

**RAPID ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC WORK
IN
DHAKA, BANGLADESH**

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RAPID ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC WORK IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH

INTRODUCTION

This study of domestic work aims at providing a quick assessment of domestic work in Dhaka. The assessment provides a basic overview of domestic workers, their work and employment situation, as well as a basic overview of domestic worker's employers, their attitudes, needs and desires. While the assessment covered a cross-range of people employed in and employing domestic work in Dhaka, including from geographically different areas of Dhaka, it is not envisioned that the assessment and its conclusions are scientifically representative and extendable to the entire population or sample universe. Rather, the study has emphasised on quickly gathering an overview of data. It may be helpful to conceptualise the assessment as a stakeholder analysis and needs assessment rather than as a full research analysis.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to provide a rapid assessment of domestic work in Dhaka. The assessment will focus on domestic workers living in a few different locations in Dhaka as well as on domestic worker's employers from different areas of Dhaka. The specific objectives of the study are:

- a) to gather information on a cross-section of employed, non-live-in domestic workers, 15 years old and above in Dhaka; and
- b) To gather information on a cross-section of domestic work employers in Dhaka employing non-live-in domestic workers, 15 years old and above.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Respondents of this study were randomly selected from the different cluster listing in Dhaka and interviews were conducted with all the selected respondents.

The formula used for estimating the sample size is $n = Z^2_{1-\alpha}(1-P)P/d^2$

Where,

n=the desired sample size

α = level of significance=5%

$1-\alpha$ = Confidence interval = 95%

Z= the standard normal deviate, usually set at 1.96, which corresponds to the 95% confidence interval

P=proportion in the target population estimated to have a particular characteristics (Here it is .10)

D= Absolute precision =.02

The three sample areas i.e. Kamrangichar, Savar and Donia were selected for domestic worker and Lalmatia and Mohammadpur for domestic worker's employers by using purposive sampling method. Then, by using the above formula we selected 100 domestic workers and 50 domestic worker's employers.

Table 1: Sample size and sample area

Type of respondent	Area	No. of respondents
Domestic Worker	Kamrangichar	32
	Donia	33
	Savar	35
Domestic Work Employer	Lalmatia	25
	Mohammadpur	25

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

SECTION-A: DOMESTIC WORKERS

The section aims to provide a basic overview of domestic workers including socio-economic and demographic characteristics along with their work and employment situation, their attitudes, needs and desires.

Demographic Characteristics

This section highlights the demographic characteristics of the respondents like age, marital status, number of family members, number of children in family etc.

Age of the Respondents

The average age of the respondents is 36.31 years. In case of area, the average age of the domestic workers is 37.54 years, 35.37 years and 35.91 years for Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia respectively. It is observed that, most of the respondents (32) are in the age group 25-30 years followed by 41 years and above (24), age group 31-35 years (19) and 36-40 years respectively. Only 7 respondents are in the age group less than 25 years. Considering areas, it is found that most of the respondents in Savar (10) are in the age group 36-40 years while both in Kamrangichar and Donia it is in the age group 25-30 years (Table 2).

Table 2: Age of the respondents by area

Age Group	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
<25 Years	0	3	4	7
25-30 Years	9	14	9	32
31-35 Years	8	5	6	19
36-40 Years	10	2	6	18
41 Years & Above	8	8	8	24
Total	35	32	33	100
Average	37.54	35.37	35.91	36.31

Marital Status

Table 3 shows that about 8 of every ten respondents are married while 14 respondents are widowed and 4 respondents are divorced/separated. Only a single respondent is unmarried. Additionally, it is observed that the number of married respondents contain the lion's share among the total respondents in all the three areas i.e. Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia.

Respondents in categories of other marital status contain lower percentage (Table 3) in all the areas under study.

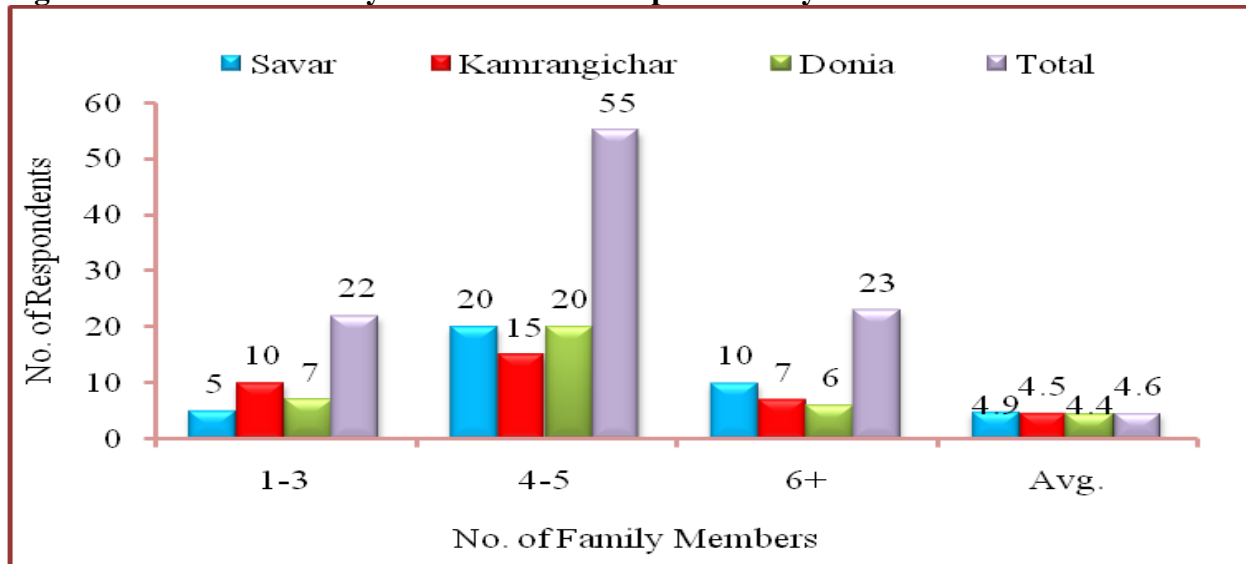
Table 3: Marital status of the respondents by area

Marital Status	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
Unmarried	0	0	1	1
Married	28	25	28	81
Divorced/Separated	1	1	2	4
Widow	6	6	2	14
Total	35	32	33	100

Number of Family Members

It is observed that the number of family member is 4-5 for most of the respondents (55) while 22 respondents consists their family member 1-3 and 23 respondents have their family members of 6 and more persons. In Savar area, it is found that 20 respondents have their family members of 4-5 persons followed by 6 and more persons (10) and 1-3 persons. Similar results are also found for Kamrangichar and Donia respectively (Figure 1). Additionally, it is found that the average number of family members is 4.6 persons while it is 4.9, 4.5 and 4.4 for the respondents in Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia respectively.

Figure 1: Number of family members of the respondents by area



Number of Children

The average number of the children of the respondents is 1.6. This number is comparatively higher in Kamrangichar (1.9) than Donia (1.6) and Savar (1.4). In case of the total respondents, it is observed that about 7 of every ten respondents have the total number of children of 1-2 while 15 respondents have no children and another 15 have the number of children of 3-4. Only a single respondent has the number of children of 5 and more. On the other hand, majority of the respondents in all the three areas (i.e. Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia) have the number of

children of 1-2 followed by the other categories of the number of children as shown in the Table 4.

Table 4: Number of children of the respondents by area

Number of children	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
No Children	7	3	5	15
1-2	23	21	25	69
3-4	5	7	3	15
5+	0	1	0	1
Total	35	32	33	100
Average	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6

Number of Family Members in Dhaka

Majority of the domestic workers (48) live in Dhaka with their family members of 4-5 while 32 domestic workers live with their family members of 2-3, 18 domestic workers live with their family members of 6 and more. Only two respondents are living alone. The number of the respondents in Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia live with their family members of 4-5 contains 15, 14 and 19 respectively followed by those live with their family members of 2-3 and 6 and more (Table 5). Additionally, the respondents live in Dhaka with an average number of family members 4.2 persons while it is 4, 4.3 and 4.2 persons for Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia respectively.

Table 5: Number of family members in Dhaka by area

Number of Family Member in Dhaka	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
1 Member	2	0	0	2
2-3	11	12	9	32
4-5	15	14	19	48
6+	7	6	5	18
Total	35	32	33	100
Average	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2

Economic Characteristics

This section of the study describes the economic characteristics of the domestic workers including monthly income, working hour per day as well as the working day per week.

Monthly Income

Domestic work remains low paid work in Bangladesh. It is found that the average monthly income of a domestic worker is BDT 2,970 and it varies among the different places. In Savar, the average monthly income for a domestic worker is BDT 3,506 while it is BDT 2,825 and BDT 2,542 for those in Kamrangichar and Donia respectively. It is also found that majority of the respondents (35) have their monthly income BDT 1000-2000, 30 respondents have their monthly income BDT 2100-3000, 12 have their monthly income BDT 3100-4000, 21 have their monthly

income BDT 4100 and more. Only two respondents have their monthly income BDT less than 1000. Similar results have also been found in different areas as shown in the Table 6.

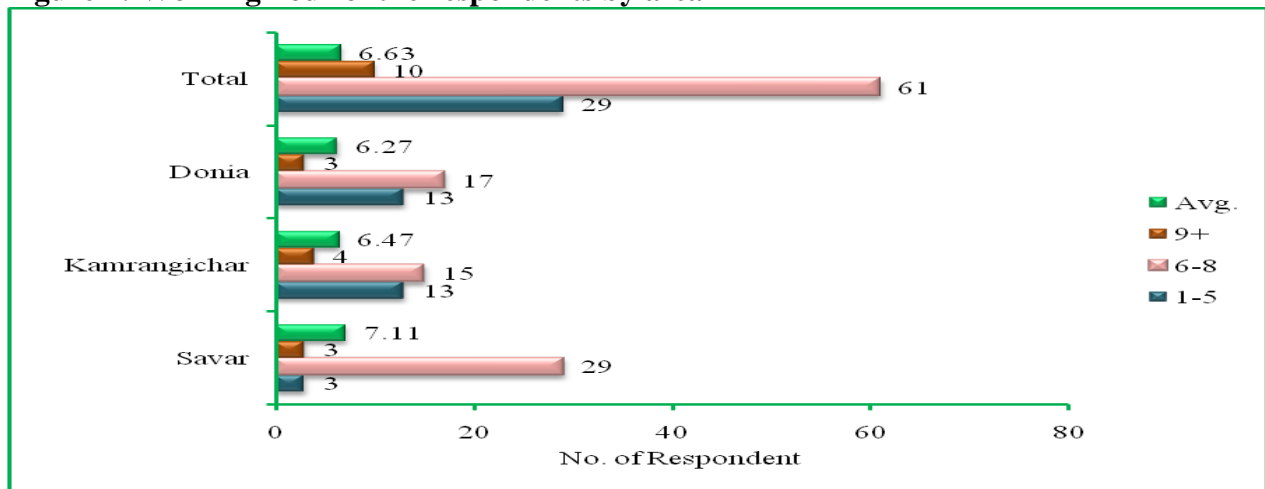
Table 6: Monthly income of the respondents by area

Monthly income (in BDT)	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
<1000	2	0	0	2
1000-2000	7	12	16	35
2100-3000	8	13	9	30
3100-4000	5	2	5	12
4100+	13	5	3	21
Total	35	32	33	100
Average	3506	2825	2542	2970

Working Hour per Day

Majority of the respondents (61) work 6-8 hours per day. On the other hand, 29 respondents work 1-5 hours per day while 10 respondents work 9 and more hours per day. The finding is that, on an average, the domestic workers work 6.63 hours per day. The average working hours per domestic worker per day in Savar (7.11hours) is comparatively higher than those in Kamrangichar (6.47 hours) and Donia (6.27 hours). A detailed description about the working hour of the domestic worker is presented in Figure 2.

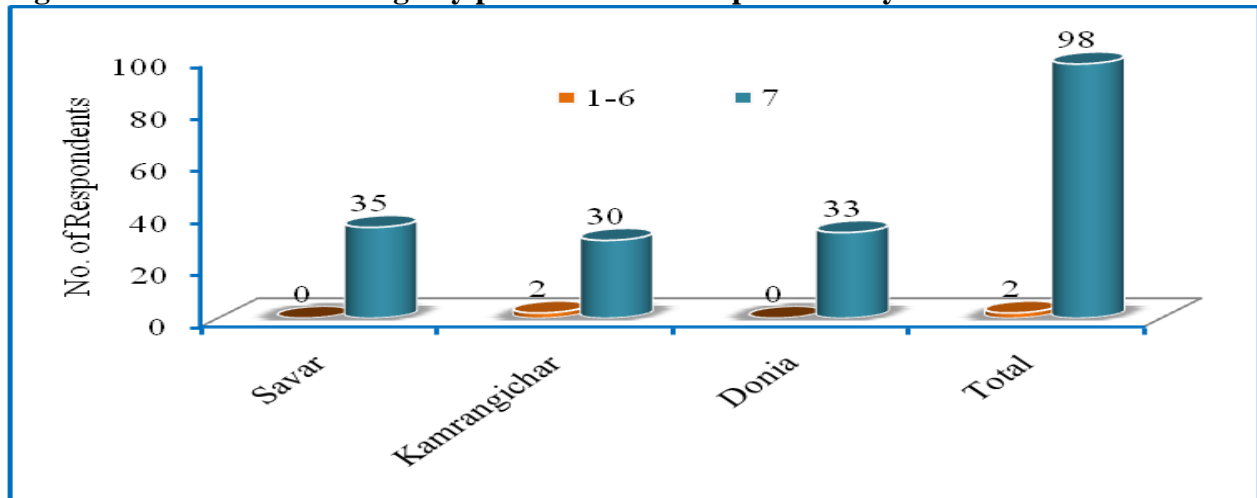
Figure 2: Working hour of the respondents by area



Working Day per Week

Domestic workers work hard for the survival of life. They work without any opportunity to take leave. Most of them work every day in a week. It is observed that, 98 respondents work 7 days in a week while only 2 respondents work 1-6 days per week. Similar results are also found for three areas under study (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Number of working day per week of the respondents by area



Education and Training

This section of the study highlights the type of education, educational status, training and type of training of the respondents.

Types of Education

Most of the respondents (58) have no education either formal or informal. Only 29 respondents have formal education while 13 have informal education. Similar scenarios are also found in Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia (Table 7).

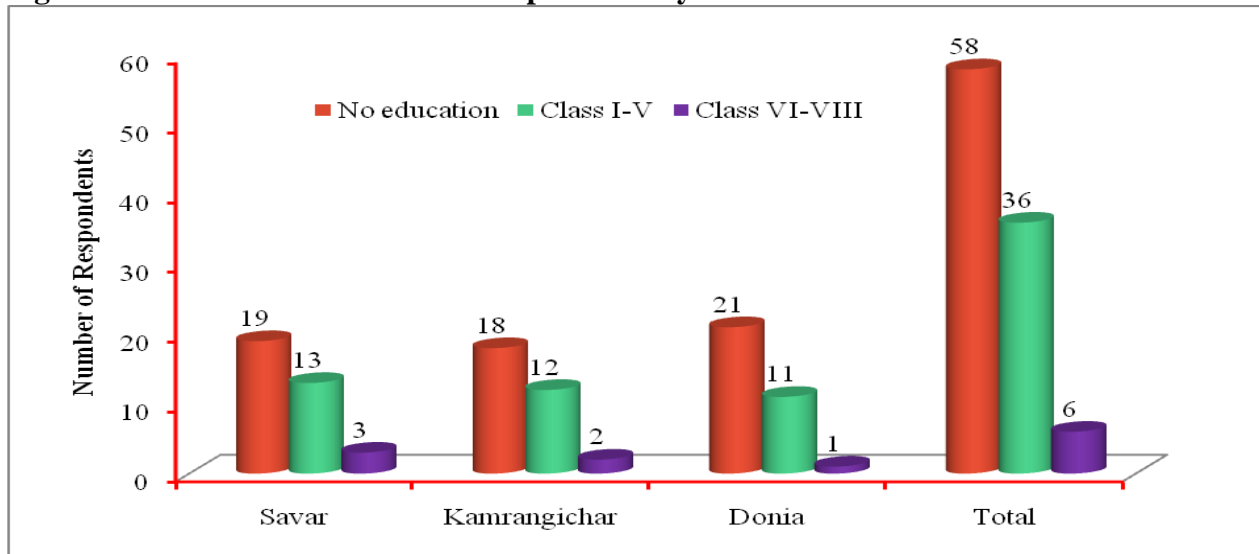
Table 7: Types of education by area

Types of education	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
Formal	9	9	11	29
Informal	7	5	1	13
None	19	18	21	58
Total	35	32	33	100

Educational Status

Most of the domestic workers are deprived from the real light of education. It is found that 58 respondents have no education and 36 have little education of class I-V. Only six respondents have passes the boundary of primary education. Additionally, it is found that respondents with no education contain higher number in all the three areas than their other counterparts (Figure 4).

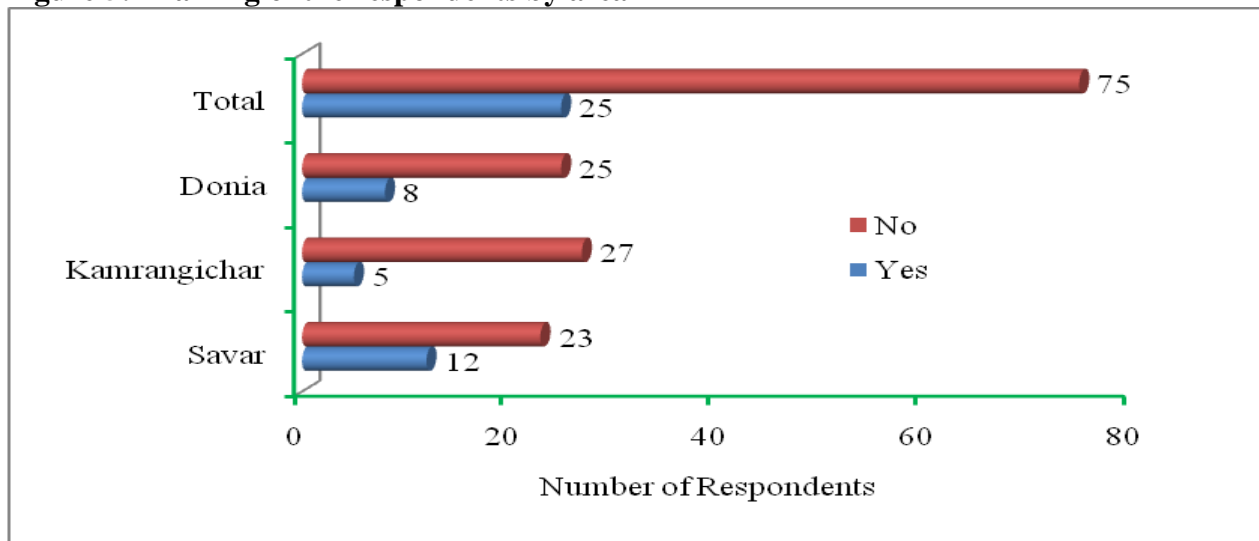
Figure 4: Educational status of the respondents by area



Training of the Respondents

In Bangladesh, there is no provision of training for the domestic workers. It is found that 75 respondents have no training while 25 have training. Similarly, majority of the respondents in Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia have no training and only a little portion of the respondents have training (Figure 5). However, 25 respondents have training. Almost all the respondents have training on sewing or garments related work.

Figure 5: Training of the respondents by area



Basic Information Related to Domestic Work

This section of the study explores the various information of the domestic workers including from whom they learn about this work, duration of their work, age at first work as a domestic worker, opinion about training and recruitment etc.

Persons exert influence over them to become domestic worker

It is found that most of the respondents (74) have been influenced to become a domestic worker by their mother and 24 respondents have personally joined as domestic worker. Only 2 respondents have been influenced by other person (grandmother/sister) to work as domestic worker. Similar results have also been found for the respondents in three different places where, influence from mother contains higher number than the other counterparts (Table 8).

Table 8: Persons (by area) exert influence over them to become domestic worker

From whom you learn about domestic work	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
Mother	28	24	22	74
Self	5	8	11	24
Others	2	0	0	2
Total	35	32	33	100

Duration of Work as a Domestic worker

The domestic workers work for a long period of time. It is observed that majority of the respondents (34) are working for periods of 1-5 years followed by those are working 10-20 years (21). Also, 19 respondents have recently started their work as a domestic worker and are working for less than one year while 18 respondents are working for a period of 6-10 years. Additionally, it is also found that, 8 respondents are working as domestic workers for a period of 21 years and more. Quite similar results have also been found in the three different places under study (Table 9).

Table 9: Duration of domestic work by area

How long you work as a domestic worker?	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
<1 Year	5	9	5	19
1-5 Years	15	8	11	34
6-10 Years	10	1	7	18
11-20 Years	4	10	7	21
21+ Years	1	4	3	8
Total	35	32	33	100

Age at First Domestic Work

The average age first domestic work of the respondents is 27.1 year while it is 29.9 years, 25 years and 26.4 years for the respondents in Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia respectively. Additionally, it is observed that 30 respondents started their work as a domestic worker at age 18-25 years followed by the age 31-40 years, 26-30 years and less than 18 years that contain the number of 26, 23 and 14 respectively. Also, the age at first domestic work of 7 respondents is 41 and more years (Table 10). Similar results have also been found in case of different areas under study.

Table 10: Age at first domestic work by area

Age at first domestic work	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
< 18 years	4	5	5	14
18-25 years	8	12	10	30
26-30 years	5	8	10	23
31-40 years	13	6	7	26
41+ years	5	1	1	7
Total	35	32	33	100
Average age	29.9	25.0	26.4	27.1

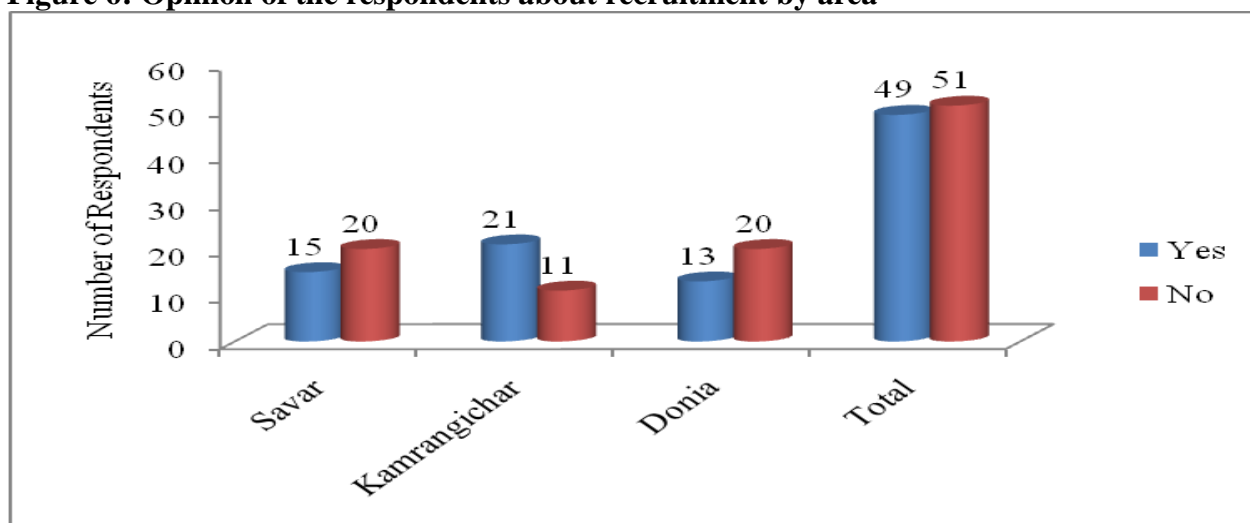
Willingness to Participate in Professional Education/Training Regarding Domestic Work

In order to assess the opinion of respondents, they were asked whether they will participate in professional education/training regarding domestic work to result in better skills, more security in workplace and higher salary. It has been found that 83 respondents expressed their positive opinion regarding the question and only 13 think that it might bring difficulty for them and have responded negatively.

Respondent's Opinion about Recruitment

In Bangladesh, there is no agency for the recruitment of the domestic worker. Still they are appointed through conversation directly or indirectly. Considering these, it has been found that more than half of the respondents do not want to get this work through agency while 49 respondents want to get this through agency (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Opinion of the respondents about recruitment by area



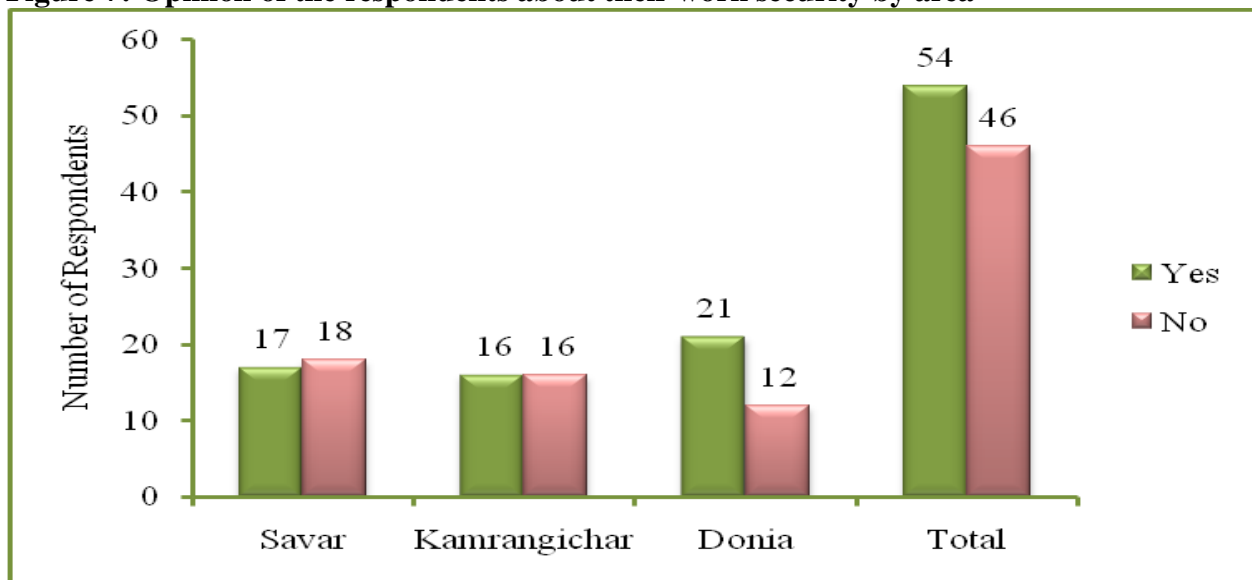
Security, Safety and Violence

This section of the study highlights the security and safety of work place along with the violence against the domestic workers.

Work Security

The finding is that majority of the respondents (54) response that their work is secure. In case of areas, the number of respondents is 17, 16 and 21 for Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia respectively who express that their work is secure. The reason behind their positive response is their academic limitations. All the respondents have no/little education. They believe that with their no/little education they would never get a job. So, domestic work is quite secure job for them. On the other hand, 46 domestic workers have responded negatively about their security in this work. This number is 18, 16 and 12 in Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia respectively. The reason behind their negative response is that there is no future of this work. They only can do it as their physical condition permits. Additionally, the employer can easily terminate someone at any time. Hence, they responded “no” about their work security (Figure 7).

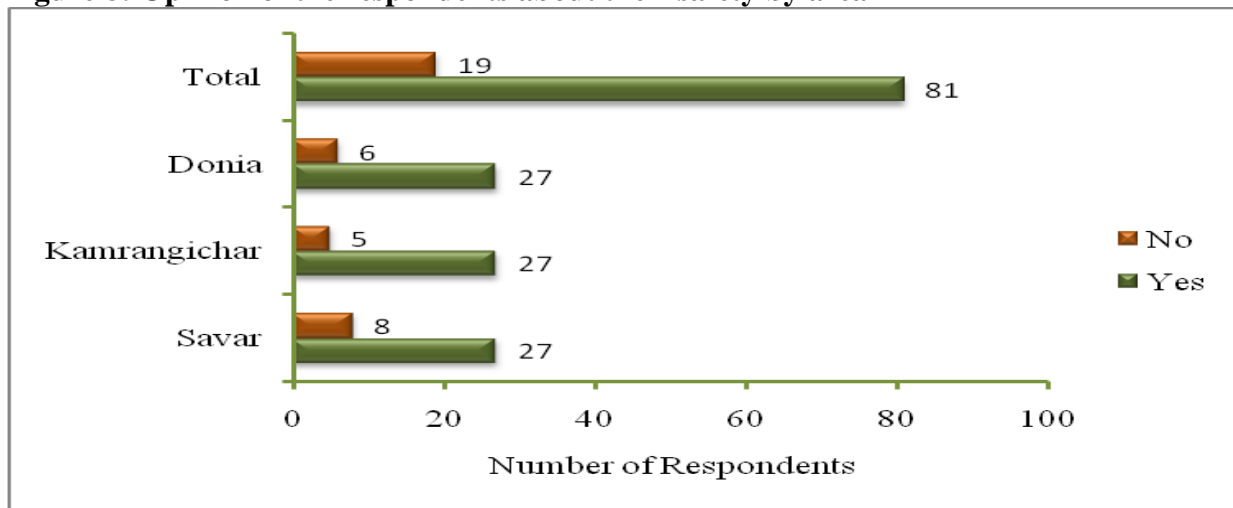
Figure 7: Opinion of the respondents about their work security by area



Personal Safety

Personal safety is essential for any work and any places. About eight of every 10 respondents claim that they are secure in their work place. This type of respondents (who claim that they are secure) contains higher number in all the three areas i.e. Savar, Kamrangichar and Donia than their counterparts. The main reason behind their response is that they believe that personal safety depends upon the attitudes of each individual; additionally they work in a safe environment, so they claim that they are safe. On the other hand, 19 respondents responded that they are not safe. This number is quite low in all the three areas under study (Figure 8). They think that they work hard but employers are not satisfied with their work. They can mistreat them easily at any time, mentally or physically.

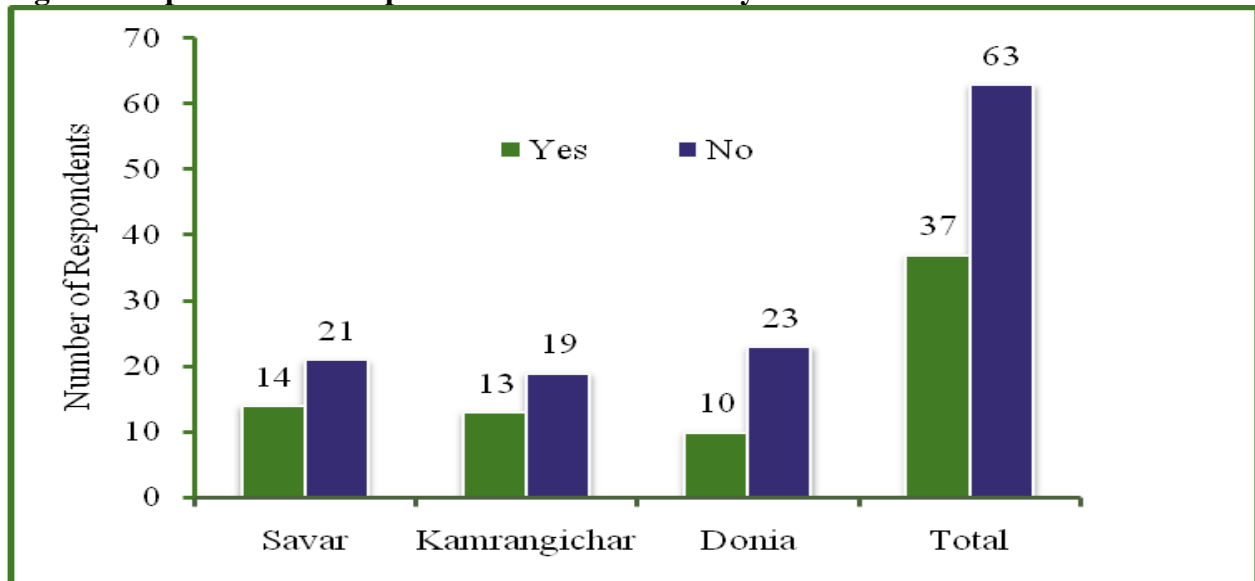
Figure 8: Opinion of the respondents about their safety by area



Violence

It is found that 37 respondents have experienced some violence of different types. Additionally, the number of this type of respondents (who have experienced violence) remains low in all the three areas under study. On the other hand, 63 respondents have not experienced any kind of violence. Additionally, the study also found that majority of the respondents in all the three areas have not experienced violence (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Opinion of the respondents about violence by area



Types of Violence

Earlier, it is found that 37 respondents have experienced different types of violence. It is observed from Table 11 that majority of the respondents have experienced multiple types of violence and scold, pay cut, sexual abuse, late pay, no leave, beating etc. are quite common to them. A detailed description of the types of violence of the respondents is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Types of violence of the respondents by area

Type of violence	Area			Total
	Savar	Kamrangichar	Donia	
Scold	1	0	1	2
Late pay	1	1	1	3
Pay cut	1	0	0	1
No leave	2	1	0	3
Scold and late salary	0	0	1	1
Scold and sexual abuse	1	0	0	1
Scold and no leave	2	0	0	2
Beating and pay cut	0	0	1	1
Late pay and pay cut	1	3	1	5
Late salary and no leave	0	1	1	2
Pay cut and no leave	0	1	1	2
Scold, late pay and pay cut	0	0	2	2
Scold, late pay and sexual abuse	0	1	0	1
Scold, late pay and no leave	1	1	0	2
Scold, pay cut and sexual abuse	0	0	1	1
Scold, pay cut and no leave	1	0	0	1
Scold, sexual abuse and no leave	2	0	0	2
Beating, late pay and sexual abuse	0	1	0	1
Beating, late pay and no leave	0	1	0	1
Late pay, pay cut and no leave	1	1	0	2
Scold, late pay, pay cut, sexual abuse and no leave	0	1	0	1
Total	14	13	10	37

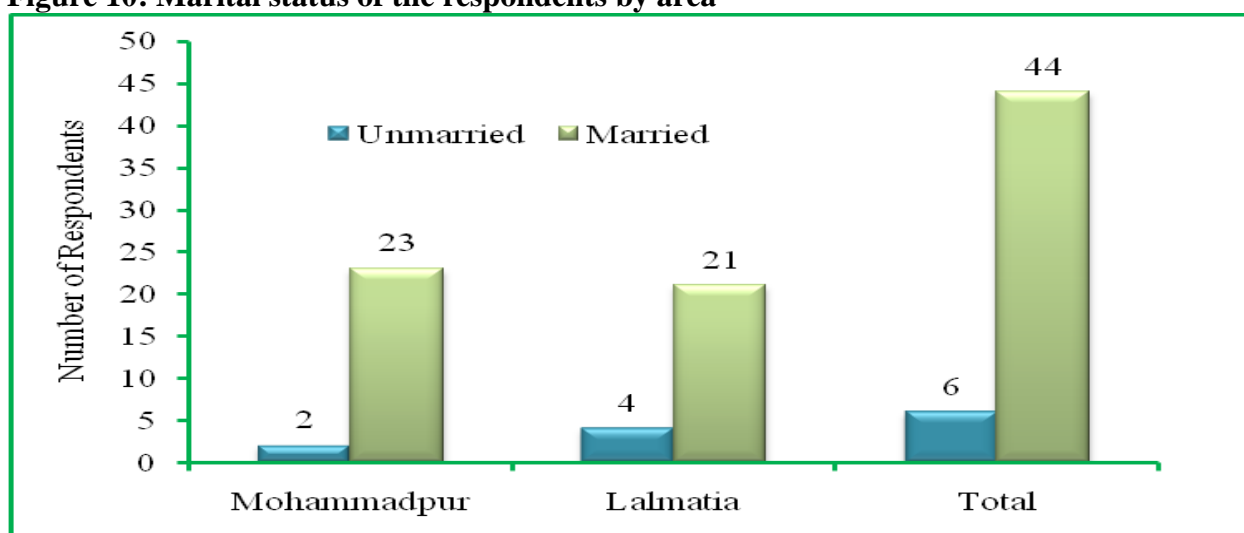
SECTION-B: DOMESTIC WORK EMPLOYER

In this section of the study, a basic overview of the domestic work employers including socio-economic and demographic characteristics along with their attitudes towards the domestic works is fully described.

Marital Status

Majority of the respondents (44) are married while six respondents are unmarried among the total respondents. In case of different areas, the number of married respondents is high as compared to the unmarried. The number of married respondents is 23 and 21 in Mohammadpur and Lalmatia respectively while this number is very low in both the area (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Marital status of the respondents by area



Number of Family Members

The average number of family member for the respondents is 3.7 while it is 3.9 and 3.5 for Mohammadpur and Lalmatia respectively. Moreover, it is observed that half (50) of the respondents have their family members of 3-4 while 13 have their family members of 5 and more followed by those have the family members of 1-2. A similar scenario is found in both the areas i.e. Mohammadpur and Lalmatia Table (12).

Table 12: Number of family members by area

Number of Family Member	Area		Total
	Mohammadpur	Lalmatia	
1-2	5	7	12
3-4	12	13	25
5+	8	5	13
Total	25	25	50
Average no. of male	2.0	2.0	2.0
Average no. of female	1.9	1.5	1.7
Average no. of family members	3.9	3.5	3.7

Family's Monthly Income

The average monthly income of the family of the respondents is BDT 46680 while it is BDT 45840 for Mohammadpur and BDT 47520 for Lalmatia. Among the total respondents, 25 respondents have their family's monthly income of BDT 25000-40000 whereas 13 have their family's monthly income BDT 51000 and more, followed by those have their family's monthly income BDT 41000-50000 and less than BDT 25000. In Mohammadpur, 10 respondents have their family's monthly income BDT 25000-40000 while it is 15 for Lalmatia. On the other hand, eight respondents in Mohammadpur have their family's monthly income BDT 51000 and more while it is 5 in Lalmatia. A detailed description of the family's monthly income of respondent is presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Family's monthly income of the respondents by area

Monthly income (in BDT)	Area		Total
	Mohammadpur	Lalmatia	
< 25000	5	0	5
25000-40000	10	15	25
41000-50000	2	5	7
51000 +	8	5	13
Total	25	25	50
Average	45840	47520	46680

Monthly Expenditure for Domestic Worker

The average monthly expenditure for the domestic worker is BDT 1498 while it is BDT 1440 in Mohammadpur and BDT 1556 in Lalmatia. It is observed that majority of the respondents (28) have paid less than BDT 1500 per month, 16 have paid BDT 1500-2000 and 6 have paid BDT 2100 and more. In case of different areas, quite similar results are also found (Table 14).

Table 14: Monthly expenditure for domestic worker

Monthly Expenditure (in BDT)	Area		Total
	Mohammadpur	Lalmatia	
< 1500	14	14	28
1500-2000	9	7	16
2100+	2	4	6
Total	25	25	50
Average	1440	1556	1498

Duration of Work in that House

The observation is that the average duration for the domestic worker in a house is 1.95 years while it is 1.98 in Mohammadpur and 1.93 in Lalmatia. Majority of the respondents said that same domestic worker works in their house for a period of less than one year, 1-2 years for 16 respondents and 3 and more years for 10 respondents. Quite similar results are also found in both of the areas under study (Table 15).

Table 15: Duration of work in that house by area

Duration of Work	Area		Total
	Mohammadpur	Lalmatia	
<1 Year	12	12	24
1-2 Year	8	8	16
3+ Year	5	5	10
Total	25	25	50
Average (in years)	1.98	1.93	1.95

Working Hour per Day

Majority of the respondents (35) said that the domestic worker works less than 5 hours per day while 12 said 5-9 hours and three said 10 and more hours per day. This result is similar to the results of both Mohammadpur and Lalmatia. Considering respondents' opinion, on average the domestic worker works 4.02 hours per day while it is 4.2 hours and 3.8 hours for Mohammadpur and Lalmatia respectively (Table 16).

Table 16: Working hour per day by area

Working hour	Area		Total
	Mohammadpur	Lalmatia	
< 5 Hours	17	18	35
5-9 Hours	5	7	12
10+ Hour	3	0	3
Total	25	25	50
Average Hour	4.2	3.8	4.02

Working Day per Week

It is observed from the respondents' opinion that most of the domestic workers work for seven days per week while domestic workers work less than seven days contains very low number. Similar results are also found in Mohammadpur and Lalmatia (Table 17).

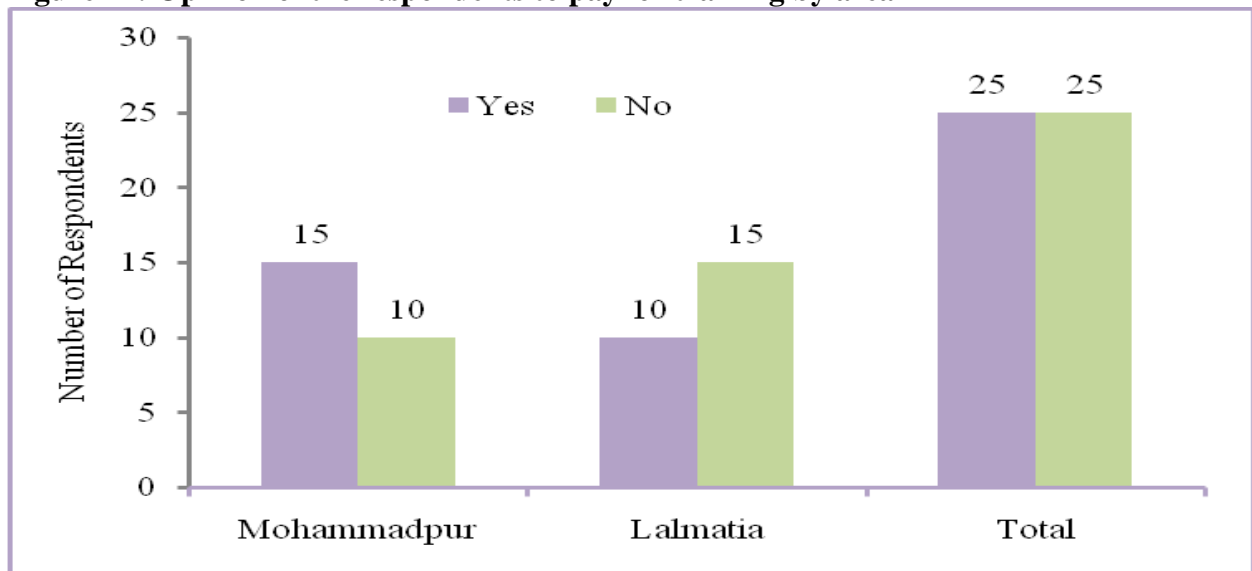
Table 17: Working day per week

Number of days	Area		Total
	Mohammadpur	Lalmatia	
5	1	1	2
6	1	0	1
7	23	24	47
Total	25	25	50
Average days	6.9	6.9	6.9

Willingness to pay for training of the domestic workers

It is found that 50 percent respondents agree to pay for training of the domestic workers while 50 percent are not. In Mohammadpur, 15 respondents agree while 10 respondents are willing to pay for this purpose. A different scenario is found in Lalmatia where 10 respondents agree and 15 are not (Figure 11).

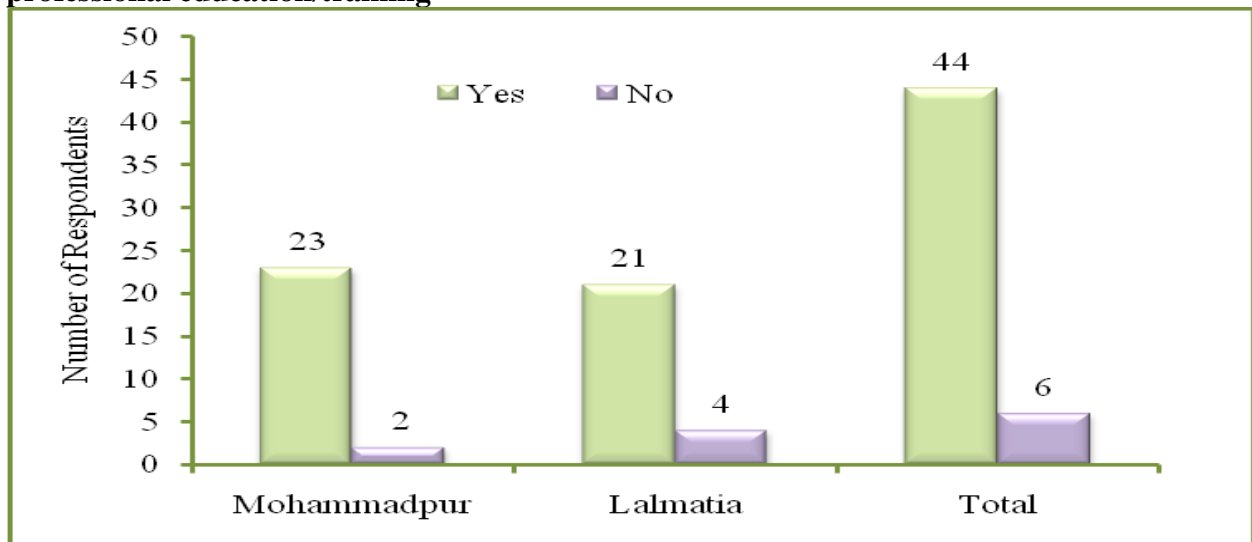
Figure 11: Opinion of the respondents to pay for training by area



Respondents' Opinion to Have Their Domestic Workers Participated in Professional Education/Training

It is found that 44 respondents have willingness to have their domestic workers participated in professional education/training to result in better skills, more security in workplace and higher salary while six are not. Additionally, respondents with positive response contain higher percentage than their negative counterparts (Figure 12).

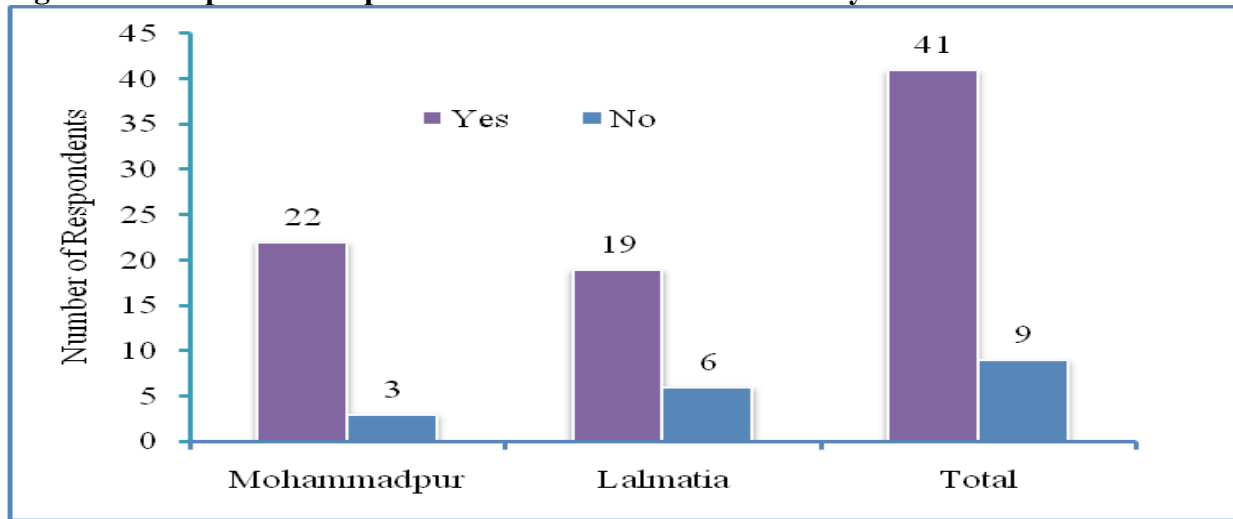
Figure 12: Respondents' opinion to have their domestic workers participated in professional education/training



Respondents' Opinion to Recruit Domestic Worker

Most of the respondents (41) suppose to recruit domestic worker through agency while nine are not. Similar results are found in Mohammadpur and Lalmatia as well that contains 22 and 19 respectively (Figure 13)

Figure 13: Respondents' opinion to recruit domestic worker by area



Employer's Opinion in the Context of Domestic Work

In this query, majority of the respondents do not respond. However, those respond are think that there must be some professional training or education to enhance their skills and ability. Once it will be done that will surely increase their work more secure. The government needs to take some actions regarding this work.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Domestic workers are generally paid wages that are much less than the exchange value of the outcomes of their labour, thereby becoming exploited by their employers. Moreover, they are not provided with health insurance, overtime and sick pay, holiday payments, pay increments, severance pay and not protected from sexual, psychological and physical violence by their employers, yet the workers have little recourse to legal action against their employers. Consequently, the domestic workers historically have remained voiceless, economically devalued and socially discriminated.

The results of this study indicate not only the degree of socio-economic and demographic and domestic work related information of domestic workers and domestic work employers but also its pattern, which should be considered in formulating policies and programmes for the reorganisation of this work. Findings need to be significantly utilised in developing suitable policy and programmes addressing the case of domestic work in Bangladesh.

Annex - A

Questionnaire A. Domestic Worker

Primary Information of the Respondent

Name of the Respondent:

Mobile No.:

Home District:

Current District:

1. Demographic Characteristics

1.1 Age of the respondent:

1.2 Sex of the respondent: 1) Male 2) Female

1.3 Marital status of the respondent: 1) Unmarried 2) Married 3) Divorced/Separated 4) Widow

1.4 No. of household members:

1.5 No. of children:

1.6 No. of household members in Dhaka:

2. Economic Characteristics:

2.1 Monthly salary of the respondent:

2.2 No. of hours in a day worked:

2.3 No. of days in a week worked:

3. Education and Training:

3.1 Type of education: 1) Formal 2) Informal 3) Others 4) None

3.2 Level of education (in years):

3.3 Do you have any training? 1) Yes 2) No

3.4 If yes, then name of the training:

4. Basic work history:

4.1 From whom/where did you learn skills of domestic work?

4.2 How long have you been employed as domestic worker?

4.3 Age at first employed as domestic worker?

4.4 Respondent's willingness to participate in professional education/training regarding domestic work to result in better skills, more security in workplace but same salary: 1) Yes 2) No

4.5 Respondent's willingness to participate in professional education/training regarding domestic work to result in better skills, more security in workplace and higher salary: 1) Yes 2) No

4.6 Respondent's willingness to be employed as domestic worker through an agency rather than directly: 1) Yes 2) No

4.7 Respondent's opinion for training for domestic worker?

5. Work Place Security

5.1 Do you think your work is secured? 1) Yes 2) No

5.1.1 If yes, why?

5.1.2 If no, why?

5.2 Do you think you are safe at your work place? 1) Yes 2) No

5.2.1 If yes, why?

5.2.2 If no, why?

5.3 Have you ever experienced any violence? 1) Yes 2) No

5.3.1 If yes, state the type of violence:

1) Scold 2) Beating 3) Late salary 4) Pay cut 5) Sexual abuse 6) No leave opportunity 7) Others

B. Domestic Work Employer

1. Household Demographic Characteristics

1.1 No. of household member:

1.2 No. of male:

1.3 No. of female:

Sl. of household member	Age of the household member
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

1.4 Marital status of the employer: 1) Unmarried 2) Married 3) Divorced/Separated 4) Widow

1.5 Monthly household income:

2. Domestic Characteristics

2.1 No. of domestic workers employed:

2.2 Monthly salary to be paid:

2.3 Length of employment with the household:

2.4 No. of days in a week worked:

2.5 No. of hours in a day worked:

2.6 Willingness to pay for training of the domestic workers: 1) Yes 2) No

2.7 Willingness to have their domestic workers participated in professional education/training to result in better skills, more security in workplace but same salary: 1) Yes 2) No

2.8 Willingness to have their domestic workers participated in professional education/training to result in better skills, more security in workplace and higher salary: 1) Yes 2) No

2.9 Willingness to have their domestic workers appointed through an agency rather than directly: 1) Yes 2) No

2.10 Employer's opinion in the context of domestic work employment/training/security/skills/etc.

Annex – B

3.2 Specific Objective of the study:

1) To gather information on a cross-section of employed, non-live-in domestic workers of 15 years old and above in Dhaka. Considering issues to include, but may not be limited to the following:

- Identifying basic demographic data: age, sex, marital status, children, home district, household members in Dhaka
- Identifying monthly salary and compensation; number of days in a week worked; number of hours in a day worked
- Identifying education and training history: formal education, non-formal education, skills training
- Identifying skills and experience: how/from where or whom did the respondent learn domestic work skills
- Identifying basic work history: how long employed as domestic worker, age at which first employed,
- Query domestic workers' willingness to participate in professional domestic worker education/training if it were to result in better skills, more security in the workplace – but the same salary
- Query domestic workers' willingness to participate in professional domestic work education/training if it were to result in all of the above, plus a higher salary
- Query domestic workers' willingness to be employed as a domestic worker through an agency rather than directly to the household
- Identifying skills of domestic work viewed as strengths by the respondent
- Identifying skills of domestic work which the respondent would prioritise for training
- Identifying issues which the respondent would address in the context of domestic work employment/training/etc.

2) To gather information on a cross-section of domestic worker's employers in Dhaka employing non-live-in domestic workers of 15 years old and above. Considering issues to include, but may not be limited to the following:

- Identifying basic household demographic data: number of household member, ages, marital status, household income
- Identifying domestic staff data: number of domestic workers employed, monthly salary and compensation, length of employment with the household; days a week worked; hours a day worked
- Identifying willingness to pay for trained and professional domestic workers; identifying how much willing to pay; what skills are they willing to pay for
- Query employers' willingness to have their domestic worker(s) participated in professional education/training for domestic work if it were to result in better skills/competencies -- at the same salary

- Query willingness to have their domestic worker(s) participated in education/training if it were to result in all of the above – but resulted in a higher salary (and how much they would be willing to pay)
- Query employers' willingness to employ a domestic worker through an agency, rather than directly, if the agency provided protection and certain skills
- Identifying issues the respondent would address in the context of domestic work employment/training/security/skills/etc.