| Table-2.3: Concentration of CDWs by survey strata | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Survey strata | Percentage of HHs employ CDWs |
| Rural | 0.8 |
| Small municipality (Pop ⁿ <0.1 million) | 2.7 |
| Large municipality (Pop ⁿ ≥0.1 million) | 3.5 |
| City Corporation (excluding DCC) | 4.4 |
| City Corporation: | |
| Barisal | 5.6 |
| Chittagong | 4.5 |
| Khulna | 2.2 |
| Rajshahi | 3.9 |
| Sylhet | 9.6 |
| All Urban areas (excluding DCC) | 3.3 |
| All (excluding DCC) | 1.1 |

Table 2.4 shows the variation in the concentration of CDWs by division, and regions/former districts. Concentration of CDWs varies greatly by division, with highest concentration in Chittagong division and lowest in Khulna division. On the whole, 1.6 percent of Chittagong division households employ CDWs, followed by Sylhet (1.5 percent), Dhaka (1.2 percent), Rajshahi (0.8 percent), Barisal (0.7 percent) and Khulna (0.6 percent).

Substantial variations are apparent by regions/former districts. It is seen that the regions or districts containing bigger cities have more concentration of CDWs.

Table-2.4: Concentration of CDWs by regions

| Regions | Percentage of HHs employ CDWs |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Division: | |
| Barisal | 0.7 |
| Chittagong | 1.6 |
| Dhaka (excluding DCC) | 1.2 |
| Khulna | 0.6 |
| Rajshahi | 0.8 |
| Sylhet | 1.5 |
| All division (excluding DCC) | 1.1 |
| Region/former districts: | |
| Dinajpur | 0.9 |
| Rangpur | 0.5 |
| Pabna | 0.6 |
| Rajshahi | 0.8 |
| Bogra | 1.5 |
| Khulna | 1.1 |
| Jessore | 0.3 |
| Kushtia | 0.5 |
| Barisal | 0.8 |
| Patuakhali | 0.1 |
| Faridpur | 1.7 |
| Dhaka | 0.6 |
| Tangail | 0.8 |
| Mymensingh | 1.6 |
| Jamalpur | 1.8 |
| Kishoreganj | 0.9 |
| Comilla | 1.5 |
| Noakhali | 1.5 |
| Sylhet | 1.5 |
| Chittagong | 1.9 |
| Banderban | 2.9 |
| Rangamati | 1.3 |
| Khagrachhari | 1.4 |
| Total in Bangladesh | 1.1 |

2.3 CDWs per thousand population

Table 2.5 shows concentration of CDWs per 1000 population. It can be seen that, on an average, there are approximately two CDWs for serving every one thousand people in Bangladesh and this number is 9 in city corporation area. Among the city corporation, the number is maximum,

that means 18 in Sylhet and minimum i.e. 5 in Khulna. In small municipality 6 CDWs provide services to every one thousand people. The corresponding number is more than 7 for every one thousand people of larger municipalities. However, less than 2 CDWs provide services to every one thousand people in rural areas.

| Table-2.5: Estimates of CDWs by survey strata | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Strata | Estimated # CDWs | #CDWs Per 1000 Popn | # CDWs Per 100 HHs |
| Rural | 179,453 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Small municipality (Popn<0.1 million) | 40,081 | 5.8 | 2.7 |
| Large municipality (Popn ≥0.1 million) | 24,634 | 7.4 | 3.5 |
| City Corporation (excluding DCC) | 29,375 | 9.1 | 4.4 |
| City Corporation: | | | |
| Barisal | 1,958 | 11.9 | 5.6 |
| Chittagong | 17,917 | 9.2 | 4.5 |
| Khulna | 3,476 | 5.0 | 2.2 |
| Rajshahi | 1,392 | 8.5 | 3.9 |
| Sylhet | 4,633 | 17.7 | 9.6 |
| All Urban areas (excluding DCC) | 94,090 | 7.0 | 3.3 |
| All (excluding DCC) | 273,543 | 2.2 | 1.1 |

2.4 Distribution of CDWs by age and survey strata

Table 2.6 shows that 37 percent of CDWs belong to the age range 15-17 years; nearly the same proportion is in age 12-14, 21 percent have the age between 9 and 11 years and about 6 percent are in the age group 6-8 years.

It is evident that among those who are working in rural households, 7 percent have the age 8 years or below, the corresponding percentage is approximately 2 percent in city corporation households. However, the absolute number of CDWs with age 8 years or below is much higher among those who work in city corporation or other urban households. Age distributions of male and female CDWs by location/strata exhibit similar pattern.

| Table-2.6: Percentage distribution of CDWs by age, and survey locality/strata | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|--|--|------------------|-------|
| Sex | Age in year | Locality/Stratum | | | | All |
| | | Rural | Small Municipality (Popn < 0.1 million) | Large Municipality (Popn ≥ 0.1 million) | City Corporation | |
| Male | 6-8 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| | 9-11 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 31.8 | 29.9 | 20.9 |
| | 12-14 | 41.7 | 37.9 | 52.5 | 51.9 | 42.1 |
| | 15-17 | 34.1 | 37.7 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 33.1 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.8 |
| | N | 80 | 151 | 49 | 179 | 459 |
| Female | 6-8 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 6.3 |
| | 9-11 | 18.9 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 19.8 | 20.5 |
| | 12-14 | 30.4 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 45.4 | 35.1 |
| | 15-17 | 42.7 | 31.2 | 29.8 | 32.5 | 38.1 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| | N | 201 | 1,065 | 588 | 1,528 | 3,382 |
| All | 6-8 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 5.8 |
| | 9-11 | 19.3 | 23.6 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 20.6 |
| | 12-14 | 33.6 | 39.7 | 42.6 | 46.1 | 36.7 |
| | 15-17 | 40.2 | 32.1 | 28.8 | 30.9 | 37.0 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| | N | 281 | 1,216 | 637 | 1,707 | 3,841 |

age groups 6-11, 12-15 and 16-17 are also given in Table 3.3. It is evident that higher proportion of male than female never attended schools and this is true among all age groups.

| Table-3.3: Percentage distribution of CDWs by level of education and sex | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| # of schooling years | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| All ages: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 64.5 | 46.3 | 50.4 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 24.2 | 42.5 | 38.4 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| 8-9 (Secondary incomplete) | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| 10 ⁺ (SSC & above) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6-11 age: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 59.6 | 38.3 | 42.8 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 37.8 | 58.4 | 54.1 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 12-15 age: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 63.0 | 46.2 | 50.1 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 22.2 | 41.7 | 37.3 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 11.6 | 9.2 | 9.8 |
| 8-9 (Secondary incomplete) | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| 10 ⁺ (SSC & above) | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 16-17 age: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 76.8 | 59.2 | 63.2 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 10.8 | 19.8 | 17.8 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 4.9 | 15.4 | 13.1 |
| 8-9 (Secondary incomplete) | 7.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| 10 ⁺ (SSC & above) | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Chapter III

Profile of Child Domestic Workers

For better understanding about the situation of child domestic workers (CDWs), it is essential to know of their socio-economic characteristic such as age, education, family situation, work environment and deprivations in lives. This chapter is devoted to highlight the major findings relating to background characteristics such as education, age, family circumstances, work load and work environment, health and personal matters, treatment of the employer and opportunities and deprivations in their lives as CDWs.

A domestic worker aged less than 18 years is defined as a child domestic worker (CDW) if s/he performs domestic chores in other's household regardless of the amount or kind of remuneration s/he receives. The domestic chores may be washing dishes, cooking, cleaning the house, looking after young children and other activities according to the employers orders. "Other activities" may include only those that are performed within the employing household or its surrounding areas (residential). It does not include enterprise activities. In case a child is partly engaged in domestic work and partly in enterprise activity, s/he is treated as CDW if s/he spends major time in domestic work

A total of 3841 CDWs (459 male and 3382 female) were successfully interviewed. Based on information collected by interviewing CDWs, estimates on major indicators are obtained applying proper weights.

3.1 Profile of CDWs and their family circumstances

Information on age, sex, education, reason of migration, education of siblings and parents, and family situations of CDWs are analysed and presented below.

3.1.1 Age, sex and education of CDWs

Age and sex:

It has been mentioned earlier (Table 2.2) that among the CDWs 78 percent are female and the remaining 22 percent are male. Table 3.1 shows that the age distribution of male and female CDWs are almost identical. About 6 percent of CDWs have age below 8 years and 26 percent below 11 years. About 74 percent are in the age group 12-17 years.

The minimum age of both male and female CDWs is 6 years. The mean age is approximately 13 years. The median age is same as that of mean age.

Table-3.1: Percentage distribution of CDWs by age and sex

| Age | Percentage | | All |
|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| 6-8 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| 9-11 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 20.6 |
| 12-14 | 42.1 | 35.1 | 36.7 |
| 15-17 | 33.1 | 38.1 | 37.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Table-3.2: Minimum, mean and median age of CDWs by sex

| Sex | Minimum age | Mean ag | Median age |
|--------|-------------|---------|------------|
| Male | 6 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| Female | 6 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| All | 6 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,841 | 3,841 |

Education levels of CDWs:

Fig 3.1 shows that about half of CDWs have never been enrolled in schools. Although about 50 percent of the CDWs had ever been to schools, but dropout before completing five years of schooling is quite high. Only 12 percent of CDWs could complete five or more years of schooling. These indicate that, despite an overall improvement in school enrolment in the country in the past decade, children of the poorest section where from CDWs come have largely remained deprived of opportunities of education. Schooling status of CDWs by sex and

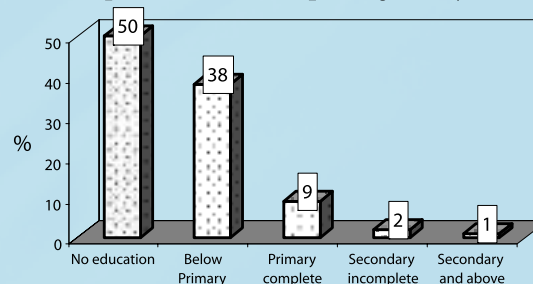


Fig 3.1: Education level of CDWs

age groups 6-11, 12-15 and 16-17 are also given in Table 3.3. It is evident that higher proportion of male than female never attended schools and this is true among all age groups.

| Table-3.3: Percentage distribution of CDWs by level of education and sex | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| # of schooling years | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| All ages: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 64.5 | 46.3 | 50.4 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 24.2 | 42.5 | 38.4 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| 8-9 (Secondary incomplete) | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| 10 ⁺ (SSC & above) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6-11 age: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 59.6 | 38.3 | 42.8 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 37.8 | 58.4 | 54.1 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 12-15 age: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 63.0 | 46.2 | 50.1 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 22.2 | 41.7 | 37.3 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 11.6 | 9.2 | 9.8 |
| 8-9 (Secondary incomplete) | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| 10 ⁺ (SSC & above) | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 16-17 age: | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 76.8 | 59.2 | 63.2 |
| 1-4 (Below primary) | 10.8 | 19.8 | 17.8 |
| 5-7 (Primary complete) | 4.9 | 15.4 | 13.1 |
| 8-9 (Secondary incomplete) | 7.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| 10 ⁺ (SSC & above) | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

3.1.2 Migration and reasons for migration

According to the survey results, young children migrate from all districts across the country to work as CDWs. However, more than 50 percent of CDWs are coming from fifteen districts, viz., Barisal, Chittagong, Bhola, Mymensingh, Comilla, Rajshahi, Sunamganj, B. Baria, Chandpur, Hobiganj, Khulna, Kishoreganj, Naogaon, Rangpur and Sylhet districts.

Hunger/poverty, and landlessness in rural Bangladesh push the surplus labour out of their villages to look for alternative livelihood activities. This is also true for the children from disadvantageous poor families. The children who are working as CDWs have specified a number of reasons for their migration from home to work as CDWs. The most common reason cited was the family poverty/hunger (66 percent), followed by left home to earn income (39 percent), parents sent them away (37 percent), a relative brought to work as CDW (11 percent), and there was none to look after (9 percent). It may be noted here that a marked proportion of children (10 percent of girls against only 1 percent of boys) reportedly left home and landed as CDWs because of ill treatment of step parents (Table 3.5). However, family poverty appears to be the dominant push factor for migration of children from home to outside to work as CDWs. UNICEF sponsored 2005 "Situation Analysis of CDWs in Dhaka City" also established the same assertion.

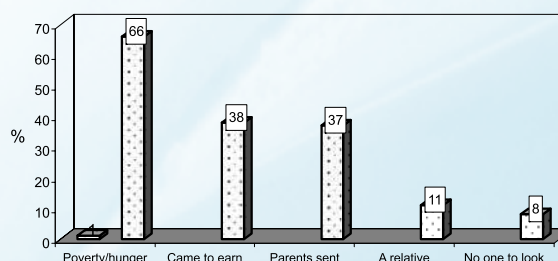


Fig 3.2: Reasons for getting employment as CDWs

Table-3.4: Where the children come from by sex

| Districts | Percentage | | All |
|------------|------------|--------|-----|
| | Male | Female | |
| Bagerhat | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Bandarban | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Barguna | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Barisal | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Bhola | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Bogura | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| B Baria | 0.5 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Chandpur | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Chittagong | 3.1 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Chuadanga | - | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Comilla | 13.3 | 8.7 | 9.7 |
| Coxs Bazar | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Dhaka | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

| Districts | Percentage | | All |
|--------------|------------|--------|-----|
| | Male | Female | |
| Dinajpur | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Faridpur | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Feni | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Gaibandha | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Gazipur | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Gopalganj | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Hobiganj | 3.8 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Joypurhat | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Jamalpur | 4.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Jessore | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Jhalokathi | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Jhenaidah | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Khagrachhari | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Khulna | 3.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Kisharganj | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Kurigram | - | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Kushtia | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Laxmipur | 7.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Lalmonirhat | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Madaripur | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Magura | - | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Manikganj | - | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Meherpur | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Moulvibazar | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Munshiganj | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Mymensingh | 6.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Naogaon | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Narail | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Narayanganj | - | 0.6 | 0.5 |

| Districts | Percentage | | All |
|------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Narsingdi | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Natore | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Nawabganj | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Netrokona | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Nilphamari | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Naokhali | 5.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Pabna | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Panchagarh | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Patuakhali | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Pirojpur | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Rajshahi | 8.8 | 1.0 | 2.6 |
| Rajbari | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Rangamati | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Rangpur | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Shariatpur | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Satkhira | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Sirajganj | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sherpur | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Sunamganj | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Sylhet | 1.4 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Tangail | 0.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Thakurgaon | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 333 | 2,681 | 3,014 |

| Table-3.5: Percentage of CDWs by reasons for migration from home to work as CDWs by division (Multiple responses) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Division | Sex | Reasons | | | | | | | | | N |
| | | Poverty /hunger | Because of step mother /father | No one to look after me | Father/ mother coming here | I ran away | Parents sent me away | A relative brought me | Came with friends | Came to earn income | |
| Barisal | Male | 80.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 49.9 | - | 20.0 | 6.4 | - | 69.3 | 80 |
| | Female | 76.5 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 53.9 | 3.1 | - | 36.6 | 394 |
| | Total | 77.5 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 45.8 | 3.9 | - | 44.5 | 474 |
| Chittagong | Male | 73.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 6.0 | - | 42.1 | 15.0 | - | 23.3 | 71 |
| | Female | 55.8 | 4.0 | 19.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 34.3 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 38.3 | 544 |
| | Total | 58.8 | 3.6 | 16.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 35.6 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 35.9 | 615 |
| Dhaka | Male | 57.1 | 1.3 | 32.5 | 0.9 | 17.7 | 36.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 52 |
| | Female | 83.8 | 23.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 32.4 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 393 |
| | Total | 77.2 | 17.7 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 33.4 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 445 |
| Khulna | Male | 81.3 | - | 1.3 | 13.5 | - | 40.4 | 3.6 | - | 48.8 | 30 |
| | Female | 70.9 | 16.1 | 1.7 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 35.5 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 24.1 | 319 |
| | Total | 73.7 | 11.8 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 0.6 | 36.8 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 349 |
| Rajshahi | Male | 50.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 19.1 | 0.2 | 28.0 | 16.4 | - | 60.0 | 55 |
| | Female | 78.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 49.4 | 6.1 | - | 45.6 | 657 |
| | Total | 71.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 43.9 | 8.7 | - | 49.3 | 712 |
| Sylhet | Male | 71.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 22.9 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 21.8 | - | 71.8 | 45 |
| | Female | 44.8 | 18.7 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 32.3 | 3.3 | - | 30.9 | 374 |
| | Total | 48.1 | 16.5 | 0.7 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 28.8 | 5.6 | - | 35.9 | 419 |
| All | Male | 64.2 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 4.7 | 33.2 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 43.9 | 333 |
| | Female | 66.8 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 37.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 2,681 |
| | Total | 66.3 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 36.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 3,014 |

3.1.3 Age and education of siblings

Larger family size of poverty-stricken family may be a push factor for children to migrate from home to work as CDW. When parents are unable to feed and take proper care of their children, they often encourage the children to leave home and to work for livelihood. For better understanding of the family situation of CDWs, information was collected about family members and siblings. Table 3.6a shows that the average family size of CDWs is 5.3. On an average, a CDW has 2.5 siblings.

Among the CDWs, 25 percent are the first child of their parents, another 34 percent are the second and 21 percent are the third among the siblings. More than 20 percent CDWs have three or more siblings. Table 3.6b shows that 75 percent of sibling of CDWs have age below 15 years. The mean age of siblings is 11 years. Overall, 49 percent of the siblings have never been enrolled in schools, 36 percent have below primary level education, and only 15 percent have primary or higher level education.

| Table-3.6a: Percentage of CDWs by position among siblings, number of siblings, and family size | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| Age | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Position among the siblings: | | | |
| 1 | 32.5 | 23.2 | 25.3 |
| 2 | 28.3 | 35.0 | 33.5 |
| 3 | 22.6 | 20.1 | 20.7 |
| 4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.3 |
| 5 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| 6 ⁺ | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of siblings: | | | |
| 0 | 15.2 | 9.9 | 11.1 |
| 1 | 24.1 | 15.5 | 17.4 |
| 2 | 24.9 | 16.8 | 18.6 |
| 3 | 18.2 | 33.6 | 30.1 |
| 4 ⁺ | 17.6 | 24.2 | 22.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean # of siblings | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Mean family size of CDWs: | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

| Table-3.6b: Percentage distribution of siblings of CDWs by age and education | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| Age | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Age of siblings: | | | |
| < 5 | 17.8 | 13.3 | 15.5 |
| 5-9 | 27.2 | 32.7 | 30.0 |
| 10-15 | 31.4 | 27.7 | 29.5 |
| 16-20 | 15.1 | 22.5 | 18.9 |
| 20+ | 8.5 | 3.9 | 6.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean age in year | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 |
| Education of siblings: Year of schooling | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 51.4 | 47.5 | 49.4 |
| 1-4 (below primary) | 37.1 | 35.1 | 36.1 |
| 5-7 (primary complete) | 5.8 | 13.6 | 9.8 |
| 8-9 (secondary incomplete) | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| 10+ (S.S.C & above) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Don't know | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 4,785 | 4,934 | 9,719 |

3.1.4 Education and Occupation of parents

Table 3.7 shows that about four-fifths of parents of CDWs have no formal education, with 12 percent having some primary level education, and only 6 percent have beyond primary level education.

It is also apparent that the mothers of CDWs are mostly engaged either in own household chores (71 percent) or as domestic workers in others' households (17 percent); and fathers are either day labourer (63 percent), small trader (8 percent), agricultural labourer (7 percent) or rickshaw/van puller (7 percent).

| Table-3.7: Percentage of parents of CDWs by level of education and occupation | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| Characteristics | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Education: Year of schooling | | | |
| 0 (No schooling) | 72.4 | 85.9 | 79.5 |
| 1-4 (below primary) | 17.7 | 7.3 | 12.3 |
| 5-7 (primary complete) | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| 8-9 (secondary incomplete) | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| 10+ (S.S.C & above) | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Don't know | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Occupation: | | | |
| Small trader | 7.9 | 2.0 | 4.8 |
| Agricultural labour | 7.3 | 0.6 | 3.8 |
| Day labour | 63.1 | 6.0 | 33.4 |
| Domestic worker | 0.1 | 17.2 | 9.0 |
| Doing own household chores | 0.7 | 70.6 | 37.1 |
| Rickshaw/van pullar | 7.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Other *** | 13.8 | 3.6 | 8.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 2,818 | 3,390 | 6,208 |

*** Note: Govt. service, private service, business, professional, garments worker, handicrafts, poultry/dairy, construction worker, boatman, student, old (unemployed), unemployed, horse/carts driver, fishermen, carpenter, taxi driver, transport workers, beggar

3.1.5 Socio-economic situation of CDWs

Table 3.8 shows that 86 percent of CDWs have their own homestead, but 84 percent have no cultivable land for agriculture. On an average, a CDW's family owns only 0.09 acre of cultivable land.

The main sources of family income of CDWs are daily wage, domestic work, small trading, work in agricultural farm and rickshaw pulling. All these testify that almost all the CDWs come from very poor families.

Table-3.8: Percentage of CDWs by their family situation

| Table-3.8: Percentage of CDWs by their family situation | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| Characteristics | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Ownership of homestead: | | | |
| Yes | 81.2 | 86.9 | 85.6 |
| No | 18.8 | 13.1 | 14.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ownership of cultivable land: | | | |
| Yes | 22.4 | 14.8 | 16.5 |
| No | 77.6 | 85.2 | 83.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Amount of cultivable land in acre: | | | |
| No land | 77.6 | 85.2 | 83.5 |
| < 1 acre | 13.1 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| 1-5 acre | 7.0 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| 6-10 acre | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 11+ acre | - | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Don't know | 2.4 | 8.2 | 6.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean in acre | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.09 |
| Main sources of family income: | | | |
| Farming | 12.2 | 5.0 | 6.6 |
| Service | 0.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Trade | 5.3 | 8.2 | 7.5 |
| Wage work | 51.4 | 57.4 | 56.1 |
| Domestic work | 26.6 | 17.1 | 19.2 |
| Rickshaw pullar | 0.7 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Other | 3.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mother: | | | |
| Own mother | 83.5 | 82.9 | 83.0 |
| Step mother | 1.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| No mother | 15.2 | 12.4 | 13.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

3.2 Situation of CDWs

A recent UNICEF sponsored situation analysis of CDWs in Dhaka city (2005) reported that for most of the children working as CDWs, the first occupation was also domestic work. These children also started domestic work at a very early age. A recent ILO-IPEC (2004) study reported domestic work as the single largest occupation among working girls below the age of 16.

Age at first entry to domestic work and previous experience

Table 3.9 shows that 2 percent of children who are now working as CDWs in Bangladesh have started working as CDWs at an age below 6 years, 22 percent started at age 6-8 and 35 percent at 9-11 years. Relatively higher proportion of girls than boys get involved in domestic work at an early age as low as 6-8 years.

More than two-thirds (68 percent) of current CDWs have no prior experience of working and the present employment as CDW is their first job. However, 20 percent have worked in another house prior to the current house, and 12 percent have worked for 2 or more households prior to the present one. Among those who have prior work experience, 96 percent among girls and 68 percent of boys worked as domestic workers, and 11 percent among boys worked as day labourer.

Change of employer

Among the current CDWs, 68 percent is working for the first time. Others have changed their employer once or more times for various reasons. The main reasons for changing the employer were: instruction/will of parents to move (37% of girls and 23 Percent of boys), punishment/harassment from the previous employer (36 percent of girls, and 11 percent of boys), and sacking by employer(10 percent of girls & 31 percent of boys). About 10 percent left their previous job because of heavy workload.

A person is usually influenced by other family members in accepting a profession. If someone in a family works as a domestic worker there is high probability that others will follow suit. About one-third of the CDWs reported that some other members of their family also worked as domestic worker.

Table-3.9: Percentage of CDWs by first entry, and work environment

| Characteristics | Percentage | | All |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Age at first entry to domestic work: | | | |
| < 6 yrs | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 6-8 | 20.7 | 22.1 | 21.8 |
| 9-11 | 38.0 | 34.4 | 34.9 |
| 12-14 | 28.9 | 34.6 | 33.3 |
| 15-17 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Median | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 |

| Characteristics | Percentage | | All |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Household previously served as CDW: | | | |
| 0 (First job) | 64.9 | 69.0 | 68.1 |
| 1 | 19.2 | 20.4 | 20.1 |
| 2 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 5.9 |
| 3 ⁺ | 7.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |
| Type of previous works: | | | |
| Farming | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Fishing | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Agricultural labour | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Day labour | 11.1 | 0.9 | 3.9 |
| Small traders | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Handicraft | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Van/rickshaw puller | 0.4 | - | 0.1 |
| Poultry/diary | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Construction worker | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Boatman | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Domestic worker | 67.6 | 96.1 | 87.7 |
| Garments worker | - | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Hotel boy | 14.1 | 0.1 | 4.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 204 | 1,363 | 1,567 |
| Reasons for changing the house: | | | |
| Parent/guardian moved me | 23.0 | 36.8 | 33.4 |
| Punishment/harassment | 11.1 | 35.9 | 29.8 |
| Heavy workload | 3.1 | 11.5 | 9.5 |
| Low remuneration | 29.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Insufficient food | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Sacked by master | 30.9 | 10.2 | 15.3 |
| Sexual torturing (only 3 cases reported) | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 139 | 1,394 | 1,533 |
| Whether other family member ever worked as DW: | | | |
| Yes | 36.1 | 32.8 | 33.5 |
| No | 63.9 | 67.2 | 66.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Months in service with the present employer

Table 3.10 shows that 72 percent of boys and 47 percent of girls have been working with the present employer for less than one year, 7 percent of boys and 31 percent of girls are in the second year of their work with the present employer, and 21 percent of boys and 22 percent of girls have been working for more than two years.

| Table-3.10: Percentage of CDWs by months in service with the present employer | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| Characteristics | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Length of work experience with present employer: | | | |
| < 1 month | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| 1-6 month | 46.6 | 25.1 | 29.9 |
| 7-12 months | 19.6 | 17.4 | 17.9 |
| 13-24 months | 6.5 | 30.5 | 35.1 |
| > 24 months | 21.4 | 22.2 | 22.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean | 15.8 | 22.1 | 20.7 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

3.3 Living and working condition

Existing law in Bangladesh is against child labour. But many young children are found to work as domestic workers because of poverty and helplessness. It is essential and informative to see how is the working condition of these children, how long they work per day, how much they earn per months, and how is their living condition. Survey results show that almost all the CDWs work 7 days a week in employer's house.

Usual Waking and sleeping time

The common practice is that a domestic worker gets up first and sleeps last in the employers' households. Table 3.11a shows that most of the CDWs (90 percent) wake up 7 O'clock in the morning, and 10 percent have the privilege of getting up slightly later than 7 O'clock in the morning.

As regards sleeping time, girls have less privilege of sleeping at an early hour than boys. About 31 percent of boys and 24 percent of girls can sleep by 9.p.m. For 64 percent of boys and 60 percent of girls the usual sleeping time is 9 to 10 p.m., 3 percent of boys and 13 percent of girls can sleep during 10-11 p.m., and 4 percent of girls and 2 percent of boys sleep after 11 p.m.

| Table-3.11a: Percentage of CDWs by working condition | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| Characteristics | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Days in a week work as CDWs: | | | |
| 7 days | 99.1 | 99.7 | 99.6 |
| <7 days | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Usual waking time in the morning: | | | |
| Before 6 O' Clock | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| 6-7 O' Clock | 90.2 | 87.7 | 88.3 |
| After 7 O' Clock | 6.8 | 10.7 | 9.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Usual sleeping time: | | | |
| By 9 pm | 31.0 | 23.5 | 25.2 |
| 9-10 pm | 63.9 | 59.7 | 60.6 |
| 10-11 pm | 3.1 | 13.0 | 10.8 |
| After 11 pm | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Length of leisure period in 'hour' per day: | | | |
| 0 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 1 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| 2 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 9.6 |
| 3+ | 89.7 | 85.7 | 86.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Length of Working hours

Table 3.11b shows that a CDW, on an average, works about 9 hours a day. More than a third are reportedly working for 9 to 10 hours; 28 percent work for 7-8 hours a day; but 23 percent work for more than 11 hours a day. Length of daily working hours varies by age of CDWs. The CDWs of higher age groups are more likely to work for longer hours. On an average, a CDW of age between 15 and 17 years works about 10 hours a day, this is about 9 hours for those in ages 12 to 14 years, and 8 hours for 6-11 years olds.

A great majority of 87 percent of CDWs have said that they are allowed 3 or more hours per day as leisure period. Majority of the CDWs have reported that they are allowed to watch TV in their leisure period along with other members of the employers' households (Table 3.11a).

Length of working hours appears to be quite long for CDWs. Furthermore, nearly all the children work 7 days a week. It may therefore be said that most of the CDWs are involved in worst form of child labour.

Table-3.11b: Percentage of CDWs by length of working hours per day and age group

| Age group | Length of working hours per day | Percentage | | All |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| 6-11 | < 3 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | 3 - 4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | 5 - 6 | 13.0 | 27.3 | 24.3 |
| | 7 - 8 | 48.8 | 31.9 | 35.5 |
| | 9 -10 | 30.9 | 27.4 | 28.2 |
| | 11-12 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 7.5 |
| | 12+ | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| | N | 128 | 893 | 1,021 |
| 12-14 | < 3 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | 3 - 4 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 4.9 |
| | 5 - 6 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 9.7 |
| | 7 - 8 | 35.2 | 28.9 | 30.5 |
| | 9 - 10 | 38.6 | 39.9 | 39.6 |
| | 11-12 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| | 12 ⁺ | 12.1 | 5.1 | 6.9 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| | N | 210 | 1,428 | 1,638 |
| 15-17 | < 3 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 3 - 4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| | 5 - 6 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| | 7 - 8 | 14.7 | 21.6 | 20.2 |
| | 9 - 10 | 46.9 | 30.6 | 33.9 |
| | 11-12 | 22.1 | 40.8 | 37.1 |
| | 12 ⁺ | 7.9 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| | N | 121 | 1,061 | 1,182 |
| All | < 3 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | 3 - 4 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| | 5 - 6 | 8.3 | 12.4 | 11.5 |
| | 7 - 8 | 31.8 | 26.9 | 28.0 |
| | 9 - 10 | 39.5 | 33.0 | 34.5 |
| | 11-12 | 11.5 | 20.9 | 18.8 |
| | 12 ⁺ | 7.7 | 3.3 | 4.3 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| | N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Type of works a CDW perform

The CDWs not only work for a long hours per day, but also perform heavy and responsible jobs like mopping floor; washing clothes and dishes, assisting in cooking, looking after baby and serving food. Dish washing is the most common task of the female CDWs (99 percent), followed by helping in cooking (97 percent), mopping floor (71 percent), washing clothes (83 percent), and serving food (91 percent). For the male CDWs, going to the market for daily purchase (85 percent), help in cooking (58 percent), serving food (52 percent), dish washing (51 percent), and mopping floors (27 percent) are the most common tasks.

There appears to have some variation in the type of works that male and female CDWs perform in rural and urban localities. The most common jobs that a female CDW performs in rural locality are dish washing (100 percent), help for cooking (99 percent), serve food (94 percent), wash clothes (84 percent), poultry (65 percent), cook food (64 percent), look after baby (61 percent) and mop floors (59 percent). In urban locality female CDWs also perform similar jobs, but poultry rearing is a less frequent job (15 percent) and mopping floor is much more common (88 percent) there. For male CDWs working in rural locality, cattle raising (82 percent), poultry (65 percent) and gardening (50 percent) are more common tasks than their counterparts perform in urban localities.

Table-3.11c: Percentage of CDWs by type of work they perform (Multiple responses)

| Type of work | Rural | | | Urban | | | National | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | | Male | Female | | Male | Female | |
| Wash dish | 51.3 | 99.9 | 86.0 | 46.5 | 96.5 | 91.3 | 50.5 | 98.5 | 87.8 |
| Mop floors | 23.5 | 59.0 | 48.8 | 45.8 | 87.9 | 83.6 | 27.0 | 70.5 | 60.8 |
| Wash clothes | 26.5 | 84.0 | 67.5 | 31.0 | 82.5 | 77.2 | 27.2 | 83.4 | 70.8 |
| Look after baby | 37.9 | 61.3 | 54.6 | 39.2 | 54.9 | 53.3 | 38.1 | 58.8 | 54.2 |
| Take child to school | 8.0 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 4.7 |
| Go to market | 85.0 | 12.4 | 33.2 | 86.7 | 20.0 | 26.8 | 85.3 | 15.4 | 31.0 |
| Help for cooking | 58.4 | 99.2 | 87.5 | 55.1 | 94.1 | 90.1 | 57.9 | 97.2 | 88.4 |
| Cook | 17.0 | 63.8 | 50.4 | 9.8 | 50.8 | 46.6 | 15.8 | 58.6 | 49.1 |
| Serve food | 51.0 | 93.6 | 81.4 | 54.7 | 86.1 | 82.9 | 51.6 | 90.6 | 81.9 |
| Gardening | 52.8 | 15.9 | 26.5 | 35.3 | 15.3 | 17.4 | 50.0 | 15.7 | 23.3 |
| Massage | 17.1 | 22.6 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 17.4 | 23.5 | 22.1 |
| Cattle raising | 81.6 | 18.5 | 36.6 | 26.5 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 72.9 | 12.2 | 25.8 |
| Poultry | 65.3 | 64.6 | 64.8 | 23.7 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 58.7 | 44.8 | 47.9 |
| Water carrying | 33.8 | 42.4 | 39.9 | 21.6 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 31.8 | 32.2 | 32.1 |
| Fuel collection | 41.3 | 30.7 | 33.8 | 13.9 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 36.9 | 19.8 | 23.6 |
| N | 80 | 201 | 281 | 379 | 3,181 | 3,560 | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Sleeping place

Most of the CDWs sleep at employers' place (90 percent). They are allowed to sleep in the bed rooms (90 percent) or in living rooms (6 percent). A few of them have to sleep in the kitchen, verandha, and majority of the CDWs consider sleeping place at employers' households is better than that of their own households (Table 3.12a).

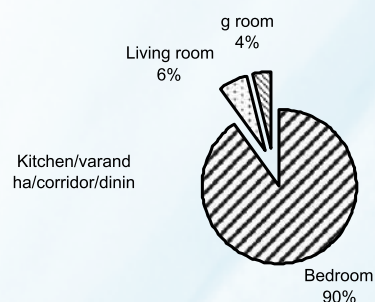


Fig 3.3 Sleeping place

| Table-3.12a: Percentage distribution of CDWs by sleeping place and its location | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Sleeping place: | | | |
| Own house | 15.1 | 8.7 | 10.2 |
| At employer's place | 84.9 | 91.3 | 89.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |
| Location of sleeping place in employers house: | | | |
| Bedroom | 81.5 | 92.7 | 90.3 |
| Living room | 12.2 | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| Kitchen | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Storeroom | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Verandah | 4.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Corridor | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Dining room | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |
| How good is the sleeping place: | | | |
| Better than home | 75.4 | 72.1 | 72.8 |
| As home | 24.0 | 24.8 | 24.7 |
| Not good as home | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Other/own home | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 407 | 2,943 | 3,350 |

| Locations | Locality/Stratum | | | | All |
|-------------|------------------|--|--|------------------|-------|
| | Rural | Small Municipality (Pop ⁿ < 0.1 million) | Large Municipality (Pop ⁿ ≥ 0.1 million) | City Corporation | |
| Bedroom | 92.3 | 87.6 | 90.0 | 82.4 | 90.3 |
| Living room | 4.4 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 5.5 |
| Kitchen | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Storeroom | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Verandah | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Corridor | - | 0.5 | - | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Dining room | 0.1 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 240 | 1,074 | 576 | 1,460 | 3,350 |

Table 3.12b shows location of sleeping places by locality in which they work. It is evident that higher proportions of CDWs are allowed to sleep in bedrooms in rural location (92 percent) than city corporation (82 percent) and other urban locations.

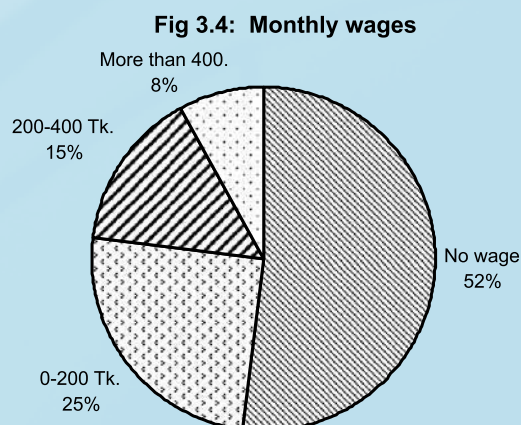
Wages and other benefits from domestic works

Although the CDWs work longer hours per day and perform laborious job, 52 percent of them (32 percent of boys and 58 percent of girls) do not receive any monthly wages. Exactly one fourth receive 0-200 taka, and 15 percent receive 200-400 taka for a month. The mean monthly wage(s) for a male CDW is 315 taka, while for females it is only 89 Taka. A CDW, male or female, receive on the average Tk.140 per month (Table 3.13a). Those who work in city corporation households receive higher wages than those work in rural and smaller town households (Table 3.13a).

Table 3.13b shows that higher proportions of CDWs work without any wage in rural and smaller town localities. About 58 percent work without any wage in rural area, whereas this proportion is 48 percent in smaller towns, 46 percent in larger towns and only 29 percent in city corporation area.

It is also apparent that younger age group CDWs are more likely of not receiving any wage for their work. Nearly 64 percent CDWs of aged 6-11 years do not receive any wage, and the corresponding percentages for the age groups 12-14 years and 15-17 years are 39 and 57 percent.

In addition to monthly wages, a CDW also receive some other benefits such as food and clothing. Table 3.13c shows that almost all the male and



female CDWs working in urban and rural localities receive food three times a day (98 percent). They also get oil/soap (97 percent), new clothes at Eid festival (83 percent), new clothes at other times, (72 percent), medical expenses (72 percent), tips (27 percent), and bonus (2 percent).

Variations in receiving other benefits by age, sex and locality of work place seems to be minimal (Table 3.13d).

| Table-3.13a: Percentage distribution of CDWs by monthly wage and sex | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------|--|---|------------------|-------|
| Sex | Monthly wages received | Locality/Stratum | | | | All |
| | | Rural | Small Municipality (Pop ⁿ < 0.1 milion) | Large Municipality (Pop ⁿ ≥0.1 milion) | City Corporation | |
| Male | No wage | 32.1 | 32.6 | 52.5 | 26.0 | 32.4 |
| | 0-200 Tk. | 16.1 | 14.1 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 16.7 |
| | 200-400 Tk. | 18.8 | 17.7 | 7.1 | 34.6 | 19.2 |
| | 400-600 Tk. | 13.0 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 7.2 | 12.6 |
| | 600 ⁺ | 20.0 | 19.6 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 18.8 |
| | No fixed yet | - | 3.8 | - | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 322.1 | 343.7 | 144.9 | 223.5 | 314.9 |
| | N | 80 | 151 | 49 | 179 | 459 |
| Female | No wage | 68.6 | 49.7 | 45.6 | 29.7 | 58.2 |
| | 0-200 Tk. | 24.1 | 36.3 | 29.7 | 28.6 | 27.3 |
| | 200-400 Tk. | 7.2 | 12.4 | 23.7 | 34.6 | 13.3 |
| | 400-600 Tk. | - | 1.0 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 1.0 |
| | 600 ⁺ | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | No fixed yet | 0.1 | 0.6 | - | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 56.3 | 104.2 | 128.3 | 195.6 | 89.2 |
| | N | 201 | 1,065 | 588 | 1,528 | 3,382 |
| All | No wage | 58.1 | 47.5 | 46.0 | 29.3 | 52.4 |
| | 0-200 Tk. | 21.8 | 33.4 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 24.9 |
| | 200-400 Tk. | 10.5 | 13.1 | 22.7 | 34.6 | 14.6 |
| | 400-600 Tk. | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| | 600 ⁺ | 5.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 4.2 |
| | No fixed yet | 0.1 | 1.0 | - | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 132.6 | 134.8 | 129.2 | 198.4 | 139.6 |
| | N | 281 | 1,216 | 637 | 1,707 | 3,841 |

Table-3.13b: Percentage distribution of CDWs by monthly wage and age group

| Age group | Monthly wages received | Locality/Stratum | | | | All |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------|--|---|------------------|-------|
| | | Rural | Small Municipality (Pop ⁿ < 0.1 milion) | Large Municipality (Pop ⁿ ≥0.1 milion) | City Corporation | |
| 6-11 | No wage | 70.4 | 57.5 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 63.8 |
| | 0-200 Tk. | 22.1 | 34.3 | 36.6 | 46.3 | 27.7 |
| | 200-400 Tk. | 3.9 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 5.4 |
| | 400-600 Tk. | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2.5 |
| | 600 ⁺ | - | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| | No fixed yet | - | 2.4 | - | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 60.7 | 73.1 | 82.4 | 119.2 | 70.2 |
| | N | 85 | 333 | 198 | 405 | 1,021 |
| 12-14 | No wage | 37.6 | 49.1 | 42.6 | 31.5 | 39.1 |
| | 0-200 Tk. | 39.7 | 37.5 | 28.0 | 24.6 | 36.1 |
| | 200-400 Tk. | 10.6 | 10.8 | 27.2 | 36.4 | 15.8 |
| | 400-600 Tk. | 7.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| | 600 ⁺ | 4.9 | 0.7 | - | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| | No fixed yet | 0.2 | 0.6 | - | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 165.9 | 110.6 | 145.8 | 193.1 | 158.7 |
| | N | 117 | 523 | 275 | 723 | 1,638 |
| 15-17 | No wage | 67.4 | 36.6 | 42.2 | 19.9 | 57.4 |
| | 0-200 Tk. | 6.6 | 27.5 | 24.8 | 20.9 | 11.8 |
| | 200-400 Tk. | 14.8 | 23.0 | 30.3 | 47.6 | 19.9 |
| | 400-600 Tk. | 1.0 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 8.6 | 2.3 |
| | 600 ⁺ | 10.2 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 8.4 |
| | No fixed yet | - | 0.3 | - | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 151.6 | 217.6 | 151.2 | 264.8 | 169.9 |
| | N | 79 | 360 | 164 | 579 | 1,182 |
| All | No wage | 58.1 | 47.5 | 46.0 | 29.3 | 52.4 |
| | 0-200 Tk. | 21.8 | 33.4 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 24.9 |
| | 200-400 Tk. | 10.5 | 13.1 | 22.7 | 34.6 | 14.6 |
| | 400-600 Tk. | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| | 600 ⁺ | 5.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 4.2 |
| | No fixed yet | 0.1 | 1.0 | - | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Mean | 132.6 | 134.7 | 129.2 | 198.4 | 139.6 |
| | N | 281 | 1,216 | 637 | 1,707 | 3,841 |

**Table-3.13c: Percentage distribution of CDWs by other benefits received and sex
(Multiple responses)**

| Sex | Other benefits received | Locality/Stratum | | | | All |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---------------------|-------|
| | | Rural | Small Municipality (Pop ⁿ < 0.1 milion) | Large Municipality (Pop ⁿ ≥ 0.1 milion) | City Corporation | |
| Male | Food once | 0.4 | 0.6 | - | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| | Food two times | 0.2 | 0.9 | - | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| | Food three times | 99.4 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.3 |
| | Medical expenses | 62.1 | 77.9 | 94.8 | 86.1 | 65.4 |
| | New clothes | 57.5 | 82.2 | 92.3 | 73.2 | 61.2 |
| | New clothes for EID festival | 66.4 | 80.7 | 98.5 | 87.5 | 69.4 |
| | Bonus | 0.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 1.0 |
| | Tips | 18.9 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 52.1 | 22.5 |
| | Oil/soap | 98.8 | 96.5 | 92.6 | 98.7 | 98.4 |
| | Other | - | - | 4.0 | - | 0.1 |
| | N | 80 | 151 | 49 | 179 | 459 |
| Female | Food once | 0.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| | Food two times | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| | Food three times | 98.6 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 97.6 |
| | Medical expenses | 71.6 | 76.2 | 79.2 | 77.6 | 73.9 |
| | New clothes | 71.9 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 76.7 | 74.6 |
| | New clothes for EID festival | 88.7 | 83.5 | 86.3 | 83.8 | 87.0 |
| | Bonus | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| | Tips | 24.3 | 31.3 | 32.3 | 42.5 | 28.6 |
| | Oil/soap | 97.2 | 94.5 | 97.6 | 93.9 | 96.4 |
| | Other | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| | N | 201 | 1,065 | 588 | 1,528 | 3,382 |
| All | Food once | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| | Food two times | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| | Food three times | 98.8 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 96.2 | 98.0 |
| | Medical expenses | 68.9 | 76.4 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 72.0 |
| | New clothes | 67.8 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 76.3 | 71.6 |
| | New clothes for EID festival | 82.3 | 83.1 | 87.0 | 84.2 | 83.1 |
| | Bonus | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| | Tips | 22.7 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 43.5 | 27.2 |
| | Oil/soap | 97.6 | 94.8 | 97.3 | 94.4 | 96.8 |
| | Other | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| | N | 281 | 1,216 | 637 | 1,707 | 3,841 |

| Table-3.13d: Percentage distribution of CDWs by other benefits received and age group (Multiple responses) | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---------------------|-------|
| Age | Other benefits | Locality/Stratum | | | | All |
| group | received | Rural | Small Municipality (Pop ⁿ < 0.1 milion) | Large Municipality (Pop ⁿ ≥ 0.1 milion) | City Corporation | |
| 6-11 | Food once | - | 1.9 | - | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| | Food two times | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| | Food three times | 99.8 | 96.4 | 98.6 | 97.2 | 98.9 |
| | Medical expenses | 87.6 | 71.0 | 69.3 | 77.5 | 82.3 |
| | New clothes | 88.4 | 83.5 | 82.3 | 69.5 | 85.3 |
| | New clothes for EID festival | 86.9 | 81.8 | 84.6 | 85.0 | 85.7 |
| | Bonus | 7.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 4.9 |
| | Tips | 31.5 | 29.5 | 37.3 | 30.6 | 31.7 |
| | Oil/soap | 97.0 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 93.8 | 96.4 |
| | Other | 2.7 | - | - | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| | N | 85 | 333 | 198 | 405 | 1,021 |
| 12-14 | Food once | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| | Food two times | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| | Food three times | 98.8 | 97.7 | 95.4 | 97.2 | 98.0 |
| | Medical expenses | 69.8 | 76.3 | 80.9 | 77.7 | 73.0 |
| | New clothes | 63.3 | 77.4 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 69.6 |
| | New clothes for EID festival | 73.1 | 82.9 | 90.2 | 82.1 | 77.6 |
| | Bonus | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 1.3 |
| | Tips | 19.8 | 27.3 | 28.3 | 47.4 | 25.6 |
| | Oil/soap | 98.7 | 94.4 | 96.7 | 94.5 | 97.2 |
| | Other | - | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | N | 117 | 523 | 275 | 723 | 1,638 |
| 15-17 | Food once | 0.6 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| | Food two times | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| | Food three times | 98.2 | 95.5 | 94.5 | 94.0 | 97.2 |
| | Medical expenses | 56.0 | 81.3 | 89.9 | 80.3 | 63.7 |
| | New clothes | 58.1 | 80.7 | 78.9 | 76.1 | 64.0 |
| | New clothes for EID festival | 87.1 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 86.7 | 86.6 |
| | Bonus | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 1.2 |
| | Tips | 19.5 | 39.9 | 34.3 | 47.3 | 25.6 |
| | Oil/soap | 97.2 | 94.5 | 98.5 | 94.7 | 96.7 |
| | Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| | N | 79 | 360 | 164 | 579 | 1,182 |
| All | Food once | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| | Food two times | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| | Food three times | 98.8 | 96.6 | 96. | 96.2 | 98.0 |
| | Medical expenses | 68.9 | 76.4 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 72.0 |
| | New clothes | 67.8 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 76.3 | 71.6 |
| | New clothes for EID festival | 82.3 | 83.1 | 87.0 | 84.2 | 83.1 |

| Age group | Other benefits received | Locality/Stratum | | | | All |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|--|--|------------------|-------|
| | | Rural | Small Municipality (Pop ⁿ < 0.1 milion) | Large Municipality (Pop ⁿ 0.1 milion) | City Corporation | |
| | Bonus | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| | Tips | 22.7 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 43.5 | 27.2 |
| | Oil/soap | 97.6 | 94.8 | 97.3 | 94.4 | 96.8 |
| | Other | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| | N | 281 | 1,216 | 637 | 1,707 | 3,841 |

Collection of wages

It has been reported earlier that a large proportion of CDWs do not receive any wages. Among those who receive monthly wages, in majority cases, it is the parents who take the wages of their children. About 67 percent of those who receive wages reported that their wages are taken by their parents. In 14 percent cases the CDWs themselves collect their own wages. About 13 percent reported that their employers save their wages in the bank (Table 3.13e). Collection of wages by parents, self or someone else depends on the age of CDWs. For the CDWs aged

| Table-3.13e: Percentage of CDWs by person collecting wage and age group | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| Age group | Who collects wages | Rural | | | Urban | | | National | | |
| | | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All |
| | | Male | Female | | Mal | Female | | Male | Female | |
| 6-11 | Self | - | 5.4 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 5.2 |
| | Parents | 81.1 | 82.6 | 82.1 | 96.2 | 80.8 | 82.3 | 84.2 | 81.6 | 82.2 |
| | Brother/sister | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Relatives | - | - | - | 1.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| | Employer save it in the bank | 18.9 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 15.1 | 8.3 | 9.8 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | N | 6 | 25 | 31 | 50 | 376 | 426 | 31 | 426 | 457 |
| 12-14 | Self | 15.4 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 13.6 | 18.0 | 16.6 |
| | Parents | 77.3 | 68.3 | 72.3 | 87.8 | 68.5 | 70.8 | 78.8 | 68.4 | 71.8 |
| | Brother/sister | 7.0 | - | 3.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| | Relatives | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| | Neighbor | - | - | - | - | 1.1 | 1.0 | - | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| | Employer save it in the bank | - | 7.9 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 7.7 |
| | Other | - | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | N | 27 | 39 | 66 | 109 | 805 | 914 | 66 | 914 | 980 |

| Age | Who collects wages | Rural | | | Urban | | | National | | |
|-------|------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| group | | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All |
| | | Male | Female | | Mal | Female | | Male | Female | |
| 15-17 | Self | 14.7 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 33.4 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 16.3 |
| | Parents | 63.9 | 13.1 | 42.6 | 58.9 | 65.1 | 64.4 | 63.2 | 46.1 | 52.5 |
| | Brother/sister | 21.4 | - | 12.4 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 19.1 | 1.0 | 7.7 |
| | Relatives | - | - | - | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| | Neighbor | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Employer save it in the bank | - | 82.1 | 34.4 | 1.4 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 36.5 | 23.0 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | N | 24 | 11 | 35 | 78 | 686 | 764 | 35 | 764 | 799 |
| All | Self | 13.2 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 14.2 |
| | Parents | 72.6 | 58.1 | 64.8 | 78.8 | 70.0 | 71.0 | 73.5 | 64.6 | 67.4 |
| | Brother/sister | 11.7 | - | 5.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| | Relatives | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| | Neighbor | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | Employer save it in the bank | 2.4 | 27.1 | 15.6 | 3.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 2.6 | 18.1 | 13.2 |
| | Other | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | N | 57 | 75 | 132 | 237 | 1,867 | 2,104 | 132 | 2,104 | 2,236 |

6-11 years, 82 percent of their parents collect wages from the employers, while it is 71 percent for the age group 12-14 years and 64 percent for those of age 15-17 years.

Type of food and advance

One of the advantages of working as a domestic worker for a child is to receive meals three times a day. Moreover, the meals provided by the employer are not usually different from those consumed by other members of employer's house. More than 93 percent of CDWs reported that there is not difference between food they receive and the food their master's consume. Both male and female CDWs agreed equally on this issue (Table 3.13f).

It is an old practice that parents receive some loan or advance from employers at the time of sending their children for domestic work. About 92 percent CDWs of reported of not receiving any loan or advance by their parents. However, 11 percent of male and only 4 percent of female CDWs said their parents received some loan/advance from employers (Table 3.13g).

| Table-3.13f: Percentage distribution of CDWs by type of food received and sex | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Any difference between food received & Master's food: | | | |
| Yes | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| No | 94.2 | 93.1 | 93.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

| Table-3.13g: Percentage distribution of CDWs by advance/loan taken by parents | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Whether parents/guardian received advance/loan from employer: | | | |
| Yes | 10.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 |
| No | 89.0 | 92.3 | 91.6 |
| Don't know | 0.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

3.4 Care during sickness

Providing proper medical care to the CDWs and allowing rest during sickness is the moral obligation of the employers. The CDWs were asked whether they had ever fallen sick at employers' households; if replied in the affirmative, then questions were asked: what was the type of sickness, what type of medical treatment they received, and whether they had to work during sickness. In response to such queries, about 68 percent of the CDWs reported that they fell sick in employers' house. The most common sickness were fever, cough and cold, headache, and water borne diseases.

More than nine in every ten of the CDWs reported of receiving some kind of medical treatment during their sickness. About two-thirds received treatment from someone in the shop/pharmacy, and nearly one-third received treatment from medical doctors. About 34 percent reported to have worked during sickness (Table 3.14).

| Table-3.14: Percentage of CDWs by health care during sickness | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Ever fall sick in employers house: | | | |
| Yes | 54.4 | 71.7 | 67.9 |
| No | 45.6 | 28.3 | 32.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |
| Types of sickness experienced: (Multiple responses) | | | |
| Caugh and cold | 40.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 |
| Fever | 72.9 | 76.6 | 76.0 |
| Headache | 7.7 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Respiratory | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Back pain | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Water borne disease | 8.8 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Fall in | 0.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Measles | 4.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Pain in abdomen | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Pain in the hand/legs | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Chicken pox | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Injury in hand/legs | 4.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Pain in the teeth | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Injury/itching/allergy | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Accident | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Medical treatment received: (Multiple responses) | | | |
| No treatment | 9.8 | 5.3 | 6.1 |
| Doctor | 23.4 | 33.7 | 31.8 |
| Person in the shop/pharmacy | 61.4 | 66.8 | 65.8 |
| Nurse | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Homeopath | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Traditional healer | 11.9 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| No health professional | 6.4 | 10.2 | 9.5 |
| Whether had to work during sickness: | | | |
| Yes | 27.6 | 35.7 | 34.3 |
| No | 72.4 | 64.3 | 65.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 274 | 2,045 | 2,319 |

3.5 Treatment meted out by the employer

Generally it is not enjoyable to work as a domestic worker. Personal freedom is almost non-existent. The burden gets unbearable when a domestic worker is abused even for minor mistakes or carelessness. The most common forms of abuse that a CDW faces are scolding and/or beating.

The CDWs were asked whether they ever experienced scolding, slapping/beating, sexual violence by any member of the employers' household, and any other abuse in their profession. It was found that 60 percent of the CDWs have been abused and the most common forms of abuse they suffered are scolding and slapping/beating. Only three cases of sexual abuse were reported by female CDWs. However, 59 percent reported that the overall treatment of the employers is good, and 19 percent rated employers treatment to them as very good (Fig 3.5 & Table 3.15).

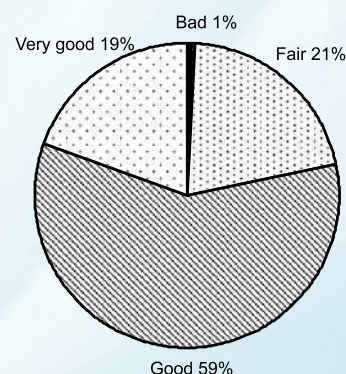


Fig 3.5: Overall employers treatment

| Table-3.15: Percentage distribution of CDWs by type of abuse they face | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Whether anyone of employers house abuse CDWs: | | | |
| Yes | 52.9 | 62.4 | 60.3 |
| No | 47.1 | 37.6 | 39.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Types of abuse (Multiple responses): | | | |
| No abuse | 47.1 | 37.6 | 39.7 |
| Scold | 52.9 | 62.1 | 60.1 |
| Slap/beat | 12.6 | 20.8 | 19.0 |
| Sexual violence by family member | - | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Advantages of working as CDWs

It has been reported earlier that family poverty/hunger is the main reason for migration of the young children from home to outside to work as CDWs. This fact is reiterated, again by the CDWs while replying to a question on 'what advantages they see by working as CDWs.

About 87 percent of CDWs do not see any advantage of working as CDWs. However, large proportion also cited about certain advantages. The most common advantage of working as CDW is the guarantee of getting good food (70 percent), followed by security/safety (41 percent), and help in emergency situation (16 percent). About 39 percent of the children think that working as CDWs gives them scope to watch television (Table-3.16).

| Table-3.16: Percentage of CDWs by advantages of working as CDWs (Multiple responses) | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| No advantage | 90.7 | 86.2 | 87.2 |
| Help in emergency situation | 23.9 | 14.0 | 16.2 |
| Occasional lump-sum money | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Security/safety | 20.4 | 46.3 | 40.5 |
| Good food | 76.1 | 68.2 | 70.0 |
| Watch TV | 32.3 | 41.3 | 39.3 |
| Clothes | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Others | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Personal freedom

Nearly four-fifths of the CDWs reported that they have the freedom to leave the present job if they wish to do so. They also reported that their employers allow them to visit home. However, only 74 percent said that they are allowed to meet friends, while another 14 percent said that as they do not have any friends in the neighborhood they do not require such permission (Table 3.17).

| Table-3.17: Percentage of CDWs by personal freedom | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Whether have freedom to leave this job: | | | |
| Yes | 70.4 | 82.9 | 80.1 |
| No | 29.6 | 17.1 | 19.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |
| Reasons for not having this freedom: | | | |
| Complete the year | 71.0 | 1.1 | 24.4 |
| Parents have taken debt | 7.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Parents don't allow | 22.1 | 93.7 | 69.8 |
| Other | - | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Percentage | | All |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Whether allow to visit home: | | | |
| Yes | 98.1 | 87.9 | 91.3 |
| No | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Employer would allow but I did not go | 1.6 | 10.6 | 7.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 76 | 715 | 791 |
| Whether allow to meet friends: | | | |
| Yes | 83.2 | 71.3 | 73.9 |
| No | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Don't have any friend in the neighborhood | 7.4 | 19.1 | 16.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

3.6 Desire and opportunity of education afresh

Generally, the CDWs are deprived of the opportunity of education. According to the survey results, 89 percent of the CDWs are currently out of schools. However, 80 percent reported that they would like to attend schools had there been such an opportunity. About 19 percent also reported that their employer promised them schooling at the time of joining work at employers' households.

Regarding future intention of CDWs, it appears that the CDWs have lost all high hopes. They only now desire to get a good job and ultimately to get married. About 39 percent have not yet decided about their future plan.

About 48 percent of female and 4 percent of male CDWs expect that their employers would help them to get married by paying dowry, 26 percent expect some help for their parents, and 7 percent expect help to find good jobs (Table 3.18).

| Table-3.18: Percentage of CDWs by desire and opportunity of education afresh | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| Education | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | |
| Currently attending school: | | | |
| Yes | 5.4 | 12.0 | 10.6 |
| No | 94.6 | 88.0 | 89.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |
| Whether would like to attend school if there is opportunity: | | | |
| Yes | 78.8 | 80.4 | 80.2 |
| No | 21.2 | 19.6 | 19.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| Education | Percentage | | All |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Reasons for dropping from school: | | | |
| Cannot afford | 70.1 | 66.9 | 67.5 |
| Because of work | 3.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Parents did not send | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| School is too far | 0.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Because of failing | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Employer did not allow | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Don't like | 15.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 |
| Other | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 204 | 1,696 | 1,900 |
| Whether employers promised schooling at time of joining employers house: | | | |
| Yes | 13.4 | 20.5 | 18.9 |
| No | 86.6 | 79.5 | 81.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Future intention: | | | |
| Garment worker | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| To get married | 0.4 | 32.2 | 25.1 |
| To get a good job | 24.9 | 19.8 | 20.9 |
| Agriculture | 31.9 | 0.1 | 7.2 |
| Business | 13.3 | 0.7 | 3.5 |
| To learning | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Singer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Doctor | - | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Not yet decided | 27.3 | 42.5 | 39.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Expectation from employers: | | | |
| Help to get married/pay dowry | 4.3 | 48.2 | 38.4 |
| Allow to go to school | 2.7 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Find a job | 18.0 | 3.8 | 7.0 |
| Help for parents | 29.8 | 24.8 | 25.9 |
| Nothing | 52.0 | 31.1 | 35.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 459 | 3,382 | 3,841 |

Chapter IV

Profile and Attitude of Employers Towards Child Domestic Workers

Economic, social and cultural factors play significant role in driving children out from home to work as domestic workers. In this region of the world, domestic work is considered to be the role of females and thus those who employ domestic workers employ mostly girls and women. The well-being of child domestic workers (CDWs) is largely in the hands of employers. Middle, upper-middle and upper class people enjoy the services of these poor children by employing them as domestic workers. These children usually work long hours and they are deprived of their rights as children. In most of the cases they are not treated by the employers as their own children. As it is not possible to free all CDWs from domestic work all on a sudden, something needs to be done for them, and the employers definitely have an important role to play in it. It is, therefore, informative and useful to know more about CDWs from those who employ them and their attitude towards them.

A total of 3805 employers of CDWs were interviewed in the survey. Presented below are profile of the employers, their responses on different issues related to child domestic labour and their attitude towards it.

4.1 Socio-economic profile of employers

Information were collected on selected socio-economic characteristics of employers of CDWs such as age, sex, education, occupation, family size and household characteristics. These information are useful in interpreting survey findings.

Age and Sex

Table 4.1 gives socio-economic profile of employers of CDWs. Among the employers interviewed,

75 percent were female and 25 percent were male. Here employers are those for whom CDWs work at their households. As for the age distribution, employers were largely concentrated in the age group 35 years or more (90 percent). A small proportion (10 percent) of the employers has age between 21-34 years. However, the mean age of the employers is around 50 years.

| Table-4.1: Percentage of employers by socio-economic characteristics | |
|--|------------|
| Profile | Percentage |
| Age in years: | |
| 21-34 | 9.9 |
| 35+ | 90.1 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Mean | 49.6 |
| Sex: | |
| Male | 24.6 |
| Female | 75.4 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Education: | |
| Cannot read and write | 11.7 |
| No formal education but can read and write | 0.5 |
| Below primary (class I-IV) | 2.8 |
| Primary (class V-VII) | 5.0 |
| Secondary/middle (class VIII-IX) | 16.1 |
| SSC | 18.4 |
| HSC | 17.5 |
| Diploma | 2.8 |
| Graduate & above | 25.1 |
| Don't know | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Occupation: | |
| Govt. service | 11.1 |
| Private service | 9.5 |
| Business | 20.8 |
| Small trader | 11.5 |
| Professional (Doctor, leader, teacher) | 8.6 |
| Farmer | 15.2 |
| Doing own household chores | 5.9 |
| Old (unemployed) | 11.8 |
| Unemployed | 3.5 |
| Other | 2.1 |
| Total | 100.0 |

| Profile | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------|
| Household size: | |
| 1-2 | 0.2 |
| 3 | 2.3 |
| 4 | 10.1 |
| 5 | 20.2 |
| 6+ | 67.2 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Mean | 7.1 |
| N | 3,805 |

Education

Of the employers, more than 25 percent have been found to have education upto graduation level and above. The number of employers having HSC and SSC levels of education constitute little over 17 percent and 18 percent respectively. The next highest frequency is found to be 16 percent and it is in case of those who have completed class VIII education. Besides all these significant features, the remaining employers are distributed in very negligible ratios into 'primary', 'below primary', 'having diplomas', 'cannot reads and write', 'no formal education but can read and write', etc.(Table 4.1)

Occupation

Nearly 21 percent of employers have been found engaged in private business. It is followed by farmer (15 percent), small trading (12 percent), government service (11 percent) and private service (10 percent). A total of 12 percent employers are found old and unemployed now. Professionals like doctor, local leader, teacher etc. are found to represent about 9 percent of the employers. Of the rest of roughly 12 percent of the employers have been found to be engaged in microscopic proportion in the following activities: doing own household chores, unemployed, garments work, construction work, taxi driving etc. (Table 4.1).

Family Size

The mean household size of employers is found to be 7.1. It is however larger than the national mean size. By the number of members, it is seen that 67 percent employers constitute family unit of more than 6. The next important size, about 20 percent is bounded by 5 members. About 10 percent are four-member households (Table 4.1)

Type of dwelling house and ownership

In the backdrop of giving background information of employers, it is pertinent to know the type of dwelling house along with family size and ownership status. Survey results show that there are as many as six types of dwelling houses of the employers. These are apartment/flat, large concrete house, small concrete house, semi-concrete and semi tin, and tin house. Distribution of the employers by types indicate that 23 percent live in concrete house, 14 percent live in apartment/flat, 23 percent live in semi concrete/tin house and 25 percent in tin house. Though negligible, it may be mentioned that some employers constituting about 5 percent live in tin and bamboo made houses.

Regarding the ownership status of the dwelling houses, data clearly point out that in about 89 percent cases the employers are the owners of their dwelling houses. About 10 percent of the employers live in rented house, and a section of about 1 percent of them do live in the government quarter against nominal rent. It may be assumed that the richer people do have their privately owned dwelling houses (Table 4.2).

Monthly household expenditure

Data about the monthly household expenditure of the employers reveal that more than 49 percent have more than Tk.10,000 expenditure for maintaining the family every month. A section of about 46 percent have monthly expenditure between Tk. 5,000 and Tk 10,000. Only 5 percent households reported to have the said expenses less than Tk. 5,000. However, on an average, it has been seen that the employers spend as household expenses Tk.13,844 per month.

4.2 Employers' reports about CDWs

4.2.1 Sources of getting CDWs

The findings regarding the sources of having Child Domestic Workers (CDWs) indicate as many as six sources from which the employers have procured them. The most common source of having CDWs is the friends/relatives of the employers. In 60 percent cases CDWs are recruited

Table-4.2: Percentage of employers by their dwelling status

| | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Ownership of dwelling house: | |
| Own house | 89.0 |
| Rented house | 9.9 |
| Govt. quarter | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Type of dwelling house: | |
| Apartment/flat | 14.2 |
| Large concrete house | 23.0 |
| Small concrete house | 10.3 |
| Semi-concrete and semi tin | 23.4 |
| Tin house | 24.7 |
| Tin and bamboo | 4.5 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Monthly household expenditure: | |
| <5000 Tk. | 4.7 |
| 5000-10000 Tk. | 46.1 |
| 10000+ Tk. | 49.1 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Mean | 13,844 |
| N | 3,805 |

through the reference(s) of friends or relatives. The next important source is the parents of employers (33 percent) who refer, send or manage the CDWs. The third important source is the 'other domestic workers', who have supplied CDWs and it constitutes 3 percent. A section of 3 percent have, however, reported that the CDWs come at their own initiatives. The above picture makes it evident that no formal sources have been established for the supply of CDWs.

Whichever is the source of supply of CDWs, it is found that a vast majority (96 percent) of CDWs are full timers, and a few, that means the rest, are found to be part-timers (Table 4.2a).

| Table-4.2a: Percentage of employers by their response on sources of getting CDWs | |
|--|------------|
| | Percentage |
| Whether CDW works full time/part time: | |
| Full time | 96.2 |
| Part time | 3.8 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Sources of having CDWs: | |
| Referred by friends/relatives | 60.4 |
| Referred by other domestic workers | 3.0 |
| S/he came on his/her own | 3.0 |
| Refereed by parents | 32.8 |
| Supplier of domestic worker | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| N | 3,805 |

4.2.2 Workload and Leave during day time

Data in Table 4.3 about workload by length of hours a day show a significant section of more than 43 percent CDWs work for 5-7 hours. A section of 32 percent reported work for 8-10 hours a day. About 13 percent CDWs work for 2-4 hours a day. However 12 percent reported that CDWs work more than 10 hours a day. The mean workload in terms of hours per day stands at 7.2 hours. There appears to be a significant gap between the employers' reports and CDWs statements on the issue of length of daily working hours for a CDW. According to CDWs, the mean workload in hours per day is 9 hours. About 23 percent of CDWs reported to work for more than 10 hours a day against only 12 percent as reported by the employers.

In responses to a query about the leave or leisure period at day time, about 94 percent of the employers said that they allow CDWs leave at day time.

However, the major purposes for which the employers said leave is solicited may be seen in table 4.3 under reasons for allowing leave. The major reasons cited are play (60 percent), amusement (55 percent), home visits (31 percent), and to run personal errands (23 percent). About 9 percent said that they allow day time leave for schooling of CDWs.

However, the analysis of above findings may be made by saying that in good majority cases the CDWs are allowed short leave for games and recreation.

| Table-4.3: Percentage of employers by their response on daily working hours of CDWs, leave in day time, and reasons for allowing leave | |
|--|------------|
| | Percentage |
| Length of working hours per day: | |
| < 2 hours | 0.5 |
| 2-4 hours | 12.5 |
| 5-7 hours | 43.2 |
| 8-10 hours | 31.8 |
| 10+ hours | 12.0 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Mean | 7.2 |
| N | 3,805 |
| Whether allow leave in day time: | |
| Yes | 93.8 |
| No | 6.2 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| N | 3,568 |
| Reasons for allowing leave (Multiple responses): | |
| For school | 9.0 |
| For doctors visits | 0.1 |
| To play | 60.3 |
| To go home | 31.2 |
| To run personal errands | 23.0 |
| For madrasha | 8.0 |
| For amusement | 54.6 |
| N | 3,263 |

4.2.3 Monthly wages and other benefits provided to CDWs

Information on wages given to the CDWs is quite pertinent for considering their socio-cultural and economic circumstances. It is interesting to note that in 49 percent cases no wage is given, and it is the modal value. Up to Tk. 200 as monthly wage is given to 25 percent CDWs. A section of 18 percent CDWs is given Tk.200 to Tk.400 as monthly wage. An insignificant portion 4 percent has the monthly wage between Tk.400 and Tk.600 and another 4 percent CDWs get more than Tk.600 per month. However, on an average the CDWs get a sum of wages amounting to Tk. 152 per month. Among the other benefits provided to CDWs the following are important: meal, medical help, dress, help to CDWs family, oil/soap, etc. Nearly in almost all the cases (98 percent) CDWs are given usual meals (food) and in 90 percent cases they are provided with required dress/clothing.

Along with food and clothing in 88 percent cases, oil and soap are provided for use. The next important information as may be quoted is medical benefit. As reported by the employers, 57 percent provided medical benefit during sickness of CDWs.

| Table-4.4: Percentage of employers by wages and other benefits that they give to CDWs | |
|---|------------|
| | Percentage |
| Monthly wages given: | |
| No wage | 49.0 |
| 0-200 | 24.5 |
| 200-400 | 17.9 |
| 400-600 | 4.4 |
| 600+ | 3.9 |
| No fixed yet | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Mean | 151.8 |
| Other benefits given (Multiple responses): | |
| Meal | 98.0 |
| Bonus | 0.6 |
| Medical | 56.7 |
| Dress | 89.8 |
| Help to family | 40.4 |
| Oil/Soap | 87.5 |
| Any benefit | 99.8 |
| Other | 0.8 |
| Money value of other benefits: | |
| No other benefits | 0.2 |
| < 500 | 12.5 |
| 500-1000 | 72.2 |
| 1000-2000 | 14.7 |
| 2000+ | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Mean | 808.8 |
| N | 3,805 |

It was also attempted to have an estimate of the money value of other benefits. The estimation made by the employers revealed that in 72 percent cases the value of other benefits in terms of money is between Tk.500-Tk1000. In 15 percent situations, the said value ranges from Tk.1000 to Tk.2000. The value amounting to less than Tk.500 is found in only 13 percent cases. However, on an average, the money value of benefits beyond the wage is estimated to be Tk.809.

On the whole, the situation of Child Domestic Workers, according to the view point of the employers, may be narrated firstly with the provisions of food, clothing and some toiletries as are characteristically required for subsistence in a domestic environment. Medical benefits offered in nearly 57 percent situations are connected not only with emergent physical need but also with situational demand of living of CDWs with the employers. Some humanitarian considerations are however attached with the benefit.

The quantum of average monthly wage may be considered in the context of economic and other assistance extended to CDWs families as has been reported by the employers (Table 4.4).

4.2.4 Types of work CDWs perform

According to the employers, CDWs are involved in as many as fifteen types of work. These are: wash dish, mop floors, wash clothes, look after baby, take children to school, go to market, help for cooking, cook, serve food, gardening, message, cattle raising, poultry nursing, water carrying, and fuel collection. More than 85 percent of CDWs are assigned jobs like dish washing, and helping hand in cooking (Fig 4.1)

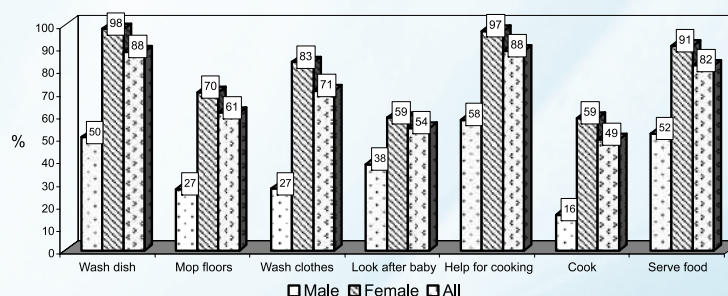


Fig 4.1 Types of works perform by sex of CDWs

| Table-4.5: Percentage of employers by their response on types of work that CDWs perform and sex (Multiple responses) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| Type of works | Rural | | | Urban | | | National | | |
| group | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All | Percentage | | All |
| | Male | Female | | Mal | Female | | Male | Female | |
| Wash dish | 69.9 | 86.6 | 81.9 | 84.1 | 90.7 | 89.6 | 73.4 | 88.2 | 84.5 |
| Mop floors | 52.8 | 46.2 | 48.0 | 71.4 | 82.8 | 80.8 | 57.4 | 59.8 | 59.2 |
| Wash clothes | 51.7 | 73.1 | 67.0 | 65.3 | 75.4 | 73.6 | 55.1 | 73.9 | 69.3 |
| Look after baby | 48.4 | 51.5 | 50.6 | 42.3 | 50.3 | 48.9 | 46.9 | 51.1 | 50.1 |
| Take child to school | 11.1 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Go to market | 42.4 | 26.1 | 30.7 | 23.8 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 37.8 | 24.5 | 27.8 |
| Help for cooking | 61.6 | 93.8 | 84.7 | 82.6 | 87.9 | 86.9 | 66.8 | 91.6 | 85.5 |
| Cook | 37.5 | 46.0 | 43.6 | 32.4 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 36.2 | 44.5 | 42.5 |
| Serve food | 59.1 | 84.7 | 77.5 | 73.8 | 76.9 | 76.4 | 62.7 | 81.8 | 77.1 |
| Gardening | 33.5 | 26.9 | 28.7 | 15.9 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 29.1 | 21.4 | 23.3 |
| Massage | 17.7 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 7.2 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 15.0 |
| Cattle raising | 45.7 | 27.2 | 32.4 | 9.0 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 36.6 | 18.4 | 22.9 |
| Poultry | 47.6 | 67.0 | 61.5 | 18.0 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 40.3 | 45.8 | 45.2 |
| Water carrying | 27.6 | 40.7 | 37.0 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 23.7 | 30.7 | 29.0 |
| Fuel collection | 17.1 | 37.1 | 31.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 13.9 | 24.6 | 22.0 |
| N | 69 | 210 | 279 | 680 | 2,846 | 3,526 | 749 | 3,056 | 3,805 |

There are two works that may be grouped between 69 percent and 77 percent according to their frequency of responses. The works are: serving food and washing clothes. Of the two works, serving of food constitutes 77 percent response, and the other one 69 percent.

It may be noted here that the types and extent of work that the CDWs perform and as reported by the employers of CDWs, match well with the reports provided by CDWs on this issue.

Though negligible quantitatively, it is still to be noted a section of 5 percent CDWs have been found to take employers' children to school. In such cases, it might so happen that a CDW is taking the responsibility of taking a child of his/her own age to school. A marked proportion of CDWs (22 percent) is seen to be assigned with fuel collection (Table 4.5). It may be mentioned that a CDW usually perform more than one type of work in a day.

4.2.5 Advantages of employing CDWs

Children are commonly favoured when it comes to choosing a domestic servant. Children are considered industrious, docile and malleable and therefore, easier to handle than an adult⁶. In view of the consideration of employers, there are some advantages of employing CDWs. These are mainly, it is easier to deal with CDWs and CDWs are less expensive. However, a great majority of 80 percent employers have viewed, it is easier to deal with them, as a major advantage. A small section of 13 percent employers view that they are less expensive. About 18 percent of the employers opines that there is no advantage of employing CDWs (Table 4.6).

Table-4.6: Percentage of employers by advantages of employing CDWs (Multiple responses)

| | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|
| No advantage | 17.7 |
| Less expensive | 12.7 |
| Easier to deal with | 79.9 |
| N | 3,805 |

4.2.6 Care provided during sickness of CDWs

Information drawn on care provided to CDWs during sickness shows that in 57 percent cases the employers have given required medicines based on their personal health care knowledge. In 46 percent cases CDWs have been taken to doctors for consultation. A section of 38 percent employers are found to have given the CDWs time off from work. In 21 percent cases, the employers reported that CDWs have not yet been sick and therefore, the question does not arise. During sickness of CDWs 'no care is provided' has been reported in only less than one percent cases. Out of a total of 3805 subjects, the quantum, in this context, may be thought of (Table 4.7).

⁶ Sumaiya, Khair (2004), Child domestic workers in Dhaka city: Situation Analysis, ILO Office, Dhaka.

Table-4.7: Percentage of employers by type of care provided during sickness of CDWs (Multiple responses)

| | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------|
| No care | 0.8 |
| Gave medicines | 57.0 |
| Taken to a doctor | 46.2 |
| Gave time off | 37.5 |
| Not yet sick | 21.1 |
| N | 3,805 |

4.2.7 Employers' attitude towards allowing CDWs for schooling

Attitude of employers towards allowing the CDWs for schooling as evidenced in the study does fairly express that in case of 92 percent the attitude is favourable.

In case of the rest, it is, however, negative. Never the less, it is significant to see the reasons why the said portion of population have negative attitude towards CDWs for schooling. The major stated reasons are presented in descending order are: child does not have specified spare time as they could be sent to school (81 percent), child may be misguided by others (17 percent), child would be too tired to work (13 percent) and school is too far (3 percent) (see Fig 4.2).

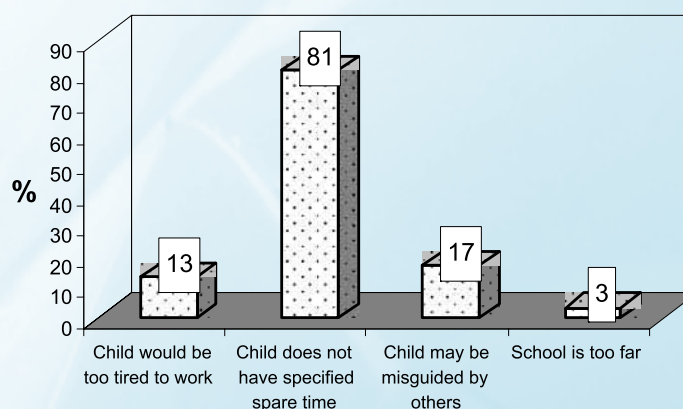


Fig 4.2: Reasons for not allowing school

Table-4.8: Percentage of employers by their attitude towards allowing CDWs for schooling

| | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| Whether will allow CDWs for schooling: | |
| Yes | 91.8 |
| No | 8.2 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| N | 3,568 |

| Table-4.9: Percentage of employers by their awareness about child labour laws | |
|---|------------|
| | Percentage |
| Whether aware that employing a child for work is forbidden: | |
| Yes | 88.3 |
| No | 11.7 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Minimum age of a child for work: | |
| < 10 yrs | 3.9 |
| 10-11 | 7.8 |
| 12-13 | 21.4 |
| 14-15 | 17.6 |
| 16-17 | 5.3 |
| 18 | 9.1 |
| 19-20 | 0.4 |
| 21+ | 0.1 |
| Don't know | 4.3 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| N | 3,805 |

4.2.8 Awareness about Child Labour Laws

Of the employers studied, 88 percent have been found to be aware of the fact that employing a child for work is legally forbidden. Others have, however, no idea about it.

Regarding knowledge about minimum age of a child for work, it is evident from the study that a section of employers (21 percent) have had 12-13 years as the minimum age; and to 18 percent the age is 14-15 years.

A group of 8 percent opines 10-11 years; to 5 percent it is 16-17 years, and 9 percent employers consider 18 years as the minimum age of child for work. A section of 4 percent is found to consider 10 years as the said age. It is however to note that more than 34 percent of employers are found to project no clear idea about it.

Chapter V

Conclusion

The Baseline Survey on Child Domestic Labour in Bangladesh was designed to estimate the incidence and distribution of child domestic labour (CDL) in Bangladesh (excluding Dhaka city) and to explore the working and living conditions and other aspects of CDL. Attempts were made to examine the situation of child domestic workers (CDWs) from CDWs' as well as employers' perspectives. The major findings of the survey are collated below:

- There are approximately two million domestic workers in Bangladesh, of which 12.7 percent are CDWs.
- The number of CDWs in Bangladesh is 421,426 of which 147,943 work in Dhaka City and the remainders (273,543) work in other urban and rural areas.
- About 78 percent of CDWs are females and 94 percent work full-time.
- Approximately 1.1 percent households of Bangladesh, 3.3 percent of urban and 0.8 percent of rural households employ CDWs.
- The incidence of child domestic labour is highest in metropolitan cities, followed by other urban and rural areas.
- The minimum age for a CDW was recorded at 6. About 6 percent have age below 9 years, 26 percent below 12 years, and 74 percent in the age group 12-17 years.
- Nearly 50 percent have never attended schools.
- Family poverty/hunger is the main reason for migration of children from home to outside to work as CDWs.
- They come from very poor family. Most of their families (84 percent) have no cultivable land; day labour, domestic work, small trading and rickshaw pulling are the main sources of family income.
- More than 99 percent of CDWs work 7 days a week.

-
- About 90 percent wakeup by 7 O'clock in the morning and 75 percent sleep after 9 p.m.
 - On an average, a CDW works 9 hours a day.
 - Almost 52 percent of CDWs (58 percent of girls and 32 percent of boys) do not receive any wage. A male receives Tk. 315 for a month on an average, and it is only Tk. 89 for a female.
 - Sixty percent of CDWs face some kind of abuse like scolding, slapping or beating. However, 78 percent reported that the overall treatment of the employers is either good or very good.
 - Large majority (87 percent) do not see any advantage of working as CDWs. However, majority also consider it as a guarantee of getting food, security and safety.
 - About 90 percent of CDWs sleep at employer's house and 97 percent consider sleeping place at employers house is better or as good as that of their own house.
 - Among those who fell sick at employers' house, more than nine in every ten received some kind of medical treatment.
 - About 80 percent of CDWs would like to attend school if such opportunity exists. Surprisingly, employers' attitude towards their education is also favourable, though only 11 percent are allowed to attend schools.
 - Nine in every ten employers are aware of the fact that employing a child for work is legally forbidden, but majority do not know the minimum age for work.

For the study findings as stated above, it may be surmised that the situation of CDWs is not as bad as it was painted earlier. This may be because of greater awareness and positive changes in attitude among the general mass.

The survey results as stated above is expected to enhance and update the knowledge of researchers, policy planners and decision makers about child labour situation in Bangladesh and help them to develop appropriate strategies and interventions to combat child labour, especially child domestic labour.

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APPENDIX -1

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Child Questionnaires
Employer Questionnaires

Survey of Child Domestic Workers in Bangladesh

Child Questionnaire To be asked to Child Domestic Workers aged 5-17

| Section 1 Identification particulars of sample household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sl. # | Item | Code | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. | Serial number of sample PSU | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| ii. | District: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| iii. | Thana/Upazila: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| iv. | Union/Ward No.: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| v. | Mauza/Mahallah.: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| vi. | Stratum: Rural=1, Municipality <0.1million population=2, Municipality ≥ 0.1 million population=3, City corporation=4 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| vii. | Segment number: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| viii. | Name of locality: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| ix. | Household serial no. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| x. | Name and code of the CDW: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| xi. | Name of employer of the CDW: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| Particulars of Field Operation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Item | | Enumerator | | | | | | Supervisor | | | | | | | |
| Name | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | |
| Date(s) of survey/inspection | | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Signature | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | |

Survey conducted by
Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR)
 3/10,Block-A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207

Sponsored by
International Labour Organization
 International Labour Office-Dhaka

Starting time Hours Minutes

Section 2: Family Information

| [PLEASE LIST INFORMATION OF ALL IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS WHETHER OR NOT THE CHILD IS LIVING WITH THEM] | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|---|---|
| SL | Name of Family Member | Relationship to CDW* | Sex | Age (completed years) | Education level** | Occupation*** (Only for 5 years and above) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 01. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
| | | | Female 2 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
| 02. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 03. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 04. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 05. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 07. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 08. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 09. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 10. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
| | | | Female 2 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
| 11. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 12. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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Column (3): Relationship*

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Self = 01 | Brother/sister/step | Step father/mother = 09 | No relation = 12 |
| Husband/wife = 02 | Brother/sister = 05 | Nephew/niece = 10 | Other_____ = 96 |
| Son/daughter = 03 | Grand mother /father = 06 | Uncle/aunty = 11 | (Specify) |
| Mother/father = 04 | Father/mother in Law = 07 | | |
| | Brother/sister in Law = 08 | | |

Column (6) Education level **

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Cannot read and write = 01 | Below primary (class V) = 03 | SSC = 06 | Graduate & above = 09 |
| No formal education | Primary (class V) = 04 | HSC = 07 | Don't know = 97 |
| but can read and write = 02 | Middle (class VIII) = 05 | Diploma = 08 | |

Column (7): Occupation***

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Govt. service = 01 | Agricultural labour = 06 | Day labour = 11 | Student = 15 |
| Private service = 02 | Garments worker = 07 | Boatman = 12 | Old(Unemployed) = 16 |
| Business = 03 | Handicrafts = 08 | Domestic worker = 13 | Unemployed = 17 |
| Small trader = 04 | Poultry/dairy = 09 | Doing own household chores = 14 | Other = 96 |
| Professional (Doctor, leader, teacher) = 05 | Construction worker = 10 | | |

Section 3: Personal Information and Current Living Situation

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|--|---|------|
| 01. Are you originally from this place? | Yes 1 No 2 | 05 |
| 02. Where from you are? | Village/Mahalla : _____ _____ Upazila/Thana: _____ _____ District: _____ | |
| 03 Why did you leave your original home? | Poverty/hunger A Because of step mother/father B No one to look after me C Father/mother coming here D I ran away E Parents sent me away F A relative brought me here G Came with friends H Came to earn income I Others_____ X (Specify) | 08 |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|--|--|----------|
| 04. How long ago did you come to this place? (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR WRITE 00) | In years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 05 |
| 05. Does your family has own home? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| 06. Does your family have farm land? | Yes 1 No 2 | 08 |
| 07. How much land does your family have? | In bigha <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 97 | |
| 08. What did you use to do prior to joining current job? | Attending school 1 Working 2 Nothing 3 | 10 10 |
| 09. What type of work did you do? | Farming 01 Fishing 02 Agricultural labour 03 Day labour 04 Small traders 05 Handicraft 06 Van/rickshaw puller 07 Poultry/diary 08 Construction worker 09 Boatman 10 Domestic worker 11 Garments worker 12 Hotel boy 13 Others _____ 96 (Specify) | |
| 10. How long are you working with the present employer? (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH WRITE 00) | In months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 11. Are you related with the present employer? | Yes 1 No 2 | 13 |
| 12. What is your relationship to the current employer? | Nephew/niece 1 Grandchild 2 Cousin 3 Other relatives _____ 6 (Specify) | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|---|---|------|
| 13. At what age did you start working as domestic worker? | In completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 13 |
| 14. How many houses have you worked prior to this house? | No of houses <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> None 0 | |
| 15. Why did you change house? | Parent/gurdian moved me 01 Punishment/harassment 02 Heavy workload 03 Low remuneration 04 Insufficient food 05 Sacked by master 06 Other_____ 96 (Specify) | 16 |
| 16. Among the children of your parents, which child are you? [if respondent is 3rd child of total 5 children of his/her parents write 3/5] | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 17. Is there any member of your family ever worked as a domestic worker? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| 18. What is the main source of income of your family? | Farming 01 Service 02 Trade 03 Wage work 04 Domestic work 05 Fishing 06 Other_____ 96 (Specify) | |
| 19. Did your parents borrow loan from your employer's house? | Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 7 | |

Section 4: Type of work and work environment

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | | | Skip |
|--|--|---|--|------|
| 20. How many days a week do you work? | Days | <input type="text"/> | | |
| 21. At what time do you usually wake up in the morning? (Enter time in 0000 hr) | Hour | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 22. At what time do you usually go to bed at night? (Enter time in 0000 hr) | Hour | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 23. How many hours on average are you working per day? (Probe) | Total hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 24. How many hours a day, on average, do you take rest during working hours? (in 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 hour) | Hour | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| | No rest | 00 | | 26 |
| 25. What do you do during leisure time? (Read out) Subjects Yes No | i. Watch TV | 1 | 2 | |
| | ii. Play | 1 | 2 | |
| | iii. Entertainment | 1 | 2 | |
| | iv. Study | 1 | 2 | |
| | v. Go to school | 1 | 2 | |
| | vi. Sleep | 1 | 2 | |
| | vii. Sewing | 1 | 2 | |
| | viii. Other_____ | 1 | 2 | |
| | (Specify) | | | |
| 26. Where do you sleep? | Own house | 1 | | 28 |
| | At my employer's place | 2 | | |
| | Other_____ | 6 | | 28 |
| | (Specify) | | | |
| 27. Where do you sleep at employer's place? | Own house | 1 | | |
| | Bedroom | 01 | | 28 |
| | Living room | 02 | | |
| | Kitchen | 03 | | |
| | Storeroom | 04 | | |
| | Verandah | 05 | | |
| | Corridor | 06 | | |
| | Dining room | 07 | | |
| | Other_____ | 96 | | |
| | (Specify) | | | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | | | Skip |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 27a. How is the quality of your sleeping place? | Better than home | 1 | | |
| | As home | 2 | | |
| | Not good as home | 3 | | |
| | Other_____ | 6 | | |
| | (Specify) | | | |
| 28. Do you do the following task? (Read out) | Tasks | Yes | No | |
| | i. Wash dish | 1 | 2 | |
| | ii. Mop floors | 1 | 2 | |
| | iii. Wash clothes | 1 | 2 | |
| | iv. Look after baby | 1 | 2 | |
| | v. Take child to school | 1 | 2 | |
| | vi. Go to market | 1 | 2 | |
| | vii. Help for cooking | 1 | 2 | |
| | viii. Cook | 1 | 2 | |
| | ix. Serve food | 1 | 2 | |
| | x. Gardening | 1 | 2 | |
| | xi. Massage | 1 | 2 | |
| | xii. Cattle raising | 1 | 2 | |
| | xiii. Poultry | 1 | 2 | |
| | xiv. Water carrying | 1 | 2 | |
| | xv. Fuel collection | 1 | 2 | |
| 29. How much monthly salary you are paid? | Taka | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| | None | 0000 | | 32 |
| 30. Who usually collects your salary? | Self | 01 | | |
| | Parents | 02 | | |
| | Brother/sister | 03 | | |
| | Relatives | 04 | | |
| | Neighbor | 05 | | |
| | Employer save it in the bank | 06 | | |
| | Other_____ | 96 | | |
| | (Specify) | | | |
| 31. How did you spend your earnings? | Sent to parents | A | | |
| | Buying clothes | B | | |
| | Buying food | C | | |
| | Buying medicine | D | | |
| | Entertainment | E | | |
| | Other_____ | X | | |
| | (Specify) | | | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | | | Skip |
|---|------------------------------|-----|----|------|
| 32. What benefits do you receive from your employer (apart from salary)? (Read out) | Benefits | Yes | No | |
| | Food once | 1 | 2 | |
| | Food two times | 1 | 2 | |
| | Food three times | 1 | 2 | |
| | Medical expenses | 1 | 2 | |
| | New clothes | 1 | 2 | |
| | New clothes for Eid festival | 1 | 2 | |
| | Bonus | 1 | 2 | |
| | Tips | 1 | 2 | |
| | Oil/soap | 1 | 2 | |
| | Other_____ | 1 | 2 | |
| | (Specify) | | | |
| 32. If meals are provided by employer, is there any difference between your and your master's food? | Yes | | 1 | |
| | No | | 2 | |

Section 5: Education, health and personal matters

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | | Skip |
|--|------------------------|----|------|
| 34. Are you currently attending school? | Yes | 1 | 35c |
| | No | 2 | |
| 35. Have you ever attended school? | Yes | 1 | 35c |
| | No | 2 | |
| 35a. If given an opportunity, do you want to go back to school? | Yes | 1 | |
| | No | 2 | |
| 35b. Why did you drop out from school? | Cannot afford | 01 | |
| | Because of work | 02 | |
| | Parents did not send | 03 | |
| | School is too far | 04 | |
| | Because of failing | 05 | |
| | Employer did not allow | 06 | |
| | Don't like | 07 | |
| | Other_____ | 96 | |
| | (Specify) | | |
| 35c. Did your employer promise you before joining work to admit at school? | Yes | 1 | |
| | No | 2 | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|--|--|------|
| 36. What is your future aspiration? | Garment worker 01 To get married 02 To get a good job 03 Agriculture 04 Other _____ 96 (Specify) Not yet decided 97 | |
| 37. Have you ever fallen sick here? | Yes 1 No 2 | 40 |
| 38. How many months ago? IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH WRITE OO. | Months ago <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Still sick 95 | |
| 38a. What is/was the ailment? | Caugh and cold A Fever B Headache C Respiratory D Back pain E Water borne disease F Fall in G Measles H Other _____ X (Specify) | |
| 38b. Do/Did you have any treatment? | Yes 1 No 2 | 39 |
| 38c. Whom do/did you consult? | Doctor A Person in the shop/Pharmacy B Nurse C Homeopath D Traditional healer E No health professional F Other _____ X (Specify) | |
| 39. Do/did you have to work when you are sick? | Yes 1 No 2 | |

Section 6: Employer's Behavior

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | | | Skip |
|---|--|-----|----|------|
| 40. Did you ever experience any of the following incidents? (Read out) | Incidents | Yes | No | |
| | i. scolded | 1 | 2 | |
| | ii. slapped/beaten | 1 | 2 | |
| | iii. sexual violence by your employers family member | 1 | 2 | |
| | iv. Other_____ (Specify) | 1 | 2 | |
| 41. In general, what do you think about your employers' behavior? | Bad | | 1 | |
| | Fair | | 2 | |
| | Good | | 3 | |
| | Very good | | 4 | |
| 42. Is there any advantage of working in a house as a domestic help? | Yes | | 1 | |
| | No | | 2 | 44 |
| 43. What are the advantages? | Help in emergency situation | | A | |
| | Occasional lump-sum money | | B | |
| | Security/safety | | C | |
| | Good food | | D | |
| | Watch TV | | E | |
| | Other_____ (Specify) | | X | |
| 44. What future benefits do you expect from your employer? | Get me marriage/pay dowry | | A | |
| | Send me school | | B | |
| | Get me a job | | C | |
| | Help my parent | | D | |
| | Other_____ (Specify) | | X | |
| | Nothing | | Z | |
| 45. Can you quit job? | Yes | | 1 | |
| | No | | 2 | 47 |
| 46. Why can't you quit job? | Complete the year | | 1 | |
| | Parents have taken debt | | 2 | |
| | Parents don't allow | | 3 | |
| | Other_____ (Specify) | | 6 | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|---|--|------|
| 47. Have the employer allowed you to visit home? | Yes 1 No 2 Employer will allow but I did not go 3 | 49 |
| 48. How many times have you visited your home during the last year? | Times <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Did not go home during last year 94 When I wish 95 | 50 |
| 49. How many days you had not been visited home? | Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 50. Can you contact your friends as you wish in the neighborhood of this place? | Yes 1 No 2 Don't have any friend in the neighborhood 3 | 44 |

Section 7: Remark of the enumerator:

Section 8: Remark of the supervisory officer:

51. INTERVIEWER: Before leaving (the respondent) check the questionnaire carefully; After thorough checking, stop interviewing and then Thank him/her sincerely for sparing his/her valuable time with you.

Finishing time: Hours Minutes

Survey of Child Domestic Workers in Bangladesh

Employer Questionnaire To be asked to Employer of Child Domestic Worker

| Section I Identification particulars of sample household | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Sl. # | Item | Code | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. | Serial number of sample PSU | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| ii. | District: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| iii. | Thana/Upazila: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| iv. | Union/Ward No.: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| v. | Mauza/Mahallah.: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| vi. | Stratum: Rural=1, Municipality <0.1million population=2, Municipality ≥ 0.1 million population=3, City corporation=4 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| vii. | Segment number: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| viii. | Name of locality: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| ix. | Household serial no. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| x. | Name and code of the CDW: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| xi. | Name of employer of the CDW: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| xii. | Name of respondent: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Particulars of Field Operation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Item | | Enumerator | | | | | | Supervisor | | | | | |
| Name | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| Date(s) of survey/inspection | | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Signature | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |

Survey conducted by
Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR)
 3/10,Block-A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207

Sponsored by
International Labour Organization
 International Labour Office-Dhaka

Starting time Hours Minutes

Section 2: Demographical Particulars of Employer's Household

| SL | Name of Household Member | Relationship with the head of household* | Sex | Age (completed years) | Education level** | (Only for 5 years and above) Occupation*** |
|-----|--------------------------|--|----------|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 01. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 02. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 03. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 04. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 05. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 06. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 07. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 08. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 09. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 10. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 11. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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| 12. | | | Male 1 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> |
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Column (3): Relationship*

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Household head = 01 | Brother/sister/step | Step father/mother = 09 | No relation = 12 |
| Husband/wife = 02 | Brother/sister = 05 | Nephew/niece = 10 | Othe_____ = 96 |
| Son/daughter = 03 | Grand mother /father = 06 | Uncle/aunty = 11 | (Specify) |
| Mother/father = 04 | Father/mother in Law = 07 | | |
| | Brother/sister in Law = 08 | | |

Column (6): Education level **

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Cannot read and write = 01 | Below primary (class V) = 03 | SSC = 06 | Graduate & above = 09 |
| No formal education | Primary (class V) = 04 | HSC = 07 | Don't know = 97 |
| but can read and write = 02 | Middle (class VIII) = 05 | Diploma = 08 | |

Column (7): Occupation***

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Govt. service = 01 | Farmer = 06 | Day labour = 11 | Student = 15 |
| Private service = 02 | Garments worker = 07 | Boatman = 12 | Old(Unemployed) = 16 |
| Business = 03 | Handicrafts = 08 | Domestic worker = 13 | Unemployed = 17 |
| Small trader = 04 | Poultry/dairy = 09 | Doing own household chores = 14 | Other = 96 |
| Professional (Doctor, leader, teacher) = 05 | Construction worker = 10 | | |

Section 3: Particulars of the employer and information related to child domestic worker

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|---|---|------|
| 01. Type of living house [Enumerator should observe] | Apartment 01 Flat 02 Large concrete house 03 Small concrete house 04 Semi-concrete and semi tin 05 Tin house 06 Tin and bamboo 07 Other_____ 96 (Specify) | 05 |
| 02. Tenure of housing | Own house 1 Rented house 2 Govt. quarter 3 Sublet 4 Other_____ 6 (Specify) | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | | Skip |
|--|---|---|------|
| 03. What is your monthly household consumption expenditure: If no home grown/produced stock then write 00000. | Items Total taka | Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Home grown/ produced stock <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 04. For how long have you employed this child for domestic work? | Months | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 05. Is he/she part time or full time? | Full time Part time | 1 2 | |
| 06. How did you recruit him/her? | Friends/relatives referred him/her 01 Other domestic workers referred him/her 02 S/he came on his/her own 03 Parents refereed her 04 His/her parents are indebted to the employer so they send their kids to work 05 Supplier of domestic worker 06 Others_____ 96 (Specify) | | |
| 07. Does the child live in your house? | Yes No | 1 2 | |
| 08. How many hours does s/he work daily? | Hours Other_____ (Specify) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 96 | |
| 08a.CHECK Q.05AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE Full time 1 | Full time Part time | 1 2 | |
| 09. Do you let him/her take time off during the day? | Yes No | 1 2 | 12 |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|--|---|------|
| 10. For how long do you let him/her take time off? | For school A For doctors visits B To play C To go home D To run personal errands E For madrasha F For amusement G Others_____ X (Specify) | 12 |
| 11. How many more households does he/she work for? | Number <input type="text"/> None 0 Don't know 7 | |
| 12. How much do you pay to him/her per month in cash? | Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> None 0000 | |
| 13. Do you pay other benefits (apart from the wage in cash)? | Yes 1 No 2 | 15 |
| 13a. What are the other benefits that you give to him/her apart from the wage in cash? | Meal A Bonus B Medical C Dress D Help to family E Oil/Soap F Other_____ X (Specify) | |
| 14. What would be imputed value of these other benefits per month? | Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | | | Skip |
|--|------------------------------|-----|----|------|
| 15. Does he do the following task? (Read out) | Tasks | Yes | No | |
| | i. Wash dish | 1 | 2 | |
| | ii. Mop floors | 1 | 2 | |
| | iii. Wash clothes | 1 | 2 | |
| | iv. Look after baby | 1 | 2 | |
| | v. Take child to school | 1 | 2 | |
| | vi. Go to market | 1 | 2 | |
| | vii. Help for cooking | 1 | 2 | |
| | viii. Cook | 1 | 2 | |
| | ix. Serve food | 1 | 2 | |
| | x. Gardening | 1 | 2 | |
| | xi. Massage | 1 | 2 | |
| | xii. Cattle raising | 1 | 2 | |
| | xiii. Poultry | 1 | 2 | |
| | xiv. Water carrying | 1 | 2 | |
| | xv. Fuel collection | 1 | 2 | |
| 16. What are the advantages of employing child domestic workers? | Nothing | | A | |
| | They are less expensive | | B | |
| | They are easier to deal with | | C | |
| | Other_____ | | X | |
| | (Specify) | | | |
| 17. What do you do when the child is sick? | Nothing | | A | |
| | Give him medicines | | B | |
| | Take him to see a doctor | | C | |
| | Give him time off | | D | |
| | Others_____ | | X | |
| | (Specify) | | | |
| | Not yet sick | | Z | |
| 18. CHECK Q.05 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE. | Full time | 1 | | 20 |
| | Part time | 2 | | |
| 18a. (IF NOT GOING TO SCHOOL ASK Q. 18a AND 19 OR ELSE SKIP TO Q.20)Would you give the child time off to go to school? | Yes | 1 | | 20 |
| | No | 2 | | |

| No Questions and Filters | Coding categories | Skip |
|--|--|------|
| 19. What is its reason? | Child would be too tired to work A Child does not have specified spare time B Child may be misguided by others C School is too far D Others_____ X (Specify) | |
| 20. Are you aware that it is illegal to employ children? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| 21. What is the appropriate age for recruiting a child? | Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 97 | |

Section 4: Remark of the enumerator:

Section 5: Remark of the supervisory officer:

22. INTERVIEWER: Before leaving (the respondent) check the questionnaire carefully; After thorough checking, stop interviewing and then Thank him/her sincerely for sparing his/her valuable time with you.

Finishing time: Hours Minutes