



Living Wages in the RMG Sector

From a Bangladesh Perspective

A Comprehensive Study

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I. Summary

With Bangladesh' garment industry earning 80% of the country's total imports, the living wage of this industry's workers has been the focal point of an ongoing and heated debate. The many clashes that have occurred between angry workers and factory owners from 2006 until present, reiterate the fact that the new minimum wage set at BDT 3,000 per month still does not allow for a minimum standard life. In the RMG sector there are many different opinions about what the minimum living wage should be, while none are universally accepted. Therefore, this report investigates whether Bangladesh' present minimum wage is sufficient for garment workers to lead a minimum standard life. The actual amount will vary across the country, from place to place, as a living wage considers what is sufficient to fulfil the minimum basic demands of life.

In doing so, four different calculations were applied to five different areas in Bangladesh in order to calculate the living wage, including the internationally accepted Social Accountability International (SAI) standard. Additionally, basic costs such as food-, home rent-, medical-, minimum-, education- and other necessary expenses were taken into account, through survey questionnaires. Based on these four calculation methods, quite a large variation was identified in the appropriate living wages in the different areas. The lowest figure was identified in the Rangpur area where a living wage of BDT 4,433 is necessary. This is approximately 45% lower than that of Dhaka, where the highest living wage of BDT 8,114 was identified. The second highest living wage levels calculated are in Chittagong, while greater Dhaka (Narayanganj) had the lowest assessed living wage level.

According to the four calculation methods, the exact living wage in all five areas is outlined below:

Chart 1. Living Wages Chart (in BDT):

Area	Calculation 1	Calculation 2	Calculation 3	Calculation 4
Dhaka City	7495	7177	5090	8114
Chittagong City	6542	6500	4857	7397
Rangpur City	5600	5422	4433	5981
Narayanganj	6080	6092	4637	7095
Gazipur	6541	6306	4672	7303

From the four calculations, it is evident that even the lowest figure produces a result that is considerably higher than the present legal minimum wage. This implies that the overall living standard of RMG workers is still far below internationally acceptable minimum standards.

II. Introduction

Depending on the stakeholders involved, the concept of an appropriate wage standard varies considerably. Currently there are three main concepts related to this topic; the legal minimum wage, a living wage and the industry wage. This report is about the living wage calculation in Bangladesh for RMG sector workers. As one of the largest

Minimum wage is a wage set by law, industry wage is the prevailing wage in the region for a type of work and living wage is a wage sufficient for workers and their families to subsist comfortably.

employers in Bangladesh, the RMG sector consists of a huge work force. As recently as 2010,

conflicts between the garment authority and workers have occurred due to wage levels. In the RMG sector there are many different opinions about what the minimum living wage should be, and none are universally accepted. Workers groups demand between BDT 5000 and BDT 11,000 as a minimum wage. However the question remains whether it will be enough for a worker to maintain a minimum standard of life?

This report will focus on the concept of living wage and will attempt to determine this for Bangladesh, concentrating on urban based garment workers. The actual amount will vary across the country, from place to place. As a living wage considers what is

The garments industry is the backbone of Bangladesh's economy, earning about \$12 billion a year - nearly 80% of the country's total exports.

sufficient to fulfil the minimum basic demands of life, calculating the living wage will be useful when assessing the current legal minimum wage levels. It is

understandable that if the minimum wage is below the living wage, workers will not be able to maintain a healthy life. To do this, internationally accepted standards will be applied to calculate the living wage.

III. RMG In Bangladesh

Despite the fact that it is vital for the economy, in reality the workers are paid little. The current legal minimum pay has been described by labour activists as the lowest in the world for this type of work. Following allegations garment owners were using

The previous minimum wage announced by the government was BDT 1,662.50 and in late 2010 this was increased to BDT 3,000.

exploitative labour in the country's factories; some Western companies asked the Bangladeshi government last year to raise the minimum wage for its workers. This was met with severe criticism from the industry as a whole.

Between 2006 and 2010, due to the wage issue, angry workers clashed many times with factory owners and have brought their protests to the streets - demanding better pay and conditions. In 2010 the wage board committee of government officials, garment manufacturers and union leaders announced a new minimum wage. It was raised from BDT 1,662 per month to BDT 3,000. Workers demanded the rate, last raised in 2006, to be at least BDT 5,000 a month.

IV. Objective

The main objective of this report is to judge whether the present minimum wage is sufficient for garment workers to lead a minimum standard life. The living wage for garment workers of different areas in Bangladesh will be calculated for judging the adequacy of the present minimum wage. In this report the living wage of different areas will be determined and there will be an explanation of how the amount is appropriate to meet the minimum basic living expenditure.

V. Methodology

The primary method used for this report is the internationally accepted SAI (Social Accountability International) standard. Additionally, the living wage is calculated where the sum of all assessed basic costs was taken into consideration (such as food, home rent, medical, minimum education and other necessary expenses).

The steps for the SAI standard calculation is as follows:

Step 1: A food basket standard was decided which is sufficient for a Bangladeshi adult to maintain minimum good health. The cost for that food basket was calculated.

Step 2: The percentage of household expenditure which is spent on food was determined with the help of a survey which was conducted by CSI with 150 workers. The survey was conducted with different types of RMG workers in different locations, after which the average was calculated.

Step 3: The average number of household members were determined. These results were taken from two different sources. One source is the monthly bulletin of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the other was the survey (as mentioned above) conducted by CSI.

Step 4: In this step the percentage multiplier was determined to provide for some discretionary income. SAI recommends providing at least 10%.

Step 5: The following formula was used to then calculate the living wage:

[Basic food basket x (1 / % of avg. household expenditure spent on food) x (0.5 x avg. household size) x 1.1]

For the household size two sources were considered, one is the result from the survey and another one is the monthly bulletin from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (SAI recommends using the 50% of the total household size for any area.)

Besides the SAI method described above, a second method was also used to calculate the living wage. For this, all the basic needs of a human were considered individually. Then the amount of Taka necessary to fulfil the basic needs was determined. In this method all costs were calculated individually and then all were added together to find the total cost for a single person. That result was multiplied by the average number of family members, after which the result was divided by the average earning members of a family. For both processes we considered urban areas.

Data collection process

- A survey questionnaire was developed to collect necessary information. The information collected from the survey included:
 - Average household size of the garment workers.
 - Average percentage of earners within the family.
 - Average percentage of expenditure on food they made from their total family income.
 - Average expenditure on house rent.
 - Average expenditure for fulfilling other necessary costs other than food and house rent.

Survey questionnaire sample:

- a) Where do you live?
- b) No. of total family members?
- c) No. of earning persons in the family?
- d) Total income of the family (monthly)?
- e) Total expense of the family for food?
- f) Rent expense?
- g) Other necessary expenses?

- The survey was conducted in 5 different locations, with 150 workers from:
 - Dhaka City
 - Narayangonj
 - Gazipur
 - Chittagong City
 - Rangpur City

- For collecting the number of average earning members per family the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics was also visited. CSI Survey results differ from the Bureau of Statistics.
- Standard food basket contents was determined by Bangladesh' National Nutrition Council.

The food basket comprises:

Food basket (total of 2,310 Kcal)

Food chart for balanced nutrition per day per person (by Bangladesh National Nutrition Council):

- 490 g of cereals (rice and wheat)
- 30 g of pulses
- 109 g of animal food (egg meat fish and milk)
- 165 g of vegetables (different leafy, non-leafy vegetables and potato)
- 20 g of added oil (soya bean oil)
- 10 g of sweetener (sugar)
- 50 g of fruits (available different types of fruits)

- Different grocery markets in the selected 5 different areas were visited to ascertain the actual cost for the standard food basket.
- To determine the minimum house rent of a specific area, different areas were surveyed to learn the actual house rent for different areas.

VI. Findings

With the information collected from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, CSI surveys and the National Nutrition Counsel, four different calculations were possible for each of the five different areas.

➤ Calculation 1

This calculation is done based on the SAI standard and the number of average family members as per the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. The percentage of expenditure for food and standard food basket costs were taken from CSI’s survey.

Formula used:

$$Y_{Living\ wage}^{SAI_i} = [Exp_{Food\ Basket} \left(\frac{1}{Exp_{Food} (\%)} \right) (0.5 \times x^{BBS}) (1.1)] \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

$Y_{Living\ wage}^{SAI}$; Living wage in accordance with SAI

$Exp_{Food\ Basket}$; The aggregate amounts contained in Standard Food basket

$Exp_{Food} (\%)$; Average Percentage of household expenditure on food

x^{BBS} ; Average household size in accordance with Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics(BBS)

➤ Calculation 2

This calculation is based on the SAI standard and the average family members as per the surveys conducted by CSI. The percentage of expenditure for food and standard food basket costs are taken from CSI’s survey.

Formula used:

$$Y_{Living\ wage}^{SAI_{ii}} = [Exp_{Food\ Basket} \left(\frac{1}{Exp_{Food} (\%)} \right) (0.5 \times x^{CSI}) (1.1)] \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

$Y_{Living\ wage}^{SAI}$; Living wage in accordance with SAI

$Exp_{Food\ Basket}$; The aggregate amounts contained in Standard Food basket

$Exp_{Food} (\%)$; Average Percentage of household expenditure on food

x^{CSI} ; Average household size in accordance with Survey of Consulting Service International (CSI)

➤ Calculation 3

This calculation is based on a method developed by CSI. Here, basic needs of a human were considered individually and the amount of BDT necessary in order to fulfil the basic needs was determined. The number of average family members, number of average family earners, cost of standard food basket, average house rent per person for the specific area and other necessary cost per person for the specific area are taken from CSI’s survey.

Formula used:

$$Y_{Living\ wage}^{CSI_i} = \frac{(Exp_{Food} + Exp_{House\ rent} + Exp_{Others})(N_{Average\ family\ size})}{N^e_{Average\ family\ earner}} \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

$Y_{Living\ wage}^{CSI_i}$; Living wage in accordance with CSI calculation

Exp_{Food} ; Average expenditure on food per person

$Exp_{House\ rent}$; Average expenditure on house rent per person

Exp_{Others} ; Other necessary expenses (i.e., medical, transportation, education, etc) per person.

$N_{Average\ family\ size}$; Average family size according to CSI survey

$N^e_{Average\ family\ earner}$; Average family earner according to CSI survey

Note: No. of average family member and no. of average family earner are taken from CSI’s survey.

➤ Calculation 4

This calculation is also based on a method developed by CSI. Basic needs of a human were considered individually and the amount of BDT necessary in order to fulfil the basic needs was determined. The number of average family members and number of average family earners were as per the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. The cost of a

standard food basket, average house rent per person for the specific area and other necessary costs per person for the specific area were taken from CSI’s survey.

Formula used:

$$Y_{Living\ wage}^{CSI_{ii}} = \frac{(Exp_{Food} + Exp_{House\ rent} + Exp_{Others})(N_{Average\ family\ size})}{N^e_{Average\ family\ earner}} \dots\dots\dots(iv)$$

$Y_{Living\ wage}^{CSI_1}$; Living wage in accordance with CSI calculation

Exp_{Food} ; Average expenditure on food per person

$Exp_{House\ rent}$; Average expenditure on house rent per person

Exp_{Others} ; Other necessary expenses (i.e., medical, transportation, education, etc) per person.

$N_{Average\ family\ size}$; Average family size according to BBS data

$N^e_{Average\ family\ earner}$; Average family earner according to BBS data

Based on the above four calculation methods, quite a large variation was identified in the appropriate living wages in the different areas. The lowest figure was identified in the Rangpur area where a living wage of BDT 4,433 is necessary (as per calculation method 3). This is approximately 45% lower than that of Dhaka, where a living wage of BDT 8,114 was identified (as per calculation method 4). As expected, overall, the highest assessed living wage is in Dhaka. Interestingly though, the second highest living wage levels calculated are in Chittagong, and not one of the other areas in greater Dhaka. In greater Dhaka, Narayanganj had the lowest assessed living wage level. According to the four calculation methods, the exact living wage in all five areas is outlined below:

Chart 1. Living Wages Chart (in BDT):

Area	Calculation 1	Calculation 2	Calculation 3	Calculation 4
Dhaka City	7495	7177	5090	8114
Chittagong City	6542	6500	4857	7397
Rangpur City	5600	5422	4433	5981
Narayanganj	6080	6092	4637	7095
Gazipur	6541	6306	4672	7303

Chart 2. Supporting Information:

Area	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rangpur	Narayanganj	Gazipur
% of food expenditure out of total expense in BDT (CSI survey)	50%	55%	58%	57%	55%
No. of average family members (CSI survey)	4.52	4.69	4.57	4.73	4.55
No. of average family earners (CSI survey)	2.29	2.27	1.96	2.3	2.26
Food expense per person per month in BDT (CSI survey)	1444	1386	1251	1335	1386
House rent per person per month in BDT (CSI survey)	610	540	320	510	510
Other necessary expenses per person per month in BDT (CSI survey)	525	425	330	410	425
No. of average family members (BBS)	4.72				
No. of average family earner (BBS)	1.5				

VII. Why four calculations?

The question why four calculations are presented may arise. The reason for this being to give options to the readers in order to consider the most suitable method. The SAI

model is the internationally accepted standard but it needs to be considered whether this is the most appropriate or accurate model for Bangladesh?

VIII. Limitations

There exist several limitations for calculating living wages in this report:

1. The sample size is only 30 for each area. Total number of sample is 150.
2. To calculate the standard food basket cost, markets were visited in November of 2010. The costs now might be slightly different.
3. Price index is not considered here.

IX. Suggestions for further study

It is recommended that further study be conducted in this field to ascertain a more accurate figure:

1. The sample size should be increased to ensure accuracy and external acceptance.
2. Inflation must be considered to ensure ongoing accuracy.
3. The price index should be included so that readjustments can be made when the price index changes.

X. Conclusion

One factor is clear from this study, that even the lowest figure of the four calculation methods produces a result that considerably higher than the present legal minimum wage levels. From this it can be said that the overall living standard of RMG workers is still far below internationally acceptable minimum standards.

XI. Appendix

Dhaka City:

Dhaka's food basket's cost				
price	price per unit	price per g	required	Cost
Cereal:				
Rice	34	0.034	350	11.9
Wheat	32	0.032	140	4.48
30 g of pulses (avg. of 3 different mostly available types)				
Pulses	80	0.08	30	2.4
Animal food	152	0.152	109	16.568
Vegetables	44	0.044	165	7.26
Sugar	60	0.06	10	0.6
Added oil	96	0.096	20	1.92
Fruits	60	0.06	50	3
Food cost per person per day				48.13

Dhaka		
Total family members	Earners	House rent per person
4	2	450
3	2	620
3	2	650
5	3	550
6	2	550
5	2	700
6	2	800
4	3	900
4	2	720
5	2	680
4	2	550
2	2	510
5	2	800
4	2	710
4	2	600
3	3	450
5	3	550
2	2	520
4	1	500
4	2	800
4	2	525
7	3	500
5	3	550
2	2	540
5	2	620
6	4	650
4	2	700
6	2	500
6	2	575
4	2	720
9	4	500
4.52	2.29	612.58

Dhaka		
percentage of food expenditure		
total income	expense	%
16000	7000	43.75
9500	4000	42.11
10000	6000	60.00
11000	6000	54.55
26000	11000	42.31
17000	11000	64.71
13000	5000	38.46
5000	2500	50.00
14500	5000	34.48
6500	3000	46.15
5000	3200	64.00
4800	1700	35.42
6200	3000	48.39
8200	4500	54.88
4000	2200	55.00
4200	2000	47.62
3750	2500	66.67
5500	2500	45.45
7000	3000	42.86
7000	3200	45.71
4000	2500	62.50
8900	4300	48.31
6000	3000	50.00
2500	1700	68.00
12500	5000	40.00
3600	2000	55.56
10000	5500	55.00
5400	3000	55.56
6000	3200	53.33
21000	7000	33.33
7000	3200	45.71
Average		50.14

Dhaka's Living Wage

TOTAL COSTS PER PERSON PER MONTH

food	1443.6
rent	610
others	525

Living Wage

According to 2nd procedure developed by CSI

Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey

5089.64

Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS

8113.99

According to SAI

Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS

% of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results

7495.17

Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey

% of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results

7177.58

Chittagong City:

Chittagong's food basket's cost				
price	price per unit	price per g	required	cost
Cereal:				
Rice	34	0.034	350	11.9
Wheat	32	0.032	140	4.48
30 g of pulses (avg. of 3 different mostly available types)				
Pulses	77	0.077	30	2.31
Animal food	146	0.146	109	15.9
Vegetables	40	0.04	165	6.6
Sugar	60	0.06	10	0.6
Added oil	96	0.096	20	1.92
Fruits	50	0.05	50	2.5
Food cost per person per day				46.2
				2

Chittagong's no. family member and earners		
Total family members	Earners	House rent per person
4	1	500
4	2	
5	2	600
5	2	550
5	3	700
6	2	
4	2	450
6	2	425
4	2	550
2	2	600
5	2	800
4	2	400
2	2	600
5	3	550
4	2	
3	1	500
4	2	525
7	3	500
5	3	
5	2	
6	4	650
4	1	400
6	3	500
6	3	575
4	2	550
7	4	500
4.69	2.27	544.05

Chittagong		
percentage of food expenditure		
total income	expense	%
12000	6000	50.00
8500	6000	70.59
13000	5000	38.46
5000	2500	50.00
6500	3000	46.15
5000	3200	64.00
2600	1500	57.69
6200	3000	48.39
8200	5000	60.98
4000	2200	55.00
3000	2000	66.67
3750	2500	66.67
5500	2500	45.45
7000	3000	42.86
7000	3200	45.71
4000	2500	62.50
6000	3000	50.00
2500	1700	68.00
12500	5000	40.00
2500	2000	80.00
10000	5500	55.00
5400	3000	55.56
6000	3200	53.33
20000	7000	35.00
Average		54.50

Chittagong's Living Wage	
TOTAL COSTS PER PERSON PER MONTH	
food	1386
rent	540
others	425

Living Wage BDT

According to 2nd procedure developed by CSI
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey 4857.35
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS 7397.81

According to SAI
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 6541.92
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 6500.34

Rangpur City:

Rangpur's food basket's cost				
price	price per unit	price per g	required	Cost
Cereal:				
Rice	32	0.032	350	11.2
Wheat	32	0.032	140	4.48
30 g of pulses (avg. of 3 different mostly available types)				
Pulses	74	0.074	30	2.22
Animal food	133	0.133	109	14.497
Vegetables	28	0.028	165	4.62
Sugar	52	0.052	10	0.52
Added oil	96	0.096	20	1.92
Fruits	46	0.046	50	2.3
Food cost per person per day				41.757

Rangpur's no of average family members and earners		
Total family members	Earners	House rent per person
5	1	300
3	2	325
3	1	400
2	1	275
3	1	250
4	2	400
6	3	250
6	3	300
4	2	350
4	3	375
5	2	300
5	3	350
6	3	300
6	2	
6	3	325
5	2	
6	2	310
5	2	
3	1	
4	2	
6	2	
4	1	
4	2	
5	2	350
4	2	
4	1	280
3	2	
7	2	
4.571428571	1.964285714	320

Rangpur		
percentage of food expenditure		
total income	expense	%
5000	4000	80.00
12000	8000	66.67
7000	4000	57.14
9000	5000	55.56
11000	6000	54.55
5000	3700	74.00
6500	3000	46.15
6000	4500	75.00
6000	3700	61.67
6500	3500	53.85
5000	3000	60.00
5000	3000	60.00
7500	4500	60.00
4200	2500	59.52
3600	1800	50.00
3500	2200	62.86
3000	2000	66.67
6000	3000	50.00
5500	3000	54.55
11500	6000	52.17
12200	7000	57.38
4800	2200	45.83
5000	2400	48.00
2800	1800	64.29
3000	1600	53.33
5600	2700	48.21
7000	3600	51.43
13000	7000	53.85
Average		57.95

Rangpur's Living Wage	
TOTAL COSTS PER PERSON PER MONTH	
food	1251
rent	320
others	330

Living Wage BDT

According to 2nd procedure developed by CSI
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey 4432.433673
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS 5981.813333

According to SAI
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 5599.303448
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 5421.359483

Narayanganj:

Narayanganj's food basket's cost				
price	price per unit	price per g	required	Cost
Cereal:				
Rice	34	0.034	350	11.9
Wheat	32	0.032	140	4.48
30 g of pulses (avg. of 3 different mostly available types)				
Pulses	76	0.076	30	2.28
Animal food	137	0.137	109	14.93
Vegetables	36	0.036	165	5.94
Sugar	50	0.05	10	0.5
Added oil	92	0.092	20	1.84
Fruits	50	0.054	50	2.7
Food cost per person per day				44.57

Narayanganj's no. of average family members and earners		
Total family members	Earners	House rent per person
4	2	400
5	3	400
3	3	400
5	3	450
4	2	550
6	2	500
8	2	520
2	2	480
2	2	620
3	2	780
4	2	700
4	1	450
6	3	400
5	2	400
4	2	450
4	2	500
5	3	520
5	3	450
4	3	580
6	3	400
3	1	600
6	2	450
6	2	400
4	2	500
4	1	560
5	3	650
6	4	500
6	2	450
6	3	480
5	2	520
5	2	540
6	3	
5	3	
4.73	2.30	510.34

Narayanganj		
percentage of food expenditure		
total income	expense	%
7000	4700	67.14
4000	2500	62.50
8900	4300	48.31
9500	4200	44.21
4200	2600	61.90
4200	2600	61.90
3800	2400	63.16
17000	11500	67.65
13000	7500	57.69
5000	3200	64.00
14500	7800	53.79
6500	3400	52.31
5000	3200	64.00
4800	1700	35.42
6200	3800	61.29
8200	4500	54.88
4000	2200	55.00
4200	2800	66.67
3750	2500	66.67
5500	3000	54.55
7000	3000	42.86
6000	3200	53.33
21000	9700	46.19
7000	3200	45.71
6000	3000	50.00
2500	1700	68.00
12500	6800	54.40
3600	2000	55.56
10000	5500	55.00
5400	3800	70.37
10000	6000	60.00
11000	7500	68.18
26000	13000	50.00
Average		56.76

Narayanganj's Living wage	
TOTAL COSTS PER PERSON PER MONTH	
food	1335
rent	510
others	410
Living Wage	
According to 2nd procedure developed by CSI	
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey 4637.456522	
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS 7095.733333	
According to SAI	
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 6080.105263	
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 6092.986842	

Gazipur:

Gazipur's food basket's cost				
price	price per unit	price per g	required	Cost
Cereal:				
Rice	34	0.034	350	11.9
Wheat	32	0.032	140	4.48
30 g of pulses (avg. of 3 different mostly available types)				
Pulses	76	0.076	30	2.28
Animal food	139	0.139	109	15.15
Vegetables	42	0.042	165	6.93
Sugar	52	0.06	10	0.6
Added oil	96	0.096	20	1.92
Fruits	60	0.06	50	3
Food cost per person per day				46.26
				1

Gazipur's no. of family members and earners		
Total family members	Earners	House rent per person
3	1	500
4	2	400
3	2	400
5	3	450
5	2	550
6	4	500
8	3	520
2	2	480
2	2	620
3	2	780
4	2	700
5	2	400
4	3	450
4	1	500
5	3	520
6	2	550
4	3	580
5	3	450
3	1	600
5	2	400
4	2	400
5	2	500
4	2	560
5	2	650
6	4	500
6	2	450
6	3	480
5	2	520
5	2	540
4	2	400
5	2	400
4.55	2.26	508.06

Gazipur		
percentage of food expenditure		
total income	expense	%
14500	8200	56.55
9500	5600	58.95
10000	6000	60.00
11000	6000	54.55
26000	12400	47.69
17000	10500	61.76
13000	6300	48.46
5000	2500	50.00
12300	6200	50.41
6500	3000	46.15
5000	3200	64.00
4800	2600	54.17
6200	3600	58.06
8200	5000	60.98
4000	2200	55.00
4200	2000	47.62
3750	2500	66.67
5500	2500	45.45
7000	3000	42.86
7000	4200	60.00
4000	2500	62.50
8900	4300	48.31
6000	3500	58.33
2500	1700	68.00
12500	5000	40.00
3600	2200	61.11
10000	5500	55.00
5400	3000	55.56
6000	3600	60.00
19000	11000	57.89
6500	4000	61.54
Average		55.20

Gazipur's living wage	
TOTAL COSTS PER PERSON PER MONTH	
food	1386
rent	510
others	425

Living Wage

According to 2nd procedure developed by CSI
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey 4672.809735
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS 7303.413333

According to SAI
Average family members and average earners are taken from BBS % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 6541.92
Average family members and average earners are taken from our survey % of expenditure for food is taken from CSI's Survey results 6306.3