

A BASELINE SURVEY OF STREET CHILDREN IN BANGLADESH

Submitted to  
The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
National Child-Labour Survey, 2002 –2003  
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December 7, 2003

## Acknowledgement

In order to combat the situation of child labour in its worst forms effectively, the size of the affected population must be known. The number of street children in Bangladesh is quite big and until recently the incidence and distribution of street children at both national and regional levels was not known. Their reality in terms of their working, living and health conditions, as well as the degree of hazardousness faced by the street children was also not known. Gathering data on the above issues is very important for planning interventions that would help to know the real situation of street children in Bangladesh. Thus the BBS and the ILO decided to conduct a Base Line Survey of Street Children with the main objective of the survey being to attempt to quantify the number of the street children population at the national level in Bangladesh. This data-collection exercise would generate benchmark data covering different aspects of the realities of Street Children in Bangladesh.

BBS and ILO entrusted the FREPD with the responsibility of conducting this important survey. The FREPD thanks the BBS and ILO for selecting FREPD for the conduct of the survey. I am grateful to A.K.M. Musa; the D.G. of BBS for his generous support. The study team thanks Mrs. Sanjukta Mukherjee of ILO and Mr. Zobdul Huq of BBS for conceptualizing the study and for providing technical support at all stages of the survey, including survey design, developing the data collection instruments and editing the draft report. Their technical comments on the tables and draft report were very useful in improving the quality of the presentation of the report. The research team thanks Mr. Atin for his cooperation. The research team is grateful to all members present in the workshop, particularly to those who gave feedback on the report on the Street Children. The study team is also grateful to Mr. H.S. Sujeewa Fonseka, Chief Technical Advisor, US-DOL Project, and Mr. Gopal Bhattacharya, Director, ILO Area Office, Dhaka for their support in conducting the survey. The FREPD wishes to express its gratitude to the law enforcement agency, the key Informants and local people of the sample towns for extending their cooperation to the research team and field staff.

I wish to record with appreciation the sincere service and hard work of the field supervisors and data collectors. I also thank Mrs. Koheli Parveen and Mr. Satter for their secretarial services.

I wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation the cooperation of Prof. Obaedul Huq, Mrs. Zahurun Nessa, Mr. Zahid and Mr. Nitail Chandra Paul for helping the team.

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## Acronyms

BBS	=	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCW	=	Baseline of Child Workers
BS	=	Baseline Survey.
BSS	=	Baseline Survey Specialist.
CBO	=	Community Based Organization.
CW	=	Child Worker.
FGD	=	Focus Group Discussions.
GOB	=	Government of Bangladesh.
GO	=	Government Organizations.
FPBS	=	Financial Proposal for Baseline Survey.
IPEC	=	International Programme on the Elimination of Child-Labour.
ILO	=	International Labour Organization.
KI	=	Key Informants.
KII	=	Key Informants Interviews.
LGB	=	Local Government Bodies.
M&E	=	Monitoring and Evaluation.
MLE	=	Ministry of Labour and Employment.
MSW	=	Ministry of Social Welfare.
MWCA	=	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.
NCLS	=	National Child Labour Survey.
NGO	=	Non-Government Organizations.
QCS	=	Quick Count Survey.
RQCS	=	Result of Quick Count Survey.
SC	=	Street Children.
SF	=	Sampling Frame.
SFBS	=	Sampling Frame for Baseline Survey.
SU	=	Sampling Universe.
TBR	=	Tender for Baseline Survey.
TC	=	Technical Committee.
TOR	=	Terms of Reference.
TPBS	=	Technical Proposal for Baseline Survey.
UP	=	Union Parisad.
UNICEF	=	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.
WFCL	=	Worst Form of Child Labour.

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## Executive Summary

1. BBS conducted Quick Count Survey (QCS) of Street Children in November-December 2002. The QCS estimate was 2,573 Street children in Bangladesh. In order to have accurate and verifiable data base for the street children BBS-ILO decided to conduct a base line sample survey of the street children of Bangladesh and entrusted FREPD to carry out the study. FREPD conducted the Baseline Survey in April-May, 2003.
2. A stratified two-stage sampling design has been used to capture the relevant information. A sample of 450 street children were covered following proportional allocation scheme. The sample has been drawn from 17 greater districts (region). Key informants and a few employers were also interviewed.
3. In Bangladesh the situation of street children is hazardous and precarious. There is sufficient evidence that working children live in severe poverty condition and their numbers are increasing.
4. Among all street children surveyed, 97.56 percent are boys and 2.44 percent are girls. An overwhelming 55 percent of street children were found in Dhaka.
5. The poorest children of different parts of the country migrated to the town, particularly to the metropolitan cities: Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. Highest percent of street children are born in, in order of ranks: Barisal, Comilla, Dhaka, Faridpur, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Patuakhali, Noakhali, Rangpur, Chittagong Districts.
6. Among the street children covered in the survey, 48.7 percent were of age 11-14 years, 26 percent were of age 14-17 and 25 percent of age 5-11 years. Girls were relatively younger (average age 11.5 years) compared to boys (average age 12.2 years).
7. Parents' occupation reveals that street children come from poorest families having day labor and small business as the main source of income. The parents are predominately illiterate (70 percent father and 76 percent mothers are illiterate).
8. Among all street children, 33.78 percent children's first job was street related job while 66.22 percent had other jobs before they started to be street children. While the list of "first job" is quite long, domestic servant, agricultural worker, begging, cooli, minti, paper pickers, flower sellers feature prominently as being typical of the "first job".
9. The mean age at starting the first job was 7.81 years, and the mean age of street children at the time of the survey was 12.16 years. This indicates that on average, one street child has been working 4.35 years prior to the date of interview. Poverty was the main reason, and abuse by family members was the second important reason for children joining the first job.
10. As high as 82 percent children stopped school in order to start work while 18 percent combined school and work together.

11. The street children are involved in a wide variety of activities. The most frequently mentioned activities are: collect old papers, cooli/minti, tokai, begging, helper, hawker, shoe-polishers, seller of flowers, etc. A small percentage of street children are, as reported by key Informants, involved in theft, snatching, pick pocketing, sex work, drug business, Informer etc.
12. Age wise variation is also noticeable. Begging was predominant among younger children while Cooli and Paper Pickers are common activities among elder children. However, cooli/minti and paper pickers are the most common activities among all children, regardless of age.
13. Daily working hours ranges between 5 to over 12 hours in a day. The modal group is 8-12 hours. The estimated average working hours was 10 hours in a day. It seems that intensity of work was not correlated with age. Thus, age wise variation was small. About 83 percent work 7 days a week and 17 percent work 6 days or less in a week. The average working days was estimated to be 6.77 days.
14. Average weekly earning ranges from as low as Taka\* 200 to more than Taka 1000. The average weekly earning was estimated to be Taka 287.6. The income is strongly positively correlated with age.
15. More than 57 percent street children reported that they felt sick. The most common sickness, in order of frequency of respondents, were fever, water borne diseases and headache.
16. About 73 percent street children consider their present sleeping place as their permanent place of sleeping. Those who do not have permanent sleeping place generally sleep in bus station, market place or on the street. About 61.9 percent street children sleep with other children while about 33 percent sleep alone. During rainy and winter season the street children sleep at the railway station, steamer and bus terminals. The reasons for changing sleeping place are: night guard's objection, police harassment, and not safe. 42 Percent street children do not use any thing as bed, 25 percent use jute cloth, and only 16 percent use bed-sheet.
17. 60 percent street children take bath every day, 30 percent every two days, and others take bath irregularly once or twice a week.
18. Public toilet and open space are the places where children usually defecate, 42 percent use public toilet, 35 percent open space.
19. 57 percent street children eat three times a day, 39 percent eat two-times a day, and 4 percent less than two meals a day. 88 percent street children eat in the street shop, 5 percent beg food from hotels, restaurants, less than one percent collect food from dustbin. The team found 2 percent street children without full meal during the last 24 hours prior to interview. At least 60 percent children could not take their night meal for at least one night of the previous week.
20. 84 percent children do not have winter clothing.

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\* One US\$ = 59 Bangladeshi Taka

21. Only 8 percent children are aware of organizations which provide assistance to street children. Only 6 percent visited such organizations. Children who visited the organizations mentioned that they visited for education and food and clothing. Children who knew these organizations but never visited these organizations reported the following reasons: Not sure of getting assistance, difficult road communication and high travel cost.
22. 61 percent street children never attended any formal and /or non formal schools, 30 percent attended formal schools and 12 percent non-formal schools. About 3 percent attended both formal and non formal schools. However, at the time of the survey only 8 percent children were attending schools. Nearly 10 percent children stopped school between when they first joined work and the survey time.  
39.3 percent street children ever attended schools. However, among them 22.6 percent just attended class I without completing, 29 percent completed class I, 23 percent class II, 13 percent class III, 6.7 percent class IV and 6 percent at least class V.  
The average years of education is estimated at 0.672 years with standard error of 0.058. This implies that the overwhelming majority of street children had virtually no education. Poverty and ignorance about the importance of education were the main causes for not going to school.  
At the time of the survey only 8.4 percent street children were attending schools. Those who are attending schools combine school education and work together. They mostly go to NGO run schools. Poverty and long hours of work in the current job are the important reasons for currently not going to school. The street children, as high as 80 percent, give importance to education. These children are ready to start education if opportunity is created for them.
23. The children expressed their desire to avail skill training if they get any opportunity to have it. The most preferred jobs are driver, mechanics and garage workers.
24. The study revealed that poverty has driven these children to the street for survival. The Government and NGOs should come forward to rehabilitate these children and initiate education and vocational training programmes so that they are able to have a better future.

## **Chapter – 1**

### **Introduction, Objectives, Methodology and Data Collection**

#### **1.1. Introduction**

Today's children are the future of to-morrow. Since they create the world of to-morrow, they are at the heart of social development. The future depends on how children prepare themselves to enter into the world of work. Children who are healthy, well-fed and educated grow up to be productive, innovative workers and responsible adults. But to-day more than one billion children (First Call for Children, A UNICEF Quarterly, 1995 / No1) are condemned to poverty, without jobs, without basic necessities, without hope. According to IPEC, 1994, about 200-300 million children work throughout the world, work long hours in poor and dangerous conditions; the hazard that working children face are many and varied.

Poverty is the root cause for the incidence and prevalence of child labour. Child labour occurs at exploitative circumstances putting the child's life in hazardous condition leading to child abuses. Such circumstances impede physical, mental and moral development of the child. Child abuse is closely related to the social development of a country, and highest in countries where incidence of poverty is maximum.

#### **1.2. Situation of working children in Bangladesh: An overview**

The absolute and relative size of the population of children in Bangladesh is quite big as a share of the national population. The estimated total population in Bangladesh is 130 million (2001). Among them about 42 million (32.2% of total population) are 5-17 years old. The distribution of population and children are given in Table 1.

According to the labour force survey conducted by BBS, 5.8 million children aged 10-14 years were working in Bangladesh in 1990-91 and this constituted 11.3 percent of the labour force. All the studies conducted so far show that working children live in severe poverty and the number shows an increasing trend. Surveillance data gathered by UNICEF in 1995 show that one million labours are employed in garments industries of whom about 90 percent were female and 1 percent were children below age 14 years.

In rural Bangladesh, children traditionally worked on land. However they had the conventional protection of the families. Today's children are more vulnerable in the urban areas, in informal work sectors, where neither the family nor the law accord protection. On the contrary the employers have vested interests in engaging children, since their labour is cheapest, their working hours can be longest and their bargaining power is non-existent. The education of children for long-term life skills has always been underrated for economic gains both by the employers and parents. A substantial percent of child labourers work minimum 9 hours to as long as 18 hours (on average 10 hours a day). About 70 percent of the child labourers do not attend schools, 30 percent get education in addition to their jobs. Of these who are not attending schools, 48 percent gave economic constraints as the reasons. About 68 percent of the children not attending school expressed interest in acquiring education. A study conducted by a donor funded team (Blanchet), depicted a gloomy picture of children's rights especially of girls in Bangladesh. About child labour, the study cited that most of the labouring children themselves do not mind having to work. What they object to are the humiliation, scorn and the various abuses

they have to endure from their employers and clients. The study revealed “Girls in particular are denied of right for a wage. National statistics show their presence in the labour force to be 10 times lower than the boys. This does not reflect the real situation. Girls are massively present in domestic service and commercial sex work.” However, very poor families were often forced to send their children to work for others.

“Misplaced childhood”, a study of the RED BARNET, Danish Save the Children revealed that street children are involved in the following work:

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| * Street sex workers          | * Occasional workers at hotels, restaurants etc |
| * Transport labours           | * Coolies                                       |
| * Workers in informal sectors | * Rickshaw Pullers/ Van-driver etc              |
| * Tokai                       | * Hawkers and others                            |

The Government, NGOs and donor agencies have been concerned over the rapid growth of the child workers and they are looking to find ways and means to gradually and progressively eliminate child labour in Bangladesh.

### 1.3. Background of the survey

The International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138 and 182, define hazardous work by children as any activity or occupation, which by its nature or type has or leads to adverse affects on the child’s safety, health (physical or mental), and moral development. Hazards could also derive from excessive workload, physical conditions of work, work intensity in terms of duration of work where the activity is known to be non-hazardous or ‘safe’.

The list of such work is usually to be determined at the national level after tripartite consultation. Thus, the Technical Committee on National Child Labour Survey, 2002-2003, in Bangladesh, ranked the following 5 forms of child labour as being the most hazardous sectors in Bangladesh, and thus urgently needing serious attention. There were essentially two criteria to determine the ranking of the hazardous sectors. The criteria used were: (a) degree of hazardousness and (b) the intensity of Child laborers engaged in these Worst Froms of the Child Labour. The five sectors that were determined on the above criteria to have priority were: **street children, child workers in battery re-charging, automobile sector, transport sector, and welding sector.**

The objective of the Baseline Survey was to measure the incidence and the distribution of **street children** at the national level in Bangladesh. The degree of hazardousness faced by the street children is not known, so data collected on various modules such as the working conditions, work hours, health, nature of living, gender and age disaggregation, access to services and other socio-economic variables would provide insight into the realities of street children’s lives in Bangladesh.

### 1.4. Objectives of the baseline survey of street children

The main objective of the baseline survey for the street children in Bangladesh was to establish accurate and verifiable data set for the street children (as defined in section 2 (b) of TOR) of Bangladesh. The specific objectives were to determine:

- the estimate of street children in Bangladesh as a whole, by region, by division;

- the incidence and the distribution of the street children, by age, gender, socio-economic variables, by type of activity and also by number of activities;
- the degree of hazardousness for each type of street children;
- the working conditions of the street children ;
- working hours, sleeping hours, time spent in other activities including recreation if any;
- health status of the street children;
- access to educational, health, social, recreational facilities;
- their perception regarding child's right;
- their knowledge about jobs and job markets;
- Their thinking about their own future.

### 1.5. Definition of important terms used in the survey

**Street Children:** For the purposes of this survey, Street Children refers to those children aged 5-17 years who are living (i.e. sleeping, eating and working) on the street of a particular city, town or thana head quarters. These children are floating in nature and they may live in one place for sometime and then move to other places. They are detached from their family or parents. They usually sleep at night on the roadside, railway stations, bus stations, park, and abandoned houses and public places. These distressed children are primarily seen in the big cities. In this study, street children do not include those children who live with their parents/ family on the roadside/ pavements, or in a slum.

**Division:** Bangladesh is divided into six administrative divisions. These are Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Sylhet.

**District:** The administrative divisions are further disaggregated into districts or Zila in Bengali. At present there are 64 districts.

**Upazila (Thana):** Each district or zila is further divided into smaller sub-units known as upazila. Several upazilas therefore comprise a district (Zila)

**Region (Greater district):** Previously Bangladesh had 23 districts, currently 64 districts. These 23 districts are known as greater districts. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) refers to these greater districts as region. In this survey region refers to greater district.

**Maid:** In this survey maid means a female servant or a male servant, working in other house.

**Housewife:** Housewife refers to a woman who is not employed, self-employed or unemployed but does all household work.

**Brokers:** Persons who act as agents/intermediaries, who assure good jobs to the children, bring them to the town and involve them in hazardous activities. They take away the lion share of the income of the children.

**Tokai:** It is a popular Bengali term used for child ragpickers: A child who moves around the town to pick up various used items like papers, bottles, shoes, cloths, etc is called tokai.

**Cooli (Kooli):** Persons who earn their livelihood by carrying baggages of others in the railway station, ferry terminal, bus terminal are known as Cooli. They are generally registered by the authority.

**Minti:** They do the same job as that of a coolie. But they are not registered. They work in the markets, shops, railway station, ferry ghat, bus station etc. In places where both coolie and Minti work, the latter has lower wage rate.

**Pir-Fakir, Tantric:** They are religious persons who adopt different treatment methods having linkage with religious beliefs. Poor people believe that these Pir-Fakir and tantric have the power to do the miracle and cure the sufferers.

**Unan–Ayurvedic:** Alternative Treatment and medicine based on natural materials such as leaves of trees, minerals, grass, etc.

**Pre-primary:** Education prior to primary class I is known as pre-primary. This is also known as baby class.

## 1.6. Methodology for survey

The survey of street children was done in a two-stage process. Given that there were so many unknowns to deal with, the first step was to use the estimated number of street children obtained in Quick Count Survey (QCS) all over Bangladesh in 20 regions. The results of the QCS enumeration revealed that in 6 regions (Khagrachari, Bandarban, Rangamati, Jamalpur, Kustia and Tangail) the incidence of street children was insignificant. Thus, these regions with negligible incidence of street children were dropped from the sampling frame, thus restricting the sample universe to 17 regions where there was positive incidence of street children.

In the second step, a stratified sample was conceptualized. Regions were selected to be the strata with thana/upazilla as the PSU for each strata. The primary unit of observation/measurement was the street child and the selection of children within the selected PSU, was done on a simple random sampling basis. The sample size of 450 was allocated to the strata (Table 4) in proportion to the number of children estimated in the QCS 2002 (Table 2 and Table 3).

The unit of measurement was the street child who was selected using random procedure. This provided a basis to estimate the parameters as well as standard error of the estimate.

### 1.6.1. Number of thanas having street children in QCS in 2002.

The total number of street children was estimated to be 2,573 in Bangladesh, via the QCS (Annex 2). Regional variation was apparent. Data of the Annex 2 shows that in 8 thanas of Khagrachari, in 7 thanas of Bandarban, and 13 thanas of Kushtia, in all 28 thanas of the three regions, there were no street children

Comparing column 3 (number of thanas) with column 4 (number of locations) of Annex 2 we observed the following:

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | In Mymensing at least 20 thanas had no street children |
| (b) | In Jamalpur   "   "   4   "   "   "   "   "            |
| (c) | In Kishorgonj   "   "   3   "   "   "   "   "          |
| (d) | In Tangail   "   "   6   "   "   "   "   "             |
| (e) | In Faridpur   "   "   21   "   "   "   "   "           |
| (f) | In Rangamati   "   "   7   "   "   "   "   "           |
| (g) | In Comilla   "   "   24   "   "   "   "   "            |

(h)	In Noakhali	'' ''	6	''	''	''	''	''
(i)	In Sylhet	'' ''	9	''	''	''	''	''
(j)	In Rajshahi	'' ''	33	''	''	''	''	''
(k)	In In Bogra	'' ''	8	''	''	''	''	''
(l)	In Rangpur	'' ''	8	''	''	''	''	''
(m)	In Dinajpur	'' ''	20	''	''	''	''	''
(n)	In Pabna	'' ''	16	''	''	''	''	''
(o)	In Khulna	'' ''	12	''	''	''	''	''
(p)	In Jessore	'' ''	14	''	''	''	''	''
(q)	In Barisal	'' ''	16	''	''	''	''	''
(r)	In Patuakhali	'' ''	4	''	''	''	''	''

From the QCS it was found that 259 thanas out of 417 thanas, had no street children. This means that the maximum number of the thanas that would have a positive incidence of street children could be 158 thanas. In fact, during the survey it was found that the number of thanas having street children was much below 158.

Based on the assumption of 158 thanas we worked out the minimum average number of street children per thana. This comes out to be 16 children and the average of minimum location/thana comes at 2.6 location.

### **Determination of the total sample thanas**

The total sample for street children for the Baseline survey has been initially fixed at 400 street children.

In our study, we intended to include as many thanas as possible to give coverage of various geographical location within a given strata. If the sample size in a thana was very small, then it would not be cost ineffective. More over it would pose problems in administering the surveys. The use of proportional allocation provided 53 thanas to be selected for the survey. In order to ensure quality data and minimize non-sampling error, it was decided to have on average a sample of atleast 8 children in each thana. This led to an increase in the sample size from 400 to 438 (Table 4) which further increased to 450 to cover non-response (Table 5). The total sample size for the thanas came to 53.

Allocation of sample thanas and the sample children is shown in Table 5.

### **Allocation of 53 thanas and street children to the 17 strata**

#### **Selection of sample thanas in a given strata**

It is found during the survey that the number of thanas having street children was much lower than the number estimated during the QCS in 2002 The QCS 2002 identified seventeen regions as having street children. **The list of the thanas having street children for the 17 regions is available at BBS.** For a given region, let the number of thanas be  $k$  and the street children be  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k$  for  $k$  thanas arranged as follows:

Thana no. :	1	2	K	Total
Street Children	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_k$	$\sum m_i = m_0$
Probability of selection	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_k$	Where $P_i = m_i/m_0$

Thanas were selected using the above scheme. Thanas having less than 8 children were merged with the neighbouring thanas before selection. The same procedure was adopted for all the 17 strata.

### Estimation of parameters

The procedure for estimating a particular parameter is adopted following the sampling design: Most parameters intended to be estimated are proportions. P is the parameter and  $\hat{p}$  is the estimate.

The formula used for estimation was

$$\hat{p}_i = \frac{a_i}{n_i}, \quad W_i = \frac{N_i}{N}$$

N = Total number of Street Children

$N_i$  = Total number of Street Children in  $i$ th stratum

$$n_i = nW_i = n \frac{N_i}{N}$$

$$\hat{P}_i = \frac{a_i}{n} \frac{N}{N_i}$$

Where  $a_i$  = Number of units having the attribute

$$\hat{P} = \sum W_i \hat{P}_i$$

$$\sum W_i \frac{a_i}{n_i}$$

$$\sum \frac{N_i}{N} \cdot \frac{a_i}{n} \cdot \frac{N}{N_i}$$

Where  $a_i$  = number having the attributes

$n_i$  = Sample size in the strata

$$\frac{\sum a_i}{n} = \frac{a}{n}$$

$$n_i = nW_i = n \frac{N_i}{N}$$

Total attributes in the total sample divided by the sample size.

For standard error of the estimate, we used the formula for simple random sample.

$$s.e(\hat{P}) = \sqrt{\hat{P}\hat{Q}/n} \quad \text{in the case of proportion}$$

$$s.e(\bar{x}) = s/n \quad \text{where } s \text{ is the estimate of standard deviation.}$$

### 1.7. Preparation for the implementation of the field survey

The preparation primarily involved pre-testing questionnaires and training the enumerators. Three types of pre-coded questionnaires were used:

- (a) The street children questionnaire (Annex 3 Bengali version and English version Annex 4)
- (b) The guidelines for the key informants (Annex 5)
- (c) The employers questionnaire (Annex 6)

The street children questionnaire was developed by ILO/IPEC and it was field-tested by FREPD. Based on the results of the field-testing, the instrument was further revised in a joint meeting of FREPD and BBS with technical approval from ILO/IPEC. The questionnaires are provided in the annexes.

### **Training Manual for the Data Collectors**

A training manual was prepared in order to facilitate the training of enumerators. The manual covered objectives of the study, concepts and definitions, selection of street children, explanation of some terms considered difficult by the team, methods to be followed in the data collection etc. Particular attention was paid to being sensitive to street children.

### **1.8. Field survey**

The field survey started on 29.6.2003 and was completed on 28.7.2003. The study covered 450 street children.

### **1.9. Quality control mechanism and reliability of estimates**

Quality control in data collection and management of data has been considered seriously.

The following measures were adopted for ensuring quality of data.

- Quality of Questionnaire: Care has been given to make the Bengali version of the questionnaire simple, clear, easily understandable and free from ambiguities. These were pre-tested before finalization. The test and pretest of the same questionnaire by two different data collectors were used to determine the reliability of the methods and investigators.
- Data Collectors selected are masters degree graduates having sufficient experience in collecting data from children. Data Collectors were men. Each team had a supervisor, to supervise the field work, and edit the field-in questionnaires. Female enumerators could not be involved due to the fact the survey had to be conducted at night. Therefore, from cultural, safety and security point of view it was not feasible to engage female enumerators. All enumerators underwent rigorous training on conceptual and technical issues.

### **1.10. Field realities and limitations of the data**

The sampling frame has been based on the estimates obtained in the QCS. There were some changes as regards the number of locations in a town and the number of street children living in a location between the QCS/enumeration (in Nov/Dec 2002) and the baseline survey (in July 2003). In some sample locations the required sample of street children were not found because of the mobile nature of their living and working conditions. In such situations the team moved to another neighbouring locations to interview the remaining sample units.

The survey was administrated after 9 PM. After sun set, particularly after 8 PM sex workers (both male and female), tea and coffee sellers, children involved in drug business and the like remain busy either with customer or searching for the customer. Majority of such street children refused the study team to give any interview even after repeated requests. Consequently,

the sample has relatively lower representation of those street children involved in earning activities at night. It is to be noted that the above-mentioned street children generally do not sleep at night, but they sleep during day time at parks. Street children in general were found reluctant to give any interview because they were, at the time of interview, tired and sleepy. Moreover they fear being interviewed.

Most street children, particularly younger children do not know their own exact age, the education level, occupation status, income level, and land holdings of their parents. They also could not remember when they first left the house. As a result, the validity of their responses and therefore of the data should be read with caution.

A good number of street children, as reported by key informants, were involved in theft, snatching, sex work, drug business, pick pocket (Annex 7). During interview these children did not report these activities, instead reported other activities. This is true that such children have two occupations, one which they want to show to public so that no one could suspect them in their involvement in anti social activities. This category of street children also do not like to stay permanently in one locality. They often move to other locality, even to other town. The above field realities should be kept in mind while the reader interprets the results.

## Chapter – 2

### National Estimates of Total Street Children and Their Background Characteristics

The Baseline survey was administered during June-July 2003. The sample size (450 = n) was allocated to 17 regions using proportional allocation scheme. The percentage distribution of 2,573 (= N) street children by age, sex, location, etc. was based on the distribution of sample street children.

#### 2.1. Estimate of street children by sex and by division

Out of 2573 street children 97.56 percent were boys and 2.44 percent were girls. Table 5 gives the distribution of street children by sex and division.

Girl street children were found in 4 divisions. The survey did not find any street children in the Rajshahi and Khulna division. In Dhaka and Chittagong division about 3 percent were girl street children.

The estimates of QCS, in our opinion, are underestimates as sex workers, drug abusers, pick pockets, theft, snatchers were under represented. The extent of underestimation could not be found out.

The statistics of Table 2 shows that 54.8 percent of all street children alone live in Dhaka division, 14 percent each in Chittagong and Sylhet divisions. The percentage share of Rajshahi, Khulna and Barisal was small.

Table 2 also gives the number of locations by division. As regards the number of location Chittagong ranks first while Dhaka ranks second, although Dhaka division had the highest percentage of street children.

#### 2.2. Estimate of street children by regions

Bangladesh was previously divided into 23 districts. These districts are now known as greater districts, as each of them are further divided into more districts and currently there are 64 districts. Each of these greater district is termed as region by BBS in this survey (Table 3).

Table 2 represents the distribution of 2573 street children by division and it can be seen that as Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh and is the biggest city, it has the highest incidence accounting for 54.8 percent of the street children. Sylhet division and Chittagong account for 14 percent of street children population.

#### 2.3. Home regions of street children

Table 3 gives the distribution of street children by the regions where they were living at the time of the QCS. The survey reveals that the poorest children migrated to the metropolitan cities of Dhaka, Sylhet and Chittagong from the other regions. The percentage distribution of street children by their original home district is given in Table 6a.

## 2.4. Demographic characteristics of street children

The survey interviewed only those street children who reported their age between 5 and 17 years. The age distribution of street children is given in Table 5a. It can be seen that (48.7 percent) were of age 11-14 years, More than 26 percent of children were between 14-17 years old and 19 percent had age 8-11 years. Sex-wise variation was small. The mean and median age for boys and girls were as follows. Girls were relatively younger compared to boys. The three distributions are negatively skewed.

Sex	Mean	Median	Mode
Boys	12.19	12.73	12.74
Girls	11.49	12.12	12.52
Total	12.16	12.71	12.73

### Religion of street children

Among 2573 street children 98.7 percent were Muslims and 1.3 percent were Hindus (Table 9).

### Parent's occupation

The distribution of street children by parent's occupation is given in Table 10. The distribution by father's occupation identifies three main occupations. These are: (a) Non-agricultural labor, (b) Agricultural labor and (c) Small business. More than 70 percent street children's fathers are labors either agricultural or non-agricultural (Table 10). As regards mother's occupation 62 percent mothers are housewife. It is important to observe that more than 21 percent mothers work as maidservant. The distribution demonstrates that the street children come from poorest families.

### Education of parents

Table 11 provides the distribution of parents by their level of education. Nearly 70 percent fathers and 76 percent mothers were illiterate, 82 percent fathers and 88 percent mothers have no formal education. Comparing the national level of adult illiteracy rate of 40 percent, it may be inferred that street children come from families with lowest educational attainment.

## 2.5. Personal information about the street children

Table 12 provides the distribution of the reasons cited by street children for leaving home. The 5 most important reasons mentioned were:

- ◆ Poverty/hunger : 38 percent children left home on account of this
- ◆ Ran-way from home : 14 percent children reported this
- ◆ Stepmother/father : 11 percent children reported this
- ◆ Earn money (income) : 11 percent children reported this
- ◆ No one to look after them : 9 percent children reported this
- ◆ Abuse : 6 percent children reported this

These statistics reveal a gloomy picture. Most children left home because they were living either in abject poverty or in abject misery. They were forced to leave home when living with parents/relatives became intolerable. This may be termed as forced expulsion from the home or

push migration as used in demography. A small number (11 percent) reported pull factor (to earn money). It is to be mentioned here that about 13 percent children were orphans with both parents deceased.

The survey reveals that 13 percent of all street children were orphan of both parents. Table 13 gives the estimated number of children who reported to the parents before leaving home for the town. The survey reveals that among the street children having at most one parent 50.4 percent did not inform while 49.6 percent informed the parents. Further, the survey found that 53 percent of children (Table 14) came to the town without the consent of parents. Out of this 53 percent, 47.3 percent came alone while 5.7 percent came with friends. It is also important to observe that although nearly 50 percent informed the parents not all of them took the consent of parents while coming to the town.

## **2.6. Duration of stay in the town**

In terms of duration of stay in the city where they were being sampled, Table 15 shows that 16 percent were staying in the town for less than 3 months, nearly one third for less than a year, nearly 52 percent for less than 2 years and 48 percent for more than 2 years. As high as 23.4 percent had been living in the town for more than 5 years. A little less than 2 percent did not respond to the question. The average duration estimated is 34.6 months. The standard error of the estimate is calculated at 1.54 months.

## **2.7. Visit to the parents**

The survey found that 57.4 percent of the children did not visit their parents (Table 16). Those who did not visit is comprised of two categories: One who had both parents dead and the other who had at least one parent alive. The percent of street children having both parents dead and did not visit was 13.1 percent. However, as high as 1095 (42.5 percent) visited parents. Among 1095 street children, 50 percent visited in last month, 18 percent in the last 3 months, 10 percent during last 6 months, 7 percent during last 12 months and more than 24 percent a year before.

If visited and not visited are considered as indicators of keeping link with parents, then we see that nearly 58 percent have very weak link with parents and 42 percent children have been keeping links with parents.

## **Reasons for not visiting parents**

The survey explored the reasons for not visiting the parents and these are presented in Table 17. The responses reveal that 24.5 percent did not visit because their parents were dead, 47 percent did not visit because they had no attraction to visit parents, 16 percent because they could not afford travel cost and 4 percent because their parents did not want their children to visit them. A close review of data of Table 17 reveals that 67 percent children and parents have detached themselves from one another.

## **2.8. Educational and training issues**

The survey revealed that 82 percent of street children who had first job prior to street children stopped their school education in order to start work in their first job.

## **2.9. Reading and writing skill**

The street child was asked whether he (she) can read and write. If the answer was yes for reading then the child was asked to read a part of the questionnaire as a means of verification that the child can actually read. Thus, if the child could show its ability to read, then the child was categorized as able to read, other wise categorized as unable to read. Likewise the ability to write was determined through verification. The outcomes of the two tests are collated in Table 18a and Table 18b.

The survey reveals that 76.4 percent street children could not read and only 23.6 percent street children could read. The level of skill was found to vary across division and by age. The highest percent (26.9) was observed for Rajshahi Division and also for 11-14 years age group children. The lowest (12.5%) level was observed for the Sylhet division and for the age group 5-11 years (12.0%).

The survey reveals that only 24.2 percent could write and 75.8 percent could not write. The standard error of these estimates was 0.02. Writing skill was also found to vary over the division and age groups.

The highest percentage (44.2%) was observed for Rajshahi division and for 11-14 years age group (28.3%), and lowest was for Sylhet (14.3%) and 5-11 years age group (13%). Tables 18a and 18b show that high correlation understandably exists between reading and writing skills.

## **2.10. Schooling status of street children (ever attended school)**

It was found that 60.7 percent children never attended any formal and non-formal school (Table 19). The standard error of the estimate was 2.30 percent. As high as 39.3 percent of the street children surveyed attended at least one type of school. Among all street children 29.7 percent attended formal school (27 percent exclusively formal schools) and 12.3% non-formal schools.

In earlier chapter, it was observed that more than 82 percent of children who had attended school at some point stopped school even before they were street children. Table 19a shows that only 8 percent children were attending schools at the time of the survey. These statistics show that about 10 percent children stopped school during first job and the survey period.

## **2.11. Education**

Table 19 reveals that 39.3 percent street children ever attended schools. The class completed by these 39.3 percent was different. Table 19b shows that 22.6 percent of school attending children just attended class I, but not completed class I, 28.8 percent completed class I, 23.2 percent completed class II, 13.0 percent completed class III, 6.7 percent class IV and 5.7 percent completed at least class V.

The average years of education (completed) comes at 0.672 with standard error of 0.058. This implies that the overwhelming majority who joined street children had virtually no education.

### **2.11.1. Reasons for not attending schools in the past**

About 60.7 percent street children never attended any formal or non-formal schools. The frequency distribution of the reasons they cited are given in Table 19c. Among the reasons the following four were found to be important:

- \* Parents did not send : 44 percent of never attended children mentioned;
- \* Parents/ Family could not afford : 31 percent of never attended children mentioned;
- \* Had to work for the family : 9 percent mentioned;
- \* School education was not important : 8 percent mentioned.

It is seen that poverty and ignorance about the importance of education were the main causes for not going to school.

### **2.11.2. Current status of schooling and class attendance**

91.6 percent of street children were not attending schools and only 8.4 percent were attending schools (Table 19a). Among the school- attending children, 68.4 percent had been attending class I or pre-primary, 21.1 percent attending class II and 10.5 percent attending class III (Table 19d). These street children, few in number, combine school and work together. They mostly attend NGO run formal schools or Govt. and NGO supported non-formal schools.

### **2.11.3 Reasons for not attending schools currently**

The respondents reported the reasons for currently not going to schools (Table 19e). The most important reasons were:

- \* Cannot afford school cost : 41 percent mentioned
- \* Because of work : 38 percent mentioned
- \* School education is not important : 9 percent mentioned
- \* Parents did not send, and now  
the school age is over : 7 percent mentioned

It can be inferred from the above responses that school for the majority is possible through motivational work and financial support.

## **2.12. Perception about importance of education**

The respondents were found to have ambivalent ideas about the importance of education. However, they considered that it helps people to acquire life skill. Among all respondents 80.2 (Table 20a) percent reported that they give importance, while 19.8 percent reported that education and schooling "is not so important". However, when asked, would you go to school if you are given an opportunity, as high as 83 percent readily agreed that they would definitely go to school (Table 20b).

### **2.13. Skill training and job preference**

Street children are unskilled workers and the survey (Table 21) reveals that 95 percent of street children would avail of skill training if provided the opportunity and only 5 percent would not avail. In terms of what was their preferred work, most of the respondents said that the most preferred work is driver. The second preferred work is mechanics; and third preferred job is garage worker.

## Chapter – 3

### Past Work History of Street Children

#### 3.1. First job of the street children

33.8 percent of the surveyed street children's first job is their current job. The remaining 66.2 percent street children had at least one job prior to their present job. Table 23 gives an account of their first job.

- ◆ 17.8 percent reported domestic servant as their first job
- ◆ 13.8 percent reported agricultural work as being their first job
- ◆ 34.6 percent reported jobs like begging, cooli, pickers of papers, hawkers, flower sellers, workshop workers, helpers etc. as being their first job

#### 3.2. Age of the children when first started working

Nearly 42 percent of the street children started working even when they had not completed their 7 years. About 50 percent started working when they were in the age interval 8-11 years. About 8 percent started when they were of age between 11-14 years (Table 24).

The mean age of starting the first job was 7.81 years and the standard error is 0.052 year. The mean age of street children was 12.16 years at the time of the survey. This indicates that on an average one street child had been working 4.35 years prior to the date of interview.

#### 3.3. Reasons for starting the first job

A total of 1704 children's (66.2 %) first job is other than their current job. They reported the reasons for first starting work (Table 25).

The most outstanding reasons reported by 88 percent children was poverty. About 5 percent children reported abuse by stepfather or stepmother.

#### 3.4. Who put them to work in the first job

In terms of who put them to work in the first job, Table 26 shows that in case of 55 percent of the children it was their parents who put them to work in their first job. About 26 percent of the children reported that they themselves started the first job. In case of 20 percent of the children the relatives, friends, cousins, brothers and sisters put them to work in the first job. Recall that a significant number of children reported that their first work was being a domestic servant or an agricultural laborer. It can be inferred then that being a domestic servant puts the child at risk and makes them vulnerable to being on the streets.

### **3.5. Whether the children stopped school to work in their first job**

Another important finding of the survey is that 82 percent stopped going to school in order to start work in their first job (Table 27). The remaining 18 percent children did not stop school. They were attending school. They combined work and school together. From our experience this combination does not last. Ultimately they leave school for good and join the labor market on a permanent basis. In case of street children, the result was the same, all are now full time street children. Some however continue their education in non-formal schools.

## Chapter – 4

### Current Work, Work Conditions and Related Issues

#### 4.1. Current work

The street children in the study areas are engaged in a wide variety of activities (Table 28a). Out of 2573 street children, most frequently mentioned activities are: collect old papers and other things (19.6%), cooli /minti tokai (14.7%) and begging (10.7%). Some activities with small frequencies have been grouped as others where 19.1% of the street children are engaged. Cooli are those who work at the railway station or launch ghat to assist the customers with their luggage while minti are those who work in the market places to assist the customers with their shopping. These two categories have been merged together because of small frequencies.

The aforementioned activities were reported by the street children at the time of interview. The street children, particularly who are involved in activities not approved by the society suppressed the nature of their works. They did not report correctly. The key informants mentioned some activities, which were not mentioned by street children. These activities are: Theft, Pick Pocketing, Snatching, Sex work, Drug Business, Informer of anti social people etc.

Table 28a presents percentage distribution of street children by their current work and geographical division. Cooli/minti was reported as the most significant activity in three divisions namely, Barisal, Khulna and Sylhet while in Chittagong, Rajshahi and Dhaka collection of old papers and other things came as the major category. Table 28b presents the percent distribution of street children by age and current work.

In response to the question, how the street children got into the particular type of work, 75.8% responded that they themselves found the work, followed by 15.3% who reported getting the assistance of friends. There were some other minor sources, which are stated in Table 29.

#### 4.2. Age when started working as street children

The age distribution in Table 30 shows that the modal age group for entry into the work force was 8-11 years. The mean age of entry was estimated at 9.6 years. The standard error of the estimate has been worked out to be 0.14 years.

#### 4.3. Duration of street based work

The length of work of the street children varied widely from less than three months to more than five years (Table 31). Two-third of the children have been working more than one year, (26.7%) of them have been working between 2-5 years in the current job, and 21.2% have been working between 1-2 years. The average duration comes at 28.3 months. The standard error of the estimate is 1.23 months.

#### 4.4. Daily working hours

Percentage distribution of street children by their daily working hours by division is presented in Table 32a. 37.6% percent reported to have worked between 8-12 hours a day whereas 32.7 percent reported working more than 12 hours a day. Division wise more than 50% of the street children of Khulna and Sylhet divisions reported to have worked more than 12 hours.

In Rajshahi division 46.2% reported to have worked more than 12 hours. In Barisal, Dhaka and Chittagong divisions majority reported to have worked between 8-12 hours. The estimated average number of hours worked is 10 while the mode of working hours is 10.5. The standard error of the estimated average hours is 0.16 hours.

Table 32b presents percentage distribution of street children by their daily working hours and age. In the age group 5-<11 and 11-<14 years majority of the child worker's population (i.e. 43% and 38.9% respectively) work between 8-12 hours followed by more than 12 hours. 44.3 percent of the children in the age category 14-<18, worked more than 12 hours whereas 32.8% of children in the same age category worked 8-12 hours .

#### **4.5. Weekly working days**

In terms of weekly number of days worked by the street children, it is found that on average the street children work 6.77 days a week. About 83% of them reported to have worked 7 days and 12.7% said they work 6 days (Table 33).

#### **4.6. Weekly earning, spending, saving and borrowing**

##### **4.6.1. Earning**

Questions were asked about the weekly income and expenditure of the street children. Table 34a presents the weekly earning by division. About two-third (58.9%) reported to have earned between 200-500 taka (1US\$ = taka 59) during the week prior to the survey. However, a few earned as high as more than taka 1000. The average weekly earning was estimated to be Taka 287. The earning is reported to be lower in Chittagong and Khulna divisions compared to the other division.

Table 34b presents the weekly earning by age group of the street children. In all the three age groups most children earn between Tk. 200-500 per week. The age of the children showed a direct correlation with their earning. The higher the age the higher the income as shown in Table 35.

Relating the type of work by weekly earning (Table 36, Table 37) it is revealed that the average earning by occupation ranges from Tk. 221 to Tk. 355. Collection of papers and other things yields an average income of Tk. 313 followed by selling flowers Tk. 307.

The children were asked, how much of their earnings they keep. 78.2% of the children reported that they keep all of it while the remaining 21.8% said that they keep some of it (Table 38). Those children who reported that they keep some of their earnings were further asked, whom they give their earnings to. Out of 560 cases, 526 (93.9%) said they give their earnings to their parents and the average amount given is Tk.171. The remaining children give the money to others (Table 38a).

##### **4.6.2. Weekly spending**

Table 39 presents weekly expenditure of the street children by item. More than eighty percent (80.7%) of the expenditure goes on food and the average amount spent is Tk. 202. Some of the children did report that they have some savings (7.1%) while about 3% of the expenditure goes to watching movies.

#### **4.6.3. Loan: Amount, source and reasons**

The children were asked whether they ever had to borrow money. About a quarter (24.4%) of the street children did report that they borrowed money (Table 40). In terms of the source of their loan (Table 40a) 69.1 percent reported that they borrowed from their friends, 1.8% reported to borrow from employer, another 1.8% reported borrowing from relatives. In terms of the reasons for borrowing money, most of them (572 out of 629), 91% reported that they borrowed money for food while only 6 said they needed money for clothing and the remaining 51 borrowed money for other reasons (Table 40b).

#### **4.7. Busy and slack period**

A question was asked to know whether the street children have busy and slack season. The findings are presented in Table 41. Most of the street children (80.9%) reported that it is the same round the year while 15.3% mentioned that they have slack season, a few (2.4%, 63 cases) said they have busy season and another few (1.3%, 34 cases) said they have both slack and busy seasons.

Those who mention to have slack season (395 cases) were asked whether they get other work to supplement their income during the slack season. About two-third of the 395 cases replied in the affirmative. Those who reported to have busy season (63 cases) were also asked whether they do engage in other types of work in addition to their main activity. Only few cases answered in the affirmative.

#### **4.8. Liking or disliking the current work**

More than half (56.4%) didn't like or enjoy their current work. The rest (43.6%) however, did like or enjoy their present work (Table 42a). Those who enjoyed their work were asked to state the reason for liking the work. Most of them gave the reason that they are able to earn money for food (69.8%) followed by the reasons that they can help their family (13.8%) as shown in Table 42b. Similarly amongst those who didn't like their work the reasons cited were: do not like work (27.2%), work hazards make them sick (22.0%), they have to face abuse (18.1%), etc (Table 42c).

#### **4.9. Employer and work condition**

The street children were asked how their employer behaves with them. For this question the responses were available only from children working as employee. They were 126 children. 114 (90.5%) of them reported to be treated well and 12 (9.5%) said they were treated fairly (Table 43a).

#### **4.10. Company at work**

More than eighty percent (83.3%) of the children reported that they work alone and the remaining (16.7%) children said that they work with other street children (Table 43b).

#### **4.11. Arrest by police**

The children were asked whether they were ever arrested by the police. Almost one-fifth (19.1%) of the street children replied in the affirmative. The follow-up question to these arrested

children was why they were arrested. The reasons mentioned are: for no reason (50%), for stealing (17.4%) and for other reasons (32.6%), (Table 44a, Table 44b).

#### **4.12. Mobility of street children within the town**

In this survey mobility refers to movement within the town where the street child was interviewed. In this survey it was assumed that street children live in particular localities where they also work. Change of living place and working place within a locality is not considered as mobility in this study and therefore, is outside the purview of the present inquiry. Mobility refers to movement between the locality and very selective issues are covered.

The survey reveals that (Table 45a) only 31.1 percent street children moved from one locality to another locality in the town. Move around the city means the change of living or working place from one locality to another locality. Nearly 69 percent reported to be permanent in a particular locality of the town where the street children were being.

Table 45a reveals that mobility was highest in Chittagong (71.2 %), followed by Dhaka and Khulna division and lowest is Sylhet division (7.1%).

A small variation in mobility has been observed between the children of different age groups (Table 45b). Higher the age group, higher the mobility rate. For instance, The percentage of children below 11 years of age who were mobile was 26 percent, for the 11-14 years age group it was 34% and for the 14-17 years group it was 31%.

Table 45c has been prepared to examine if there exist any correlation between movement and current work of the street children. The findings show a positive correlation between work and movement. For instance, the survey data confirms that children who collect things from dustbins were found to move frequently from one locality to another locality. 67 percent of them move around. Next group is paper and rag pickers. 53 percent of them move around. Among beggar category only 29 percent move around. The lowest movement has been observed among the children who sell flowers, fruits, newspapers. Only 9.1 percent of them move around. These children generally do their work in a particular busy place, such as a street intersection etc.

#### **Intensity of Movement**

The survey reveals that 31.1 percent of the street children moved around the city, meaning they changed the locality at least once. Some have changed two localities, some three, four and even more than four. Table 46 shows that 35 percent changed at least two locations, 38 percent changed 3-4 locations and 27 percent changed 5 or more locations. The average change was worked out to be 3.3 for those who moved around. The average for all street children however, comes at 1.04 and the standard error of the estimate is 0.084.

#### **Reasons for Moving within the City**

The Street children who changed the locality at least once reported various reasons for moving out from the locality they live and work. Table 46a. shows that about 57.2 percent reported moving to a new locality if they have information of better work in that locality. The second frequent reason is the better sleeping place (31.3 percent). The other reasons cited are to avoid police harassment, to live with friend's etc.

## Chapter – 5

### Health Hazards and Related Issues

#### 5.1. Sickness

More than half (57% out of 2573) of the street children reported that they felt sick (Table 47). The prevalence rate by current work is given in Table 47a. The nature of their sickness is presented in Table 47b. The most common type of sickness was fever (58.6%), followed by water borne disease (99.8%, 143 cases), headache was reported by 9.4% .

The sick children were asked who looked after them during sickness (Table 47c). More than half (53.9%) reported that no one looked after them while 25.8% children said that their friends looked after them during sickness.

Those who were sick were asked whether medical professional was consulted for the illness. About half (46.3%, 789 cases) of them did mention in the affirmative (Table 48a). Regarding the type of professionals consulted most mentioned to have consulted a doctor (59.4%), followed by person in the shop (most probably meaning person in the pharmacy), a few (1.4%) consulted homeopathic doctor (Table 48a). In 91.3% of the cases, allopathic medicine was used for treatment. However, 7.2% of the children mentioned to have used homeopathic treatment (Table 48b).

#### Expenses for sickness

The sick children were asked whether they could afford the cost of treatment. 79.7% of them said they could afford the cost (Table 49) whereas 20.3% of the children mentioned that they could afford the cost.

#### Reason for not consulting doctor for sickness

Those who were sick but didn't consult any one for the sickness were asked to state the reason. Most of the children said due to lack of money they have not consulted. Some of the children said their sickness was not serious enough for consultation. (Table 49a)

#### 5.2. Injury at work

In terms of whether the street children suffered from any work related injury about (48.2%, 1241 cases) said that they did suffer from work related injury (Table 50). The nature of the injury was mostly cuts/wounds (68.7%) followed by back pain due to heavy load (11.1%). Details of the work injuries are presented in Table 50a.

The duration of suffering ranged from less than one week to more than three months (Table 50b), Majority (38.2%) of the children did suffer for more than three months, the second major group (27.6%) suffered between 1-3 months. Among the injured children (1241 cases), 21.2% reported to be still being injured (Table 50c).

### **5.3. Protection used during work**

The children were asked whether they wear any protection during their work. Almost all (96.9%) the children reported to have used no protection during their work (Table 50d).

### **5.4. Smoking habit**

In terms of their personal habit, Forty-four percent of the street children said that they do smoke.

Table 51 presents smoking habit by Division. The percentage of smokers was reported highest in Barisal followed by Sylhet, it is lowest in Khulna Division.

Smoking habit reflected a positive relation with age (Table 51a). More than 64% of those aged between 14-<18 reported smoking while it was only 28% for those between 5 - <11 years. Current work wise, Table 51b shows that those who are cooli, collect papers and other things from dustbin and sell flowers (about 50%) are the ones who reported to smoke most compared to other types of work.

## Chapter – 6

### Living Conditions and Social Support

#### 6.1. Sleeping place, type and company

About three-fourth of the children said that they do sleep at the same site every night and thus consider it as their permanent place of sleeping (Table 52a). Those who consider their sleeping place as temporary, mostly reported sleeping in bus station, market and on the street (Table 52b).

The street children have been sleeping in their present place for varying duration of time. This is related to the duration of their work, (Table 52c). It is also found that duration of sleeping in the current place varies from less than one month to five years and above. However, more than two-third (67.7%) have been sleeping in the present place for one year or less.

About 61.8% of the street children (Table 52d) sleep with other street children while about one-third (34.0%) mentioned that they sleep alone. A small percentage (4.2%) of the children sleep with other people who are adults (Table 52e).

#### 6.2. Seasonal variation

The children were asked where they sleep when it rains. Significantly mentioned places are: railway station (28.4%), market (18%), launch/steamer terminal (12.9%). Details of other places mentioned are presented in (Table 52f). During the winter season, the three most frequently mentioned sleeping places of the street children are the same as those mentioned in case of rainy season (Table 52 f).

#### 6.3. Reasons for searching new sleeping place

Regarding the reasons of shifting from the current place, the most frequently mentioned reasons are: night guard objected (33%), police objected (29%), not safe (28%) as seen in Table 53.

#### 6.4. Payment for sleeping

The children are willing to spend a significant amount of money for their sleeping place. The estimated average is Tk.151 per month with a minimum of as low as Tk. 20 per month and a maximum of Tk. 300 per month. Only 109 children responded to this question (Table 54).

#### 6.5. Bed for sleeping

Table 55 presents the percentage distribution of street children by the type of bed they use. The majority (41.5%) of the children do not use any thing as their bed. About one-fourth use jute cloth or jute bag as their bed. Only 15.6% use bed sheet.

## **6.6. Access to bath**

Regarding frequency of baths available to the street children, About two-third (59.7%) (Table 56) mentioned that they take bath every day. About 30% take bath every two days and some take bath once a week or twice every week.

## **6.7. Type of toilet used**

Sanitation and hygienic condition is one of the health hazard of the street children. Use of public toilet was mentioned by a majority (42.2%) of the street children (Table 57). However, a significant number of street children (35.1%) do use open space for toilet. Some also use the government place (16.7%) for the purpose.

## **6.8. Food intake: Frequency, place, starvation**

Majority (57.3%) of the street children mentioned that they eat three times a day followed by another 39% having two meals a day (Table 58), only 3.1% reported to have one meal a day while 17(0.7%) children mentioned that sometimes they are without food for a day.

Most of the street children (87.6%) usually eat in the street shop. Some, 4.7% (120 cases) mentioned that they beg food from restaurants. Even children reported that they collect food from dustbin (Table 59).

The children were asked about their timing of last meal prior to the interview timing. Ninety-eight percent of the children mentioned either this morning(7.8%) , this noon (48.9%) or to night (41.3%) (Table 60). However, a few of the children mentioned yesterday night (29 cases) or yesterday morning (17 cases) which means that these children have been starving.

A final question on food intake was asking the children how many nights during the previous week prior to the survey the children have gone to bed without food. The findings are presented in Table 61. Interestingly the findings revealed that 60% of the children did go to bed without food during the previous week atleast one night or more. More than one-fourth of the children didn't have food for two nights.

## **6.9. Winter clothing**

Most (83.8%) of the street children didn't have any winter clothing (Table 62). Only 16.2% (417 cases) reported to have some winter clothes. This high proportion of children not having winter cloths makes them easily vulnerable to catch cold and become sick.

## **6.10. Organizational assistance**

Table 63 shows the data about awareness of street children about organizations providing assistance to street children. Only 8.4 percent of the children are aware of such organizations. Among those who know about such organizations about 74% visited the organizations (Table 63a). In terms of reasons of visit that were cited, 46.4% of them said they went for education assistance (Table 63b) and about 21% said they went for food and another 14% went for clothing.

The children who knew about the organizations providing assistance to the children were asked to mention their reasons for not visiting the organizations. Thirty per cent responded that they were not sure of getting assistance. "Other reasons" accounted for 50% of the children.

## **Chapter – 7**

### **Lessons Learned and Policy Implications**

1. The street children are from the poorest of the poor who migrate to urban centres with the expectation of better living. Our recommendation is to initiate a social mobilization program in the place of origin by the NGOs to stop this flow of migrations.
2. The Government and NGOs do have various types of non-formal education program in the rural areas. Unfortunately these children in most cases do not attend these programs. Initiative should be taken to attract these children to these programs and retain them. For instance, food for education programs have been known to work in other parts of Bangladesh and this could be a viable option. Subsequently vocationals training program in the rural areas should be linked to the non-formal education programs, so that immediately after completion of the non-formal schooling these children can continue with the vocational training programs. This will reduce the rural to urban migration of young children.
3. Those children who are already living in urban areas as street children, should be provided with rehabilitation assistance by NGOs who are involved in their assistance. Providing shelter for better and secure living conditions is urgent.
4. Some of these children get involved with drug, sex work and other unsocial illegal activities. The NGOs mentioned above can also initiate programs for such children (through sports, music) and divert them in various rehabilitation programs.
5. The urban street children do have the desire for various types of skill training as well as non-formal education. An assessment of the training needs should be conducted by the Government and/or NGOs to give them the skills to combat their poverty.
6. It appears that the QCS has provided an underestimate of the extent of street children in the country particularly of girl street children. This is a difficult to reach target group and we, therefore, recommend that a study be conducted to shed light on this sector.

## Annex 1: Tables

**Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age and Sex 2001**

Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and above	Total	5-17
Male	13.1	13.8	13.2	9.9	50.0	100	32.9
Female	12.9	13.3	12.4	9.5	51.9	100	31.4
Total	13.0	13.6	12.8	9.7	50.9	100	32.2

Source: Based on unpublished data of BBS.

**Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Division and Sex**

Division	Location		Street Children					
	Number	Percent	Boys		Girls		Total	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	139	33.7	1367	54.5	44	68.8	1411	54.8
Chittagong	162	39.2	350	13.9	11	17.2	361	14.0
Rajshahi	42	10.2	221	8.8	0	0	221	8.6
Khulna	25	6.1	138	5.5	0	0	138	5.4
Sylhet	26	6.3	354	14.1	6	9.4	360	14.0
Barisal	19	4.6	79	3.1	3	4.7	82	3.2
Total	413	100.0	2509	100.0	64	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Greater Districts/Regions**

Region	Locations		Street Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	108	26.2	1211	47.1
Mymensingh	7	1.7	50	1.9
Jamalpur	3	0.7	8	0.3
Kishorganj	10	2.4	110	4.3
Tangail	5	1.2	10	0.4
Faridpur	6	1.5	22	0.9
Chittagong	145	35.1	295	11.5
Khagrachari	0	0	0	0
Bandarban	0	0	0	0
Rangamati	3	0.7	5	0.2
Comilla	5	1.2	43	1.7
Noakhali	9	2.2	18	0.7
Rajshahi	2	0.5	18	0.7
Bogra	8	1.9	78	3.0
Rangpur	27	6.5	61	2.4
Dinajpur	3	0.7	23	0.9
Pabna	2	0.5	41	1.6
Khulna	18	4.4	111	4.3
Jessore	7	1.7	27	1.0
Kushtia	0	0	0	0
Sylhet	26	6.3	360	14.0
Barisal	11	2.7	61	2.4
Patuakhali	8	1.9	21	0.8
Total	413	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 4: Allocation of Sample Thanas and Street Children to 17 Strata**

SL.No.	Region	Total No of Street Child in QCS	Total sample thanas	Total sample children (proportional allocation)	Total sample Children with minimum 8 thana
1.	Dhaka	1211	23	190	190
2.	Mymensing	50	1	8	8
3.	Kishorgonj	110	2	17	17
4.	Faridpur	22	1	4	8
5.	Chitagong	295	6	46	48
6.	Comilla	43	1	7	8
7.	Noakhali	18	1	3	8
8.	Sylhet	360	7	56	56
9.	Rajshahi	18	1	3	8
10.	Bogra	78	2	12	16
11.	Rangpur	61	1	10	10
12.	Dinajpur	23	1	4	8
13.	Pabna	41	1	6	8
14.	Khulna	111	2	17	18
15.	Jessore	27	1	4	8
16.	Barisal	61	1	10	10
17.	Patuakhali	21	1	3	8
Total		2550	53	400	438*

\* This is the adjusted and final sample for the Baseline Survey To cover non-response, the investigators were instructed to included 3% more. The final coverage was 450 street children.

**Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Sample Street Children by Division and Sex.**

Division	Percent of		
	Boys	Girls	Total Sample (n)
Dhaka	96.90	3.10	224
Chittagong	97.00	3.00	67
Rajshahi	100.00	0.00	52
Khulna	100.00	0.00	27
Sylhet	98.33	1.67	56
Barisal	96.35	3.65	24
Total (n)	(97.56)	(2.44)	100
Total n	439	11	450

n = 450, n = 2573

Based on this table and using the distribution of estimates of QCS, A 1.5a was prepared.

**Table 5a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Age and Sex**

Age Group	Street Children						
	Boys	Percent	Girls	Percent	Total	Percent	Standard error
5 to <8	69	2.7	6	9.1	74	2.9	0.79
8 to <11	480	19.1	17	27.3	498	19.3	1.86
11 to <14	1229	49.0	23	36.4	1252	48.7	2.36
14 to <17	657	26.2	18	28.2	675	26.2	2.07
17 to <18	74	3.0	0	0	74	2.9	0.79
Total	2509	100.0	64	100.0	2573	100.0	

**Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Original Home District/Region**

Original Home	Number	Percent
Bagerhat	17	0.7
Bandarban	6	0.2
Barguna	23	0.9
Barishal	177	6.9
Bhola	80	3.1
Bholar Hat	6	0.2
Bickrampur	23	0.9
Bogra	40	1.6
Brahmanbaria	63	2.4
Chandpur	69	2.7
Chittagong	51	2.0
Comilla	143	5.6
Cox's Bazar	57	2.2
Darsona	6	0.2
Dhaka	69	2.7
Dinajpur	46	1.8
Faridpur	154	6.0
Feni	6	0.2
Fultola	6	0.2
Gaibandha	80	3.1
Gazipur	17	0.7
Gopalgong	29	1.1
Habigonj	17	0.7
Halluaghat	6	0.2
Jamalpur	23	0.9
Jessore	51	2.0
Jhalakathi	6	0.2
Joypurhat	29	1.1
Kaligonj	6	0.2
Khulna	29	1.1
Kishoreganj	143	5.6
Kuakata	6	0.2
Kustia	11	0.4
Lalmोनirhat	6	0.2
Laxmipur	63	2.4
Lohagora	6	0.2
Madaripur	11	0.4
Miessorai	6	0.2
Mohongong	6	0.2
Mowlobi Bazar	23	0.9
Munshigong	46	1.8
Mymensingh	126	4.9
Narayangong	23	0.9
Nator	17	0.7
Nethrokona	29	1.1
Nilfamari	6	0.2
Noakhali	63	2.4
Norshindi	69	2.7
Pabna	23	0.9
Paterhat	6	0.2
Pirojpur	6	0.2

Original Home	Number	Percent
Polash	6	0.2
Potuakali	103	4.0
Rajshahi	63	2.4
Rangpur	29	1.1
Satkharla	17	0.7
Savar	6	0.2
Sharaitpur	11	0.4
Sherajgong	11	0.4
Sherpur	6	0.2
Shreemongol	6	0.2
Sonargaon	11	0.4
Sunamgong	46	1.8
Syhlet	63	2.4
Sylhet	11	0.4
Tangail	23	0.9
Voyrab	6	0.2
Do not know	132	5.1
Total	2573	100.0

**Table 6a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Region, Place of Living, Place of Birth**

Region	Percent of street children	
	Place of living	Place of birth
Dhaka	47.1	9.6
Mymensingh	1.9	6.2
Jamalpur	0.3	1.1
Kishoreganj	4.3	5.8
Tangail	0.4	0.9
Faridpur	0.9	7.9
Chittagong	11.5	4.4
Khagrachari	0.0	0.0
Bandarban	0.0	0.2
Rangamati	0.2	0.0
Comilla	1.7	10.7
Noakhali	0.7	5.0
Rajshahi	0.7	3.1
Bogra	3.0	2.7
Rangpur	2.4	4.8
Dinajpur	0.9	1.8
Pabna	1.6	1.1
Khulna	4.3	2.5
Jessore	1.0	2.2
Kushtia	0.0	0.6
Sylhet	14.0	6.6
Barisal	2.4	11.1
Patuakhali	0.8	5.6
Do not know	-	6.2
Bangladesh	2573 (N)	450 (n)

**Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Place Where They Live and Sleep**

Place	Number	Percent	Standard error
Street	452	17.6	1.76
Shelter	149	5.8	1.10
Bridge	63	2.4	0.72
Temple/mosque	17	0.7	0.39
Market	240	9.3	1.37
Parks	80	3.1	0.82
Railway station	748	29.1	2.14
Bus stations	223	8.7	1.33
Slum	6	0.2	0.21
Launch/Steamer terminal	292	11.3	1.49
Other places	303	11.8	1.52
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Street Children in Terms of Whom the Children Live With**

With whom children live	Number	Percent	Standard error
No one	1195	46.4	2.35
Friends (who are street children)	1315	51.1	2.36
Friends (who are not other street children)	46	1.8	0.63
Cousin/Brothers/Distant Relatives etc.	17	0.6	0.36
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Religion**

Religion	Number	Percent	Standard error
Muslim	2539	98.7	0.534
Hindu	34	1.3	0.534
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Occupation of Father and Mother**

Occupation	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agricultural labor	497	32.6	29	1.6
Non-agricultural labor	577	37.8	57	3.2
Housewife	0	0	1098	62.1
Cannot work/disabled	46	3.0	29	1.6
Small business	183	12.0	63	3.6
Unemployed	91	6.0	34	1.9
Works in others house as a maid	46	3.0	377	21.4
Others	86	5.6	80	4.5
Total	1527	100.0	1767	100.0

**Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Education Level of Father and Mother**

Education level	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No formal education, cannot read & write	1046	68.5	1349	76.4
No formal education, can read & write	212	13.9	206	11.7
Pre0School	6	0.4	0	0.0
Primary (class 1 to 5)	149	9.7	109	6.1
Junior Secondary (class 6 to 8)	34	2.2	40	2.3
Secondary (class 9010)	40	2.6	23	1.3
Technical education & vocational training	6	0.4	0	0.0
Others (religious, non0formal)	34	2.2	40	2.3
Total	1527	100.0	1767	100.0

**Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for Leaving Home**

Reasons for leaving home	Number	Percent	Standard error
Poverty/hunger	966	37.6	2.28
Step Father/Mother	274	10.7	1.46
No one to look after	234	9.1	1.36
Father/Mother moved to Town	132	5.1	1.04
Ran away from home	366	14.2	1.65
Abused	154	6.0	1.12
Parents sent away (not sold)	40	1.6	0.59
Relatives brought here	17	0.7	0.39
To earn income	274	10.7	1.46
Others	114	4.4	0.97
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whether They Informed Their Parents or Not while leaving home**

Informed /Not informed	Number	Percent	Standard error
Informed	1109	50	2.53
Not informed	1127	50	2.53
Total	2236*	100	

\* Not applicable: 337 (Both parents are dead)

**Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whom they Came to Town with**

With Whom	Number	Percent	Standard error
Parents	246	9.6	1.39
Siblings	34	1.3	0.53
Brokers	6	0.2	0.21
Alone with consent of parents	469	18.2	1.82
Alone without consent of parents	1217	47.3	2.35
Friends with consent of parents	109	4.2	0.95
Friends without consent of parents	143	5.6	1.08
Join Relatives	63	2.4	0.72
Relatives, Known People	286	11.1	1.48
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Duration of Stay in the City**

Duration (Months)	Number	Percent	Standard error
< 3	400	15.9	1.74
3 to 12	395	15.6	1.73
12 to 24	509	20.2	1.91
24 to 60	629	24.9	2.06
60 +	589	23.4	2.02
Total	2522*	100.0	

\* 51 (equivalent to 9 in the sample of 450 children) could not provide the duration, as they could not remember.

**Table 16: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by When They Visited Parents**

When visited (During)	Number	Percent	Standard error
Parents are dead	337	13.1	1.59
Not visited	1041	40.5	2.31
Last month	543	21.1	1.92
Last 3 months	200	7.8	1.26
Last 6 months	109	4.2	0.95
Last 12 months	80	3.1	0.82
More than year ago	263	10.2	1.43
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for Not Visiting Parents**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Parents are dead	337	24.5	2.77
No desire/attraction to visit them	646	46.9	3.22
Cannot afford travel cost	217	15.8	2.35
Parents do not want	51	3.7	1.22
Address is not known	41	2.9	1.08
Others	86	6.2	1.55
Total	1378*	100.0	

\* Do not visit 1041 & parents are dead 337 equal 1378

**Table 18 a: Percentage distribution of Street Children by Reading /Writing Skill and by Division**

	Division						
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Total
Reading Skill	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Can Read	29.2	25.8	20.9	18.5	44.2	12.5	23.6
Can Not read	70.8	74.2	79.1	81.5	55.8	87.5	76.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Writing Skill	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Can Write	29.2	27.3	21.3	18.5	44.2	14.3	24.2
Can Not write	70.8	72.7	78.7	81.5	55.8	85.7	75.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 18 b: Percentage distribution of Street Children by Reading / Writing Skill and by Age Group**

Reading Skill	Age group						Total	
	5 0 <11		11 0 <14		14 0 < 18			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Can Read	69	12.0	337	26.9	200	26.7	606	23.6
Can Not read	503	88.0	915	73.1	549	73.3	1967	76.4
Total	572	100.0	1252	100.0	749	100.0	2573	100.0
Writing Skill	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	5 0 <11		11 0 <14		14 0 < 18		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Can Write	74	13.0	355	28.3	194	26.0	623	24.2
Can Not write	497	87.0	898	71.7	555	74.0	1950	75.8
Total	572	100.0	1252	100.0	749	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 18c: Percentage of Children Having Reading Skill by Division and Age Group**

Division/ Age	Division						Age groupd (Years)			All
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	5-11	11-14	14-2.18	
Can Read	29	26	21	19	44	13	12	27	27	24 (2%)*

\*The standard error of the estimate in percent

**Table 18d: Percentage of Children Having Writing Skill by Division and Age Group**

Division/ Age group	Division						Age Groups			All
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	5-11	11-14	14- K<18	
Can write	29.2	27.3	21.3	18.5	44.2	14.3	13.0	28.3	26.0	24 (2%)*

**Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by whether they have ever attended school**

Schooling status	Number	Percent	Standard error
Formal	697	27.0	2.09
Non-Formal	246	9.6	1.39
Both Formal and Non0Formal	69	2.7	0.76
None	1561	60.7	2.30
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 19a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Currently Attending Schools by School Type**

School Type	Number	Percent	Standard error
Formal	28	1.1	0.49
Non0Formal	189	7.3	1.23
Not attending	2356	91.6	1.31
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 19b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Class Completed**

Completed	Number	Percent	Standard error
No	229	22.6	3.14
1	292	28.8	3.40
2	234	23.2	3.17
3	132	13.0	2.53
4	68	6.7	1.88
5	40	4.0	1.47
6	17	1.7	0.97
Total	1012	100.0	

**Table 19c: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for Never Attending Schools**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Cannot afford	487	31.1	2.80
Because of work	143	9.2	1.75
Parents did not send	692	44.3	3.01
Because of failing	6	0.4	0.38
School is not important	132	8.4	1.68
School won't enroll us	6	0.4	0.38
Others	97	6.2	1.46
Total	1561	100.0	

**Table 19d: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Class They are Currently Attending**

Class	Number	Percent	Standard error
Pre0primary	23	10.5	4.97
1	126	57.9	8.01
2	46	21.1	6.62
3	23	10.5	4.97
Total	217	100.0	

**Table 19e: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for currently Not Attending Schools**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Cannot afford	955	40.5	2.42
Because of work	903	38.3	2.39
Parents did not send	155	6.6	1.22
School is not important	217	9.2	1.42
Others	126	5.3	1.10
Total	2356	100.0	

**Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whether They Would Avail Opportunity to Go to School**

Avail / Not Avail	Number	Percent	Standard error
Avail	2127	82.7	1.78
Not Avail	446	17.3	1.78
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 20a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children whether they give Importance to Education**

Importance	Number	Percent	Standard error
Important	2064	80.2	1.88
Not so important	509	19.8	1.88
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 21: Percentage distribution of Street Children Whether They Would Avail Opportunity of Skill training**

Avail / Not Avail	Number	Percent	Standard error
Avail	2441	94.9	1.04
Not Avail	132	5.1	1.04
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 22: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Type of Work They Would Prefer (if they are given chance)**

Preferred work	Number	Percent	Standard error
Service	51	2.0	0.66
Driver	698	27.1	2.10
Education	132	5.1	1.04
Rickshaw driver	23	0.9	0.45
Home maker	11	0.4	0.30
Garaj worker	257	10.0	1.41
Hotel/shop worker	86	3.3	0.84
Mechanic	377	14.7	1.67
Tailor	194	7.6	1.25
Garments worker	29	1.1	0.49
Small business	74	2.9	0.79
Daily labor	6	0.2	0.21
Police	34	1.3	0.53
Others	532	20.7	1.91
No work	69	2.7	0.76
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 23: Percentage distribution of Street Children by First Job Prior to Current Work as Street Children**

First Job (Work)	Number	Percent	Standard error
Welding	11	0.4	0.30
Child domestic	457	17.8	1.80
Auto mobile workshop	6	0.2	0.21
Begging	63	2.4	0.72
Battery recharging/recycling	11	0.4	0.30
Agricultural	355	13.8	1.63
Road transport	86	3.3	0.84
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	29	1.1	0.49
Collect old papers & other things	57	2.2	0.69
Any work	63	2.4	0.72
Tokai	40	1.6	0.59
Cooli	69	2.7	0.76
Others	457	17.8	1.80
Current work is the first Job	869	33.8	2.23
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Age When First Started Working**

Age group	Number	Percent	Standard error
4 to <8	715	42.0	2.86
8 to <11	846	49.6	2.90
11 to <14	137	8.0	1.57
14 to <17	6	0.4	0.37
Total	1704*	100.0	

\* NA = 869

**Table 25: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for First Starting Work**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Parents had a debt	23	1.3	0.66
Due to poverty	1497	87.9	1.89
Ran-away from Home	29	1.7	0.75
Abused by step father/step mother	86	5.0	1.26
Others	69	4.0	1.14
Total	1704	100.0	

**Table 26: Percentage Distribution of Street Children According to Who Put Them to Work in their first job**

Who Put to Work	Number	Percent	Standard error
Self	435	25.5	2.52
Parents	938	55.0	2.88
Relatives	154	9.1	1.67
Friends	63	3.7	1.09
Brothers/sisters	40	2.3	0.87
Others	74	4.4	1.19
Total	1704	100.0	

**Table 27: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whether they had to Stop School for Work**

Stopped/ Not stopped	Number	Percent	Standard error
Stopped	1390	81.6	2.24
Not stopped	314	18.5	2.25
Total	1704	100.0	

**Table 28: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Type of Current Work**

Current Work	Number	Percent	Standard error
Begging	274	10.7	1.46
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	126	4.9	1.02
Collect things from dustbin & sell	69	2.7	0.76
Collect old papers & other things	503	19.6	1.87
Any work	229	8.9	1.34
Tokai	377	14.7	1.67
Cooli / Minti	503	19.5	1.87
Others (helper, hawker, shoe polish, pick pockets, odd jobs)	492	19.1	1.85
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 28a: Percentage Distribution of Children by Current Work and Division**

Current Work	Division						
	Barisal Percent	Chittagong Percent	Dhaka Percent	Khulna Percent	Rajshahi Percent	Sylhet Percent	Total Percent
Begging	4.2	6.1	10.2	7.4	23.1	10.7	10.7
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	4.2	0	6.7	7.4	7.7	0	4.9
Collect things from dustbin & sell	0	6.1	3.1	0	0	1.8	2.7
Collect old papers & other things	0	25.8	27.6	3.7	11.5	3.6	19.6
Any work	0	6.0	11.1	7.4	7.7	0	8.9
Tokai	12.5	30.3	13.8	7.4	7.7	10.7	14.7
Cooli / Minti	37.5	15.2	15.1	48.1	5.8	33.9	19.6
Others	41.7	10.6	12.4	18.5	36.5	30.4	19.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 28b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Current Work and by Age Group**

Current Work	Age group (in years)						Total	
	5 to <11		11 to <14		14 to <18		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Begging	126	22.0	114	9.1	34	4.6	274	10.7
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	6	1.0	74	5.9	46	6.1	126	4.9
Collect things from dustbin & sell	11	2.0	17	1.4	40	5.3	69	2.7
Collect old papers & other things	114	20.0	257	20.5	132	17.6	503	19.6
Any work	40	7.0	131	10.5	57	7.6	229	8.9
Tokai	97	17.0	194	15.5	86	11.5	377	14.7
Cooli / Minti	114	20.0	223	17.8	166	22.1	503	19.6
Others	63	11.0	240	19.2	189	25.2	492	19.1
Total	572	100.0	1252	100.0	749	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 29: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by How They Found Work**

How Found Work	Number	Percent	Standard error
Found self	1950	75.8	2.02
Other people	137	5.3	1.06
Friends	395	15.3	1.70
Relatives/family	57	2.2	0.69
Others	34	1.3	0.53
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 30: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Age When they First Started Work**

Age group	Number	Percent	Standard error
< 8	583	22.7	1.97
8 to <11	1029	40.0	2.31
11 to <14	715	27.8	2.11
14 to <18	234	9.1	1.36
Do not Know	11	0.4	0.30
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 31: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Duration in Current Work**

Current work		Duration (in months)					Total
		<3	3 to 12	12 to 24	24 to 60	60+	
Begging	Number	74	40	34	74	51	274
	Percent	27.1	14.6	12.5	27.1	18.8	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	Number	23	17	23	40	23	126
	Percent	18.2	13.6	18.2	31.8	18.2	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell	Number	0	11	17	17	23	69
	Percent	0.0	16.7	25.0	25.0	33.3	100.0
Collect old papers & other things	Number	51	63	114	160	114	503
	Percent	10.2	12.5	22.7	31.8	22.7	100.0
Any work	Number	63	40	62	52	12	229
	Percent	27.5	17.5	27.1	22.7	5.2	100.0
Tokai	Number	51	91	80	126	29	377
	Percent	14	24	21	33	8	100
Cooli/Minti	Number	143	126	80	80	74	503
	Percent	28.4	25.0	15.9	15.9	14.8	100.0
Others	Number	109	103	120	120	40	492
	Percent	22.1	20.9	24.4	24.4	8.1	100.0
Total	Number	515	492	532	669	366	2573
	Percent	20.0	19.1	20.7	26.0	14.2	100.0

**Table 32a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by daily Working Hours and Division**

Daily Working Hours	Division						Total
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	
< 5	12.5	1.5	12.9	3.7	11.5	7.1	9.8
5 to 8	33.3	25.8	19.1	22.2	9.6	19.6	20.0
8 to 12	50.0	65.2	35.1	22.2	32.7	21.4	37.6
12 +	4.2	7.6	32.9	51.9	46.2	51.8	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 32b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by daily Working Hours and Age Group**

Daily Working Hours	Age Group (in years)						Total	
	5 to <11		11 to <14		14 to <18		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
< 5	46	8.0	149	11.9	57	7.6	252	9.8
5 to 8	103	18.0	297	23.7	114	15.3	515	20.0
8 to 12	246	43.0	475	37.9	246	32.8	966	37.6
12 +	177	31.0	332	26.5	332	44.3	841	32.7
Total	572	100.0	1252	100.0	749	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 32c: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Daily Working Hours and Current Work**

Current work		Daily working hours				Total
		Below 5 hrs	5 to 8 hrs	8 to 12 hrs	12 & more hrs	
Begging	Number	23	23	126	103	274
	Percent	8.3	8.3	45.8	37.5	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	Number	17	29	34	46	126
	Percent	13.6	22.7	27.3	36.4	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell	Number	0	6	51	11	69
	Percent	0.0	8.3	75.0	16.7	100.0
Collect old papers & other things	Number	91	120	200	91	503
	Percent	18.2	23.9	39.8	18.2	100.0
Any work	Number	17	40	57	114	229
	Percent	7.4	17.5	24.9	49.8	100.0
Tokai	Number	17	74	194	91	377
	Percent	5	20	52	24	100
Cooli/Minti	Number	23	97	194	189	503
	Percent	4.5	19.3	38.6	37.5	100.0
Others	Number	63	126	109	194	492
	Percent	12.8	25.6	22.1	39.5	100.0
Total	Number	252	515	966	841	2573
	Percent	9.8	20.0	37.6	32.7	100.0

**Table 33: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Weekly Working Days**

Weekly Working Days	Number	Percent	Standard error
4	23	0.9	0.45
5	91	3.6	0.88
6	326	12.7	1.57
7	2133	82.9	1.77
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 34a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Weekly Earning and Division**

Weekly Earning (Taka)	Division						
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<200	20.8	57.6	28.9	59.3	15.4	16.1	31.3
200 to 500	75.0	40.9	61.3	29.6	73.1	64.3	58.9
500 to 1000	4.2	0	9.3	11.1	11.5	12.5	8.4
1000 +	0	1.5	0.4	0	0	7.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 34b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Weekly Earnings and Age Group**

Weekly Earning (Taka)	Age Group						Total	
	5 0 <11		11 0 <14		14 0 <18			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<200	257	45.0	423	33.8	126	16.8	806	31.3
200 0 500	297	52.0	715	57.1	503	67.2	1515	58.9
500 0 1000	17	3.0	103	8.2	97	13.0	217	8.4
1000 +	0	0.0	11	0.9	23	3.1	34	1.3
Total	572	100.0	1252	100.0	749	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 35: Average Working Hours (per day) & Weekly Earnings of the Street Children by Age Group**

Age Group	Number	Average working hours	Average earnings (Taka)
5 to <11	572	9.2	236.7
11 to <14	1252	8.7	273.1
14 to <18	749	9.9	350.7
Total	2573	9.2	287.6

**Table 36: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Current Work and Weekly Earning**

Current Work	Weekly earning (in Taka)				Total
	<200	200 to 500	500 to 1000	1000 +	
Begging : Number	132	132	10	0	274
: Percent	48.2	48.2	3.6	0.0	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road : Number	11	109	6	0	126
: Percent	9.1	86.4	4.5	0.0	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell : Number	29	40	0	0	69
: Percent	42.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Collect old papers & other things : Number	120	320	57	6	503
: Percent	23.9	63.6	11.3	1.2	100.0
Any work : Number	85	131	13	0	229
: Percent	37.1	57.2	5.7	0	100.0
Tokai : Number	149	206	23	0	377
: Percent	39.4	54.5	6.1	0.0	100.0
Cooli : Number	183	274	34	11	503
: Percent	36.4	54.5	6.8	2.3	100.0
Others : Number	97	303	74	17	492
: Percent	19.8	61.6	15.1	3.5	100.0
Total : Number	806	1,515	217	34	2,573
: Percent	31.3	58.9	8.4	1.3	100.0

**Table 37: Average Working Hours (per day) & Weekly Earnings of the Street Children by Current Work**

Current Work	Number	Average working hours	Average earnings (Taka)
Begging	274	9.7	221.4
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	126	8.8	307.2
Collect things from dustbin & sell	69	9.3	220.8
Collect old papers & other things	503	8.0	313.6
Any work	229	10.4	235.4
Tokai	377	9.1	258.9
Cooli	503	9.7	288.4
Others	492	9.0	355.2
Total	273	9.2	287.6
Standard error of mean		0.159	8.206

**Table 38: Percentage distribution of Street Children by Amount of Earnings They Keep**

Amount	Number	Percent	Standard error
All	2013	78.2	1.95
Part	560	21.8	1.95
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 38a: Number and Percent of Street Children by To Whom They Give Money and Average Amount**

To Whom	Number	Percent	Average (Taka)
Parents	526	93.9	171
Others	34	6.1	177
Total	560	100.0	171.3

**Table 39: Percentage Distribution of Expenditure of Street Children by Items**

Items	% share
Food	80.7
Rent	0.5
Clothing	2.1
Debts	0.2
Savings	7.1
Watching movies	2.9
Others	6.5
Total	100.0

N = 2573

**Table 40: Percentage Distribution of Street Children whether they Borrow Money**

Category	Number	Percent	Standard error
Borrow	629	24.4	2.02
Do not borrow	1944	75.6	2.02
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 40a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children, in Terms of Whom they Borrow Money From**

From whom they borrow	Number	Percent	Standard error
Friends	435	69.1	4.41
Employer	11	1.8	1.27
Relatives	11	1.8	1.27
Others (Cousin, shops etc.)	172	27.3	4.25
Total	629	100.0	

**Table 40b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children, in Terms of the Reason for Borrowing Money**

For what they Borrow	Number	Percent	Standard error
Food	572	90.9	2.74
Clothing	6	0.9	0.90
Others	51	8.2	2.62
Total	629	100.0	

**Table 41: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Having Busy or Slack Season**

Seasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Busy seasons	63	2.4	0.72
Both Busy & slack seasons	34	1.3	0.53
Slack season	395	15.3	1.70
Same	2081	80.9	1.85
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 42a: Distribution of Street Children According Whether they Enjoy the Work or Not**

Whether they Enjoy the Work	Number	Percent	Standard error
Yes	1121	43.6	2.34
No	1452	56.4	2.34
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 42b: Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for Enjoying**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Can help support family	155	13.8	2.47
Can earn money for school	12	1.1	0.74
Can earn money for food	783	69.8	3.28
Have fun working with friends	74	6.6	1.77
Others	97	8.7	2.01
Total	1121	100.0	

**Table 42c: Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for not Enjoying**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Work hazards make me sick	320	22.0	2.60
Can not go to school, too tired	11	0.8	0.56
Do not like work	395	27.2	2.79
Do not like employer	6	0.4	0.40
Police scold us	46	3.1	1.09
We face abuse	263	18.1	2.42
This is dangerous work	137	9.4	1.83
People shout at us	206	14.2	2.19
Others	68	4.7	1.33
Total	1452	100.0	

**Table 43a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children who Perceive Treatment by Employer as Fair or Well**

Treatment	Number	Percent	Standard error
Fairly	12	9.5	6.25
Well	114	90.5	6.25
Total	126	100.0	

**Table 43b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children in terms of how they Work**

Work With	Number	Percent	Standard error
Alone	2144	83.3	1.76
Others	429	16.7	1.76
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 44a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Reporting Arrest by Police**

Arrest by police	Number	Percent	Standard error
Arrested	492	19.1	1.85
Not arrested	2081	80.9	1.85
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 44 b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for Arrest**

Reasons for arrest	Number	Percent	Standard error
Stealing	86	17.4	4.09
No reason	246	50.0	5.39
Others	160	32.6	5.05
Total	492	100.0	

**Table 45a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whether They Move Around the City by Division**

Move Around	Division						
	Barisal Percent	Chittagong Percent	Dhaka Percent	Khulna Percent	Rajshahi Percent	Sylhet Percent	Total Percent
Move around*	12.5	71.2	32.0	29.6	11.5	7.1	31.1
Do not move	87.5	28.8	68.0	70.4	88.5	92.9	68.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Move around the city means the change of working place

**Table 45b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Movement Status and by Age**

Move around	Age group (in years)						Total	
	5 to <11		11 to <14		14 to <18			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Move around*	149	26.0	423	33.8	229	30.5	800	31.1
Do not move	423	74.0	829	66.2	520	69.5	1773	68.9
Total	572	100.0	1252	100.0	749	100.0	2573	100.0

\* Move around the city means the change of working place

**Table 45c: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Movement Status and by Current Work**

Current work	Move around the city		Total
	Move	Do not move	
Begging : Number	80	194	274
: Percent	29.2	70.8	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road : Number	11	114	126
: Percent	9.1	90.9	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell :Number	46	23	69
: Percent	66.7	33.3	100.0
Collect old papers & other things : Number	269	234	503
: Percent	53.4	46.6	100.0
Any work : Number	34	194	228
: Percent	14.9	85.1	100.0
Tokai : Number	126	252	377
: Percent	33.3	66.7	100.0
Cooli : Number	137	366	503
: Percent	27.3	72.7	100.0
Others : Number	97	395	492
: Percent	19.8	80.2	100.0
Total : Number	800	1,773	2,573
: Percent	31.1	68.9	100.0

**Table 46: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Number of Locations They Moved in the City so Far**

Locations	Number	Percent	Standard error
1 to 2	280	35.0	4.03
3 to 4	303	37.9	4.10
5 +	217	27.1	3.76
Total	800	100.0	

**Table 46a: Number and Percent of Street Children by Reasons for Movement**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
For better work	457	57.1	4.18
Spacious & safe sleeping place	250	31.3	3.92
Avoid police	30	3.8	1.62
Where friends available	16	2.0	1.18
Present place becoming boring	47	5.9	1.99
Total	800	100.0	

**Table 47: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Reporting Sickness**

Sick/ Not Sick	Number	Percent	Standard error
Sick	1464	56.9	2.33
Not sick	1109	43.1	2.33
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 47a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Reporting Sickness by Tpe of Work**

Current work		Sick/not sick		Total
		Sick	Not sick	
Begging	Number	120	154	274
	Percent	43.8	56.3	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	Number	69	57	126
	Percent	54.5	45.5	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell	Number	63	6	69
	Percent	91.7	8.3	100.0
Collect old papers & other things	Number	429	74	503
	Percent	85.2	14.8	100.0
Any work	Number		126	229
	Percent	45.0	55.0	100.0
Tokai	Number	212	166	377
	Percent	56.1	43.9	100.0
Cooli/Minti	Number	240	263	503
	Percent	47.7	52.3	100.0
Others	Number	229	263	492
	Percent	46.5	53.5	100.0
Total	Number	1464	1109	2573
	Percent	56.9	43.1	100.0

**Table 47b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Type of Sickness and Type of Work**

Current work		Type of sickness							Total
		Work hazards make me sick	Fever	Water borne disease	Headache	Cough	Stomach pain	Others	
Begging	Number	11	80	6	0	6	6	11	120
	Percent	9.5	66.7	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.8	9.5	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	Number	0	34	6	11	0	17	0	69
	Percent	0.0	50.0	8.3	16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell	Number	0	40	11	6	6	0	0	63
	Percent	0.0	63.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Collect old papers & other things	Number	17	269	69	34	29	0	11	429
	Percent	4.0	62.7	16.0	8.0	6.7	0.0	2.7	100.0
Whatever work I can find	Number	0	63	0	6	11	11	11	103
	Percent	0.0	61.1	0.0	5.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	100.0
Tokai	Number	6	97	34	23	34	11	6	212
	Percent	2.7	45.9	16.2	10.8	16.2	5.4	2.7	100.0
Cooli/Minti	Number	34	120	11	29	11	11	23	240
	Percent	14.3	50.0	4.8	11.9	4.8	4.8	9.5	100.0
Others	Number	6	154	6	29	6	11	17	229
	Percent	2.5	67.5	2.5	12.5	2.5	5.0	7.5	100.0
Total	Number	74	858	143	137	103	69	80	1464
	Percent	5.1	58.6	9.8	9.4	7.0	4.7	5.5	100.0

**Table 47c: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Who Look After Them When Sick**

Look After	Number	Percent	Standard error
Friends	377	25.8	2.73
Local people	109	7.4	1.64
None	789	53.9	3.12
Others	189	12.9	2.09
Total	1464	100.0	

**Table 48: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whether Doctor Was Consulted for (Illness or Injury)**

Consulted / Not Consulted	Number	Percent	Standard error
Consulted	789	46.3	2.89
Not Consulted	915	53.7	2.89
Total	1704	100.0	

**Table 48a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Who They Consulted**

Who they Consulted	Number	Percent	Standard error
Doctor	469	59.4	4.18
Shop Keeper	292	37.0	4.11
Homoeopath Practitioner	11	1.4	1.00
Others	17	2.2	1.25
Total	789	100.0	

**Table 48b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Type of Treatment They Received**

Type of Treatment	Number	Percent	Standard error
Allopathic	720	91.3	2.40
Homeopathic	57	7.2	2.20
Unani/ayurvedic	6	0.7	0.71
Pir, fakir, tantric etc*	6	0.7	0.71
Total	789	100.0	

\* Pir, fakir, tantric etc 00 religious persons who adopt different treatment methods based on religious beliefs.

**Table 49: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Ability to Bear Medical Expenses**

Able/Unable to bear medical expenses	Number	Percent	Standard error
Able	629	79.7	3.42
Unable	160	20.3	3.42
Total	789	100.0	

**Table 49a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Who did not Consult Doctors by Reasons**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Lack of money	681	74.4	3.45
No seriously injured or sick	223	24.4	3.40
Others	11	1.2	0.86
Total	915	100.0	

**Table 50: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Whether Injured or Not**

Injured / Not Injured	Number	Percent	Standard error
Injured	1241	48.2	2.36
Not injured	1332	51.8	2.36
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 50a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Type of Injury and by Current Work**

Current work		Type of work injury					Total
		Back pain due to heavy load	Burns	Fractures from heavy load	Cuts/wounds	Others	
Begging	Number	0	11	0	34	23	69
	Percent	0.0	16.7	0.0	50.0	33.3	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road	Number	6	0	6	46	6	63
	Percent	9.1	0.0	9.1	72.7	9.1	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell	Number	0	0	0	29	0	29
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Collect old papers & other things	Number	11	17	11	280	29	349
	Percent	3.3	4.9	3.3	80.3	8.2	100.0
Whatever work I can find	Number	11	0	11	57	11	92
	Percent	12.5	0.0	12.5	62.5	12.5	100.0
Tokai	Number	17	6	6	200	6	234
	Percent	7.3	2.4	2.4	85.4	2.4	100.0
Cooli/Minti	Number	51	0	63	86	11	212
	Percent	24.3	0.0	29.7	40.5	5.4	100.0
Others	Number	40	0	11	120	23	194
	Percent	20.6	0.0	5.9	61.8	11.8	100.0
Total	Number	137	34	109	852	109	1241
	Percent	11.1	2.8	8.8	68.7	8.8	100.0

**Table 50b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by When Injured**

When Injured	Number	Percent	Standard error
Less than 7 days	229	18.4	2.63
7 to 30	194	15.7	2.47
30 to 90	343	27.6	3.03
90 +	475	38.2	3.30
Total	1241	100.0	

**Table 50c: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Who Report Still Being Injured**

Still injured	Number	Percent	Standard error
Injured	263	21.2	2.77
Not injured	978	78.8	2.77
Total	1241	100.0	

**Table 50d: Percentage Distribution of Street Children y Whether they Wear Protection While Working**

Wear protection	Number	Percent	Standard error
Does not wear any protection	2493	96.9	0.82
Wears protection	80	3.1	0.82
Boots/shoes while working	29	1.1	0.49
Gloves	6	0.2	0.21
Pad on the Head	17	0.7	0.39
Others	28	1.1	0.49
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 51: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by their Smoking Habit and by Division**

Smoking habit	Division						
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Smoke	58.3	43.9	44.0	22.2	44.2	48.2	44.0
Do not smoke	41.7	56.1	56.0	77.8	55.8	51.8	56.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 51a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Smoking Habit and by Age Group**

Smoking habit	Age group						Total	
	5 to <11		11 to <14		14 to <18			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Smoke	160	28.0	492	39.3	480	64.1	1132	44.0
Do not smoke	412	72.0	760	60.7	269	35.9	1441	56.0
Total	572	100.0	1252	100.0	749	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 51b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Smoking Habit and by Current Work**

Current Work	Smoking status		Total
	Smoke	Do not smoke	
Begging : Number	74	200	274
: Percent	27.1	72.9	100.0
Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road : Number	63	63	126
: Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0
Collect things from dustbin & sell : Number	34	34	69
: Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0
Collect old papers & other things : Number	257	246	503
: Percent	51.1	48.9	100.0
Any work : Number	75	154	229
: Percent	32.8	67.2	100.0
Tokai : Number	149	229	377
: Percent	39.4	60.6	100.0
Cooli : Number	263	240	503
: Percent	52.3	47.7	100.0
Others : Number	217	274	492
: Percent	44.2	55.8	100.0
Total : Number	1,132	1,441	2,573
: Percent	44.0	56.0	100.0

**Table 52a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whether They Consider The Sleeping Place Permanent**

Permanent/Not Permanent	Number	Percent	Standard error
Permanent	1875	72.9	2.10
Not permanent	698	27.1	2.10
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 52b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by type of Temporary Sleeping Place**

Places	Responses	Percent
On the street	263	18.3
In a shelter	40	2.8
Under a bridge	91	6.3
At a temple/mosque	69	4.8
Market	292	20.2
Parks	46	3.2
Railway station	80	5.6
Bus stations	297	20.6
Abandoned houses	103	7.1
Slums	6	0.4
Launch/steamer terminal	51	3.6
Others	103	7.1

Multiple responses from 698 children

**Table 52c: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Duration of Sleeping at the Same Place**

Duration (Month)	Number	Percent	Standard error
Below 1	120	6.1	1.29
1 to 6	686	34.8	2.56
6 to 12	475	24.1	2.30
12 to 60	475	24.1	2.30
60 +	137	7.0	1.37
Do not know	80	4.1	1.07
Total	1973	100.0	

**Table 52d: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Place of Sleeping**

Sleeping Place	Number	Percent	Standard error
Same	1973	76.7	1.99
Different	600	23.3	1.99
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 52e: Number and Percent of Street Children With Whom They Sleep**

With whom they sleep	Number	Percent	Standard error
Other street children	1590	61.8	2.29
Alone	875	34.0	2.23
With other adults	108	4.2	0.95
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 52f: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Type of Sleeping Place During Rainy/Winter Seasons**

Places	Rainy seasons		Winter seasons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Street	11	0.4	217	8.4
Shelter	212	8.2	229	8.9
Bridge	40	1.6	57	2.2
Temple/mosque	109	4.2	80	3.1
Market	463	18.0	314	12.2
Parks	23	0.9	29	1.1
Railway station	732	28.4	663	25.8
Bus stations	109	4.2	189	7.3
Abandoned houses	51	2.0	51	2.0
Slums	6	0.2	6	0.2
Launch/steamer terminal	332	12.9	349	13.6
Others	486	18.9	389	15.1
Total	2573	100.0	2573	100.0

**Table 53: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Reasons for Looking for New Places**

Reasons / Objections	Responses	Percent	Standard error
Police	366	29.2	3.07
Local mastans	11	0.9	0.64
Night guard	417	33.3	3.18
Not safe place	349	27.9	3.03
Pay police for sleeping	6	0.5	0.48
Pay others for sleeping	103	8.2	1.85
Total	1252	100.0	

Multiple responses from 698 children

**Table 54: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Monthly Payments for Sleeping Place and by Type of Sleeping Place**

Amount (Tk) /Month	Permanent sleeping place		Temporary sleeping place		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 100	11	11.1	0	0	11	10.5
100 to 150	17	16.7	0	0	17	15.7
150 to 200	57	55.6	6	100	63	57.6
200 +	18	17.4	0	0	18	16.2
Total	103	100.0	6	100	109	100.0

**Table 55: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by What They Use as Bed**

Bed	Number	Percent	Standard error
Nothing	1069	41.5	2.32
Bed sheet	400	15.6	1.71
Mat/madur	97	3.8	0.90
Polythene	63	2.4	0.72
Jute cloth/jute bag	629	24.4	2.02
Cartoon paper	223	8.7	1.33
Brick	12	0.5	0.33
Others	80	3.1	0.82
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 56: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by How Frequently They Take Bath**

How Frequently	Number	Percent	Standard error
Everyday	1539	59.7	2.31
Every 2 days	760	29.6	2.15
Once every week	120	4.7	1.00
Twice every week	154	6.0	1.12
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 57: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Toilet Type They Use**

Toilet Type	Number	Percent	Standard error
Public toilet	1087	42.2	2.33
Government Place	429	16.7	1.76
Open space	903	35.1	2.25
Others	154	6.0	1.12
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 58: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Number of Times They Eat in a Day**

Number	Number	Percent	Standard error
Once	80	3.1	0.82
Twice	1001	38.9	2.30
Thrice	1475	57.3	2.33
Sometimes without food for a day	17	0.7	0.39
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 59: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Place Where They Generally Eat**

Place	Number	Percent	Standard error
Street Shop	2253	87.6	1.55
Cook on the street	40	1.6	0.59
Collect food from dustbin	11	0.4	0.30
Beg for food from restaurants	120	4.7	1.00
Others	149	5.8	1.10
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 60: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Last Eating Time**

Last Eating Time	Number	Percent	Standard error
Today-morning	200	7.8	1.26
Todaynoon	1257	48.9	2.36
Todaynight	1064	41.3	2.32
Yesterdaymorning	17	0.7	0.39
Yesterdaynoon	6	0.2	0.21
Yesterdaynight	29	1.1	0.49
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 61: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Number of Nights Spent Without Food Last Week**

Number of Nights Spent Without Food last week	Number	Percent	Standard error
No	1029	40.0	2.31
One	457	17.8	1.80
Two	652	25.3	2.05
Three	326	12.7	1.57
Four	109	4.2	0.95
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 62: Percentage Distribution of Street Children who have Winter Clothes**

Winter Clothes	Number	Percent	Standard error
Have winter clothes	417	16.2	1.74
Have no winter clothes	2156	83.8	1.74
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 63: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by whether They are Aware About Organizations Providing Assistance to street children**

Aware/ Not Aware	Number	Percent	Standard error
Aware	217	8.4	1.31
Not Aware	2356	91.6	1.31
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 63a: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Whether They Visited the Organizations**

Visited / Not Visited	Number	Percent	Standard error
Visited	160	73.7	7.14
Not Visited	57	26.3	7.14
Total	217	100.0	

**Table 63b: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Mentioning the Reasons for Visits**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Food	34	21.4	7.75
Clothing	23	14.3	6.62
Education	74	46.4	9.42
Recreation	23	14.3	6.62
Sleeping	6	3.6	3.52
Total	160	100.0	

**Table 63c: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Mentioning Reasons for Not Visiting the Organization**

Reasons	Number	Percent	Standard error
Difficult Road communication	6	10.0	9.49
High travel cost	5	9.0	9.05
Not sure of getting assistance	17	30.0	14.49
Others specify	29	50.0	15.81
Total	57	100.0	

**Table 64: Percentage distribution of Street Children by Who They Work Currently For**

Work For	Number	Percent	Standard error
Himself	2058	80.0	1.89
Family	389	15.1	1.69
Employer	126	4.9	1.02
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 65: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Ways They Spend Leisure Time**

Ways	Number	Percent	Standard error
Play	692	26.9	2.09
Drug	57	2.2	0.69
Cinema	57	2.2	0.69
Watch TV	217	8.4	1.31
School (informal)	6	0.2	0.21
Sleep	635	24.7	2.03
Moving around	858	33.3	2.22
Nothing	51	2.0	0.66
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 66: Percentage Distribution of Street Children by Their Knowledge About Minimum Age of Work**

Knowledge	Number	Percent	Standard error
Know	80	3.1	0.82
Does not know	2493	96.9	0.82
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 67: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Whether They Would Recommend His/Her Work for Brother/Sister**

Recommended/ Not Recommended	Number	Percent	Standard error
Recommended	172	6.7	1.18
Not Recommended	2401	93.3	1.18
Total	2573	100.0	

**Table 68: Percentage Distribution of Street Children Who Took the Decision for Moving Within the City**

Who Decides	Number	Percent	Standard error
Self	548	68.5	3.93
With others	252	31.5	3.93
Total	800	100.0	

## Annex 2: Review of Quick Count Survey

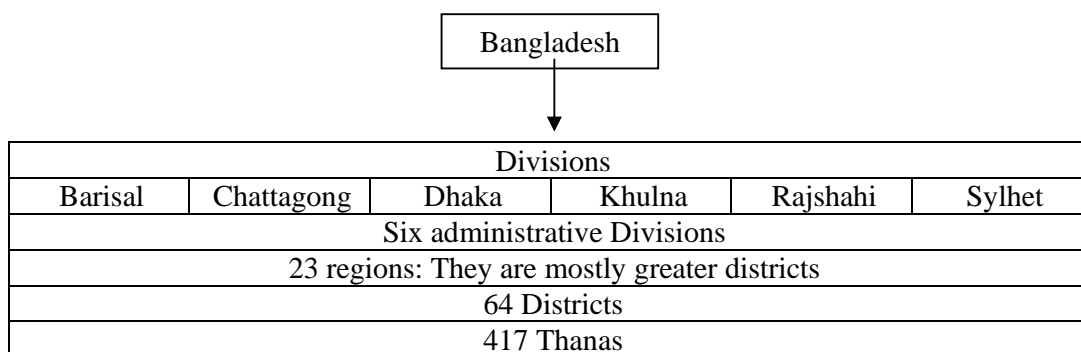
The QCS which was carried out in Nov-December 2002, constituted the first stage. The results of this survey provide bases to determine the sampling universe on a sector by sector basis. A summary of the results captured in the survey is shown in Table 1.

A review of the methodology adopted in QCS was very important on many counts. The review provided information to know:

- What mechanism was adopted to know about the locations where the street children generally sleep at nights;
- What techniques were adopted to reach the street children;
- How were they counted? How effective was the counting system, given the fact that the street children did not have permanent places of sleeping at night.
- Was there any scope of not covering locations and thereby children.
- Whether there was room to improve methodology and therefore to improve the estimates of the number of locations and number of street children provided by the QCS.

### Analysis of the QCS Data

The annex of the TOR provides data on number of locations and street children as obtained from QCS conducted during Nov-December 2002. These are presented the column 4 and 6 of the Table given below. The third column gives the number of thanas included in each of the region. For better understanding of the table we give administrative hierarchy below.



An analysis of the administrative units given in the above table is essential to have an idea about the distribution of the locations and of the street children.

### Distribution of Street Children, Locations Thanas by Regions

SL.No.	Region	No. of Thana	No. of Locations	Average No. of Locations/ Thana	No. of Street Child	Average No. of Street Child/Locations	Average No. of Street Child/Thana
1.	Dhaka	55	108	1.69	1211	11.21	22.02
2.	Mymensing	27	7	.26	50	7.14	1.85
3.	Jamalpur	7	3	.43	8	2.67	1.14
4.	Kishorgonj	13	10	.77	110	11.00	8.46
5.	Tangail	11	5	.46	10	2.00	.91
6.	Faridpur	27	6	.22	22	3.67	.81
7.	Chitagong	33	145	4.39	295	2.03	8.94
8.	Khagrachhari	8	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bandarban	7	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Rangamati	10	3	.30	5	1.67	.50
11.	Comilla	29	5	.17	43	8.6	1.48
12.	Noakhali	15	9	.60	18	2.0	1.20
13.	Sylhet	35	26	.74	360	13.85	10.29
14.	Rajshahi	35	2	.06	18	9.00	.51
15.	Bogra	16	8	.50	78	9.85	4.88
16.	Rangpur	35	27	.77	61	2.26	1.74
17.	Dinajpur	23	3	.13	23	7.67	1.00
18.	Pabna	18	2	.11	41	20.5	2.28
19.	Khulna	30	18	.60	111	6.16	3.7
20.	Jessore	21	7	.33	27	3.86	1.28
21.	Kushtia	13	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Barisal	27	11	.41	61	5.55	2.26
23.	Patuakhali	12	8	.6	21	2.63	1.74
Total		417	413		2573		
Average		18.13	17.95	.99	111.87	6.23	3.35

Source : Annex 1 of TOR, statistical year Book 2000

A summary of the table is given below:

Number of regions having no location and street children are 3. These regions are: Khagrachari, Bandarban, Kushtia. and the number of thanas having no street children is 28 (8+7+13).

Total number of regions covered in QCS = 23

Total number of thanas in Bangladesh = 417

Total number of locations where street children were found = 413

Total street children found in 413 locations = 2573

Average number of children per region (in 23 regions) = 111.87

Average number of children per region (in 20 region) = 1286.5

Comparing column 3 with column 4, we observe that, in only 2 regions (Dhaka and Chittagong) the number of locations was higher than the number of thanas. But in the remaining 21 regions, the number of location was less than the number of thanas. If at least one location is selected in each thana, then the minimum locations would be equal to number of thanas. This implies that in most thanas of the 20 regions QCS did not find any location and any street children. In the baseline surveys thanas without locations and street children were not considered and thereby excluded from the sampling frame.

Column 5 gives the average number of location per thana. However, the number of locations in all the thanas having street children was not given in the Table. It is assumed that BBS has the list of thanas having locations and street children. The number of locations per thanas (having street children) higher than the number given in column 5.

Column 6 gives the number of street children and column 7 gives the number of street children/location found in QCS. It is seen that in 11 regions, the average street children/ location was at least 5 and in 12 region the average street children per location was at most 5.

If any thana has only one location and if total street children is less than 5 in that location, then selection of that unit would be cost ineffective. But if the thana has at least 2 locations and the total street children in that 2 locations exceeds 6, then in that case the two locations may be combined and considered for selection.

For a thana where the total street children is less than 6, such that the incidence of these WFCL is not significant in these thanas, then the question –should such thanas be considered or not. In our opinion thanas having less than 5 street children may be excluded from the sampling frame.

The number of location and the number of children found in the QCS, might have changed, (as the street children move from one location to another location). However, in the baseline survey, an attempt would be made to see the changes occurred during QCS & Baseline Survey. For this the ratio estimate technique was suggested. The formula for the estimaed were

$$\text{Total locations in Bangladesh} = \frac{\text{Total locations in selected thanas baseline survey}}{\text{total locations in these thanas in QCS}} \times \text{Total locations in all thanas in the regions of QCS}$$

$$\text{Total Street children in Bangladesh} = \frac{\text{Total street children in selected thanas in baseline survey}}{\text{total street children in these thanas in QCS}} \times \text{Total street children in QCS}$$

However, we could not collect the necessary data for the above two estimates. The reasons are that the key informats failed to give us reliable data, as there had been many changes in the number of locatios and street children as well.

### Annex 3: National Child Labour Survey, 2002-2003

Street Children Questionnaire (English)  
To be asked to children (5-17 years of age)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Parishankhan Bhaban (4<sup>th</sup> floor, Block -1)  
E - 27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka

Greetings! My name is ..... and I am working as an interviewer for the study on Street Children. The results of the study will be used for possible interventions among the children. In order to determine what may be appropriate interventions, we are looking into the children's living conditions, their work and health conditions, their educational levels, and their life goals.

We have a number of questions that we would like to ask you but please be assured that your responses will be kept in complete confidence. The interview will take approximately an hour during which time we will be noting down your answers. Would you have the time to help us with our study?

#### Times visited for interview

Particulars	1	2	3
Date			
Results [see code below]			
Date for next visit			

#### Code for Results

1 = questionnaire completed

2 = questionnaire partly completed

3 = child refused to respond

4 = not found

	ENUMERATOR	Supervisor	Data entry personnel
Name			
Signature			
Date			
Time	Start:		
	End:		

### Survey Site Information

A. Region	B. District	C. Upazila / Thana	D. Ward No.	E. Mahalla	F. ID of street child respondent

G. Location where street child is interviewed	H. Address of site where street child is interviewed	I. Questionnaire Number

**Code for Q. G**

- 1 = on the street
- 2 = in a shelter
- 3 = under a bridge
- 4 = at a temple/mosque
- 5 = market
- 6 = parks
- 7 = railway station
- 8 = bus stations
- 9 = abandoned houses
- 10 = slums
- 11 = launch/steamer terminal
- 12 = others

**Section 1: This section is to determine whether the respondent qualifies to be a street child strictly based on our definition i.e. INCLUDE those street children who are detached from their parents/family and live on their own; and EXCLUDE those street children who live with their parents/family on the streets**

1.1 Name of Street Child	1.2 Age (in complete year)	1.3 Sex 1=Male 2=Female	1.4 Where are your parents?  If response is 1, 2 or 3, continue with the interview <b>(code)</b>  If response is 4, 5, or 6 <b>STOP</b> the interview	1.5 Who do you live with here?  If response is 1, 2 or 3, proceed to the following questions <b>(code)</b>  If response is 4, 5, 6 or 7, <b>STOP</b> the interview as the child does not qualify strictly to be a street child	1.6 Where do you live and sleep these days?  <b>(code)</b>	1.7 Do your parents know that you live here?  1= yes 2=no 3=I don't know 4=not applicable (only of both parents dead or child who does not know the whereabouts of parents)	1.8 Where is your original home/village?  <i>Write the complete address</i>  Write 99 if response is I don't know	1.9 Who lives there?	1.10 Does your family own permanent house there?  1=yes 2=no 3=I don't know	1.11 Does your family own land there?  1=yes 2=no 3=I don't know

Code for Q. 1.4  1 = both parents are dead 2 = both parents live in my original hometown/village 3 = I don't know, possibly alive 4 = both parents live with me 5 = my father lives with me 6 = my mother lives with me 7 = others, specify	Code for Q. 1.5  1 = no one, I am on my own 2 = with friends (who are other street children) 3 = with friends (who are NOT other street children) 4 = with parents 5 = with brothers/sisters 6 = with other relatives 7 = others, specify	Code for Q. 1.6  1 = on the street 2 = in a shelter 3 = under a bridge 4 = at a temple/mosque 5 = market 6 = parks 7 = railway station 8 = bus stations 9 = abandoned houses 10 = slums 11 = launch ghat 12 = others	Code for Q. 1.9  1 = parents live there 2 = other members of family (who are not parents) live there 3 = I don't know 4 = not applicable
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**Section 2: Ask street child details about member of family who does NOT live with them**

2.1 Which members of your family still live in the original village you come from? <i>Please list all of them.</i>		2.2 For each member of the family who lives there, please tell me what each of them does for a living?	2.3 For each family member who lives in your original home village, please tell me their educational level?
	<b>code</b>	<b>code</b>	<b>code</b>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			

Code for Q. 2.1	Code for Q. 2.2	Code for Q. 2.3
1 = Father/stepfather 2 = Mother/stepmother 3 = Brother 4 = Sister 5 = Grandparents-Parental 6 = Grandparents-maternal 7 = Other specify	1 = working in agricultural labour 2 = working in non-agricultural labour 3 = at school full/part-time (not working) 4 = school full time (work part time) 5 = in school part time (work full time) 6 = in school part time (work part time) 7 = not in school (work full time) 8 = too young to be in school or employed 9 = homemaker 10 = cannot work/ disabled 11 = small business 12 = not employed 13 = works in other's house as a maid 14 = others, specify	1 = no formal education, and cannot read and write 2 = no formal education, but can read and write 3 = Pre-School 4 = Primary School (Class 1 to 5) 5 = Upper Primary school (Class 6 to 8) 6 = Lower-Secondary School (Class 9-10) 7 = College Upper-Secondary School (Class 10 to 12) 8 = Technical Education and Vocational Training 9 = Too young to be in school 10 = Others (including University graduate and over), specify

**Section 3: Personal information about the street child (5-17 years only) who is responding**

Q. 3.1 Why did you leave your original home?  (code)	Q. 3.2 With whom did you come here?  (code)	Q. 3.3 Did you inform your parents that you were leaving?  1=yes 2=no	Q. 3.4 How long ago did you leave your original home town?				Q. 3.5 How long have you been in this city?				3.6 When was the last time you visited your parents?  (code)  If response is 1, go to Q. 3.7	3.7 Why haven't you visited them?  (code)
			Days	Months	Years	I don't remember	Days	Months	Years	I don't remember		
						99				99		

Code for Q. 3.1	Code for Q.3.2	Code for Q. 3.6	Code for Q.3.7
1 = poverty/hunger 2 = because of step-father/mother 3 = no one to look after me 4 = father/mother coming here 5 = I ran away 6 = there was abuse 7 = parents sent me away (not sold) 8 = parents sent me away (I was sold) 9 = a relative brought me here 10 = came to earn income 11 = others	1 = with parents 2 = with siblings 3 = with brokers 4 = came alone with consent of parents 5 = came alone without consent of parents 6 = came with friends with consent of parents 7 = came with friends without consent of parents 8 = came to join relatives here 9 = others, specify	1 = I don't visit them 2 = last month 3 = three months ago 4 = six months ago 5 = one year ago 6 = more than one year ago 7 = others	1 = because parents are dead 2 = no desire/attraction to visit them 3 = cannot manage visiting costs 4 = they don't like me to visit 5 = I don't know their address 6 = others

**Section 4: Current work details, work conditions**

4.1 What type of work are you MAINLY engaged in? (code)	4.2 How long have you been doing this type of street based work?				4.3 How did you find this work?	4.4 How many hours/day on average do you work on the street?	4.5 How many days/week on average do you work on the street?	4.6 How much did you earn last week?  <b>In taka</b>	4.7 How much of your earnings do you keep? (code)  <b>In taka</b>
	Days	Months	Years	I cannot remember					
				99					

<p>Code for Q. 41</p> <p>1 = Begging                  2 = Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road                  3 = Collect things from dustbin and sell                  4 = Collect old papers and other things                  5 = Whatever work I can find, please specify                  6 = Sex worker                  7 = Tokai                  8 = Cooli (Porter)                  9 = Minti                  10 = (any work available)                  11 = sell drugs                  10 = Others, please specify</p>	<p>Code for Q.4.3</p> <p>1 = I find work myself                  2 = other people ask me to work for them                  3 = friends tell me about potential work                  4 = relatives/family tell me about potential work                  5 = other, please specify</p>	<p>Code for 4.7</p> <p>1 = I keep all of it                  2 = I keep some of it                  3 = I have to give all of it away                  4 = other</p>	<p>Code for Q. 4.8</p> <p>1 = to my employer                  2 = my parents                  3 = to friends                  4 = other</p>
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4.8 Whom do you give away your earnings to? (code)  List ALL responses	4.9 How much do you give away to each of these people?  List corresponding amount in taka	4.10 How much do you spend on each of these with the part of the income that you do get to keep?  <b>In taka</b>						
		Food	Rent	Clothing	Debts	Save some taka	Movies	Others (specify)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								

4.11 Do you ever have to borrow money?  1 = yes 2 = no	4.12 If yes, from whom do you borrow money? (code)	4.13 For what do you have to borrow money?  Allow multiple responses (code)	4.14 Do you have a busy or slack season in your line of work?  1 = Yes we have a busy season 2 = Yes we have a slack season 3 = It is same throughout the year (proceed to Q. 4.19)								
				<i>begging</i>	<i>hawking (flower / fruit)</i>	<i>ragpicking tokai</i>	<i>sex worker</i>	work as order	minti/ cooli	connected with drugs	others
			Slow season: if yes write the months								
			Busy season: if yes write the months								
			All year it is the same	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99

4.15 During the slow season do you get other work to supplement your income?  1 = yes 2 = no	4.16 If yes, what other type of work do you look for/engage in?  <b>(code)</b> Allow multiple responses	4.17 During the busy season, do you engage in other types of work in addition to the main activity?  1 = yes 2 = no	4.18 If yes, please list the other types of work you engage in during the busy season?  <b>(code)</b> Allow multiple responses	4.19 If your work is not seasonal, please list all types of work you engage in all year round, in addition to the main work?  <b>(code)</b> Allow multiple responses

Code for Q. 4.12  1 = friends 2 = employer 3 = brothers /sisters 4 = relatives 5 = parents 6 = others	Code for Q. 4.13  1 = food 2 = clothing 3 = rent 4 = movies 5 = cigarettes 6 = others	Code for Q. 4.16  1 = Begging 2 = Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road 3 = Collect things from dustbin and sell 4 = Collect old papers and other things 5 = Whatever work I can find, please specify 6 = Sex worker 7 = Tokai 8 = Cooli 9 = Minti 10 = Connected with drugs 11 = Others, please specify	Code for Q. Q. 4.18  1 = Begging 2 = Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road 3 = Collect things from dustbin and sell 4 = Collect old papers and other things 5 = Whatever work I can find, please specify 6 = Sex worker 7 = Tokai 8 = Cooli 9 = Minti 10 = Connected with drugs 11 = Others, please specify	Code for Q. 4.19  1 = Begging 2 = Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road 3 = Collect things from dustbin and sell 4 = Collect old papers and other things 5 = Whatever work I can find, please specify 6 = Sex worker 7 = Tokai 8 = Cooli 9 = Minti 10 = Connected with drugs 11 = Others, please specify
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4.20 At what age did you start working as a street child?	4.21 When do you start work (AM/PM)?  When do you end (AM/PM)?		4.22 Do you enjoy working?  1 = yes 2 = no  <i>If yes, go to Q 4.23</i> <i>If no, go to Q 4.24</i>	4.23 If yes, why do you enjoy your work?  List all responses <b>(code)</b>	4.24 If no, why don't you enjoy your work?  List all responses <b>(code)</b>	4.25 Who exactly do you work for?  <b>(code)</b>	4.26 How do you think your employer treats you?  1 = poorly 2 = fairly 3 = well	4.27 Do you work on your own?  1 = yes, I work on my own 2 = no, I work with other street children
	Start work	End work						

Code for Q.4.23  1 = Can help support family 2 = Can earn money for school 3 = can earn money for food 4 = Have fun working with friends 5 = Others, specify	Codes for Q.4.24  1 = work hazards make me sick 2 = can't go to school, too tired 3 = don't like work 4 = don't like employer 5 = police scold us 6 = we face abuse 7 = this is dangerous work 8 = people shout at us 9 = others, specify	Codes for Q. 4.25  1 = for himself 2 = for family 3 = for employer 4 = others specify
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## Section 5: Health hazards at work

Q. 5.1 Have you ever been sick during the work?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 5.2 What type of sickness did you have?  (code)	Q. 5.3 Have you ever had a work related injury?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 5.4 What type of work related injury did you have?  (code)	Q. 5.5 If yes, how long ago was it, when you became sick or injured?		Q. 5.6 Are you still sick?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 5.7 Are you still injured?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 5.8 During the time you were sick, did anyone take care of you?  (code)	Q. 5.9 Was a medical professional consulted for the illness or injury? 1 = yes 2 = no  <i>(if no, go to Q. 5.13)</i>	Q.5.10 Who was consulted?  (code)	Q. 5.11 What type of treatment did you receive?  (code)	Q.5.12. Could you afford the expenses? 1 = yes 2 = no	Q 5.13 Why did you not consult?  (code)	Q. 5.14 Do you wear any protection while working? If yes, which ones?  (code)
				How many days ago	How many months ago									

Code for Q.5.2  1 =respiratory problem 2 = fever 3 = TB 4 = water borne disease 5 = intestinal disease 6 = headache 7 = cough 8 = stomach pain 9 = other (specify)	Code for Q. 5.4  1 = Back pain due to heavy load 2 = burns 3 = fractures from heavy load 4 = cuts/wounds 5 = others, specify	Code for Q. 5.8  1 = yes, friends 2 = yes, local people who are kind 3 = no, no one took care of me 4 = others, specify	Codes for Q.5.10  1 = doctor 2 = person in the shop 3 = nurse 4 = homeopath 5 = traditional healer 6 = other (specify)	Code for Q. 5.11  1 = allopathic 2 = homoeopathic 3 = unani/ayurvedic 4 = other treatment (pir,fakir,tantric etc) 5 = no treatment was necessary	Code for Q. 5.13  1 = lack of money 2 = no health post nearby 3= sickness/ illness not serious so not necessary to consult anyone 4 = others (specify)	Code for Q.5.14  1 = Does not wear any protection while working 2= Boots/shoes 3 = Gloves 4 = pad on the head 5 = others
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## Section 6: Past work history of child

Q. 6.1 How old were you when you <b>first started</b> working?	Q. 6.2 What was your first job?  <b>(code)</b>	Q. 6.3 Did you have to stop school in order to start work (1 = yes/2 = no)?	Q. 6.4 Who put you to work the first time?	Q. 6.5 Why did you have to start work?

Code for Q. 6.2	Code for Q. 6.4	Code for Q. 6.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = welding</li> <li>2 = child domestic worker</li> <li>3 = auto mobile workshop</li> <li>4 = begging</li> <li>5 = battery recharging/recycling</li> <li>6 = agricultural worker</li> <li>7 = road transport worker</li> <li>8 = Sell flowers/newspapers/fruits on the road</li> <li>9 = Collect things from dustbin and sell</li> <li>10 = Collect old papers and other things</li> <li>11 = Whatever work I can find, please specify</li> <li>12 = Sex worker</li> <li>13 = Tokai</li> <li>14 = Cooli</li> <li>15 = Minti</li> <li>16 = others (specify)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = no one, self</li> <li>2 = parents</li> <li>3 = relatives</li> <li>4 = friends</li> <li>5 = brothers/sisters</li> <li>6 = others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = parents had a debt</li> <li>2 = family needed more income/ poverty</li> <li>3 = I was sold</li> <li>4 = I ran away</li> <li>5 = for mistreatment of step father/step mother</li> <li>6 = others</li> </ul>

## Section 7: Living conditions

7.1 Who do you sleep with at night?  (code)	7.2 Do you sleep at the same site every night?  1 = yes 2 = no  If yes, go to next Q. 7.3 AND Q. 7.3a If no, go to Q. 7.4	7.3 If yes, how long have you been sleeping at this site?				7.3(a) Would you consider this to be your permanent sleeping space? (Permanent more than one month)  1=yes 2=no	7.4 If no to Q. 7.2 and Q.7.3(a) where else do you sleep?  <i>Allow multiple responses</i> (code)	7.5 Why did you have to move and find a new sleeping place?  <i>Allow multiple responses</i> (code)	(7.5a) If you have to pay for the sleeping space, what was the amount in Taka/month?	7.6 What do you use as a bed?  (code)				
											days	weeks	months	I don't remember

Code for Q. 7.1	Code for Q. 7.4	Code for Q. 7.5	Code for Q. 7.6
1 = other street children 2 = no one, I sleep on my own 3 = with other people who are adult	1 = on the street 2 = in a shelter 3 = under a bridge 4 = at a temple/mosque 5 = market 6 = parks 7 = railway station 8 = bus stations 9 = abandoned houses 10 = slums 11 = launch ghat 12 = others	1 = police objected 2 = local mastan objected 3 = night guard objected 4 = not safe 5 = I had to pay the police for the sleeping space 6 = I had to pay the local mastan for the sleeping space 7 = I had to pay the night guard for the sleeping space 8 = others, specify	1 = nothing 2 = a sheet 3 = a mat (a madur) 4 = palythene 5 = jute cloth/ jute bag 6 = hay/ cartoon paper 7 = brick 8 = others

(7.6a) Where do you sleep when it rains and in the winter?		7.7 How often are you able to take bath? <b>(code)</b>	7.8 Where do you go to the toilet? <b>(code)</b>	7.9 How many times a day do you eat? <b>(code)</b>	7.10 Where do you usually eat? <b>(code)</b>	7.11 When was the last time you ate? <b>(code)</b>	7.11 Have you been without food any night last week? 1 = yes 2 = no	7.12 How many nights in the last week have you gone to bed without food? <b>(code)</b>	7.13 Do you have some winter clothes? 1 = yes 2 = no
When it rains	When it is winter								

Code for Q. 7.6a 1 = on the street 2 = in a shelter 3 = under a bridge 4 = at a temple/ mosque 5 = market 6 = parks 7 = railway station 8 = bus stations 9 = abandoned houses 10 = slums 11 = launch ghat 12 = others	Code for Q. 7.7 1 = everyday 2 = every 2 days 3 = once every week 4 = twice every week	Code for Q. 7.8 1 = public toilet 2 = government place 3 = open space 4 = others, specify	Code for Q. 7.9 1 = one time a day 2 = twice a day 3 = three times a day 4 = sometimes without food for a day	Code for Q.7.10 1 = street shop 2 = cook on the street with friends/other street children 3 = collect food from dustbin 4 = beg for food from restaurants 5 = wedding function 6 = others	Code for Q. 7.11 1 = today at morning 2 = today at noon 3 = today at night 4 = yesterday at morning 5 = yesterday at noon 6 = yesterday at night 7 = others	Code for Q. 7.12 0 = no, did not without food 1 = one night 2 = two nights 3 = three nights 4 = four nights
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**Section 8: Educational questions**

<p>8.1 Can you read?</p> <p>(Please ask him to read this questionnaire in order to verify whether he is able to read)</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	<p>8.2 Can you write?</p> <p>(Please ask him to read this questionnaire in order to verify whether he is able to write)</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	<p>8.3 Have you ever attended school? <b>(code)</b></p> <p><i>If response is 1, 2 or 3, go to next question</i></p> <p><i>If response is 4, go to Q. 8.5</i></p>	<p>8.4 If yes, which class have you completed?</p>	<p>8.5 If not, why did you never attend school? <b>(code)</b></p>	<p>Q. 8.6 Are you currently attending any formal or informal school? <b>(code)</b></p> <p><i>If no, go to Q. 8.8</i></p>	<p>Q. 8.7 If yes, which class are you attending?</p>	<p>Q.8.8 if not, Why not? Provide reason. <b>(code)</b></p>

<p>Code for Q. 8.3</p> <p>1 = yes, formal only 2 = yes, informal only 3 = both formal and informal 4 = none</p>	<p>Code for Q. 8.5</p> <p>1 = cannot afford 2 = because of work 3 = parents did not send 4 = school is too far 5 = because of failing in the exam 6 = school is not important 7 = school won't enroll us 8 = others (specify)</p>	<p>Code for Q. 8.6</p> <p>1 = yes, formal 2 = yes, informal 3 = no</p>	<p>Code Q. 8.8</p> <p>1 = cannot afford 2 = because of work 3 = parents did not send 4 = school is too far 5 = because of failing in the exam 6 = school is not important 7 = school won't enroll us 8 = others (specify)</p>
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### Section 9: Personal questions

Q. 9.1 What is your religion?  (code)	Q. 9.2 Which documents do you have, if any?  (code)	Q. 9.3 If not, how do you know how old you are?  (code)	Q. 9.4 How do you rate the importance of school/education?  1 = important 2 = not so important	Q. 9.5 If you are given an opportunity, would you go to school?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 9.6 If you are given an opportunity would you go for some skills training?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 9.7 If you had the opportunity today, what would you like to be doing?	Q. 9.8 How do you spend your free time?  (code)

Q. 9.9 Do you smoke?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 9.10 Have you ever been arrested by the police?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 9.11 Why have you been arrested?  (code)	Q. 9.12 Do you know that there is a minimum age for work in Bangladesh?  1 = yes 2 = o	Q. 9.13 If yes, what is the minimum age?	Q. 9.14 Would you recommend this job to your sister/brother or friend?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 9.15 Are you aware of organizations which provide assistance to street children?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 9.16 Can you name some of them for us?	Q. 9.17 Have you ever approached them for assistance?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 9.18 If yes, for what reason.  (code)	Q. 9.19 If no, for what reason.  (code)

Code for Q. 9.1	Code for Q. 9.2	Code for Q. 9.3	Code for Q. 9.8	Code for Q. 9.11	Code for Q. 9.18	Code for Q. 9.19
1 = Muslim 2 = Hindu 3 = Christian 4 = Buddhist	1= birth certificate 2 = citizenship card 3 = Neither 4 = both	1 = Guess 2 = Know from parents 3 = Know from family members 4 = Know from schools 5 = Know from others 6 = Not so sure about age	1= play 2 = drug pedaling 3 = cinema 4 = watch TV 5 = school 6 = help parents with agricultural work 7 = help parents with non-agricultural work	1 = for stealing 2 = for no reason, they were harassing me 3 = others specify	1 = food 2 = clothing 3 = bath 4 = for learning how to read and write 5 = for recreation, to play with other street children 6 = to sleep there	1= difficult to go there 2 = costly 3 = not sure of getting assistance 4 = others specify

**Section 10: Mobility**

Q. 10.1 Do you move around this city?  1 = yes 2 = no	Q. 10.2 If yes, how many locations have you moved to in the city?	Q. 10.3 How do you decide which new part of the city to move to?

## Annex 4: Employers Survey Questionnaire

1. Employer's Name :
2. Name of the Enterprise :  
Thana :  
District:
3. Activities of the Organization :
4. Total Employees :  
Male: ..... Female: .....  
Total Child labour : Boys: ..... Girls: .....  
Total street Children : Boys: .....Girls : .....
5. Job description of street child labour:
6. a) Daily income of child labour (cash and kind) : Tk.....  
b) Daily income of street child labour (cash and kind)
7. Problems of street children :
8. What problem do you face from your street child employees:

**Annex 5: Matrix Showing Number of Location, Children, their Occupation and Anti-Social Activities**

Sl.	Town	Number of areas	Total street child	Total street child in sample location	Background	Occupations involved	Anti social activities
1	Mymensingh	NR	NR	NR	Came from villages	Work in workshops	Not involved
2	Munshiganj	3	NR	13	Poorest needy village children	Cooli, minti, hawkers	Not involved
3	Norshingdi	3	NR	25	No place to live in the town	Hawkers, papers collector, tokai	Theft
4	Kishorganj	NR	NR	NR	NR	Don't know correctly	Theft
5	B. Baria	many	many	20	Detached from families	Helper in boat transportation, minti, fish selling	Not reported
6	Laxmipur	3	50	20	Children of destitute families living in village and slums	Helper in street shops, richshaw, cooli, minti, tokai	Theft, snatching drug business
7	Chittagang	different to answer	different to answer	200	They do not have identity of parents	cooli, minti	Drug business, sex-work, snatching
8	Pahartali	5	NR	50	Orphans	Tokai, paper collectors, cooli	Snatching, sex-work, drug business, drug addicted
9	Chittagang	many	100	50	Orphans	Cooli, tokai	Sex-work, theft, snatching, pickpocketing
10	Chittagang	many	500	20	Data shed from families	Wash dishes of road side restaurants, workshop workers, Colli, tokai, paper and other thing collector	Sex-work, snatching,
11	Chittagang	many	many	50	Have no address	Dish washer, cleaner, workshop helper	Not known
12	Cox's Bazar	4	500	50	They have none to look after	Tokai	Sex-work, drug business, drug addicted, drug transfer
13	Dhaka Mohammedpur	4	NR	NR	No place to sleep	Beggars, paper collectors, sellers of flowers, hawkers	Sex-work, theft, snatching
14	Dhaka Dhanmondi	3	NR	NR	No place to sleep	Beggars	Theft, snatching, sex-work
15	Dhaka Sutrapur	5	100	100	Borne in Brothell	Paper collectors beggars, helper in street-side shops	Drug transfer

16	Faridpur	2	300	NR	No guardians	Child labours, begging, workers in shop	Theft, snatching, sex-workers
17	Barisal	1	500	NR	No guardians	Colli ,tokai, sell water, helper	Pick pocket, snatching, theft
18	Sylhet	6	300	100	Mother was divorced	Brick breakers, helpers of Rickshaw-vans, cooli	Drug addicted, drug transfer
19	Moulvibazar	8	25	4	Migrated from villages	Cooli, minti,	Pick pocket, sell drug, drug transfer
20	Tejgaon Dhaka	15	NR	50	From slums, from villages, washed away by rivers	Begging, tokai, floating labour	Theft, snatching, picketers, pick pocketing
21	Sunamganj	2	30	6	Separation of parents	Helpers in workshops, rickshaw puling, van driving, carpenters	Not involved
22	Moulvi bazar	4	25	2	Borne in street	Work in road side hotel, shop	Not involved
23	Dinajpur	3	100	25	Migrated river ... and flood eroded villages	Tokai, helper in shop	Theft, drug business
24	Gaibandha	2	30	15	Orphans step mothers, step-mother from village and ....	Helpers in road side shop, Minti cooli Tokai	Theft, snatching
25	Ishwardi	3	NR	60	NR	Hawker, begging helper	Not involved
26	Boalmari Rajshahi	3	NR	NR	From villages	Cooli, total beggars, car -bus- truck washer	Theft
27	Joypurhat	4	150	10	NR	Smuggling, helper in tea-stalls	NR
28	Bogra	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
29	Zia-Int. Airport	6	NR	80	Helpless Children of destitute families driven out from home	Tokai, paper collectors cooli	Theft
30	Gulshan Thana	4	100	60	From poorest families	Helper in garrages	Theft, drug business
31	Kamalapur Rly. Station	1	250	25	Floating	Cooli Miunti, paper collectors	Pickpocketing, theft, snatching
32	Jessore	5	NR	NR	Floating	Footpath workers, cooli, tokai	Theft, sex-work
33	Khulna	4	NR	35	Migrated from flood affected area	Tokai, beggings, cooli	Theft
34	Motijheel Dhaka	5	NR	100	Fled away from slums	Tokai	Theft, snatching, drug business, drug addicts
35	Sadarghat Dhaka	7	300	50	From Brothell's from villages, slums etc	Helpers, shoe polish	Sex-work, theft

36	Tejgaon truck dipo Dhaka	15	NR	NR	Slum, river eroded villages	Begging, Tokai floating children paper pickers	Theft, snatching, drug addicts, picketer, pick-pockets, etc.
37	Gandaria Dhaka	NR	NR	NR	Migrated from villages	Helpers for any activity	Not involved
38	Demra	many	many	NR	Destitute child labour, no place to sleep	Cooli, picker, hawker	Theft snatching, violence, sex-work
39	Sutrapur	5	NR	NR	Orphan, destitute	Rickshaw puller, helper, paper picker	Snatching, sex-work, drug business
40	Dhanmondi	many	many	some	Slum children migrated from villages	Workers in shops garages	Theft, snatching, sex-worker,