



Child Labour Survey

Bangladesh 2013



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning



International Labour
Organization



Report on

Child Labour Survey (CLS)

Bangladesh 2013

October 2015



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



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Secretary
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Foreword

The Government of Bangladesh has ratified a number of major regional and international conventions, covenants and instruments which relate to the welfare and rights of children. The Government has also put in place a number of policy and legal frameworks geared towards elimination of Child Labour.

The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2013 was the third full-fledged national survey of its kind in Bangladesh with detailed information gathered on child activities. The broad objective of the survey was to collect high quality data on children to facilitate the measurement of the levels and nature of Working Children in Bangladesh. A total of three reports is produced from the survey data. These include; (i) The Child Labour Report, which presents key findings on levels, impact and determinants of Child Labour and other related indicators. (ii) The Labour Force Survey Report which presents the key findings on Labour Market indicators for the working age population. (iii) Access and use of ICT at household and individual level which presents the access to the ICT and use of phone, mobile, radio, television, internet etc.

The Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) wishes to express its gratitude to various organizations and individuals who contributed to the success of this survey. The International Labour Organization (ILO) deserves commendable thanks for providing financial and technical assistance in the design and implementation of the survey.

We are grateful to the members of the Inter-Institutional Technical Committee and Working Group, who oversaw the successful implementation of the survey. We thank the Director General of BBS for undertaking the survey and providing the necessary support.

Finally, the SID wishes to thank the respondents for providing the information.

*Dhaka
October 2015*


Kaniz Fatema ndc
Secretary



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the Labour Force and Child Labour Survey in 2013. This survey was undertaken to provide reliable estimates of economically active children aged 5-17 years and child labour at national, urban and rural levels. The sample size of the survey is determined to furnish reliable key estimates at geographical divisions i.e., survey domain was divisions of the country.

In the past BBS has made efforts to produce information on the activities of working children. The National Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, 2013 was the third full fledged national survey of its kind in Bangladesh with detailed information gathered on child activities. The second and first survey were conducted in 1995 and 2002-03 respectively.

This report presents the characteristics of child labour, working and non-working children by age group, gender and residence. From 2002-03 to 2013, the percentage of working children and child labour has significantly reduced. For working children and child labour it has reduced by 53.52% and 46.55% respectively. The socio-economic background of the working children was also highlighted in this report. It is hoped that the information contained in this report will provide a picture of the child labour situation in country and will be useful to the researchers and policy makers for elimination of child labour, particularly the worst forms of child labour.

I would like to thank all those who were associated with this survey activities and preparation of the report, particularly Mr. Ghose Subabrata, Director, BBS and Dr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, Professor, ISRT, University of Dhaka and Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Joint Director and the Focal Point of the survey.

Finally, I express my thanks and gratitude to ILO Dhaka office and Mr. Bijoy Raichaudhuri, Project Director, ILO Geneva for financial support and technical assistance for completion of the survey.

Suggestion and comments for further improvement of the survey & report will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
October 2015

Mohammad Abdul Wazed
Director General



Message from ILO

On behalf of the International Labour Organization (ILO) I would like to congratulate the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) on the production of the Report on the Child Labour Survey, Bangladesh 2013.

This report provides vital information on the current status of working children and child labour in the country and contributes to the National Plan of Action 2012-2016 for implementing the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010.

The findings of this survey are based on the international statistical measurement standards for child labour adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in December 2008, and therefore is a significant improvement in the technical content as compared to the previous Bangladesh Child Labour Survey 2002-03 Report.

The findings in the report on hazardous child labour, which is the most prevalent of the worst forms of child labour, remains a source of major policy concern. We must act on these findings without delay and initiate strong action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour from Bangladesh.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Director General, BBS, and his predecessor, Mr. Golam Mustafa Kamal, for their cooperation and overall supervision of the work. I acknowledge the relentless efforts and meticulous work of Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Joint Director and the focal point BBS official for this survey. Professor Monirul Islam Khan of Dhaka University deserves special thanks for drafting the final report. I would like to thank my colleague Mr. Bijoy Raichaudhuri from ILO Geneva for providing technical backstopping and guidance to the survey. I also acknowledge the efforts made by colleagues at the ILO Dhaka office in finalizing the report.

In addition, I must thank the United States Department of Labour for providing financial assistance for this survey under its global project GLO/10/55/USA. I am confident that this report will contribute to national efforts to eliminate child labour from Bangladesh. Let us sincerely hope that in just a short space of time, this can become reality.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gagan Rajbhandari', is positioned above the printed name.

Gagan Rajbhandari
Officer in Charge
ILO - Dhaka

Acknowledgements

First of all, we would like to express our profound regard and deep sense of gratitude to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and the Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics who suggested numerous improvements to this task. Their experience of varying backgrounds, interest in and knowledge of the subject, helped to shape the text and codes into its final form.

We gratefully acknowledge and thank them for the valuable information provided and the cooperation extended by all the respondents of our survey. The university graduates involved as enumerators and officials and staffs of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) as supervising officers deserves special recognition for their hard work. In this regard, the significant contributions made by the officials of Industry and Labour Wing of BBS and the field level officials are duly recognized.

The hard work and contributions at all stages of the survey is acknowledged as follows. Sample design was prepared by Mr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, Professor, ISRT, University of Dhaka, who was assisted by Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Joint Director, BBS. Preparations, implementation and management of the survey in terms of the questionnaire design, training manual, conduction of training, was led by the Director General, BBS with involvement of the DDG, BBS, the Director of Industry and Labour Wing, BBS, the Focal Point of the survey, Mr. Md. Akther Hossain, Deputy Director, Ms. Aziza Rahman, Deputy Director, Mr. Jahid Hasan, Statistical Officer, Ms. Asma Akhter, Statistical Officer and Mr. Abdul Matin Hawlader, Assistant Statistical Officer. Data processing and cleaning was carried out by Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Joint Director in close coordination with ILO Geneva. The report entitled “Child Labour Survey 2013” based on the survey “Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2013” was written by local consultant of ILO Dhaka Professor Munirul Islam, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka, actively assisted by the focal point of the survey.

We must acknowledge the financial and technical assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO), particularly, Mr. Bijoy Raychowdhuri, ILO, Geneva and Ms. Syeda Munira Sultana of ILO Dhaka office for their contribution and technical inputs.

Although we make every effort to bring an error-free text and codes, some errors may find their way into the survey report. We will be grateful to the readers who have comments or suggestions concerning content to send their remarks to the Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Dhaka
October, 2015



Kabir Uddin Ahmed
Joint Director, BBS
Focal Point of the survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report consists of six chapters including the introduction and methodology. The broad theme that it deals with is the condition of the working children, child labour and hazardous child labour and it also presents the national count on each of the above. The National Child Labour Survey 2013 has estimated 3.45 million working children in the country between the ages 5 to 17 years comprising 1.75 million who are not child labour by definition and 1.70 million who are child labour that latter includes 1.28 million hazardous child labours. Among the hazardous child labour there are 0.26 million child labour who are engaged in notified hazardous work. The number of working children in the rural areas is 2.47 million, in urban areas it is 0.57 million and 0.43 million in City Corporation areas. Concentration of child workers is greater in rural areas. Male working children are 2.10 million and female working children is 1.35 million, thus male working children is higher in number. The number of child labour is 1.15 million in rural areas, 0.29 million in urban areas and 0.25 million in City Corporation areas, again greater rural concentration. The number of male child labour is 0.95 million and female child labour is 0.75 million, male exceeds the female.

The definition of working children and child labour is based on the principles adopted in the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 and its amendment 2013. It also takes into consideration the gazette notification on hazardous child labour as a conceptual basis. Apart from the child labour, working children include those who are 12 to 17 years old carrying out non-hazardous/‘light work’ up to 42 hours each week. Above work is termed as ‘permissible’. A child who is old by 5 to 11 years and working for any period of time in non-hazardous job is considered child labour. Hazardous child labours are those, irrespective of 5 to 17 years, working for more than 42 hours each week in non-hazardous job or engaged in a job listed in the gazette notification for any period of time.

Introductory chapter discusses governmental and societal response to child labour and underlines the multipronged approaches that mark the relevant strategy to combat child labour. Above mentioned strategy seeks to prevent fresh inclusion of child labour as well as empower the existing child labour by, providing education, skill training or raising awareness of the employer and child labour both. To ensure wellbeing of the children and child labour the Government of Bangladesh has put in place several acts, policies, plan of action apart from signing and ratifying international conventions of the ILO and United Nations. In this regard the government has announced the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 with the goal of its elimination by 2016. To empower the children and establish child rights the Government of Bangladesh has also announced the Children Act 2013, National Children Policy 2011 and the National Plan of Action. Different ministries, apart from the Ministry of Labour and Employment are engaged in the formulation of the above and undertake programs for the benefit of the child labour. Among the international conventions signed and ratified by the government there are United Nations Child Rights Convention and ILO Convention 182 against worst form of child labour.

Chapter two explains the methodological aspects and relevant concepts of the survey. In this regard the scope and coverage of the survey, field operations, data processing, and pertinent issues are covered. The survey covered a sample of 36,242 households from 1,512 PSUs/sample enumeration areas distributed all over 64 Districts. The frame used for the selection of sample for the survey was based on the Population and Housing Census 2011. The Sampling Frame was made up of Enumeration Area or EAs. Each EA has got 80 to 120 households. The survey was distributed into twenty-one domains viz., Rural, Urban and City corporations of seven divisions. The questionnaire was divided into 14 sections with a larger focus on labour issues.

Chapter three provides child population statistics pertaining to 5 to 17 years old. There are 39.65 million children in the above age group with 20.60 million male and 19.06 million female. It means 3.45 million out of 39.65 million are working children from the age group 5 to 17 years. The child population are distributed in different divisions in varying proportions, Dhaka having 33.7%, Chittagong with 20.6% followed by Rajshahi, Rangpur, Khulna, Barisal and, Sylhet.

The largest proportion of children, 45.7%, belongs to the age group 6 to 11 years. The number of households that include the children 5 to 17 years is 19.89 million. School attendance of the children is an important issue from the perspectives of rights, empowerment and the prevention of child labour. The proportion of the children belonging to the age group 5 to 17 years and currently attending school is 79.5%. This chapter also examined the causes that were responsible why the children could never attend school – 45.2% for economic causes and 18% on account of engagement with household chores. The causes that led to dropping out from school included losing interest from education apart from the economic ones.

Chapter four is about the working children and their households. As many as 3 million households include working children. It means 3 million households out of 19.89 million include working children belonging to the age group 5 to 17 years. As many as 2.25 million working children households' are housed in 'own houses', 2.02 million houses of the working children are thatched type, 2.31 households gather drinking water from tube well/deep well, 1.73 million households have got electricity, 1.27 million households use sanitary (without water seal) latrines, 1.70 million households use straw, leaf or cow dung for fuel, and 2.19 million own land. The main sources of income of the working households are the following: 1.41 million derives income from service sector and 1.18 million from agriculture. Above socioeconomic condition of the working children households suggest that they do not hail from those households which are absolutely poor (meaning those cannot ensure minimum subsistence), rather backward and deprived.

The working children are engaged in different sectors which include, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, wholesale, retail, transport and others. The agriculture sector employs 36.9% working children while manufacturing employs 27.3%. In different occupations the working children are employed, 27.46% are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 17.89% are elementary occupation workers while 17.39% are service and sales workers. The description of employment status shows that the category 'employee' represents 49.32% what means they are employed by someone and integrated into labour market. In the category of 'own account worker' there is 13.69% and in

‘contributing family member’ there is 32.53%, both belong to the self-employed categories. Informal employment is high at 94.85%, on average, and higher in the lower age group. Among the male and female working children and in rural, urban and City Corporation the proportion of informal employment is also high.

Temporary employment is higher among the working children since it represents 56.7%. In the same vein full time employment is higher than part time, 85.4% represents the former. The combination of temporary and full time suggests child labours are subject to intensive labouring.

The proportion of currently attending school is 30.9% among the working children; the similar percentage is 79.5% among the children in general belonging to the age group 5 to 17 years. To support family income 30% working children never attended school, and another 28.9% could not ever attend school because parents failed to afford expenses. The average working hour of the working children is 39 hours each week without male female difference, and the average monthly income received is TK5859, male’s one slightly higher than the female. With the increase of age working children earn more.

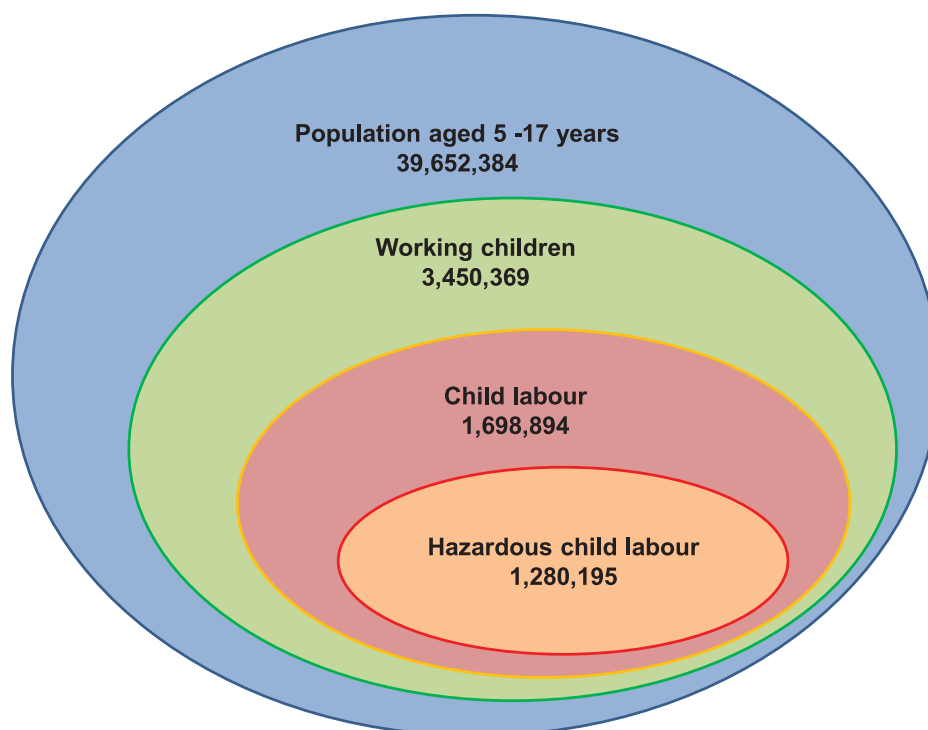
Chapter 5 has laid its focus to the child labour and hazardous child labour squarely. Larger portion of child labour live in own houses, respective proportion is 71.8% while 23% live in rented house, indicating child labour derive from deprived households (measured in terms of access to education) not those compared as squatters. As high as 33.3% child labour are engaged in manufacturing, the corresponding proportion is also 39% among the hazardous child labour, implying manufacturing calls for more hazardous jobs. In agriculture, forestry and fishing 29.9% child labour are employed while it is 21.6% among the hazardous child labour. Other important sectors where the child labour and hazardous child labour are employed include wholesale and retail, construction and transport. As high as 36.1% child labour are employed as craft and related trade labour, 21.7% as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery labour, 18.5% as elementary occupational labour, 16.4% service and sales workers. On the other hand there are 42.6% hazardous child labour who work as craft and related trade workers, 18.3% as elementary occupational labour, 15.1% as service and sales workers and 14.8% as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery labour.

The proportion of child labour in the employee category is 54.5% which is 65.2% in the case of hazardous child labour. There is 12.1% own account workers and 27.8% contributing family members, both represent those who are self-employed. Among the hazardous child labour the corresponding proportions are 13.7% and 16.2%. Both for child labour and hazardous child labour the employee category is higher in terms of proportion suggesting market integration on a greater scale. As high as 57.1% child labour are employed on temporary basis which is 48.1% in the case of hazardous child labour. Full time child labour is 91.8% and it is 97.6% in the case of hazardous child labour. Only 28.6% child labours are currently attending school which is 19.2% in the case of hazardous child labour. Comparative situation on currently attending school among four segments of children: children in general 79.5%, working children 30.9%, child labour 28.6% and hazardous child labour 19.2%. As high as 26.1% of the child labour could not ever attend school owing to lack of expense and the corresponding

percentage is 31.3% among the hazardous child labour, 29.3% child labour could not attend school in order to support family income which is 38.9% among the hazardous child labour. The importance of economic causes among the child labour and hazardous child labour for not attending school and drop out is notable. Average monthly income of the child labour is TK5948, with highest among the adolescent labour and lowest among those at the bottom of the scale 5 years only. The monthly average income of the child labour in the City Corporation areas is TK7142 while TK5542 in rural areas.

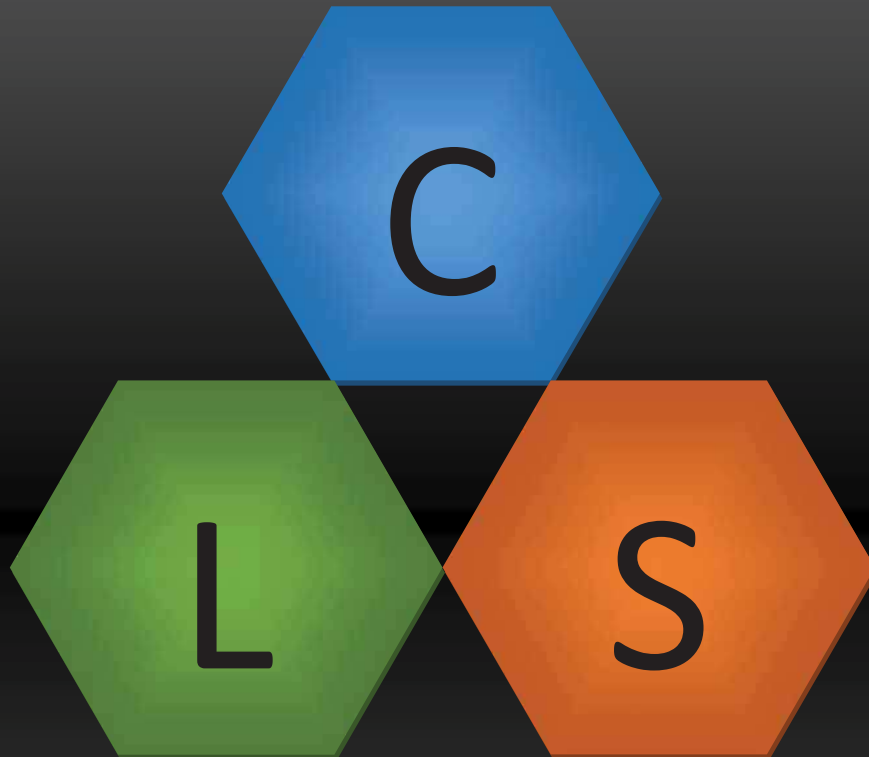
Chapter six pays attention to workplace hazards and the abuses encountered by the child worker. It also gives estimates of working children engaged in a few selected sectors. The most common hazard the working children face at the work place includes exposure to dust, fumes, noise or vibration, relevant percentage is 16.84%. Being subject to constant shouting and insult from employer is reported by 17.1% working children, while 2.5% reported sexual abuse with 5.6% among the female working children. There are 0.12 million child domestic workers in the country and 1.27 million are engaged in agriculture. Female working children constitute the larger proportion of the child domestic workers and those who are only 5 years old include child domestic worker.

The estimates of the children population aged 5 – 17 years, working children, child labour and hazardous child labour classified by the framework adopted for estimates from the Bangladesh National Child Labour Survey 2013 (explained in Chapter 2) are as below.



Chapter-1:

Introduction



This chapter described the background of the survey. It also describe the child labour issues in the country.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Child Labour Issue in Bangladesh

As an emerging economy Bangladesh is still ridden with child labour. Its (child labour) presence indicates the children do not enjoy equal opportunities in the society¹. The children in poor households get engaged in labour market early in their lives to eke out subsistence for own and support the other members of the family. Prevailing cultural tradition also encourages the children to assist in the economic activities of the household particularly in agriculture; the Females are also seen to lend a hand in household chores.

The presence of child labour in Bangladesh has created varying responses from the society. Often the national newspapers run stories depicting the woes and deprivations of the child labour. Besides, formal and institutional responses have also surfaced with a profound significance. The Government of Bangladesh expressed her commitment to establish child rights in manifold ways which include legislation, policy formulation, ratification of international conventions, put in place infrastructure to provide support to the deprived children and the likes. The government is also committed to reduce/eliminate child labour from the country. The translation of the governmental desire is aptly reflected at the policy level. In a following chapter governmental policy and legal responses would be described. Universal education is an important strategy of the government and the compulsory primary education is one of the policy perspectives in this regard².

The interventions made by the non-governmental organizations have got a number of important features in Bangladesh. It includes schools for child labour mostly for primary level learning with flexible time schedule, vocational training on selected trades matching with market demands and establishing connection between the child labour vocational graduates' and the employers. Imbuing the child labour and their employers with the awareness of child rights is an important component in this regard, while encouraging the employers in different occupations/sectors (e.g., motor garage workshop or domestic household) to send the child labour to special schools are additional examples. Governmental non-formal education program is worthy of reference in this regard. The international organization is not lagging behind in this respect and the role of the International Labour Organization deserves special mention because it is continuously collaborating with the government to render fruitful its various programs addressing child labour issues.

Child labour is a complicated issue in Bangladesh in the sense that the withdrawal of the child labour does not provide guarantee to the immediate end of their vulnerability. Forced removal could be a shift from one set of vulnerability to another if withdrawn is unplanned; on the other hand, the female child labour may land in sex work if not provided with respectable livelihood

¹ Similar type of observation has also been made in Aktar& Abdullah (2013).

² In 1990 the Government of Bangladesh promulgated the Primary Education (Compulsory) Act and gradually took several steps to ensure that the policy is properly translated into realities, please see GoB (2014).

opportunities³. Similarly the male child labour may enter into the fold of rag pickers, worse than a motor garage, for example. Eventually it boils down to the issue of creating necessary schooling and livelihood opportunities for the child labour withdrawn. For the sake of brevity of expression one may observe that the presently pursued intervention programs to address the issue of child labour in Bangladesh include twin goals of eventual elimination of child labour and fortification of child rights through the creation of enabling condition. Therefore a dynamic perspective informs the tackling of child labour issues in Bangladesh.

1.2 Child Labour Statistics in Bangladesh

Child labour statistics mainly derive from two sources in Bangladesh which may be termed as micro and macro. The former is meant those brought out by the development and research organizations working on child labour issues on a smaller scale with a narrow focus. These types of data are sometimes related to baseline situation prior to an intervention or the opposite, end line following completion of an intervention. Exploratory data are also there to reveal the condition encumbering the child labour in different sectors⁴. As a national statistical organization the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics brings out the most comprehensive data at the national level with national count on most important aspects. The first ever national level survey on child labour was carried out in the year 2002-2003. With increasing social concern on child labour and national and international commitment to bring an end to it the importance of national statistics is profound. The present survey and this report will meet that need to a substantial extent.

1.3 National Legislation and Official Notification to Combat Child Labour

In combating child labour, legislation and policies are necessary tools and the Government of Bangladesh has deployed the above in an effective manner. Host of legislations and policies are presently in place to directly address the issue of child labour and hazardous child labour while a few others are there to ensure the rights and opportunities of the children with a positive effect on preventing and curbing child labour. A number of governmental ministries are engaged in this task of formulating act, law and policies including the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Children and Women's Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Employment and others.

The Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 has laid down the basic principles as to the employment of children and adolescents (BLA 2006). It has barred the employment of any children in any occupation and establishment (section 34), the adolescents are permitted while at possession of a certificate of fitness issued by a registered medical practitioner (section 34/2). However, there is a restriction on the employment of adolescents in certain work (section 39) empowering the government in the same vein to issue a list of hazardous work(s) not suitable even for the adolescents (section 39/3). The working time for an adolescent in any establishment is 42 hours in a week at the maximum (section 41/2). Some relaxation on the employment of a child aging 12 years is made allowing him in the case of light work that does not affect health, development or

³ Pertinent example could be the post-Harkin bill introduction scenario in the readymade garment industries in Bangladesh, in 1992 an American Senator named Tom Harkin introduced a bill called U.S. Child Labour Deterrence Act. It created fear and many child workers were retrenched from the garment industries in Bangladesh, owing to the lack of alternative livelihood opportunities the post-retrenchment scenario was far worse to the child workers. For a relevant discussion please see, Ranade (2007) & Ahamed (2013).

⁴ To get some quick idea about the nature and range of micro data on child labour in Bangladesh the following may be referred to Save the Children (2010).

interfere with education (section 44). Alike the adolescent the child of 12 years is allowed to work 42 hours in a week at the maximum.

To attain the goal of establishing child rights in the country which in turn also helps restrict child labour the government has promulgated the ShishuAin 2013 or the Children Act 2013. It has premised UNCRC to lay down the principle of categorizing a child and provide direction how to deal with children who are in conflict with law (GoB 2013)⁵. Apart from the above the government has also announced the National Children Policy 2011 (GoB 2011) to explicate what kind of future it desires for the children apart from the National Plan of Action issued in different years. Above documents reiterated children's rights to education, health, nutrition and other prerogatives (GoB 1990-2010)⁶.

In 2010 the government announced the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, (GoB 2010)⁷. It is a document that revealed governmental commitment to eliminate child labour in a time bound manner and establishing their inalienable rights to education and other aspects. To translate the time bound approach into action the government put forth the National Plan of Action to implement the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2012-2016 (GoB 2013a). Above documents reflect the range of activities the government undertook at the policy level to combat child labour. The government has also focused on the worst form of child labour and expressed the desire to remove it by 2016. Through Gazette notification the government has released a list of worst form of child labour in Bangladesh (GoB 2013b). As many as thirty eight types of work have been declared worst form for the children who included manufacturing of aluminum products, *bidi*, cigarette and others. The national labour codes or the Bangladesh Labour Act was adopted in 2006 and it has earmarked fourteen years as the minimum for the entry of a person to employment.

In combating child labour the government has also ratified different international convention which include UNCRC in 1990 and ILO Convention 182 in 2001. Above congruence indicate that the Bangladesh government owns the international concern to combat child labour and ensure a deserving future for the children.

1.4 Objectives of Bangladesh NCLS 2013

To arrive at a national count on child labour is the fundamental objective of this survey. By undertaking a comprehensive survey the task has been accomplished. To enable the government to formulate policy more precisely and put in practice relevant legal instruments more effectively to deal with child labour issues the present survey is undertaken. Apart from the government it will immensely help international bodies to acquaint with the prevailing situation on child labour and intensify further its collaboration with the government for its eventual removal. While the above are the underlying objectives in a broad sense the survey touches upon the following aspects of the working children, child labour and hazardous child labour.

⁵ ShishuAin 2013 has replaced the previous one came into existence 1974, much wider in scope and effective in providing important support to the children. It is drafted by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

⁶ The Ministry of Children and Women's Affairs are responsible to prepare National Children Policy and National Plan of Action.

⁷ The Ministry of Labour and Employment authored the document.

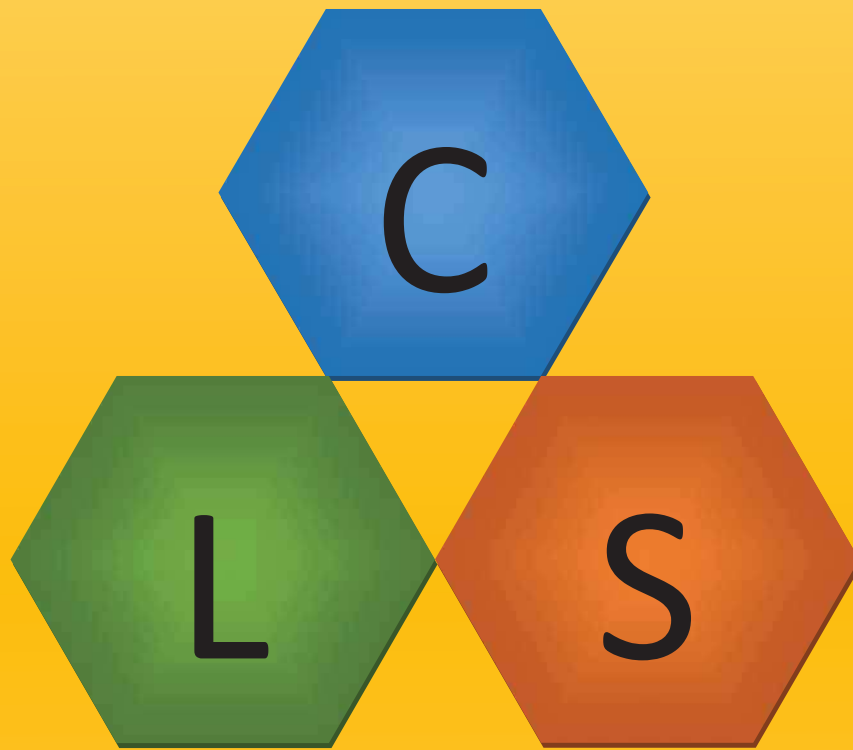
- i. Distribution of child population in terms of different divisions, sex and area;
- ii. Educational background of the child population is given special attention;
- iii. The child labour is a conceptual category determined in terms of age and length of hours rendered as a labour. The conceptual framework is the basis of the classification and the survey enabled the quantitative estimate in the light of the framework;
- iv. The households of the working children and child labour are captured through this survey. In this connection their socioeconomic condition are elaborated;
- v. Sector specific distribution of the working children, child labour and hazardous child labour are identified, in the same manner the occupational background is also brought into light.
- vi. Alongside the child population the education perspective of the working children, child labour and hazardous labour are focused here.
- vii. Age group to start work is learnt besides; their length of work, mode and type of payment came to be known. In this connection exposure to hazards or abuse is given attention.

1.5 Outline of the Report

The report compiles the findings of child labour survey 2013, and the main goal is presenting the count of working children, child labour and hazardous child labour. However, before that it has laid out a general perspective pertaining to child labour in Bangladesh. In a brief manner it has given some idea how the issue of child labour has been dealt with at different levels of the society, mainly the government, non-government institutions and the media. Since the government has to act in a global perspective its response to global concerns and formulation of legal and policy instruments have been briefly elaborated. Afterwards the count of child population is presented being distributed by male/female divides, spatial categories and age. Their distribution in different administrative division is shown with a larger focus on the aspect of school attendance and the failures therewith. Individual chapter is there on working children, child labour and hazardous child labour. A set of issues that, commonly pulled through are the sector and occupation specific involvement of the working children, child labour and hazardous child labour. In addition nature and type of engagement, school attendance and failures, relevant causes are investigated. Length of working hour, more and extent of payment are also noted. Before conclusion is drawn specific lights were given to a few more issues like health and safety issues or engagement of child labour in a few specific sectors such as readymade garments sector, child domestic work or agriculture and fishing.

Chapter 2:

Survey methodology



This chapter describes the methodology used in the combined Labour Force and Child Labour Survey. It explains the scope and coverage of the survey, sampling design, concepts and definitions, field operations, data processing and limitations.

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2.1 Scope and Coverage

The Bangladesh Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2013 was conducted to provide reliable estimates of the labour force population at the national, urban and rural levels as well as by Divisions. The labour force component covered the population aged 15 or older living in the sample households to obtain estimates on many variables, particularly in relation to the economic and non-economic activities of the population aged 15 or older in the labour force. The child labour component was included to estimate the employment in of persons aged 5 to 17 year, their conditions at the work place, and to probe and diagnose the circumstances leading to the existence of child labour in the country. The survey involved a sample of 36,242 households from 1,512 PSUs/sample enumeration areas distributed across all the 64 Districts. The survey covered both urban and rural areas and dwelling households, including one person households. However, institutional households, that is, those living in hostels, hotels, hospitals, old homes, military and police barracks, prisons, welfare homes and other institutions were excluded from the coverage of the survey.

2.2 Objectives of the Survey

The primary objective of the Bangladesh Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2013 was to collect comprehensive data on the labour force, employment and unemployment of the population aged 5 or older for use by the government, international organizations, NGOs, researchers and others to efficiently provide targeted interventions. Specific objectives of the survey were:

- Provide relevant information regarding the characteristics of the population by age group, sex etc.
- Provide detailed information on education and training, such as literacy, educational attainment and vocational training.
- Provide information on economic activities regarding the working-age population, economic activity status and Labour Force participation.
- Provide detailed information on employment and informal employment by occupation and industry, education level and status in employment.
- Provide relevant information on unemployment, the labour force participation, by age group and education level.

- Provide other information on decent work regarding earnings from employment, working hours and time-related underemployment, quality and stability of employment, social security coverage, and safety at work and equal opportunities.

2.3 Survey Organization

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) under Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning served as the implementing agency and as such played a role in the planning, survey execution and analysis, and report preparation. As the implementing agency, the Bureau undertook the responsibilities for operational matters; including planning and conducting fieldwork and processing of collected data and finally prepares the report. The day-to-day technical operations of the survey including identification and training of field and data processing staffs, and the supervision of the office and field operations were fully undertaken under the supervision of BBS and SID.

2.4 The Sample Frame

The frame used for the selection of sample for the survey was based on the Population and Housing Census 2011. Sampling Frame was made up of Enumeration Areas (EAs). EAs are geographical contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries. On average, each EA has between 80 to 120 households. All the Enumeration areas of the country were identified into three segments viz. Strong, Semi-strong and not-strong based on the housing materials. The sample has 1,512 PSUs/EAs spread all over the country, and covers all socio-economic classes and hence able to get a suitable and representative sample of the population. The survey was distributed into twenty-one domains viz. Rural, Urban and City corporations of seven divisions.

Table 2.1: Allocation of the selected PSUs/EAs by Division and stratum

Division	Bangladesh	Rural	Urban	
			Excluding City Corporation	City Corporation
Total	1512	808	361	343
Barisal	157	65	46	46
Chittagong	238	137	53	48
Dhaka	357	219	73	65
Khulna	192	98	48	46
Rajshahi	212	117	49	46
Rangpur	195	103	46	46
Sylhet	161	69	46	46

From each selected PSUs/EAs, an equal number of 24 households were selected systematically, with a random start. The systematic sampling method was adopted as it enables the distribution of the sample across the cluster evenly and yields good estimates for the population parameters. Selection of the households was done at the HQ and assigned to the Enumerators, with strictly no allowance for replacement of non-responding households.

A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was adopted in this survey. The units for first stage sample selection were the EAs and the households at the second stage.

2.5 Sample Size Determination

Sample size for sub-populations is calculated using the following formula:

$$n = \left[\frac{(1-p)}{p} \right] * \left(\frac{z(\alpha/2)}{r} \right)^2 * deff$$

Where, p is an apriori proportion of the required characteristics in the population, $z(\alpha/2)$, the value of the standard normal variate allowing $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence, r the rate of allowable margin of error, N the population size and $deff$ is the design effect used for complex surveys using multi-stage cluster sampling. We take $\alpha = 0.05$ which is quite conventional. A choice of $deff=2$ is made. To make choices of the values of p and r , we considered the rate of unemployment as prior estimate of p . From previous Labour Force Survey 2010, it is found that $p = 0.046$.

2.6 Data Collection

To aid in identification and access to the household, letters of introduction highlighting survey objectives and identification badges were provided to the Enumerators. Enumerators were advised to visit the households to introduce themselves prior to administer the Questionnaire. Supervising officer also sometimes went for courtesy calls to the Households. It took the Enumerators approximately 30-40 minutes to administer the questionnaire depending on the size of the household. Most of the teams managed to collect the data within the stipulated timeframe. Data collection was carried out using personal interview approach. BBS Officials and outsourcing Enumerators who were involved in this survey were given special training. They visited selected households (HH) to collect information on demography, labour force, use and access of ICT using a set of questionnaires.

Supervision were undertaken by experienced officers from the SID & BBS to detect and rectify any invalid information occurred during interview session. In addition, follow-up/re-interviews of certain selected households was done to ensure the quality of data. Different reference periods were used for different sections of the questionnaire and data collection was done from January 2013 until December 2013.

2.7 Data Processing

Preliminary manual editing and coding of industry and occupation classification was done in the BBS headquarters by the selected editors and coders. The supervising officers further checked the questionnaires and validated the data randomly sampled edited questionnaires. Data was captured using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) through a data entry screen specially created and incorporated with checks to ensure accuracy during data entry. Erroneous entries and potential outliers were then verified and corrected appropriately. A total of 10 data entry personnel were engaged during the exercise. Weights were developed to account for the selection probabilities and also using the design weights of the PSUs. The non-response adjustment and urban-rural calibration were also used. The captured data were exported to STATA format for cleaning and analysis. The cleaned data was weighted before final analysis.

2.8 Training of Enumerators & Supervisors and Field Work

To properly conduct the nationwide survey, intensive training programmes were arranged for the survey supervisors and enumerators as well as the survey coordinators. In total, 126 enumerators, among them 96 females and 30 males and 45 supervising officers, were involved and received three days training on data collection. The training consisted of two days for training, one day for field testing and reviewing. The training covered instructions in general interviewing techniques, field procedures (including sample selection), and a detailed discussion of items on the questionnaire and practice interviews in the field.

2.9 Questionnaire

The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2013 questionnaire comprised 14 sections, as follows:

- Section 1. Household basic information
- Section 2. Household roster (members basic information)
- Section 3. Education (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section 4. Training within the past 12 months (outside the general education system and for persons aged 10 or older)
- Section 5. Current activities (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section 6. Secondary activities (for employed persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section 7. Occupational safety and health within the previous 12 months (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section 8. Income information for wage earners only (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section 9. Underemployment (for employed persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section 10. Unemployment (for unemployed persons and aged 5 years or older)
- Section 11. Non-economic activities (for persons aged 5 or older)
- Section 12. Participation in the production of goods for use by own household (for persons aged 5 years or older)
- Section 13. Migration (for all persons)
- Section 14. Access and use of ICT (for all persons aged 5 years or older)

The survey questionnaire is included in Appendix III.

2.10 Concepts and Definitions

Household

A 'household' is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound who share the same housekeeping arrangements and who are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related to each other, either by blood or marriage. Conversely, members who live together in the same house or compound and are related by blood or marriage do not necessarily belong to the same household. To be considered a household member, an individual must reside with the other household members in the dwelling for a substantial part of the year (e.g., six-month criterion) and must not be a member of any other household.

Economic Activity

The concept of 'economic activity' adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (13th ICLS) in 1982 for measuring the economically active population is defined in terms of the production of goods and services as set forth by the System of National Accounts (SNA). The 13th ICLS Resolution specifies that 'the economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the United Nations system of national accounts, during a specified time-reference period.' Thus, persons are to be considered economically active if, and only if, they contribute to or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the SNA production boundary. The use of a definition of economic activity based on the SNA serves to ensure that the concepts used in employment and production statistics are consistent, thus facilitating the joint analysis of the two bodies of data.

Economically Active Population

The 13th ICLS distinguishes between the concept of 'currently active population' and 'usually active population'. Current economic activity is measured in relation to a short reference period (generally one week). The economically active population includes both employed and unemployed persons. The currently active population is also known as the 'Labour Force'. The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who supply their labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time reference period. According to the 1993 version of the System of National Accounts, production includes all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used in the process of producing such goods or services; the production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final use; the production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by paid domestic staff.

Current Economic Activity

The word 'current' means during the week prior to a survey or the most recent week. This is sometimes also called the 'reference week'. Thus, if an interview takes place on a Wednesday, the reference week will start from Tuesday the previous day and work backwards seven days. Because a survey is spread over several weeks, the reference week may be different for different households, depending on when they are interviewed. It is therefore essential that each informant clearly understands the seven-day reference period to which the 'past week' refers. Current economic activities were covered in the questionnaire sections on current activity, characteristics of the main job or activity, characteristics of the secondary job or activity, hours of work, underemployment and job search.

Employment by Sector

The indicator for employment by sector divides employment into three broad groupings of economic activity: Agriculture, Industry and Services. Because, users may be interested in analyzing trends in employment in greater sectoral detail, detailed break-downs of employment by sector as defined by the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (BSIC). The most recent version of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC rev-4, distinguishes 21 major groups 'A' Agriculture, forestry and fishing 'B' Mining and quarrying 'C' Manufacturing 'D' Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 'E' Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities 'F' Construction 'G' Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 'H' Transportation and storage 'I' Accommodation and food service activities (Hotel and restaurants) 'J' Information and communication 'K' Financial and insurance activities 'L' Real estate activities 'M' Professional, scientific and technical activities 'N' Administrative and support service activities 'O' Public administration and defense, compulsory social security 'P' Education 'Q' Human health and social work activities 'R' Arts, entertainment and recreation 'S' Other service activities 'T' Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use services-producing activities of households for own use 'U' Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

Employment by Occupation

The indicator for employment by occupation comprises statistics on jobs classified according to major groups as defined in the Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO). The most recent version of the International Standard of Occupation, ISCO-08, distinguishes 10 major groups: (1) Managers; (2) Professionals; (3) Technicians and associate professionals; (4) Clerical support workers; (5) Service and sales workers; (6) Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; (7) Craft and related trade workers; (8) Plant and machine operators and assemblers; (9) Elementary occupations; and (10) Armed forces occupations.

Employment

The ILO definition of employment provides separate criteria for persons in paid employment and persons in self-employment in order to accommodate the idea that employment covers any work, be it for wage or salary, profit or family gain and including the production of goods for own consumption. The 'employed' comprises all persons older than a specified age who, during a specified brief period, either one week, were in one of the following categories:

(a) Paid employment

- (i) at work – persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
- (ii) with a job but not at work – persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had a formal attachment to their job.

(b) Self-employment

- (i) at work – persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;

- (ii) with an enterprise but not at work – persons working with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

For operational purposes, the notion ‘some work’ or may be interpreted as work (being engaged in economic activity) for at least one hour in the reference week.

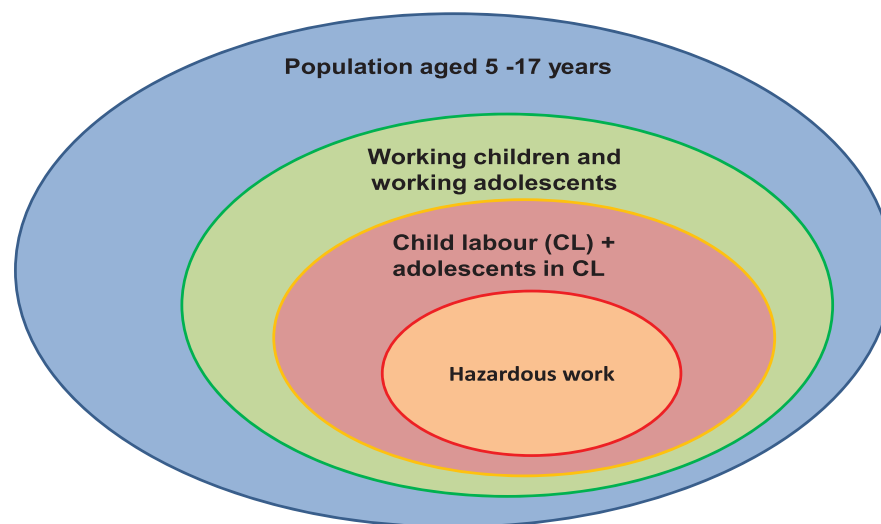
Unpaid family workers at work should be considered as in self-employment, irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period. ‘Unpaid family members’ are also indicated as ‘contributing family workers’ and these two terms are used interchangeably in the report.

Apprentices who receive pay in cash or in kind should be considered in paid employment and classified as ‘at work’ or ‘not at work’ on the same basis as other persons in paid employment.

Child

For purposes of this report on working children and child labour, the reference age of a child is a Male or female in the age group from 5 to 17 years. These age limits are adopted to make this report aligned to international standards on surveys of working children and child labour. Moreover, by the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, ratified by Bangladesh, a child is defined as a person below the age of 18 years.

Illustrating child labour concept in Bangladesh NCLS 2013



Working children, child labour and hazardous child labour

i. Working Children

Working children are employed children, engaged in economic activity, fitting the production frame of SNA, working at least one hour during the period of the survey. This is related to the economic activity of children covering all the products in the market and certain kinds of product of non-market origin (mainly production of goods and services for personal use). It includes forms of work in formal and informal sectors of economy; inside and outside of families and work for

payment or profit (in monetary or natural form, incomplete working day or full working day) or as a household worker outside of the child's family for an employer (with or without payment). According to the SNA, in the category 'working children'⁸ performance of household chores/ tasks within their own household by children is excluded. However, performance of domestic work, paid or unpaid, in another household (whether by a child or an adult) is counted as economic activity, and children so engaged in domestic work in a third household are included in working children.

ii. Child Labour

Child labour is paid or unpaid work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally conjugated with danger to children or the infliction of harm to children; activities that deprive children of the opportunity to go to school, or in addition to schoolwork and household responsibilities, loads additional work done in other places, which enslaves children and separates from their families; work performed by a child under the minimum age for entering into employment relationship with the employer according to the labour legislation of Bangladesh.

iii. Worst forms of Child Labour and Hazardous Child Labour

According to Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182, the **worst forms of child labour** comprise:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties; and
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Activities covered under subparagraphs iii (a) – iii(c) are referred to as the 'worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work', and often also termed 'unconditional worst forms of child labour'.

Activities under subparagraph iii (d) are referred to as 'hazardous work' and children so engaged are classified as **hazardous child labour**. According to ILO Recommendation No. 190, the following criteria should be taken into account when determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level:

- (a) work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- (b) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- (c) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;

⁸ 'Working children' is identical to 'children in employment' and 'economically active children', and these terms may be used interchangeably.

- (d) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- (e) work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

For the purpose of this report, the relevant provisions of the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 and its Amendment of 2013 have been adopted for designating 'long hours' mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) above. In regard to sub-paragraphs (a) - (d), the provisions of the official notification on the list of 36 hazardous occupations and activities notified in *Bangladesh Gazette, Sunday, March 10, 2013, SRO No 65/2013, Ministry of Labour & Employment* has been taken into account.

The following illustrates the Framework on which the estimates contained in this report for working children, child labour and hazardous child labour is based. It follows the guidelines provided by the Resolution on child labour statistics adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182 along with their respective recommendations R146 and R 190, and the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 along with its Amendment of 2013.

Framework for statistical identification of 'child labour' and 'adolescents in hazardous work' among child population 5-17 years

Age group	SNA production boundary			
	(1) Up to 42 hours per week in non-hazardous work	Worst forms of child labour		
		(2a) Hazardous work		(2b) 1 hour and more in the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work
		More than 42 hours per week in non-hazardous work	1 hour and more in industries and occupations notified as hazardous	
Children below the general minimum age for entry to compulsory schooling (5 years)	A	B	B	Children trafficked for work; forced and bonded child labour; commercial sexual exploitation of children; use of children for illicit activities and armed conflict (also called the 'unconditional worst forms of child labour') [NOT COVERED BY THE NCLS 2013]
Children within the age covered by compulsory schooling (6-11 years)	A	B	B	
Children within the age range covered by compulsory schooling (12 -13 years) [Light work, Sec. 44]	C	B	B	
Adolescents (14-17 years)	C	B	B	

A Child labour (aged 5-13/11 years)

B Child labour (aged 5 -13 years) & adolescents (aged 14-17 years) in hazardous work

C Children (aged 12 -13 years) and adolescents (aged 14-17 years) in permissible work

Child Labour = A + B, Working Children = (A+B+C)

Unemployment

The international standard definition of unemployment is based on the following three criteria, which should be satisfied simultaneously: 'without work', 'currently available for work' and 'seeking work'.

The 'unemployed' comprise all persons older than a specified age who during the reference period were:

- (a) without work – not in paid employment nor self-employed;
- (b) currently available for work – available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- (c) seeking work – had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Children Seeking Work

Children aged 5-17 years who, in the reference week, were seeking work.

Idle Children

Number of children aged 5-17 years who are (i) not studying, (ii) not engaged in economic activities, (iii) not doing household chores, and (iv) not seeking work.

Household Chores

Household chores, also termed as 'unpaid household services within own household', following the SNA, is the engagement of a person, including children, in the production of all the services by the household for the final own consumption within the household, and is not considered as economic activity. Household chores include domestic task commonly assigned to children by their parents/ guardians, such as, house cleaning; repair of housing, maintenance and repair of household goods; cooking for food to be consumed by family members; care, upbringing and education of children; care for sick, disabled or elderly; transportation for domestic needs, etc. Children who perform such works in their household are not counted as 'working children' and addressed in the survey separately.

Informal Sector

The informal sector consists of unregistered and/or small unincorporated private enterprises engaged in the production of goods or services for sale or barter. The enterprises typically operate on a small scale at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production. Labour relations are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations. The fixed and other assets do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners, and the units cannot engage in transactions or enter into contracts with other units nor incur liabilities on their own behalf. An unincorporated enterprise is a production unit that is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of the individual (or group of individuals) who owns it and for which no complete set of accounts is kept.

Employment in the Informal Sector

Employment in the informal sector refers to the total number of jobs in informal sector enterprises. For practical reasons, the concept is measured as the number of persons employed in informal sector enterprises in their main job.

The primary characteristics of informal employment are that it is a job-based concept (the focus is on the characteristics of the job that includes: i) all jobs (main and secondary jobs); ii) jobs in all types of production units; iii) workers in all status of employment; and iv) all branches of economic activity (agriculture and non-agriculture). This final element is particularly important in economies in which subsistence agriculture exists.

The informal sector represents an important part of the economy, and certainly of the labour market, in many countries and plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation.

Informal Employment

Informal employment, which encompasses all the jobs included in the concept of employment in the informal sector (except those that are classified as formal jobs in informal sector enterprises), refers to those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households.

Informal employment is defined as the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period. Included are:

- Own-account workers (self-employed with no employees) in their own informal sector enterprises;
- Employers (self-employed with employees) in their own informal sector enterprises;
- Contributing family workers, irrespective of type of enterprise;
- Members of informal producers' cooperatives (not established as legal entities);
- Employees holding informal jobs as defined according to the employment relationship (in law or in practice, jobs not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (paid annual or sick leave, etc.);
- Own-account workers engaged in production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household.

For operational reasons, the concept is measured as the number of persons employed (and not the number of jobs) in informal employment in their main job. Where they exist, employees holding formal jobs in informal sector enterprises should not be counted as informal employment.

Employees with informal jobs in either a formal or informal sector enterprise or as paid domestic workers in a household are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (such as advance notice of dismissal, severance pay or paid annual or sick leave).

The statistical definition considers both the job-based concept (the situation of an individual employed person in the job) and the establishment-based concept (the informal character of the establishment). According to the international standards and using the survey questionnaire, the informal employment calculation is based on the institutional sector, establishment registration, status in employment and contribution to pension or retirement fund.

Non-Economic Activity

Certain activities are not counted as productive and therefore fall outside the production boundary. Examples of such activities are:

- purely natural processes without any human involvement or direction, such as the unmanaged growth of fish stocks in international waters;
- basic human activities, such as eating, sleeping or taking exercise, that are impossible for one person to perform for another person;
- activities that produce no output, such as begging or stealing (however, if the goods so acquired are resold, the reselling is an economic activity).

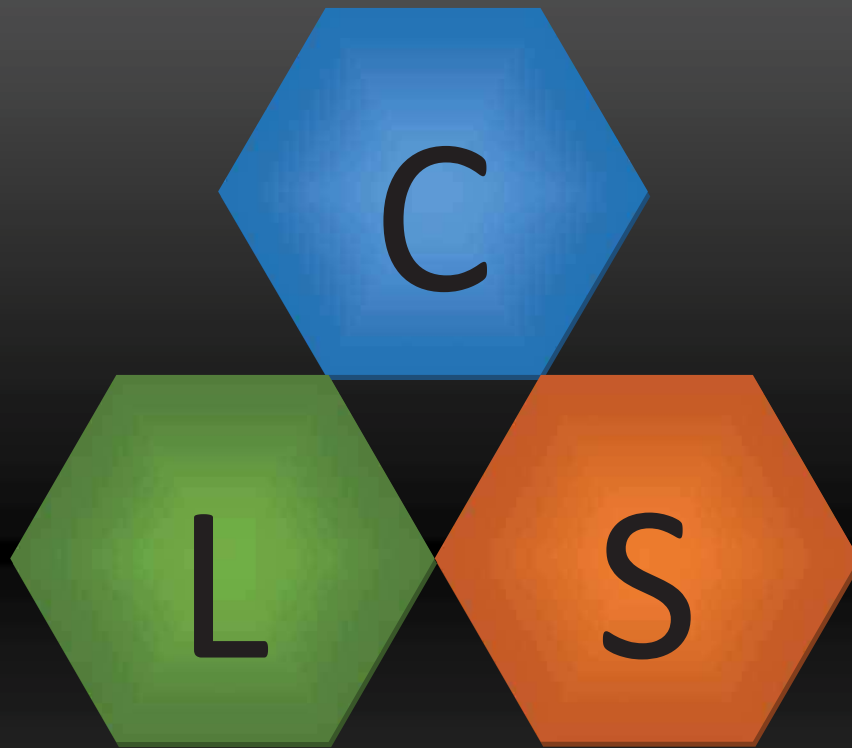
The 1993 SNA also excludes the production of all services for own final consumption within the household. This means that the following activities, for example, are excluded, if they are provided by unpaid household members for the benefit of their household: cleaning, decorating and maintaining the dwelling occupied by the household, including small repairs; the cleaning, servicing and repair of household durables and other goods, including vehicles used for household purposes; preparing and serving meals for immediate consumption; the care, training and instruction of children; the care of sick, infirm or old people; and the transportation of household members. These are covered in the questionnaire sections on participation in the production of goods for use by own household and other activities.

Rounding of Estimates

The sum of individual figures may not always equal to the totals shown in related tables because of independent rounding to one decimal place. However, the differences are insignificant.

Chapter3:

Salient Features of the Child Population



This chapter starts with unveiling the children's perspectives in Bangladesh in demographic terms. At the outset it sheds light on the total population and their distribution in different age group in order to gradually concentrate on those who are in the age group 5 to 17 years. Spatial and sex background of the working children constitutes a part of the premise and the respective analysis is based upon it. The relevant distribution of the children takes care of the administrative division. School attendance of the children is given special attention in addition to the causes that explain the educational discontinuity or the phenomenon of never attending school. Finally working children estimate is presented with the elaboration of the child labor framework used in this report

Chapter 3

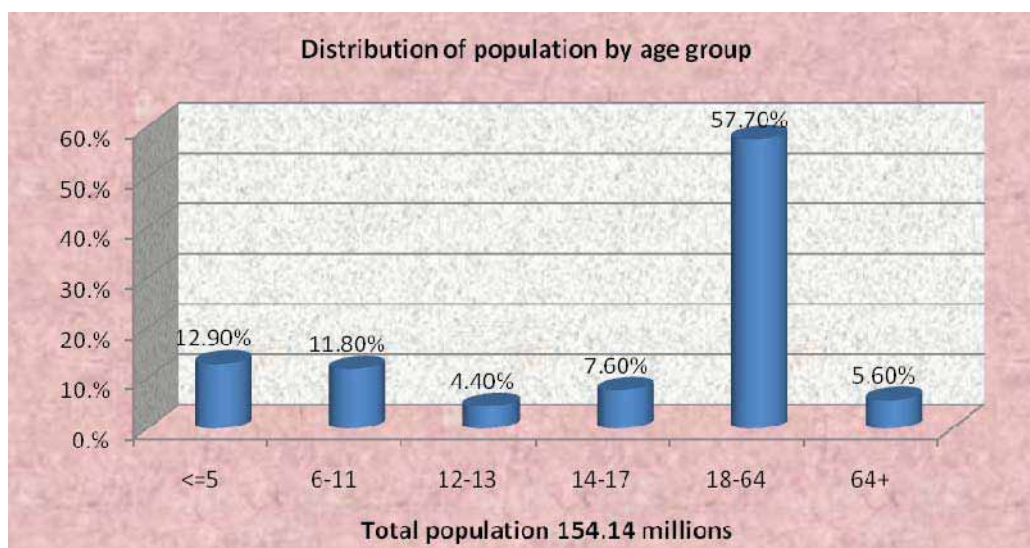
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3.1 Selected Demographic and Spatial Characteristics

The total population of Bangladesh is 154,145,734 or 154.15 million reported in the last census. Of this total, the largest part live in rural areas 110,916,068 or 110.92 million indicating the importance of rural areas, followed by urban (29,240,050 or 29.24 million) and City Corporation areas (13,989,616 or 13.99 million) (Table A3.1). The urban areas include the headquarters of the upazilla or sub-district. With regard to male-female distribution the proportion of female is slightly greater in all three categories of areas, namely, rural, urban and city-corporation areas, however, later it will be found the number of male working children or male child labour is higher.

Figure 1: Distribution of total population by per cent in different age group



The population is distributed into different age group. At the national level the largest part consisting of 18 to 64 years includes 57.7% (Figure-1). It is the widest age range in the given table compared to the other groups. This particular trend (i.e., 18 to 64 years age group includes the largest proportion of population) also applies to other three categories of areas (i.e., rural, urban & City Corporation) as described in the respective table. If the focus is shifted to the age range ≤ 5 to 17 years the largest proportion is found in the age group ≤ 5 years, for example, at the national level 12.9% represents this group, 13.2% among the male and 12.5% among the female. Next proportion is found among the age group 6 to 11 years which is 11.8% at the national level. In all areas namely rural, urban and City Corporation this distribution pattern is repeated. For example, in the rural areas the corresponding proportion is 12.1%, while 11.3% in the urban areas and 10.5% in the City Corporation areas. In the age group 12 to 13 years it is lesser (4.4%) than what it is in the age group 14 to 17 years (7.6%) at the national level.

Figure 2: Distribution of children (5-17 years) by present in different divisions

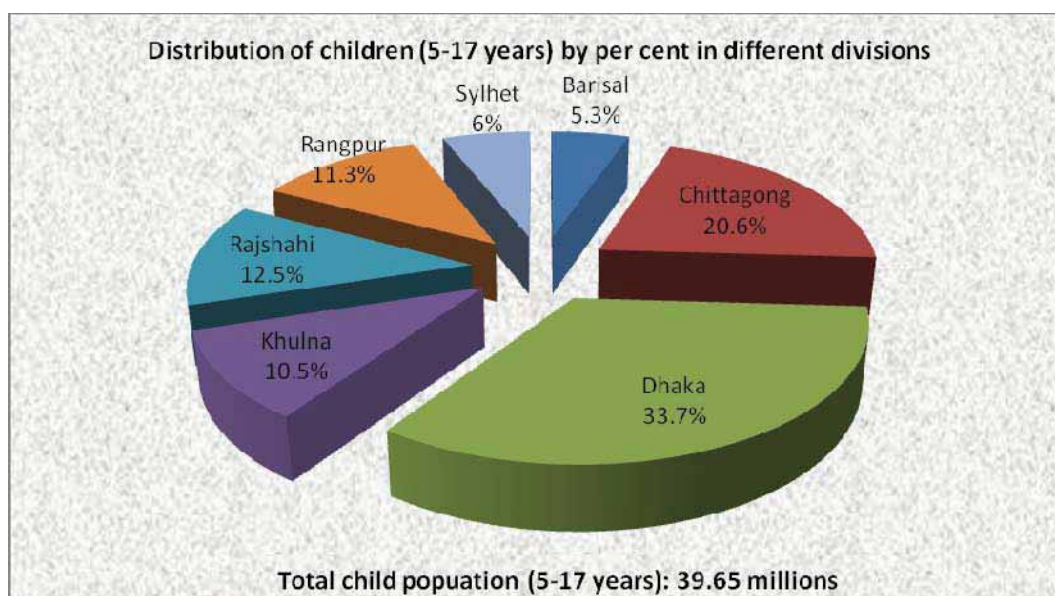


Table A3.2 gives attention to the child population comprising the age group 5 to 17 years. The child population stands at 39,652,384 or 39.65 million in Bangladesh of whom 20,596,635 (20.60 million) are male and 19,055,749 (19.06 million) are female; in the country's population also the female proportion is larger than male population. Of the total child population 28,813,448 or 28.81 million live in rural areas, 7,300,434 or 7.3 million live in urban areas and 3,538,502 or 3.54 million live in City Corporation areas. In rural and urban areas the number of male children is greater than female children, while it is the opposite in City Corporation areas – female 1,781,110 (1.78 million) and male 1,757,392 (1.76 million)⁹.

There are six divisions in Bangladesh and Dhaka division includes the capital of the country. In terms of degree of urbanization/industrialization Dhaka would be first and the next position would go to Chittagong division, followed by other northern and southern regions. The

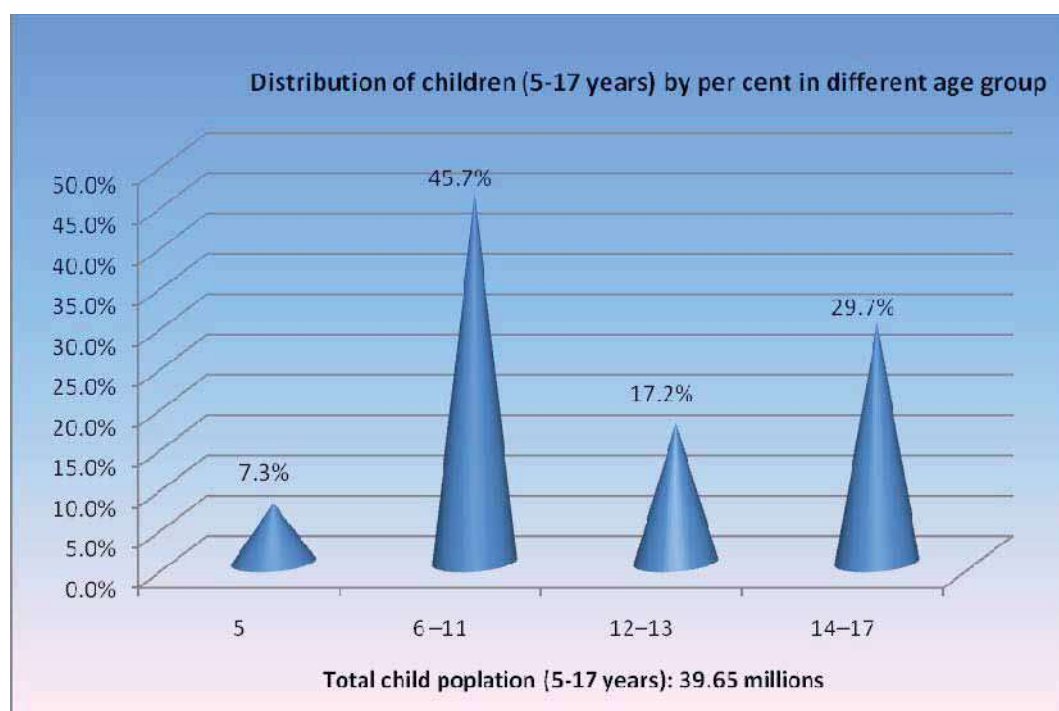
⁹ Rural dominance of child labour is in conformity with the South Asian trend in respective terms; please see Ahmed (1998).

distribution of child population at the national level shows a pattern which has got some relation to the varying scale of urbanization/industrialization of different divisions. At the national level the largest proportion, 33.7%, of child population live in Dhaka administrative division, followed by Chittagong division, 20.6%. In Rajshahi division 12.5% of child population live which is 11.3% in Rangpur and 10.5% in Khulna. The other two divisions, namely, Barisal and Sylhet have got the following proportion, 5.3% and 6% (Figure-2). When reviewed the corresponding proportions in terms of areas (i.e., rural, urban and City Corporation) and male-female divide, the Dhaka division shows the highest proportion followed by Chittagong. The divisions of Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna occupy the middle positions of the hierarchy while the Barisal and Sylhet appear at the bottom. The degree of urbanization and industrialization may have got some relevance to explain the variation however; other demographic factors may have some role to play in this regard (i.e., differential proportions of child population in different divisions).

3.2 Classification of Child Population 5-17 Years

It is noted in chapter one that the Government of Bangladesh has ratified the UNCRC which defines a child as a person below 18 years¹⁰. The government considers 6 to 10 years as the age bracket a child should complete the primary education¹¹.

Figure 3: Distribution of children (5-17 years) by per cent in different age group



However in accordance with the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians the age group 5 to 17 is premised to categorize the child labour¹². Table A3.3 presents the child population who belong to the age 5 to 17 years distributed in different age group within including

¹⁰ Article 1 of UNCRC

¹¹ Please see GoB (2010a)

¹² Please see ICLS (2008) particularly paragraphs 8 to 10.

adolescents related to 14 to 17 years. There is 39,652,384 or 39.65 million child population at the national level who belong to the age group 5 to 17 years, noted above. If a person belonging to this age group is engaged in labour activity approved/not approved by the relevant laws and principles (particularly the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006, its amendment in 2013, and notification on hazardous child labour issued by the Government of Bangladesh in 2013) is considered as child labour/permissible child labour/adolescent childlabour¹³. The largest proportion of child population between the ages 5 to 17 years belongs to the group 6 to 11 years at the national level, 45.7%. Next proportion is 29.7% that is related to the age group 14 to 17 years, at the national level. In the age group 12 to 13 years the respective proportion is 17.2% (Figure-3). Similar pattern is registered among the male and female child population at the national level. For example, 44.7% male child population belongs to the age group 6 to 11 years and it is 46.8% among the female child population, both are highest proportion in the respective distribution. At different spatial levels – rural, urban and City Corporation – similar pattern of distribution is noted which means 6 to 11 years include the highest proportion, followed by 14 to 17 years, 12 to 13 years and 5 years. It may also be observed that about half (45.7%) of the child population of the age group 5 to 17 years represent those who are supposed to attend primary school and 29.7% related to the adolescent category, 14 to 17 years.

3.3 Child Population by Divisions, Urban/Rural and Age group

There is 39,652,384 or 39.65 million child population in Bangladesh representing the age group 5 to 17 years who are also the relevant age group in the analysis of child labour, table 3.1. Their distribution by administrative regions and age group is described in the table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Distribution of child population (5-17 years) by age group and administrative division

Division	Age group				Total
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	
Barisal	133413	982054	378311	620208	2113987
Chittagong	676433	3735606	1354750	2403704	8170493
Dhaka	1051398	6074405	2198410	4033697	13357910
Khulna	300266	1897124	720893	1253712	4171994
Rajshahi	294136	2228663	934560	1511391	4968750
Rangpur	293209	2069810	817889	1291735	4472643
Sylhet	159949	1149396	417274	669989	2396608
Total	2908804	18137058	6822088	11784435	39652384
%					
Barisal	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3
Chittagong	23.3	20.6	19.9	20.4	20.6
Dhaka	36.1	33.5	32.2	34.2	33.7

¹³ The later part of this chapter more elaborately defined these points while present the working children, child labour and hazardous child labour estimates.

Division	Age group				Total
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	
Khulna	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5
Rajshahi	10.1	12.3	13.7	12.8	12.5
Rangpur	10.1	11.4	12.0	11.0	11.3
Sylhet	5.5	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In four categories of ages – those only 5 years, 6 to 11 years, 12 to 13 years and 14 to 17 years – the highest proportion falls in Dhaka division followed by Chittagong division. For example, in the age group only 6 to 11 years 33.5% falls in Dhaka division, next largest is 20.6% belongs to Chittagong division. Above pattern is repeated in three other age groups. Following Dhaka and Chittagong divisions there are Rajshahi division, followed by Rangpur, Khulna, Sylhet and Barisal divisions, only in the age group ‘5 years only’ above pattern is slightly deviated.

3.4 Households with Children

There are 19,888,942 or 19.89 million households in Bangladesh that include child population (Table 3.2). Of the above total 13,829,103 or 13.83 million belong to the rural areas, signifying again the importance of rural community in child matters.

Table 3.2: Distribution of households with children by administrative division and spatial area

Division	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	790940	192688	61375	1045003
Chittagong	2479642	734463	463787	3677892
Dhaka	4050938	1620636	1149559	6821132
Khulna	1687483	444564	113420	2245467
Rajshahi	2068170	563380	76187	2707738
Rangpur	1937001	381728	49728	2368457
Sylhet	814929	146310	62013	1023252
Total	13829103	4083770	1976070	19888942
				%
Barisal	5.7	4.7	3.1	5.3
Chittagong	17.9	18.0	23.5	18.5
Dhaka	29.3	39.7	58.2	34.3
Khulna	12.2	10.9	5.7	11.3
Rajshahi	15.0	13.8	3.9	13.6
Rangpur	14.0	9.3	2.5	11.9
Sylhet	5.9	3.6	3.1	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the urban areas there are 4,083,770 or 4.08 million households which include child population and the corresponding number is 1,976,070 or 1.98 million in the City Corporation areas. The households with child population are distributed across seven divisions in the same table. Dhaka division has got the highest proportion in this regard 34.3% at the national level, followed by Chittagong division 18.5%. The Rajshahi division has got 13.6% of households at the national level which include child population. In this regard Rangpur division has got 11.9% of households; Khulna division has got 11.3% households while Barisal and Sylhet divisions fare with 5.3% and 5.1% households.

The distribution of the households with child population is also reviewed in rural, urban and City Corporation areas in the same table. In this regard also Dhaka division has got the highest proportion followed by Chittagong division. A few examples – in the distribution of rural area, 29.3% households is seen against Dhaka division, followed by Chittagong, 17.9% households. In the same column Rajshahi has got 15% households, Rangpur 14% households and Khulna 12.2% households. Barisal and Sylhet divisions are found at the lower end in terms of proportions – 5.7% households and 5.9% households respectively.

3.5 Schooling Status of Children

In the analysis of child labour, school attendance is an important issue because the failure to attend school by the children often leads to their engagement in child labour¹⁴. In other words, the factor(s) which may be responsible for a child not attending school could be a cause to force them into child labour – poverty or parental indifference are well known factors in this context.

Figure 4: Distribution of children by per cent showing school attendance status

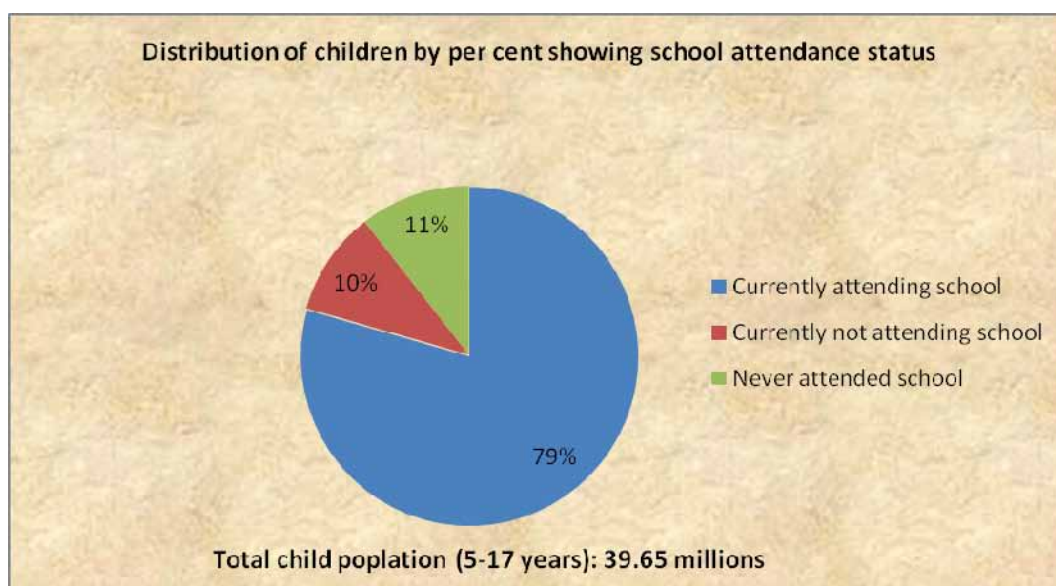


Table A3.4 reviews the school attending status of the child population. At the national level 31,509,164 or 31.51 million child populations belonging to the age group 5 to 17 years are currently attending which comprises 79% of the total. As high as 3,958,354 or 3.96 million child

¹⁴ Another writer highlights the curbing effect of education on child labour in South Asian context, please see Ahmed (1998)

population is not currently attending school which is 10% of the total and 4,184,866 or 4.18 million child population never attended school, in terms of proportion it constitutes 11% of the total. Those who never attended school could have larger connection with labour market while those not currently attending school may be more vulnerable to join labour market in near future. At the national level 81.8% female child population is currently attending school compared to 77.3% among the male child population indicating the absence of male child in the school on a larger scale. In the rural areas larger proportion of child population is not attending school compared to urban or City Corporation areas. For example, in the urban areas 80.8% child population are attending school compared to 78.7% in rural areas. In all areas shown in this table the female child is attending school in a larger proportion than the male children, it is similar to the national trend. For example in the City Corporation areas 83.7% of the female child population is currently attending school compared to 83.2% among the male child population. The proportion of the male child population who is not currently attending school or never attended school is higher than the corresponding proportion in female child population. This is a general trend by and large across the areas (rural, urban and City Corporation) shown in the table 3.6.

Table 3.3: Distribution of children by school going status and age group

Age group	Currently attending school	Currently not attending school	Never attended school	Total
5	1655551	57099	1196153	2908804
6 –11	16669750	487665	979643	18137058
12–13	5431179	546967	843941	6822088
14–17	7752684	2866623	1165128	11784435
Total	31509164	3958354	4184866	39652384
Column %				
5	5.3	1.4	28.6	7.3
6 –11	52.9	12.3	23.4	45.7
12–13	17.2	13.8	20.2	17.2
14–17	24.6	72.4	27.8	29.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row %				
5	56.92	1.96	41.12	100
6-11	91.91	2.69	5.40	100
12-13	79.61	8.02	12.37	100
14-17	65.79	24.33	9.88	100
Total	79.46	9.98	10.56	100

Table 3.3 shows that 31,509,164 or 31.51 million child populations, who belong to the age group 5 to 17 years are currently attending school out of 39.65 million. This is a national level scenario. Similarly 3,958,354 or 3.96 million child population of the same age group is not currently attending school and 4,184,866 or 4.18 million never attended school belonging to the age group 5 to 17 years. Relevant children are also distributed by age group in the same table. It shows that who are not currently attending school include a very large proportion (72.4%) who belong to the age group 14 to 17 years who are called adolescents by BLA 2006 permitted to take part in labour market up to 42 hours a week in non-hazardous work. It means opportunity for taking part in

labour market and attendant economic imperative may have influenced not to attend school currently. The child population who never attended school are distributed in different age group in closer terms (e.g., 27.8% belong to the age group 14 to 17 years, 20.2% belong to 12 to 13 years, 23.4% belong to 6 to 11 years group and 28.6% to the 5 year only group). The segment currently attending school includes 52.9% who belong to the age group 6 to 11 years, earlier it is noted that the official age of attending primary school is 6 to 10 years. In the age group 6 to 11 years the largest proportion is found to be attending school, 91.91%, it may be noted this age group refers to the one tied to universal primary education. In the age group 5 year only the proportion never attended school is 41.12%, indicating admission could be taken in the following year. As high as, 24.33% is found to be currently not attending school belongs to the age group 14 to 17 years, indicating their engagement in labour market. It is the highest among the respective percentages.

3.6 Factors Hindering School Attendance

School attendance bears a special significance in relation to the incidence of child labour in Bangladesh. Education is a part of universal rights of the children globally. Deprivation of education on the part of the children leads to the creation of several other implications; for example, children fall into the trap of poverty and the nation becomes deprived of educated citizens. The Bangladesh government has already made primary education compulsory for the children and the relevant legislation came into effect in the preceding millennium which is noted in chapter one.

Table 3.4 Distribution of children by causes for never attending school and sex

Division	Number			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	1295	28694	29988	0.1	1.6	0.7
To support family income	85782	9861	95643	3.5	0.6	2.3
Education not necessary	66456	47829	114285	2.7	2.7	2.7
To do domestic chores	4899	748584	753483	0.2	42.6	18.0
Parents did not want	6435	130165	136600	0.3	7.4	3.3
Cannot afford expense	1559896	330985	1890881	64.3	18.8	45.2
Others	702103	461883	1163986	28.9	26.3	27.8
Total	2426865	1758001	4184866	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table 3.4 investigates into the causes that were responsible for the child population not to ever attend school discussed earlier. There are 4,184,866 or 4.18 million such children in the age group 5 to 17 years, of whom 2426865 or 2.43 million are male and 1758001 or 1.76 million are female. There are two leading causes that explain this scenario (i.e., why children never attended school) – at the national level 45.2% reported that they never attended school because it could not be afforded by their parents and 18% reported that involvement in household chores kept them away from school. Above statistics pertain to the national scenario, at the level of male and female children slightly different situation is there what may be noted. For

example, 64.3% among the male children identified the lack of affording capacity that refrained them from attending school while 42.6% female children identified participation in household chores brought the similar consequence (i.e., failure to attend school). It may be alluded in this regard that the normative framework of patriarchy (Bangladesh is still suffering from this legacy at the cultural level although various development efforts centering the women is changing this negative feature to some extent) women's role is perceived in household chores while they stay at parent's house before marriage and through early marriage when they shifted to husband's house this norm continues with a new one of child bearing responsibility to add manpower to the household. In patriarchal culture child bearing is less to do with the accomplishment of the spirit women hood and more to serve the households practical need.

Table 3.5 Distribution of children by causes why being dropped out from school by sex

Causes of drop out from school	Number			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Failed examination	131449	102483	233933	6.6	6.8	6.7
Not interested	849980	376844	1226824	43.0	25.0	35.2
To start working	215763	72986	288749	10.9	4.8	8.3
To get married	1399	187774	189173	0.1	12.4	5.4
To support family income	327191	113855	441047	16.5	7.5	12.6
Parents did not want	54141	155621	209762	2.7	10.3	6.0
No school nearby	9574	22653	32228	0.5	1.5	0.9
Could not afford	360323	455434	815756	18.2	30.2	23.4
Others	27817	22295	50112	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total	1977638	1509945	3487583	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are 3,487,583 or 3.49 million child population belonging to the age group 5 to 17 years who were dropped out from school – a scenario pertaining to the national level, table 3.5. It includes 1977638 or 1.98 million male children and 1509945 or 1.50 million female children. A number of factors are found responsible that explain the causes of being dropped out from school. At the national level three causes are notable: 35.2% said that the lack of interest in education led to dropping out, 12.65% said that in order to contribute to family income they had to leave school and 23.4% reported the lack of affording capacity as a cause of dropping out. However, the significance of causes vary to some extent when they are divided into male and female children groups – for 43% male children the lack of interest in education led to dropping out which is 25% in the case of female children. For 30.2% female children the lack of affording capacity led to dropping out, it is 18.2% in the case of male children. For 16.5% male children the engagement in labour to support family led to dropping out, the corresponding proportion is 7.5% among the female children. For 12.4% female children early marriage led to dropping, above factor is less than 1% among the male children. Economic (poverty related) and cultural (early marriage) factors appear important in the analysis presented above, but educational factor is also identified. When a child repeatedly fail the examination in the school or cannot

understand the class lessons it may lead to decline of interest in education, which in other words raise the issue of quality of education provided in the primary and secondary level.

3.7 Classification of Working Children

Table 3.6 focuses on the working children from the age group 5 to 17 years. The definition of working children and child labour is derived from the principles enunciated in 18th ICLS, BLA 2006 and its amendment and gazette notification of GoB on hazardous child labour.

Table 3.6 Distribution of working children engaged in permissible work, child labour and hazardous child labour by sex and area

Working children & Child labour framework	Rural			Urban			City corporation		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Up to 12 hours per week in non-hazardous category (it may include child labour who are 5 to 11 years, working children who are 12 to 13 years or adolescent 14 to 17 years)	30051	34011	64062	2766	2058	4824	2391	1383	3774
More than 12 hours and up to 42 hours per week (it may include child labour who are 5 to 11 years, working children who are 12 to 13 years or adolescent 14 to 17 years)	1004096	550985	1555081	190014	145197	335211	101294	105929	207223
More than 42 hours per week in non-hazardous category but defined hazardous child labour by virtue of time irrespective of age from 5 to 17 years	398031	285338	683369	87854	61052	148906	86319	99518	185837
1 hour or more in industries and occupation notified as hazardous, hence hazardous child labour irrespective of age from 5 to 17 years	132671	33344	166014	45909	21515	67424	21432	7212	28644
Total	1564849	903678	2468527	326543	229822	556365	211436	214042	425477

In the first column of the table the framework is elaborated with a fourfold classification. The following children are considered as working children/child labour: the children who are engaged in labour up to 12 hours a week in non-hazardous category may include child labour if the age category is 5 to 11 years and child worker will be those who are 12 to 13 years or 14 to 17 years, the children working for more than 12 hours up to 42 hours each week in non-hazardous category may include child labour if the age category is 5 to 11 years and child worker will be those who are 12 to 13 years or 14 to 17 years, a child working more than 42 hours a week in non-hazardous category is considered hazardous child labour in terms of time for the age group 5 to 17 years, a child engaged in notified hazardous job considered as hazardous child labour.

There are 3,450,369 or 3.45 million working children (5 to 17 years) in Bangladesh combining the four categories of the definitional framework. Of the above mentioned total, 72,660 who work up to 12 hours each week including child labour and not child labour defined by age category and engaged in non-hazardous work. As high as 2,097,515 or 2.10 million include those who work more than 12 hours up to 42 hours each week, it is the largest number among the four

categories; it also includes child labour and not child labour (permissible work) defined by age category and engaged in non-hazardous work. There are 1,018,113 or 1.02 million who work more than 42 hours each week in non-hazardous category and belong to the age group 5 to 17 years; however this particular segment becomes hazardous child labour by virtue of length of time. As high as 262,082 or 0.26 million, are engaged in notified hazardous work. In aggregate terms the number of working children engaged in non-hazardous work is greater than the hazardous ones at the national level.

In rural areas 2,468,527 or 2.47 million working children are present; it is 556,365 or 0.56 million in urban areas and 425,477 or 0.43 million in City Corporation areas. The predominance of working children in rural communities is notable. In rural areas male working children is 1,564,849 or 1.56 million and female working children is 903,678 or 0.90 million. In the urban areas 326,543 or 0.33 million are male working children and 229,822 or 0.23 million are female working children. In both areas male working children is greater in terms of number. In City Corporation areas female working children are slightly greater than male working children in terms of number.

Table 3.7 Distribution of working children not child labour and child labour by divisions

Division	Working children not child labour			Child Labour			Total Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	43670	20153	63823	36854	26965	63819	80524	47118	127642
Chittagong	260892	155585	416477	252715	15323	405950	513607	308820	822427
					5				
Dhaka	425695	268257	693952	334649	35438	689037	760344	622645	1382989
					8				
Khulna	87663	29143	116806	76403	60200	136603	164066	89342	253409
Rajshahi	124878	48832	173710	98755	49212	147966	223632	98044	321676
Rangpur	117831	39328	157159	85896	51389	137285	203727	90717	294444
Sylhet	88995	40553	129548	67931	50302	118234	156926	90856	247782
Total	1149624	601852	175147	953204	74569	1698894	2102827	1347542	3450369
			5		0				

Table 3.7 presents the estimate of working children inclusive of child labour and not child labour. They are distributed by divisions. Respective definition of permissible work is briefly elaborated in relation to the table 3.10. The conceptual basis of the definition is the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006, its amendment in 2013 and the principles laid out in the 18th ICLS. It may be briefly elaborated again: child's age and working hour are relevant to decide if a child is a worker or labour. On the other hand working hour and governmental hazardous work notification is necessary to define who is a hazardous child labour.

The total number of working children is 3,450,369 or 3.45 million. The highest concentration is in Dhaka division numbering 1,382,989 or 1.38 million. Next is Chittagong division which has got

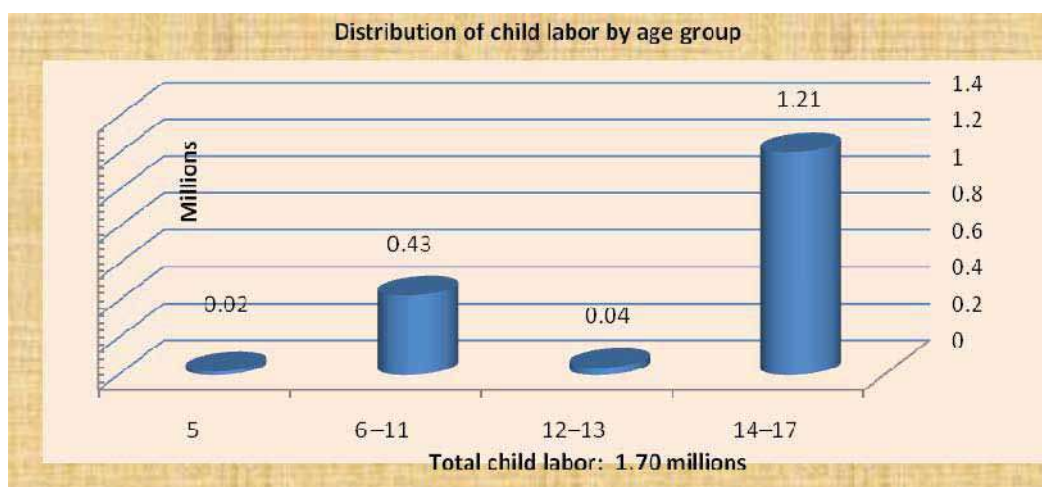
822,427 or 0.82 million, Rajshahi has got 321,676 or 0.32 million, Rangpur includes 294,444 or 0.29 million, Khulna has got 253,409 or 0.25 million, Sylhet has got 247,782 or 0.25 million while Barisal includes 127,642 or 0.13 million.

Working children but not child labour (belonging to the age group 12 to 13 years/14 to 17 years and working for up to 12 hours each week in non-hazardous work/more than 12 hours up to 42 hours each week in non-hazardous work) estimate at the national level stands at 1,751,475 or 1.75 million. At the national level the number of male working children is greater than female working children, 1,149,624 or 1.15 million and 601,852 or 0.60 million respectively. The number of working children in Dhaka division is 693,952 or 0.69 million, 416,477 or 0.42 million in Chittagong division, 173,710 or 0.17 million in Rajshahi division, 157,159 or 0.16 million in Rangpur division, 116,806 or 0.12 million in Khulna division, 129,548 or 0.13 million in Sylhet division and 63,823 in Barisal divisions.

3.8 Child Labour

There are 1,698,894 or 1.70 million child labours in Bangladesh, table A3.5 the number of male child labour is larger than female child labour, 953,204 or 0.95 million and 745,690 or 0.75 million respectively. The highest concentration is in Dhaka division, 689,037 or 0.69 million, followed by Chittagong division, 405,950. It is 147,966 or 0.15 million in Rajshahi division, while 137,285 or 0.14 million in Rangpur and 136,603 or 0.14 million in Khulna division. In Sylhet division it is 118,234 or 0.12 million and 63,819 in Barisal division.

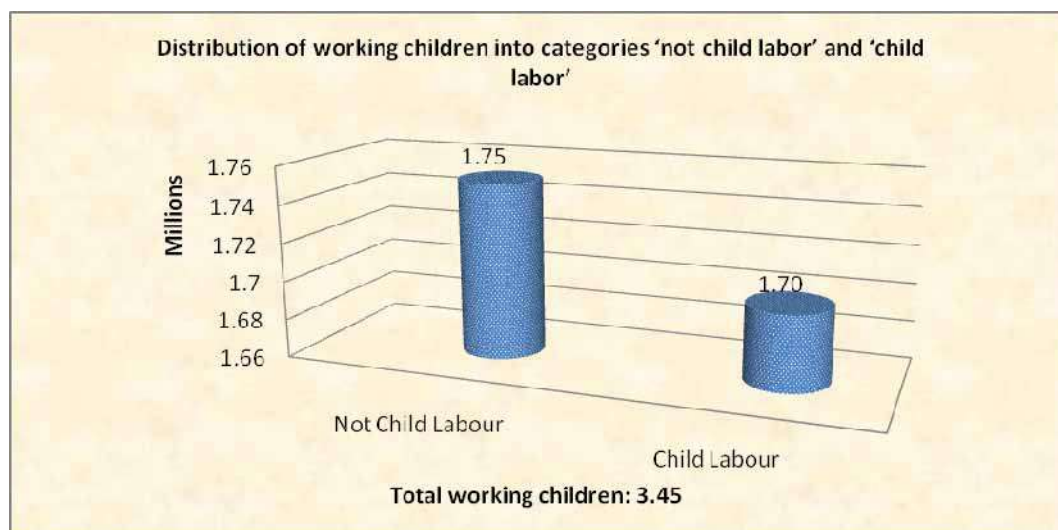
Figure 5: Distribution of child labour by age group



There are 1.70 million child labours in Bangladesh who is distributed in different age group in the range of 5 to 17 years (Table A3.5). At the national level 19,320 belong to the age group 5 years only. The respective number is 432,188 or 0.43 million in the age group 6 to 11 years and 38,766 in the age group 12 to 13 years. The largest segment in this respect belongs to the age group 14 to 17 years which is 1,208,620 or 1.21 million (Figure-5).

In rural areas 1,154,782 or 1.15 million child labour lives, which are 290,054 or 0.29 million in urban areas and 254,059 or 0.25 million in City Corporation areas. The significance of rural areas is found again. The number of male child labour is greater than female child labour in rural areas – respectively 0.66 million and 0.49 million. In urban areas also male child labour number is greater than female child labour number. In the case of City Corporation areas the number of female children is greater than male child labour - 0.13 million and 0.12 million respectively.

Figure 6: Distribution of working children into categories ‘not child labour’ and ‘child labour’



Already noted above that there are 1.75 million working children who belong to the age group 12 to 13 years and adolescent 14 to 17 years, by definition who are not child labour (taking into account, age and working hours in the light of Bangladesh Labour Act 2006) (Figure-6). In the table A3.6 their distribution by areas and male/female divide is shown. In rural areas 1,313,745 or 1.31 million working children not child labour is present, 266,312 or 0.27 million in urban areas and 171,418 or 0.17 million in City Corporation areas. In the category of child labour 1,154,782 or 1.15 million are found in rural areas, it is 290,054 or 0.29 million in urban areas and 254,059 or 0.25 million in City Corporation areas. It is notable that the working children who are not child labour are greater in number in rural areas, while the child labour in number is greater in number in urban and City Corporation areas.

The frequency of male working children who are not labour is 904,228 or 0.90 million in rural areas and 409,517 or 0.41 million in relation to female counterpart. The corresponding frequencies in the urban areas are the following: male represents 156,181 or 0.16 million and 110,131 or 0.11 million. In the City Corporation areas the following frequencies are found: 89,215 male and 82,203 female. It may be observed in this context that the frequency of male working children but not child labour is greater in number.

Chapter-4:

Perspectives of the working children



The condition of the working children is delineated in a focused manner in this chapter. Their socio-economic condition, where they work, or what types of work they do are taken into consideration. In addition, their school attendance or the socio-economic causes that prevented their school attendance are reviewed apart from giving information on the length of working hour, nature of contracts of employment or income.

Chapter 4

4: Perspectives of the Working Children (by ‘currently active’ 7 – day status)

The condition of the working children is delineated in a focused manner in this chapter. Their socio-economic condition, where they work, or what types of work they do are taken into consideration. In addition, their school attendance or the socio-economic causes that prevented their school attendance are reviewed apart from giving information on the length of working hour, nature of contracts of employment or income.

4.1 Selected Socio-economic Indicators of the Working Children Households

In the following table 4.1 the socio-economic status of the working children is described in terms of selected parameters. The relevant parameters include, among others, in what type of dwelling houses they live, their ownership status or the type of toilet used. The nature of the parameters indicates that moderate idea would be gained from the following discussion on the standard of living of the working children.

Table 4.1: Distribution of working children households by socio-economic characteristics, sex and area

Socio-economic aspects	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Bangladesh
Ownership pattern of the dwelling house				
Own	1910665	272640	67612	2250916
Rented	126629	181397	274765	582791
Rent free	103455	13212	18811	135478
Others	22264	1862	2964	27090
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Types of dwelling house				
Katcha	1736059	214991	70679	2021728
Semi-pacca	352717	173980	126433	653130
Pacca	74238	80139	167041	321418
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Main source of drinking water				
Supply/pipe water	154945	138465	281072	574482
Tube well/deep well	1906605	321727	81065	2309397
Pond	53435	2709	595	56739
Canal/river	13288	286	114	13689
Rain water	3347	2264	0	5611
Other sources	31394	3658	1307	36359
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Main activities of household members				

Socio-economic aspects	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Bangladesh
Agriculture	1102157	96165	2013	1200335
Industry	97624	37665	55004	190293
Service	843348	314971	287529	1445849
Others	119884	20309	19606	159799
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Source of light				
Electricity	989775	379010	356861	1725646
Solar	186693	15701	2161	204555
Kerosene	982856	74400	5130	1062386
Others	3689	-	-	3689
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Types of toilet used				
Sanitary (water sealed)	288006	125024	192370	605400
Sanitary (not water sealed)	903630	223679	143729	1271038
Non-sanitary	845904	111036	27841	984781
Open space/no toilet	125474	9371	212	135056
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Most used fuel for cooking				
Fire wood	514660	137216	33557	685433
Straw/leaf/cow dung	1561355	129636	8019	1699009
Gas/LP gas	79614	200516	319142	599272
Bio gas	3627	-	-	3627
Kerosene	-	-	210	210
Others	3758	1741	3224	8723
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Household's main source of income				
Agriculture	1078375	94630	3024	1176029
Industry	97131	39789	54810	191730
Service	823754	308460	278728	1410943
Income recipient	28359	13312	7427	49099
Remittance	86786	6313	7977	101076
Others	48608	6606	12185	67399
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276
Households owning land				
Yes	1774746	282202	135718	2192667
No	388267	186908	228434	803609
Total	2163014	469110	364152	2996276

There are 2,996,276 or 3.0 million households that include working children, in the table 3.5 of previous chapter it was found that there are 19.89 million households in Bangladesh that include children. Above table (4.1) also shows there are 2,250,916 or 2.25 million houses of the working children where they live are owned by themselves. It is the most common among all types of ownership pattern (e.g., own, rented, rent, others) as shown in the table. This pattern is also found in rural and urban areas but differs in City Corporation areas. For example, there are 364,152 or 0.36 million working children households in the City Corporation areas, among these households 274,765 or 0.27 million houses, where working children live, are rented houses, which is the largest number among all types (own, rented, rent free, others). It may allow us to observe that the working children in the City Corporation areas are mostly from migrant families requiring them to live in rented houses.

The working children live in different types of houses which include *katcha* (thatched), semi-*pacca* (partly thatched) or *pacca* (concrete built). At the national level 2,021,728 or 2.02 million out of 3.0 million houses where the working children live are the thatched type; it is the most common among all types. Relevant rural and urban distribution match with the above pattern but in City Corporation areas the concrete built type is most common with a figure of 167,041 or 0.17 million out of 0.36 million houses.

The source of drinking water is another important aspect, at the national level, rural and urban areas tube well or deep tube well provides the relevant drinking water source¹⁵. For example at the national level 2,309,397 or 2.30 million working children's households out of 3.0 million use tube well/deep well to gather drinking water. In the City Corporation areas the supply water is the most common source.

The main activities of the working children household members are also verified. At the national level service sector is found the most common followed by agriculture. For example 1,445,849 or 1.45 million out of 3 million working children households pointed out service the most common and agriculture engages 1,200,335 or 1.20 million households. In rural areas, agriculture is the leading sector to absorb the largest section of the households followed by service sector, while urban and City Corporation areas comply with the national pattern in this respect.

About the source of light, electricity and kerosene lamps are found common. As high as 1,725,646 or 1.73 million households use electricity and 1,062,386 or 1.06 million use kerosene lamp out of 3 million working children households at the national level. While electricity is found in rural, urban and City Corporation areas, the prevalence of kerosene lamp is notable in rural areas although a substantial number reported the use of electricity.

Sanitary toilet without water seal is found the most common latrine at the national level - 1,271,038 or 1.27 million out of 3 million working children households. As high as 605,400 or 0.61 million households, use sanitary latrine with water seal and 984,781 or 0.98 million households use non-sanitary latrine. In rural and urban areas sanitary latrines with and without

¹⁵ By virtue of the country wide program of the Department of Public Health and Engineering hand tube well and deep tube well has become the common source of drinking water In Bangladesh over the last few years.

water seal predominate the distribution while in the City Corporation areas sanitary latrine with water seal predominates.

Fuel used for cooking is an important indicator to assess a household's socio-economic condition. In rural areas the poor households use straw, leaf or cow dung as fuel for cooking because the cost of LP gas or kerosene is dear compared to income. It is found that 1,699,009 or 1.70 million working children households use cheaper source as cooking fuel which include straw, leaf or cow dung. Next follows firewood, 685,433 or 0.69 million households use it, which is followed by gas/LP Gas, used by 599,272 or 0.60 million households at the national level. Some difference is noted between rural and urban/City Corporation areas in this respect, because in the former there is the predominance of straw, leaf or cow dung while in the latter gas/LP Gas.

Earlier in the table it is found that agriculture and service are the main form of activities in the household of the working children. It complies with the source of income also because agriculture is reported the main source of income by the largest number of households, 1,176,029 or 1.18 million households out of 3 million households which is followed by 1,410,943 or 1.41 million households with service sector as the main source of income. In rural areas agriculture remains the leading source while in urban and City Corporation areas it is service sector. As many as 2,192,667 or 2.19 households out of 3 million households, reported to have owned land. In rural and urban areas greater part of the working children households own land while in City Corporation it is the opposite.

The household of the working children are not absolutely poor in the sense they are all landless. However, they are deprived and disadvantaged. Many of them live in own houses although these are thatched mostly. They have access to safe drinking water and electricity, do not live in dark. Access to sanitary latrine is also there although hygienically below the standard. Predominance of agricultural occupation is notable. Poverty has driven the children of these households into labour market and being a transitional economy their productive initiatives allowed them to get access to important amenities.

4.2: Sectors (industrial classification) of Working Children

The working children are employed in different sectors and the following tables provide the information what are those. The relevant proportion in terms of which they are employed in different sectors varies. The following scenario is described by age, sex and area.

Table 4.2 Distribution of working children by industry and age group

Industry classification (BSIC at major group)	Age group				Total
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8,106	231,755	143,833	889,693	1,273,386
	42.0	53.6	35.6	34.3	36.9
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	7,458	7,458
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	8,812	73,394	123,640	734,526	940,372
	45.6	17.0	30.6	28.3	27.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	3,502	1,389	4,357	9,248
	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3

Industry classification (BSIC at major group)	Age group				Total
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	
Water supply, sewerage	0	0	0	1,971	1,971
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	956	5,290	7,772	147,316	161,334
	5.0	1.2	1.9	5.7	4.7
Wholesale and retail	496	42,384	51,547	327,539	421,965
	3	10	13	13	12
Transportation and storage	0	1,867	7,911	140,951	150,728
	0.0	0.4	2.0	5.4	4.4
Accommodation and food	0	16,751	10,570	54,060	81,382
	0.0	3.9	2.6	2.1	2.4
Information and communication	0	0	1,269	1,851	3,120
	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	1,521	1,521
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0	0	286	286
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	169	1,340	1,509
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0	1,216	101	4,431	5,748
	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Public administration	0	4,968	293	11,175	16,436
	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
Education	0	0	102	41,599	41,701
	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2
Human health and social work activities	0	0	3,372	6,686	10,058
	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	0	7,393	10,309	98,775	116,477
	0.0	1.7	2.6	3.8	3.4
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	951	43,669	41,503	119,546	205,670
	4.9	10.1	10.3	4.6	6.0
Total	19,320	432,188	403,781	2,595,080	3,450,369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Above table 4.2 provides information where the working children are engaged. Their engagement in different sectors is reviewed in this table to find out the given pattern. Total working children is 3,450,369 or 3.45 million. As high as 1,273,386 or 1.27 million (Figure-7) are engaged in agriculture what constitutes 36.9% of the total. In this chapter and the earlier one it is found that working children in a greater number live in rural areas than urban and City Corporation areas. Therefore it is expected that the largest proportion is involved in agriculture. Next large proportion is found in manufacturing sector, 27.3%. The working children who live in urban and City Corporation areas are more likely to get involved in this sector. Transportation sector, construction sector and restaurants also engaged many working children.

When reviewed across age group it is found more than half of the working children belonging to the age group 6 to 11 years are engaged in agriculture what is one-third or little more in other age group. In manufacturing sector working children from all age group are found to be present.

In transport sector teenage child from the age group 14 to 17 years are found relatively more. In household activities child workers from the age group 6 to 11 years and 12 to 13 years are found more than two other age groups.

Figure 7: Distribution of working children by per cent in leading sectors

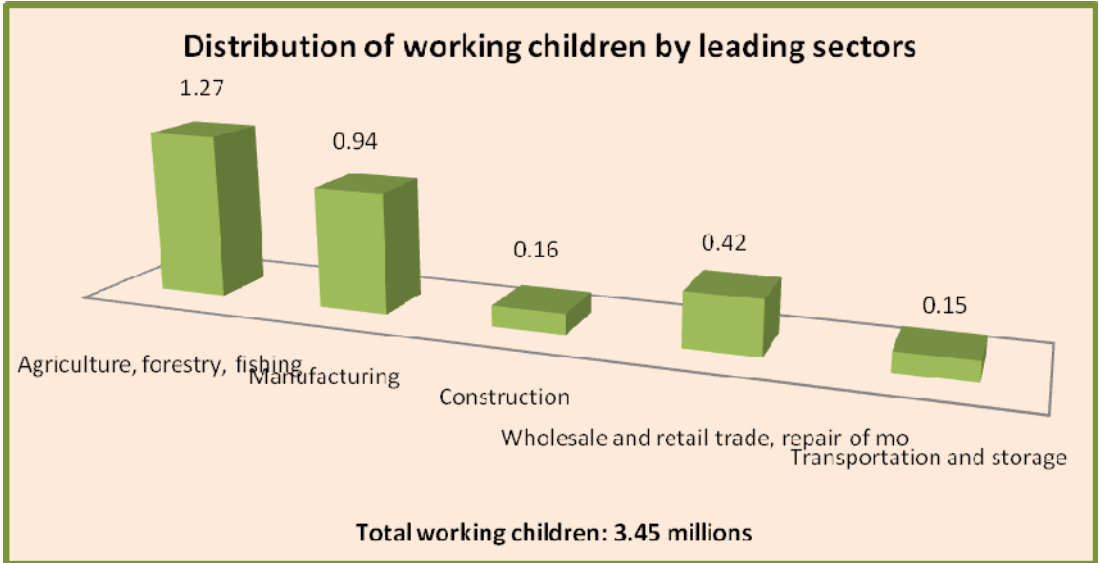


Table A4.1 highlights the distribution of the working in rural, urban and City Corporation areas by industries. In rural areas there are 2,468,527 or 2.47 million working children out of 3.45 million. Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors engage the largest percentages. Manufacturing follows next: 528,564 or 0.53 million working children. Other important areas of employment in rural areas include wholesale and retail trade, construction and transportation. In the urban areas, manufacturing employ 194,594 (0.19 million) out of 556,365 (0.56 million) working children, it is the largest number. In the City Corporation areas 217,214 or 0.28 million out of 425,477 or 0.43 million are employed in manufacturing sector – it is the largest frequency. It is followed by wholesale and retail sector: as many as 60,247.

4.3 Jobs (occupational classification) the Children are engaged in

Working children are found engaged in a variety of work. In what kind of job they are engaged is discussed in the following table 4.3, one may observe that engagement in different sectors is also related to their age and skill background.

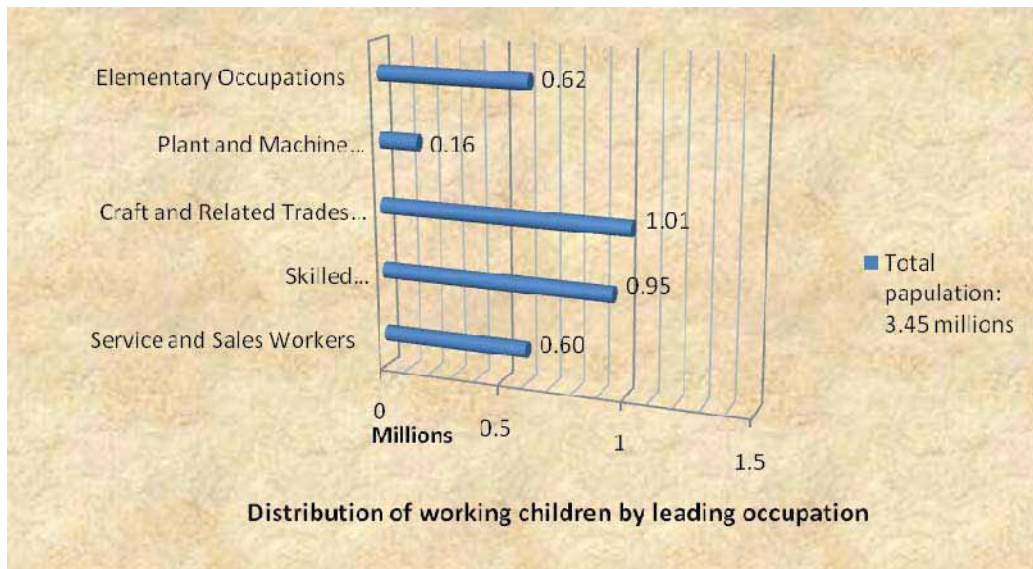
Table 4.3: Distribution of working children by occupation and age group

Categories of designation	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Managers	0	0	0	12212	12212
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.47	0.35
Professionals	0	0	0	45700	45700
	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.76	1.32
Technicians and Associated Professionals	0	0	2746	12924	15670
	0.0	0.0	0.68	0.5	0.45
Clerical Support Workers	0	5329	3870	22287	31486
	0	1.23	0.96	0.86	0.91
Service and Sales Workers	0	86309	90891	422667	599867
	0.0	19.97	22.51	16.29	17.39
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery workers	1944	184371	112378	648844	947536
	10.06	42.66	27.83	25	27.46
Craft and Related Trade	8832	77239	122755	810532	1019359
	45.71	17.87	30.4	31.23	29.54
Plant and Machine Operator	0	2365	17181	139612	159158
	0.0	0.55	4.26	5.38	4.61
Elementary Occupation workers	8544	76574	53961	478115	617195
	44.23	17.72	13.36	18.42	17.89
Others	0	0	0	2187	2187
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.08	0.06
Total	19320	432188	403781	2595080	3450369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most common occupation among the working children are craft and related trades, 1,019,359 or 1.02 million out of 3.45 million are found in it which constitutes 29.54% at the national level. Skilled agricultural occupation engages 27.46% who numerically represent 947,536 or 0.95 million working children. In the category of elementary occupation 17.89% or 617,195 (0.62 million) child workers are engaged. In service and sales, 17.39% are engaged.

The distribution of working children in different occupation is also shown by age group in the same table. The children of the age group 6 to 11 years are mostly engaged in skilled agricultural work, 42.66%, which is much lesser in other occupations. Many of them are also found in service and sales (19.97%) and elementary occupation 17.72%. In the age group 14 to 17 years the most common is found craft and related trades, 31.23%. It is same in the age group 12 to 13 years, 30.4%.

Figure 8: Distribution of working children by leading occupation



Relation between categories of occupational designations and areas is shown in table A4.2 and Figure-8 also shows distribution of working children by leading occupation in national level. In table A4.2, in rural areas the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work represent the largest frequency - 854,244 or 0.85 million out of 2.47 million. Craft and related trade workers include 615,189 or 0.62 million households. Elementary occupations and service and sales workers also include 471,019 or 0.47 million child workers. Sales and service represent 357,243 or 0.36 million child workers. In urban areas it is slightly different, craft and related trade workers represent 205,850 or 0.21 million out of 0.56 million, being the largest segment in this area. The next important number is service and sales workers category representing 144,982 or 0.14 million. In the City Corporation areas alike the craft and related trade work engages 198,318 or 0.20 million out of 0.43 million, the highest frequency. The kind of job with which the working children are engaged are mostly related to elementary skill, these are learnt perhaps in course of work as an apprentice.

4.4 Status in Employment

Working children start work by lending hand in the household based economic activities (e.g., agriculture in rural areas) and sometimes working for outside enterprise (e.g., motor garage in City Corporation areas). Therefore self-employment (in which they are substituting for outside labour) and market employment, both mark their form of employment. Market employment also indicates professional integration of child labour in income generating activities. Market economy is gradually emerging in Bangladesh alongside subsistence or household labour based economy.

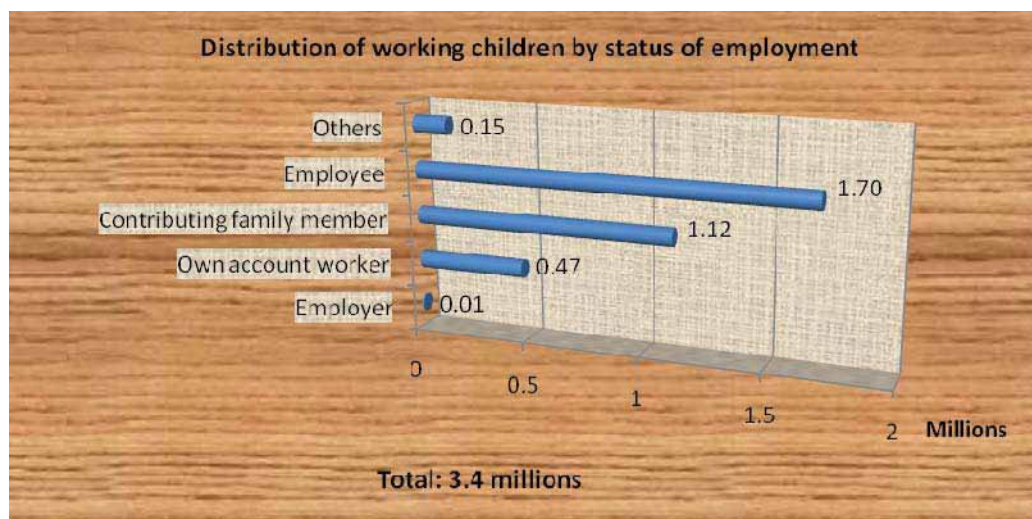
The following table 4.4 refers to the status of employment of the working children and related to age group. As own account worker there are 472,219 or 0.47 million child workers who constitute 13.69% of the distribution, as contributing family member there are 1,122,355 or 1.12 million who constitute 32.53% of the total, above forms of engagement represent self-employment. On the other hand, 1,701,784 or 1.70 million which constitutes 49.32% of the distribution represent employee, meaning employed by someone as hired labour. In the age group 14 to 17 years,

53.74% represent the category employee, respective proportion decline as one move down the age group, for example, it is 48.23% in the age group 12 to 13 years or 24.76% in the next lower age group. On the other hand the proportion related to 'contributing family member' decreases as the age group increases. It may imply the tendency of child labour to work as hired labour as age increases as well as increasing cash requirement of the family. In figure-9 also shows in total distribution of working children by status of employment (in millions).

Table 4.4: Distribution of working children by status of employment and age group

Status in employment	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Employer	0	0	0	6,083	6,083
	0	0	0	0.23	0.18
Own account worker	0	34,434	29,536	408,250	472,219
	0	7.97	7.31	15.73	13.69
Contributing family member	11,651	257,390	159,149	694,167	1,122,355
	60.3	59.56	39.41	26.75	32.53
Employee	5,383	107,025	194,726	1,394,650	1,701,784
	27.86	24.76	48.23	53.74	49.32
Others	2,287	33,340	20,371	91,931	147,928
	11.83	7.71	5.04	3.54	4.29
Total	19,320	432,188	403,781	2,595,080	3,450,369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 9: Distribution of working children by status of employment



Status of employment is reviewed by area and male/female divide (table A4.3). In rural areas there are 2,468,527 or 2.47 million working children, the largest frequency 1,130,533 or 1.13 million represent the category 'employee'. As many as 911,904 or 0.91 million represent 'contributing family member' while 365,734 or 0.37 million represent 'own account worker' both represent self-employed category. In the urban area the total number of working children is 556,365 or 0.56 million, of whom 295,596 or 0.30 million represent the category employee. It

means the frequency of employee is higher than the self-employed in urban areas. In City Corporation areas there are 425,477 or 0.43 million working children, of whom 275, 655 or 0.28 million represent the category employee, meaning market based employment is larger in terms of extent.

4.5 Formal and Informal Engagement

Working children represent the deprived section of the society. In the discussion presented at the start of this chapter this point is brought home. In terms of skill and education background the position of the working children is relatively weaker than other working sections of the society (e.g., educated adult labour) which render their respective condition further disfavor able; the following few tables would shed light on the nature of engagement.

Table 4.5: Distribution of working children by formal/informal engagement and age group

Formal/Informal status	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Informal	18369	405511	385972	2462927	3272779
	95.08	93.83	95.59	94.91	94.85
Formal	951	26676	17809	132153	177590
	4.92	6.17	4.41	5.09	5.15
Total	19,320	432,188	403,781	2,595,080	3,450,369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A very large proportion of the working children are employed in informal terms without any formal document of engagement or the guarantee of work. It depends completely on the desire of the employer if a child worker would continue or discontinue the work, if the employment is informal. As high as 89.3%, reported this form of employment (Table 4.5). Degree of vulnerability remains very high in informal employment because the employer is not obliged to provide any explanation or subject to specific rules while terminating informal employee. The latter also does not enjoy any rights to protect the employment; in such circumstances degree of exploitation of the worker may be high. In all age group the proportion of informal employment is high, however, it is higher in the lower age group, and for example it is 100% in the age group 5 years only while 86.9% in the age group 14 to 17 years.

Table 4.6: Distribution of working children by formal/informal engagement, sex and area

Informal/formal	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Informal	2026551	1246228	3272779	2394044	508298	370437	3450369
	96.37	92.48	94.85	96.98	91.36	87.06	94.85
Formal	76276	101314	177590	74483	48067	55041	177590
	3.63	7.52	5.15	3.02	8.64	12.94	5.15
Total	2102827	1347542	3450369	2468527	556365	425477	3450369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of formal and informal employment is also shown by male/female divide and categories of areas shown in table 4.6. Both among the male and female working children the respective proportion is pretty high, for example it is 84.9% among the former and 96.2% among the latter, slightly higher among the female working children. The corresponding proportion is 86.9% in rural areas, 93.8% in urban areas and 97.1% in the City Corporation areas indicating increase of respective proportion as one move from rural to urban areas.

Table 4.7: Distribution of working children by age group and basis of employment

Basis of employment	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Permanent	1,193	76,769	130,353	1,286,862	1,495,178
	6.2	17.8	32.3	49.6	43.3
Temporary	18,127	355,419	273,428	1,308,218	1,955,192
	93.8	82.2	67.7	50.4	56.7
Total	19,320	432,188	403,781	2,595,080	3,450,369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The greater proportion of the working children are engaged temporarily which means it is every day's reporting or daily wage work. In terms of frequency 1,955,192 or 1.96 million out of 3.45 million represent the category 'permanent' (Table 4.7). In terms of frequency it is 56.7%. Relationship between age and basis of employment reveals notable feature – lesser the age the basis 'temporary' increases by percentage, greater the age the basis 'permanent' increases by percentage. For example, the basis 'temporary' is the largest, 93.8%, in the lowest age group 5 years only and the basis 'permanent' is largest, 49.6%, in the age group 14 to 17 years. Varying skill and bargaining capacity may have played some role in this regard.

In the rural area greater numbers of working children are engaged as 'temporary' workers, for example, 1,440,898 or 1.44 million out of 2.47 million are in this category (Table A4.4). In the urban area 307,498 or 0.31 million out of 0.56 million are in the category 'temporary' – in both places the category 'temporary' represent greater frequency than the category 'permanent'. However, in the City Corporation areas the opposite is noticed – the basis 'permanent' represents a greater frequency, 218,681 or 0.22 million out of 0.43 million. In rural areas agricultural work may require temporary workers more than manufacturing work in City Corporation areas. Male/urban divide shows that in rural and urban areas both among the male and female working children the frequency representing 'temporary' category is greater than the other one, in the City Corporation areas it is opposite, however.

Table 4.8 Distribution of working children by time of engagement and age group

Time of engagement	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Full-time	13,952	326,025	337,045	2,271,039	2,948,060
	72.2	75.4	83.5	87.5	85.4
Part-time	5,368	106,163	66,736	324,042	502,309
	27.8	24.6	16.5	12.5	14.6
Total	19,320	432,188	403,781	2,595,080	3,450,369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Working children get engaged for different length of time, namely, full time and part time. It is found that 85.4% working children get engaged for full time, indicating high intensity of their involvement, with negative implication: educational opportunity becoming limited for them (table 4.8). The phenomenon of full time engagement is almost evenly manifested across the age group into which the working children are divided in the table. For example, 72.2% in the age group 5 years only are engaged full time, similarly 87.5% in the age group 14 to 17 years are also engaged full time, the age group lying in between display such high range of percentages.

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Table 4.9: Distribution of working children by time of engagement, sex, and area

Time of engagement	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Full-time	1,825,590	1,122,470	2,948,060	2,048,668	496,733	402,660	2,948,060
	86.8	83.3	85.4	83.0	89.3	94.6	85.4
Part-time	277,237	225,072	502,309	419,859	59,632	22,818	502,309
	13.2	16.7	14.6	17.0	10.7	5.4	14.6
Total	2,102,827	1,347,542	3,450,369	2,468,527	556,365	425,477	3,450,369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The full time/part time engagement is also reviewed by different areas and male female divide. Among the female working children 83.3% and among the male working children 86.8% full time engagement is registered at the national level (Table 4.9). In rural areas 83% are full time at the national level; corresponding figures are 89.3% in urban areas and 94.6% in City Corporation areas. Full time engagement may imply that resuming educational activities would not be easy for the child labour.

4.6 Working Children and Education Status

Access to school is a part of inalienable rights of the children and it is also considered as an antidote to child labour. It is found that 1,066,511 or 1.07 million out of 3.45 million working children are currently attending school at the national level which is only 30.9% in terms of percentage.

Table 4.10: Distribution of working children by educational status and age group

School going status	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Currently attending	7,734	239,087	163,433	656,257	1,066,511
	40.0	55.3	40.5	25.3	30.9
Currently not attending	3,838	149,804	219,994	1,734,088	2,107,725
	19.9	34.7	54.5	66.8	61.1
Never attended school	7,748	43,296	20,354	204,735	276,134
	40.1	10.0	5.0	7.9	8.0
Total	19,320	432,188	403,781	2,595,080	3,450,369
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Earlier it was shown that 79.5% of the total children are currently attending school which strongly suggests the educational deprivation of the working children. Little earlier it was also found that full time engagement is very high among the working children, which indicates attending school is not an easy task for them. The proportion not currently attending school is 61.1% and never attended school is 8%, table 4.10. The largest percentage, 55.3%, which are currently attending school belongs to the age group 6 to 11 years and the lowest to the age group 14 to 17 years.

In rural areas 751,852 or 0.75 million out of 2.47 million are found to attend school currently while 177,199 or 0.18 million out of 0.56 million are currently attending school in urban areas, table A4.5. In the City Corporation areas 137,460 or 0.14 million out of 0.43 million working children are found to currently attending school. When the status of currently attending school is reviewed by male/female divide it is found for both groups currently attending has been outweighed by currently not attending in rural, urban and /City Corporation areas. For example in rural areas 407,809 (0.41 million) male working children are attending school viz-a-viz 973,166 (0.97 million) who are not attending, in the same vein, among the female working children 344,043 (0.34 million) are attending viz-a-viz 492,621 (0.49 million) not attending.

Table 4.11: Distribution of working children by causes never attended school and age group

Causes why never attended school	Child age group				Total
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	
School too far	0	725	0	4437	5163
	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.2	1.9
To support family	0	8227	8263	66445	82936
	0.0	19.0	40.6	32.5	30.0
Education not necessary	0	0	545	26911	27456
	0.0	0.0	2.7	13.1	9.9
To do domestic chores	0	7022	1373	14724	23118
	0.0	16.2	6.7	7.2	8.4
Parents did not want	5042	19940	1524	2748	29252
	65.1	46.1	7.5	1.3	10.6
Cannot afford expenditure	2707	4548	8650	63912	79816
	34.9	10.5	42.5	31.2	28.9
Others	0	2834	0	25558	28392
	0.0	6.6	0.0	12.5	10.3
Total	7748	43296	20354	204735	276134
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For various reasons the working children never attended school ranging from economic, cultural to attitudinal¹⁶. For example, 30% of 276,134 could not attend school ever to support family and fetch a job, table 4.11. It means at an age when a child of an affluent family takes admission into school, the children from poor families become working children. Similarly 28.9% of this group could not afford the expenditure necessary to continue with education. However the parents of 10.6% did not desire their children get admitted into school and 9.9% considered education not necessary – latter factors may be termed as attitudinal problem. Getting engaged in household

¹⁶ In relevant literature the issue of discontinuity and dropping out from school has been investigated. For example, Doll et al (2013) discerned and categorized the probable factors for drop out as push, pull or fall factors. Push factor relates to school discipline, student's failure to comply with it and eventual leaving school or pull factor refers to need for working outside and leaving school by a student; the factors this survey has identified may be comparable with the ones mentioned above.

chores refrained 8.4% from attending school at the national level. Above factors were also responsible in different extent to restrict the working children from attending school. For example, in the age group 14 to 17 years, 32.5% pointed out the need to support family as a cause not to attend school, it is 40.6% in the age group 12 to 13 years. In the same vein 42.5% in the age group 12 to 13 years could not attend school by failing to afford the expenditure, 31.2% in the age group 14 to 17 years pointed out this factor.

Table 4.12: Distribution of working children by causes why never attended school, sex and area

Causes why never attended school	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
School too far	1295	3868	5163	0	0	5163
To support family income	77098	5838	80397	2539	0	82936
Education not necessary	26911	545	25880	1576	0	27456
To do domestic chores	4771	18348	23118	0	0	23118
Parents did not want	5799	23453	22829	5222	1201	29252
Cannot afford expense	62430	17387	66325	11053	2439	79816
Others	20152	8241	27177	1216	0	28392
Total	198455	77679	250887	21606	3640	276134

Among the female working children three particular causes played greater role to prevent them from attending school – for example 23,453 out of 77,679 pointed out parents' unwillingness as the relevant cause, table 4.12. Involvement in domestic chores is pointed out by 18,348 female working children. In the case of male working children getting engaged with a job to support family income prevented 77,098 out of 198,455 (0.20 million) from attending school – it is the highest frequency. The lack of capacity to afford expenditure for education prevented 62,430 male child workers from attending school. In the rural areas the most important factor that prevented from attending school ever is getting engaged into job to support family income - 80,397 out of 250,887 (0.25 million) pointed it out. In the urban areas 11,053 out of 21,606 pointed out the lack of economic capacity that prevented them to attend school ever.

Table 4.13 Distribution of working children by the reasons for being dropped out and age group

Reasons for drop out	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Failed examination	0	7,777	8,347	79,013	95,137
	0	6.1	4.0	4.8	4.8
Not interested in education	0	10,592	25,012	230,411	266,014
	0	8.3	12.1	14.0	13.5
To start working	0	33,628	30,004	183,755	247,387
	0	26.2	14.5	11.2	12.5
To get married	0	0	0	54,017	54,017
	0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.7
To support family	0	13,609	37,620	287,549	338,777
	0	10.6	18.2	17.5	17.1
Parents did not want	0	10,386	9,179	61,665	81,230

	0	8.1	4.4	3.8	4.1
No school nearby	0	22,828	47,185	60,002	130,015
	0	17.8	22.8	3.7	6.6
Could not afford	0	26,798	47,408	673,403	747,610
	0	20.9	23.0	41.0	37.8
Others	0	2,528	1,792	13,856	18,176
	0	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	0	128,147	206,545	1,643,671	1,978,363
	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Working children have been dropped out from school, as many as 1,978,363 or 1.99 million reported so, table 4.13. There are various factors that led them dropping out. At the national level 37.8% pointed out that they could not afford education, the highest percentage in the respective column. The next big percentage is 17.1% relates to the cause of supporting family and engage into a job. As much as 13.5% relates to 'not interested in education' and 12.5% pointed out 'start working' that led to dropping out from school. Among working children who are 14 to 17 years old the most important cause is the lack of capacity to afford education that led to dropping out, 41% reported it. In the age group 12 to 13 years the highest percentage is 23% who pointed out the lack of the capacity to afford educational expenses.

Table 4.14 Distribution of working children by the reasons for being dropped out, sex and area

Reasons for drop out	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Failed examination	60,061	35,076	95,137	74,999	11,375	8,764	95,137
	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.4	3.4	3.3	4.8
Not interested in education	103,602	162,412	266,014	141,448	64,646	59,920	266,014
	8.3	22.4	13.5	10.3	19.4	22.4	13.5
To start working	184,019	63,368	247,387	136,577	62,760	48,049	247,387
	14.7	8.7	12.5	9.9	18.8	18.0	12.5
To get married	0	54,017	54,017	43,378	7,990	2,648	54,017
	0.0	7.5	2.7	3.2	2.4	1.0	2.7
To support family income	254,897	83,880	338,777	243,821	62,019	32,938	338,777
	20.3	11.6	17.1	17.7	18.6	12.3	17.1
Parents did not want	27,283	53,947	81,230	60,277	9,711	11,242	81,230
	2.2	7.4	4.1	4.4	2.9	4.2	4.1
No school nearby	120,279	9,736	130,015	113,607	11,514	4,893	130,015
	9.6	1.3	6.6	8.3	3.5	1.8	6.6
Could not afford education	495,113	252,496	747,610	554,056	101,221	92,333	747,610
	39.5	34.8	37.8	40.2	30.3	34.6	37.8
Others	8,175	10,001	18,176	9,554	2,441	6,181	18,176
	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.9
Total	1,253,430	724,933	1,978,363	1,377,717	333,678	266,968	1,978,363
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the female working children 34.8% pointed out the lack of capacity to afford the cost of education that led them to drop out from school, table 4.14. It is the highest proportion in this respect, followed by 22.4% related to the cause 'not interested in education'. Losing interest in education may be a result of associated factors suggested below: not understanding class lessons (often English, Mathematics), long term pursuit of education may appear not economically feasible, primary or secondary school level education may appear not enough to

acquire sufficient qualification in job market while long term pursuit of education is difficult. In course of contributing to family income many of them got dropped out from school and joined labour market. In the case of male working children the cause 'could not afford education' represent 39.5% responses, it is the highest in the respective column, again the factor like poverty or economic disadvantages is found to be significant. As high as 14.7% male working children dropped out from school to start work, above factor relates to economic cause. In the rural areas 40.2% observed that it was difficult to afford education leading them to dropping out from school. It is the highest percentage and in urban areas also 30.3% referred to the same cause and it is also the highest percentage in this regard. By and large economic factors appear relatively more significant that cause dropping out from across male/female divide and rural/urban distribution.

4.7 Working Hours per Week

Hours of work are an important criterion to define child labour underlined earlier in this report. It is already noted that the working children whose age lie between 5 to 17 years may include not child labour (by definition) and child labour. Age and working hours each are the basis of this enumeration in the light of Bangladesh Labour Act.

Table 4.15: Distribution of working children by how many hours worked each week and age

Hours worked	Child age group				Total
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	
<=12	3490	35249	4918	36639	80296
13-42	15830	378740	386580	1486249	2267399
>42		18199	12283	1072192	1102674
Total	19320	432188	403781	2595080	3450369

Only 80,296 out of 3.45 million working children work weekly 12 hours or less at the national level, table 4.15. The largest frequency 2,267,399 or 2.27 million work between 13 to 42 hours each week. On the other hand, 1,102,674 or 1.10 million work more than 42 hours each week. As a length of working hours 42 hours is very extensive and signifies how much laborious it could be for a child worker. By age group also weekly working hour is reviewed. In all age group largest frequency is noted with the category '13-42' hours each week, for example it is 15,830 in the age group only 5 years, 378,740 in the age group 6 to 11 years, 386,580 in the age group 12 to 13 years and 1,486,249 in the age group 14 to 17 years. Only among the teenage workers the percentage of those working more than 42 hours each week is pretty high, 1,072,192. It may imply that with the increase of the age of child labour the hour of engagement increases.

Table 4.16 Distribution of working children by how many hours worked each week, sex and area

Hours worked	Sex		Locality			
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
<=12 hours	39965	40330	69956	6255	4085	80296
13-42 hours	1429966	837434	1658841	382691	225868	2267399
>42 hours	632896	469778	739730	167420	195524	1102674
Total	2102827	1347542	2468527	556365	425477	3450369

Among the male and female working children largest frequency is registered with the hours range '13 to 42 hours' table 4.16. For example, 1,429,966 or 1.43 million out of 2,102,827 or 2.10 million represent the above range. Similarly, 837,434 or 0.84 million out of 1,347,542 or 1.35 million represents the above range among the female working children. In the rural, urban and City Corporation areas the respective frequencies are 1,658,841 (1.66 million), 382,691 (0.38 million) and 225,868 (0.23 million) which are largest among the given frequencies.

Table 4.17 Weekly average working hours for different age group and sex

Age group	Average hours worked per week		
	Male	Female	Total
5 years	15	21	20
6 –11 years	33	29	31
12–13 years	35	35	35
14–17 years	41	43	41
Total	39	39	39

Table 4.17 gives weekly average working hours for different age group and male/female group. The national average 39 hours each week is close to 42, a cut off point to distinguish hazardous from non-hazardous child labour. The largest average is found among the age group 14 to 17 years, teenage child labour, 41 hours. Among the age group '5 years only' it is 20 hours. Among the female working children the highest average is 43 hours weekly, the age group is 14 to 17 years.

4.8 Wage/Salaries/Earnings

Children are not supposed to take part in labour market; livelihood failure pushes them into its fold. By earning income working children try to reduce their livelihood crisis and attendant vulnerability. In the following few tables' information on monthly income is furnished. Table 4.18 provides information on the working children who work in others' establishment and earn wage/salary. Those self-employed or not working under others' authority are excluded from the estimate.

Table 4.18: Distribution of working children by monthly earnings and age group

Monthly income group	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Tk. <=2500	5378	83939	23685	0	113003
Tk. 2500-5000	2291	56032	144373	449149	651845
Tk. 5001-7500	0	393	36317	670261	706971
Tk. 7500 and above	0	0	10722	367171	377892
Total	7670	140364	215097	1486581	1849712

On varying scale the working children earn their income. The number of salaried and wage earning working children stands at 1,849,712 or 1.85 million out of 3.45 million. The largest frequency is 706,971 or 0.70 million working children whose monthly income ranges between TK5001 to TK7500. The next frequency is 651,845 or 0.65 million whose income ranges between TK2500 to TK5000. The working children who are 14 to 17 years old earn more, in this age group there are 1,486,581 or 1.48 million out of 1.85 million (it may imply the increase of age pushes income level up as an effect of increased skill level). Out of 1.48 million working children 367,171 or 0.37 million earn monthly TK7500 and more, and 670,261 or 0.67 million earn between TK5001 to TK7500. In the age group 12 to 13 years there are 215,097 or 0.22 million working children, of them 144,373 or 0.14 million earn TK2500 to TK5000 each month. In the other two age group 6 to 11 years and 5 years only, very few are there whose earning belongs to the higher income bracket. Therefore one may observe that there is a positive relation between age group and level of monthly income.

Table 4.19: Distribution of working children by monthly earnings, sex and area

Monthly income group	Sex		Locality			Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	City corporation	
Tk. <=2500	47446	65557	76356	36648	0	113003
Tk. 2500-5000	403371	248474	497687	84840	69319	651845
Tk. 5001-7500	440516	266456	457310	100646	149015	706971
Tk. 7500 and above	262684	115209	153958	115500	108435	377892
Total	1154017	695695	1185310	337633	326769	1849712

The number of female working children who earn salary/wage is 695,695 or 0.70 million, table 4.19. The largest frequency is 266,456 or 0.27 million who earn between TK5001 to TK7500. It is followed by 248,474 or 0.25 million in the range of TK2500 to TK5000. The third largest frequency is 115,209 or 0.12 million belongs to the income range TK7500 and above. There are 1,154,017 or 1.15 million male working children who receive salary or wage. The frequency 440,516 or 0.44 million is the largest among them whose monthly income belongs to the range TK5001 to TK7500, followed by 403,371 or 0.40 million which belongs to the income range TK2500 to TK5000. There is a similarity between the male and female working children with regard to the relative distribution in different ranges of income (e.g., up to income range TK5001 to TK7500). There are 1,185,310 or 1.19 million working children in rural areas who receive salary/wage, among them the largest frequency is 497,687 or 0.50 million who belong to the income range

TK2500 to TK5000. However, in the urban area the largest frequency 115,500 or 0.12 million belong to the highest income range TK7500 and above. In the City Corporation areas the largest frequencies 149,015 or 0.15 million belong to the second highest range TK5001 to TK7500.

Table 4.20: Distribution of the working children by average monthly income, area and sex

Age group	Average income per month (Tk.)						
	Male	Female	Average	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
5 years	2494	2255	2300	2062	2279	2750	2300
6 –11 years	2922	2649	2795	2573	2618	3651	2795
12–13 years	4398	4362	4385	3728	4706	5353	4385
14–17 years	6439	6278	6380	5919	6962	7690	6380
Average	5960	5691	5859	5501	6057	6952	5859

In the above table 4.20, the national average of monthly salary/wage earned by the working children is shown. It is TK 5859. However the amount of national average decreases by age group, for example it is highest TK 6380, in the age group 14 to 17 years while the lowest TK2300 in the age group only 5 years. The above pattern (higher the age group higher the average monthly income) is found to repeat when the relevant distribution is arranged by male/female divide and spatial categories (rural, urban, City Corporation). The monthly average earned by the male working children is TK5960 and that of female is TK5691. The average income of the working children in rural areas is TK5501, in urban areas TK6057 and TK6952 in City Corporation areas.

4.9 Place of work

The working children are found to carry out their job in different places (Table 4.21).As high as 1,181,376or 1.18 millionout of 3.45 million carry it out in the places like office/factory/workshops or shops. In the places like farm, agricultural land or river there are973,476 or 0.97 million working children, the second largest frequency. In rural areas the largest concentration of working children is found in the places like farm, agricultural land or river, 903,472 or 0.91 million. On the other hand the largest concentration in the urban areas is found in the places like office, factory or shops. Both are explicable in terms of orientation of the economy in rural and urban areas. Above concentration pattern does not vary when viewed across female and Male; for example,600521or 0.60 million Males are found to work in the places like farm or agricultural land, which is the highest frequency of the respective column, among the female it is 302951 or 0.30 million, also the highest frequency in the respective column. In the urban areas too, the concentration of both the Males and Females are highest in the places like, office, factory or shops, 319,509 (0.32 million) and 187,900 (0.19 million) respectively.

Table 4.21: Distribution of working children place of work, sex and area

Place of work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own house	39024	138321	177345	18963	40486	59448	57987	178807	236794
House premises/nearby work place	120636	121172	241809	35542	30637	66179	156178	151809	307988
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	460684	213284	673967	319509	187900	507409	780192	401184	1181376
Farm/agriculture land/river	600521	302951	903472	45317	24688	70004	645837	327638	973476
Employer's/customer's choice	74883	61117	136000	32559	116232	148791	107442	177349	284791
Construction site	50799	6419	57218	15468	3974	19442	66268	10393	76660
Road-side stall	34811	4160	38971	15066	1961	17028	49878	6121	55999
Floating/no fixed place	137752	17064	154817	51355	5727	57082	189108	22791	211899
Other places	45737	39190	84927	4200	32260	36460	49937	71449	121387
Total	1564849	903678	2468527	537979	443864	981843	2102827	1347542	3450369

4.10 Mode of work

Type of payment made to the working children is reported in the following table 4.22. Already noted that there are 1849712 or 1.84 million working children who are engaged by some employer. There are different modes of payment which include daily, weekly, monthly and others. As high as 1,014,342 or 1.01 million working children are paid monthly -the largest frequency in the respective column. When reviewed by rural and urban areas the same pattern followed, monthly mode is the most common – it is 544797 or 0.54 million in rural areas and 469,545 or 0.47 million in urban areas. Across male/female divide also the highest prevalence of this mode is noticed, for example among the male working children it is 285,449 and 259,348 among the female working children in rural areas, and both are highest in their respective columns. The corresponding frequencies are 238,404 and 231,141 in urban areas – highest in the respective column.

Table 4.22: Distribution of working children place of work, sex and area

Type of payment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Daily	338386	42593	380979	74297	14210	88506	412682	56803	469485
Weekly	158396	62559	220956	24096	26911	51007	182493	89470	271963
Monthly	285449	259348	544797	238404	231141	469545	523853	490489	1014342
Others	23717	14861	38578	11272	44072	55343	34989	58933	93922
Total	805948	379361	1185310	348069	316333	664402	1154017	695695	1849712

Chapter5:

Child labour



This chapter addresses the child labor and hazardous child labor issues and analyzed their selected aspects from different perspectives. The discussion starts with their socioeconomic condition and gradually uncover involvement in different sectors, status of employment, involvement with study, failures to continue, length of work and other relevant aspects.

Chapter 5

This chapter addresses the child labour and hazardous child labour issues and analyzed their selected aspects from different perspectives. The discussion starts with their socio-economic condition and gradually uncovers involvement in different sectors, status of employment, involvement with study, failures to continue, length of work and other relevant aspects.

5.1 Child Labour Households and House Ownership

This section presents a brief idea about the background of the labour households by reviewing the ownership status of the households in which they live. Table 5.1 shows that 71.8% of the child labour live in own houses. It allows one to observe that they are not squatters. Second largest percentage in this column is 23% representing the child labours that live in rented house. When considered together both set of information indicate that the childlabour households would be same as those who are deprived people, but not the absolutely poor as in the case of landless. The dimensions of rented and owned houses reveal further insights when the rural/urban and City Corporation break up is looked into. For example, 88.1% rural child labour households live in own houses, which gradually declines as one moves along urban and City corporation areas, 54.4% and 17.7% respectively. The reverse happens with rented house—only 6.4% live in rural areas while 76.6% in City Corporation areas.

Table 5.1: Distribution of child labour households by ownership of house and locality

Ownership	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Total
Owned	88.1	54.4	17.7	71.8
Rented	6.4	42.7	76.6	23.0
Rent free	4.9	2.5	4.8	4.5
Others	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.2 Sectors (industrial classification) Child Labour Work In

Child labours are employed by a range of industries as listed in the Table 5.2. Respective table reports the broad sectors that are identified through the national survey. The leading sector where the child labour are engaged is manufacturing which employs 37.5% of 1,698,894 (1.7 million) child labour. Manufacturing may include different types of factory based work on the basis of elementary or ordinary skill level. For example, in the operation of lathe machine, the presence of child worker is widely noticed or in the country made tobacco factory locally known as 'bidi' they may also be found. In the age group of 14 to 17 years in Agricultural sector is found to employ 21.8% of them and the agricultural work often include cattle grazing, poultry raising, harvesting, crop processing or fish processing in the export oriented units. Wholesale and retail sector employs 11.3% of the child worker and big shops which sell goods for household chores (in Bengali known as *mudi* shop) are often found to employ child labour. Construction sector has employed 8.9% of them, since this sector is booming in Bangladesh, the requirement of labour is quite substantial including the low skilled ones which the child labour possess, used for head loading or chipping. Transportation is also an emerging sector in Bangladesh and giving

employment opportunities to a large number of child labour particularly helper and conductor, 6.9% child workers are found to be employed in it. The largest frequency is in manufacturing (37.5%) followed by agriculture/forestry, (21.8%). In the age group of 12 to 13 years 75.5% are engaged in manufacturing, in the age group 6 to 11 years as high as 53.6% are employed in agriculture/forestry. In the age group 5 years 45.6% are employed in manufacturing and 42% are employed in agriculture/forestry.

Table 5.2: Distribution of child labour by industry and age group

Industry classification (BSIC major group)	Child age group				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8106	231755	3482	263834	507176
	42.0	53.6	9.0	21.8	29.9
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	3309	3309
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	8812	73394	29259	453612	565077
	45.6	17.0	75.5	37.5	33.3
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	0	3502	0	3049	6551
	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4
Water supply, sewerage	0	0	0	1640	1640
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	956	5290	3950	107174	117370
	5.0	1.2	10.2	8.9	6.9
Wholesale and retail	496	42384	0	136919	179798
	2.6	9.8	0.0	11.3	10.6
Transportation and storage	0	1867	0	83502	85368
	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.9	5.0
Accommodation and food service activities	0	16751	0	18746	35497
	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.6	2.1
Information and communication	0	0	0	1851	1851
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance	0	0	0	306	306
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0	0	286	286
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0	1216	0	3407	4623
	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Public administration	0	4968	0	6977	11945
	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.7
Education	0	0	0	6514	6514
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	2816	2816
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other service activity	0	7393	1248	35270	43911
	0.0	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.6
Activities of households	951	43669	826	79410	124857
	4.9	10.1	2.1	6.6	7.4
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Distribution of child labour in different sectors is also reviewed by male/female divide and spatial categories. There are 1.70 million child labours in Bangladesh found in this survey. The number of male child workers is found 953,204 or 0.95 million and female are 745,690 or 0.75 million, table table A5.1. The largest frequencies among the female child labour is employed in agriculture/forestry/fishing and manufacturing - roughly 0.28 million each. Among the female child labour the third largest frequency is in household activities - 103,349 or 0.10 million. Female child labours are also present in retail trade (33,531) and construction (19,953). Among the male child labour the largest number, 289,099 or 0.29 million is employed in manufacturing. In rural areas the largest percentage 40.1% is employed in agriculture/forestry/fishing followed by manufacturing, 27.8%. In urban and City Corporation areas 38.8% and 51.6% are employed in manufacturing, both figures represent the largest percentages.

Below in figure 10 shows the distribution of child labour by major sectors. In total 33.3% are engaged in mining and quarrying, 29.9% are agriculture, forestry and fishing, 10.6% are wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 6.9% are construction and 5% are in transportation and storage.

Figure 10: Distribution of child labour by major sectors

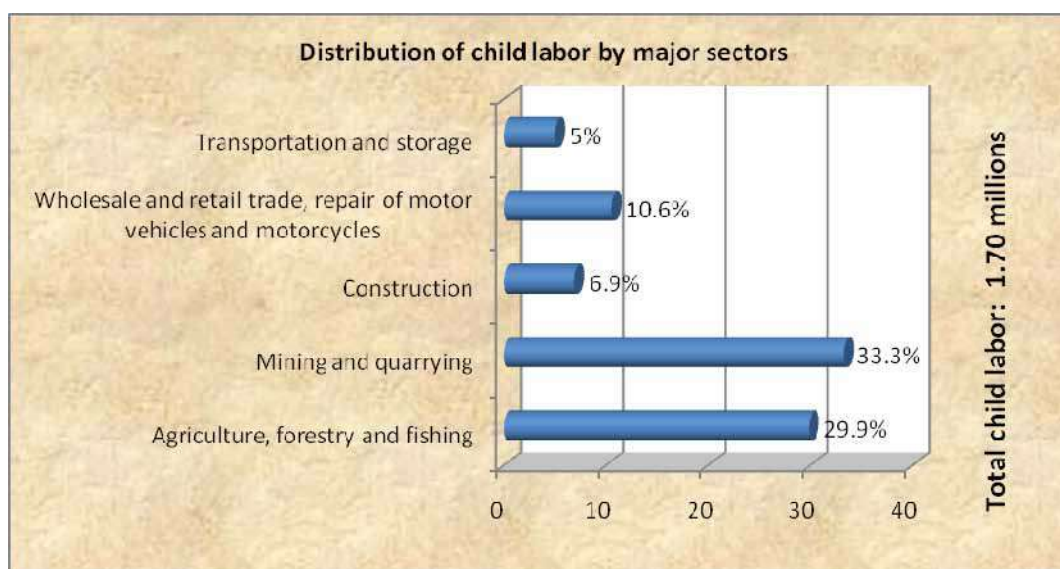


Table A5.2 presents the employment of hazardous child labour by male/female divide and areas. Out of 1.70 million child labours, 1,208,620 or 1.21 million are hazardous ones. Among the female hazardous child labour manufacturing employs 48.3%, followed by agriculture/forestry/fishing sector, 22.9%; retail sector employs 5.4%, construction sector employs 3.9% and transport sector employs 2%. Among the male hazardous child labour manufacturing sector tops the list in terms of scale of proportion employed, 32.9%. Above is followed by agriculture/forestry/fishing sector, 20.8%. In wholesale/retail trade sector 14.4% hazardous child labour is employed followed by construction sector (12.5%) and transportation sector 9.5%.

The distribution of the hazardous child labour by sector and areas (i.e., rural, urban and City Corporation) provide the following pattern. Manufacturing sector tops the three areas – in rural areas 34.5%, in urban areas 42.9% and in City Corporation areas it is 52.9%. Wholesale/retail sector follows second position in urban (12.3%) and City Corporation areas (11.8%) both. In rural areas wholesale/retail and construction sectors employ 10.2% each; transport/storage sector employs 7.6%. In urban and City Corporation areas three other leading sectors (i.e., construction, agriculture/forestry/fishing and transportation) remain significant in terms of employment. It is noted earlier that the largest percentage of the child labour is employed in the manufacturing sector, the same with the hazardous child labour, the largest percentage is employed in the same sector - 39%. It is followed by agriculture/forestry/fishing sector - 21.6% employment. Wholesale and retail trade sector employs 10.8% of the hazardous child labour. In construction sector 9.1% hazardous child labour are employed while in wholesale and transportation sector there is 6.5%.

Therefore, the types of the sectors in which the hazardous child labour are employed in a greater scale are almost same to the types found among the child labour. We clarified earlier that child labour becomes hazardous when a child (5 to 17 years) works for more than 42 hours each week in any job or if the specific trade is included in the list where hazardous ones are noted. It may further be observed that broad sector may be same but the specific trade is different. The distribution of the sector and the scale of involvement of the hazardous child labour by their age group do not vary much what is pointed out above (Table 5.3). For example, in the age group 14-17 years: manufacturing sectors employs 37.5%, followed by agriculture, 21.8%, wholesale/retail 11.3%, construction, 8.9%, transport, 6.9%, however, among the 12 to 13 years age group, manufacturing remains the leading sector in terms of employing the hazardous child labour but construction sector has superseded agriculture sector (10.2% viz-a-viz 9.5%) while in the age group 6 to 11 years, manufacture is followed by agriculture then follows construction and retail sector.

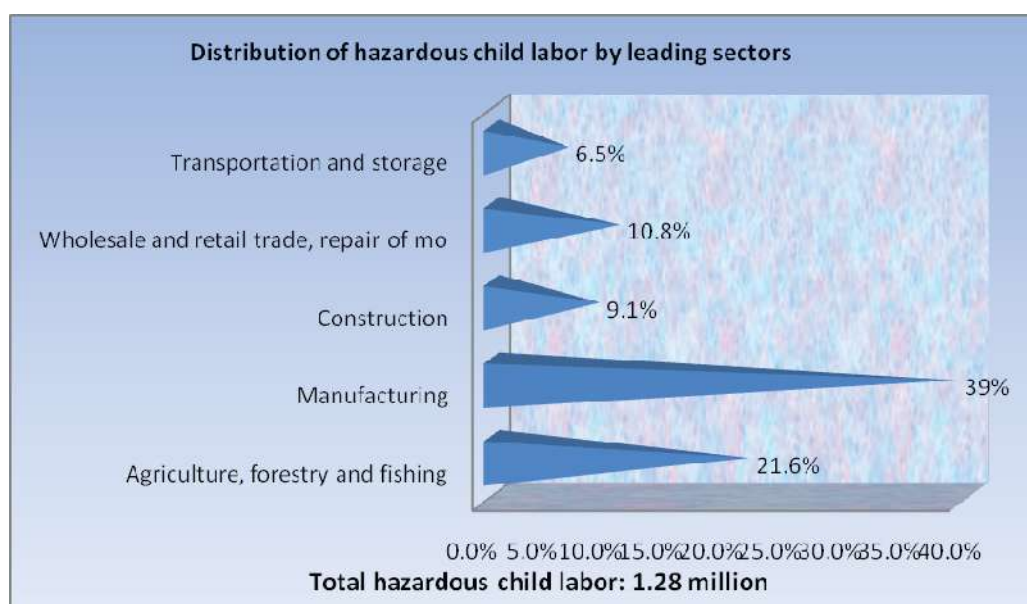
Table 5.3 Distribution of hazardous child labour by industry and age group

Industry classification (BSIC major group)	Number				%			
	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9511	3482	263833	276827	29.0	9.0	21.8	21.6
Mining and quarrying	0	0	3309	3309	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	16486	29259	453612	499358	50.3	75.5	37.5	39.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition			3049	3049	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management			1640	1640	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	5099	3950	107174	116223	15.5	10.2	8.9	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1713	0	136919	138631	5.2	0.0	11.3	10.8
Transportation and storage	0	0	83502	83502	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.5
Accommodation and food service activities	0	0	18746	18746	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5
Information and communication	0	0	1851	1851	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	306	306	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Industry classification (BASIC major group)	Number				%			
	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Real estate activities	0	0	286	286	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0	0	3407	3407	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Public administration and defense, compulsory social activity	0	0	6977	6977	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Education	0	0	6514	6514	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Human health and social work activities	0	0	2816	2816	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other service activities	0	1248	35270	36518	0.0	3.2	2.9	2.9
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods & services producing activities of households for own use		826	79410	80236	0.0	2.1	6.6	6.3
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In figure 11 presented the distribution of hazardous child labour by major sectors. 39% are involved in manufacturing, 21.6% are Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 10.85% are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 9.15% are Construction and 6.5% are in Transportation and storage sectors.

Figure 11: Distribution of hazardous child labour by major sectors



5.3 Jobs (occupational classification) the Children are Engaged

Child labours are employed in different occupation with specific designations. Given skill and educational background of the child labour largely determine in what kind of occupations they are employed. In the following table 5.4 the relevant distribution is presented by their age group. The most important work in which they are employed is 'craft and related trade work'. As high as 612,412 or 0.61 million out of 1.70 million child workers are 'craft and related trade workers' who represent 36.1%, the largest percent. It is followed by 'skilled agricultural, forestry, fishery

workers' who represent 21.7%. There are 18.5% child workers in 'elementary occupations' and 16.4% as 'service and sales workers'. In the age group 14 to 17 years 499,669 or 0.50 million are 'craft and related trade workers' which constitute the largest percentage of 41.3%. In the age group 12 to 13 years and 5 years only 'craft and related trade workers' constitute the largest percentages while in the age group 6 to 11 years the largest percentage, 42.7%, belong to the category 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fisher'.

Table 5.4: Distribution of child labour by occupation and age group

Occupation	Child age group					Child age group				
	Number					Percent				
	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Managers	0	0	0	3342	3342	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Professionals	0	0	0	9426	9426	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0	0	0	8467	8467	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	0	5329	1752	14634	21716	0.0	1.2	4.5	1.2	1.3
Service and Sales workers	0	86309	1837	189786	277933	0.0	20.0	4.7	15.7	16.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery worker	1944	184371	2185	179359	367859	10.1	42.7	5.6	14.8	21.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8832	77239	26673	499669	612412	45.7	17.9	68.8	41.3	36.1
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembly workers	0	2365	1372	76930	80668	0.0	0.6	3.5	6.4	4.8
Elementary Occupations workers	8544	76574	4946	224819	314884	44.2	17.7	12.8	18.6	18.5
Others	0	0	0	2187	2187	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupational distribution of the child workers is distributed by male/female divide and areas in the table A5.3 and figure 12 presented the distribution of child labour by major occupation. Among the female child labour 273,503 or 0.27 million out of 0.75 million are employed as 'craft and related trades workers', the largest frequency. It is followed by 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery' and 'elementary occupations', representing 28.5% and 20.1% of the female child workers. Among the male child workers 'craft and related trades workers' category represents the largest frequency 338,909 or 0.34 million out of 0.95 million. It is followed by 'service and sales workers' and 'elementary occupations', representing 21.0% and 17.3% of the male child workers. In rural, urban and City Corporation areas the largest percentages are found in the category 'craft and related traders workers' – 31.8%, 41.8% and 48.7%. The 'service and sales workers' are second largest percentages in urban and City Corporation areas, 25.1% and 21.1% respectively, while the category 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery' is the second largest percentage in rural areas, 28.6%.

Figure 12: Distribution of child labour by major occupation



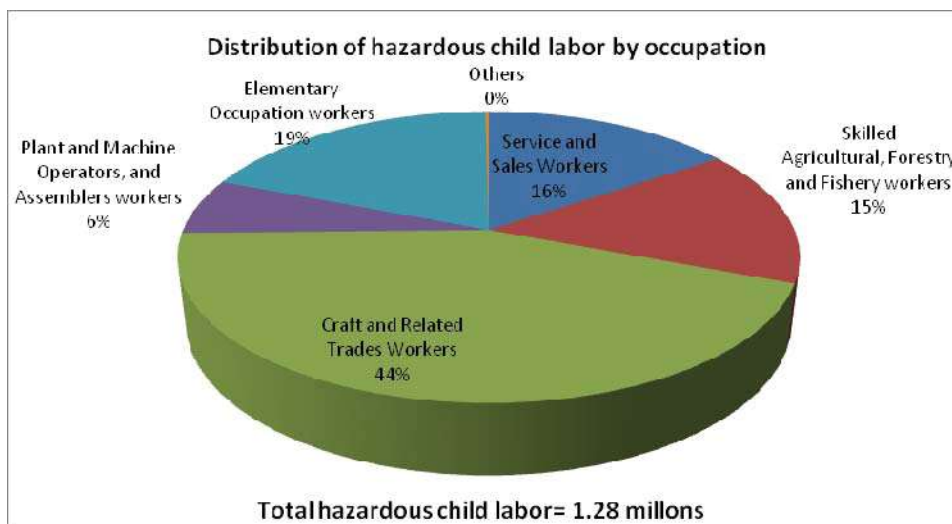
Among the hazardous child labour the largest frequency is found in the 'craft and related trades workers', 545,178 or 0.55 million out of 1.28 million, table 5.5. In terms of per cent it represents 42.6%. It is followed by 'elementary occupations', 234,253 or 18.3%. In 'service and sales workers' category there is 15.1% hazardous child workers and in the category 'skilled agricultural, forestry, fishery' there is 14.8% hazardous child workers. In all age group the largest frequency is in the category 'craft and related trades workers' – 57.4%, 68.8% and 41.3%. In the age group 12 to 13 years and 14 to 18 years second largest important category is 'elementary occupation' while it is 'skilled agricultural, forestry, fishery' in the age group 6 to 11 years. And figure 13 also presented distribution of hazardous child labour by major occupation in a pie chart.

Table 5.5: Distribution of hazardous child labour by occupation & age group

Occupation	Number				%			
	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Managers	0	0	3342	3342	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Professionals	0	0	9426	9426	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0	0	8467	8467	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	0	1752	14634	16387	0.0	4.5	1.2	1.3
Service and Sales Workers	1976	1837	189786	193599	6.0	4.7	15.7	15.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	7508	2185	179359	189052	22.9	5.6	14.8	14.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	18837	26673	499669	545178	57.4	68.8	41.3	42.6
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	0	1372	76930	78303	0.0	3.5	6.4	6.1
Elementary Occupations	4488	4946	224819	234253	13.7	12.8	18.6	18.3
Others	0	0	2187	2187	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the male and female hazardous child labour the largest frequencies are found in the category 'craft and related trade workers' 295,224 or 0.30 million out of 0.77 million and 249954 or 0.25 million out of 0.51 million respectively. Among the male and female hazardous child workers, the other three important categories include, 'elementary occupations', 'service and sales workers' and 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery'. In the rural, urban and City Corporation areas the upward significance of above four categories of designations/occupations remain the same.

Figure 13: Distribution of hazardous child labour by major occupation



5.4 Status in Employment

The child labours are employed in different status (e.g., self-employed). Following table reports the status of employment and distributed them by age group.

Table 5.6: Distribution of child labour by status of employment and age group

Status in employment	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number					%				
Employer	0	0	0	2829	2829	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Own account worker	0	34434	2969	167299	204702	0.0	8.0	7.7	13.8	12.1
Contributing family member	11651	257390	4857	198145	472042	60.3	59.6	12.5	16.4	27.8
Employee	5383	107025	30658	782609	925676	27.9	24.8	79.1	64.8	54.5
Others	2287	33340	281	57738	93646	11.8	7.7	0.7	4.8	5.5
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The largest frequency is 925,676 or 0.93 million who are 'employee' and represent 54.5%, table 5.6. 'Own account worker' and 'contributing family member' who may be considered as self-employed represent 12.1% and 27.8% respectively. In the age group 12 to 13 years and 14 to 17 years the category 'employee' represents 79.1% and 64.8% respectively among the child labour. Both are largest percentages in the respective age group.

Table 5.7: Distribution of child labour by status in employment and sex background

Status in employment	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Number			%		
Employer	1531	1298	2829	0.2	0.2	0.2
Own account worker	160059	44643	204702	16.8	6.0	12.1
Contributing family member	189773	282269	472042	19.9	37.9	27.8
Employee	584216	341459	925676	61.3	45.8	54.5
Others	17625	76021	93646	1.9	10.2	5.5
Total	953204	745690	1698894	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is 953,204 or 0.95 million male child labour employed at the national level, table 5.7. The largest frequency is 584,216 or 0.58 million among them who are ‘employee’ or working under some employer. The corresponding percentage is 61.3%. It is followed by the category ‘contributing family member’, 189,773 (0.19 million) and 19.9% of the total male child labour. There are 745,690 or 0.75 million female child labours and the largest frequency of them is 341,459 or 0.34 million who are ‘employee’ and represents 45.8% followed by ‘contributing family member’. The category ‘contributing family member’ is found second in terms of importance assessed by size of frequency and percentages, among the male and female child workers both. Therefore, the distribution pattern of the male and female child workers indicate some similarity.

Table 5.8: Distribution of child labour by status in employment and area

Status in employment	Rural	Urban	City Corp	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corp	Total
	Number				%			
Employer	2324	222	283	2829	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Own account worker	147854	38178	18670	204702	12.8	13.2	7.4	12.1
Contributing family member	378068	59185	34789	472042	32.7	20.4	13.7	27.8
Employee	590790	171916	162970	925676	51.2	59.3	64.2	54.5
Others	35746	20553	37347	93646	3.1	7.1	14.7	5.5
Total	1154782	290054	254059	1698894	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of child labour is also reviewed by area in the above table 5.8. There are 1,154,782 or 1.15 million child labours in rural areas and the category ‘employee’ represents 590,790 or 0.59 million of them which is largest in terms of size and the corresponding percentage is 59.3%. The second largest frequency in rural areas is 378,068 or 0.38 million related to the category ‘contributing family member’, with a percentage 20.4%. In the urban and City Corporation areas also above two categories represent the first and second largest frequencies indicating a broad pattern of similarity. In above three tables the status of employment of the child labour is discussed in terms of age, male/female divide and spatial categories, in most cases it is found that their market based employment is greater than self-employment.

The status of employment of the hazardous child labour is distributed by age group in the following table 5.9. In the age group 14 to 17 years 1,208,620 or 1.21 million hazardous child labours are present, the category 'employee' represents the largest frequency, 782,609 or 0.78 million. Above category represents those hazardous child labours who are employed by some employers. It is followed by the categories 'contributing family member' and 'own account member' who are self-employed.

Table 5.9: Distribution of hazardous child labour by status of employment and age group

Status in employment	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				%			
Employer			2829	2829	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Own account worker	5077	2969	167299	175345	15.5	7.7	13.8	13.7
Contributing family member	4570	4857	198145	207572	13.9	12.5	16.4	16.2
Employee	21414	30658	782609	834681	65.3	79.1	64.8	65.2
Others	1748	281	57738	59768	5.3	0.7	4.8	4.7
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the age group 12 to 13 years there are 38,766 hazardous child labour, among them the largest frequency represents the category 'employee', above is followed by the categories 'contributing family member' and 'own account worker'. In the age group 6 to 11 years there are 32,808 child labours and the distribution pattern described above is also applicable here.

Table 5.10: Distribution of hazardous child labour by status of employment and sex

Status in employment	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Number			%		
Employer	1531	1298	2829	0.2	0.3	0.2
Own account worker	133948	41397	175345	17.4	8.2	13.7
Contributing family member	99142	108429	207572	12.8	21.4	16.2
Employee	526388	308293	834681	68.2	60.7	65.2
Others	11206	48561	59768	1.5	9.6	4.7
Total	772216	507979	1280195	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of the hazardous child labour by male/female divide is presented in the above table 5.10 along with status in employment. There are 772,216 or 0.77 million male hazardous child labours and 507,979 or 0.51 million female hazardous child labours. In both groups (i.e. male and female) the category 'employee' represent the largest frequencies, 526,388 (0.53 million and 68.2%) and 308,293 (0.31 million and 60.7%) respectively. Among the female hazardous child labour the category 'contributing family member' represents the second largest frequency and the category 'own account worker' represents the second largest frequency among the male hazardous child labour.

Table 5.11: Distribution of hazardous child labour by status of employment, sex and area

Status in employment	Rural	Urban	City Corp	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corp	Total
	Number				%			
Employer	2324	222	283	2829	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Own account worker	127261	30186	17899	175345	15.0	14.0	8.4	13.7
Contributing family member	155521	29332	22718	207572	18.3	13.6	10.6	16.2
Employee	546266	143737	144679	834681	64.3	66.4	67.5	65.2
Others	18012	12854	28901	59768	2.1	5.9	13.5	4.7
Total	849383	216330	214481	1280195	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The status of employment of the hazardous child labour is reviewed by categories of areas in the above table 5.11. There are 849,383 or 0.85 million in rural areas, 216,330 or 0.22 million in urban areas and 214,481 or 0.21 million in the City Corporation areas. In all three categories of areas the largest frequencies and percentages is represented by the category 'employee'. For example it is 546,266 (0.55 million) and 64.3% in the rural area, 143,737 (0.14 million) and 66.4% in urban areas and 144,679 (0.14 million) and 67.5% in the City Corporation areas. The category 'contributing family member' represents the second largest frequencies and percentages in the rural and City Corporation areas, the category 'own account worker' represents the second largest frequency and percentage in the urban area.

5.5 Formal and Informal Engagement

Formal and informal engagement of the child labour and hazardous child labour is described from different angles. In the following table 5.12, the basis of employment of the child labour is described by different age group. There are 1.70 million child labour and 970,019 or 0.97 million and 57.1% of the total are employed in the temporary positions. Employment in temporary positions is significant in all age group and clearly found in terms of percentage, however, it is also found that lower the age group the percentage of temporary employment is greater. For example it is highest, 93.8%, in the age group 5 years only and 47.4% in the age group 14 to 17 years. There are 728,875 or 0.73 million and 42.9% of the total child labour employed in permanent position. The relationship between age group and the frequency of child labour employed in permanent position is inversely related, for example in the age group 14 to 17 years the percentage is 52.6% and 6.2% in the age group 5 years only.

Table 5.12: Distribution of child labour by age group and basis of employment

Basis of employment	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
Permanent	1193	76769	15537	635376	728875
Temporary	18127	355419	23229	573244	970019
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894
Basis of employment	%				
Permanent	6.2	17.8	40.1	52.6	42.9
Temporary	93.8	82.2	59.9	47.4	57.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the following table 5.13 the basis of employment is shown by two indicators, male/female divide and spatial categories. There are 745,690 or 0.75 million female child labour, of whom 433,783 or 0.43 million and 58.2% of total employed in temporary positions. There are 953,204 or 0.95 million male child labour, of whom 536,236 or 0.54 million and 56.3% of the total employed in temporary position. The predominance of the employment of the child labour in temporary position in rural, urban and City Corporation areas is clearly found with the following percentages: 60.1%, 52.4% and 48.8% respectively.

Table 5.13 Distribution of child labour by sex, area and basis of employment

Basis of employment	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Total
	Number						
Permanent	416968	311907	728875	460771	138100	130004	728875
Temporary	536236	433783	970019	694010	151953	124055	970019
Total	953204	745690	1698894	1154782	290054	254059	1698894
Basis of employment	%						
Permanent	43.7	41.8	42.9	39.9	47.6	51.2	42.9
Temporary	56.3	58.2	57.1	60.1	52.4	48.8	57.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the following table 5.14 the child labour are distributed by age group and basis of employment. There are 1,208,620 or 1.21 million in the age group 14 to 17 years, out of the above total 573,244 or 0.57 million and 47.4% represent employment in temporary position. It means that in this age group the number of hazardous child labour permanently employed is greater. But in the other two age groups (i.e., 6 to 11 years and 12 to 13 years) the proportion of hazardous child labour employed in temporary position is greater.

Table 5.14: Distribution of hazardous child labour by age group and basis of employment

Basis of employment	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
Permanent	13997	15537	635376	664910
Temporary	18812	23229	573244	615285
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195
	%			
Permanent	42.7	40.1	52.6	51.9
Temporary	57.3	59.9	47.4	48.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the following table 5.15 the hazardous child labour are distributed by male/female divide, areas and basis of employment. There are 507,979 or 0.51 million female hazardous child labour, greater percentages of them are employed in permanent position which is 57%. There are 772,216 or 0.77 million male hazardous child labour, greater proportions among them are

employed in temporary position which is 51.4%. However, in the rural, urban and City Corporation areas larger proportions are employed in permanent position: 51%, 52.5% and 55.2% respectively.

Table 5.15: Distribution of hazardous child labour by sex, area and basis of employment

Basis of employment	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
	Number						
Permanent	375437	289473	664910	432999	113586	118325	664910
Temporary	396779	218506	615285	416385	102744	96156	615285
Total	772216	507979	1280195	849383	216330	214481	1280195
%							
Permanent	48.6	57.0	51.9	51.0	52.5	55.2	51.9
Temporary	51.4	43.0	48.1	49.0	47.5	44.8	48.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The nature of employment of the child labour is reviewed by full-time/part-time divide and age group in the following table 5.16. There are 1,208,620 or 1.21 million child labour in the age group 14 to 17 years and 97.7% of them are employed full time, 38,766 child labour in the age group 12 to 13 years and 99.8% of them are employed full-time, 432,188 or 0.43 million child labour in the age group 6 to 11 years and 75.4% of them are employed full time and 19,320 child labour in the age only 5 years and 72.2% are employed full time. Therefore the child labours employed full time are in a greater proportion. Positive relation between age group and full time employment is found, greater the age, larger the percentage of full time employment.

Table 5.16: Distribution of child labour by time of engagement and age group

Time of engagement	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
Full-time	13952	326025	38674	1180470	1559121
Part-time	5368	106163	92	28150	139774
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894
%					
Full-time	72.2	75.4	99.8	97.7	91.8
Part-time	27.8	24.6	0.2	2.3	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the following table 5.17 the full time/part time employment of the child labour is distributed by male/female divide and area. There are 745,690 or 0.75 million female child labour, 89.6% of them are full-time employed. There are 953,204 or 0.95 million male child labour and 93.4% of that total are employed full time. There are 1,154,782 or 1.15 million child labour that live in rural areas, out of them, 89.4% are full time employed. The number of child labour who lives in urban areas is 290,054 or 0.29 million, out of them 95.3% are employed full time. In the same vein

98.4% of the child labour who live in the City Corporation areas (0.25 million) are full time employed. Predominance of full time employment is also manifested by area.

Table 5.17: Distribution of child labour by time of engagement, sex, and area

Time of engagement	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
	Number						
Full-time	890703	668417	1559121	1032803	276390	249928	1559121
Part-time	62501	77273	139774	121979	13664	4131	139774
Total	953204	745690	1698894	1154782	290054	254059	1698894
%							
Full-time	93.4	89.6	91.8	89.4	95.3	98.4	91.8
Part-time	6.6	10.4	8.2	10.6	4.7	1.6	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of hazardous child labour who belongs to the age group 14 to 17 years is 1,208,620 or 1.21 million, table 5.18. Of the above total 97.7% or 1,180,470 or 1.18 million are employed full time. The number of hazardous child labour who belong to the age group 12 to 13 years is 38,766, of the above total 99.8% are employed full time. There are 32,808 hazardous child labours who belong to the age group 6 to 11 years and 92.8% are employed full time.

Table 5.18: Distribution of hazardous child labour by time of engagement and age group

Time of engagement	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
Full-time	30441	38674	1180470	1249585
Part-time	2368	92	28150	30610
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195
%				
Full-time	92.8	99.8	97.7	97.6
Part-time	7.2	0.2	2.3	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The hazardous child labours are distributed by male/female divide and areas in the following table 5.19 to assess time of engagement. In the earlier table the proportion of full-time employment is found greater in scale, in the following table this trend continues. The male hazardous child labour numbers 772,216 or 0.77 million, of the above total 97.3% are full time employed. There are 507,979 or 0.51 million female hazardous child labour and 98.1% of the above total are full time employed. In the rural, urban and City Corporation areas the majority of the female hazardous child labour are employed full time and respective percentages are the following: 97.1%, 98.3% and 99%.

Table 5.19: Distribution of hazardous child labour by time of engagement, by sex, area

Time of engagement	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Total
	Number						
Full-time	751223	498362	1249585	824776	212566	212243	1249585
Part-time	20993	9617	30610	24607	3764	2238	30610
Total	772216	507979	1280195	849383	216330	214481	1280195
	%						
Full-time	97.3	98.1	97.6	97.1	98.3	99.0	97.6
Part-time	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.6 Child Labour and Educational Status

It is noted in earlier chapter that educational opportunities is an important rights of the children both in the perspectives of present and future. In the preceding chapters, educational situation of the children in general and working children has been reviewed. In what number they are currently attending school and failed to attend it or never attended are ascertained with additional investigation of causes. In the present chapter the educational situation of the child labour and hazardous child labour is investigated in terms of the above aspects.

Table 5.20: Distribution of child labour by educational status and age group

Educational status	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
Currently attending	7734	239087	1182	237306	485309
Currently not attending	3838	149804	33787	883541	1070970
Never attended	7748	43296	3796	87774	142615
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894
	%				
Currently attending	40.0	55.3	3.1	19.6	28.6
Currently not attending	19.9	34.7	87.2	73.1	63.0
Never attended	40.1	10.0	9.8	7.3	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Above table 5.20 relates age group and school attending status of the child labour. At the national level only 485,309 or 0.49 million child labours out of 1.70 million are currently attending school which constitutes 28.6%. Previously it was found 79.5% (table A3.4) children are currently attending school and among the working children it was 30.9% (table 4.8 & A4.5). It implies that greater involvement in labour activities reduce the opportunity of a child to attend school. As high as 63% child labour is not currently attending school and 8.4% never attended school. There is 1,208,620 or 1.21 million child labour in the age group 14 to 17 years, of the above total only 19.6% are currently attending school. In the lower age group, namely, only 5 years old and 6 to 11 years old, child labour in a greater proportion are currently attending

school, the respective percentages are 40% and 55.3%. It may imply that as age increases the probability/opportunity of a child labour to attend school decreases.

Table 5.21: Distribution of child labour by educational status, sex and area

Educational status	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Total
	Number						
Currently attending	221431	263878	485309	344104	75063	66142	485309
Currently not attending	644854	426116	1070970	682281	204413	184277	1070970
Never attended	86918	55697	142615	128396	10578	3640	142615
Total	953204	745690	1698894	1154782	290054	254059	1698894
%							
Currently attending	23.2	35.4	28.6	29.8	25.9	26.0	28.6
Currently not attending	67.7	57.1	63.0	59.1	70.5	72.5	63.0
Never attended	9.1	7.5	8.4	11.1	3.7	1.4	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The school attending status of the child labour has also been reviewed by male/female divide and areas (table 5.21). There is 953,204 or 0.95 male child labour; 221,431 or 0.22 million which constitutes 23.2% of the above total are currently attending school and 67.7% is not currently attending. Among the female child labour 263,878 or 0.26 million which constitutes 35.4% are currently attending school; in comparative term the female child labour are more likely to attend school. In the rural areas 344,104 or 0.34 million which constitutes 29.8% of the total are currently attending school, the respective proportion is 25.9% in the urban areas and 26% in the City Corporation areas, which implies the child labour in the rural areas are more likely to attend school.

Table 5.22: Distribution of hazardous child labour by educational status and age group

Educational status	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
Currently attending	7169	1182	237306	245657
Currently not attending	18180	33787	883541	935508
Never attended	7460	3796	87774	99031
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195
%				
Currently attending	21.9	3.1	19.6	19.2
Currently not attending	55.4	87.2	73.1	73.1
Never attended school	22.7	9.8	7.3	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The school attending status of hazardous child labour is further worse. Only 19.2% of 1.28 million hazardous child labours are currently attending school, table 5.22. The number of hazardous child

labour not currently attending school is 935,508 or 0.94 million which constitute 73.1% of the total. The corresponding frequency in the age group 14 to 17 years is 883,541 or 0.88 million while the corresponding frequency is 33,787 in the age group 12 to 13 years and 18,180 in the age group 6 to 11 years. As many as 99,031 hazardous child labours never attended school; of this total 87,774 belong to the age group 14 to 17 years. In other words the largest frequencies of hazardous child labour who are out school belong to the age group 14 to 17 years.

Why the child labour never attended school? There are many causes behind this failure and the following table 5.23 deals with this aspect. It is noted in an earlier section that in addition to economic cause ('to support family income' or 'cannot afford expense') there are cultural (such as 'to do domestic chores', relates to patriarchal division of labour) and attitudinal ('education not necessary' or 'parents did not want') causes that affected the attending school of the child labour. In the following table 5.33 such causes are reported and distributed by age group also. In order to support the family with income as many as 41,790 could never attend school, above number is a part of 142,615 or 0.14 million who never attended school. Above number constitutes 29.3% of the total. Another important factor was the lack of economic capacity to afford education, it relates to 26.1%. There were many parents of the child labour who did not want their children to send to school and such negative attitude of the parents deprived 18.8% of the child labour to step into school. Engagement with domestic chores prevented 13,467 child labours from entering school while another negative attitude 'education not necessary' deprived 9,416 child labour of the opportunity to study at school. In the age group 14 to 17 years the most important factor that prevented the child labour to get admission into school is the need to support family income, 38.2% reported this cause. Among the child labour 12 to 13 years old, 85.7% reported it was not possible to afford education thus they could not take admission into school. Among the child labour 6 to 11 years old, 46.1% reported that their parents did not want their admission into school.

Table 5.23: Distribution of child labour by causes why never attended school and age group

Causes	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
School too far	0	725	0	2706	3431
To support family income	0	8227	0	33563	41790
Education not necessary	0	0	545	8871	9416
To do domestic chores	0	7022	0	6446	13467
Parents did not want	5042	19940	0	1796	26778
Cannot afford expense	2707	4548	3251	26701	37207
Others	0	2834	0	7691	10526
Total	7748	43296	3796	87774	142615
School too far	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.1	2.4
To support family income	0.0	19.0	0.0	38.2	29.3
Education not necessary	0.0	0.0	14.4	10.1	6.6
To do domestic chores	0.0	16.2	0.0	7.3	9.4

Causes	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
Parents did not want	65.1	46.1	0.0	2.1	18.8
Cannot afford expense	34.9	10.5	85.7	30.4	26.1
Others	0.0	6.6	0.0	8.8	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The causes that prevented child labour from entering school are distributed by male/female divide and spatial groupings, table 5.24. As many as 86,918 male child labours never attended school. As high as 44% of them reported they had to support their families with income that prevented them from entering school ever. Another 29.4% reported that the lack of capacity to afford education prevented them from taking admission into school. There are 55,697 female child labours who could not take admission into school, 40.4% of them reported that their parents did not want it, which may be categorized as attitudinal factor, 20.3% also held responsible the following cause 'to do domestic chores'. In the rural areas the most significant cause that prevented admission into school was the involvement in activities to support family income, 31.9% of 128,396 child labour reported this factor, 49.2% of the urban child labour who numbers 105, 78 reported the cause 'cannot afford expense' holding them back from taking admission into school, it is the largest percentage, in the City Corporation areas also above factor relates to 67%.

Table 5.24: Distribution of child labour by causes why never attended school, sex and area

Causes of never school attendance	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
	Number						
School too far	1295	2136	3431	3431	-	-	3431
To support family income	38213	3577	41790	40921	869	-	41790
Education not necessary	8871	545	9416	8871	545	-	9416
To do domestic chores	2172	11295	13467	13467	-	-	13467
Parents did not want	4276	22502	26778	22829	2748	1201	26778
Cannot afford expense	25561	11646	37207	29567	5201	2439	37207
Others	6530	3996	10526	9310	1216		10526
Total	86918	55697	142615	128396	10578	3640	142615
%							
School too far	1.5	3.8	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.4
To support family income	44.0	6.4	29.3	31.9	8.2	0.0	29.3
Education not necessary	10.2	1.0	6.6	6.9	5.2	0.0	6.6
To do domestic chores	2.5	20.3	9.4	10.5	0.0	0.0	9.4
Parents did not want	4.9	40.4	18.8	17.8	26.0	33.0	18.8
Cannot afford expense	29.4	20.9	26.1	23.0	49.2	67.0	26.1
Others	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	11.5	0.0	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The causes that prevented the hazardous child labour to take admission into school is reviewed in the following table 5.25 and distributed in terms of age group. Economic factor appears as important because 38.9% of 99,031 hazardous child workers pointed out the need for supporting family income prevented them from taking admission into school. Another economic factor 'cannot afford expense' is identified by 31.3% hazardous child labour. In the age group 14 to 17 years above two economic factors are mentioned by 38.2% and 30.4% of 87,774 hazardous child labours. There is 10.1% among them who also added 'education not necessary' type of attitudinal factor in this regard. Above attitudinal factor is also noted by 14.4% of the hazardous child labour in the age group 12 to 13 years, who represent a frequency of 3,796, however 85.7% of them identified 'cannot afford expense' as the main cause to prevent them from entering school. In the age group 6 to 11 years there are 7,460 hazardous child labour, 66.2% identified 'to support family income' to prevent them from taking admission into school, 20.2% of them also added 'parents did not want' in this regard.

Table 5.25: Distribution of hazardous child labour by causes never attended school and age group

Causes	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
School too far	-	-	2706	2706
To support family income	4942	-	33563	38505
Education not necessary	-	545	8871	9416
To do domestic chores	-	-	6446	6446
Parents did not want	1508	-	1796	3304
Cannot afford expense	1011	3251	26701	30963
Others	-	-	7691	7691
Total	7460	3796	87774	99031
	%			
School too far	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.7
To support family income	66.2	0.0	38.2	38.9
Education not necessary	0.0	14.4	10.1	9.5
To do domestic chores	0.0	0.0	7.3	6.5
Parents did not want	20.2	0.0	2.1	3.3
Cannot afford expense	13.6	85.7	30.4	31.3
Others	0.0	0.0	8.8	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are 79,882 male hazardous child labour and economic factors appear very significant that prevent them to take admission into school, two such factors are 'to support family income' and 'cannot afford expense', 43.7% and 30.8% respectively, additional factor 'education not necessary' also noted by 11.1% male hazardous child labour, table 5.26. There are 19,148 female hazardous child labours, 26.8% could not get admission into school because of engagement in

domestic chores, and however, economic factors are no less significant for them because 33.3% of them also pointed to 'cannot afford expense'. In rural areas the most important factor in this regard is 'to support family income' which is related to 42.4%, in urban areas the most important factor in this regard is 'cannot afford expense' related to 61.8% of urban hazardous child labour. In the City Corporation areas 100% pointed out the factor 'cannot afford expense' that prevented them from taking admission into school.

Table 5.26: Distribution of hazardous child labour by causes why never attended school, sex and area

Causes	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Total
	Number						
School too far	1295	1411	2706	2706	0	0	2706
To support family income	34928	3577	38505	37636	869	0	38505
Education not necessary	8871	545	9416	8871	545	0	9416
To do domestic chores	1318	5128	6446	6446	0	0	6446
Parents did not want	2352	951	3304	1508	1796		3304
Cannot afford expense	24589	6375	30963	24002	5201	1760	30963
Others	6530	1162	7691	7691			7691
Total	79882	19148	99031	88859	8411	1760	99031
%							
School too far	1.6	7.4	2.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
To support family income	43.7	18.7	38.9	42.4	10.3	0.0	38.9
Education not necessary	11.1	2.9	9.5	10.0	6.5	0.0	9.5
To do domestic chores	1.7	26.8	6.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	6.5
Parents did not want	2.9	5.0	3.3	1.7	21.4	0.0	3.3
Cannot afford expense	30.8	33.3	31.3	27.0	61.8	100.0	31.3
Others	8.2	6.1	7.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Many child labour dropped out from school has got a frequency of 994,563 or 0.99 million, table 5.27. In the following table the causes that are responsible for being dropped out from school are identified by the child labour. The factors assembled here combine a range of those which include economic one such as 'could not afford' or educational one such as 'failed examination'. Earlier we have referred to relevant literature which also identified the causes of drop out in general perspective not focused on child labour only. The most important factor is 'could not afford' which is related to 36%, the highest percentage. It is followed by 16.1% related to 'start working' and 15.3% 'to support family income'. Above two factors are economic in terms of their type. However, 15% reported the factor 'not interested' to drop out from school. It indicates the lesser relevance of education to the life of the child labour.

Table 5.27: Distribution of the child labour by the reasons for being dropped out, by age group

Reasons	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
Failed examination	7777	1011	37438	46226
Not interested	10592	3033	135754	149379
To start working	33628	4493	121763	159885
To get married			30080	30080
To support family income	13609	4051	134703	152362
Parents did not want	10386		31821	42207
No school nearby	22828	10244	16351	49424
Could not afford	26798	6219	325261	358278
Others	2528	661	3533	6722
Total	128147	29712	836704	994563
%				
Failed examination	6.1	3.4	4.5	4.7
Not interested	8.3	10.2	16.2	15.0
To start working	26.2	15.1	14.6	16.1
To get married	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.0
To support family income	10.6	13.6	16.1	15.3
Parents did not want	8.1	0.0	3.8	4.2
No school nearby	17.8	34.5	2.0	5.0
Could not afford	20.9	20.9	38.9	36.0
Others	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the child labour who belong to the age group 14 to 17 years pointed out a number of factors that led them dropping out from school. The largest percentage in this regard is 38.9% related to the factor 'could not afford'. In the age group 12 to 13 years 34.5% pointed out 'no school nearby' as a relevant cause to drop out from school. It is the highest percentage but there are other notable factors such as 'could not afford' relates to 20.9%. In the age group 6 to 11 years, 26.2% pointed out 'to start working' as a cause for dropping out.

5.7 Working Hours per Week

In this section working hours is discussed. It refers to the length of work in terms of hours. As many as 1,102,674 or 1.10 million child labour out of 1.70 million is works more than 42 hours each week, table 5.31. By definition it refers to a length of time hazardous by type. Above constitutes 64.9% of the total. As high as 32.7% of child labours, work 13 to 42 hours each week. Above working hours indicate intensive involvement in work. In the age group 14 to 17 years as high as 1,072,192 or 1.07 million which constitutes 88.7% of the respective total, work for more than 42 hours each week. The corresponding percentage is 31.7% in the age group 12 to 13 years, 4.2% in the age group 6 to 11 years and 'nil' in the age group 5 years only. It appears that with the increase of age of a child worker the working hours tend to increase.

Table 5.31: Distribution of child labour by how many hours worked each week and age group

Hours worked	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
<=12	3490	35249	92	2395	41226
13-42	15830	378740	26391	134033	554994
>42		18199	12283	1072192	1102674
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894
	%				
<=12	18.1	8.2	0.2	0.2	2.4
13-42	81.9	87.6	68.1	11.1	32.7
>42	0.0	4.2	31.7	88.7	64.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As many as 632,896 or 0.63 million male child workers out of 0.95 million, work for more than 42 hours each week. It constitutes 66.4% of the total, table 5.32. Among the female child workers the respective frequency who work for than more than 42 hours is 469,778 or 0.47 million out of 0.75 million, it constitutes 63% of the respective total. As high as 32.8% male child workers work for 13 to 42 hours each week, this is 32.5% among the female workers. Above feature (lengthy working hour) is found to continue in rural, urban and City Corporation areas. For example, 64.1% in rural, 57.7% in urban and 77% in City Corporation areas work for more than 42 hours each week. One may notice respective percentage in the City Corporation areas is greater other two areas implying lengthier working hours in the City Corporation areas.

Table 5.32: Distribution of child labour by hours worked each week, sex and area

Hours group	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	CityCorporation	Total
	Number						
<=12	7897	33329	41226	38348	2442	437	41226
13-42	312410	242584	554994	376704	120192	58098	554994
>42	632896	469778	1102674	739730	167420	195524	1102674
Total	953204	745690	1698894	1154782	290054	254059	1698894
%							
<=12	0.8	4.5	2.4	3.3	0.8	0.2	2.4
13-42	32.8	32.5	32.7	32.6	41.4	22.9	32.7
>42	66.4	63.0	64.9	64.1	57.7	77.0	64.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The hazardous child labours who work for more than 42 hours each week is greater in proportion if compared with the child labour, table 5.33. The respective proportion is 86.1% with a frequency of 1,102,674 or 1.10 million. In the age group 14 to 17 years, as high as 88.7% work for more than 42 hours each week. The corresponding proportion is 31.7% in the age group 12 to 13 years and 55.5% in the age group 6 to 11 years.

Table 5.33: Distribution of hazardous child labour by hours worked each week and age group

Hours group	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
<=12		92	2395	2487
13-42	14610	26391	134033	175033
>42	18199	12283	1072192	1102674
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195
%				
<=12	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
13-42	44.5	68.1	11.1	13.7
>42	55.5	31.7	88.7	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the male hazardous child labour 82% work for more than 42 hours each week and corresponding frequency is 632,896 or 0.63 million, table 5.34. Among the female hazardous child labour the corresponding proportion is 92.5% and the respective frequency is 469,778 or 0.47 million. As many as 739,730 or 0.74 million hazardous child labours, that constitutes 87.1% of the total work for more than 42 hours each week. The corresponding frequency is 167,420 or 0.17 million and 77.4% of the total hazardous child labour who work for more than 42 hours each week in urban areas. As high as 91.2% hazardous child labours in City Corporation areas work for more than 42 hours each week. The corresponding frequency is 195,524 or 0.20 million.

Table 5.34: Distribution of hazardous child labour by how many hours worked, sex and area

Hours group	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Total
Number							
<=12	2487	0	2487	2176	0	312	2487
13-42	136832	38201	175033	107478	48910	18645	175033
>42	632896	469778	1102674	739730	167420	195524	1102674
Total	772216	507979	1280195	849383	216330	214481	1280195
%							
<=12	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
13-42	17.7	7.5	13.7	12.7	22.6	8.7	13.7
>42	82.0	92.5	86.1	87.1	77.4	91.2	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.8 Wage/Salaries/Earnings

The number of child labour who earns wage or monthly salary is 1,019,321 or 1.02 million, above child workers are employed under someone table 5.35. In the following, the distribution of monthly income is shown which is divided into four income groups. Among them 24.6% or 250,664 (0.25 million) earn TK7500 or more each month. As high as 38.1% child labour earn between TK5001 to TK7500 each month. There is 9.4% who earn TK2500 or less each month.

In the age group 14 to 17 years as high as 29.6% earn TK7500 or more each month. As the age group reduces in terms of age the per cent of child workers who belong to this income range also decreases. For example, in the age group 12 to 13 years, 7.3% belong to this income range (TK7500 and above) and it is 'nil' in the age group 6 to 11 years and 5 years only. In the age group 6 to 11 years, 59.8% earn TK2500 and less each month, and 39.9% earn TK2500 to TK5000 each month. The proportion of child labour belonging to the lower age group is also higher in the lower income group as shown above, indicating a positive relation.

Table 5.35: Distribution of child labour by weekly earnings and age group

Income range	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Number					
Tk. <=2500	5378	83939	6776	0	96093
Tk. 2500-5000	2291	56032	16649	209451	284423
Tk. 5001-7500	-	393	5257	382491	388142
Tk. 7500 and above	-	-	2258	248405	250664
Total	7670	140364	30940	840348	1019321
%					
Tk. <=2500	70.1	59.8	21.9	0.0	9.4
Tk. 2500-5000	29.9	39.9	53.8	24.9	27.9
Tk. 5001-7500	0.0	0.3	17.0	45.5	38.1
Tk. 7500 and above	0.0	0.0	7.3	29.6	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are 601,841 or 0.60 million male child workers with monthly earning and employed by someone, table 5.36. Among them 40% belong to the monthly income range TK5001 to TK7500, this is the largest proportion among the male child workers. It is led by 27.8% belonging to the income range TK7500 and above.

Table 5.36: Distribution of child labour by weekly earnings, sex and area

Income range	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
	Number						
Tk. <=2500	40458	55635	96093	64809	31284	0	96093
Tk. 2500-5000	153035	131388	284423	207957	38498	37968	284423
Tk. 5001-7500	240953	147189	388142	259116	47953	81073	388142
Tk. 7500 and above	167396	83268	250664	94654	74734	81276	250664
Total	601841	417480	1019321	626536	192468	200317	1019321
	%						
Tk. <=2500	6.7	13.3	9.4	10.3	16.3	0.0	9.4
Tk. 2500-5000	25.4	31.5	27.9	33.2	20.0	19.0	27.9
Tk. 5001-7500	40.0	35.3	38.1	41.4	24.9	40.5	38.1
Tk. 7500 and above	27.8	20.0	24.6	15.1	38.8	40.6	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are 417,480 or 0.42 million female child labours, 35.3% of them belong to the monthly income range TK5001 to TK7500, they are the largest proportion and comparable with the corresponding situation of the male child labour (i.e., second largest proportion belong to this income range). However, second largest proportion among the female child workers is 31.5%, unlike the male child workers, which belong to the income range TK2500-TK5000. In rural areas there are 626,536 or 0.63 million child workers who are employed by someone. As high as 41.4% of them belong to the monthly income range TK5001 to TK7500. Above per cent is the highest. But in the urban and City Corporation areas the highest proportion belong to the highest income range, TK7500 and above. The corresponding proportions are 38.8% and 40.6% respectively.

Table 5.37: Distribution of hazardous child labour by monthly earnings and age group

Income range	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
Tk. <=2500	13897	6776	0	20673
Tk. 2500-5000	9264	16649	209451	235364
Tk. 5001-7500	0	5257	382491	387749
Tk. 7500 and above	0	2258	248405	250664
Total	23162	30940	840348	894449
%				
Tk. <=2500	60.0	21.9	0.0	2.3
Tk. 2500-5000	40.0	53.8	24.9	26.3
Tk. 5001-7500	0.0	17.0	45.5	43.4
Tk. 7500 and above	0.0	7.3	29.6	28.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The monthly income of the hazardous child labour is shown in the above table 5.37. It is also distributed in terms of age. As high as 43.4% of them earn from TK5001 to TK7500 each month. It is 28% in the income group TK7500 and above. In the age group 6 to 11 years there are 60% hazardous child labour who earn TK2500 or less each month, the corresponding proportion is nil in the age group 14 to 17 years. Reverse scenario is found regarding the monthly income group TK7500 and above, 29.6% belongs to the age group 14 to 17 years which is nil with regard to age group 6 to 11 years.

Table 5.38 Distribution of hazardous child labour by monthly earnings, sex and area

Income range	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City Corporation	Total
	Number						
Tk. <=2500	10593	10080	20673	17022	3651	-	20673
Tk. 2500-5000	119046	116317	235364	193486	30252	11625	235364
Tk. 5001-7500	240559	147189	387749	259116	47953	80680	387749
Tk. 7500 and above	167396	83268	250664	94654	74734	81276	250664
Total	537594	356855	894449	564278	156591	173581	894449
%							
Tk. <=2500	2.0	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.3	0.0	2.3
Tk. 2500-5000	22.1	32.6	26.3	34.3	19.3	6.7	26.3
Tk. 5001-7500	44.8	41.3	43.4	45.9	30.6	46.5	43.4
Tk. 7500 and above	31.1	23.3	28.0	16.8	47.7	46.8	28.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The monthly income of the hazardous child labour is distributed by male/female divide and the categories of areas in the above table 5.38. Larger percentage of the male hazardous child labour earn monthly TK7500 or above than the female child hazardous child labour, 31.1% vis a vis 23.3%. Abovementioned pattern is also noticed in the income group TK5000 to TK7500, male proportion is higher than female proportion. On the other hand the proportion of hazardous child labour that belong to the highest income group TK7500 or above has got higher percentages in the urban areas than the rural areas, for example the corresponding proportions are 47.7% in urban areas and 46.8% in City Corporation areas while only 16.8% in rural areas, implying larger income level in the urban areas.

Table 5.39: Distribution of child labour by monthly earnings, sex, age group and area

Age group	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Average
	Monthly earnings (in Taka)					
5 years	2062	2392	2062	2279	2750	2300
6 –11 years	2779	3062	2779	2618	3651	2902
12–13 years	3210	5227	3210	4681	5889	4265
14–17 years	6053	7493	6053	7120	7819	6578
Total	5541	6607	5541	6053	7142	5948

In the above table 5.39 the average monthly income of the child labour is reported. The average income is TK5948. By age group it is found the adolescent labours earn the maximum, TK6578. It may also be observed that lower the age group of the child workers, income gets reduced. In the City Corporation areas the monthly average is the highest, TK7142 while lowest, TK5541 in the rural areas.

5.9 Mode of Payment

The child labours are employed in different terms such as full time/part time or temporary/permanent and likewise the mode of payment also varies. Following tables reveals this variation. It also shows the relationship between mode of payment and age distribution. It is already noted that there is 1,019,321 or 1.02 million child labours employed by employers and receive income. As high as 57.8% child labour receive their payment on monthly basis table 5.40. There are 21.8% child workers who receive on daily basis. In the age group 14 to 17 years it is 58.4% who receive their earnings on monthly basis and 23.1% receive earning on daily basis. While the former is the largest proportion in the distribution, the latter is the second highest one. In the age group 12 to 13 years 44.1% child workers is found to receive income on monthly basis and 28.7% on daily basis, in the same distribution the former is the highest proportion the latter is the second highest proportion. In the age group 6 to 11 years the largest proportion is 59.9% and relates to the category 'monthly' however second largest is 19.1% related to 'weekly'. In the age group 5 years only the largest proportion is related to the category 'daily'. Monthly basis is higher than other ones, at the national level and among different age group (except 5 years only).

Table 5.40: Distribution of child labour by mode of payment and age group

Mode of payment	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
Daily	956	18519	8879	194083	222437
Weekly	2759	26734	8422	110357	148271
Monthly	496	84068	13639	490931	589133
Others	3459	11044		44977	59480
Total	7670	140364	30940	840348	1019321
	%				
Daily	12.5	13.2	28.7	23.1	21.8
Weekly	36.0	19.1	27.2	13.1	14.6
Monthly	6.5	59.9	44.1	58.4	57.8
Others	45.1	7.9	0.0	5.4	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The mode of payment is also distributed by male/female divide and area, table 5.41. There are 601,841 or 0.60 million male child workers in the category who earn income from employer, out of these there are 49.7% who earn on monthly basis; the above is the largest percentage. It is followed by 31.2% related to income on daily basis. The mode monthly income is also most common among the female child worker because it represents the highest percentage, 69.5%, however it is followed by the mode 'weekly' representing 12.1%. In rural, urban and City Corporation areas the monthly mode of payment represents the largest percentages, 50.9%, 66.4% and 71.2% respectively.

Table 5.41: Distribution of child labour by mode of payment, sex and area

Mode of Payment	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
	Number						
Daily	187783	34653	222437	170005	40798	11634	222437
Weekly	97598	50673	148271	116666	21173	10431	148271
Monthly	299022	290111	589133	318850	127760	142523	589133
Others	17437	42043	59480	21015	2737	35728	59480
Total	601841	417480	1019321	626536	192468	200317	1019321
	%						
Daily	31.2	8.3	21.8	27.1	21.2	5.8	21.8
Weekly	16.2	12.1	14.6	18.6	11.0	5.2	14.6
Monthly	49.7	69.5	57.8	50.9	66.4	71.2	57.8
Others	2.9	10.1	5.8	3.4	1.4	17.8	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the hazardous child labour the most common mode of payment is monthly, also found in the case of child labour, table 5.42. As high as 57.5% earn their income on monthly basis followed by daily basis, the percentage is 23.4%. The mode of income is also distributed by age group. In the age group 14 to 17 years, the monthly mode is related to 58.4% of the hazardous child workers followed by 23.1% related to the mode of daily basis income. Above pattern of distribution is also found in other two age groups, namely, 6 to 11 years and 12 to 13 years.

Table 5.42: Distribution of hazardous child labour by mode of payment and age group

Mode of payment	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
Daily	6370	8879	194083	209333
Weekly	5574	8422	110357	124352
Monthly	9469	13639	490931	514039
Others	1748		44977	46725
Total	23162	30940	840348	894449
	%			
Daily	27.5	28.7	23.1	23.4
Weekly	24.1	27.2	13.1	13.9
Monthly	40.9	44.1	58.4	57.5
Others	7.6	0.0	5.4	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Further distribution of the mode of payment related to the hazardous child labour is made by male/female divide and the spatial categories table 5.43. There are 537,594 or 0.54 million hazardous child labours who work under some employer, of the above total 48.4% receive their payment monthly which is followed by the mode 'daily', with 32.9%. Among the female hazardous child labour much larger percentage than the male counterpart reported the monthly mode, it is 71.2%, however it is followed by the mode 'weekly, 10.7%. In rural, urban and City Corporation areas the following percentages of hazardous child labour reported monthly mode: 50%, 67.1% and 73%. In all three categories of areas the 'daily' mode of payment is the second largest in terms of importance as described below: 28.4%, 23.9% and 6.7%.

Table 5.43: Distribution of hazardous child labour by mode of payment, sex and area

Mode of payment	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
Number							
Daily	176689	32643	209333	160227	37472	11634	209333
Weekly	86162	38190	124352	104721	12201	7430	124352
Monthly	259996	254042	514039	282159	105131	126748	514039
Others	14747	31979	46725	17171	1786	27769	46725
Total	537594	356855	894449	564278	156591	173581	894449
%							
Daily	32.9	9.2	23.4	28.4	23.9	6.7	23.4
Weekly	16.0	10.7	13.9	18.6	7.8	4.3	13.9
Monthly	48.4	71.2	57.5	50.0	67.1	73.0	57.5
Others	2.7	9.0	5.2	3.0	1.1	16.0	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.10 Place of Work

In earlier section it is noted that the sectors in which the child labour are employed to a large extent include manufacturing, agriculture, agriculture/forestry/fishing, wholesale/retail, construction and transport. In the following table the places where the child labours carry out their labour activities are described and their relative significance is shown table 5.44. It will be found that there is a correspondence between the sectors where the child labours are employed and the places the work is done. As high as 639,123 or 0.64 million out of 1.70 million carry out their labour activities in the following places: office/factory/workshop/shop; the respective proportion of child labours who are related to these places is 37.6%. It is followed by the frequency 372,920 or 0.37 million and 22%, above child labour work in the places like farm/agricultural land/river. The next important category of place is of employer's/customer's choice and respective frequency is 176,451 or 0.18 million and the percentage is 10.4%. In the age group 14 to 17 years, 504,900 or 0.50 million child workers who constitute 41.8% of the total work in the places like office/factory/workshop/shop. Above per cent is the largest in the respective distribution. In the age group 12 to 13 years and 5 years only above places relate to the largest per cent of child workers, 70.3% and 33.5% respectively.

Table 5.44: Distribution of child labour by place of work and age group

Place of work	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
Own house		54751	1768	60814	117333
House premises/nearby work place	2407	51459	1789	75078	130733
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	6470	100522	27231	504900	639123
Farm/agriculture land/river	5914	139682	-	227324	372920
Employer's/customer's choice	1907	36330	2330	135883	176451
Construction site	-	2309	3290	52227	57825
Road-side stall	-	6114	-	14358	20472
Floating/no fixed place	-	11225	-	113758	124982
Other places	2623	29797	2358	24279	59056
Total	19320	432188	38766	1208620	1698894
	%				
Own house	0.0	12.7	4.6	5.0	6.9
House premises/nearby work place	12.5	11.9	4.6	6.2	7.7
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	33.5	23.3	70.3	41.8	37.6
Farm/agriculture land/river	30.6	32.3	0.0	18.8	22.0
Employer's/customer's choice	9.9	8.4	6.0	11.2	10.4
Construction site	0.0	0.5	8.5	4.3	3.4
Road-side stall	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.2
Floating/no fixed place	0.0	2.6	0.0	9.4	7.4
Other places	13.6	6.9	6.1	2.0	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most common places where the male child labour carry out their activities include office/factory/workshop/shop and 43.2% are related to it, above places are also most common among the female child labour, engaging 30.5%, table 5.45. For both gender groups, farm/agricultural land/river are the next important places engaging 20.3% of the male child workers and 24.1% female child workers. However, 11.3% male child workers are found to work in the floating places. As many as 10% female child workers are found to work in house premises/nearby work place. In rural areas most common place of work for the child labour is farm/agricultural land/river, engaging 30.1%, in urban areas, however, the most common place where the child workers are to work include office/factory/workshop/shop engaging 49.3%. Above places are also the most common in City Corporation areas engaging 60.6% child labour.

Table 5.45: Distribution of child labour by place of work, sex and area

Place	Male	Female	Total	Rural Number	Urban	City corp.	Total
Own house	31836	85497	117333	84877	19231	13225	117333
House premises/nearby work place	55908	74825	130733	102050	18878	9805	130733
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	411527	227596	639123	342167	142977	153979	639123
Farm/agriculture land/river	193444	179475	372920	347428	21250	4242	372920
Employer's/customer's choice	64501	111950	176451	88007	34315	54129	176451
Construction site	50703	7122	57825	41287	15466	1072	57825
Road-side stall	16261	4211	20472	11263	6910	2299	20472
Floating/no fixed place	107884	17098	124982	95250	20024	9709	124982
Other places	21140	37916	59056	42454	11003	5599	59056
Total	953204	745690	1698894	1154782	290054	254059	1698894
%							
Own house	3.3	11.5	6.9	7.4	6.6	5.2	6.9
House premises/nearby work place	5.9	10.0	7.7	8.8	6.5	3.9	7.7
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	43.2	30.5	37.6	29.6	49.3	60.6	37.6
Farm/agriculture land/river	20.3	24.1	22.0	30.1	7.3	1.7	22.0
Employer's/customer's choice	6.8	15.0	10.4	7.6	11.8	21.3	10.4
Construction site	5.3	1.0	3.4	3.6	5.3	0.4	3.4
Road-side stall	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.2
Floating/no fixed place	11.3	2.3	7.4	8.3	6.9	3.8	7.4
Other places	2.2	5.1	3.5	3.7	3.8	2.2	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The most common places where the hazardous child labours are found to work are the following: office/factory/workshop/shop engaging 547,296 or 0.53 million and 42.8% of the total. It is followed by farm/agricultural land/river engaging 18.2% hazardous child labour and 11.2% who are found to work in employer's/customer's choice table 5.46. The significance of the places like office/factory/workshop/shop is again noticed when the respective distribution is organized by age group. For example, in the age group 14 to 17 years as high as 41.8% hazardous child labour are found to work in the above places, the corresponding proportion is 70.3% in the age group 12 to 13 years while 46.2% in the age group 6 to 11 years, abovementioned per cent are highest in the respective distributions.

Table 5.46: Distribution of hazardous child labour by place of work and age group

Place	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number			
Own house	3377	1768	60814	65959
House premises/nearby work place	1386	1789	75078	78253
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	15165	27231	504900	547296
Farm/agriculture land/river	6064	-	227324	233389
Employer's/customer's choice	4508	2330	135883	142721
Construction site	2309	3290	52227	57825
Road-side stall	-	-	14358	14358
Floating/no fixed place	-	-	113758	113758
Other places	-	2358	24279	26637
Total	32808	38766	1208620	1280195
	%			
Own house	10.3	4.6	5.0	5.2
House premises/nearby work place	4.2	4.6	6.2	6.1
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	46.2	70.3	41.8	42.8
Farm/agriculture land/river	18.5	0.0	18.8	18.2
Employer's/customer's choice	13.7	6.0	11.2	11.2
Construction site	7.0	8.5	4.3	4.5
Road-side stall	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1
Floating/no fixed place	0.0	0.0	9.4	8.9
Other places	0.0	6.1	2.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the male hazardous child labour the largest percentage, 44.8%, are found to work in the places like office/factory/workshop/shop, table 5.47. The corresponding percentage is 39.7% among the female hazardous child labour and it is also highest in the respective distribution. In both gender groups (i.e., male/female) the next set of important places where the hazardous child labour are found to carry out their labour activities include farm/agriculture land/river engaging 17.7% and 19.1% of them respectively. In the rural, urban, and City Corporation areas the largest percent of hazardous child labour are found to work in the places like office/factory/workshop/shop and the corresponding percent's are the following: 35.1%, 52% and 63.6%.

Table 5.47: Distribution of hazardous child labour by place of work, sex and area

Place	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
	Number						
Own house	22222	43738	65959	47744	10545	7670	65959
House premises/nearby work place	39433	38820	78253	56949	13239	8064	78253
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	345819	201477	547296	298497	112505	136294	547296
Farm/agriculture land/river	136629	96760	233389	216266	14821	2301	233389
Employer's/customer's choice	57210	85511	142721	68106	26493	48122	142721
Construction site	50703	7122	57825	41287	15466	1072	57825
Road-side stall	10327	4031	14358	8611	3627	2119	14358
Floating/no fixed place	97954	15804	113758	89079	16076	8603	113758
Other places	11919	14717	26637	22842	3558	236	26637
Total	772216	507979	1280195	849383	216330	214481	1280195
	%						
Own house	2.9	8.6	5.2	5.6	4.9	3.6	5.2
House premises/nearby work place	5.1	7.6	6.1	6.7	6.1	3.8	6.1
Office/factory/workshop/shop etc.	44.8	39.7	42.8	35.1	52.0	63.6	42.8
Farm/agriculture land/river	17.7	19.1	18.2	25.5	6.9	1.1	18.2
Employer's/customer's choice	7.4	16.8	11.2	8.0	12.3	22.4	11.2
Construction site	6.6	1.4	4.5	4.9	7.2	0.5	4.5
Road-side stall	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.1
Floating/no fixed place	12.7	3.1	8.9	10.5	7.4	4.0	8.9
Other places	1.5	2.9	2.1	2.7	1.6	0.1	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter 6

Occupational safety and health



This chapter looks at the characteristics of the employed population, such as the occupations and industries where people work, their level of education and their employment status.

Chapter 6

This chapter deals with the issues that are specially relevant to the working children, namely, occupational hazards and abuse encountered by them. Besides, it also deals with the engagement of working children in domestic work and a few other sectors such as readymade garment. To assess the scale of vulnerability of the working children the issue of occupational hazard or abuse carries much importance.

6.1 Health and Safety Issues at Workplace (including violence and abuse)

The range of hazards encountered by the working children is described in the following table 6.1 along with the assessment of their (hazards) relative significance. The issue of hazard and abuse assume special importance in relation to the working children in consideration of their age, physical and mental capacities. The distribution also includes the respective condition in different age group of working children. As high as 16.84% of the working children are exposed to the hazards like dust, fumes, noise or vibration, above per cent is the largest in the distribution. It is followed by 8.58% related to the use of dangerous tools. There are also 3.16% child labour who are exposed to fire, gas and flames, another set of risky elements. The proportion who works in a condition marked by extreme heat or cold is 3.72%. Among different age group the largest proportion are also affected by dust, fumes, noise and vibration, in the age group 5 years only the proportion is 11.02%, it is 10.96% in the age group 6 to 11 years, in the age group 12 to 13 years it is 14.69% and 18.19% in the age group 14 to 17 years, with the increase of age range of the working children groups the corresponding proportion on exposure different types of hazards is found to increase. In the age group 14 to 17 years of working children, 9.04% are exposed to/using dangerous tools, the similar percentage is 9.78% in the age group 12 to 13 years and 5.10% in the age group 6 to 11 years.

Table 6.1: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by hazards at workplace and age group

Hazards	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	%				
Dust, fumes, noise or vibration	11.02	10.96	14.69	18.19	16.84
Fire, gas, flames	0.00	3.57	6.02	2.67	3.16
Extreme cold or heat	0.00	1.94	3.07	4.15	3.72
Dangerous tools	0.00	5.10	9.78	9.04	8.58
Work in underground or at heights	0.00	0.79	1.75	1.66	1.55
work in water/pond/river	0.00	1.90	1.12	0.97	1.10
workplace too dark or confined	0.00	1.80	2.03	1.60	1.66
chemicals/explosives	0.00	1.10	1.99	1.47	1.48
Other things	0.00	0.38	0.34	0.73	0.64

Both the male and female working children are exposed to different hazards at workplace on different scale. As high as 17.94% of the male working children, is exposed to dust, fumes, noise and vibration, table 6.2. The similar percentage is 15.11% in the female group. The corresponding proportions among the working children in the rural, urban and City Corporation areas are the following: 13.46%, 20.4% and 31.79%. In terms of relative significance of the source of hazard the next element is dangerous tool being associated with the following percentages: male working children 7.89%, female working children 9.68%, rural areas 6.06%, urban areas 8.7% and quite high in City Corporation areas 23.06%. The associated percentages with hazard sources, namely, 'fire, gas, flames' and 'extreme cold or heat' are also notable.

Table 6.2: Distribution of working children by hazards at workplace, sex and area

Hazards	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
	%						
Dust, fumes, noise, vibration	17.94	15.11	16.84	13.46	20.4	31.79	16.84
Fire, gas, flames	3.11	3.24	3.16	2.17	5.87	5.32	3.16
Extreme cold or heat	3.56	3.98	3.72	3.28	4.56	5.2	3.72
Dangerous tools	7.87	9.68	8.58	6.06	8.7	23.06	8.58
Work in underground or at heights	1.85	1.08	1.55	1.45	1.77	1.86	1.55
work in water/pond/river	1.08	1.12	1.1	1	1.39	1.26	1.1
workplace too dark or confined	1.59	1.77	1.66	1.15	1.07	5.42	1.66
chemicals/explosives	1.75	1.06	1.48	0.85	2.23	4.14	1.48
Other things	0.8	0.38	0.64	0.64	0.55	0.75	0.64

The incidence of physical and other abuses experienced by the working children is reported in the following table 6.3 along with distribution by age group. The most common type of abuse the working children are exposed to is 'constant shouting/insult' by the employer, 17.1% reported it. There are other abuses such as 'beating' or 'sexual', not significant proportion of working children reported of them. Physical abuse takes place on different scale in different age group as reported: 21.6% reported experiencing constant shouting/insult, 17.1% working children in the age group 6 to 11 years reported the above, similar percentage is 21.6% in the age group 12 to 13 years and 16.6% in the age group 14 to 17 years.

Table 6.3: Distribution of working children by physical & other abuses at workplace and age group

Abuse type		5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
		%				
Constantly shouted/insulted	Yes	0.0	17.1	21.6	16.6	17.1
	No	100.0	82.9	78.4	83.4	82.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Beaten/physically hurt	Yes	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.9	1.2
	No	100.0	97.2	98.9	99.1	98.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sexually abused	Yes	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.1	2.5
	No	100.0	99.8	99.4	96.9	97.6

	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	Yes	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8
	No	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.1	99.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the male and female working children the physical abuse ‘constant shouting/insult’ reveal the largest percentage of the respective distribution, 17.9% and 16% respectively, table 6.4. As much as 5.6% female working children reported sexual abuse, a significant number given the cultural taboo on discussing the issue. In the City Corporation areas the highest percentage of working children is found reporting sexual abuse, 9.7%. In rural, urban and City Corporation areas also the abuse ‘constant shouting/insult’ appears to represent the highest percentages: 16.3%, 14.1% and 26%, very high in City Corporation areas indeed.

Table 6.4: Distribution of working children by physical & other abuses at workplace, sex and area

Abuse type		Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corp.	Total
		%						
Constantly shouted/insulted	Yes	17.9	16.0	17.1	16.3	14.1	26.0	17.1
	No	82.2	84.0	82.9	83.7	85.9	74.0	82.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Beaten/physically hurt	Yes	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
	No	99.0	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.7	98.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sexually abused	Yes	0.4	5.6	2.5	1.3	2.2	9.7	2.5
	No	99.6	94.4	97.6	98.7	97.8	90.3	97.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	Yes	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8
	No	99.0	99.6	99.3	99.2	99.8	99.0	99.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2 Working Children in Domestic Work

There are 115,658 or 0.12 million child domestic worker in the country out of 3.45 million working children, table 6.5. They are distributed in different age group and male/female divide. As high as 90.58% of the child domestic workers are female and they are hailed from all age group. For example, there are 951 child domestic workers in the age group 5 years only and all of them are female, 21,359 child domestic workers belong to the age group 6 to 11 years and 90.6% of them are female, in the age group 14 to 17 years there are 75,985 child domestic workers and 89.77% are female. In other words the participation of male child workers in domestic work is significantly limited. Child domestic work is a round the clock engagement, children often living away from their parents infusing extreme vulnerability to their condition. It is listed in the hazardous category endorsing its high degree of vulnerability.

Table 6.5: Distribution of working children in domestic work (child domestic worker) by age, sex and area

Sex	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Column %					
Male	0	2,008.58	1,117.95	7,773	10,900
	0	9.4	6.44	10.23	9.42
Female	951	19,350.47	16,244.66	68,212	104,758
	100	90.6	93.56	89.77	90.58
Total	951	21,359.04	17,362.61	75,985	115,658
	100	100	100	100	100
Row %					
Male	0	2,008.58	1,117.95	7,773.90	10,900.42
	0	18.43	10.26	71.32	100
Female	951.29169	19,350.47	16,244.66	68,211.85	104,758.30
	0.91	18.47	15.51	65.11	100
Total	951.29169	21,359.04	17,362.61	75,985.75	115,658.70
	0.82	18.47	15.01	65.7	100

6.3: Working Children in Agriculture

As many as 1,273,386 or 1.27 million working children are engaged in agriculture, table 6.6. Of the above total 746,411 or 0.75 million are male and 526,975 or 0.53 million are female child workers. It also means female child workers are present in agriculture to a large extent. Among the male working children 81.2% belong to the age group 14 to 17 years, whereas it is 53.8% in the same age group in the case of female working children, indicating adolescents are present in agriculture on a larger scale. As high as 30.9% female working children in agriculture belong to the age group 6 to 11 years.

Table 6.6: Distribution of working children engaged in agriculture by age and sex

Sex	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
Column %					
Male	1,944	69,120	69,098	606,250	746,411
	0.3	9.3	9.3	81.2	100.0
Female	6,162	162,635	74,736	283,443	526,975
	1.2	30.9	14.2	53.8	100.0
Total	8,106	231,755	143,833	889,693	1,273,386
	0.6	18.2	11.3	69.9	100.0

Working children engaged in agriculture is distributed by division in the following table 6.7. As many as 1,273,386 or 1.27 million out of 3.45 million working children are engaged in agriculture. The largest proportion of them, 29.3% belong to Dhaka division, indicating intensive agricultural activities in Dhaka division requiring working children. In Chittagong division 20.8% of them are present, which is 12.5% in Rangpur division or 11.4% in Rajshahi division. The number of male working children in this regard is 746,411 or 0.75 million and the female counterpart is 526,975 or 0.53 million. Both among the male and female working children the largest proportions are in Dhaka divisions which are 28.6% and 30.3% respectively.

Table 6.7: Distribution of working children engaged in agriculture by division and sex

Division	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	34,014	33,294	67,307
	4.6	6.3	5.3
Chittagong	146,831	117,981	264,812
	19.7	22.4	20.8
Dhaka	213,362	159,747	373,110
	28.6	30.3	29.3
Khulna	78,205	54,052	132,257
	10.5	10.3	10.4
Rajshahi	85,623	59,988	145,612
	11.5	11.4	11.4
Rangpur	107,605	51,169	158,774
	14.4	9.7	12.5
Sylhet	80,771	50,744	131,515
	10.8	9.6	10.3
Total	746,411	526,975	1,273,386
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Conclusion

A significant number are still working children in the country. The total child population belonging to the age group 5 to 17 years now stands at 39.65 million and a substantial number, 3.45 million, of them are working children, it would be a huge task to bring an end to child labour in the near future. The larger presence of those who are not child labour by definition but still present among the working children indicates existing legal definition is broad in its scope while defining a working child. Particularly the issue of adolescent worker aging 14 to 17 years and the permissible light category work for the age category 12 to 13 years, are notable.

There are certain patterns in the way the child population, working children and child labour are spatially distributed in the country. In Dhaka and Chittagong divisions their concentration is higher and the scale of industrialization and urbanization in the above two divisions may account for it. In the same vein larger rural concentration of child population, working children and child labour is noticeable when compared with urban and City Corporation areas, an issue which may become relevant in the formulation of rehabilitation strategy. In child population, working children and child labour the proportion of the male is higher than the female (there is a slight variation also, for example female child labour is higher in City Corporation areas). Among the child labour the larger concentration in the age group 14 to 17 years is also noteworthy, in labour act known as adolescent worker. It may be owing to the fact that fresh entry of very young child in labour market may have reduced in the recent time. Similarly larger concentration of working children and child labour in the rural areas deserve attention and signifies the relative importance of rural areas continues to be persisting. More of the working children are found to derive their income from agriculture.

Educational participation of children is necessary for various reasons (e.g., to prevent from entering child labour) noted in the report, and child population are currently attending school in a substantial number. But the respective proportion is found to decline among the working children, child labour and hazardous child labour with an indication that the increase of vulnerability of the children may reduce their attendance in school. The factors that are responsible for not attending school may be classified as economic (e.g., inability to bear educational expenses), attitudinal (e.g., to think that education is not necessary) or cultural (e.g., female child labour getting engaged in domestic chores more), and the relevance of these factors are reaffirmed by this survey but economic factors appear to be more important than the others. Sex and areas sometimes become more relevant in effecting the causal factors in relative terms. For example, engagement in domestic chores prevented female child labour more than male child labour in attending school. Similarly, the cause like 'education not necessary' encouraged more child labour not to attend school in the City Corporation areas, perhaps owing to larger employment opportunities.

The working children including child labour do not belong to the class of absolute poor because many of them live in own houses or own agricultural land but they are deprived section of the society because in terms of other parameters they are disadvantaged (e.g., most of them live in thatched house).

Agriculture, forestry or fishing is the leading sector in rural areas with regard to employment of working children and child labour while manufacturing is the same in urban and City Corporation areas. But wholesale, retail, construction and transport and other sectors that also employ the child labour on a large scale. In terms of occupational categories 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery' are found more in number in rural areas, while in urban and City Corporation areas it is 'craft and related trades workers. The presence of paid employee among the working children and child labour in a large proportion indicates significant market integration (market based employment of the child labour is greater than self-employment in urban and City Corporation areas). Temporary workers are more in number but full time engagement is larger in proportion implying lesser guarantee in employment and pressure on child labour to maximize their labour contribution. Among the child workers average weekly working hours is 39 among the male and 43 among the female. Average income of the child labour is found to increase with the increase of age of a child worker. Hazards and abuse also mark the working condition of the child labour. Exposures to the hazards like dust or fume multiply the vulnerability of the child labour. Sexual abuse of the female child labour is another dimension of their vulnerability. Another notable fact is the predominance of the female child labour among the child domestic workers, indicating their degree of vulnerability.

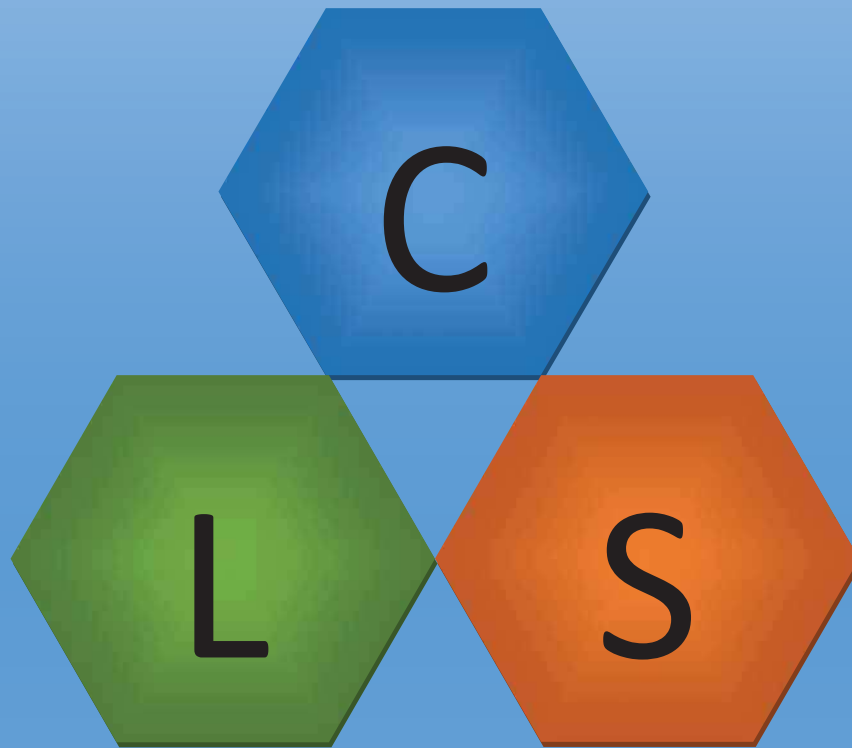
The current efforts of the governmental and non-governmental organizations to reduce child labour and improve their condition may be said to be effective although the degree of change need to be increased several times. If fresh of young child entry can be stemmed in the forthcoming future the condition of the remaining could be improved further.

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Annex:

Statistical tables, Standard errors



This chapter presents the data on informal employment by institutional sector, occupations and industries and education levels. Informal employment is a job-based concept and encompasses those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in the formal sector, informal sector or households. Nearly all categories of informal sector employment are also classified as informal employment. The informal employment rate is considered an important indicator regarding the quality of employment in an economy and is equally relevant to developing and industrialized countries.

Annex Tables

Table A3.1: Distribution of population by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			City corporation		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<=5	7233191	6946615	14179806	2052281	1907948	3960229	835297	844480	1679777
6-11	6808725	6562088	13370814	1671805	1627971	3299776	729953	736515	1466468
12-13	2857878	2337742	5195620	560284	547878	1108162	263264	255042	518306
14-17	4598158	3970595	8568753	1043696	1045903	2089599	556991	569092	1126083
18-64	30462360	32345588	62807948	8387937	9054250	17442187	4285249	4463783	8749032
64+	3376327	3416801	6793128	678511	661586	1340097	238885	211065	449950
Total	55336639	55579429	110916068	14394514	14845535	29240050	6909640	7079976	13989616
%									
<=5	13.1	12.5	12.8	14.3	12.9	13.5	12.1	11.9	12.0
6-11	12.3	11.8	12.1	11.6	11.0	11.3	10.6	10.4	10.5
12-13	5.2	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7
14-17	8.3	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
18-64	55.0	58.2	56.6	58.3	61.0	59.7	62.0	63.0	62.5
64+	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.5	3.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A 3.2 Distribution of child population (5-17 years) by administrative division, area and sex

Division	Rural			Urban			City corporation		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	844294	815060	1659354	179088	166583	345671	54596	54366	108962
Chittagong	3003045	2792690	5795735	789750	713721	1503471	422963	448324	871287
Dhaka	4375870	4146242	8522112	1375822	1433014	2808836	1012185	1014777	2026962
Khulna	1743187	1503136	3246322	383321	348410	731730	95551	98390	193941
Rajshahi	2172737	1747109	3919846	470817	452530	923347	62702	62856	125557
Rangpur	1984610	1731662	3716273	341919	327231	669150	45431	41790	87221
Sylhet	1017974	935832	1953806	156811	161420	318231	63963	60608	124572
Total	15141717	13671731	28813448	3697527	3602908	7300434	1757392	1781110	3538502
Barisal	5.6	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.1	3.1	3.1
Chittagong	19.8	20.4	20.1	21.4	19.8	20.6	24.1	25.2	24.6
Dhaka	28.9	30.3	29.6	37.2	39.8	38.5	57.6	57.0	57.3
Khulna	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.4	9.7	10.0	5.4	5.5	5.5
Rajshahi	14.3	12.8	13.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Rangpur	13.1	12.7	12.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	2.6	2.3	2.5
Sylhet	6.7	6.8	6.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.3: Classification of children by age group to assess child labour

Age group	Rural			Urban			City corporation		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5	876956	801305	1678261	421741	381156	802897	207183	220462	427645
6 –11	6808725	6562088	13370814	1671805	1627971	3299776	729953	736515	1466468
12–13	2857878	2337742	5195620	560284	547878	1108162	263264	255042	518306
14–17	4598158	3970595	8568753	1043696	1045903	2089599	556991	569092	1126083
Total	15141717	13671731	28813448	3697527	3602908	7300434	1757392	1781110	3538502
5	5.8	5.9	5.8	11.4	10.6	11.0	11.8	12.4	12.1
6 –11	45.0	48.0	46.4	45.2	45.2	45.2	41.5	41.4	41.4
12–13	18.9	17.1	18.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.3	14.6
14–17	30.4	29.0	29.7	28.2	29.0	28.6	31.7	32.0	31.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.4 Distribution of children by school going status, sex and area

School attendance status	Rural			Urban			City corporation		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Currently attending school	11506598	11155360	22661958	2959184	2935932	5895116	1461338	1490752	2952090
Currently not attending school	1647049	1201509	2848558	396684	308001	704685	198917	206195	405112
Never attended school	1988070	1314862	3302933	341658	358975	700633	97137	84163	181300
Total	15141717	13671731	28813448	3697527	3602908	7300434	1757392	1781110	3538502
Currently attending school	76.0	81.6	78.7	80.0	81.5	80.8	83.2	83.7	83.4
Currently not attending school	10.9	8.8	9.9	10.7	8.5	9.7	11.3	11.6	11.4
Never attended school	13.1	9.6	11.5	9.2	10.0	9.6	5.5	4.7	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.5 Distribution of child labour by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			City corporation			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5	2900	7334	10234	496	5898	6393		2693	2693	3395	15925	19320
6 –11	137411	182764	320175	39803	33293	73096	15774	23143	38917	192988	239200	432188
12–13	14211	3836	18048	6144	6178	12322	4448	3949	8397	24803	13963	38766
14–17	506099	300226	806325	123920	74323	198243	101999	102053	204053	732018	476602	1208620
Total	660621	494161	1154782	170362	119692	290054	122221	131838	254059	953204	745690	1698894

Table A3.6 Distribution of the working children by the categories child labour and not child labour

Child labour	Rural		Urban		City corporation		Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Not Child Labour	904228	409517	156181	110131	89215	82203	1149624	601852	1751475
Child Labour	660621	494161	170362	119692	122221	131838	953204	745690	1698894
Total	1564849	903678	326543	229822	211436	214042	2102827	1347542	3450369

Table A4.1: Distribution of working children by industries, sex and area

Sectors	Rural		Urban		City corporation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	695716	463628	49761	50452	934	12895
Mining and quarrying	6516	0	941	0	0	0
Manufacturing	263277	265287	100210	94384	107004	110210
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	4519	0	1877	141	2528	183
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0	0	0	1553	418	0
Construction	105111	21346	24677	4783	4421	996
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	237902	38750	72656	12409	53345	6902
Transportation and storage	98564	10976	26592	998	11771	1827
Accommodation and food service activities	55159	3916	16390	460	5231	226
Information and communication	916	0	301	0	1904	0
Financial and insurance activities		1215	0	306	0	0
Real estate activities	0	0	286		0	0
Professional, scientific and technical a	1340	0	0	0	169	
Administrative and support service activities	1107	1283	932	1216	0	1210
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	4689	1295	5579	699	4174	
Education	15415	15871	1686	2898	3147	2685
Human health and social work activities	1158	0	4176	1903	946	1874
Other service activities	60152	24964	9686	7840	7933	5901
Activities of households as employers,	13307	55146	10792	49779	7512	69134

Table A4.2: Distribution of working children by occupation, sex and area

Categories of occupation	Rural		Urban		City corporation		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Managers	6598	1162	480	0	2862	1110	12212
Professionals	16920	17612	1774	3203	3506	2685	45700
Technicians and Associate Professionals	8266		4523	1179	1425	276	15670
Clerical Support Workers	7571	10007	3694	141	7757	2316	31486
Service and Sales Workers	294209	63034	101156	43826	64212	33430	599867
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery	500385	353859	38628	43554	137	10974	947536
Craft and Related Trades Workers	335917	279272	115529	90322	99024	99294	1019359
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembly	76137	24370	29654	705	17686	10605	159158

Categories of occupation	Rural		Urban		City corporation		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Elementary Occupations	316658	154362	31106	46891	14826	53352	617195
Others	2187	0	0	0	0	0	2187
Total	1564849	903678	326543	229822	211436	214042	3450369
Total	1564849	903678	326543	229822	211436	214042	

Table A4.3: Distribution of working children by status of employment, sex and area

Status in employment	Rural		Urban		City corporation		Bangladesh		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Employer	4572	1006	0	222	214	70	4786	1298	6083
Own account worker	302202	63533	58006	12424	21188	14868	381395	90824	472219
Contributing family member	452127	459778	76214	71868	34289	28080	562630	559726	1122355
Employee	795318	335215	185984	109611	148833	126822	1130135	571649	1701784
Others	10630	44146	6339	35698	6912	44201	23882	124046	147928
Total	1564849	903678	326543	229822	211436	214042	2102827	1347542	3450369

Table A4.4: Distribution of working children by sex, area and basis of employment

Basis of employment	Rural		Urban		City corporation		Bangladesh		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Permanent	661501	366128	145503	103364	109731	108950	916736	578442	1495177
Temporary	903348	537550	181040	126458	101705	105092	1186092	769100	1955192
Total	1564849	903678	326543	229822	211436	214042	2102827	1347542	3450369

Table A4.5: Distribution of working children by educational status, sex and area

School going status	Rural		Urban		City corporation		Bangladesh		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Currently attending school	407809	344043	80849	96350	66346	71114	555004	511507	1066511
Currently not attending school	973166	492621	232873	124687	143330	141047	1349369	758356	2107725
Never attended school	183874	67013	12820	8786	1760	1880	198455	77679	276134
Total	1564849	903678	326543	229822	211436	214042	2102827	1347542	3450369

Table A5.1: Distribution of child labour by industries, sex and area

Sectors	Sex			Area			
	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corpn.	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230258	276918	507176	462667	34694	9815	507176
Mining and quarrying	3309	0	3309	2368	941	0	3309
Manufacturing	289099	275978	565077	321474	1E+05	131076	565077
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	6369	183	6551	3211	1877	1463	6551
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	87	1553	1640	0	1553	87	1640
Construction	97417	19953	117370	87193	25725	4453	117370
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	146267	33531	179798	111435	41030	27333	179798
Transportation and storage	75383	9986	85368	64211	12889	8268	85368
Accommodation and food service activities	32562	2935	35497	22306	10720	2471	35497
Information and communication	1851	0	1851	916	301	635	1851
Financial and insurance activities	0	306	306	0	306	0	306
Real estate activities	286	0	286	0	286	0	286
Administrative and support service activities	1107	3516	4623	2390	1216	1017	4623
Public administration and defense, compu	11246	699	11945	3193	4577	4174	11945
Education	3570	2943	6514	4069	1648	796	6514
Human health and social work activities	913	1903	2816	0	2634	182	2816
Other service activities	31972	11939	43911	28223	5332	10356	43911
Activities of households as employers, u	21508	103349	124857	41125	31799	51933	124857
Total	953204	745690	1698894		3E+05	254059	2E+06

Table A5.2: Distribution of hazardous child labour by industries, sex and area

Industry	Sex			Area			
	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corpn.	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.8	22.9	21.6	29.9	9.1	1.4	21.6
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	32.9	48.3	39.0	34.5	42.9	52.9	39.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Construction	12.5	3.9	9.1	10.2	11.9	2.0	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	14.4	5.4	10.8	10.2	12.3	11.8	10.8
Transportation and storage	9.5	2.0	6.5	7.6	5.5	3.4	6.5
Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.7	1.5
Information and communication	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.5
Education	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5
Human health and social work activities	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.2
Other service activities	3.3	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.1	4.7	2.9
Activities of households as employers, u	1.9	12.9	6.3	2.0	9.1	20.4	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100

Table A5.3: Distribution of child labour by occupation, sex and area

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corpn.	Total
Managers	2232	1110	3342	-	480	2862	3342
Professionals	4437	4990	9426	5810	2540	1077	9426
Technicians and Associate Professionals	7012	1455	8467	6786	1324	356	8467
Clerical Support Workers	16169	5547	21716	11425	2286	8005	21716
Service and Sales Workers	199867	78066	277933	151511	72795	53627	277933
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	155643	212215	367859	330780	27814	9265	367859
Craft and Related Trades Workers	338909	273503	612412	367481	1E+05	123688	612412
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembly workers	61495	19173	80668	54949	15667	10052	80668
Elementary Occupations workers	165253	149631	314884	223853	45904	45128	314884
Others	2187		2187	2187	-	-	2187
Total	953204	745690	1698894	1E+06	3E+05	254059	2E+06

Table A5.4: Distribution of hazardous child labour by occupation, sex and area

Occupation	Sex			Area			
	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	City corpn.	Total
Managers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.3
Professionals	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	2.6	1.3
Service and Sales Workers	18.6	9.8	15.1	11.9	21.3	21.7	15.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	13.2	17.2	14.8	20.4	6.4	1.1	14.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	38.2	49.2	42.6	39.9	45.0	50.9	42.6
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembly workers	7.8	3.6	6.1	6.3	7.2	4.2	6.1
Elementary Occupation workers	18.8	17.6	18.3	18.6	17.8	17.6	18.3
Others	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Comparison of Child Labour Survey

Sl. No.	Characteristics	2002-03			2013		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Child Population ('000) (Age 5-17)	22689	19698	42387	20596	19055	39652
2.	Child Labour age 5-17 years ('000)	2461	718	3179	953	746	1699
3.	No. of working children age 5- 17 years ('000)	5471	1952	7423	2103	1347	3450
4.	Child Labour as % of						
	Total Working Children	45.0	36.8	42.8	45.3	55.4	49.3
	Total Child Population	10.8	3.6	7.5	4.6	3.9	4.3
5.	Working children aged 5-17 by broad sector of employment (%)						
	Formal	7.3	6.4	7.1	3.6	7.5	5.2
	Informal	92.7	93.6	92.9	96.4	92.5	94.9
6.	Working Children aged 5-17 by broad industry (%)						
	Agriculture	54.7	59.7	56.0	35.5	39.1	36.9
	Industry	16.3	22.5	17.9	29.6	27.0	32.5
	Service	29.1	17.8	26.1	34.9	23.9	30.6
7.	Average Monthly Income age 5-17 years (Tk.)	992	864	977	5960	5691	5859
8.	Average Weekly Hours Worked	30.7	22.3	28.5	39.0	39.0	39.0
9.	Children in hazardous work ('000)	1172	120	1291	772	508	1280

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Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning, Dhaka

Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2013

D P C ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Confidentiality:

All information collected in this questionnaire is confidential and will be used for research and statistical purpose only.

Why Labour Force Survey?

The survey is the only practical way to get information on labour force and to produce employment indicators related to MDG and KILM.

Survey objectives:

The objectives of this survey are to produce statistics on employment, unemployment, underemployment, labour migration, labour force by sector and occupation, formal and informal employment, hours work, wages etc. by gender.

For more information:

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Identification:

Identifier	Description	Geo-code	
PSU			
Division			
District			
Thana/Upazila			
Ward/Union			
Mauza/Mahallah			
RMO			
Selected Household No.			
Household head name			
Respondent name		Age	Male-1 Female-2
Supervisor's comment			

Quarter & Team Information:

Identifier	Description	Code
Quarter		
Month		
Team no.		
Interview Date		

Interview results:

Completed (fully responded)	1
Partly completed	2
Refused	3
Temporarily absent	4
Vacant, dwelling members left	5
Listing error	6

	Name	Sex	ID	Signature
Interviewer				
Supervisor				
Data entry operator				

Section-1: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

SI	Question	Code	SI	Question	Code
1	What is the type of tenancy occupied by your dwelling household? Owned.....1 Rented.....2 Rent-free.....3 Others (Specify)9	<input type="text"/>	5	What is the main source of light in your household? Electricity.....1 Solar panel.....2 Kerosene.....3 Others (Specify)9	<input type="text"/>
2	What is the type of dwelling house? Katcha.....1 Semi-pucca.....2 Pucca.....3	<input type="text"/>	6	What type of toilet is used by your household? Sanitary(water-sealed).....1 Sanitary(no water-sealed).....2 Non-Sanitary/Katcha Toilet.....3 Open space/no toilet.....4	<input type="text"/>
3	What is the main source of drinking water of your household? Piped/supply water.....1 Tube well/deep tube well.....2 Pond.....3 Canal/river.....4 Rain/spring water.....5 Others (Specify)9	<input type="text"/>	7	Which is the most used fuel for cooking in your household? Wood/fire-wood.....1 Dung/leave/straw.....2 Gas/LP Gas.....3 Bio-Gas.....4 Kerosene.....5 Others (Specify)9	<input type="text"/>
4	What is the main activity of your household? Agriculture.....1 Manufacture.....2 Service.....3 Others (Specify)9	<input type="text"/>	8	What is the main source of income of your household? Agriculture.....1 Manufacturing.....2 Service.....3 Income recipient4 Remittance.....5 Others (Specify)9	<input type="text"/>

Sl	Question	Code	Sl	Question	Code
9	Does your household own/operate agricultural land? Yes.....1 No.....2 >> Q11	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	acre)10.1 Total area of land owned by your household..... 10.2 Others land operated by your household 10.3 Own land operated by others.....	(in <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11	Which of the following facilities are available in your household?		(Yes.....1, No.....2)		
	Radio.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Fridge.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	TV.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Motor Cycle.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Telephone.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Bicycle.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mobile Phone.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Rickshaw/van.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Almirah/wardrobe.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Car/truck.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sewing machine.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Boat with motor.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>			

12. Is there any member of this household currently living another place of residence? Yes.....1 No.....2 2>>Q18	13. Name of the member	14. Age of the member (completed years) (If age < 1 year >> '00' age >= 100 year >> '99')	15. At what age did she/he leave the household? (completed years)	15. Where does she/he migrate at present? Same district.....1 Different.....2 Outside Bangladesh.....3 Don't know.....9	16. Why did the member leave the household? To study.....1 To search work/for work.....2 To live with a relative.....3 Somebody forced to leave.....4 Due to conflict.....5 Due to an emergency.....6 To escape forced marriage.....7 Other (specify).....9
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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Section-2: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER(For all household members)

[illegible]

Section-3: EDUCATION(5 years and above)

[illegible]

Section-4: TRAINING STATUS (Within the last 12 months- Outside of the general education system)

[illegible]

Section-5: CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS (5 years and above)

Did she/he do any of the following work activities in last 7 days, even if only for 1 hour?

[illegible]

(Did she/he do any of the following work activities in last 7 days, even if only for 1 hour?)

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Section-5: CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS (5 years and above) Contd.

[illegible]

Section-5: CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS (5 years and above) Contd.

[illegible]

Section-6: SECONDARY WORK (5 years and above- in addition to Main job/business)

[illegible]

Section-7: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH (within the last 12 months- 5 years and above)

[illegible]

[illegible]

(for Paid Employees + Daily labour + Paid Apprentice/Trainee+ Domestic Worker)
(If Q48 or Q 63 = 05, 06, 07, 08, 09,99 then)

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Section-9: UNDEREMPLOYMENT (For all employed persons, Not Applicable for Q-43=No)

[illegible]

Section-10: UNEMPLOYMENT (UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ONLY, Applicable for Q 43=No)

[illegible]

Section-12: PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR OWN FINAL CONSUMPTION (all persons 5 years and above)

[illegible]

Section-13: MIGRATION (all persons of the household)

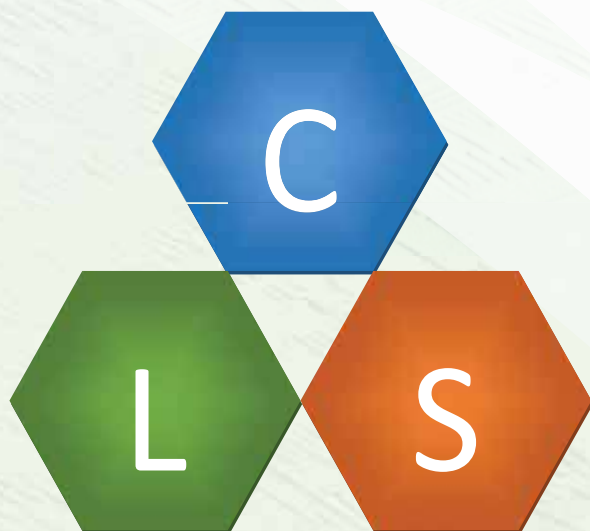
[illegible]

Section-14: ICT ACCESS (For all persons 5 years and above Within the last 12 months)

[illegible]

**** Codes for Question**

1. Getting information about goods or services
2. Getting information related to health or health services
3. Getting information from general government organizations
4. Interacting with general government organizations
5. Sending or receiving e-mail
6. Telephoning over the Internet/VoIP
7. Posting information or instant messaging
8. Purchasing or ordering goods or services
9. Internet banking
10. Education or learning activities
11. Playing or downloading video games or computer games
12. Downloading movies, music, watching TV or video, or listening to music
13. Downloading software
14. Reading or downloading online newspapers or magazines, electronic books



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