



**REPORT ON THE WORKING CHILDREN
IN METROPOLITAN CITIES OF BANGLADESH
(Establishment-based Child Labour Survey)
2002-03**

December 2003

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Planning Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Parishankhan Bhaban, Dhaka, Bangladesh**

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Preface

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the regular core activities of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and child labour survey is an adhoc activity. For the collection of a wide spectrum of data on child labour the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), 2002-03 was conducted by BBS and under its framework an Establishment-based Child Labour Survey (ECLS) was also simultaneously undertaken in all the six metropolitan cities of Bangladesh. This report is based on the findings of ECLS, 2002-03. It is hoped that the information contained in the report will be useful to the policy planners and researchers interested in the elimination of child labour particularly the worst forms of child labour from Bangladesh.

I like to extend my thanks to Mr. Md. Zobdul Hoque, Project Director, NCLS and his colleagues who worked hard for the successful completion of the survey and preparation of the report in time. I also express my sincere thanks to Mr. Gopal Bhattacharya, Director, ILO office, Dhaka and Mr. H. S. Sujeewa Fonseka, Chief Technical Adviser, US DOL project, ILO, Dhaka for their kind cooperation and financial support towards completion of the National Child Labour Survey.

Suggestions and comments for further improvement of the report are most welcome for our future guidance.

Dhaka
December, 2003

A. K. M Musa
Director-General
Bangladesh Bureau Statistics

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Key Statistics of Establishment-based Child Labour Survey, 2002-03

Item	Number	Percent
1. Establishments surveyed by metropolitan city		
Total	1504	100.0
Dhaka	558	37.1
Chittagong	359	23.9
Rajshahi	205	13.6
Khulna	230	15.3
Sylhet	93	6.2
Barisal	59	3.9
2. Establishments by industry classification		
Total	1504	100.0
Agriculture related services	4	0.3
Mining and quarrying	1	0.1
Manufacturing	661	43.9
Construction	5	0.3
Wholesale, retail trade, repairing	432	28.7
Hotel and restaurants	219	14.6
Transport and storage	35	2.4
Education and other services	2	0.1
Other personal and community services	145	9.6
3. Establishments by type of ownership		
Total	1504	100.0
Single/individual	1378	91.6
Family owned	60	4.0
Partnership	56	3.7
Others	10	0.7
4. Total No. of employed persons by gender		
Both sexes	9724	100.0
Male	9117	93.8
Female	607	6.2
5. Employed persons by broad age group		
Total	9724	100.0
05–11	211	2.2
12–14	1067	11.9
05–14	1278	13.1
15–17	1791	18.4
18+	6655	68.4
6. Employed persons by type of employment		
Total	9724	100.0
Regular worker (employee)	7335	75.4
Unpaid family helper	854	8.8
Casual worker	1005	10.3
Worked for food and shelter	530	5.5

Key Statistics of Establishment-based Child Labour Survey, 2002-03

Item	Number	Percent
7. Establishments by usual working day/week		
Total	1504	100.0
≤ 5 days	8	0.6
6 days	909	60.4
7 days	587	39.0
8. Establishments by usual working hours/week		
Total	1504	100.0
≤ 30	6	0.4
31-40	17	1.1
41-50	327	21.8
51-60	405	26.9
61+	749	49.8
9. Establishments by actual hours worked/week		
Total	1504	100.0
≤ 30	51	3.4
31-40	65	4.3
41-50	329	21.9
51-60	393	26.1
61+	666	44.3
10. Establishments having toilet facility		
Total	1504	100.0
Have toilet facility	1102	26.7
No toilet facility	402	73.3
11. Establishments having health care facilities		
i. Regular health check-up arrangement		
Total	1504	100.0
Having arrangement	43	2.8
No arrangement	1461	97.2
ii. First aid arrangement		
Total	1504	100.0
Have first aid arrangement	176	11.7
No first aid	1328	88.3
iii. Emergency medical treatment		
Total	1504	100.0
Have facilities	81	5.4
No facility	1423	94.6
iv. Establishments attached to doctor/clinic		
Total	1504	100.0
Attached	67	4.4
Not attached	1437	95.6
12. Establishments having recreational facilities for child workers		
Total	880	100.0
Have recreation facilities	54	6.1
No facility	826	93.9

Key Statistics of Establishment-based Child Labour Survey, 2002-03

Item	Number	Percent
13. Child workers in establishments by gender		
Total	3069	100.0
Boys	3003	97.8
Girls	66	2.2
14. Child workers in establishments by age group		
Total	3069	100.0
05-11	216	7.0
12-14	1143	37.2
05-14	1359	44.3
15-17	1710	55.7
15. Employed child workers by metropolitan city		
Total	3069	100.0
Dhaka	1208	39.4
Chittagong	781	25.4
Rajshahi	384	12.5
Khulna	378	12.3
Sylhet	203	6.6
Barisal	115	3.8
16. Child workers by school attendance		
Total	3069	100.0
Attending school	274	8.9
Not attending school	2795	91.1
17. Child workers by major occupation		
Total	3069	100.0
Professional, technical	618	20.1
Administrative, managerial	8	0.3
Clerical worker	2	0.1
Sales worker	279	9.1
Service worker	726	23.6
Agriculture worker	3	0.1
Production worker	884	28.8
Transport worker	81	2.6
Others	468	15.3
18. Child workers by status in employment		
Total	3069	100.0
Employee	1772	57.6
Self-employed	11	0.4
Unpaid family worker	141	4.6
Apprentice	902	29.4
Day labourer	183	5.0
Others	60	2.0

Key Statistics of Establishment-based Child Labour Survey, 2002-03

Item	Number	Percent
19. Sampled child workers by weekly hours worked (hours)		
Total	1504	100.0
<14	150	10.0
14-19	19	1.3
20-24	30	2.0
25-39	95	6.3
40-42	106	7.0
43-49	283	18.8
50-59	180	12.0
60+	641	42.6
Average hrs. worked/week	-	52.0
20. Regular paid child workers by monthly wage (Tk.)		
Total	733	100.0
Tk. <300	99	13.5
Tk. 300 – 400	133	18.1
Tk. 401 – 500	93	12.7
Tk. 501 – 750	141	19.3
Tk. 751 – 1000	144	19.6
Tk. 1000+	123	16.8
21. Monthly average wage and salary of child workers aged 5-14 years		
	Average wages/ (Tk.)	
Total	733	750
Tk. <300	99	153
Tk. 300 – 400	133	339
Tk. 401 – 500	93	484
Tk. 501 – 750	141	637
Tk. 751 – 1000	144	885
Tk. 1000+	123	1846
22. Mode of payment of wages to child worker aged 5-14 years by establishment		
i. Mode of payment :		
Total	880	100.0
Directly paid to child workers	591	67.2
Wage/salary paid to parents/guardians	90	10.2
Paid to parents or child workers	57	6.5
Others	142	16.1
ii. Advance payment of wage/salary :		
Total	880	100.0
Paid in advance	105	11.9
Not paid in advance	775	88.1
23. Perception/attitude of child workers towards job satisfaction and work environment		
i. Job satisfaction		
Total	1504	100.0
Satisfied	900	59.8
Not satisfied	362	24.1
No comment	242	16.1

Key Statistics of Establishment-based Child Labour Survey, 2002-03

Item	Number	Percent
ii. Work environment		
Total	1504	100.0
Good	618	41.1
So-so (average)	653	43.4
Not good	92	6.1
No comment	141	9.4
24. Establishments that faced accidents during previous year		
Total	1504	100.0
Faced accident	68	4.5
No accident	1436	95.5
25. Child workers who received injuries and became sick due to work during previous year		
Total	1504	100.0
Child got hurt/injured or sick	265	17.6
Not got hurt/injured or sick	1239	82.4
26. Child workers physically or mentally abused		
Total	1504	100.0
Mentally/physically abused	399	26.5
Not abused	1105	73.5
27. Child workers by type of abuse/exploitation		
Total	1504	100.0
Swearing	160	10.6
Physically beaten	18	1.2
Very risky work	57	3.8
Misbehaved	66	4.4
Sexually harassed	-	-
Minimum wage not paid	1203	78.0
28. Child workers by daily time spent for recreation		
Total	1504	100.0
No recreation or less than an hour	322	21.4
1 hour	552	36.7
2 hours	502	33.4
3 + hours	128	8.5
29. Child workers by reasons of working		
Total	1504	100.0
For own living	196	13.0
To support family/parents	714	47.5
Do not go to school due to poverty	345	22.9
Do not like school	144	9.6
Others	105	7.0

Key Statistics of Establishment-based Child Labour Survey, 2002-03

Item	Number	Percent
30. Reasons of employing child workers		
Total	1504	100.0
For good work	322	21.4
Suitable for work	366	22.3
No trade union problem	6	0.4
To pay minimum wage	408	27.1
Less costly	237	15.8
Easy to change working time	33	2.2
Others	162	17.8
31. Number of children in hazardous work		
Total working children	3069	100.0
Children in hazardous work in terms of :		
• Hours of work (43+ hours)/week	2253	73.4
• Hazardous industry	1184	38.6

CHAPTER I

SURVEY METHODOLOGY, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Introduction

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has undertaken the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), 2002-03 with technical and financial assistance of ILO-IPEC. It is the second stand-alone child labour survey in Bangladesh conducted by BBS while the first stand-alone CLS was conducted by BBS in 1995-96. In the framework of the NCLS, 2002-03, it was decided that the following surveys/approaches were to be undertaken/followed to obtain a comprehensive picture of the child labour situation in the country:

- Household-based child labour survey (CLS) at national level,
- Establishment-based child labour survey (ECLS) in selected areas; and
- Baseline surveys in selected worst forms of child labour (WFCL) sectors.

The Establishment-based Child Labour Survey (ECLS) conducted is the first attempt of its kind in the country by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

1.2 Scope and coverage

The ECLS was designed to cover only a segment of the total child workers, that is, only those children who were primarily employed for wage and salary in various establishments were included. For example, according to ILO-IPEC experimental surveys carried out in Ghana, India, Senegal and Indonesia the proportion of employed children among total child workers was found to be around 10 percent¹. Thus an establishment based survey could provide statistical information about a small segment of child workers to supplement the results obtained through the household-based child labour survey.

The ECLS 2002-03 was conducted in all the six metropolitan cities of the country namely (i) Dhaka (capital city), (ii) Chittagong, (iii) Rajshahi, (iv) Khulna, (v) Barisal and (vi) Sylhet. The ECLS covered both the formal and informal establishments, particularly different small and unincorporated establishments. Large scale establishments were outside the purview of the survey because the large establishments were assumed to be aware of the fact that they could not employ child workers due to Government rules and regulations (Factories Acts 1942, etc.). The survey covered all child workers of 5 to 17 years of age.

¹ Improving Action-oriented Research on the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Proceedings of Asian. Regional Workshop, 8-10 December, 1999, Bangkok, A Regional Working Group on Child Labour (RWG-CL) publication, pp 117.

1.3 Survey objectives

The main objective of the establishment survey was to collect comprehensive data of the child workers aged 5 to 17 years who mostly worked for wages and salaries. The specific objectives of the survey were as follows :

- to collect information about type of establishment and type of ownership, location etc.;
- to estimate total number of workers/employees by major occupation, age group, status in employment etc;
- to assess demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the working children, viz., hours worked, earning, living facilities etc.;
- to assess occupational risks, injuries, diseases and extent of disability and health care facilities;
- to know the reasons for using child workers and methods used for recruiting this type of labour;
- to assess the proportion of child workers about job satisfaction, satisfied with wages and salaries and working environment;
- to estimate the proportion of child workers who are engaged at work and attending school etc.; and
- to assess exploitation of child labour, child abuse and proportion of WFCL.

1.4 Sample and survey methodology

1.4.1 Selection of samples

The ECLS was conducted on the basis of non-probability sampling as probability sampling was not feasible due to absence of basic information which could serve as a frame for the survey such as an up-to-date and exhaustive list of establishments in six metropolitan cities. In view of this basic limitation, only those employers who were identified by child workers themselves or their parents during interview at the household level (household-based NCLS) were located and interviewed on a random basis.

For selection of sample establishments in six metropolitan cities the following steps/methods were used :

- the list or directory of establishments/employers which employ children on the basis of household-based child labour survey;
- a supplementary list of establishments prepared for each city to select the samples.

As a first step, a list of establishments was prepared on the basis of information (names and addresses of the establishments/employers) obtained through the

household-based NCLS, where children were found working. A total of 102 establishments/employers were listed from the 6 cities based on the household survey in these cities, and from these 43 establishments were identified and investigated/interviewed.

It was decided by the Technical Committee of the NCLS that a total of about 1500 establishments were required to be covered in the establishment survey. So, for the selection of remaining sample establishments, that is 1457 establishments, a supplementary list had to be prepared or collected for each of the cities. To make the list or directory available for the second step, the field staff of the concerned Regional Statistical Offices (RSOs) were asked to collect the list of establishments (names and addresses, number of workers/employees etc.) from the local Chamber of Commerce and Industries or the local administrative authority. The RSOs could not collect the list of establishments from any of these cities due to non-availability of such list with the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry or with the local government authority. As a result, the concerned field offices were instructed to prepare a list of around 3000 to 5000 establishments using the prescribed listing form supplied from Dhaka head office. An individual list (3000-5000) for each city was prepared based on concentration by type of establishments, although there were many more such establishments lying scattered in these cities. Training and adequate instructions were given to prepare such list. The basic information that was collected for listing included: names and addresses of establishments/employers, total number of workers/employees, number of child workers aged 5-17 years, and type of establishment. All the listed establishments in each city were then grouped into two categories or strata as follows :

- i) Establishments with at least one paid child worker, and
- ii) Establishments without child worker.

As a final step of the sample selection procedure, a specified number of establishments for each of the cities in strata (i.e., establishments with at least one paid worker) were selected on random basis. The number of sample establishments selected (based on population and other factors) and interviewed by metropolitan city is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Sample establishments by city and source of selection

Name of metropolitan city	Household list	Establishment list	Sample Establishments		No. of establishments interviewed
			Household list	Establishment list	
Total	102	25225	43	1461	1504
Dhaka	25	5700	10	548	558
Rajshahi	19	3510	3	202	205
Khulna	20	4230	5	225	230
Barisal	5	3470	2	57	59
Chittagong	30	4565	22	337	359
Sylhet	3	3750	1	92	93

Note : Among the 102 listed establishments based on household child labour survey only 43 were identified and interviewed and treated as samples from the household list.

1.4.2 Survey instrument and data collection

Preparation of questionnaire and training manual : The establishment survey questionnaire was designed to address three broad areas viz (i) particulars of employer and the establishment, (ii) socio-economic characteristics of all working children in the establishment and (iii) detailed information with respect to one sampled child worker of that establishment.

The employer's part of the questionnaire was addressed to the owners of the business / establishment to seek information on the particulars of the ownership, the goods produced or services rendered, the number of child workers and adult workers engaged, working conditions, reasons of employing child workers, service benefits and health care facilities at the work place, and so on. The second part of the questionnaire applicable to all working children in the establishment was aimed at seeking information about age, gender, school attendance, occupation and skill, nature of work done and status in employment. The third part of the questionnaire was developed for a child worker aged 5-17 years and covered such items as wage and salary, hours worked, reasons of working, job satisfaction, health care, occupational injuries, recreational time and so on.

The draft questionnaire of the ECLS 2002-03 was designed on the basis of the objectives of the survey. Two field pretests were carried out in urban areas to finalize the questionnaire and develop the instruction and training manuals. The first pretest was conducted in September 2002 in Dhaka city and a total of 40 establishments were interviewed with the first draft questionnaire. Based on the first pretest results, the questionnaire was revised and redesigned. The second field pretest was done based on the revised questionnaire. The specific objectives of the pretest were :

- to test the suitability of the survey questions;
- to test and verify the coverage of items as per objectives of the survey;
- to identify the questions which the respondents and enumerators find difficult to answer/report; and
- to estimate the time required and modality for filling of the questionnaire etc.

The second field pretest was conducted in Dhaka city and Gazipur Zila Sadar during 5-12 October 2002 and 15 officers and staff were engaged. Fifty child workers in 40 establishments were interviewed from these two areas. The officers and staff assigned for this job were required to submit individual reports on the contents of the questionnaire, respondent attitude/cooperation, time required and others. The pre-tested questionnaire was thoroughly reviewed and analysed and the result was placed in the meeting of the Technical Committee. The establishment survey questionnaire and instruction manual were finalized on the basis of the second pretest and the

suggestions/recommendations of the SIMPOC Consultant and the Technical Committee.

Training of survey personnel : A proper and intensive training schedule was arranged for survey personnel (master trainers, supervisors and enumerators) to conduct the establishment survey. Training was imparted at two stages. At the first stage, the concerned Deputy Directors and Regional Statistical Officers were given training at Dhaka to work as master trainers as well as survey officers of the establishment survey. At the second stage, the master trainers in their turn imparted training to the enumerators and supervisors (BBS field staff and local educated youths) at their respective city/divisional headquarters. On the first day, class room training was devoted to the proper understanding of concepts and definitions in the questionnaire, the objective of the questionnaire and the data collection procedures. The second day training dealt with the method of filling of questionnaire and data collection through field visit followed by discussion and evaluation of the field work. A verbatim type training manual was prepared and provided to all of them (enumerators and supervisors) so that they could consult it for any problems faced during field work.

Data collection and supervision of field work : The survey was conducted in 1504 establishments in six metropolitan cities. Adequate survey materials (questionnaire, instruction manual, pencil, cutter, eraser, sample selection sheet, listing forms) were supplied to the enumerators and supervisors for survey work. The field enumeration was done during November and December 2002, and about 10 days were allocated for data collection. The concerned Regional Statistical Officer and six officers from Dhaka head office were involved in the supervision of field work at different levels.

1.5 Data processing

Preliminary checking of entries in the filled-in questionnaires was done by supervisors and enumerators at field level. Thorough manual editing was carried out by trained editors under the strict supervision of the officers in Dhaka head office. Coding of industry/establishment was done as per Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) at 2-digit level. Other codes, such as geo-codes and open ended answers were also coded in accordance with their respective code lists.

The edited and coded questionnaires were then sent to the Computer Wing, BBS for data entry and processing. Computer editing was necessary to check internal consistency and for omissions and errors, if any. The statistical tables were prepared according to a previously prepared tabulation plan.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Establishment : An establishment is defined, in operational terms, as a unit combining activities and resources directed by a single owning or controlling entity

towards the production of a homogenous group of goods and services at a single physical location.

Child : A child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years based on the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 (No. 182). Since it is commonly accepted that a child under five years of age is too young to be engaged in work or to start schooling, only child population aged 5 to 17 years was considered for the purpose of the ECLS 2002-03.

Age : Age is measured in number of completed years at last birthday.

Legal status of establishment : Defines the status of ownership of the establishment. For example, an establishment may be recognised and registered as one person ownership, or partnership, or family ownership, or a private limited company etc.

Individually and family owned establishment : Establishment owned and run by one person or a family who bears the profits or losses of the establishment.

Partnership : A partnership establishment is one created by an agreement with certain terms and conditions between/among the partners. Partners may be more than one.

Administrative/clerical or sales workers : Include all classes of regular and salaried employees of the establishment such as manager, clerk, typist and other administrative support service workers².

Production worker : Those who are engaged directly in production process and include also those engaged in manufacturing, assembling, packing and repairing work, etc. Working supervisors and persons engaged in repair and maintenance are also included.

Unpaid family worker : Those members of the family of the owners/proprietors who work in the production processes or render services for more than 15 hours a week, but are not paid any wages and salaries.

Skilled worker : One who develops skill or efficiency in his/her work or occupation or judged/reported as skilled by the respondent.

Unskilled worker : One who is yet to develop any skill in his/her occupation or for the type of work he/she is engaged in.

Regular worker/employee : One who has a regular (steady) employment and receives wages and salaries from the establishment to which he/she is attached for performing assigned work.

² **Note :** Of the major occupations, administrative/managerial, clerical workers and sales workers are the distinct ones. Workers/employees engaged in any of these occupations are generally considered as regular and salaried persons.

Casual worker/day labourer : Refers to a wage earner whose services are solicited only for a specific period of time intervals during the reference period.

Full-time worker : Refers to a salaried or unpaid worker whose services are engaged or rendered for full working hours (normally 8 hours a day) of the establishment in which he/she works.

Part-time worker is a salaried or a unpaid worker whose services are engaged for specified hours or as and when available for work as unpaid worker (in the case of family firm/enterprise), generally less than normal working hours (less than 8 hours/day). For example, in the case of part-time child workers, children work in family business, (shops, restaurants and others) and in the case of salaried part-time child workers they work in various occupations and industry.

Occupation : Occupation is defined as a type of economic activity which a person usually pursues to earn an income in cash or kind.

Industry : Includes all types of establishments or businesses in which persons are engaged in producing or distributing goods and services during the reference period.

Work/economic activity : Work is defined in terms of economic activity in the light of System of National Accounts (SNA'93). This definition is adopted in SNA'93 and covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own account construction and other production of fixed assets for own use.

Child workers : Children who were working one or more hours for pay or profit, or working without pay in a family farm or establishment or organization, during the reference period, or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was found temporarily absent during the reference period.

Hours worked : Total number of hours worked during the reference period of the survey. For a child holding more than one job, hours worked means the total of hours worked for all jobs.

Reference period : The week preceding the day of survey enumeration.

Survey year : Refers to the fiscal year, that is, from July 2002 to June 2003.

CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE ESTABLISHMENTS

This chapter provides some basic characteristics of 1504 sample establishments located in six metropolitan cities of the country. The characteristics of establishments are described as follows :

- type of establishment/industry;
- type of ownership of establishment;
- employed persons by age group and gender;
- weekly working days and weekly hours worked;
- accommodation, recreation, and health care facilities for child workers; and
- reasons of recruitment of child workers and employment/service benefits etc.

The establishments were privately owned and operated in both formal and informal sectors, and may or may not be registered with the concerned authority, that is, the city corporation and other local bodies. These establishments were selected on the criteria of having at least one paid child worker and the required information was collected. The chapter also presents selected characteristics of the establishments, such as the attitude/perception of the employers/owners towards recruitment of child workers, reasons for recruitment of child workers, and year of starting employment of child labourers.

2.1 Type of establishments and ownership patterns

Of the total 1504 sample establishments, the highest number of establishments (558) or about 37 percent were from Dhaka city, and the second highest number (359) which is nearly 24 percent were located in the areas under Chittagong city corporation. The remaining (around 40 percent) establishments were selected from the other four metropolitan cities. Table 2.1 presents the number of establishments by major category (1-digit BSIC) industry classification and metropolitan city.

Table 2.1 Establishments by industry classification and metropolitan city

Industry classification	Total	Dhaka	Chitta -gong	Rajsha -hi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Agriculture and related services	4	2	1	-	-	1	-
Mining and quarrying	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	661	232	169	97	102	40	22
Construction	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Wholesale, retail trade, repairing service	432	140	132	71	47	20	22
Hotel and restaurant	219	62	31	28	59	29	10
Transport, storage	35	27	7	-	1	-	-
Education and other services	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other personal and community services	145	94	13	8	21	4	5
Total	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59

Note : '-' represents nil.

Of the total establishments about 44 percent were manufacturing followed by wholesale, retail trade and repairing services establishments (28.7percent). The proportion of manufacturing establishments was higher in Dhaka and Chittagong cities. The second highest proportion or number of establishments was wholesale, retail trade and repairing services in all the cities.

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of establishments by industry classification and type of ownership.

Table 2.2 Distribution of establishments by type of ownership

Industry classification	Total	Ownership type			
		Single/ individual	Family owned	Partnership	Others
Agriculture and related services	4	2	1	1	-
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	661	603	33	22	3
Construction	5	3	-	-	2
Wholesale, retail trade & repairing	432	398	14	19	1
Hotel and restaurant	219	202	7	10	-
Transport, storage	35	30	-	3	2
Education services	2	2	-	-	-
Community and personal services	145	137	5	1	2
Total	1504	1378	60	56	10

It appears from the above table that the highest number (1378) or 92 percent of establishments were individually owned or operated under single ownership. The proportion of establishments under family ownership and partnership were found to be 4 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. The detailed data on ownership and type of establishments may be seen in the statistical tables.

Figure 1 : Proportion of Establishment by type of ownership

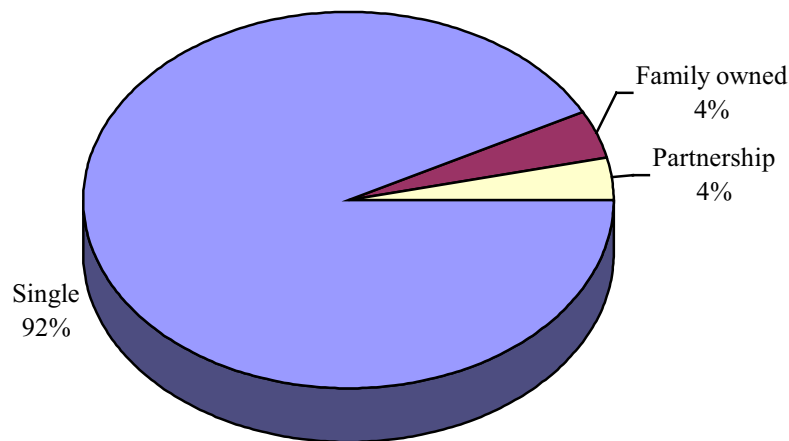


Table 2.3 gives the distribution of establishments by metropolitan city and type of ownership. The data reveal that the highest proportion of establishments was individually owned in all the cities. The proportion of family owned establishment was the highest in Sylhet city amongst all the cities.

Table 2.3 Establishments by type of ownership in metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Total establishment	Ownership type			
		Single/ individual	Family owned	Partnership	Others
Total	1504	1378	60	56	10
Dhaka	558	513	17	27	1
Chittagong	359	323	19	11	6
Rajshahi	205	190	6	8	1
Khulna	230	212	10	6	2
Sylhet	93	81	8	4	-
Barisal	59	59	-	-	-

Notes - denotes nil.

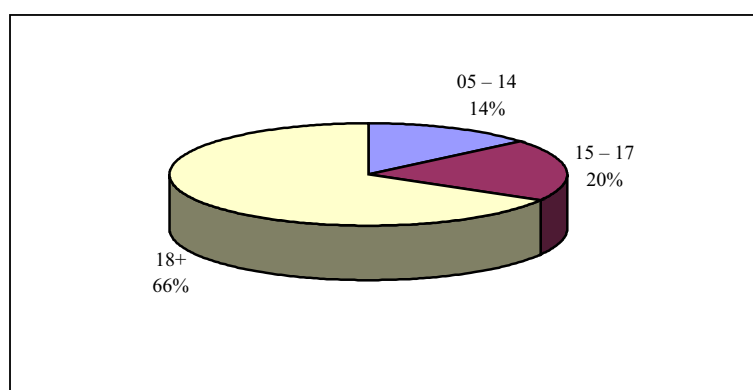
2.2 Employed persons in establishments

A total of 9,724 persons were found employed in 1504 sample establishments with an average of 6.5 employed persons per establishment. According to employment size criteria, these establishments are termed as small scale establishments. Table 2.4 shows the distribution of employed persons by age group and gender. It may be seen

Table 2.4 Employed persons by age group and gender

Age group	Both sex		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,724	100.0	9,117	100.0	607	100.0
05 – 11	211	2.2	209	2.3	2	0.3
12 – 14	1,067	11.9	1,049	11.5	18	3.0
05 – 14	1,278	13.1	1,258	13.8	20	3.3
15 – 17	1,791	18.4	1,753	19.2	38	6.3
05 – 17	3,069	31.6	3,011	33.0	58	9.6
18+	6,655	68.4	6,106	67.0	549	90.4

that out of the total employed persons about 68 percent or 6,655 persons were aged 18 years and over and nearly one-third (31.6 percent) were child workers aged under 18 years. Of the total employed persons only 6.2 percent were females.

Figure 2. Proportion of employed persons by age group

A total of 1,278 child workers were found in the age group 5-14 years among the total 9,724 employed persons. The proportion of child worker in the age group 5-14 years was as high as 13 percent of the total employed persons. The proportion of girl child workers aged 5-14 years was only 2 percent of total child workers.

Table 2.5 Employed persons by age group and status in employment

(Percent)

Age group	Total	Regular paid worker	Unpaid worker	Casual worker	Worked for meals and living
Total	100.0	75.4	8.8	10.3	5.5
05 – 11	100.0	47.4	7.6	19.4	25.6
12 – 14	100.0	54.9	6.4	19.4	19.3
05 – 14	100.0	53.7	6.6	19.4	20.3
15 – 17	100.0	71.6	5.0	13.3	10.1
05 – 17	100.0	64.2	5.6	15.8	14.4
18+	100.0	80.6	10.3	7.8	1.3

By status in employment, 75.4 percent of the total employed persons were regular paid workers and the next highest proportion (10.3 percent) were engaged as casual workers. Of the total employed persons about 5.5 percent worked for food and shelter only. The proportion of regular paid child workers was found to be 53.7 percent among the child workers in this age group. The detailed data on employed persons by broad age group, gender and status in employment and also distribution of employed persons by type of establishments (2-digit BSIC) and age group are available in the relevant statistical tables. Table 2.6 shows the distribution of employed persons by industry classification and status in employment or category of persons engaged. Table 2.7 contains the percentage distribution of employed persons by gender and ownership of establishments.

Table 2.6 Distribution of employed person by status in employment

Industry classification	Total es- tablishment	Total workers	Regular workers	Unpaid worker	Casual worker	Worked for food and shelter
Agriculture & related services	4	17	11	4	-	2
Mining and quarrying	1	5	5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	661	5404	4326	301	529	248
Construction	5	69	25	3	41	-
Wholesale, retail trade and repairing	432	2092	1433	271	168	220
Hotel and restaurant	219	1486	1064	192	201	29
Transport and storage	35	123	87	4	32	-
Education & other services	2	44	44	-	-	-
Other personal and community services	145	484	340	79	34	31
Total	1504	9724	7335	854	1005	530

Table 2.6 indicates that the highest proportion (35.4 percent) of unpaid workers were found to be in manufacturing establishments, and this was followed (31.7 percent) by wholesale, retail trade and repairing establishments. The highest number of employed persons, that is, 4326 (80 percent) worked as regular workers/employees in the manufacturing establishments, followed by 1433 employees or 68.5 percent hotel and restaurant establishment workers.

Table 2.7 Distribution of employed persons by gender and type of ownership of establishments

Gender	Total	Single/ individual	Family ownership	Partnership	Others
Number					
Both sexes	9724	7403	651	799	871
Male	9117	7129	620	690	678
Female	607	274	31	109	193
Percent					
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	93.8	96.3	95.2	86.3	77.8
Female	6.2	3.7	4.8	13.7	22.2

From Table 2.7 it is observed that about 13.7 percent and 22.2 percent females were found employed in the establishments operated under partnership and ‘others’ category respectively. In both these categories of single or individual owned establishment and family ownership establishments, less than 5 percent females were found employed.

2.3 Weekly working days and weekly working hours

Information about the usual number of weekly working days and actual number of days worked during the reference period, that is, preceding week of the survey enumeration was collected from all the sample establishments. The main purpose was to observe the difference between usual and actual number of days worked per week by the establishments. Table 2.8 gives the number and percentage distribution of establishments by number of days worked or weekly working days.

Table 2.8 Distribution of establishments by usual and actual weekly working day

Number of weekly working days	Usual working days per week		Actual working days per week	
	No. of establishments	Percent	No. of establishments	Percent
≤ 5	8	0.6	49	3.3
6	909	60.4	898	59.7
7	587	39.0	557	37.0
Total	1504	100.0	1504	100.0

The data reveal that about 60 percent establishments usually operated 6 days in a week and about two-fifths of the establishments reported working all the

days of the week, that is, all 7 days. It is also observed from the table that about the same proportion of establishments (60 percent) reported 6 days both by usual and actual working days in a week.

Table 2.9 and table 2.10 present the number and percentage distribution of establishments by usual working hours per week and actual number of hours worked during the preceding work. It is observed from the table that the highest proportion (almost 50 percent) of establishments reported usually working more than 61 hours in a week, followed by 26.9 percent establishments with 51-60 working hours per week.

Table 2.9 Distribution of establishments by usual working hours and actual hours worked per week

Weekly working hours	Usual working hours/week		Actual hours worked/week	
	Number of establishments	Percent	Number of establishments	Percent
Total	1504	100.0	1504	100.0
< 30	6	0.4	51	3.4
31 – 40	17	1.1	65	4.3
41 – 50	327	21.8	329	21.9
51 – 60	405	26.9	393	26.1
61+	749	49.8	666	44.3

About actual hours worked per week, 7.7 percent establishments worked less than 41 hours per week, while 44.3 percent establishments worked more than 61 hours during the reference period. Almost the same number or proportion of establishments (26.1 percent) indicated that actual hours worked and usual working hours per week was 51-60 hours. The detailed data on usual weekly working hours and actual hours worked by type of establishments (2-digit) may be seen in the statistical tables.

Table 2.10 Number of establishments by usual weekly working hours and actual hours worked

Weekly usual working hours	Total	Weekly actual hours worked					
		<31	31 – 40	41 – 50	51 – 60	61 – 70	71+
Total	1504	64	52	329	393	222	444
< 30	8	6	-	-	-	-	2
31 – 40	15	3	8	4	-	-	-
41 – 50	327	17	26	251	26	3	4
51 – 60	405	16	11	45	307	21	5
61 – 70	223	4	2	12	28	167	10
71+	526	18	5	17	32	31	423

2.4 Accommodation and toilet facilities

Information about accommodation facility for the employed children aged 5 to 17 years and type of accommodation provided by the establishments was collected. Table 2.11 gives the number and percentage distribution of establishments that provided residential accommodation to their child employees/workers aged 5 to 17 years.

Table 2.11 Distribution of establishments that provided accommodation within establishment premises by type

Live/stay at establishment premises	Total	Type of accommodation provided			Not lived/ provided
		Dormitory	Room/ quarters	Others	
Total	1504	14	88	252	1150
Lived in establishment	354	14	88	252	-
Not lived in establishment	1150	-	-	-	1150

Out of the total 1504 establishments surveyed, only 354 establishments, that is, 23.5 percent of the establishments provided some sort of accommodation to some of the child workers. It is also seen from the table that about 6.8 percent establishments had accommodation facilities such as dormitory/ room or quarters.

Table 2.12 provides the number and percent distribution of establishments having toilet facility by cities.

Table 2.12 Number and percentage of establishments by cities and number of toilets in establishments

Metropolitan city	Total establishments	Number of toilets in the establishment				
		No toilet	1	2	3	4+
Number						
Total	1504	1102	338	47	13	4
Dhaka	558	365	154	31	7	1
Chittagong	359	263	92	2	-	2
Rajshahi	205	180	17	3	4	1
Khulna	230	191	37	1	1	-
Barisal	59	46	10	2	1	-
Sylhet	93	57	28	8	-	-
Percent						
Total	100.0	73.3	22.4	3.1	0.9	0.3
Dhaka	100.0	65.4	27.6	5.6	1.2	0.2
Chittagong	100.0	73.2	25.6	0.6	-	0.6
Rajshahi	100.0	87.8	8.2	1.5	2.0	0.5
Khulna	100.0	83.0	16.1	0.4	0.5	-
Barisal	100.0	78.0	16.9	3.4	1.7	-
Sylhet	100.0	61.3	30.1	8.6	-	-

The survey results indicate that most of the establishments in all the cities did not have any toilet facility of their own for the workers. For establishments providing toilet facilities in Dhaka city 27.6 percent of them had one toilet, and this was followed by Chittagong where 25.6 percent of the establishments had such facility. In all the cities very few establishments had 2 or more toilets within their premises.

2.5 Healthcare facilities

Table 2.13 gives the percentage distribution of establishments having health and medical facilities. The survey results show that only 2.8 percent of the establishments had arrangements for regular medical checkup for their workers. It is also observed that about 12 percent of the establishments had provision for first aid treatment to their employees.

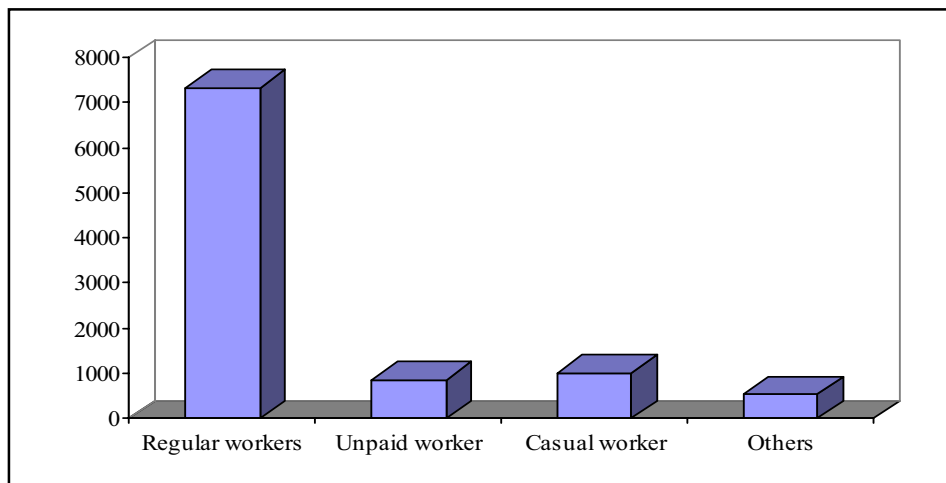
Table 2.13 Distribution of establishments having health and medical facilities

Type of health care facility	Number of establishments	Percent
Regular health check up arrangement		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	43	2.84
No	1461	97.16
First aid arrangement		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	176	11.70
No	1328	88.30
Provided medical expenses		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	284	18.88
No	1220	81.12
Emergency medical treatment		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	81	5.39
No	1423	94.61
Establishment attached to clinic/doctor		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	67	4.45
No	1437	95.55

About 19 percent of establishments paid medical expenses to the employees. This was the highest proportion amongst all types of health care and medical facilities available to the workers. The data also reveal that only 5.4 percent of establishments had emergency medical treatment facilities, while less than 5 percent of

establishments had an attachment to clinics or doctors. Further detailed data can be seen in the statistical tables.

Figure 3: Employed person by status in employment



2.6 Employment/service benefits

Table 2.14 presents the percentage distribution of establishments by type of employment or service benefits/facilities provided to the employees. It is observed that about 39 percent of establishments did not provide any service benefits or facility to the workers.

Table 2.14 Distribution of establishments by service benefits or facility provided to the workers

Type of benefits provided	Number of establishments	Percent of total establishments
Total	1504	-
Did not provide any benefit	588	39.1
Wage paid for holiday	252	16.8
Sick leave with pay	58	3.8
Payment of medical allowance	149	9.9
Provide transportation facility	25	1.7
Provide working uniform	153	10.2
Provide accommodation	315	20.9
Provide subsidized meals	416	27.6
Bonus/festival allowance	417	27.6
Others	46	3.0

Note : The percentage total is more than 100 due to some establishments providing more than one benefit.

The data also indicate that almost an equal proportion (27.6 percent) of establishments provided accommodation and bonus/festival allowances to the workers and that about 10 percent of establishments provided medical allowance to their employees. Some establishments provided more than one benefit or facility to their workers.

Table 2.15 gives the percentage distribution of establishments by industrial classification which provided various types of service benefits to their workers. It is observed that hotel and restaurant establishments provided a wide range of service benefits and facilities to their workers as compared to other types of establishments.

Table 2.15 Percentage of establishments by type of service benefits provided and industrial classification

Industrial classification	Total estab .	No benefit	Wage paid in holiday	Sick leave with pay	Medical allowance	Transport and uniform	Accommodation facilities	Subsidized health & other	Bonus/festival allowances
Total	1504	39.1	16.8	3.9	3.9	11.8	20.9	30.7	27.7
Agri. & related service	4	25.0	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	25.0
Mining & quarrying	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	661	75.3	20.0	5.0	11.5	11.2	15.1	24.5	28.4
Construction	5	80.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0
Wholesale retail trade & repairing	432	37.5	19.9	3.0	12.9	15.5	17.1	1.6	23.6
Hotel & restaurants	219	13.7	11.4	5.0	4.1	9.6	48.4	75.3	26.9
Transport and storage	35	54.3	-	-	8.6	5.7	17.1	28.6	40.0
Education and other services	2	50.0	-	-	50.0	100.0	-	-	50.0
Community and personal services	145	62.7	5.5	0.7	2.7	8.2	19.3	13.8	9.6

Note : The percentage total is not equal to 100 due to some establishments providing more than one benefit.

It is also noted that all types of establishments, except those in the mining and quarrying, provided bonus/festival allowances to their workers. However, only a small proportion of establishments provided paid sick leave to their workers.

2.7 Payment of wages and salaries

Table 2.16 shows the total amount of wages and salaries paid during the previous month to the workers in the surveyed establishments by industrial classification. It is found that the average monthly wages and salaries per employed person was the highest under the establishments of the education and other services sector.

Table 2.16 Wages and salaries paid to workers during previous month by industrial classification

Industrial classification	No. of establishments	Total persons employed	Total wages & salaries paid (Tk.)	Average wages & salary/employee (Tk)
Total	1504	9724	1,37,68,435	1415.9
Agriculture and related services	4	17	20,850	1226.5
Mining and quarrying	1	5	8,000	1600.0
Manufacturing	661	5404	72,62,812	1344.0
Construction	5	69	2,08,100	3015.9
Wholesale, retail trade and repairing	432	2092	27,09,132	1295.0
Hotel and restaurant	219	1486	17,43,055	1173.0
Transport and storage	35	123	3,17,933	2584.8
Education and other services	2	44	2,57,078	5842.7
Community and personal services	145	484	12,41,475	2565.0

The minimum monthly average wage/salary paid per worker was reported to be in hotel and restaurant establishments, followed by agriculture and related service. The detailed data on wages and salaries paid in cash or in kind by type of establishments (2-digit) is given in the statistical tables.

2.8 Year in which employing of child workers started

Table 2.17 shows the distribution of establishments by year in which they started employing child workers. It is worthwhile to mention here that only those establishments which employed child workers were purposively selected for the survey. Establishments not employing child workers were not selected and covered in this survey for obvious reasons.

Table 2.17 Establishments by year in which employing of child workers started

Year	Number of establishments
1996 and before	543
1997	68
1998	151
1999	141
2000	246
2001	185
2002	170
Total	1504

This table gives some information as to how many of the establishments surveyed started employing child labour and, if so, the year in which the employing of child workers started.

Table 2.18 presents the percentage distribution of establishments by reasons of employing child workers aged 5 to 17 years. About 27.1 percent of the establishments reported that they employed child workers due to possibility of paying minimum wage to them. It is also seen from the data that almost the same proportions of establishments employed child workers considering them as good workers (21.4 percent) and as suitable for work (22.3 percent).

Table 2.18 Distribution of establishments by reasons of employing child workers

Reasons	Number of establishments	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
For good work	322	21.4
Suitable for work	336	22.3
No trade union problem	6	0.4
Can pay minimum wage	408	27.1
Less costly	237	15.8
Easy to change working time/declare lay off	33	2.2
Others	162	17.8

Table 2.19 Methods of recruitment of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by metropolitan city

Method of recruitment	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet
Total	1504	558	359	205	230	59	93
Private contact	657	256	182	100	57	27	35
By training institutions	5	3	1	-	1	-	-
Employed on first come basis	99	35	23	2	38	1	-
Advance payment to parents/ guardians	63	4	17	26	9	4	3
Request of parent/guardian	603	243	122	71	92	23	52
Labour contractors	12	5	4	1	2	-	-
Others	65	12	10	5	31	4	3

The data relating to the method of recruitment of child workers, reveal that about 43.7 percent of the establishments (657 out of 1504) reported “private contact” followed by “request of parents/guardians” (40.1 percent i.e. 603 out of 1504). It is also evident from the data that about 4.2 percent of the establishments reported that they employed or recruited child workers through "advance payment to their parents/guardians", that is, parents/guardians of the child workers received money in advance from the

employers/owners of the establishments on the condition that their children would work in their establishments. This may be compared to bonded labour in that the child workers' parents/guardians borrowed money from the owners/employers of the establishments on the condition to repay it by their child's labour. In this regard, Rajshahi metropolitan city was at the top because the highest number of establishments (26) there had recruited child labour through advance payment to their parents/guardians.

2.9 Satisfaction with child workers and continuation of recruitment

Table 2.20 presents the number and percentage distribution of establishments by metropolitan city which were satisfied with their child workers. The data reveal that more than four-fifths of the establishments (1288 out of 1504) were reportedly satisfied with the performance of their child workers.

Table 2.20 Distribution of establishments satisfied with child workers by city

Metropolitan city	Total establishments	Satisfied		Not satisfied	
		Number of establishments	Percent	Number of establishments	Percent
Total	1504	1288	100.0	216	100.0
Dhaka	558	443	34.4	115	53.2
Chittagong	359	324	25.2	35	16.2
Rajshahi	205	184	14.3	21	9.7
Khulna	230	207	16.0	23	10.7
Barisal	59	46	3.6	13	6.0
Sylhet	93	84	6.5	9	4.2

In Khulna city 207 out of 230 establishments, that is, about 90 percent of the establishments reported their satisfaction with their child workers. On the other hand, 53.2 percent of the establishments in Dhaka metropolitan city were reported as unsatisfied with their child workers.

Table 2.21 Distribution of establishments to continue recruiting child workers by city

Metropolitan city	Total		Continue recruitment		Not continue		No opinion	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1504	100.0	892	100.0	98	100.0	514	100.0
Dhaka	558	37.1	281	31.5	52	53.0	225	43.8
Chittagong	359	23.9	208	23.3	13	13.3	138	26.9
Rajshahi	205	13.6	142	15.9	11	11.2	52	10.1
Khulna	230	15.3	162	18.2	21	21.5	47	9.1
Barisal	59	3.9	20	2.2	-	-	39	7.6
Sylhet	93	6.2	79	8.9	1	1.00	13	2.5

Table 2.21 indicates that of the total 1504 establishments 892 units (almost 60 percent) expressed their willingness to continue to recruit child workers, while about one-third (34.2%) establishments reported ‘no opinion’ regarding continuation of child labour recruitment. In both Rajshahi and Khulna metropolitan cities almost 70 percent of the establishments responded that they would like to continue recruitment child workers for their establishments, while in Sylhet where a small number of establishments were surveyed this percentage was even higher.

2.10 Monthly wage and mode of payment

Table 2.22 shows the distribution of child workers aged 5 to 14 years by monthly wages and salaries range, and by metropolitan cities. It may be noted that the modal salary range is Tk.751-1000 per month which accrued to 19.6 percent of the child workers in this age group, and is closely followed by salary range of Tk. 501-750 paid to 19.2 percent child workers.

Table 2.22 Wages and salaries to child workers aged 5 to 14 years by city

Metropolitan City	Total paid child workers'	Monthly wages and salaries (Tk.)					
		<300	300-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1000+
Total	733	99	133	93	141	144	123
Dhaka	245	1	38	35	57	58	56
Chittagong	175	6	26	23	33	47	40
Rajshahi	121	58	28	12	15	6	2
Khulna	97	30	23	7	10	16	11
Barisal	38	1	9	5	10	3	10
Sylhet	57	3	9	11	16	14	4

The data also reveal that 123 out of the total 733 child workers were paid the highest salary of Tk. 1000 and above per month. Of the child workers in the pay

range of Tk. 1000 and above per month, the highest number was found in Dhaka and Chittagong metropolitan cities. Detailed data on monthly wages and salaries by industrial classification are available in the statistical tables.

2.10.1 Mode of payment of wage and salary to child workers

Table 2.23 shows the number and percentage distribution of establishments by mode of payment of wages and salary to the child workers aged 5-14 years. The data reveal that about 67 percent of the establishments paid wages and salaries directly to their child workers. It is worthwhile to mention here that out of the total 1504 establishments, 880 establishments were having child workers aged 5-14 years. About 10 percent establishments paid wages and salaries to parents/guardians of the working children aged 5-14 years.

Table 2.23 Number and percent of establishments by mode of payment of wages and salary to child workers aged 5 to 14 years

Mode of payment of wage/salary	Number of establishments	Percent
Total	880	100.0
Directly paid to child workers	591	67.2
Wage and salary paid to parents/ guardians	90	10.2
Paid to parents or child workers	57	6.5
Others	142	16.1

Note: 1 Out of the total child workers aged 5-14 years, 733 were found as paid workers

Table 2.24 presents average monthly wage and salary paid to child workers aged 5 to 14 years. It is found that monthly average wage and salary per child worker was calculated at Tk.750 or Tk.25 or about US\$ 0.42 per day.

Table 2.24 Monthly average wage and salary of child worker aged 5 to 14 years

Monthly wage and salary (Tk.)	Number of paid child workers	Percent	Av. monthly wage/per workers (Tk.)
Total	733	100.0	750
< 300	99	13.5	153
300 – 400	133	18.2	339
401 – 500	93	12.7	484
501 – 750	141	19.2	637
751 – 1000	144	19.6	885
1000+	123	16.8	1846

The number of child workers aged 5 to 14 years who were paid wages and salary in advance, and the percentage of child workers whose performance was like that of adult workers in the establishment are presented in Table 2.25.

Table 2.25 Establishments paying wages and salary in advance and child workers working as adult workers

Characteristics	Number of establishments	Percent
i. Advance payment of wage & salary		
Total	880	100.0
Paid in advance	105	11.9
Not paid in advance	775	88.1
ii. Worked like adult workers		
Total	880	100.0
Worked like an adult worker	97	11.0
Not worked as adult worker	783	89.0

Out of 880 establishments which had engaged child workers aged 5 to 14 years, 105 or about 12 percent paid wages and salaries in advance to their child workers or to their parents/guardians. Only 11 percent establishments reported that children aged 5-14 years worked like adult workers.

2.11 Recreational facility

Table 2.26 presents the percentage distribution of establishments having recreational facilities for their child workers aged 5 to 14 years by metropolitan city.

Table 2.26 Establishments having recreational facilities for child workers aged 5 to 14 years by city

Metropolitan city	No. of establishments having 5-14 child workers		Establishment with recreational facility		Establishment without recreational facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	880	100.0	54	6.1	826	93.9
Dhaka	306	100.0	22	7.2	284	92.8
Chittagong	187	100.0	7	3.7	180	96.3
Rajshahi	138	100.0	10	7.2	128	92.8
Khulna	143	100.0	10	7.0	133	93.0
Barisal	44	100.0	3	6.8	41	93.2
Sylhet	62	100.0	2	3.2	60	96.8

It is observed from the table that only 6.1 percent of the establishments had recreational facility for their child workers aged 5 to 14 years. The proportion of establishments having recreational facility was reported as 7.2 percent in both Dhaka and Rajshahi cities.

2.12 Accidents and injury

Table 2.27 presents the trend of accidents that occurred to the child workers aged 5 to 14 years in the work place, and its possibility as compared to adult workers. This table also gives the number of establishments that had experienced any accident during the previous year.

Table 2.27 Accidents and injuries to child workers in establishments

Item	Number of establishments	Percent
i. Trend of accident to child worker (5-14) more than adult worker		
Total	1504	100.0
More than adult worker	688	45.7
Not more than adult worker	816	54.3
ii. Establishments that had accidents in the previous year		
Total	1504	100.0
No. of establishments that experienced accident	68	4.5
No accident	1436	95.5

As many as 45.7 percent of establishments reported that the possibility of accidents to child workers aged 5 to 14 years would be more than that in the case of adult workers. Out of the total 1504 establishments, 68 establishments had encountered accidents during the previous year and of them, 46 establishments faced single accident each while the rest 22 establishments had multiple accidents. More detailed data may be seen in the statistical tables.

The number of child workers aged 5 to 17 years who were injured at the workplace and had or had not received any compensation therefor is presented in Table 2.28.

Table 2.28 Number of child worker aged 5 to 17 years who were injured and received compensation

Item	Number of injured child workers	Percent
Total number of child workers injured	90	2.9
i. Impact on work of child worker by injuries		
Total	90	100.0
Temporarily stop working	65	72.2
Permanently stop working	17	18.9
Not stop working	8	8.9
ii. Child workers leaving establishments on account of injury and compensation paid		
Total	17	100.0
Paid compensation	8	47.0
Not paid compensation	9	53.0

It may be noted that, of the total 3069 child workers, only 90 working children aged 5 to 17 years (2.9 percent) were reported as injured during the previous year. Among the injured child workers, about 72.2 percent temporarily stopped working and 18.9 percent stopped working permanently. The table also indicates that 17 child workers left the establishments as a consequence of their injury, and of them only 8 child workers received compensation for their accidents.

CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD WORKERS

This chapter presents various characteristics of the surveyed child workers such as age, gender, school attendance, occupational skill, nature and type of work, major occupation, and status in employment. It may be noted that from 1,504 establishments surveyed, such basic information pertaining to all the 3,069 working children aged 5-17 years were collected to portray a picture of the child workers in these establishments. In addition, out of these 3,069 working children, a sample of 1,504 employed children, that is, one child worker from each establishment, were selected for interview to collect additional information on items such as working environment and job satisfaction, wages, reasons of work, and attitude towards children at work, etc. The findings from the survey of these 1,504 child workers are presented elsewhere in this report (Chapters II and IV).

3.1 Characteristics of child workers

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by broad age group, gender and school attendance. It is found that out of the total 3,069 child workers, only 274 or 8.9 percent were attending school on full-time or part-time basis. Of the 3,003 male child workers those attending school full-time or part-time)

Table 3.1 Child worker by age group, gender and school attendance

Age group and gender	Total	School attendance		
		Full-time ¹	Part-time ¹	Not attending
Both gender				
Total	3069	30	244	2795
05 – 11	216	5	18	193
12 – 14	1143	18	105	1020
15 – 17	1710	7	121	1582
Boys				
Total	3003	29	237	2737
05 – 11	210	5	15	190
12 – 14	1125	18	103	1004
15 – 17	1668	6	119	1543
Girls				
Total	66	1	7	58
05 – 11	6	-	3	3
12 – 14	18	-	2	16
15 – 17	42	1	2	39

¹ Full-time attending school refers to those child workers who were enrolled in a formal educational institution and attending normal school hours as regular students. Part-time attending school/ schooling refers to those working children attending school on part-time basis, e.g. they may be studying two hours a day at evening hours (informal school, such as BRAC school or any school run by the NGO or MASS education department).

were 266 (8.8 percent), while among girl child workers out of 66 only 8 girls (12 percent) attended school on both part-time and full-time basis. It is also evident from the data that the proportion of part-time school attendance was significantly higher as compared to the full-time schooling in all the age groups and for both boy and girl child workers. The percentage distribution of child workers by school attendance and metropolitan city is shown in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Percent distribution of child workers by school attendance and cities

Metropolitan cities	School attendance			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Not attending
Total	100.0	1.0	7.9	91.1
Dhaka	100.0	0.9	8.5	90.6
Rajshahi	100.0	1.6	13.0	85.4
Khulna	100.0	1.3	13.0	85.7
Barisal	100.0	3.5	11.3	85.2
Chittagong	100.0	0.4	3.3	96.3
Sylhet	100.0	0.5	1.5	98.0

Note : Totals may slightly differ due to rounding.

3.2 Child workers by occupation and skill

Table 3.3 presents the percentage distribution of child workers by major occupations, nature of work, and gender. Among boys, the highest proportion (28.9 percent) of child workers were engaged as production workers, followed by services workers (23.6 percent), and professional and technical workers (19.9 percent). Among the girl child workers, however, the highest number (about 29 percent) were engaged as professional and technical workers, and the second highest proportion of girls (25.8 percent) worked as production workers. The table also indicates that a vast majority of child workers were engaged on part-time basis, and the highest proportion of part-time workers were production workers.

Table 3.3 Distribution of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by major occupations and nature of work

(Percent)

Major occupation	Gender			Nature of work		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Part-time	Full-time
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	20.1	19.9	28.8	20.1	21.5	13.0
Admin, managerial	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.5
Clerical workers	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3
Sales workers	9.1	9.0	12.1	9.1	8.8	11.2
Service workers	23.6	23.6	24.2	23.6	22.4	32.3
Production workers	28.8	28.9	25.8	28.8	29.2	25.9
Transport workers	2.6	2.7	-	2.6	2.6	2.8
Others	15.2	15.4	9.1	15.2	15.1	16.3

The percentage of child labour by age group, sex and skilled/unskilled labour has been presented in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4 Distribution of child workers by age group, gender and skill

Age group	Both sex			Boys			Girls		
	Total	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	Skilled	Unskilled
Number									
Total	3069	983	2086	3003	961	2042	66	22	44
05 – 11	216	31	185	210	31	179	6	-	6
12 – 14	1143	181	962	1125	178	947	18	3	15
15 – 17	1710	771	939	1668	752	916	42	19	23
Percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
05 – 11	7.0	3.2	8.9	7.0	3.2	8.8	9.1	-	13.6
12 – 14	37.3	18.4	46.1	37.5	18.5	46.4	27.3	13.6	34.1
15 – 17	55.7	78.4	45.0	55.5	78.3	44.8	63.6	86.4	52.3

It is observed from the table that about 32 percent child workers were classified as skilled. The highest proportion (78.4 percent) of skilled workers were found in the age group 15-17 years. The proportion of male skilled child workers was 32 percent whereas the proportion of skilled labour was 33.3 percent among the girls.

3.3 Status in employment

The percentage distribution of working children aged 5 to 17 years by status in employment, age group and gender is given in Table 3.5 and details are available in relevant statistical tables.

Table 3.5 Child workers aged 5-17 years by status in employment, age group and gender

Age group and gender	Total	Status in employment					
		Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Day labourer	Others
Both gender							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
05 – 11	7.0	4.7	9.1	10.6	10.3	8.7	11.7
12 – 14	37.3	30.1	45.4	41.9	48.9	39.3	56.7
15 – 17	55.7	65.2	45.5	47.5	40.8	52.0	31.6
Boys							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
05 – 11	7.0	4.8	9.1	9.1	10.4	8.9	8.8
12 – 14	35.5	30.2	45.4	41.7	48.9	40.0	59.6
15 – 17	55.5	65.0	45.5	49.2	40.7	51.1	31.6
Girls							
Total	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
05 – 11	9.1	2.2	-	33.3	-	-	66.7
12 – 14	27.3	24.5	-	44.4	50.0	-	-
15 – 17	63.6	73.3	-	22.3	50.0	100.0	33.3

Note: '-' denotes nil

From Table 3.6 it is observed that about 57.6 percent of all employed child workers aged 5 to 17 years were found as employees. The second largest proportion (29.4 percent) were engaged as apprentices followed by day labourers (5.0 percent).

Table 3.6 Child workers 5 to 17 years by gender and status in employment

Gender	Total	Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Day labour	Others
Number							
Both gender	3069	1772	11	141	902	183	60
Boys	3003	1727	11	132	896	180	57
Girls	66	45	-	9	6	3	3
Percent							
Both gender	100.0	57.6	0.4	4.6	29.4	5.0	2.0
Boys	100.0	57.5	0.4	4.4	29.8	6.0	1.9
Girls	100.0	68.2	-	13.6	9.1	4.6	4.5

Again, the highest number of child workers were engaged as employees in the age group 15 to 17 years. The proportion of day labourer in the case of girls was lower than boys. The proportion of child workers engaged in the establishments as unpaid family workers was not significant but the proportion of girls was about three times higher than that of the boys.

Table 3.7 presents the percentage distribution of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by status in employment and major occupations.

Table 3.7 Distribution of child workers by major occupation and status in employment

Major occupation	Total	Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Day labourer and others
Total	3069	1772	11	141	902	240
Professional, technical	618	330	3	24	237	24
Admin. managerial	8	5	-	2	1	-
Clerical workers	2	-	1	1	-	-
Sales workers	279	192	1	40	23	23
Service workers	726	393	4	25	224	80
Agriculture workers	3	1	-	1	1	-
Production workers	884	587	1	24	207	65
Transport workers	81	29	-	3	34	15
Others	468	235	1	21	175	36

It is seen that the highest proportion of child employees (587 out of 884) were found (66.4 percent) in production worker's occupation, followed by service workers with 393 child workers out of 726 (54.1 percent). About one-fifth of the child workers engaged as employees (330 out of 1,772) were found in professional and technical occupations. Also, in the category of apprentice, the highest number were engaged in professional and technical occupations. There were also a large number of apprentices among production workers and service workers.

Table 3.8 gives the number and percentage distribution of child workers by major occupation and type of employment. Details are available in the statistical tables. It is observed in the table that a large majority (2,195 workers out of 3,069

which is about 71.5 percent) of the children aged 5 to 17 years were engaged as regular workers. Most of the regular workers were production workers, followed by professional and technical and service workers.

Table 3.8 Distribution of child workers by major occupation and type of employment

Major occupation ¹	Total		Regular worker		Casual worker	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3069	100.0	2195	100.0	874	100.0
Professional, technical	618	20.1	511	23.3	107	12.2
Admin., managerial	8	0.3	5	0.2	3	0.3
Clerical workers	2	0.1	1	-	1	0.1
Sales workers	279	9.1	204	9.3	75	8.6
Service workers	726	23.6	424	19.3	302	34.6
Agriculture workers	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Production workers	884	28.8	675	30.8	209	23.9
Transport workers	81	2.6	54	2.5	27	3.2
Others	468	15.3	319	14.5	149	17.0

Nearly one-third (30.8 percent) of the regular child workers were engaged as production workers. Among the casual workers, the highest proportion (34.4 percent) were found in service workers occupation followed by production workers (23.9 percent).

¹ The types of activity/work that the child workers performed in the establishments were classified according to 1-digit or major occupation category. With respect to some categories of occupation especially, "professional, technical" it is hard to say the exact type of activity performed by the child worker. But if the same occupation is considered as per detailed description of work (at 3-digit level) such as repairing of motor vehicles or manufacturing of fabricated metal products then it would be clear that a child worker could be found engaged in professional and technical occupation. A good number of child workers were engaged as sales workers (grocery and other retail shops) and also in service workers occupation.

CHAPTER IV

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD WORKERS

This chapter deals with the characteristics of employed child workers aged 5 to 17 years in the sample establishments of the six metropolitan cities. As already mentioned one child worker was selected from each of the 1504 sample establishments, that is, a total of 1504 working children were considered for data collection by direct interview method. The data relating to 1504 employed child workers aged 5 to 17 years on school attendance, weekly hours worked, usual wage rate and monthly income are provided in this chapter. This chapter also presents data on issues such as job satisfaction, work environment, occupational injury, time spent for recreation, and reasons of working,

4.1 School attendance

Table 4.1 presents the number and percentage distribution of sample child workers aged 5 to 17 years by school attendance during the previous week. It is found that only 8.4 percent of the employed children attended school on both full-time and part-time basis taken together.

Table 4.1 Employed children aged 5 to 17 years by school attendance

School attendance	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
Attended, full-time	18	1.2
Attended, part-time	108	7.2
Not attended	1378	91.6

The proportion of full-time schooling was insignificant (1.2 percent) and proportion of part-time school attendance was about 7.2 percent. It may be noted that in Chapter III, out of total 3,069 working children in 1,504 surveyed establishments 274 or 8.9 percent were attending school both on full-time and part-time basis. It is, therefore, obvious from the data presented in both the chapters that the proportion of

school attendance of child workers would not be significant. This is due to socio-economic culture/condition, as well as working condition of the establishments.

4.2 Hours worked and wage rate

Hours worked refer to the total number of hours worked during the week preceding the survey enumeration. The proportion of employed children aged 5 to 17 years by weekly hours worked is shown in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Number and percent distribution of employed children aged 5 to 17 years by weekly hours worked

Weekly hours worked	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
<15	150	10.0
15 – 19	19	1.3
20 – 24	30	2.0
25 – 29	14	0.9
30 – 39	81	5.4
40 – 42	106	7.0
43 – 49	283	18.8
50 – 59	180	12.0
60+	641	42.6

The above data reveal that about 43 percent of the employed children worked 60 hours or more per week. It is also found that almost three-fourths (73.4 percent) of the child workers worked 43 hours or more per week, classifying them into the category of ‘child labour’.

Table 4.3 presents weekly hours worked by metropolitan cities. It is observed from the table that the child workers aged 5 to 17 years worked, on an average, 52 hours per week which is about 12 hours more than the normal working hours (40 hours/week)

Table 4.3 Distribution of employed children aged 5 to 17 years by weekly hours worked and by metropolitan cities

Weekly hours worked	Average of all cities	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
< 15	10.0	15.4	2.5	3.9	15.7	2.1	15.3
15 – 19	1.3	1.4	0.3	2.0	2.6	-	-
20 – 24	2.0	0.5	0.6	2.0	8.3	2.1	-
25 – 29	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	4.3	-	-
30 – 39	5.4	1.8	3.3	8.3	11.7	12.9	5.1
40 – 42	7.0	5.0	8.6	6.8	7.0	4.3	22.0
43 – 49	18.8	11.5	37.9	12.7	17.4	10.8	11.9
50 – 59	12.0	10.2	13.9	15.1	10.4	12.9	10.2
60+	42.6	53.8	32.6	48.8	22.6	54.8	35.6
Average hours worked/week	52.0	54.0	52.0	55.0	41.0	56.0	48.0

Metropolitan city-wise distribution of data indicate that the average weekly hours worked in the establishments of Sylhet city (56 hrs) was higher than in the other cities. The lowest average hours worked per week was found in Khulna metropolitan city (41 hours). The proportion of child labour, (that is, employed children) who worked 43 hours and more per week, was reported highest in Chittagong city (84.4 percent) amongst the six metropolitan cities.

Table 4.4 Average weekly hours worked by child workers by industrial classification

Industrial classification	Average of cities	Dhaka	Chittagong*	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
All industries	52	54	52	55	41	56	48
Agriculture related service	45	42	48	-	-	48	-
Mining and quarrying	55	65	55	53	39	55	48
Manufacturing	49	50	52	52	36	51	40
Construction	53	-	53	-	-	-	-
Wholesale, retail trade & repairing	53	54	53	57	41	60	52
Hotel and restaurants	51	54	51	53	45	53	42
Transport and storage	44	45	41	42	48	-	-
Education services	42	42	-	-	-	-	-
Community and personal services	56	59	49	57	48	53	48
Others	35	-	41	-	42	70	-

Note: * Chittagong is a commercial city/commercial capital of the country. It is also a port city. It is most likely that the business establishments in this city can operate during maximum time of the day/week. It is also quite true that the characteristics of this city particularly its trade and commerce are some what different from other cities of the country.

Based on the average of the six cities, the highest average hours worked per week (56 hours) was reported in personal and community services establishments. The average working hours per week was equally high in mining and quarrying, wholesale, retail trade and repairing, and hotel and restaurant establishments. The detailed data on average hours worked by child workers and by metropolitan city are available in the relevant statistical tables.

4.2.1 Wage rate

Table 4.6 presents the number and percentage distribution of employed children to ascertain as to whether or not they received wages at the prevailing or usual wage rate of the locality from the employers. It is found that only 26.8 percent of the employed child workers received payments at the usual wage rate.

Table 4.6 Distribution of employed children aged 5 to 17 years who received wages as per usual wage rate

Usual wage rate	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
Received usual wage rate	403	26.8
Not received usual wage rate	1101	73.2

It is commonly known that child workers seldom get actual wages for their work and this tantamount to one kind of exploitation of child workers. This finding is strongly supported by data on reasons for recruitment of child workers as provided earlier in Table 2.18 wherein a significant proportion of employers (27.1 percent) made no secret of the fact that child workers were recruited mainly due to possibility paying them a small amount of wage or salary.

4.3 Perception of child workers about working environment

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of working children aged 5 to 17 years about their job satisfaction and working environment at the work place. It is observed that nearly three-fifths of the child workers (59.8 percent) were found to be satisfied with their current jobs. On the other hand, about 24 percent of child workers reported as 'not satisfied' or expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs. About 16 percent workers made no comment about the nature of work. Table 4.7 also indicates that almost an equal proportion of employed child workers reported about their work

environment as ‘good’ and ‘so so’. A relatively small number (only 6 percent) of child workers reported that their working environment was not good .

Table 4.7 Distribution of employed children aged 5 to 17 years by job satisfaction and work environment

Item	Number of child workers	Percent
i. Job satisfaction		
Total	1504	100.0
Satisfied	900	59.8
Not satisfied	362	24.1
No comment	242	16.1
ii. Work environment		
Total	1504	100.0
Good	618	41.1
So so	653	43.4
Not good	92	6.1
No comment	141	9.4

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of employed children about their perception on job satisfaction and working environment at the work place by metropolitan city.

Table 4.8 Child workers aged 5 to 17 years about job satisfaction and work environment by city

Item	Total child workers	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Number							
i. Job satisfaction							
Total	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59
Satisfied	900	300	160	163	185	73	19
Not satisfied	362	186	103	19	30	4	20
No comment	242	72	96	23	15	16	20
ii. Work environment							
Total	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59
Good	618	206	84	120	145	55	8
So so	653	259	192	68	66	36	32
Not good	92	47	11	13	11	1	9
No comment	141	46	72	4	8	1	10
Percent							
i. Job satisfaction							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Satisfied	59.8	53.8	44.6	79.5	80.4	78.5	32.2
Not satisfied	24.1	33.3	28.7	9.3	13.0	4.3	33.9
No comment	16.1	12.9	26.7	11.2	6.6	17.2	33.9
ii. Work environment							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Good	41.1	36.9	23.4	58.5	63.0	59.1	13.6
So so	43.4	46.4	53.5	33.2	28.7	38.7	54.2
Not good	6.1	8.4	3.1	6.3	4.8	1.1	15.2
No comment	9.4	8.3	20.0	2.0	3.5	1.1	17.0

It is seen from the above data that the highest proportion of child workers not satisfied with their jobs were found in Dhaka (33.3 percent) and Sylhet (33.9 percent). The highest proportion of employed children (80.4 percent) who were satisfied with their jobs had been located in Khulna city. The combined figures of all the metropolitan cities indicate that about 60 percent of the employed children reported job satisfaction, 24 percent expressed dissatisfaction and 16 percent made no comments about their jobs. Regarding working environment, the highest proportion of employed children in Khulna city (63 percent) mentioned their working environment as good, and this was closely followed by Barisal and Rajshahi cities where 59.1 and 58.5 percent respectively of the child workers were happy with their working conditions. On the negative side, a relatively worst situation prevailed in Sylhet, where nearly 15.2 percent of the child workers described their working environment as not good.

4.4 Injury and illness

Table 4.9 gives the percentage distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years who got hurt/ injured or became sick due to nature of work. It was found that about 17.6 percent of the working children got injured or became sick due to work during the previous year.

Table 4.9 Distribution of child workers who got injury or sickness at work

Degree of injury or sickness	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
Got hurt/injury or sick	265	17.6
Not hurt or sick	1239	82.4

It is natural that the working children would get hurt/injured or become sick mostly in manufacturing establishments, or due to hazardous occupation or industry. The nature of injuries or sickness is presented in Table 4.14 and detailed data can be seen in the statistical tables.

Table 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of child workers aged 5 to 17 years who got hurt/injured or became sick due to work in the establishments by

metropolitan cities. The data also reveal that the highest proportion of the injured/hurt and sick working children were found in the establishments located in Chittagong city (85 out of 265 or 32 percent) followed by Dhaka city (76 out of 265 or 28. percent). Sylhet city had the least proportion of child workers (12 out of 265 or 4.5 percent) who got injured/hurt or sick amongst the metropolitan cities. The highest proportion of the employed children who got hurt/injured or sick during the reference year (27.1 percent) were found at Barisal city. In absolute terms, the largest number of hurt/injured and sick children were noticed at Chittagong.

Table 4.10 Distribution of child workers aged 5 to 17 years who got injured or became sick by metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Child workers		Child worker who got hurt/injuries or sickness		Not hurt/sick	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of child workers in the city	Number	Percent
Total	1504	100.0	265	17.6	1239	82.4
Dhaka	558	100.0	76	13.6	482	86.4
Chittagong	359	100.0	85	23.7	274	76.3
Rajshahi	205	100.0	31	15.1	174	84.9
Khulna	230	100.0	45	19.6	185	80.4
Sylhet	93	100.0	12	12.9	81	87.1
Barisal	59	100.0	16	27.1	43	72.9

Table 4.11 Distribution of child workers who got injury or become sick by industrial classification

Type of establishment/ Industry	Total	Type of illness/hurt							
		Eye problem	Skin diseases	Back-bone pain	Physical tiredness	Burnt	Stomach problem	Loss of limb	Others
Total	265	21	25	52	83	24	2	6	52
Agricultural services	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	123	12	12	28	33	16	1	4	17
Construction	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Wholesale, retail trade and repairing	59	6	11	12	23	5	-	2	-
Hotel & restaurant	41	3	1	3	15	2	-	-	17
Transport, storage	19	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	7
Community and personal services	17	-	-	2	5	1	1	-	8

Note: -denotes nil.

The data on types of injury and sickness in Table 4.11 reveal that the highest proportion of employed children suffered from back /neck pain or backbone pain other than physical tiredness. It is seen from the table that all types of injuries/hurt or sickness were found significant and relatively higher in manufacturing establishments as compared to other establishments. The proportion of employed children who suffered from different types of illness by industry classification may also be seen in Table 4.11. Detailed data are provided in the statistical tables.

The number and percentage of employed children aged 5 to 17 years by type of injury or illness are given in Table 4.12 below.

Table 4.12 Distribution of child workers 5 to 17 years by type of injuries received and illnesses

Type of illness/injuries	Number of injured/sick child workers	Percent
Total	265	100.0
Eye disease	21	7.9
Skin disease	25	9.4
Pain of backbone/neck	52	19.6
Physical tiredness	83	31.3
Burnt	24	9.1
Stomach problem	2	0.8
Loss of limbs	6	2.3
Others	52	19.6

Out of the total 265 injured/hurt or sick child workers, 52 or 19.6 percent had suffered from backbone/back pain or neck pain. The proportion of burnt cases and skin diseases were 9.1 percent and 9.4 percent respectively.

Table 4.13 gives the percentage distribution of child workers who were physically or mentally abused at the workplace. The data reveal that out of 1504 employed children, 399 children (26.5 percent) were found physically/mentally abused at the work place. The highest proportion of employed children in the establishments who were mentally/physically abused were observed in Barisal city (over 50 percent) followed by Chittagong and Rajshahi cities (with about 36 percent each).

Table 4.13 Distribution of child workers 5 to 17 years physically or mentally abused by metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Total No. of child workers		No. of child workers physically/mentally abused		No. of child worker not physically/mentally abused	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1504	100.0	399	26.5	1105	73.5
Dhaka	558	100.0	120	21.5	438	78.5
Chittagong	359	100.0	132	36.8	227	63.2
Rajshahi	205	100.0	75	36.6	130	63.4
Khulna	230	100.0	37	16.1	193	83.9
Sylhet	93	100.0	5	5.4	88	94.6
Barisal	59	100.0	30	50.8	29	49.2

The percentage distribution of children physically or mentally abused by the employers or at the work place is given in Table 4.14 below. About four-fifths of the employed children were abused in consideration of non-payment of the minimum wage by the employers.

Table 4.14 Distribution of child workers physically or mentally abused by type

Type of mental and physical abuse	No. of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
Swearing	160	10.6
Physically beaten	18	1.2
Very risky/hazardous work	57	3.8
Misbehaved	66	4.4
Sexually harassed	-	-
Minimum wage not paid	1203	78.0

The next highest proportion of abused employed children reported that their employers often swore to them (10.6 percent) and this was followed by their misbehavior (4.4 percent).

Table 4.15 Distribution of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by type of abuses and metropolitan city

Type of mental and physical abuse	Total child workers	(Percent)					
		Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Swearing	10.6	7.5	13.7	28.8	2.2	1.1	6.8
Physically beaten	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.1	-
Very risky/hazardous work	3.8	3.4	7.2	0.5	3.9	-	3.4
Misbehaved	4.4	4.1	7.0	1.0	3.5	2.1	10.2
Sexually harassed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum wage not paid	80.0	84.0	70.8	67.3	89.6	95.7	79.6

Table 4.15 shows that next to non-payment of minimum wages the proportion of child workers abused by swearing was the most significant form of ill-treatment compared to other types of abuses at the work place in most of the cities.

4.5 Time spent for recreation

Information was also collected from the child workers aged 5 to 17 years about the time spent daily for purpose of recreation such as gossiping, playing, watching TV and listening to radio etc. Table 4.16 presents the percentage distribution of employed children by daily time spent for recreation.

Table 4.16 Distribution of child workers by daily time spent for recreation

Time spent for recreation (hour)	No. of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
Not spent or less than an hour	322	21.4
1.00 hr.	552	36.7
2.00 hr.	502	33.4
3.00 hr.	97	6.4
4.00 hr.	31	2.1

It is found that the employed child workers spent an average of 1.20 hours per day for their recreation. The highest proportion of employed children (36.7 percent) spent one hour daily for recreation, followed by 33.4 percent of the child workers spending 2 hours per day .

Table 4.17 Distribution of child workers by daily time spent for recreation and metropolitan cities

Time spent for recreation (hours)	Total child workers	Dhaka	Chitta -gong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<1.00 hr/not spent	21.4	29.0	5.6	16.6	7.0	92.5	6.8
1.00	36.7	42.8	34.8	46.8	30.0	5.4	30.5
2.00	33.4	25.1	43.2	28.3	52.6	2.1	44.1
3.00	6.5	2.3	11.7	6.8	8.3	-	15.2
4.00	2.0	0.7	4.7	1.5	2.2	-	3.4

The highest proportion of child workers (92.5 percent) who spent less than an hour per day or did not spend any time at all for recreation were from Sylhet. About 29 percent child workers in Dhaka city also spent less than an hour or did not spend any time of the day for their recreation.

4.6 Reasons and year when started working

Table 4.18 shows the number and percentage distribution of employed children by the age of starting of work. The data reveal that at the age of 10 years about 11 percent of the children had started working.

Table 4.18 Distribution of child workers by age at which they started working

Age of start of working (year)	No. of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
5	3	0.2
6	5	0.3
7	5	0.3
8	18	1.2
9	47	3.1
10	168	11.2
11	179	11.9
12	296	19.7
13	230	15.3
14	277	18.4
15	177	11.8
16	79	5.3
17	20	1.3

The highest proportion of child workers (19.7 percent) started working at the age 12 years followed by children of 14 years of age (18.4 percent). The proportion of newly entered child workers (that is, those who started working at the age of 17 years) was found to be only 1.3 percent.

The percentage distribution of child workers by reasons of working has been presented in Table 4.19. Detailed data in this respect can be seen in the statistical tables.

Table 4.19 Distribution of child workers by reasons of working

Reasons of working	No. of child worker	Percent
Total	1504	100.0
For own living	196	13.0
To support parents/family	714	47.5
Did not go to school due to poverty	345	22.9
Did not like school	144	9.6
Others	105	7.0

About one-half (47.5 percent) of the working children aged 5 to 17 years were working for providing economic support to their family. From Table 4.20 it is observed that in this respect the proportion varied between 54.2 percent in Sylhet and 40.9 percent in Barisal. Almost 23 percent working children mentioned that they could not go to school due to poverty and as a result they were currently working.

Table 4.20 Distribution of child workers by reasons of working and by metropolitan city

Reasons	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
For own living	13.0	19.2	14.5	7.3	6.1	5.4	5.1
To support family	47.5	46.0	47.6	47.8	51.3	40.9	54.2
Did not go to school due to poverty	22.9	20.4	22.6	20.0	22.2	40.9	33.9
Did not like schooling	9.6	6.5	9.5	18.5	12.6	4.3	5.1
Others	7.0	7.9	5.8	6.3	7.8	8.6	1.7

Note : Totals may slightly differ due to rounding.

About 10 percent of child workers mentioned that they did not like to go to school. In the major cities like Dhaka, Chittagong and Rajshahi, the percentages for the main reason (to support family) of working were quite close to the national average (47.5%) while in the case of other cities these were not far from it.

CHAPTER V

CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK

5.1 Introduction

Hazardous work by children means any activity or occupation which by its nature or type has or leads to adverse effects on child's safety, health (physical or mental) and moral development. Hazards could also come from excessive workload, physical conditions of work, and /or work intensity in terms of duration or hours of work even where the activity or occupation is known to be non-hazardous or safe¹. Both ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 define hazardous work only very generally as "likely to jeopardise/harm the health, safety or morals of children". The list of such work should be determined at national level in consultation with the concerned authority and experts.

There is no agreed classification of hazardous child work in Bangladesh, but a number of studies/surveys have been conducted in the recent past which tried to figure out the hazardous occupations and hazardous industries in Bangladesh. The surveys indicated 47 industries and more than 300 occupations that could be considered as hazardous for children.

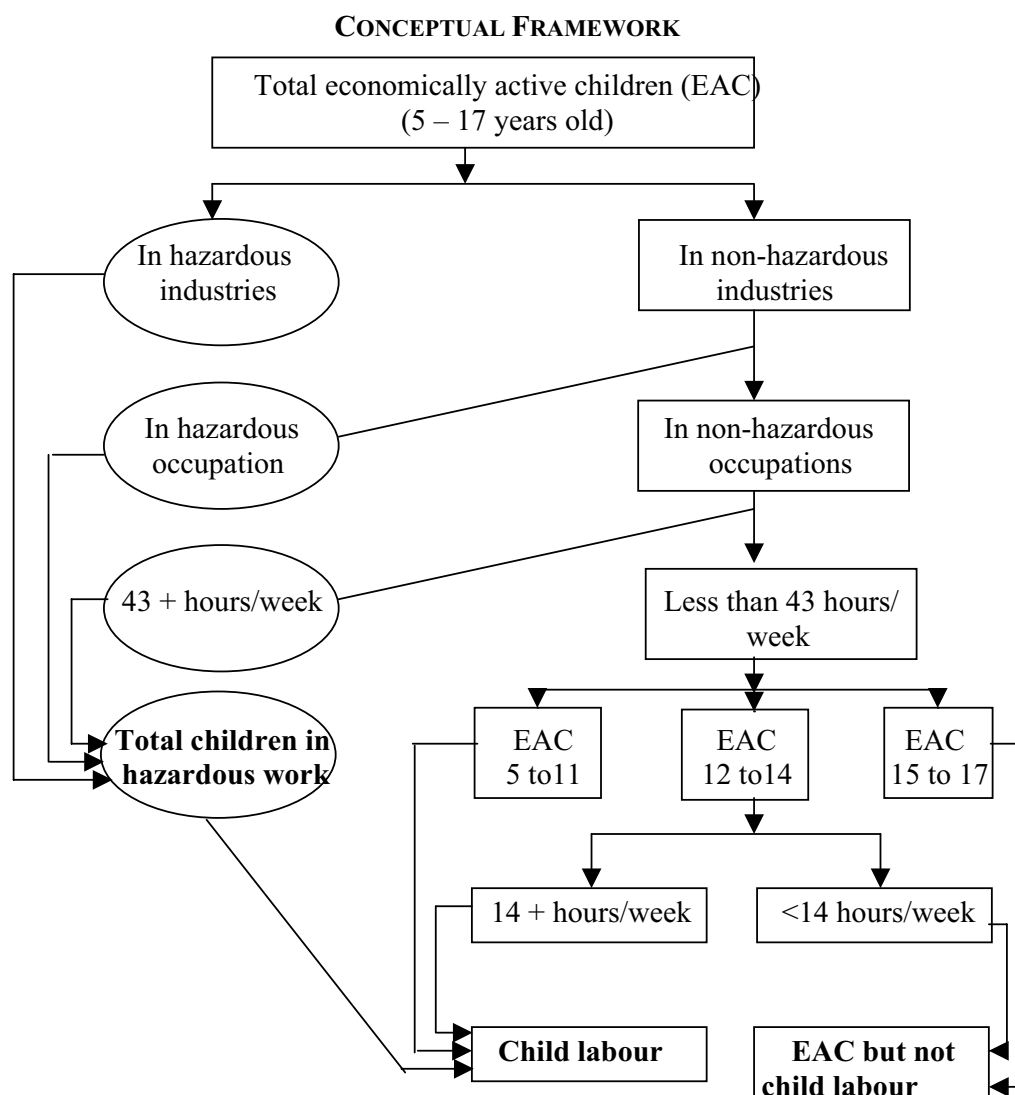
Taking into account the prevailing situation/conditions, an attempt has been made to estimate the number of children in hazardous work as well as WFCL under the ECLS 2002-03 conducted in six metropolitan cities according to the following criteria:

- any child working in mining and construction is considered in hazardous work;
- beyond mining and construction, a number of industries/occupations are considered to be of hazardous nature (on the basis of common sense and by definition); and
- hours of work

Also the following conceptual framework (based on industry, occupation and hours of work) has been followed to estimate child labour and children in hazardous work.

1. Every Child Counts : New Global Estimates on Child Labour, SIMPOC, ILO

Chart : Estimation process for child labour and children in hazardous work.



5.2 Number of children at work

Table 5.1 presents the number of working children by age group and gender in 1,504 sample establishments of six metropolitan cities.

Table 5.1 Child workers aged 5 to 17 years by age group and gender

Age group	Both gender	Boys	Girls
Total	3069	3003	66
05 – 11	216	210	6
12 – 14	1143	1125	18
05 – 14	1359	1335	24
15 – 17	1710	1668	42

It is found that some 1359 children of 5-14 years old were at work in the establishments out of the total of 3069 working children aged 5 to 17 years.

5.3 Children in hazardous work by industry/establishment

Table 5.2 presents the distribution of children in hazardous work by selected industries/ establishments (treated as hazardous industries) and age group.

Table 5.2 Child workers aged 5 to 17 years by type of industry and age group

Ind. code	Description of industry/establishment	No. of establishments	Age group			
			Total	5-11	12-14	15-17
14	Mining/quarrying	1	1	-	-	1
16	Manufacturing of tobacco products	1	7	-	2	5
19	Tanning, dressing of leather and manufacturing of footwear etc.	12	17	-	6	11
23	Manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products etc.	1	1	-	-	1
25	Manufacturing of rubber and plastics products	16	30	3	8	19
28	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products	204	473	29	179	265
24	Manufacturing of chemicals and chemical products	1	9	-	6	3
45	Construction	5	8	-	2	6
50	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles etc.	267	637	26	241	370
90	Sewerage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	1	1	-	-	1
	Total	509	1184	58	444	682

Out of the total 3,069 child workers, some 1184 or 38.6 percent children aged 5 to 17 years were found at work in possible hazardous industries/establishments.

5.4 Hours of work

The following tables show the proportion of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by hours of work and average hours worked per week.

Table 5.3 Distribution of child workers by hours of work during the previous week by metropolitan city

Weekly hours worked	Total	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<15	10.0	15.4	2.5	3.9	15.7	2.1	15.3
15 – 19	1.3	1.4	0.3	2.0	2.6	-	-
20 – 24	2.0	0.5	0.6	2.0	8.3	2.1	-
25 – 29	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	4.3	-	-
30 – 39	5.4	1.8	3.3	8.3	11.7	12.9	5.1
40 – 42	7.0	5.0	8.6	6.8	7.0	4.3	22.0
43 – 49	18.8	11.5	37.9	12.7	17.4	10.8	11.9
50 – 59	12.0	10.2	13.9	15.1	10.4	12.9	10.2
60+	42.6	53.8	32.6	48.8	22.6	54.8	35.6

It is found that nearly three-fourths (73.4 percent) of working children worked 43 hours or more per week. This gives an idea as to the extent of child workers who could be classified under child labour as well as in hazardous work.

Table 5.4 presents the average weekly hours of work by child workers at their work place and its distribution by metropolitan cities.

Table 5.4 Child workers by average weekly hours worked by city

Weekly hours worked	Average of cities	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	52	54	52	55	41	56	48
<15	8	8	7	9	8	10	7
15 – 19	16	15	15	18	17	-	-
20 – 24	22	23	24	20	23	22	-
25 – 29	27	28	28	25	28	-	-
30 – 39	34	34	35	34	33	34	36
40 – 42	41	41	41	41	41	42	42
43 – 49	48	47	48	48	48	48	48
50 – 59	53	52	54	53	53	55	56
60+	71	73	66	70	71	68	69

5.5 Children in hazardous work

The SIMPOC methodology for estimation of children in hazardous work by gender and age group may be seen as follows :

- Children in hazardous industry/establishment (H1)
 - H11 for 5–11 years old
 - H12 for 12–14 years old
 - H13 for 15–17 years old
- Children in hazardous occupation (H0)
 - H01 for 5–11 years old
 - H02 for 12–14 years old
 - H03 for 15–17 years old
- Children at work more than 43 hours/week (HW)
 - HW1 43 hours or more for 5–11 year old
 - HW2 43 hours or more for 12–14 years old
 - HW3 43 hours or more for 15–17 years old

Total children in hazardous work by SIMPOC methodology by age group and gender is thus :

$$(H11 + H01 + HW1) + (H12 + H02 + HW2) + (H13 + H03 + HW3)$$

Due to lack of appropriate data from the ECLS 2002-03, a crude estimate of children in hazardous work has been made separately by using hazardous industry and hours of work criteria.

Table 5.5 Children in hazardous work

Criteria	Total no. of working children	No. of children in hazardous work	Percent
Hours of work (43 hours and more/week)	3069	2253	73.4
1. Industry (hazardous industry)	3069	1184	38.6

5.6 Worst forms of child labour (WFCL)

The scope and coverage of the ECLS in six metropolitan cities was limited, especially for estimation of hazardous work and worst forms of child labour². There was no scope or provision for collecting data on unconditional WFCL such as (i) trafficked children, (ii) children in forced and bonded labour, (iii) children in armed conflict, (iv) children in prostitution and pornography, and (v) children in illicit activities.

Other WFCL, that is, children in hazardous work has been crudely estimated and presented in the Table 5.6 below.

Table 5.6 Number of children in worst forms of child labour

Category of WFCL	Number of children in WFCL
Unconditional WFCL	Estimate not available from ECLS
Other WFCL	
- hours of work	2,253
- hazardous industry	1,183

In terms of hours of work there were 2,253 children in hazardous work and in terms of hazardous industry there were 1,183 children in hazardous work. These estimates indicate 73.4 percent and 38.6 percent respectively of the working children surveyed in ECLS 2002-03 according 60 hours of work and hazardous industry criteria

2. The Establishment-based Child Labour Survey only covered one mining and quarrying and five construction establishments. So we could not expect a good number of children in hazardous work. Further-more, occupation data have been tabulated at one-digit level, so it was difficult to identify the hazardous occupation as well.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Number of establishments surveyed by metropolitan city and source of sample selection

Metropolitan city	Total		HH based NCLS		Based on supplementary list	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,504	100.0	43	100.0	1,461	100.0
Dhaka	558	37.1	10	23.3	548	37.5
Rajshahi	205	13.6	3	7.0	202	13.8
Khulna	230	15.3	5	11.6	225	15.4
Barisal	59	3.9	2	4.7	57	3.9
Chittagong	359	23.8	22	51.2	337	23.1
Sylhet	93	6.2	1	2.3	92	6.3

Table 2. Number of establishments surveyed by type of industry and metropolitan city

Ind. code	Description of industry/establishment	Metropolitan city						
		Total	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Rajsha-hi	Khulna	Syl-het	Barisal
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
05	Fishing operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	17	10	10	17	2	1
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	12	5	5	2	4	1
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	3	1	-	6	2	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	2	5	-	6	-	1
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	11	7	2	2	-	-
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	14	-	1	1	-	-
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	65	72	23	19	13	12
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment N.E.C	46	13	13	8	12	-	-
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus N.E.C	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	4	2	1	-	-	-
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, N.E.C.	237	80	51	45	36	18	7
45	Construction	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	84	87	45	30	13	8
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	9	3	4	4	-	1
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods	144	47	42	22	13	7	13
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	62	31	28	59	29	10
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	27	7	-	1	-	-
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
80	Education	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
93	Other service activities	140	94	10	8	20	3	5
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	-	2	-	1	1	-
Total		1504	558	359	205	230	93	59

Table 3. Establishments/industry surveyed by type of ownership

Ind. code	Description of establishment/industry	Ownership type					
		Total	Single/ Individual	Family ownership	Partnership	Private Ltd. Co.	Others
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	1	-	1	-	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	-	1	-	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	1	-	-	-	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	-	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	47	7	2	-	1
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	1	-	-	-	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	24	1	3	-	1
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	6	1	-	-	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	10	2	-	-	-
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	11	1	2	-	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	3	-	-	-	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	20	1	1	-	-
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	1	-	-	-	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	1	-	-	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	15	-	1	-	-
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	1	-	-	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	189	8	7	-	-
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	39	6	1	-	-
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	2	-	-	-	-
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	7	-	-	-	-
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	1	-	-	-	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	225	6	5	-	1
45	Construction	5	3	-	-	-	2
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	246	5	16	-	-
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	21	-	-	-	-
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	131	9	3	-	1
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	202	7	10	-	-
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	30	-	3	-	2
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance	1	1	-	-	-	-
80	Education	1	1	-	-	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	-	-	-	-	1
93	Other service activities	140	134	5	1	-	-
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	3	-	-	-	1
	Total	1504	1378	60	56	0	10

Table 4. Establishments by type of ownership and metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Total establishment	Ownership type			
		Single/individual	Family owned	Partnership	Others
Total	1504	1378	60	56	10
Dhaka	558	513	17	27	1
Chittagong	359	323	19	11	6
Rajshahi	205	190	6	8	1
Khulna	230	212	10	6	2
Sylhet	93	81	8	4	0
Barisal	59	59	0	0	0

Table 5. Number of employed person in sample establishments by age group, gender and status in employment

Age group and sex	Total	Regular paid worker	Unpaid worker	Casual worker	Worked for meals & living
Both sex					
Total	9724	7335	854	1005	530
05–11	211	100	16	41	54
12–14	1067	586	68	207	206
15–17	1791	1282	89	238	182
18+	6655	5367	681	519	88
Male					
Total	9117	6842	828	930	517
05–11	209	100	14	41	54
12–14	1049	572	65	207	205
15–17	1753	1251	86	236	180
18+	6106	4919	663	446	78
Female					
Total	607	493	26	75	13
05–11	2	0	2	0	0
12–14	18	14	3	0	1
15–17	38	31	3	2	2
18+	549	448	18	73	10

Table 6A. Number of persons employed by age group and type of establishment/industry

Ind code	Description of establishment/industry	Number of estab.	Age group				
			Total	5- 11	12-14	15-17	18+
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	6	-	3	-	3
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	6	-	-	2	4
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	5	-	-	1	4
14	Mining and quarrying	1	5	-	-	1	4
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	894	11	45	111	727
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	69	-	2	5	62
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	1173	14	27	54	1078
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	55	-	4	14	37
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	148	-	6	11	131
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	72	2	4	10	56
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	30	-	2	2	26
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	107	4	10	24	69
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	9	-	-	1	8
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	22	-	6	3	13
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	92	3	8	19	62
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	47	-	-	2	45
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	1240	29	179	265	767
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	219	6	35	43	135
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	9	-	3	3	3
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	30	-	6	8	16
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	3	-	-	1	2
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	1185	45	162	251	727
45	Construction	5	69	-	2	6	61
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	1479	26	241	370	842
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	75	4	12	19	40
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	538	10	79	151	298
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	1486	46	165	235	1040
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	123	1	12	34	76
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	42	-	2	-	40
80	Education	1	2	1	-	-	1
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	3	-	-	1	2
93	Other service activities	140	468	7	50	143	268
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	13	2	2	1	8
	Total	1504	9724	211	1067	1791	6655

Table 6B. Number of establishments employing child workers aged 5 to 17 years by industrial classification and by city

Ind. code	Description of industry	Metropolitan/Divisional Cities																				
		Total		Dhaka		Chittagong		Rajshahi		Khulna		Sylhet		Barisal								
		5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17							
01	Agri., hunting and related service	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
02	Forestry, logging and related service	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-			
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
14	Other mining and quarrying	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	167	56	111	59	23	36	38	10	28	21	8	13	35	12	23	11	2	9	3	1	2
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	7	2	5	-	-	-	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	95	41	54	48	32	16	26	3	23	7	1	6	7	4	3	6	1	5	1	-	1
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	18	4	14	18	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	17	6	11	5	1	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	4	4	2	1	1	-	-	-
20	Manufacturing of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/ sitra	16	6	10	2	1	1	5	1	4	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	3	3	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	4	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	38	14	24	18	6	12	14	4	10	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	9	6	3	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	30	11	19	26	11	15	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Manufacture of basic metals	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	473	208	265	160	59	101	161	62	99	50	32	18	40	23	17	31	10	21	31	22	9

Table 6B. Number of establishments employing child workers aged 5 to 17 years by industrial classification and by city (Contd.)

Ind. code	Description of industry	Metropolitan/Divisional Cities																						
		Total		Dhaka		Chittagong		Rajshahi		Khulna		Sylhet		Barisal										
		5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17									
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	84	41	43	23	8	15	25	7	18	21	16	5	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	6	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	14	6	8	9	4	5	3	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	458	207	251	162	69	93	102	37	65	74	35	39	63	30	33	42	24	18	15	12	3	3	
45	Construction	8	2	6	-	-	-	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles, rickshaws	637	267	370	237	96	141	195	65	130	91	42	49	63	30	33	36	23	13	15	11	4	4	
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	35	16	19	21	8	13	3	1	2	4	1	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	240	89	151	66	20	46	89	32	57	37	15	22	19	10	9	10	4	6	19	8	11	11	
55	Hotels and restaurants	446	211	235	160	66	94	73	30	43	58	32	26	78	50	28	58	26	32	19	7	12	12	
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	47	13	34	32	11	21	10	2	8	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
80	Education	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
93	Other service activities	200	57	143	144	37	107	12	1	11	9	6	3	25	9	16	4	1	3	6	3	3	3	
95	Private household with employed persons.	5	4	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		3069	1278	1791	1208	468	740	781	260	521	384	195	189	378	192	186	203	93	110	115	70	45	45	

Table 6C. Percent distribution of child workers aged 5-17 years by industry and by age groups

Ind. code	Description of industry	Number of estab.	Age group				
			Total	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	100.00	-	50.00	-	50.00
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	100.00	-	-	33.33	66.67
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	100.00	-	-	20.00	80.00
14	Mining and quarrying	1	100.00	-	-	20.00	80.00
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	100.00	1.23	5.03	12.42	81.32
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	100.00	-	2.90	7.25	89.86
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	100.00	1.19	2.30	4.60	91.90
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	100.00	-	7.27	25.45	67.27
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	100.00	-	4.05	7.43	88.51
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	100.00	2.78	5.56	13.89	77.78
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	100.00	-	6.67	6.67	86.67
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	100.00	3.74	9.35	22.43	64.49
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	100.00	-	-	11.11	88.89
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	100.00	-	27.27	13.64	59.09
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	100.00	3.26	8.70	20.65	67.39
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	100.00	-	-	4.26	95.74
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	100.00	2.34	14.44	21.37	61.85
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	100.00	2.74	15.98	19.63	61.64
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	100.00	-	33.33	33.33	33.33
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	100.00	-	20.00	26.67	53.33
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	100.00	-	-	33.33	66.67
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	100.00	3.80	13.67	21.18	61.35
45	Construction	5	100.00	-	2.90	8.7	88.41
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	100.00	1.76	16.29	25.02	56.93
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	100.00	5.33	16.00	25.33	53.33
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	100.00	1.86	14.68	28.07	55.39
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	100.00	3.10	11.10	15.81	69.99
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	100.00	0.81	9.76	27.64	61.79
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	100.00	-	4.76	-	95.24
80	Education	1	100.00	50.00	-	-	50.00
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	100.00	-	-	33.33	66.67
93	Other service activities	140	100.00	1.50	10.68	30.56	57.26
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	100.00	15.38	15.38	7.69	61.54
Total		1504	100.00	2.17	10.97	18.42	68.44

Table 7. Number of persons engaged by type of establishment/industry and status in employment

Ind. code	Description of establishment/industry	Number of establishment	Status in employment				
			Total worker	Regular paid worker	Un-paid worker	Casual worker	Worked for meals & living
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	6	3	1	-	2
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	6	6	-	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	5	2	3	-	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	5	5	-	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	894	766	39	68	21
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	69	69	-	-	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	1173	1106	21	41	5
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	55	33	-	17	5
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, Manufacture of footwear etc	12	148	125	7	14	2
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	72	54	5	9	4
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	30	5	1	23	1
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	107	89	10	5	3
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, Products and nuclear fuel.	1	9	9	-	-	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	22	22	-	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	92	80	5	1	6
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	47	47	-	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products Except machinery and equipment	204	1240	949	86	117	88
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	219	176	18	10	15
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	9	3	2	-	4
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	30	26	-	-	4
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	3	3	-	-	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	1185	764	107	224	90
45	Construction	5	69	25	3	41	-
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, Motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	1479	1023	155	127	174
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, Except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	75	48	8	14	5
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor Cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	538	362	108	27	41
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	1486	1064	192	201	29
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	123	87	4	32	-
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	42	42	-	-	-
80	Education	1	2	2	-	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	3	3	-	-	-
93	Other service activities	140	468	328	78	31	31
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	13	9	1	3	-
	Total	1504	9724	7335	854	1005	530

Table 8. Persons engaged by age group, gender and ownership of establishments

Age group and gender	Total	Single/ Individual	Family ownership	Partnership	Private Ltd. Co.	Others
Both sex						
Total	9724	7403	651	799	-	871
05 - 11	211	185	13	12	-	1
12 - 14	1067	999	27	37	-	4
15 - 17	1791	1585	88	93	-	25
18+	6655	4634	523	657	-	841
Male						
Total	9117	7129	620	690	-	678
05 - 11	209	183	13	12	-	1
12 - 14	1049	981	27	37	-	4
15 - 17	1753	1562	87	89	-	15
18+	6106	4403	493	552	-	658
Female						
Total	607	274	31	109	-	193
05 - 11	2	2	-	-	-	-
12 - 14	18	18	-	-	-	-
15 - 17	38	23	1	4	-	10
18+	549	231	30	105	-	183

Table 9. Persons engaged by age group, gender and by type of industry/establishment

Ind. code	Description of industry/establishment	No. of establishments	Age group and gender									
			Total		5 -11		12 - 14		15 - 17		18+	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	785	109	11	-	45	-	98	13	631	96
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	47	22	-	-	-	2	5	-	42	20
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	895	278	14	-	26	1	45	9	810	268
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	46	9	-	-	4	-	14	-	28	9
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	148	-	-	-	6	-	11	-	131	-
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	69	3	2	-	4	-	10	-	53	3
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	25	5	-	-	2	-	2	-	21	5
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	107	-	4	-	10	-	24	-	69	-
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	18	4	-	-	2	4	3	-	13	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	84	8	3	-	8	-	19	-	54	8
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	45	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	1235	5	29	-	179	-	265	-	762	5
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	219	-	6	-	35	-	43	-	135	-
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	9	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	30	-	-	-	6	-	8	-	16	-
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	1183	2	45	-	162	-	250	1	726	1
45	Construction	5	69	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	61	-
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	1475	4	26	-	240	1	368	2	841	1
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	75	-	4	-	12	-	19	-	40	-
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	519	19	10	-	76	3	148	3	285	13
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	1393	93	44	2	163	2	235	-	951	89
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	122	1	1	-	11	1	34	-	76	-
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	38	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	36	4
80	Education	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
93	Other service activities	140	437	31	7	-	47	3	134	9	249	19
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	12	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	8	-
	Total	1504	9117	607	209	2	1049	18	1753	38	6106	549

Table 10. Weekly usual hours worked and working day by type of establishment/industry

Ind. code	Description of establishment/industry	Total establishment	Weekly hours worked					No. of weekly working day		
			<30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	5	6	7
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	1	1	15	14	26	1	34	22
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	-	-	-	13	16	-	22	7
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	1
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	-	-	1	7	4	-	9	3
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	-	2	4	3	5	-	9	5
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	1	-	14	4	3	1	21	-
	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	-	-	2	7	7	-	14	2
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	-	3	69	77	55	-	162	42
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	1	-	15	15	15	1	37	8
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	-	-	1	3	3	-	4	3
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	2	-	74	63	98	2	184	51
45	Construction	5	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	2
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	1	3	54	88	121	2	175	90
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	-	-	3	12	6	-	14	7
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	-	2	30	35	77	-	91	53
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	-	4	14	28	173	-	48	171
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	-	-	4	4	27	-	4	31
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
80	Education	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
93	Other service activities	140	-	-	12	29	99	-	56	84
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	2
	Total	1504	6	17	327	405	749	7	910	587

Table 11. Weekly actual hours worked and weekly working days by type of establishment/industry

Ind. code	Description of industry/establishment	Total industry/estb.	Weekly hours worked(hours)					No. of weekly working days		
			<30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	5	6	7
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	4	3	15	13	22	5	36	16
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	-	1	-	13	15	-	19	10
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	1
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	-	1	3	3	5	-	8	4
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	-	1	5	2	6	1	9	4
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	1	-	11	5	5	-	22	-
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	-	2	1	8	5	2	11	3
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	5	11	66	66	56	6	151	47
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	1	4	9	21	11	1	40	5
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	1	-	1	3	2	-	4	3
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	11	12	58	70	86	12	170	55
45	Construction	5	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	2
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	10	10	61	77	109	5	185	77
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	1	1	3	11	5	1	14	6
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	3	6	32	37	66	1	91	52
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	9	12	28	26	144	8	51	160
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	1	1	5	6	22	5	6	24
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
80	Education	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
93	Other service activities	140	3	-	15	28	94	2	57	81
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Total		1504	51	65	329	393	666	49	898	557

Table 12. Establishments by usual and actual weekly hours worked during last week

Usual weekly hours worked	Actual weekly hours worked							
	Total	< 25	25 -30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 +
Total	1504	48	16	52	329	393	222	444
<25	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
25 - 30	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 40	15	1	2	8	4	0	0	0
41 - 50	327	11	6	26	251	26	3	4
51 - 60	405	15	1	11	45	307	21	5
61 - 70	223	2	2	2	12	28	167	10
71+	526	16	2	5	17	32	31	423

Table 13. Establishments by usual number of working days and actual number of days worked during last week

Usual weekly working days	Actual No. of days worked			
	Total	Upto 5	6	7
Total	1504	49	898	557
5	8	5	3	0
6	909	27	842	40
7	587	17	53	517

Table 14. Establishments by usual and actual number of day worked during last week and by metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Total	Weekly usual No. of working days			Total	Actual No. of days worked during last week		
		Up to 5	6	7		Up to 5	6	7
Total	1504	8	909	587	1504	49	898	557
Dhaka	588	2	292	264	558	23	273	262
Chittagong	359	0	236	123	359	1	248	110
Rajshahi	205	2	151	52	205	4	155	46
Khulna	230	4	144	82	230	20	138	72
Sylhet	93	0	53	40	93	0	51	42
Barisal	59	0	33	26	59	1	33	25

Table 15. Employed persons, wages and salaries paid by type of establishment/industry during last month

Ind. code	Description of industry/establishment	Number of estb.	Total persons engaged	Wages /salaries and other paid			
				Total	In cash	In kind	Others
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	6	3350	2950	400	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	6	13000	13000	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	5	4500	4500	-	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	5	8000	8000	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	894	1081925	1039650	32975	9300
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	69	93500	93500	-	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	1173	321400	321400	-	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	55	67800	67800	-	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	148	213300	212300	1000	-
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	72	120610	114510	6100	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	30	15000	15000	-	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	107	199240	197240	500	1500
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	9	8000	8000	-	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	22	20000	20000	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	92	142000	119300	10000	12700
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	47	240000	240000	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	1240	2460709	2386159	44850	29700
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	219	281690	277500	2190	2000
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	9	9500	9500	-	-
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	30	59700	51700	-	8000
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	3	8000	8000	-	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	1185	1920438	1845298	40540	34600
45	Construction	5	69	208100	198100	-	10000
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	1479	1989622	1910272	54950	24400
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	75	104800	99000	1800	4000
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	538	614710	560530	30480	23700
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	1486	1743055	1566305	145950	30800
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	123	317933	311233	5000	1700
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	42	256328	235600	-	20728
80	Education	1	2	750	750	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	3	2500	2500	-	-
93	Other service activities	140	468	1225825	1214705	8120	3000
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	13	13150	11150	2000	-
Total		1504	9724	13768435	13165452	386855	216128

Table 16. Type of employment/service benefits provided by type of establishment/industry

Ind. code	Description of industry/establishment	Total Estb.	No benefit	Wages paid in holi-days	sick leaves with pay	Medi-cal allow-ance	Trans-port facilit-ies	Uni-form (dress)	Acco-moda-Tion faci-lities	Subs-idies meals	Bonus/fes-tival allow-ance	Oth-ers
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
14	Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	14	21	8	8	1	6	22	29	15	1
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	14	4	2	2	-	3	3	7	4	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	7	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	8	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	5	4	1	6	-	-	6	4	13	1
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	5	4	1	2	-	-	3	3	10	1
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	77	48	8	33	4	24	22	37	68	7
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	16	8	3	2	2	10	4	9	18	-
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	3	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	-
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	123	34	7	19	4	18	36	43	51	9
45	Construction	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	100	49	5	38	6	32	47	50	91	6
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	13	6	1	-	-	1	1	1	7	-
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	49	31	7	18	6	22	26	43	41	2
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	30	25	11	9	-	21	106	154	59	11
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	19	-	-	3	-	2	6	10	14	-
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
80	Education	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
93	Other service activities	140	91	6	1	3	1	7	26	14	11	4
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	2	2	-
	Total	504	588	252	58	149	25	153	315	416	417	46

Table 17. Number of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by age group, sex, school attendance and type of skill

Age group and sex	School attendance				Type of labour		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Not attending	Total	Skilled	Unskilled
Both sex							
Total	3069	30	244	2795	3069	983	2086
05 - 11	216	5	18	193	216	31	185
12 - 14	1143	18	105	1020	1143	181	962
15 - 17	1710	7	121	1582	1710	771	939
Boys							
Total	3003	29	237	2737	3003	961	2042
05 - 11	210	5	15	190	210	31	179
12 - 14	1125	18	103	1004	1125	178	947
15 - 17	1668	6	119	1543	1668	752	916
Girls							
Total	66	1	7	58	66	22	44
05 - 11	6	0	3	3	6	0	6
12 - 14	18	0	2	16	18	3	15
15 - 17	42	1	2	39	42	19	23

Table 18. No. of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by school attendance and type of labour by metropolitan city

Metropolitan cities	School attendance				Type of labour		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Not attending	Total	Skilled	Unskilled
T o t a l	3069	30	244	2795	3069	983	2086
Dhaka	1208	11	103	1094	1208	415	793
Rajshahi	384	6	50	328	384	59	325
Khulna	378	5	49	324	378	81	297
Barisal	115	4	13	98	115	23	92
Chittagong	781	3	26	752	781	380	401
Sylhet	203	1	3	199	203	25	178

Table 19A. Number of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by major occupation, sex, and nature of work during last week

Major occupation	Gender			Nature of work		
	Both-sex	Boys	Girls	Total	Part-time	Full-time
T o t a l	3069	3003	66	3069	2676	393
Professional, technical	618	599	19	618	576	42
Administrative, managerial	8	8	0	8	6	2
Clerical workers	2	2	0	2	1	1
Sales workers	279	271	8	279	235	44
Service workers	726	710	16	726	599	127
Agriculture workers	3	3	0	3	3	0
Production workers	884	867	17	884	782	102
Transport workers	81	81	0	81	70	11
Others	468	462	6	468	404	64

Table 19B. Number of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by major occupation, sex, and nature of work during last week

Major occupation	Sex			Nature of work					
	Both sex	Boys	Girls	Total		Full-time		Part-time	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
T o t a l	3069	3003	66	3003	66	2622	54	381	12
Professional, technician	618	599	19	599	19	557	19	42	0
Administrative, managerial	8	8	0	8	0	6	0	2	0
Clerical workers	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Sales workers	279	271	8	271	8	235	0	36	8
Service workers	726	710	16	710	16	585	14	125	2
Agriculture workers	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Production workers	884	867	17	867	17	767	15	100	2
Transport workers	81	81	0	81	0	70	0	11	0
Others	468	462	6	462	6	398	6	64	0

Table 20. Number of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by age group, gender and status in employment

Age group and sex	Total	Status in employment					
		Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family helper	Apprentice	Day labourer	Others
Both Sex							
Total	3069	1772	11	141	902	183	60
05-11	216	84	1	15	93	16	7
12-14	1143	532	5	59	441	72	34
15-17	1710	1156	5	67	368	95	19
Boys							
Total	3003	1727	11	132	896	180	57
05-11	210	83	1	12	93	16	5
12-14	1125	521	5	55	438	72	34
15-17	1668	1123	5	65	365	92	18
Girls							
Total	66	45	0	9	6	3	3
05-11	6	1	0	3	0	0	2
12-14	18	11	0	4	3	0	0
15-17	42	33	0	2	3	3	1

Table 21A. Child workers by major occupation and status in employment and gender

Major occupation	Both sexes			Boys			Girls		
	Total	Regular worker	Casual worker	Total	Regular worker	Casual worker	Total	Regular worker	Casual Worker
Total	3069	2195	874	3003	2142	861	66	53	13
Professional, technical	618	511	107	599	492	107	19	19	0
Administrative, managerial	8	5	3	8	5	3	0	0	0
Clerical workers	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Sales workers	279	204	75	271	198	73	8	6	2
Service workers	726	424	302	710	412	298	16	12	4
Agriculture workers	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Production workers	884	675	209	867	663	204	17	12	5
Transport workers	81	54	27	81	54	27	0	0	0
Others	468	319	149	462	315	147	6	4	2

Table 21B. Child workers by major occupation and status in employment and sex and by age groups

Major occupation	Both sex						Boys						Girls					
	Total		Regular worker		Casual worker		Total		Regular worker		Casual worker		Total		Regular Worker		Casual worker	
	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	14-May	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17
T o t a l	1359	1710	871	1324	488	386	1335	1668	853	1289	482	379	24	42	18	35	6	7
Professional, technician	223	395	164	347	59	48	222	377	163	329	59	48	1	18	1	18	0	0
Administrative, managerial	2	6	1	4	1	2	2	6	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales workers	143	136	99	105	44	31	135	136	93	105	42	31	8	0	6	0	2	0
Service workers	354	372	188	236	166	136	347	363	183	229	164	134	7	9	5	7	2	2
Agriculture workers	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production workers	362	522	262	413	100	109	356	511	258	405	98	106	6	11	4	8	2	3
Transport workers	39	42	22	32	17	10	39	42	22	32	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	234	234	134	185	100	49	232	230	132	183	100	47	2	4	2	2	0	2

Table 22. Child workers aged 5 to 17 years by major occupation and status in employment

Major occupation	Total child worker	Status in employment					
		Employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family	Apprentice	Day labour	Others
T o t a l	3069	1772	11	141	902	183	60
Professional, technical	618	330	3	24	237	19	5
Administrative, managerial	8	5	0	2	1	0	0
Clerical workers	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sales workers	279	192	1	40	23	16	7
Service workers	726	393	4	25	224	54	26
Agriculture workers	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Production workers	884	587	1	24	207	54	11
Transport workers	81	29	0	3	34	13	2
Others	468	235	1	21	175	27	9

Table 23. Number of establishments by year of starting employment child worker aged 5 to 17 years

Year of start employing	Number of establishment	Percent
Upto 1996	543	36.10
1997	68	4.52
1998	151	10.04
1999	141	9.38
2000	246	16.36
2001	185	12.30
2002	170	11.30
Total	1504	100.00

Table 24. Methods of recruitment of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by metropolitan city

Method of recruitment	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	khulna	Barisal	Sylhet
Private contact	657	256	182	100	57	27	35
By training institution	5	3	1	0	1	0	0
Employed first come basis	99	35	23	2	38	1	0
Due to advance payment	63	4	17	26	9	4	3
Request of parent/guardian	603	243	122	71	92	23	52
Labour contractors	12	5	4	1	2	0	0
Others	65	12	10	5	31	4	3
Total	1504	558	359	205	230	59	93

Table 25. Reasons of employing child workers aged 5 to 17 years

Reasons of employing child labour	Number of children	percent
For good work	322	21.41
Suitable for work	336	22.34
No trade union problem	6	0.4
Pay less wages	408	27.13
Less costly	237	15.76
Easy to declare lay off	3	0.2
Easy to change working time	30	1.99
Others	162	10.77
Total	1504	100.00

Table 26. Establishments by reasons of employing child workers aged 5 to 17 years and city

Reasons	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Do good work	322	93	141	30	31	19	8
Suitable for work	336	180	64	47	12	21	12
No trade union problem	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Pay less wages	408	126	79	71	77	24	31
Less costly	237	83	61	9	71	6	7
Easy declare lay off	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Easy to change of working time	30	4	6	16	2	1	1
Others	162	66	7	31	36	22	0
Total	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59

Table 27. Number of establishments satisfied with children's work by metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Satisfied		Not Satisfied	
	Number of estb.	Percent	Number of estb.	Percent
T o t a l	1288	100.00	216	100.00
Dhaka	443	34.39	115	53.24
Chittagong	324	25.16	35	16.2
Rajshahi	184	14.29	21	9.72
Khulna	207	16.07	23	10.65
Barisal	46	3.57	13	6.02
Sylhet	84	6.52	9	4.17

Table 28. Number and percent of establishments which continue to employ child workers by metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Total		Continue to appoint child worker		Not continue		No opinion	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1504	100.0	892	59.3	98	6.5	514	34.2
Dhaka	558	100.0	281	50.4	52	9.3	225	40.3
Chittagon	359	100.0	208	57.9	13	3.6.	138	38.5
Rajshahi	205	100.0	142	69.3	11	5.3	52	25.4
Khulna	230	100.0	162	70.4	21	9.2	47	20.4
Barisal	59	100.0	20	33.9	0	-	39	66.1
Sylhet	93	100.0	79	84.9	1	1.1	13	14.0

Table 29. Number of child workers who lived in establishment premises by type of accommodation

Living in establishment premises	Dormitory	Room/quarter	Others	Not lived	Total
Lived in Estb. premises	14	88	252	0	354
Not lived in Estb. premises	0	0	0	1150	1150
Total	14	88	252	1150	1504

Table 30. Number of establishments having toilet facilities by metropolitan city

Metropolitan city	Total establishment	No. of toilets in the establishment				
		No toilet	1	2	3	4 +
T o t a l	1504	1102	338	47	13	4
Dhaka	558	365	154	31	7	1
Chittagong	359	263	92	2	0	2
Rajshahi	205	180	17	3	4	1
Khulna	230	191	37	1	1	0
Barisal	59	46	10	2	1	0
Sylhet	93	57	28	8	0	0

Table 31. Wages and salaries paid by establishments to child workers aged 5 to 14 years during last month

Metropolitan city	Total child worker	No. of paid child worker	Average monthly wages and salaries paid per child worker					
			< 300	300-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1000 +
Total	1504	733	99	133	93	141	144	123
Dhaka	558	245	1	38	35	57	58	56
Chittagong	359	175	6	26	23	33	47	40
Rajshahi	205	121	58	28	12	15	6	2
Khulna	230	97	30	23	7	10	16	11
Barisal	59	38	1	9	5	10	3	10
Sylhet	93	57	3	9	11	16	14	4

Table 32. Average monthly income of child workers aged 5 to 14 years

Monthly income	Number of paid child workers	Monthly wages (Tk)	Av. income/wages (Tk)
T o t a l	733	549653	750
< 300	99	15180	153
300-400	133	45070	339
401-500	93	44985	484
501-750	141	89870	637
751-1000	144	127495	885
1000 +	123	227053	1846
Av. income	-	750	-

Table 33. Monthly wages and salaries paid to child worker aged 5 to 14 years by type of establishment/industry

Ind. Code	Description of industry/establishment	Paid child worker	Monthly wages and salaries paid to child workers					
			< 300	300-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1000 +
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	30	2	7	4	12	4	1
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	15	1	2	3	4	4	1
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	3	-	1	-	-	-	2
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	6	1	-	1	1	1	2
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	4	-	1	1	1	1	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	10	1	-	1	1	1	6
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	6	-	-	1	1	-	4
27	Manufacture of basic metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	110	19	24	17	17	22	11
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	26	6	7	2	4	4	3
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	120	22	19	11	19	23	26
45	Construction	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	146	28	35	20	20	23	20
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	9	-	2	2	2	2	1
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	66	3	10	9	15	19	10
55	Hotels and restaurants	122	11	19	16	34	28	14
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	12	-	-	1	1	1	9
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
80	Education	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	Other service activities	34	3	6	4	3	9	9
95	Private household with employed persons.	3	1	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	733	99	133	93	141	144	123

Table 34. Method of payment of wages and salaries to the child workers aged 5-14 years

Mode of payments	Number of child workers	Percent
T o t a l	733	100.00
Directly paid to child workers	593	80.90
Paid to parents/guardians	82	11.20
Sometimes to parents/child workers	54	7.40
Others	4	0.50

Table 35. Number of establishments which paid wages and salaries in advance to child workers aged 5-14 years

Payments procedure	Number of establishment	Percent
Paid in advance	105	11.93
Not paid in advance	775	88.07
T o t a l	880	100.00

Table 36. Child workers aged 5 to 14 years who worked like adult workers of the establishment

Work measurements	Number of establishment	Percent
T o t a l	880	100.00
Worked like an adult worker	97	11.02
Not worked like an adult worker	783	88.98

Table 37. Number of establishments having recreational facilities for children aged 5 to 14 years

Metropolitan city	No. of establishment		Having recreational facilities		No recreational facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
T o t a l	880	100.00	54	100.00	826	100.00
Dhaka	306	34.77	22	40.74	284	34.38
Chittagong	187	21.25	7	12.96	180	21.79
Rajshahi	138	15.68	10	18.52	128	15.50
Khulna	143	16.25	10	18.52	133	16.10
Barisal	44	5.00	3	5.56	41	4.96
Sylhet	62	7.05	2	3.70	60	7.26

Table 38. Number of establishments having health and medical facilities

Type of facilities	Number of Estb.	Percent
Regular health check up arrangement		
Total	880	100.00
Yes	25	2.84
No	855	97.16
First aid arrangement		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	176	11.70
No	1328	88.30
Having emergency medical arrangements		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	81	5.39
No	1423	94.61
Attachment to clinic or doctor		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	67	4.45
No	1437	95.55
Provided medical expenses		
Total	1504	100.00
Yes	284	18.88
No	1220	81.12

Table 39. Distribution of establishments having health and medical facilities by metropolitan city

Type of facility	(Percent)						
	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Regular health check-up arrangement							
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	2.84	3.92	4.81	1.45	0.70	1.61	0
No	97.16	96.08	95.19	98.55	99.30	98.39	100.00
First aid arrangement							
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	11.70	9.14	28.69	3.90	5.65	0	1.69
No	88.30	90.86	71.31	96.10	94.35	100.00	98.31
Having emergency medical arrangement							
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	5.39	4.84	12.53	1.95	1.74	1.08	0
No	94.61	95.16	87.47	98.05	98.26	98.92	100.00
Attachment to clinic or doctor							
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	4.45	6.27	5.57	1.46	0.43	2.15	10.17
No	95.55	93.73	94.43	98.54	99.57	97.85	89.83
Provided medical expenses without work related activities							
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	18.88	15.95	14.48	14.63	31.30	25.81	28.81
No	81.12	84.05	85.52	85.37	68.70	74.19	71.19

40. Trend of accidents occurred and compensation of accidents paid to child workers

Characteristics	Number of child workers	Percent
i. Trend of accidents to child workers aged 5-14 more than for adult workers		
Total establishments	1504	100.0
More than for adult worker	688	45.7
Not more than for adult worker	816	54.3
ii. Degree of injury or sickness		
Total child worker	1504	100.0
Got hurt/sick or injured	265	17.6
Not hurt or sick	1239	82.4
iii. Establishment that had accidents in previous year		
Total establishment	1504	100.0
No. of establishment that experienced any accident	68	4.5
Not any accident	1436	95.5
iv. Number of child workers injured		
Total child workers (5-17)	1504	100.0
Injured	90	2.9
Not injured	1414	47.1
v. Impact on work of child worker by injuries		
Total	90	100.0
Temporarily stop working	65	72.2
Permanently stop working	17	18.9
Not stop working	8	8.9
vi. Child workers leaving establishments due to accident/injury and compensation paid		
Total	17	100.0
Paid compensation	8	47.0
Not paid compensation	9	53.0

Table 41. Number of child workers injured or sick by nature of injury or sickness

Type of injuries/sickness	Number of children	Percent
Total	265	100.00
Eye problem	21	7.92
Skin disease	25	9.43
Pain of backbone/neck/back	52	19.62
Physical tiredness	83	31.32
Burnt	24	9.06
Stomach problem	2	0.75
Loss of limbs	6	2.26
Others	52	19.62

Table 42. Percent distribution of child workers injured/sick by nature of injury or sickness and metropolitan city

Type of injuries/sickness	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Eye problem	7.92	10.53	2.35	9.68	15.56	8.33	0
Skin diseases	9.43	9.21	2.35	16.13	17.78	25.00	0
Pain of backbone/neck/back	19.62	27.63	25.88	9.68	6.67	0	18.75
Physical tiredness	31.32	28.95	35.29	22.58	22.22	33.33	62.50
Burnt	9.06	3.95	11.76	16.13	6.67	0	18.75
Stomach problem	0.75	1.32	1.18	0	0	0	0
Loss of limbs	2.26	0	2.35	12.90	0	0	0
Others	19.62	18.42	18.82	12.90	31.11	33.33	0

Table 43. Number of child workers injured/sick by nature of injury or sickness

Ind. Code	Description of establishment/industry	Total Estab-lish-ment	Eye prob-lem	Skin dis-eases	Pain of back bone	Phys-ical tired-ness	Burent	Stom-ach prob-lem	Loss of limb	No. of injury/sick
01	Agri., hunting and related service	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	57	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	54
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	29	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	27
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	14	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	10
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	16	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	12
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	204	7	2	9	20	9	1	3	153
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	46	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	39
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	7	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	237	2	7	9	5	3	-	1	210
45	Construction	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	267	4	8	10	13	4	-	1	227
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	21	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	16
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	144	1	1	2	8	1	-	1	130
55	Hotels and restaurants	219	3	1	3	15	2	-	-	195
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	35	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	23
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
80	Education	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
93	Other service activities	140	-	-	2	5	1	1	-	131
95	Private household with employed persons.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Total	1504	21	25	52	83	24	2	6	1291

Table 44. Number of child workers who attended school during last week

School attendance	Number of child worker	Percent
Total	1504	100.00
Attended, full time	18	1.20
Attended, part time	108	7.18
Not attended	1378	91.62

Table 45. Child workers by weekly hours worked during last week

Weekly hours worked	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.00
<15	150	9.97
15 - 19	19	1.26
20 - 24	30	1.99
25 - 29	14	0.93
30 - 39	81	5.39
40 - 42	106	7.05
43 - 49	283	18.82
50 - 59	180	11.97
60+	641	42.62

Table 46. Number and percent distribution of child worker by weekly hours worked during last week

Weekly hours worked	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Number							
Total	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59
<15	150	86	9	8	36	2	9
15 - 19	19	8	1	4	6	0	0
20 - 24	30	3	2	4	19	2	0
25 - 29	14	2	1	1	10	0	0
30 - 39	81	10	12	17	27	12	3
40 - 42	106	28	31	14	16	4	13
43 - 49	283	64	136	26	40	10	7
50 - 59	180	57	50	31	24	12	6
60+	641	300	117	100	52	51	21
Percent							
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<15	9.97	15.41	2.51	3.90	15.65	2.15	15.25
15 - 19	1.26	1.43	0.28	1.95	2.61	0	0
20 - 24	1.99	0.54	0.56	1.95	8.26	2.15	0
25 - 29	0.93	0.36	0.28	0.49	4.35	0	0
30 - 39	5.39	1.79	3.34	8.29	11.74	12.9	5.08
40 - 42	7.05	5.02	8.64	6.83	6.96	4.3	22.03
43 - 49	18.82	11.47	37.88	12.68	17.39	10.75	11.86
50 - 59	11.97	10.22	13.93	15.12	10.43	12.90	10.17
60+	42.62	53.76	32.59	48.78	22.61	54.84	35.59

Table 47. Child workers by average weekly hours worked by metropolitan city

Weekly hours worked	Total	Weekly average hours worked					
		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	52	54	52	55	41	56	48
<15	8	8	7	9	8	10	7
15 - 19	16	15	15	18	17	0	0
20 - 24	22	23	24	20	23	22	0
25 - 29	27	28	28	25	28	0	0
30 - 39	34	34	35	34	33	34	36
40 - 42	41	41	41	41	41	42	42
43 - 49	48	47	48	48	48	48	48
50 - 59	53	52	54	53	53	55	56
60+	71	73	66	70	71	68	69

Table 48. Child workers by average weekly hours worked by type of establishment/industry

Ind. code	Type of establishment	Metropolitan city						
		Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
01	Agri., hunting and related service	42	42	-	-	-	-	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service	48	-	-	-	-	48	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries/fish farms	48	-	48	-	-	-	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	48	-	48	-	-	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	54	67	54	55	42	30	60
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	48	-	48	-	-	-	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	54	60	59	50	13	60	36
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel dressing and dyeing of fur	75	75	-	-	-	-	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of footwear etc	48	45	60	-	40	72	-
20	Manufac. of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture/stra	44	30	54	-	41	-	42
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	60	66	-	48	-	-	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	53	58	50	58	36	-	-
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum, products and nuclear fuel.	48	-	-	48	-	-	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products	84	84	-	-	-	-	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	53	56	-	36	24	-	-
27	Manufacture of basic metals	60	-	60	-	-	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	48	45	53	54	35	51	40
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	48	60	46	49	37	-	-
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	46	70	-	-	21	-	-
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	47	40	54	60	-	-	-
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	48	-	48	-	-	-	-
36	Manufacture of furniture manufacturing, n.e.c.	52	55	51	53	46	53	42
45	Construction	53	-	53	-	-	-	-
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles rickshaws	50	51	52	54	34	54	39
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	50	49	54	40	59	-	56
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods.	54	58	50	57	50	51	57
55	Hotels and restaurants	55	56	62	66	42	64	58
60	Land transport, transport via pipeline	44	45	41	-	48	-	-
65	Financial inter-mediation except insurance and pension funding	42	-	-	42	-	-	-
80	Education	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal sanitation and similar activities	48	-	48	-	-	-	-
93	Other service activities	57	59	56	57	48	47	48
95	Private household with employed persons.	35	-	14	-	42	70	-
	All establishment	52	54	52	55	41	56	48

Table 49. Number of child workers receiving wages and salaries at usual wage rate

Usual wage rate	Number of child worker	Percent
Received with usual rate	403	26.80
Not received	1101	73.20
T o t a l	1504	100.00

Table 50. Opinion of child workers on job satisfaction, work environment and injury at work place

Characteristics	Number of children	Percent
Satisfied with present work		
T o t a l	1504	100.00
Yes	900	59.84
No	362	24.07
No comment	242	16.09
Work environment		
T o t a l	1504	100.00
Good	618	41.09
So so	653	43.42
Not good	92	6.12
No opinion	141	9.38
Received injury or became sick		
T o t a l	1504	100.00
Yes	265	17.62
No	1239	82.38
Mentally/physically abused		
T o t a l	1504	100.00
Yes	399	26.53
No	1105	73.47

Table 51. Opinion of child workers on job satisfaction, work environment and injuries at work place by metropolitan city

Item	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Satisfied with present work							
T o t a l	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59
Yes	900	300	160	163	185	73	19
No	362	186	103	19	30	4	20
No comment	242	72	96	23	15	16	20
Work environment							
T o t a l	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59
Good	618	206	84	120	145	55	8
So so	653	259	192	68	66	36	32
Not good	92	47	11	13	11	1	9
No opinion	141	46	72	4	8	1	10
Received injury or sick							
T o t a l	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59
Yes	265	76	85	31	45	12	16
No	1239	482	274	174	185	81	43
Mentally/physically abused							
T o t a l	1504	558	359	205	230	93	59
Yes	399	120	132	75	37	5	30
No	1105	438	227	130	193	88	29

Table 52. Number of child workers physically or mentally abused at work place

Type of abuses	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.00
Swearing	160	10.64
Physically beaten	18	1.20
Physically risky work	57	3.79
Misbehaved	66	4.39
Sexually harassed	0	0
Minimum wage not paid	1203	79.99

Table 53. Distribution of child workers physically or mentally abused at work place by metropolitan city

Type of abuses	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Swearing	10.64	7.53	13.65	28.78	2.17	1.08	6.78
Physically beaten	1.20	0.9	1.39	2.44	0.87	1.08	0
Physically risky work	3.79	3.41	7.24	0.49	3.91	0	3.39
Misbehavior	4.39	4.12	6.96	0.98	3.48	2.15	10.17
Sexually harassed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimum wage not paid	79.99	84.05	70.75	67.32	89.57	95.7	79.66

Table 54. Child workers by daily time spent for recreation

Time (hour) spent for recreation	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.00
< 1.00 hours/Not spent any time	322	21.41
1	552	36.70
2	502	33.38
3	97	6.45
4.00 and above	31	2.06

Table 55. Number of child workers by age of starting work

Age of starting work	Number of child workers	Percent
Total	1504	100.00
5	3	0.20
6	5	0.33
7	5	0.33
8	18	1.20
9	47	3.13
10	168	11.17
11	179	11.90
12	296	19.68
13	230	15.29
14	277	18.42
15	177	11.77
16	79	5.25
17	20	1.33

Table 56. Percentage distribution of child workers by daily time spent for recreation

Time (hour) spent for recreation	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
< 1.00 hours/Not spent time	21.41	29.03	5.57	16.59	6.96	92.47	6.78
1	36.70	42.83	34.82	46.83	30.00	5.38	30.51
2	33.38	25.09	43.18	28.29	52.61	2.15	44.07
3	6.45	2.33	11.70	6.83	8.26	0	15.25
4.00 and above	2.06	0.72	4.74	1.46	2.17	0	3.39

Table 57. Number of child workers by reasons of working

Reasons	Number of child worker	Percent
Total	1504	100.00
For own living	196	13.03
To support family	714	47.47
Did not go to school due to poverty	345	22.94
Did not like school	144	9.57
Others	105	6.98

Table 58. Percentage distribution of child workers by reasons of working by metropolitan city

Reasons	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
For own living	13.03	19.18	14.48	7.32	6.09	5.38	5.08
To support family	47.47	46.06	47.63	47.8	51.30	40.86	54.24
Did not go to school due to poverty	22.94	20.43	22.56	20	22.17	40.86	33.90
Did not like school	9.57	6.45	9.47	18.54	12.61	4.30	5.08
Others	6.98	7.89	5.85	6.34	7.83	8.60	1.69

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2. International Labour Office Every Child Counts : New Global Estimates on Child Labour, April 2002.
3. V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, India, Child Labour in Ghunghroo Industry in Agra Region, 1999
4. Sharmila L. Mhatre, Child Labour Legislation in South Asia, 1881-1995: A Documentation and Analysis, UNICEF, 1995
5. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Govt. of Bangladesh, Report on Integrated Business Enterprise Survey, 2001
6. Mishra, G. P and P. N. Pande (1992), A Study on Child Labour in Glass Industry of Ferozabad, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.
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Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Parishankhan Bhaban
E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka.
NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY, 2002-2003

(ESTABLISHMENT BASED CHILD LABOUR SURVEY)
ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

DPC NO.

Section – 1: IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE ESTABLISHMENT	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1.1. City Corporation	City Code <input type="text"/>
1.2. District	Dist. Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.3. Thana	Thana Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.4. Ward No.	Word No. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.5. Mahalla	Mohalla Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.6. Name of establishment	Establishment No. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.7. Name of employer / owner of establishment	
1.8. Sample establishment No.	

Interviewers visits

Visit	Date	Data collection status (Please tick)		
1 st visit		1- Complete	2- Incomplete	3- Refused
2 nd visit		1- Complete	2- Incomplete	3- Refused
3 rd visit		1- Complete	2- Incomplete	3- Refused

Interviewer/Supervisor/Editor

Interviewer: Name..... Date

Supervisor: Name Date.....

Editor/coder: Name Date

Section- 2: Particulars of establishment

<p>2.1 Is this establishment identified from household based child labour survey?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>	<p>2.5(c). Total number of average paid workers (irregular) in the establishment</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Age group</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Total</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Male</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>5-11</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12-14</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15-17</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18+ above</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age group	Total	Male	Female	5-11				12-14				15-17				18+ above			
Age group	Total	Male	Female																		
5-11																					
12-14																					
15-17																					
18+ above																					
<p>2.2. Name of owner/proprietor with address of establishment</p> <p>Name of owner/proprietor.....</p> <p>Name of establishment (if any).....</p> <p>Address.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>2.5(d) Number of employees with only fooding and lodging facilities</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Age group</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Total</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Male</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>5-11</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12-14</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15-17</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18+ above</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age group	Total	Male	Female	5-11				12-14				15-17				18+ above			
Age group	Total	Male	Female																		
5-11																					
12-14																					
15-17																					
18+ above																					
<p>2.3 Types of goods produced or services rendered (Described in details) Industry Code</p> <p>..... <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>2.4. Status of ownership of the establishment</p> <p>1- Owned by individual</p> <p>2- Family ownership</p> <p>3- Partnership</p> <p>4- Private Limited Company</p> <p>5- Others (specify)</p>																				
<p>2.5(a). Total number of paid (regular) employees in the establishment</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Age group</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Total</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Male</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>5-11</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12-14</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15-17</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18 & above</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age group	Total	Male	Female	5-11				12-14				15-17				18 & above				<p>2.6. Usual hours and day of work in the establishment</p> <p>1- No. of Hours of work per-day <input style="width: 80px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>2- No. of days of work per week <input style="width: 80px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
Age group	Total	Male	Female																		
5-11																					
12-14																					
15-17																					
18 & above																					
<p>2.5(b). Total number of unpaid family workers (regular) in the establishment</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Age group</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Total</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Male</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>5-11</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12-14</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15-17</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18 & above</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age group	Total	Male	Female	5-11				12-14				15-17				18 & above				<p>2.7. Actual hours and days worked during last week (on last 7 days) in the establishment</p> <p>1- No. of hours worked per day <input style="width: 80px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>2- No of days worked per week <input style="width: 80px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
Age group	Total	Male	Female																		
5-11																					
12-14																					
15-17																					
18 & above																					
<p>2.8. Wages/salary of the workers for the last month (In. Tk.)</p> <p>1- Wages/salary <input style="width: 80px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>2- In kinds (Valued In Tk.) <input style="width: 80px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>3- Bonus & other facilities (In Tk.) <input style="width: 80px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>2.9. Other benefits /facilities provided to the workers by the employers</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>1- No benefit at all</p> <p>2- Paid holidays</p> <p>3- Paid sick leave</p> <p>4- Medical aid</p> <p>5- Free transport</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>06- Free uniform</p> <p>07- Free lodging</p> <p>08- Subsidized meal</p> <p>09- Bonus/Festival allowance</p> <p>10- Others (specify)</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>1- No benefit at all</p> <p>2- Paid holidays</p> <p>3- Paid sick leave</p> <p>4- Medical aid</p> <p>5- Free transport</p>	<p>06- Free uniform</p> <p>07- Free lodging</p> <p>08- Subsidized meal</p> <p>09- Bonus/Festival allowance</p> <p>10- Others (specify)</p>																		
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Section -3: Information of child workers aged 5-17 years in the establishment

3.1. General information of child workers aged 5-17 years

Line No.	Name of Children (5-17 years) (Please circle the sample child workers available from household base CLS)	Age (in complete year)	Sex 1-Male 2-Female	Schooling status 1-Full time 2-Part time 3- Not schooling	Skilled/ unskilled labour 1-Skilled 2-unskilled	Occupation 1- Sales worker 2- Production worker 3-Transport worker 4-Service provider 5-Agriculture 6-Clerk 7-Professional job 8-Administrative job 9- Others	Nature of work 1- full time 2-part time	Recruitment procedure 1- Regular 2- Casual	Status in employment 1- Paid employee 2-Own account worker 3-Unpaid worker 4-Apprentice 5- Day labourer 6- Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									

<p>3.2. Since when did the establishment start to engaged child workers (5-17) in the establishment?</p> <p>Year <input type="text"/></p>	<p>For Children 5-14 years of age (Q. 3.10 to 3.15)</p> <p>3.10. How much taka did you pay on an average to each Child worker last month (5-14 years)?</p> <p>Taka <input type="text"/></p>
<p>3.3. Method used for recruiting young workers under 5-17 years</p> <p>1- Personal / informal arrangement</p> <p>2- Throughout training institute</p> <p>3- Spot recruitment on first come basis</p> <p>4- Employed in lieu of advance paid to parents/relatives</p> <p>5- Requested by parent/guardians</p> <p>6- Recruitment at the request of parents/guardians</p> <p>7- Other modes (specify)</p>	<p>3.11. How do you give wages & salaries to the child workers?</p> <p>1- All directly to child worker</p> <p>2- All to the parents/guardians</p> <p>3- Part to child workers and part to their parents/guardians</p> <p>4- Others specify).....</p>
<p>3.4. Reasons for recruiting young workers (5-17 years)</p> <p>1- Good at work</p> <p>2- Suitable for work</p> <p>3- No trade union problem</p> <p>4- Less wages could be paid</p> <p>5- Less costly in many other ways</p> <p>6- Easy to lay off</p> <p>7- Easy to change the working time</p> <p>8- Others (specify).....</p>	<p>3.12 Do you usually give advance money to child workers or their parents/guardians?</p> <p>1-Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>
<p>3.5. Are you satisfied with the youngsters who are working for you?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>	<p>3.13. Do the Child labours work as good as other adult labour in the establishment?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>
<p>3.6. If 'Yes' in 3.5 do you intend to continue recruiting young workers?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p> <p>3- Can not say for now</p>	<p>3.14. Is there any arrangement for recreation suitable for child workers?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>
<p>3.7. Do any of the young workers stay in the premises of the establishment?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>	<p>3.15. Is there any arrangement for regular health check up of the young workers?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>
<p>3.8. If 'Yes' in 3.7 what type of accommodation is provided?</p> <p>1- Dormitory type accommodation</p> <p>2- Room or quarters</p> <p>3- Other (specify).....</p>	<p>3.16. Is there any arrangement for first aid/services in your establishment?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>
<p>3.9. No. of toilet in the premises of the establishment (If no, write 0) No <input type="text"/></p>	<p>3.17. Is there any arrangement for emergency medical services?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>
<p>3.8. If 'Yes' in 3.7 what type of accommodation is provided?</p> <p>1- Dormitory type accommodation</p> <p>2- Room or quarters</p> <p>3- Other (specify).....</p>	<p>3.18 Is there a clinic or doctor attached to the establishment?</p> <p>1- Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>
<p>3.9. No. of toilet in the premises of the establishment (If no, write 0) No <input type="text"/></p>	<p>3.19. Do you give money for treatment of illness not related to the work?</p> <p>1-Yes</p> <p>2- No</p>

<p>3.20. Are child workers more prone to accidents than the adult workers at the work place? 1- Yes 2- No</p>	<p>4.3 Do you receive wage payment prevailing in your locality? 1-Yes 2-No</p>
<p>3.21. Are there any accidents happen during the past 12 months? 1-Yes, No. of injured child <input type="text"/> 2-No (Interview for this section terminates here)</p>	<p>4.4 How much money did you get as salary/wages during last month? Taka <input type="text"/></p>
<p>3.22. If child workers injured in Q.3.21 how many got the medical treatment facilities? No. <input type="text"/></p>	<p>4.5 Are you satisfied with your present job? 1- Yes 2- No</p>
<p>3.23 How many of the injured young workers stopped work due to the accidents or injuries according to Q.3.21? 1-Total number stopped work temporarily <input type="text"/> No. 2-Total number stopped work permanently <input type="text"/> No.</p>	<p>4.6 What is your opinion about working environment in this establishment? 1- Good 2- So So 3- Bad</p>
<p>3.24 Did the young workers who stopped work permanently due to their workplace injuries receives any compensation from the employer? 1- Yes 2- No</p>	<p>4.7 Have you ever been injured at your workplace or suffered illness due to the work condition? 1-Yes 2- No</p>
<p>SECTION-4 The following questions are to be addressed to children 5-17 years of age directly</p>	<p>4.8 If yes in Q.4.7, What was the type of injuries/illness? 1- Eye/Ear infection 5- Burn (any kind) 2. Skin infection 6- Problems of stomach 3- Stiff neck/ Back ache/ Body ache/ fatigue 7- Loss of limbs 4- Tiredness /exhaustion 8- Others (specify)</p>
	<p>4.9 Have you faced any problem at your work? 1- Yes 2- No</p>
<p>Note: Specific children identified from HH survey should be asked. If not identified any one of child worker(5-17) to be asked directly</p>	<p>4.10 How much time do you spend on an average for recreation (gossiping with friends, playing, watching movie/TV, listening music, reading books etc.) per day? Hour <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>4.11 At what age did you start to work? Age <input type="text"/></p>
<p>4.2 How many hours did you actually work during last week? Hour <input type="text"/></p>	<p>4.12 Why are you doing work? 1-To maintain himself 2- To supplement parent/household income 3- Not attending school for poverty 4- Do not like to go to school 5- Others (Specify)</p>