

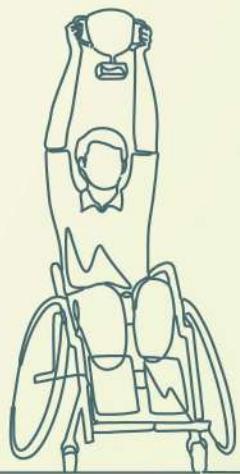


DISABILITY INSIGHTS FROM LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

DILFS 2022



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh





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Disability Insights from Labour Force Survey 2022

Prepared by: Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey Project Team

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COMPLEMENTARY

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FOREWORD

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistical Organization (NSO) has carried out the Labour Force Survey 2022 under the Improving Labour Market Information through the Labour Force Survey Project. This survey provides comprehensive estimates of key labour market indicators, including employment, unemployment rate, youth employment, working hours, sectoral employment, formal and informal employment, occupational safety, disability in the labour force, migration costs, and other related metrics.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has introduced a disability module in the Labour Force Survey 2022 and released a comprehensive report titled 'Disability Insights from Labour Force Survey 2022' microdata. This report analyzes data from the Labour Force Survey 2022 to better understand the challenges and opportunities faced by people with disabilities in the labour market. The findings of the report will be instrumental in tracking progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

Having reliable statistics on the employment of persons with disabilities serves three important purposes. On the one hand it provides the evidence that persons with disabilities are faced with a significant gap compared with the rest of the population and that we need to take action to address this. Second, collecting data regularly allows to see if the situation is improving and thirdly it can also provide useful guidance for the design of policies and programmes. Quite often countries have included the relevant disability questions in their surveys, but have then not had the resources to properly analyse this information.

ILO Geneva Office would like to congratulate wholeheartedly the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and the ILO Office in Dhaka not only for having collected disability disaggregated data in the 2022 Labour Force Survey but also for having analyses the data which are so clearly presented in this report. Bangladesh is again setting a great example for disability inclusion.

This report delves into the findings derived from the analytical analysis of labour market indicators of the Labor Force Survey conducted by the BBS. The insights gathered shed light on the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in the labour market and provide a foundation for informed decision-making. As ILO continues its mission to promote social justice and decent work, this report serves as a crucial tool for understanding the current state of disability inclusion in the workforce. Drawing upon these data insights, recommendations grounded in evidence will be put forth to foster the establishment of more inclusive and accessible workplaces. The ILO has plans to collaborate with the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) and other pertinent policy stakeholders to shape policies and address the implications derived from the survey findings.

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Ms. Aleya Akter, Respected Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for her valuable guidance and support in the preparation of the report. We want to thank our colleagues from ILO Dhaka office and ILO Geneva for providing technical assistance and guidance throughout the survey and report. Special acknowledgment is extended to Mr. Muhammad Atikul Kabir, Director (Ad.), Industry and Labour Wing, and Ms. Aziza Rahman, Deputy Director and focal point officer for their significant roles in this survey.

We believe this report will greatly enhance national support to enter in the labour market of persons with disabilities. Together, we strive to build a future where every individual, regardless of ability, has equal access to opportunities and can contribute meaningfully to the world of work.

BBS and the ILO Office in Dhaka to continue this excellent collaboration and to be a leading example on this in the region and beyond.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has incorporated a disability module into the Labour Force Survey 2022 for the first time. Using the microdata from this survey, BBS and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have collaboratively prepared an analytical report titled 'Disability Insights from Labour Force Survey 2022.' This report represents a significant step forward in understanding the labour market dynamics in Bangladesh, with a focus on fostering inclusive and equitable workplaces for individuals with disabilities.

I would like to express our profound regard and deep sense of gratitude to Ms. Aleya Akter, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for her tremendous support in bringing out this publication. My sincere appreciation and gratefulness go to Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, Director General of BBS, for his relentless efforts in preparing this report.

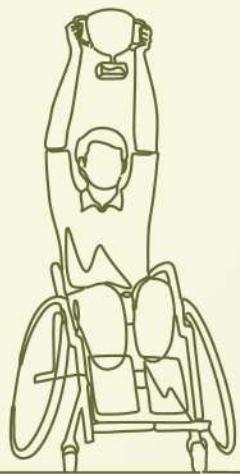
I am deeply indebted to my colleagues at BBS and my team for their dedicated efforts in preparing this report. My heartfelt gratitude extends to the stakeholders, particularly the Access Bangladesh Foundation (ABF) and the Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF), for their invaluable suggestions during the initial stages of the analysis. I would also like to express my appreciation for the support provided by the members of the Editors Forum, the Project Implementation Committee, the Report Scrutiny Committee of the Statistics and Informatics Division, and the Working Committee, whose contributions were instrumental in completing this report.

Finally, I convey my sincere thanks to Ms. Farzana Reza from ILO Dhaka, along with the teams at ILO Geneva, for their unwavering commitment and guidance on technical issues and data processing for this report.

Comments or suggestions concerning the content of the report for further improvements will be highly appreciated.



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Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted 'The Labor Force Survey 2022' that provides information on the country's labour market such as employment, unemployment, employment by industry, employment by occupation, employment by job status, informal employment, youth labour force, labour force participation rates, average weekly working hours, monthly earnings etc. With technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO), the survey includes a module on disability, using the Washington Group short module. This module has assessed individuals' difficulties in basic activities like walking, seeing, hearing, remembering, self-care, and communication. By identifying those facing challenges in these activities, it provides insights into labour market dynamics for persons with disabilities. Labour Force Survey 2022 presented a comprehensive picture of the labour market based on gender and urban-rural disaggregation with national estimates for the aged 15 years and older population persons with disability and without disability.

In the Labor Force Survey 2022, the 6-item Washington Group Short Set of Disability Questions (WGQ) has been utilized to collect disability data, to provide insights into various labour market indicators. These questions are designed to identify individuals facing difficulties in performing basic universal activities, including walking, seeing, hearing, remembering, self-care, and communication. Individuals experiencing difficulties in at least one of these six activities and finding it difficult or impossible to work are categorized with functional difficulties or persons with disabilities. This classification aids in addressing functional difficulties or persons with disabilities in labour market dynamics.

This comprehensive report highlighting the chief characteristics of persons with disabilities and disaggregating the key labour market indicators by disability status from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2022 microdata. It also examines the major components of the survey including socio-demographic characteristics of individuals with disabilities such as age and sex, geographical distribution (urban/rural areas); education; labour force status and employment status etc.

The sample frame for the LFS 2022 survey was based on the different enumeration areas (EAs) identified in the second round of the Population and Housing Census 2022. A total of 1284 primary sampling units (PSUs) has been selected throughout the country for data collection. From each PSU, 24 households were selected by using a double-stage sampling process. Data collection was carried out through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) by 107 data collectors nationwide. A total of 30816 households was surveyed quarterly, contributing to the overall dataset of 123264 households over the year.

Overall, 33 lac 79 thousand people are disabled aged 15 years and older according to Labour Force Survey 2022 of which 8 lac 78 thousand are in the urban area and the rest 25 lac 1 thousand were in the rural area. On the other hand, out of 15 lac 67 thousand female persons with disability 3 lac 97 thousand live in urban area and the rest 11 lac 70 thousand live in rural area. Out of 18 lac 12 thousand male disabled 4 lac 81 thousand live in the urban area and the rest 13 lac 31 thousand live in the rural area.

Out of the 33 lac 79 thousand disabled population aged 15 years and over 18 lac 12 thousand were male and the rest 15 lac 67 thousand were female. In the urban area, out of 8 lac 78 thousand disabled population 4 lac 81 thousand were male and the rest 3 lac 97 thousand were female. In the rural area, out of 25 lac 1 thousand disabled persons, 13 lac 31 thousand were male and the rest 11 lac 70 thousand were female. At the aggregate level, 53.62% disabled were male and the rest 46.38% were female. In the urban area, out of 74.03% disabled persons 39.39% were male and the rest 34.63% were female. The age distribution of persons with disability shows that generally disability increases with age group 40-44 and older, and this is also true for male and female population.

Among the disabled persons 37.11% were literate and the rest 62.89% were illiterate. This is also true for male and female. Among the persons with disability, most of them are 'illiterate' that is no class passed or not attained school and this is also true for male and female with higher number of illiterates among female.

Among disabled persons a small percentage (0.21%) receive vocational training and such percentage were 0.28% for male and 0.13% for female. As regard training of the disabled person at the aggregate level 30.33% receive training for 1-3 months followed by 22.14% for less than 1 week and 15.46% for 3-4 weeks. For females 22.57% receive training for less than one week followed by 18.61% for 1-3 months and 17.48% for 4-6 months. Among males, the highest 36.88% receive training for 1-3 months followed by 21.90% for less than 1 week and 12.99% for higher than 6 months.

As regards types of training at the national level, 20.87% receive training an agricultural crop production and preservation followed by 19.93% in ready-made garments (RMG) and 10.89% in foreign language. Among males the highest 28.03% receive training in agriculture crop production and preservation followed by 19.76% in ready-made garments (RMG) and 18.56% in computer. For the females, the highest 27.35% receive training non-crop agriculture activities followed by health and paramedical services (27.16%) and ready-made garments (20.29%).

As regards the source of training of the disabled persons, at the national level the highest 51.85% received training in the government institute followed by NGO (23.21%) and other institutions 12.53%. Among males the highest 60.13% received training in the government institutes followed by 20.12% by NGOs and Joint Venture Institute (14.69%). For females the highest disabled persons receive training in government institute followed by 28.73% by NGOs and (25.59%) by other institution.

The unemployment rate of disabled population was 1.63% at the national level and 1.54% for the male and 1.93% for female. These rates are much higher those who are not disable. Among the employed population with disability the highest 54.56% were own account worker followed by employee (31.92%) and contributing family helper (9.37%). Among the males the highest 55.19% were own account worker followed by employee (34.99%) and contributing family helper (5.09%). Among the females, the highest 52.47% were own account worker followed by contributing family helper (23.58%) and employee (21.76%).

As high as 52.16% disabled persons are employed in agriculture sector followed by service (36.71%) and industry (11.13%). Among males 47.94% are employed in agriculture sector followed by service sector (39.47%). On the other hand, among the females 66.09% are employed in agriculture sector, 27.58% in service and only 6.33% in industry. At the national level only 12.81% are in the formal sector and such percentage for males and females are 15.74% and 3.13% respectively. All the rest are engaged in informal sector.

At the national level an employed persons worked for 38 hours in a week and 40 hours in the urban area and 36 hours in the rural area. For the males 44 hours worked per week is found at the national level and 46 hours and 42 hours respectively in urban and rural areas. For the females the average working hours is only 31 hours and it is 33 hours and 29 hours respectively in the urban and rural areas.

The average monthly income of a person with disability is TK 10470.01 at the national level, it is TK 11,552.72 in urban area and TK 9417.31 in the rural area. The males person with disabilities have higher monthly income than their female counterparts in the both urban and rural area.

The labour force participation rate of disabled person was only 22.54% and it was 32.22% for the males and 11.34% for females. The employment to population ratio (working age population 15 years and older with disabled persons is 22.17% at the national level whereas it is 31.73% for the males and only 11.12% for the females.

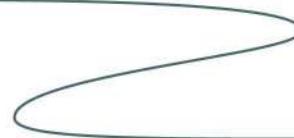


Acronyms

Acronym	Description
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
EA	Enumeration Area
HQ	Headquarter
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
NEET	Not in Employment, Education and Training
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NSO	National Statistical Organization
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
WB	World Bank
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics



CHAPTER 1



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2022





Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

As illustrated, Article 1 of the CRPD states, Disability is defined as "persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." It is important to note that in the preamble of the CRPD, disability is defined as an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with disabilities and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. In other words, it is not the person with a specific impairment but the barriers that hinder their participation that disable them. This is important when considering work and labour rights.

Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2006, recognizes the rights of people with disability to work on an equal basis with others; this includes the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a Labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to people with disabilities." Under the CRPD, the denial of reasonable accommodation constitutes disability-based discrimination. It also prohibits employment discrimination, calls for reasonable accommodation in the workplace, and promotes access to vocational training and self-employment opportunities. The Government of Bangladesh signed and ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on 30 November 2007 and its Optional Protocol on 12 May 2008.

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly, in its 70th Session held on 25 September 2015, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs provide an international framework for more equitable, peaceful, resilient, and prosperous societies. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable, and disaggregated data would be needed to measure progress on the targets and ensure that 'Leave No One Behind.'

The SDG Goal-4 mentions that inclusive and equitable quality education opportunities for all focus on eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities. Goal 8 of the SDG is to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all; the international community aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. The Goal 10 of the SDG strives to reduce inequality within and among countries by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all persons with disabilities. The Goal 11 of the SDG envisages work to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, and sustainable. To realize this goal, Member states of the UN are called upon to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, such as persons with disabilities. The Goal 17 of the SDG stresses that "to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for Sustainable Development, data collection and monitoring and accountability of the SDGs are crucial. Member states of the UN would significantly increase the ability to obtain high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by disability.

1.2 Global Scenario

It is observed from the information available in various sources that "people with disabilities are disproportionately affected by limited active engagement in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. This disparity is highest

in Europe and North America, followed by Northern Africa and Western Asia, and Eastern and Southeastern Asia, compared to persons without disabilities (ILO, 2022; UNDESA, 2018). It is also observed that people with disabilities are inactive compared to people without disabilities. The inactivity rates are higher among females compared to their male counterparts, a trend observed globally (World Bank, 2020).¹⁰ The World Employment and Social Outlook 2022 by the International Labour Organization (ILO) highlights that people with disabilities face significantly lower labour force participation rates globally compared to those without disabilities. Similarly, the Disability and Development Report: Realizing the SDGs by, for, and with Persons with Disabilities (2018) by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) documents regional disparities, noting that Europe, North America, and other regions exhibit the highest levels of inactivity among persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the Disability Inclusion and Accountability Framework (2020) by the World Bank emphasizes that women with disabilities experience lower labour market engagement compared to men with disabilities and women without disabilities. The World Report on Disability (2011), jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank, provides additional evidence that inactivity rates are consistently higher for people with disabilities globally, with women being disproportionately affected.

The unemployment rate of people with disabilities is high in most regions of the world compared to people without disabilities, as highlighted in the World Report on Disability (WHO & World Bank, 2011). It may be noted that persons with disability have less basic education than persons without disability, and this is true for all the regions of the world (Disability and Development Report, UNDESA, 2018). On average, only 26.1% of people with disabilities are employed across 90 countries, which is approximately half the employment rate of people without disabilities (World Employment and Social Outlook 2022, ILO, 2022).

It is concerning that a large proportion of people with disabilities in developing countries are engaged in informal jobs, which often lack security and benefits. According to the World Employment and Social Outlook 2022 (ILO, 2022), two-thirds of the 90 countries with available data show that people with disabilities are more likely than those without to be employed in the informal sector. This highlights the significant barriers they face in accessing formal jobs that provide stable and secure incomes. Furthermore, the lack of coverage by labour legislation and social security systems for workers in informal employment places persons with disabilities in even more vulnerable situations, increasing their risk of poverty (World Report on Disability, WHO & World Bank, 2011).

In all but one region of the world, people with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities to be in self-employment, namely their account workers or contributing family workers. This often reflects a lack of opportunities to find paid jobs (World Employment and Social Outlook 2022, ILO, 2022). Women with disabilities face even more significant challenges as they continue to experience disproportionately limited employment opportunities. Their employment rate is not only lower than that of men with disabilities but also lower than that of women without disabilities. Globally, only one in four women with disabilities is employed, compared to one in three men with disabilities (Disability and Development Report, UNDESA, 2018).

It should be noted that 50.0% of youth with disabilities compared to 25.0% of youth without disabilities are Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET), with the dichotomy being most extreme in Central and Southern Asia (Disability and Development Report, UNDESA, 2018). Overall, women with disabilities generally have a higher NEET rate than their male counterparts. However, in some regions, mainly Europe and Northern America, NEET rates are higher for men with disabilities (World Employment and Social Outlook 2022, ILO, 2022). The lack of participation in skill development or employment leaves youth with disabilities particularly vulnerable to both labour market exclusion and broader social marginalization (World Report on Disability, WHO & World Bank, 2011).

1.3 Organization involved in generating disability statistics in Bangladesh

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics used questions to collect disability statistics in the Population and Housing Census 2011, 2022, Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) project. The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) also collected data on disability. However, the questions used in these censuses and surveys were not similar.

In 2001, an international seminar on the Measurement of Disability was held in New York. It formed the Washington Group (WG) on Disability Statistics, a UN city group under the UN Statistical Commission. During the meeting, participants

agreed that there is a need for common definitions, concepts, standards, and methodologies to produce statistics or estimates about persons with disabilities. Since its inception, the WG has developed and tested several tools to be used for the collection of internationally comparable disability data. It meets annually with representatives from various international statistical offices and non-governmental organizations. So far, products developed by WG include a short set of six questions on functioning designed primarily and an Extended set of questions on Functioning Censuses and Surveys. The questions in the short module are: working, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

The disability module was used in HIES 2010, 2016 and 2022. They used the WG short module. These questions have four response categories: - (i) no problem, (ii) some problem, (iii) a lot of problems, (iv) unable. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) also used the WG short module on disability, which is similar to HIES. In the present study, the disability of the population has been addressed disaggregated by age, sex, gender, educational status, participation in the labour market, employment, informal employment, unemployed, youth employment and unemployment, working hours and earning from jobs, quality and social security and safety of work, labour underutilization, a form of work, etc.

The Disability Detection Survey is undertaken by the Ministry of Social Welfare a unique programme. The Government of Bangladesh is dedicated to meeting the needs of all marginalized people deprived of their civic rights. The Government is keen to bring inclusive development for all, irrespective of age, sex, religion, ethnicity, disability status, and social stigma. Concerning Goal 17 of the SDGs, accurate data must be available to ensure any programme relating to persons with disabilities.

1.4 Labour Force Survey

Labour Force Surveys (LFS) are one of the primary national household surveys conducted by countries. They are designed to produce official national statistics on the labour force, employment, and unemployment for monitoring and planning. LFS is the primary source behind headline indicators of the labour market for short-term tracking and more structural information on the number and characteristics of the employed, their jobs and working conditions, the job search activities of those without work, etc. They are a unique data source on informal employment and are increasingly designed to produce statistics on unpaid forms of work and other related topics through add-on modules. At the international level, LFS is the primary source for monitoring global commitments on the world of work, including under Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 5 (Gender Equality) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. BBS conducts quarterly LFS to support short-term monitoring of labour markets and the economy.

Nevertheless, LFS data generally provides a snapshot of the labour market at a given time or over a period. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has initiated the Labour Force Survey in the field since January 2022, including the disability module in line with Washington Group's short questionnaires. The survey is expected to yield statistical indicators of Bangladesh's work and life conditions and ascertain regional disparities and characteristics. Such indicators will be helpful for policymaking and the design of appropriate interventions at the national level.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, known as the National Statistics Office of Bangladesh, conducts the Labour Force Survey under the Statistics Act of 2013 mandate. Labour Force Survey 2022 offers overall information on the country's labour market. This survey exposes quarterly data on employment, unemployment, employment by industry and occupation, job status, informal employment, the youth labour force, labour force participation rates, long-term unemployment, literacy, vocational training among the working-age population, average weekly working hours, monthly earnings, migration costs, and functional difficulties associated with employment. The questionnaires used in data collection and the concepts relevant to this survey were marked as global standards. Labour Force Survey 2022 is conducted quarterly, focusing on annual labour statistics, including quarterly estimations. It encompasses labour force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the year 2022, with data collected in the 1st Quarter (January-March), 2nd Quarter (April-June), 3rd Quarter (July-September), and 4th Quarter (October-December). Crucially, the survey was financed by the government of Bangladesh through the improvement of labour market information through the Labour Force Survey initiative. Additionally, a module on disability in the labour market is prepared with technical assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO).

1.5 Objective of the study

- a) To prepare a comprehensive report highlighting the chief characteristics of persons with disabilities and disaggregating the key labour market indicators by disability status from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2022 microdata.
- b) To find out the major components of the survey, including socio-demographic characteristics of disabled residents such as age and sex, geographical distribution (urban/rural areas), education, labour force status, employment status, etc.

1.6 Output of the activities

The output of the activities between ILO-BBS is

- a) Data analysis upon completion of data collection on disability module, LFS 2022
- b) Prepare comprehensive and infographic reports based on labour market indicators focused on disability.

1.7 Scope and coverage of LFS

The Labour Force Survey 2022 (LFS) provides a reliable labour force estimate, including employment of persons with functional difficulties, labour underutilization, and persons outside of the labour force. The LFS also made it possible to collect data on persons engaged in other forms of work, such as own-use production of goods and services provision, unpaid trainees, and volunteers. Another objective was to collect information on the recruitment cost and income of the migrant workers.

The above survey components covered the population aged 15 or older living in the sampled households to estimate many socio-demographic variables classified by sex, age, educational attainment, occupation, and industry. The survey involved a quarterly sample of 30816 households from 1284 primary sampling units (PSUs) distributed across all 64 Districts of Bangladesh. The LFS covered dwelling households, including one-person households in urban and rural areas. The institutional population, living in hostels, hotels, hospitals, old homes, military and police barracks, prisons, welfare homes, and other institutions, were excluded from the LFS coverage.

To finalize the report on disability insights from the Labour Force Survey, a three-day residential training programme with stakeholders and a day-long workshop jointly organized by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The workshop included participants from disabled communities, government representatives, researchers, and the UN data group. During the workshop, the findings from the survey were presented, and feedback was collected. Based on their valuable suggestions, a comprehensive report was prepared. Some participants from the disabled communities emphasized the importance of publishing such reports in Braille to ensure accessibility and inclusivity.

1.8 Disability captured in LFS 2022 Survey

The 6-item Washington Group Short Set of Disability Questions (WGQ) is designed to identify individuals with disabilities by assessing their difficulties in performing basic universal activities. These questions focus on walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication. In the Labour Force Survey 2022, the 6-item WGQ was employed to collect disability data, providing insights into various labour market indicators. Within these questions, individuals face difficulties in at least one or two of the six activities; some find it impossible or challenging to work on them. For these reasons, two designated categories have been identified as functional difficulties or persons with disabilities. This classification helps to capture functional difficulties or persons with disabilities in the context of labour market dynamics. All the estimations have been prepared based on the 13th ICLS (International Conference of Labour Statisticians).

1.9 Concepts and Definitions used in LFS 2022

Age coverage

Age is a strong determinant of the labour market. Standard age cut-offs and categories are essential. The survey's labour-related questions refer to the population of 15 years old and older. The following age ranges are used to present the statistics: 15–24; 25–34; 35–44; 45–54; 55–64; and 65 and over.

Sex

Every individual's sex (male or female) is recorded, as sex disaggregation of data is a fundamental requirement for gender statistics, particularly for analyzing the gender gap in access to the labour market. For policy purposes, all core indicators are broken down by sex to maximize information on any gender gap.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household. Although designed for habitation by one household, at the time of the survey, a dwelling may be occupied by more than one household.

Household

A household is defined as a group of persons who live together and make standard provisions for food and other essentials for living. The people in the group may be related or unrelated, or a combination of both. A household may consist of only one person or several persons. Stemming from the above definition, lodgers or other permanent residents who live and take their meals with the household are to be counted as household members, even though they may have no blood relationship with the household head. Servants or paid domestic employees should be counted as part of the household. People who live in the same dwelling but do not share food expenses or do not eat meals together are not members of the same household. To be considered a household member, an individual must reside with the other household members in the dwelling for a substantial part of the year (e.g., six-month criterion) and not be a member of any other household.

Labour Force

The labour force concept refers to the current labour supply for producing goods and services in exchange for pay or profit. The form of work identified as employment sets the reference scope of activities for labour force statistics. In the QLFS, the "labour force" refers to persons 15 years or older who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services in the country, and it consists of employed and unemployed persons.

Labour force status

Categories for labour force status used to break down labour market indicators at the individual level are based on the following categories:

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Outside labour force.

Persons in employment

During a short reference period, people in employment are defined as those of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit or own use production of goods. They comprise: employed persons "at work", i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour;

- a) Employed persons "at work," i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour;
- b) Employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime, and compensatory leave for overtime).

Persons in employment

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period, and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

The 'not in employment' criterion distinguishes employment and unemployment. Not in employment should be interpreted as a total lack of work or, more precisely, as not having been employed during the previous week. Thus, a person is to be considered as not in employment if s/he did not work in the last week (not even for one hour) nor was temporarily absent from work as determined by the definition of employment. The other two criteria of the standard definition of unemployment, currently available to take up employment and seeking employment, distinguish those of the non-employed population who are unemployed from those who are outside the labour force.

To seek employment refers to any activity carried out during a specified period comprising the previous four weeks or one month to find a job or set up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal, or casual employment within the national territory or abroad.

A test of readiness to start a job is currently available, assessed concerning a short reference period used to measure employment.

One hour criterion

A person is considered to have engaged in a given form of work when performing such form of work for at least one hour during the relevant, short reference period. This one-hour criterion ensures coverage of all activities, including part-time, temporary, casual, or sporadic activities, and the comprehensive measurement of all labour inputs into production.

Own-use production of goods

These are all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods for their final use where:

- a) "any activity" refers to work performed in the various activities under paragraphs (b) and (c) below for a cumulative total of at least one hour;
- b) Production of "goods" (within the 2008 SNA production boundary) covers:
 - i. producing and/or processing for storage of agricultural, fishing, hunting, and gathering products;
 - ii. collecting and/or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels;
 - iii. fetching water from natural and other sources;

- iv. manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery, or other durables, including boats and canoes);
- v. building, or effecting significant repairs to one's dwelling, farm buildings, etc.

Employment in the Informal Economy

The QLFS of Bangladesh will assist in identifying employment in the informal economy, i.e., in the informal sector and informal employment. According to the ILO definition, the term 'informal economy' refers to all economic activities by workers and economic units that are – in law or practice – not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements. These activities are not included in the law, which means that they are operating outside the formal reach of the law, or they are not covered in practice, which means that – although they are operating within the formal reach of the law, the law is not applied or not enforced; or the law discourages compliance because it is inappropriate, burdensome, or imposes high costs.¹ Importantly, these activities should not be carried out in violation of the criminal law and relevant legislation acts.

As mentioned above, employment in the informal economy refers to two concepts:

- a) Employment in the informal sector
- b) Informal employment

While these concepts are related and complement each other, they are different as they refer to different aspects of the informalisation of employment, as is shown below:

- (i) Employment in the informal sector is an *enterprise-based* concept; and
- (ii) Informal employment is a *job-based* concept

Informal employment

This refers to the total number of informal jobs in formal, informal sector enterprises or households (paid domestic workers, goods production for own consumption) during a given reference period. International Labour Office. Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment, adopted by the 17th ICLS (November 2003). Informal employment refers to jobs lacking essential social or legal protection or employment benefits. Thus, employees have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection, or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.).

Due to large diversity in informal employment, such jobs should be determined in accordance with the Bangladesh national circumstances.

The 17th ICLS recommends the following operational criteria for measuring the informal jobs of employees:

- (i) Lack of coverage by social security system
- (ii) Lack of entitlement to paid annual or sick leave
- (iii) Lack of written employment contract
- (iv) Casual/temporary nature of work.

¹ International Labour Office. Resolution concerning decent work and the informal economy. 90th Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization. Geneva 2002, para. 3, p. 25.

It should be noted that the mere presence of criterion "iii" or "iv" is insufficient to consider a job as being informal.

Persons outside the Labour Force

These working-age people were neither employed nor unemployed in the short reference period.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of a country's working-age population engaging actively in the labour market by working or looking for work. It indicates the size of the labour supply available to produce goods and services relative to the working-age population. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country. The working-age population is above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older. The labour force participation rate is the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage. The labour force is the sum of the persons employed and the number of persons unemployed. Thus, the measurement of the labour force participation rate requires the measurement of both employment and unemployment. The labour force participation rate is related by definition to other indicators of the labour market. The inactivity rate equals 100 minus the labour force participation rate when the participation rate is expressed as a number between 0 and 100. The labour force participation rate indicator plays a central role in studying the factors that determine the size and composition of a country's human resources and in making projections of the future labour supply. The information is also used to formulate employment policies, determine training needs, and calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to and retirement from economic activity – crucial information for the financial planning of social security systems. The indicator is also used to understand the labour market behavior of different population categories. The level and pattern of labour force participation depend on employment opportunities and the demand for income, which may differ from one category of persons to another.

Employment of disabled persons or person with functional difficulties

A person with difficulty functioning may have activity limitations, which means problems an individual may have in executing activities.

For this survey, functional difficulty is classified into six core categories. The concepts and definitions are based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) of the World Health Organization (WHO). These difficulties are the following:

- a. Difficulty in seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses

Seeing refers to an individual using his/her eyes and vision capacity in order to perceive or observe what is happening around him/her.

- b. Difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid

Hearing refers to an individual using his/her ears and auditory (or hearing) capacity in order to know what is being said to him/her or the sounds of activity, including danger that is happening around him/her.

- c. Difficulty in walking or climbing steps

Walking refers to an individual using his/her legs in such a way as to propel himself/herself over the ground to get from one point or place to another. The capacity to walk should be without assistance of any device or human. If such assistance is needed, the person has difficulty in walking.

Difficulty in walking also refers to any difficulty with walking (whether it is on flat land or up or down steps) that a person considers a problem.

d. Difficulty in remembering or concentrating

Difficulty in remembering or concentrating refers to a person who experiences a functional difficulty because of a health condition or health problem and may resort to taking notes, use of electronic reminder systems or with verbal cueing from personal assistants as a memory aid, and not because the person is busy or aging.

e. Difficulty in self-caring (bathing or dressing)

Bathing refers to the process of cleaning one's entire body (usually with a soap and water). The washing activity includes cleaning hair down to the feet, as well as gathering any necessary items for bathing such as soap, shampoo, washcloth, or water.

Dressing refers to all aspects of putting clothing or garments on the upper and lower body, including the feet. Gathering clothing from storage areas (such as closet or dressers), securing buttons, tying knots, zipping, and others, should be considered part of the dressing activity.

This question refers not only to the washing of one's entire body but also includes all aspects of dressing the upper or lower body.

Difficulty in self-caring also refers to a person who is using assistive device or getting help from someone in bathing or dressing due to a health condition.

f. Difficulty in communicating

Communicating refers to an individual's exchanging information or ideas with other people through the use of language.

Difficulty may be experienced due to communication-related factors, such as hearing loss, language problems after a stroke, stuttering, anxiety, or any other factor related to a health condition.

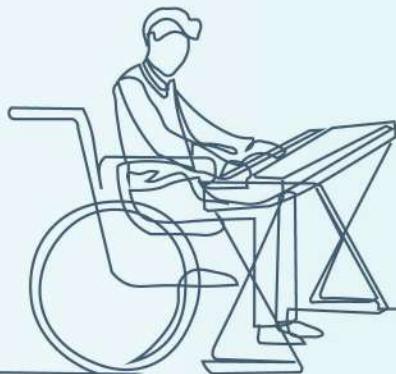
Difficulty in communication considers the person's usual mode of communication (such as spoken language, sign language, gestural, or with an assistive device such as a hearing aid) and situations such as when others babble, with background noise, or with distractions. Difficulty in communication should be health-related.

Reference period

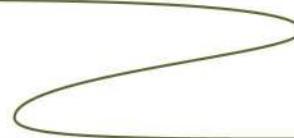
The interviews are uniformly distributed for the entire quarter, being carried out continuously (weekly) in each month of a given quarter. The reference period is a week, prior to the interview.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in the labour force.

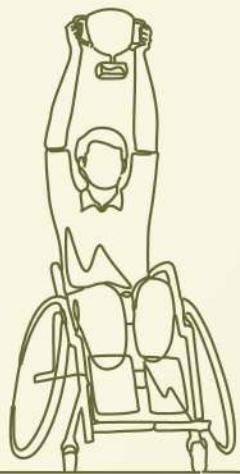


CHAPTER 2



DOLFS

2022



Chapter 2

Socio-Demographic Profile of Persons with Disabilities

This chapter deals in the socio-demographic profile of persons with disabilities aged 15 year and older. The characteristics that have been discussed are age, sex & locality, distribution of disabled persons by age group, household head, tenancy status of dwelling houses, sources of lighting, type of fuel used for cooking, households by toilet facilities and sources of drinking water. These characteristics have been presented by urban-rural breakdown.

2.1: Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by locality and sex

Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over by locality and sex has been presented in Table 2.1. It is observed from the table that total number of disabled populations are 3379 thousand in the country of which 2501 thousand in the rural area and 878 thousand in the urban area. Among these disabled persons 1812 thousand were male and 1567 thousand were female. In the rural area 1331 thousand were male whereas, 1170 thousand were female. On the other hand, 481 thousand were male in the urban area as against 397 thousand were female.

As regards percentage distribution of disabled persons by residence it is observed that 74.02% live in the rural area while 25.98% live in the urban area. Among the male, 73.45% live in the rural area and 26.55% live in the urban area. For the female, 74.66% live in the rural area and 25.34% live in the urban area.

As regards share of disabled, 53.62% are male and 46.38% are female. In the rural area 39.39% are male and 34.63% are female of total disabled persons. In the urban area 14.23% are male and 11.75% are female of total disabled persons.

Table 2.1: Distribution of the persons with disabilities in working age population/aged 15 years and older by sex and locality

Locality	Number (In '000)			Share of sex by locality (%)			Overall share of disabled (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	1,331	1,170	2,501	73.45%	74.66%	74.02%	39.39%	34.63%	74.02%
Urban	481	397	878	26.55%	25.34%	25.98%	14.23%	11.75%	25.98%
National	1,812	1,567	3,379	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	53.63%	46.37%	100.00%

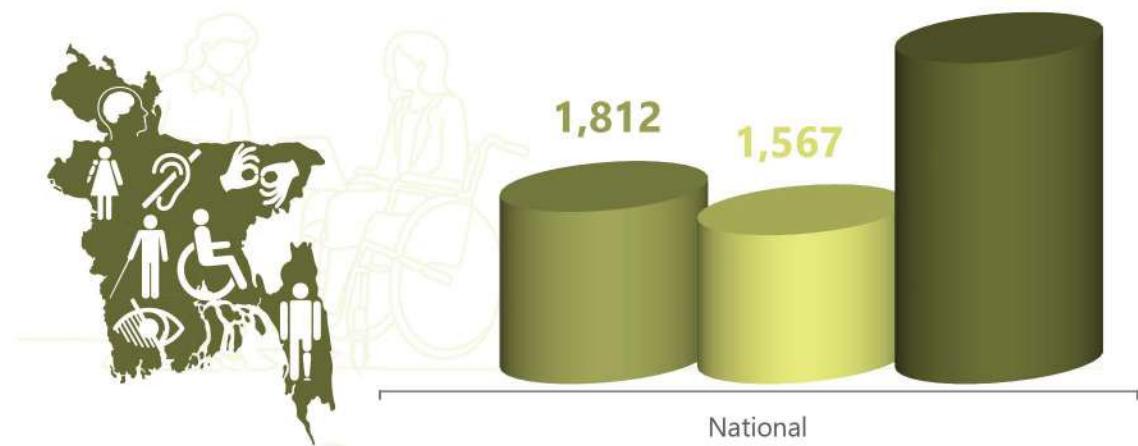
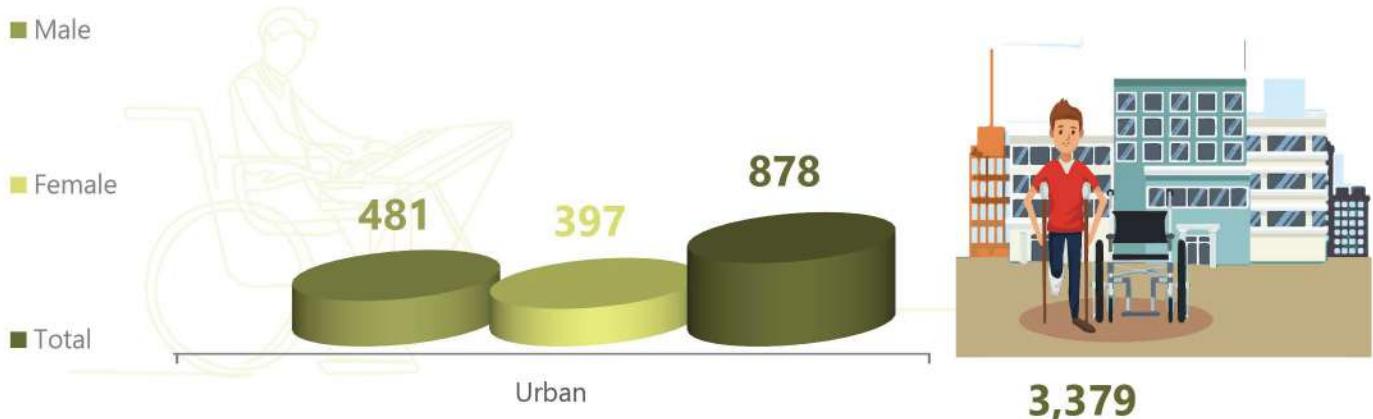
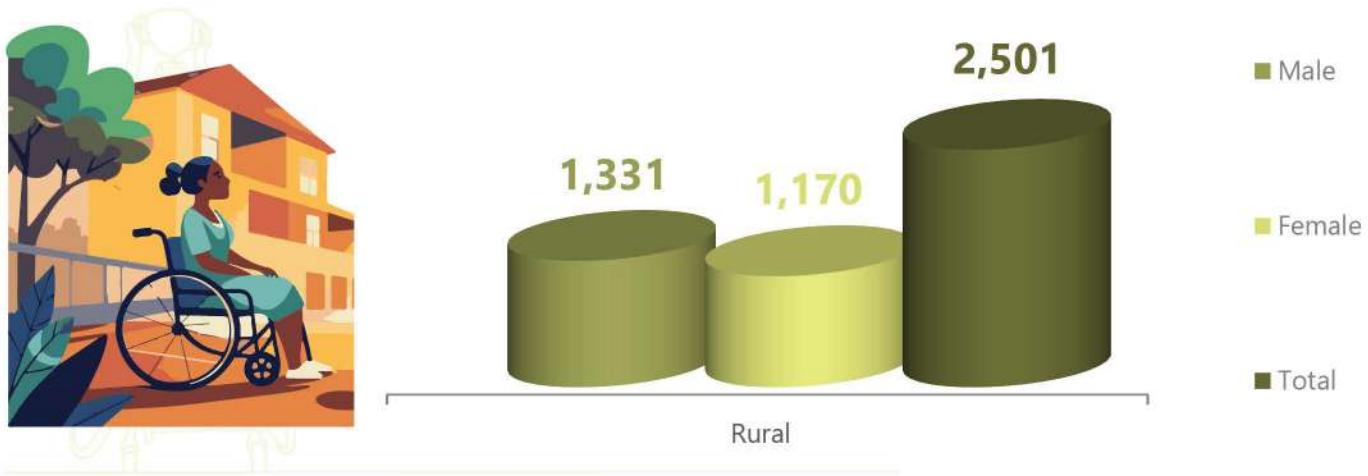


Figure 2.1: Distribution of the persons with disabilities in working age population/aged 15 years and older by sex and locality

2.2: Working age population persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by age and sex

Working age population persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by age and sex have been presented in Table 2.2. It is revealed from the table that disabled population increases with increase of age with few exceptions. The highest disabled persons were found in the age group 65 years and over (44.47%) followed by age 60-64 (11.34%) and age group 55-59 (8.32%). This fact is also true for both male and female disabled population.

Table 2.2: Distribution of working age population of the persons with disabilities by sex and age group

Age group	Number (In '000)			%			% of total persons with disabilities		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	105	71	176	5.79%	4.53%	5.21%	3.11%	2.10%	5.21%
20-24	83	54	137	4.58%	3.45%	4.05%	2.46%	1.60%	4.06%
25-29	71	54	125	3.92%	3.45%	3.70%	2.10%	1.60%	3.70%
30-34	68	50	118	3.75%	3.19%	3.49%	2.01%	1.48%	3.49%
35-39	77	62	139	4.25%	3.96%	4.11%	2.28%	1.83%	4.11%
40-44	75	62	137	4.14%	3.96%	4.05%	2.22%	1.83%	4.05%
45-49	88	79	167	4.86%	5.04%	4.94%	2.60%	2.34%	4.94%
50-54	106	107	213	5.85%	6.83%	6.30%	3.14%	3.17%	6.31%
55-59	134	147	281	7.40%	9.38%	8.32%	3.97%	4.35%	8.32%
60-64	209	174	383	11.53%	11.10%	11.33%	6.19%	5.15%	11.34%
65+	796	707	1,503	43.93%	45.12%	44.48%	23.55%	20.92%	44.47%
Total	1,812	1,567	3,379	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	53.63%	46.37%	100.00%

2.3: Disability status of head of household by sex and locality

The disability status of heads of households has been presented in Table 2.3. It is observed from the table that 84.61% heads of disabled families were male as against 15.39% for female. In the rural area 81.61% heads of disabled households were male and 18.39% were female. In the urban area 85.69% heads were male as against 14.31% were female.

Table 2.3: Distribution of sex of the head of the households of persons with disabilities by area

Sex of the head of the household In percentage (%)	Rural	Urban	National
Male-Headed	81.61%	85.69%	84.61%
Female-Headed	18.39%	14.31%	15.39%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

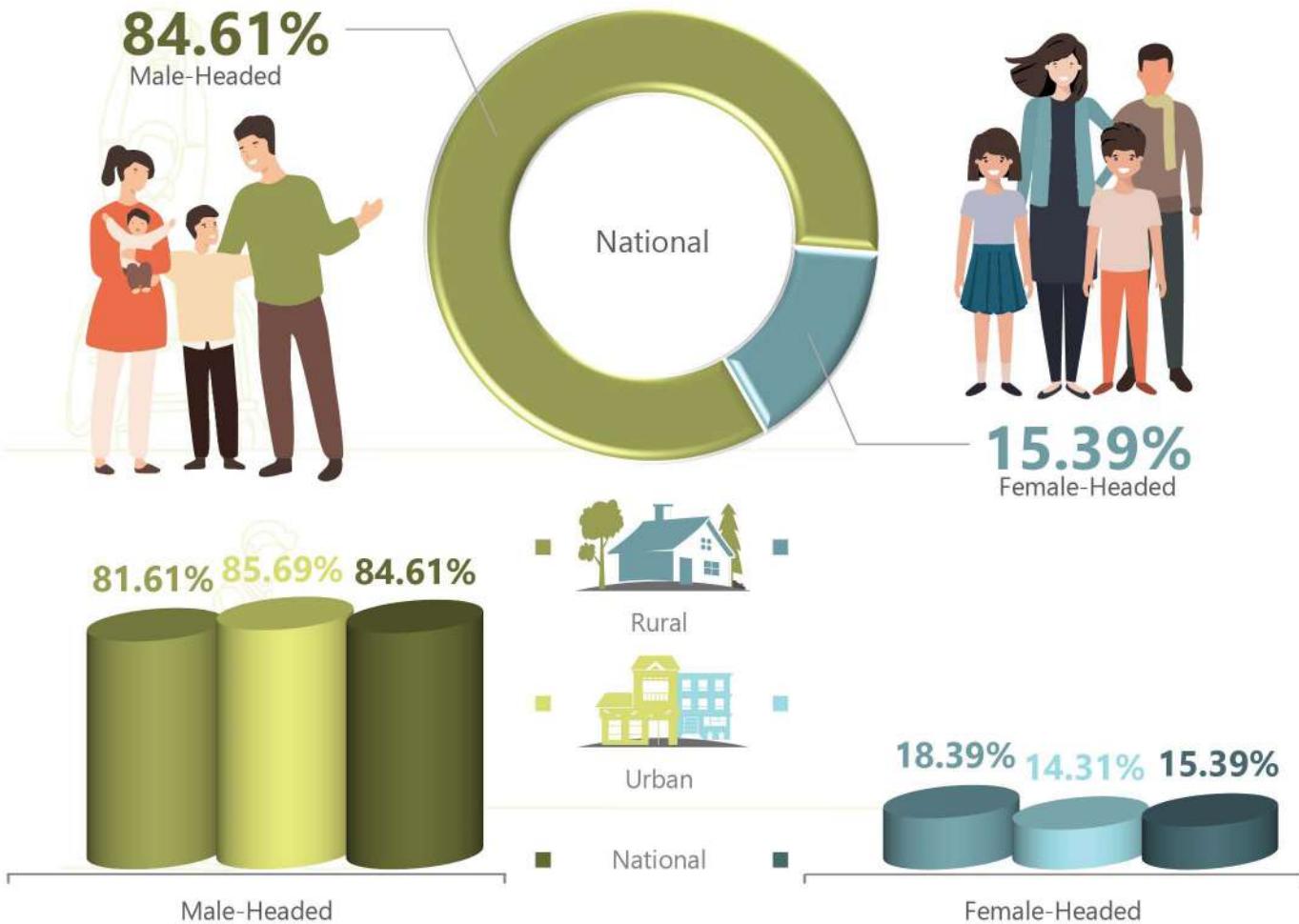


Figure 2.2: Distribution of sex of the head of the households of persons with disabilities by area

2.4: Tenancy status of households with disabilities by locality

At the aggregate level 86.60% live in owned houses, 9.58% in rented houses and 3.82% live in rent free houses. In the rural area, 93.76% live in their own houses, 2.75% live in the rented houses and 3.49% live in rent-free houses. In the urban area, 66.22% live in owned houses, 29.00% live in rented houses and 4.78% live in rent-free houses.

Table 2.4: Distribution of ownership of the dwelling house of persons with disabilities by area

Type of Ownership In percentage (%)	Rural	Urban	National
Owned	93.76%	66.22%	86.60%
Rental	2.75%	29.00%	9.58%
Rent-free	3.49%	4.78%	3.82%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

2.5: Sources of lighting of disabled household by locality

The sources of lighting of disabled households have been presented in Table 2.5. It is revealed from the Table that 97.99% households have connections of electricity in their household followed by solar panel (1.28%) and kerosene (0.69%). In the rural area 97.45% have electricity connection in their households followed by solar panel (1.67%) and kerosene (0.85%). In the urban area 99.52% households have electricity connection followed by kerosene and solar panel. It may be noted that use of solar panel is comparatively high in rural areas compared to its urban counterpart.

Table 2.5: Distribution of households of persons with disabilities by main sources of light area

Main source of light In percentage (%)	Rural	Urban	National
Electricity	97.45%	99.52%	97.99%
Kerosene	0.85%	0.24%	0.69%
Solar panel	1.67%	0.18%	1.28%
Others	0.03%	0.06%	0.04%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

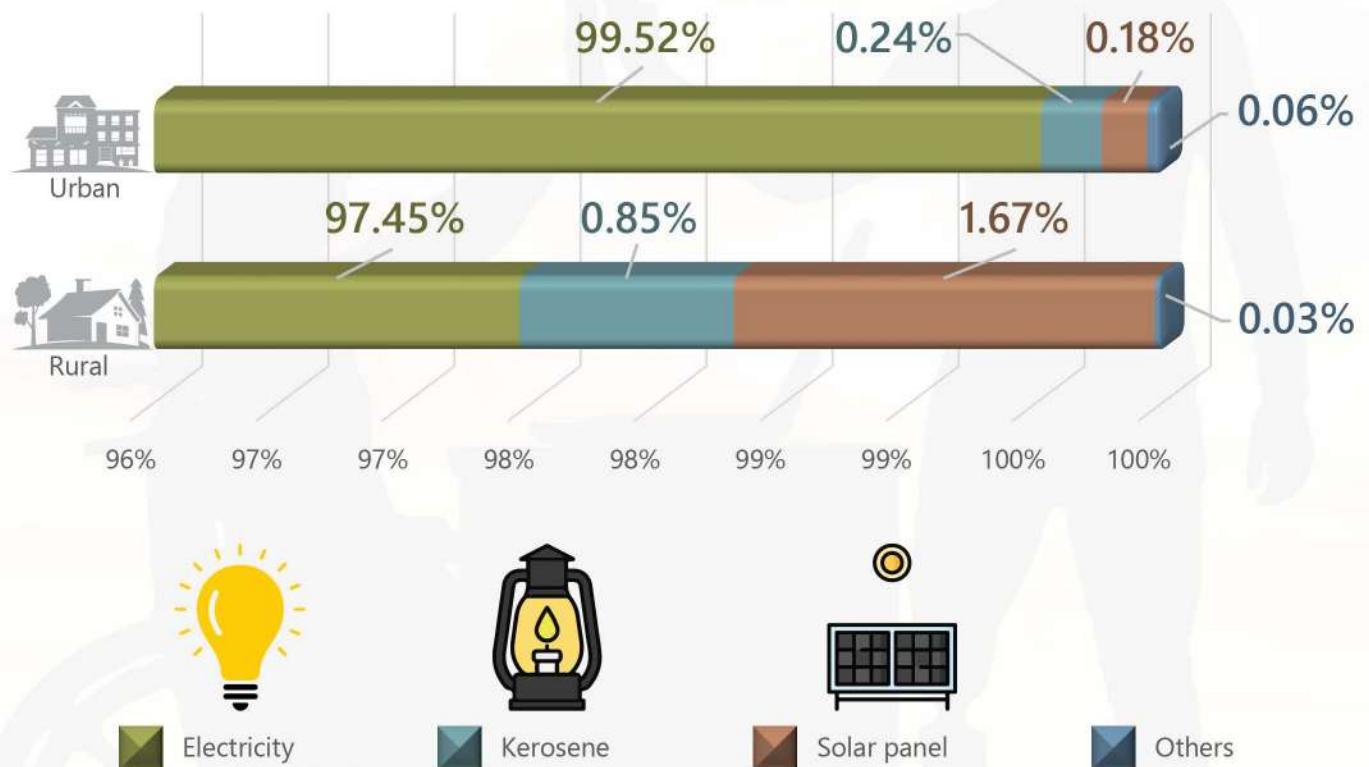


Figure 2.3: Distribution of households of persons with disabilities by main sources of light area

2.6: Use of cooking fuel in the households with disabilities by locality

It is noticed that at the national level 43.84% households use wood/firewood for cooking followed by dung/leave,straw (36.55%) and natural gas/LPG (19.05%). The use of other fuels is insignificant. In the rural area 48.0% households use wood/firewood, 45.05% use dung/leave,straw and 6.86% use natural gas/LPG. The use of other fuels is insignificant. In the urban area, the highest 53.80% use Natural gas/LPG followed by wood/firewood (31.98%) and dung/leave,straw (12.35%). Only 1.59% use electricity as cooking fuel and the use of other fuels is insignificant.

Table 2.6: Distribution of households of persons with disabilities by type of fuel used for cooking and sex

Fuel used for cooking In percentage (%)	Rural	Urban	National
Wood/ Firewood	48.00%	31.98%	43.84%
Dung / Leave / Straw	45.05%	12.35%	36.55%
Natural Gas / LP Gas	6.86%	53.80%	19.05%
Bio-Gas	0.01%	0.23%	0.07%
Electricity	0.04%	1.59%	0.45%
Others	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

2.7: Use of toilet facilities in the households with disabilities by locality

Use of toilet facilities in the households with disabilities has been presented in Table 2.7. It is revealed from the Table that at the national level the highest 45.94% use pit latrine followed by sanitary (water sealed) by 41.36% and katcha latrine (12.27%). It is frustrating that even today 0.43% hasno toilet. They use open field for defecation.

In the rural area as high as 53.50% use pit latrine followed by sanitary water sealed (30.77%) and katcha latrine (15.15%). There is no latrine for the 0.58% households and they use open space for defecation. In the urban area, as high as 71.53% households with disability use sanitary (water sealed) toilet followed by pit latrine (24.37%), katcha latrine (4.07%) and 0.03% households have no latrine. They use open space for defecation.

Table 2.7: Distribution of households of persons with disabilities by access to toilet facilities and sex

Type of toilet In percentage (%)	Rural	Urban	National
Sanitary (water-sealed)	30.77%	71.53%	41.36%
Pit latrine	53.50%	24.37%	45.94%
Katcha toilet	15.15%	4.07%	12.27%
Open air/No toilet	0.58%	0.03%	0.43%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

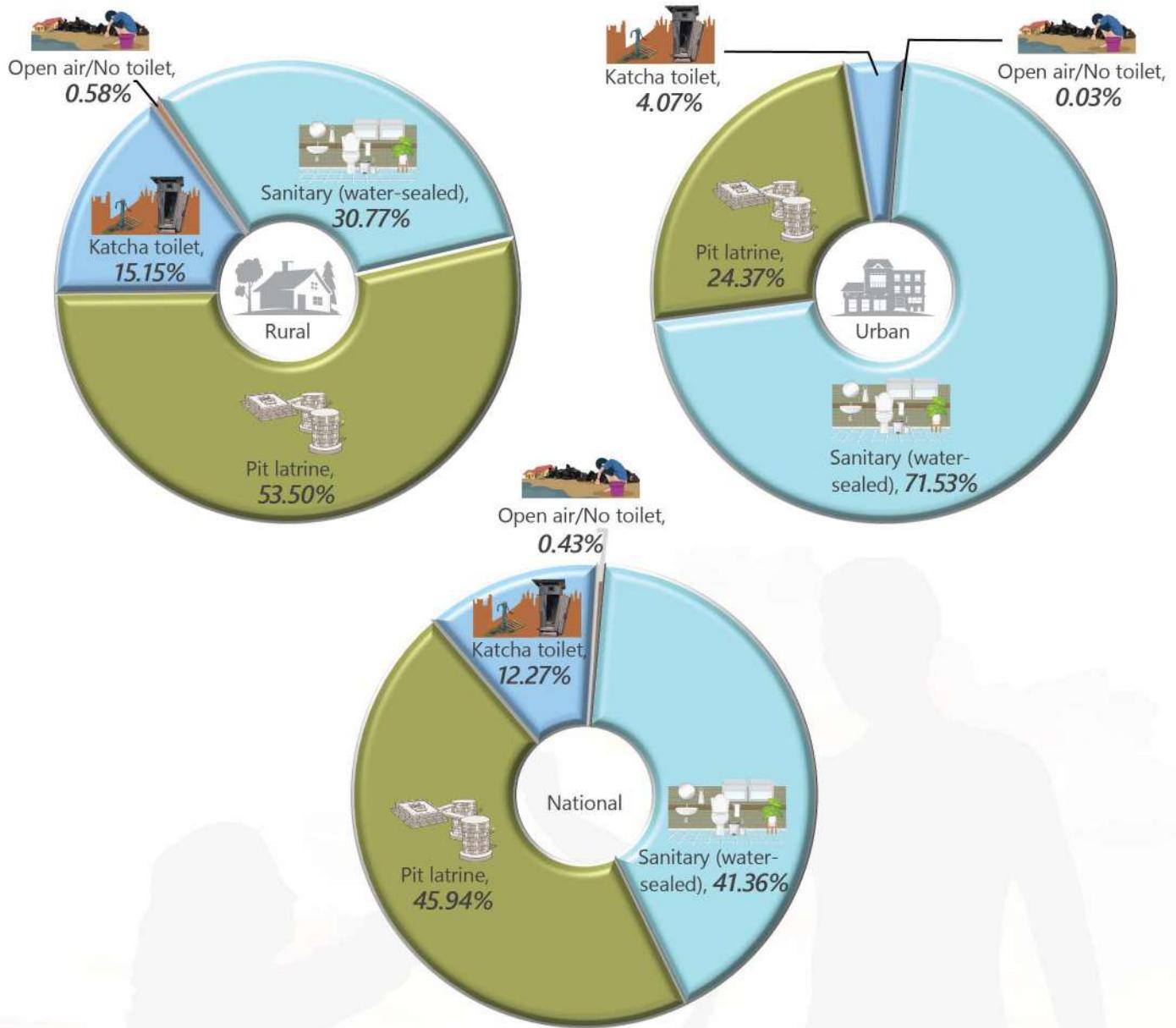


Figure 2.4: Distribution of households of persons with disabilities by access to toilet facilities and sex

2.8: Sources of drinking water of the households with disabilities by locality

The sources of drinking water of the households with disability have been presented in Table 2.8. It is seen from the table that at the national level as high as 82.39% use tubewell/deep tubewell as the source of drinking water followed by tap water. The use of other sources is insignificant.

In the rural area, the highest 91.93% households use tubewell/deep tubewell as a source for drinking water followed by tap water (5.37%) and pond/river/ditch/canal (1.11%). Other sources were used by 1.23% households. In the urban area, 55.23% use tubewell/deep tubewell, followed by tap water (44.16%) and pond/river/ditch/canal (0.34%). Other sources were used by 0.27% households.

Table 2.8: Distribution of households of persons with disabilities households by access to toilet facilities and sex (%)

Main source of drinking water In percentage (%)	Rural	Urban	National
Tap water	5.37%	44.16%	15.45%
Tube well/deep tube well	91.93%	55.23%	82.39%
Well	0.36%	0.00%	0.27%
Pond/River/ Ditch/ Canal	1.11%	0.34%	0.91%
Others	1.23%	0.27%	0.98%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

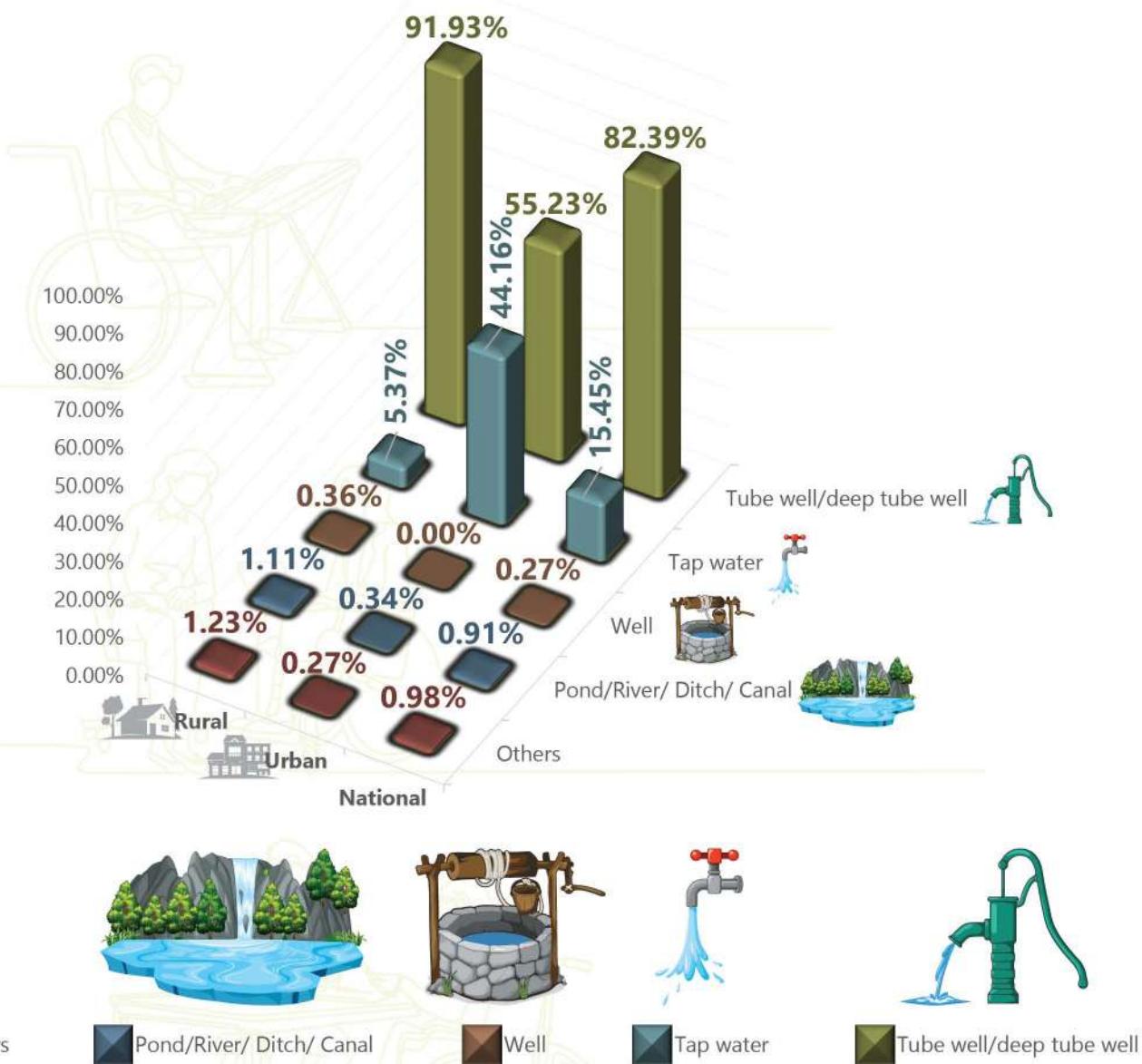
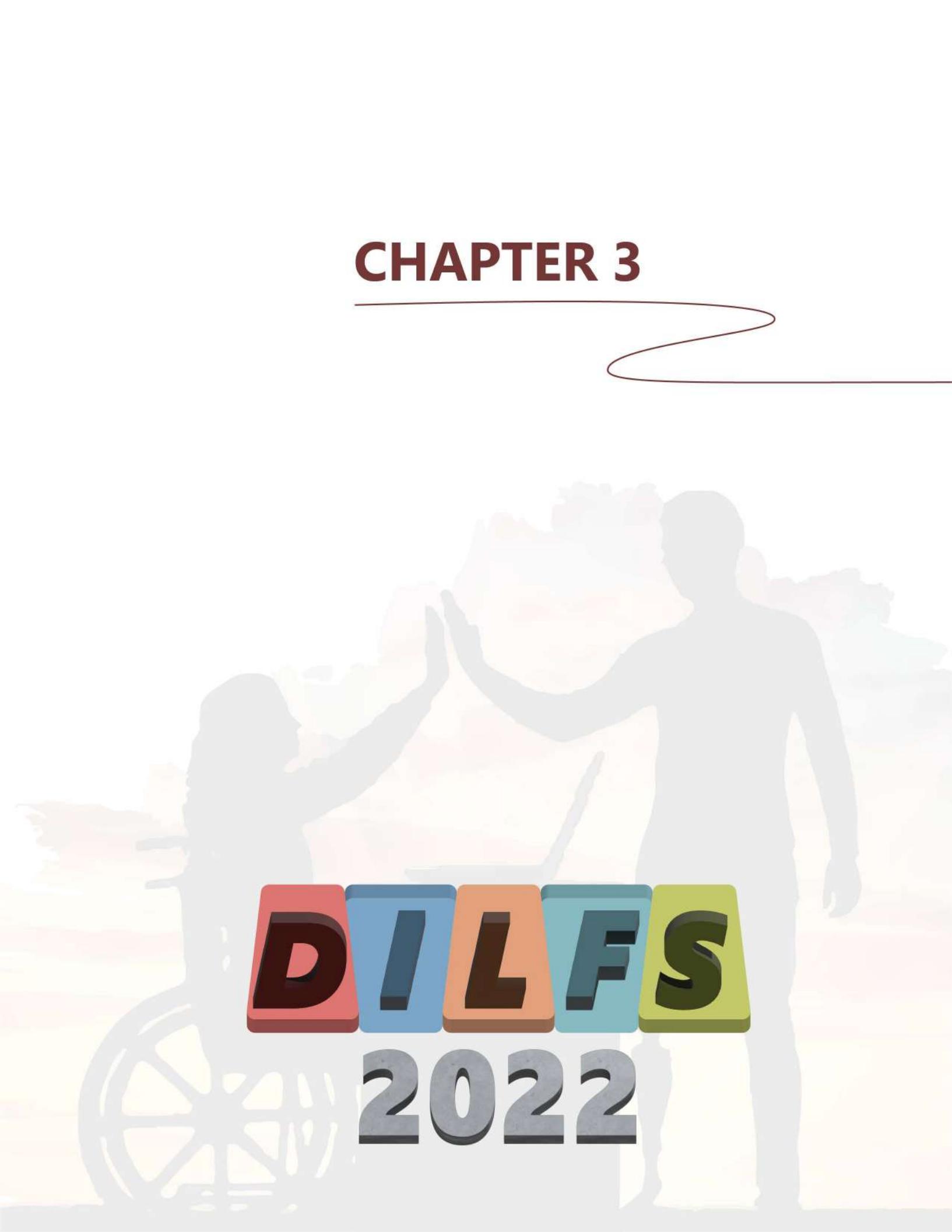
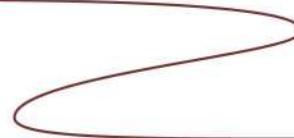


Figure 2.5: Distribution of households of persons with disabilities households by access to toilet facilities and sex (%)

CHAPTER 3



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Chapter 3

Education and Vocational Training of Persons with Disabilities

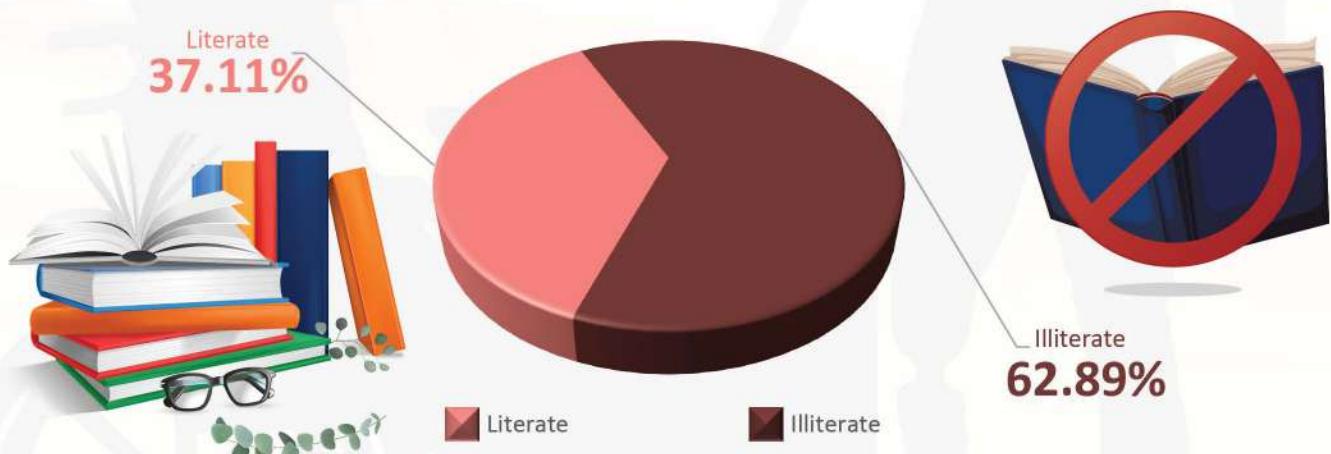
This chapter deals in education and vocational training of the persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older. In case of education, the level of education of disabled persons has been discussed. In case of vocational training, duration of training, type of training received and the name of institutions from where the training has been received are discussed in this chapter.

3.1: Literacy rate of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sex

Literacy rate of persons with disabilities 15 years and older by sex has been presented in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1. The literacy rate among the population with disabilities aged 15 years and older reveals significant gender disparities. Overall, 37.11% of individuals in this group are literate, while 62.89% are illiterate. When disaggregated by sex, the data shows that 44.98% of male with disabilities are literate compared to only 28.02% of female, highlighting a pronounced gap in educational attainment. Conversely, the illiteracy rate is higher among female, with 71.98%, compared to 55.02% for male. These figures underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve access to education for people with disabilities, particularly for women, to minimize the gender gap in literacy.

Table 3.1: Literacy rate of the population with disability aged 15 years and older by sex

Indicator In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
Literate	44.98%	28.02%	37.11%
Illiterate	55.02%	71.98%	62.89%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



3.2: Level of education of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sex

Level of education of persons with disabilities has been presented in Table 3.2. It is observed from the table that among the disabled persons 63.48% have no class passed, 17.43% read up to primary level, 13.17% received education up to secondary level, 2.72% received education up to higher secondary level, 2.72% read up to tertiary level and 0.48% read in other levels.

There exists sex differential in the level of education of persons with disabilities. Among the no class passed; male 55.68% and female 72.5%. Primary education was attained by 18.93% male compared to 15.7% female. Secondary education was obtained by 16.61% male as against 9.19% female. Higher Secondary education passed male was 3.97% as compared to 1.27% female. Tertiary education was attained by 4.09% male as against 1.15% female. Other types of education were received by 0.72% male compared to 0.19% female.

Table 3.2: Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 and older, by level of completed education and sex

Level of education	Number (In Thousand)			In percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No class passed	1,009	1,136	2,145	55.68%	72.50%	63.48%
Primary	343	246	589	18.93%	15.70%	17.43%
Secondary	301	144	445	16.61%	9.19%	13.17%
Higher Secondary	72	20	92	3.97%	1.27%	2.72%
Tertiary	74	18	92	4.09%	1.15%	2.72%
Others	13	3	16	0.72%	0.19%	0.48%
Total	1,812	1,567	3,379	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

3.3: Vocational training received by persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sex

Vocational training received by persons with disabilities has been presented in Table 3.3. It is revealed from the table that only 0.21% disabled person received vocational training and the rest 99.79% did not receive any vocational training. There exists a wide sex differential among persons with disabilities. In case of male 0.28% received some sort of vocational training as against only 0.13% female received such kind of vocational training. Among male 99.72% did not receive any sort of vocational training as against as high as female 99.87%.

Table 3.3: Status of Vocational training of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sex

Vocational Training received	Number (In Thousand)			In percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	5	2	7	0.28%	0.13%	0.21%
No	1,807	1,565	3,372	99.72%	99.87%	99.79%
Total	1,812	1,567	3,379	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

3.4: Duration of training received by persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sex

Duration of training received by persons with disabilities has been presented by Table 3.4. It is revealed from the table that 22.14% received training for less than one week, 6.85% for 1-2 weeks, 15.46% for 3-4 weeks, 30.33% for 1-3 months, 8.85% for 4-6 months and 16.37% for 6 months or above.

There exists variation between males and females in receiving vocational training. Less than one week training was received by 21.9% male compared to 22.57% for female. One to two weeks training was received by 8.28% male compared to 4.28% female. Three to four weeks training was received by 15.92% male compared to 14.65% female. One to three months training was received by 36.88% male as against 18.61% for female. Four to Six months training was received by 4.03% male compared to 17.48% female. More than six months training was received by 12.99% male as against 22.41% female.

Table 3.4: Persons with disabilities aged 15 and older who have received training, by sex and duration of training

Duration of training In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
<1 week	21.90%	22.57%	22.14%
1-2 weeks	8.28%	4.28%	6.85%
3-4 weeks	15.92%	14.65%	15.46%
1-3 months	36.88%	18.61%	30.33%
4-6 months	4.03%	17.48%	8.85%
>6 months	12.99%	22.41%	16.37%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

3.5: Types of vocational training received by persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sex

Table 3.5 provides an overview of the types of training received by disabled persons. The data indicates that 12.7% received computer training, 4.63% received training in craftsman/handicraft and cottage work, 3.29% on creative art/artists/photography, 20.87% on agriculture crop production and preservation, 8.64% on non-crop agricultural activities, 8.58% on health and paramedical services, 1.93% on driving and motor mechanic, 10.89% on foreign language, 1.48% on construction related works, 19.93% on ready-made garment and 7.06% on other discipline.

There exists a wide range of sex differential in the type of vocational training received by the disabled persons. Training in computer was received by 18.56% male and no female have got such training. Crafts/handicrafts and cottage work was received by 14.66% female and no male received such training. Creative art/artists/photography was received by 4.82% male no female received such training. Training on agriculture, crop production and preservation was received by 28.03% male as against 5.35% female. Training on non-crop agricultural activities was received by 27.35% female and no male received such training. Training on health and paramedical service was received by 27.16% female and no male have received such training. Training on driving and motor mechanic was received by 2.82% male and no female received such training. Training on foreign language was received by 15.92% male and no female received such training. Training on construction related works was received by 2.16% male and no female received such training. Training as ready-made garments (RMG) was received by 19.76% male compared to 20.29% female. Training on other disciplines was received by 7.93% male as against 5.19% female.

Table 3.5: Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older, by type of vocational training received and sex

Type of training In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
Computer	18.56%	0.00%	12.70%
Craftsman/handicraft and cottage work	0.00%	14.66%	4.63%
Creative arts/artists/photography	4.82%	0.00%	3.29%
Agriculture crop production and preserve	28.03%	5.35%	20.87%
Non-crop agricultural activities	0.00%	27.35%	8.64%
Health and paramedical services	0.00%	27.16%	8.58%
Driving and motor mechanic	2.82%	0.00%	1.93%
Foreign language	15.92%	0.00%	10.89%
Construction related works	2.16%	0.00%	1.48%
Ready-made Garments (RMG)	19.76%	20.29%	19.93%
Other	7.93%	5.19%	7.06%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

3.6: Vocational training received by persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sources of training by sex

The data presented in Table 3.6 and Figure 3.2 illustrate the vocational training received by disabled individuals from various sources. At the aggregate level, the majority, accounting for 51.85%, received training from government institute, followed by NGO at 23.21%, other institute at 12.53%, and joint venture institute at 12.41%.

A notable discrepancy exists in the sources of training between male and female among disabled individuals. The highest 60.13% male received training from government institute as against 37.05% for the female. Training of disabled female offered by NGO was 28.73% as against 20.12% for male. Training offered to disabled male by joint venture institute was 14.69% compared to 8.33% for the female. Training offered by other institutions was 5.06% for male and more than 5 times higher at 25.89% for female. No training was received by disabled persons from private institute and foreign institute.

Table 3.6: Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older who have received training, by source of training and sex

Source of Training In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
Government Institute	60.13%	37.05%	51.85%
Private Institute	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
NGO	20.12%	28.73%	23.21%
Foreign Institute	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Joint Venture Institute	14.69%	8.33%	12.41%
Others Institute	5.06%	25.89%	12.53%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

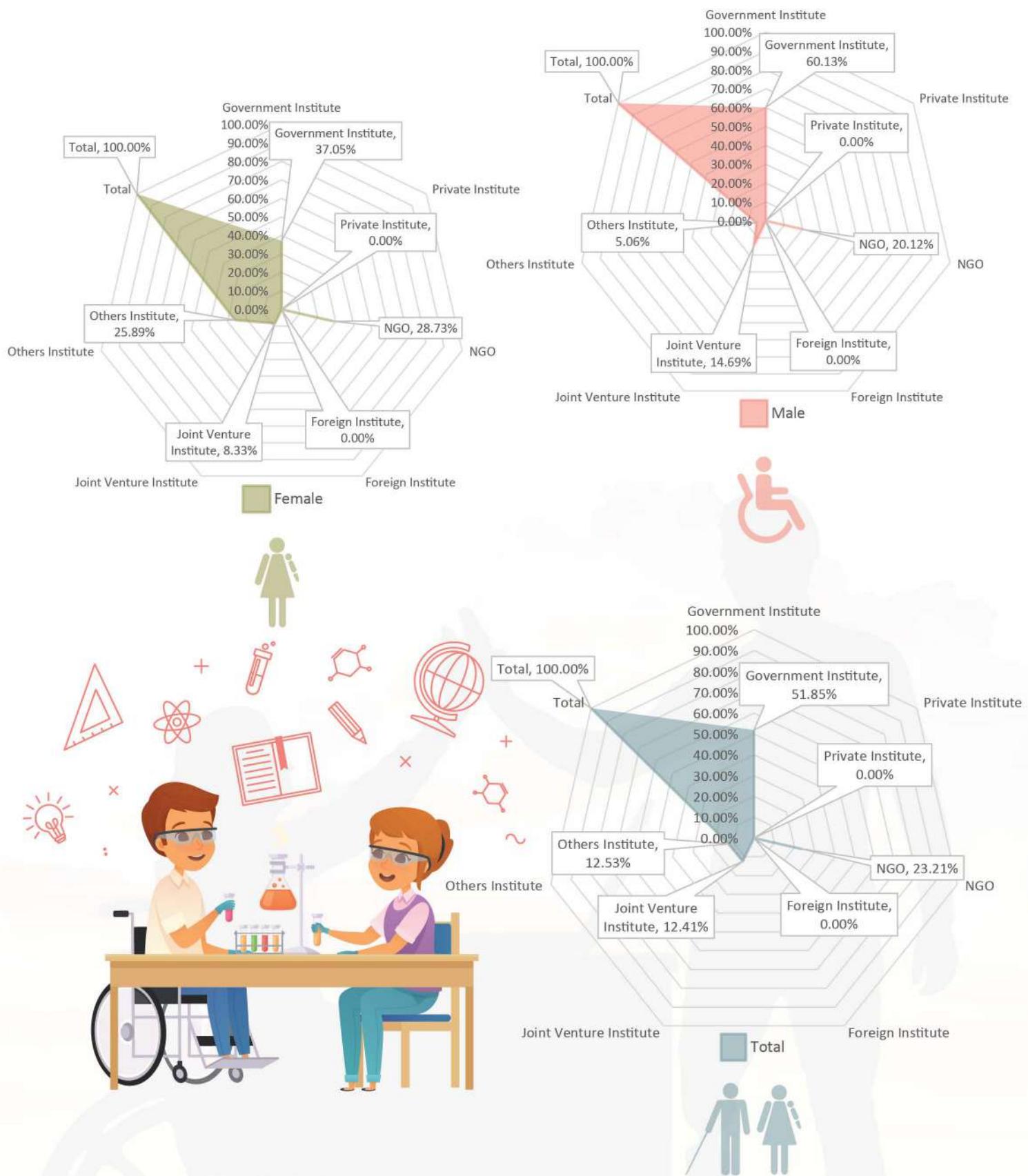
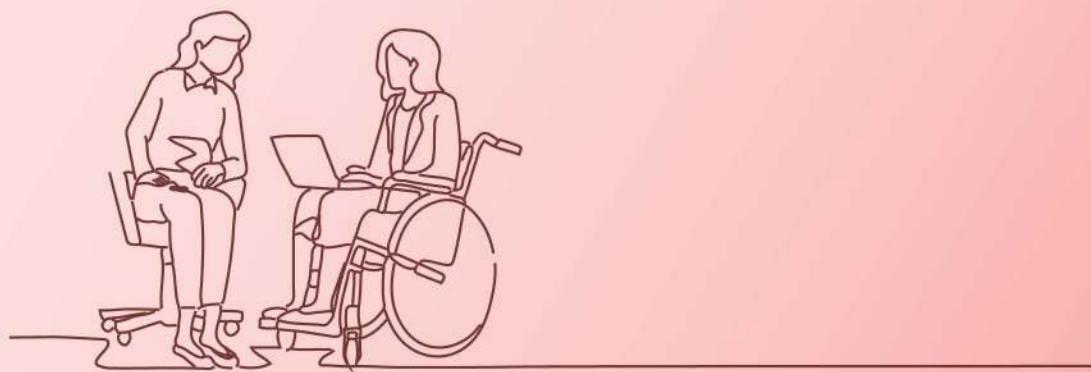
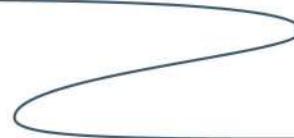


Figure 3.2 Vocational training received by persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older by sources of training



CHAPTER 4



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Chapter 4

Selected Characteristics of Labour Market Indicators with Disabilities

Chapter 4 presents selected characteristics of the labour force with disabilities, including data disaggregated by sex, employed and unemployed populations, individuals not in the labour force, unemployment rates, labour force participation rate, working hours, formal and informal employment, and employment by disability category. The estimates have been primarily prepared using the 13th ICLS framework. However, key variables have also been produced following the 19th ICLS framework to ensure global comparability.

4.1 Labour Force with disability by sex

The population aged 15 years and over that is engaged in economic activity, often known as the labour force includes both employed and unemployed people.

Labour Force = Employed + Unemployed

Labour force with disabilities by sex (13th ICLS) and their corresponding percentages have been presented in Table 4.1.1. It is revealed from the table that 761 thousand and 530 persons were disable in the labour force, of which 583 thousand and 900 were male and 177 thousand 630 were female. On the other hand, at the aggregate level, 72288 thousand and 470 persons were not disabled. Among the not disabled persons 46684 thousand 100 were male and 25604 thousand 370 persons were female. The percentage of disabled individuals at the national level was 1.04%. Among the total male population, 1.24% was disabled, and 0.69% was disabled among the total female population.

Table 4.1.1 Labour Force with disabilities by sex (13th ICLS)

Labour force	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	583.90	177.63	761.53
Without disabilities	46,684.10	25,604.37	72,288.47
Total	47,268.00	25,782.00	73,050.00
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	1.24%	0.69%	1.04%
Without disabilities	98.76%	99.31%	98.96%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The table 4.1.2 presents the distribution of the labour force in Bangladesh by disability status and sex, based on the 19th ICLS framework. Among the total labour force of 59682 thousand individuals, 686,400 (1.15%) are persons with disabilities, comprising 559,610 male (1.19% of the male labour force) and 126,790 female (0.99% of the female labour force). In contrast, individuals without disabilities make up 98.85% of the total labour force, with 46321 thousand 460 male and 12673 thousand 840 female. This data highlights the relatively low participation rate of persons with disabilities in the labour market, particularly among women.

Table 4.1.2 Labour Force with disabilities by sex (19th ICLS)

Labour force	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	559.61	126.79	686.40
Without disabilities	46,321.46	12,673.84	58,995.30
Total	46,881.00	12,801.00	59,682.00
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	1.19%	0.99%	1.15%
Without disabilities	98.81%	99.01%	98.85%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

4.2 – Employed population with disabilities by sex

The characteristics of the employed population are discussed in this chapter, including employment by industry, occupation, job status and educational attainment. Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period (last seven days) were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit and unpaid family helper according to 19th ICLS and own use consumption of goods works includes in 13th ICLS. They comprise:

- a) employed persons "at work", i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour;
- b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).

Employed (13th ICLS)= Employed for pay or profit or own use consumption of goods work

Employed (19th ICLS)= Employed only for pay or profit and excludes own use consumption of goods work

Employed persons with disabilities by sex have been presented in Table 4.2.1 based on 13th ICLS. It is revealed from the table that at the aggregate level 749 thousand 80 were disabled persons of which 574 thousand 880 were male and 174 thousand 200 were female. Alternatively, 69718 thousand 920 were not disabled of which 45037 thousand 120 were male and 24681 thousand 800 were female. Among the total population, the percentage distribution of the employed disabled population at the aggregate level was 1.06%. For male it was 1.26%, while for female it was much less than that of their male counterpart at 0.7%. The rest of the employed persons for total, male and female were not disabled.

Table 4.2.1 Employed population with disabilities by sex (13th ICLS)

Employed population	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	574.88	174.20	749.08
Without disabilities	45,037.12	24,681.80	69,718.92
Total	45,612.00	24,856.00	70,468.00
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	1.26%	0.70%	1.06%
Without disabilities	98.74%	99.30%	98.94%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The table 4.2.2 outlines the employed population in Bangladesh by disability status and sex, as per the 19th ICLS framework. Of the total employed population of 56,172,970 individuals, 665,740 (1.19%) are persons with disabilities, including 545,200 male (1.22% of employed male) and 120,540 female (1.05% of employed female). The vast majority, 98.81%, of the employed population does not have disabilities, comprising 44,130,180 male and 113,77,050 female. These figures indicate that persons with disabilities, particularly women, remain underrepresented in the employed workforce.

Table 4.2.2 Employed population with disabilities by sex (19th ICLS)

Employed population	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	545.20	120.54	665.74
Without disabilities	44,130.18	11,377.05	55,507.23
Total	44,675.38	11,497.59	56,172.97
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	1.22%	1.05%	1.19%
Without disabilities	98.78%	98.95%	98.81%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

4.3 Unemployed population by disabilities and sex

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

To seek employment refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the previous four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad.

Currently available serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups. Here, available for last seven days and next 14 days were considered. According to 13th ICLS unemployment considered last seven days whereas 19th ICLS unemployment considered currently available both last seven days and next 14 days.

Future starters defined as persons not in employment and currently available who did not seek employment because they had already made arrangements to start a job within a short subsequent period, set according to the general length of waiting time for starting a new job. Future starter conditions applied only estimation unemployment according to 19th ICLS.

Unemployed population by disability and sex has been illustrated in Table 4.3.1 based on 13th ICLS. Overall, 2582 thousand people were unemployed of which 1656 thousand were male and 926 thousand were female. It is seen from the table that at the national level 12 thousand 450 disabled persons were unemployed of which 9 thousand 20 were male and 3 thousand 430 were female. The remaining of the unemployed population at the national level as well as in the male and female categories was not disabled. At the national level 0.48% of the total unemployed populations were disabled. Among the unemployed male 0.54% were disabled and among the unemployed female 0.37% were disabled. The rest of the unemployed population at the national level, as well as in the male and female categories, were not disabled.

Table 4.3.1 Unemployed population with disabilities by sex (13th ICLS)

Unemployed population	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	9.02	3.43	12.45
Without disabilities	1,646.98	922.57	2,569.55
Total	1,656.00	926.00	2,582.00
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	0.54%	0.37%	0.48%
Without disabilities	99.46%	99.63%	99.52%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The table 4.3.2 provides data on the unemployed population in Bangladesh by disability status, sex, and quarters, based on the 19th ICLS framework. Out of the total unemployed population of 35,08,730 individuals, 20,660 (0.59%) are persons with disabilities, comprising 14,410 male (0.65% of unemployed male) and 6,250 female (0.48% of unemployed female). The majority, 99.41%, of the unemployed population consists of individuals without disabilities, including 21,91,280 male and 12,96,790 female. These figures highlight the low representation of persons with disabilities particularly women within the unemployed population.

Table 4.3.2 Unemployed population with disabilities by sex (19th ICLS)

Unemployed population	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	14.41	6.25	20.66
Without disabilities	2,191.28	1,296.79	3,488.07
Total	2,205.69	1,303.04	3,508.73
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	0.65%	0.48%	0.59%
Without disabilities	99.35%	99.52%	99.41%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

4.4 Outside Labour Force with disabilities and sex

These are persons of working age who were neither in employment nor in unemployment in the short reference period (last seven days).

Disabled population not in the labour force and non-disabled person in the labour force have been illustrated in Table 4.4.1 based on 13th ICLS. It is revealed from the table that 2617 thousand and 470 persons with disability were not in labour force, with population for male and female were 1228 thousand 100 and 1389 thousand and 370. The total labour force at aggregate level was 46325 thousand of which 43707 thousand 530 were not disabled. For the total labour force male were 11823 thousand of which 10594 thousand 900 were not disabled. On the other hand, out of 34502 thousand female 33112 thousand 630 were not disabled. At the aggregate level 5.65% were disabled and such percentage for male was 10.39% and for female it was only 4.03%. The rest labour force at the aggregate level was not disabled and such percentage for male was 89.61%, for female 95.97% and for total 94.35%.

Table 4.4.1 Outside labour force with disability by sex (13th ICLS)

Not in Labour Force	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	1,228.10	1,389.37	2,617.47
Without disabilities	10,594.90	33,112.63	43,707.53
Total	11,823.00	34,502.00	46,325.00
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	10.39%	4.03%	5.65%
Without disabilities	89.61%	95.97%	94.35%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The table 4.4.2 provides data on the population not in the labour force in Bangladesh by disability status and sex, following the 19th ICLS framework. Out of the total 596,79,490 individuals not in the labour force, 26,93,450 (4.51%) are persons with disabilities, with 12,52,620 male (10.27% of male not in the labour force) and 14,40,830 female (3.03% of female not in the labour force). The majority, 95.49%, consists of individuals without disabilities, including 109,49,030 male and 460,37,020 female. These figures highlight that female, both with and without disabilities; dominate the population not participating in the labour force.

Table 4.4.2 Not in labor force with disabilities by sex (19th ICLS)

Not in Labour Force	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
With disabilities	1,252.62	1,440.83	2,693.45
Without disabilities	10,949.03	46,037.02	56,986.05
Total	12,201.64	47,477.85	59,679.49
In percentage (%)			
With disabilities	10.27%	3.03%	4.51%
Without disabilities	89.73%	96.97%	95.49%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

4.5 Unemployment Rate (%) for 15 years and over by disability

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} = \frac{\text{Total unemployed population}}{\text{LabourForce}} \times 100$$

The unemployment rates for the population 15 years and over by disability have been presented in Table 4.5.1. It is noticed from the table that overall, 3.53% were unemployed, but for the disabled population, the percentage was 1.63%, while for non-disabled persons, it was 3.55%. The unemployment rate for male was 3.50% at the aggregate level, with 1.54% for the disabled population and 3.53% for the non-disabled population. For female, at the aggregate level, 3.59% were unemployed. On the other hand, for the disabled population, such rate was 1.93%, while it was 3.60% for the non-disabled.

Table 4.5.1 Unemployment rate aged 15 or older by disability (13th ICLS)

Unemployment Rate In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
With disabilities	1.54%	1.93%	1.63%
Without disabilities	3.53%	3.60%	3.55%
Total	3.50%	3.59%	3.53%

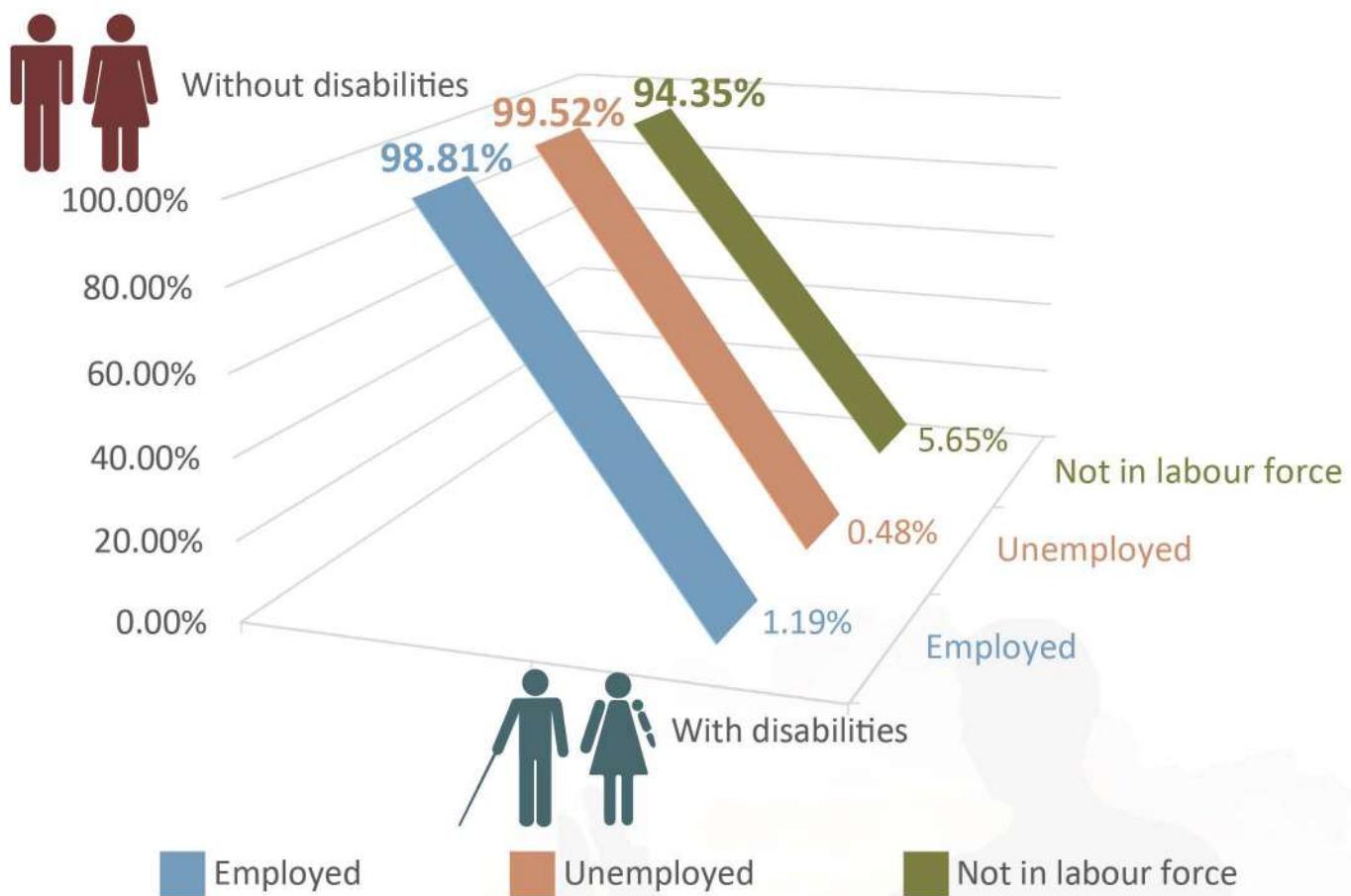


Figure 4.1 Working age population by disability status and employed, unemployed and not in labour force (In %)

The table 4.5.2 presents unemployment rates for individuals aged 15 or older in Bangladesh by disability status and sex, following the 19th ICLS framework. Among persons with disabilities, the unemployment rate is 3.01%, with male at 2.58% and female at 4.93%. In comparison, individuals without disabilities have a higher overall unemployment rate of 5.91%, with male at 4.73% and female at 10.23%. These figures reveal that while persons with disabilities have lower unemployment rates overall, women with disabilities face significantly higher unemployment compared to their male counterparts.

Table 4.5.2 Unemployment rate aged 15 or older by disability (19th ICLS)

Unemployment Rate In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
With disabilities	2.58%	4.93%	3.01%
Without disabilities	4.73%	10.23%	5.91%
Total	4.70%	10.18%	5.88%

4.6 Distribution of employed population with disabilities, by status in employment and sex

Table 4.6 presents the employed population with disabilities, sex and employment status. It is revealed from the data set that overall, among the employed population with disability, 239.07 thousand were employee, 26.13 thousand were employer, 408.71 thousand were own account worker, 70.19 thousand were contributing family helper and 4.98 thousand were listed as others. The total employed population with disability in the country stands at 749.08 thousand. Among the male population, 201.17 thousand were employee, whereas 37.9 thousand were for the female counterpart. In the case of employer, male were 23.81 thousand and female were 2.32 thousand. The total employer number stands at 26.13 thousand.

Regarding own account worker, 317.30 thousand were male compared to 91.41 for female and the total own account workers stand at 408.71 thousand. For contributing family helper, the number of male stands at 29.29 thousand and female at 40.90 thousand, making a total number of 70.19 thousand contributing family helper. In the case of other employment 3.31 thousand were male and 1.67 thousand were female, resulting in a total of 4.98 thousand. Overall, there were 574.88 thousand male and 174.20 thousand female among the total employed population with disability, which adds up to 749.08 thousand.

The percentage distribution in the same table shows that own account workers dominate among employed male population with disability followed by employee. The corresponding percentages are 55.19% and 34.99% respectively. However, in case of female population with disability, own account workers' contribution is as high as 52.47% followed by contributing family helper (23.48%). For the percentage distribution of the total, the percentage of own-account workers (54.56%) is the highest, followed by employee at 31.92%, similar to the pattern observed in the male category.

Table 4.6 Distribution of employed population with disabilities, by status in employment and sex(13th ICLS)

Status in employment	Male	Female	Total
Employee	201.17	37.90	239.07
Employer	23.81	2.32	26.13
Own account worker	317.30	91.41	408.71
Contributing family helper	29.29	40.90	70.19
Others	3.31	1.67	4.98
Total	574.88	174.20	749.08
In percentage (%)			
Employee	34.99%	21.76%	31.92%
Employer	4.15%	1.33%	3.49%
Own account worker	55.19%	52.47%	54.56%
Contributing family helper	5.09%	23.48%	9.37%
Others	0.58%	0.96%	0.66%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

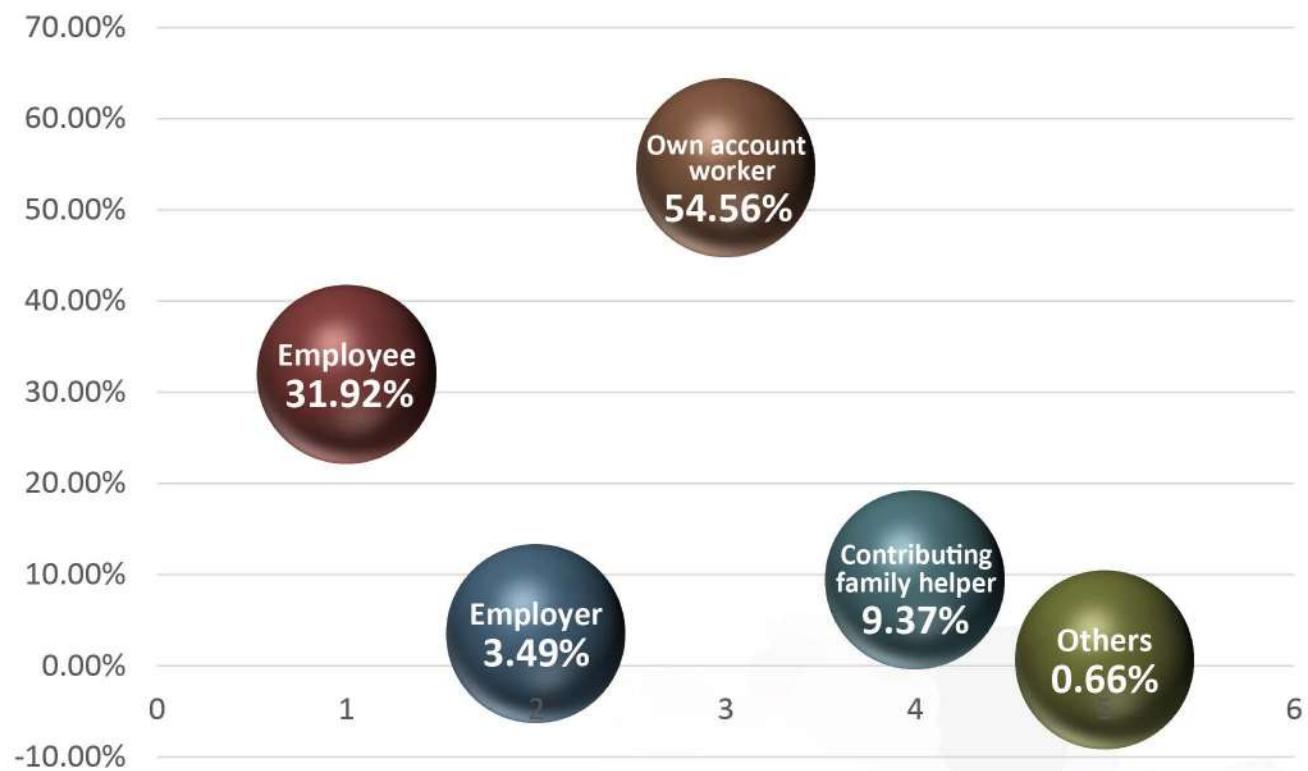


Figure 4.2 Distribution of employed population with disabilities, by status in employment and sex (In %)

4.7 Percentage of Employed Population with Disabilities by Broad Economic Sector

The statistics regarding employed population with disability by broad economic sector has been presented in the Table 4.7. It can be construed from the table that Agricultural dominates in the field of employment for disable persons. In case of male their percentage is 47.94% followed by service sector at 39.47% and the rest are employed in industry (12.59%). Similar patterns are also observed for female category and also at the aggregate level.

Table 4.7 Employed population with disabilities by main economic sector (13th ICLS)

Economic Sector In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	47.94%	66.09%	52.16%
Industry	12.59%	6.33%	11.13%
Service	39.47%	27.58%	36.71%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

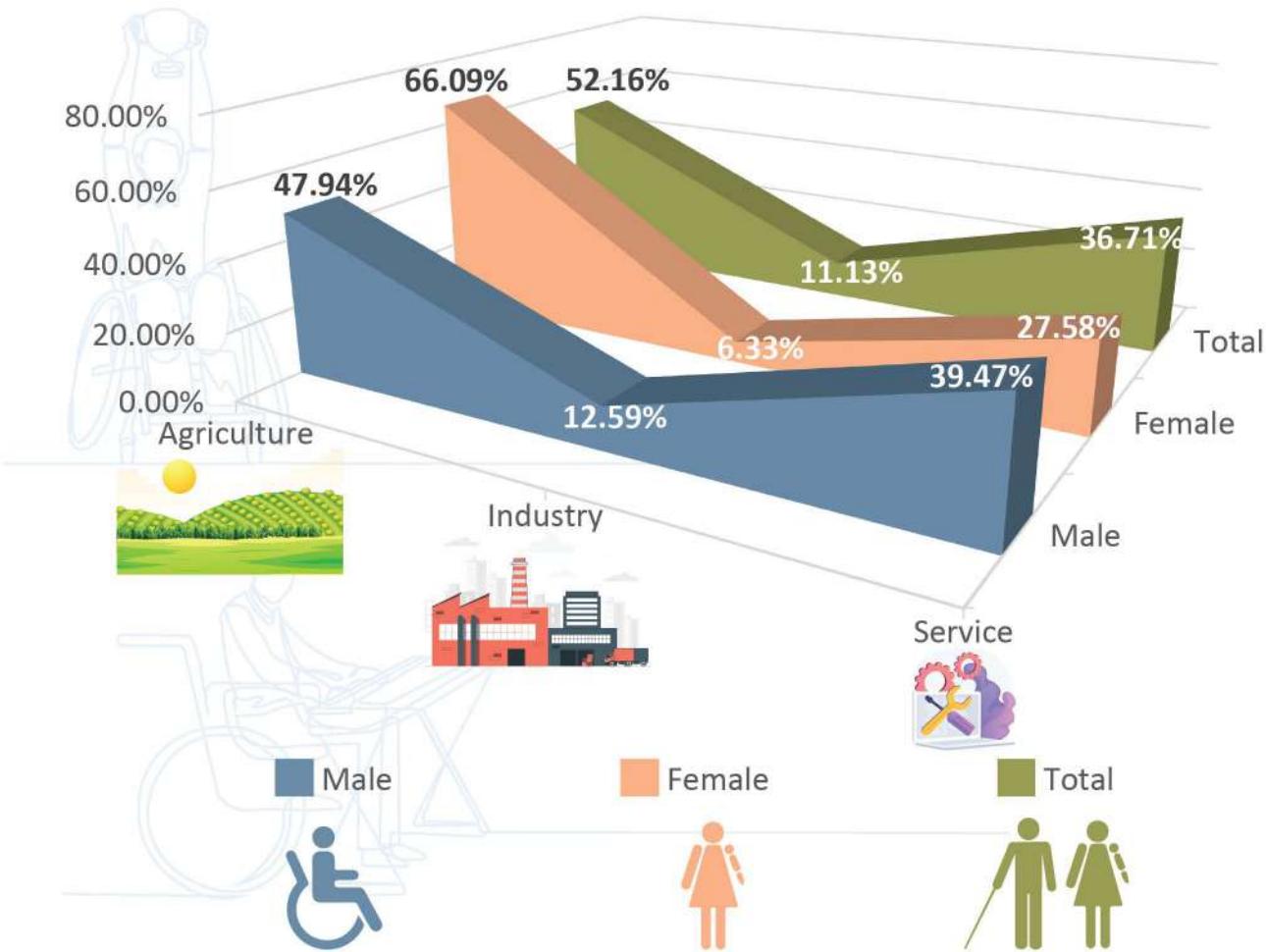


Figure 4.3 Employed population with disabilities by main economic sector (In %)

4.8 Percentage of Employed Population with Disabilities by Formal and Informal Sector

Employed population with disability by formal and informal sector has been provided in Table 4.8. It is seen from the table that informal sector dominates in the employment of disabled person. According to the data presented in Table 4.8, the percentage of male in informal sector is 84.26%, whereas the percentage of female in informal sector is 96.87%. The rest of the male and female are in the formal sector. This information indicates that disabled persons have less opportunity to be employed in the formal sector. Most of them are instead employed in informal sector.

Table 4.8 Employed population with disabilities by informal and formal sector and sex (13th ICLS)

Status in employment In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
Informal	84.26%	96.87%	87.19%
Formal	15.74%	3.13%	12.81%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

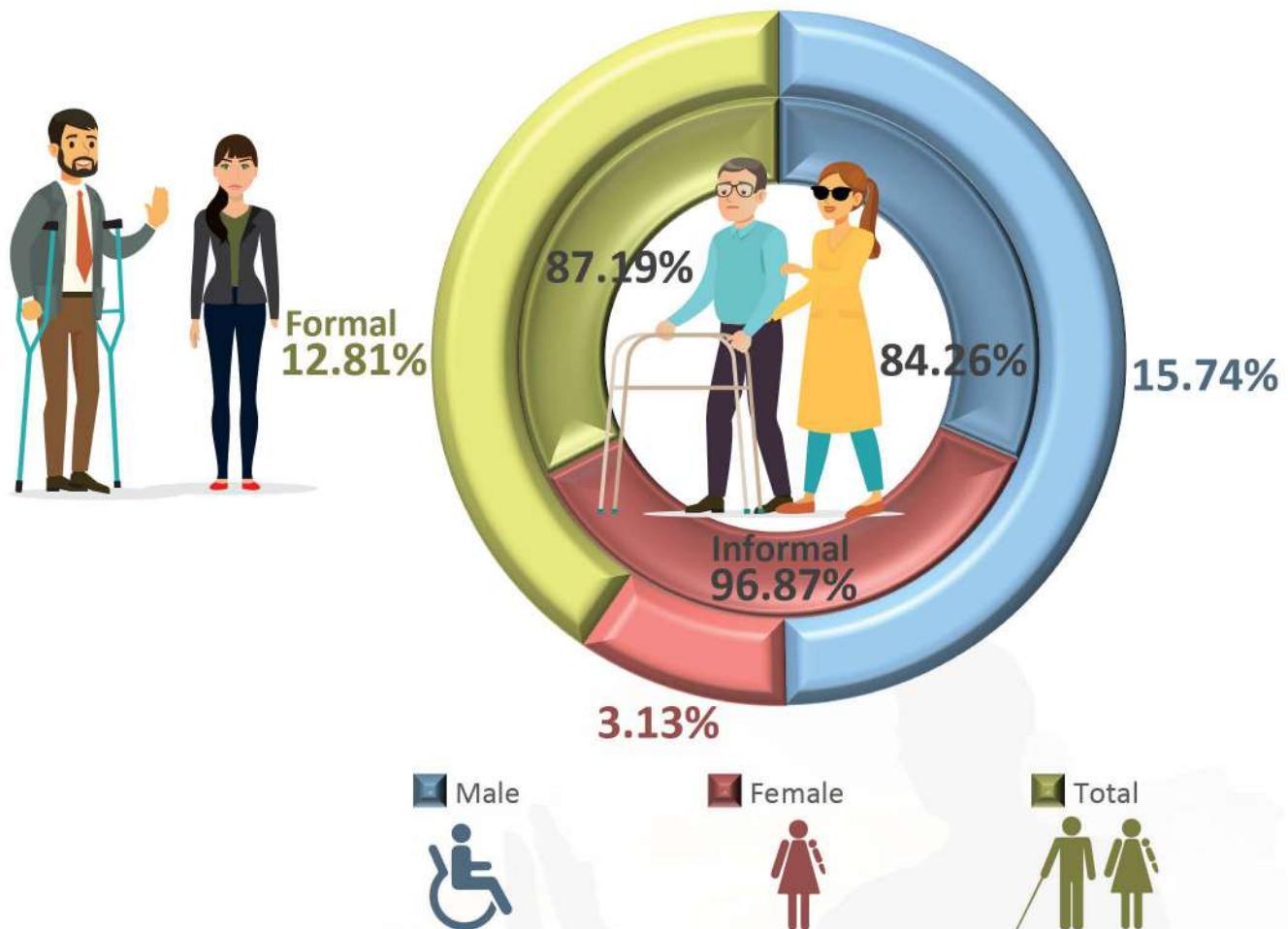


Figure 4.4 Employed persons with disabilities by informal/formal sector (In %)

4.9 Employed Population with Disabilities by Type

The statistics associated with employed population with disabilities type has been presented in Table 4.9. It can be inferred from the table is that among male the highest 40.71% had difficulty of walking or climbing followed by difficulty in seeing (33.56%) and difficulty in hearing (19.36%). This pattern is also visible among female and aggregate disabled persons in employment. The corresponding percentage for female are 36.18% for walking or climbing, 29.50% for difficulty in seeing and 25.33% for difficulty in hearing.

Table 4.9 Employed population with disabilities by type in disability and sex

Indicators	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
Employed population	45,612.00	24,856.00	70,468.00
Employed population with disability	574.88	174.20	749.08

Indicators	Male	Female	Total
In percentage (%)			
Difficulty of seeing	33.56%	29.50%	32.62%
Difficulty of hearing	19.36%	25.53%	20.80%
Difficulty of walking or climbing stairs	40.71%	36.18%	39.65%
Difficulty of communication	14.67%	20.06%	15.92%
Difficulty of remembering or concentrating	7.92%	9.41%	8.27%
Difficulty of self-care	7.75%	10.05%	8.29%

4.10 Average Number of Hours Worked by Disabled persons in Employment per week (In Hours)

Average number of hours worked by disabled persons per week has been presented in Table 4.10. It is observed from the tables that, for the male the average number of hours worked by disabled persons per week stands at 44 hours at the national level, such number in the rural and urban were 42 hours and 46 hours respectively. For the female average hours worked per week at the national level was 31 hours and such number for female at the rural and urban areas were 29 and 33 hours respectively. At the national level an employed person with disability worked for 38 hours in a week and 40 hours in the urban area and 36 hours in the rural area.

Table 4.10 Average number of hours employed persons with disabilities worked per week, by sex and area (13th ICLS)

Average number of hour	Male	Female	Total
In Hour			
Rural	42	29	36
Urban	46	33	40
Bangladesh	44	31	38

4.11 Average Monthly Earnings of Employed with Disabilities by sex and locality

Statistics regarding average monthly earnings of employers with disabilities have been provided in Table 4.11. It is seen that for male it was BDT 10210.22 in the rural area and BDT 14817.30 in the urban area. At the national level the amount was BDT 12513.76. From the data presented in Table 4.11, it can be observed that the average monthly earnings of female employers in the rural area was BDT 8624.39 and in the urban area was 8228.14. At the national level the figures stand at BDT 8426.27 only. The average monthly income of a person with disability was TK 10470.01 at the national level, it was TK 11,552.72 in urban area and TK 9417.31 in the rural area.

Table 4.11 Average monthly earnings of employed with disabilities by sex and locality (13th ICLS)

Average monthly earnings	Male	Female	Total
(In BDT)			
Rural	10,210.22	8,624.39	9,417.31
Urban	14,817.30	8,228.14	11,522.72
Bangladesh	12,513.76	8,426.27	10,470.01

4.12 Labour Force Participation Rate with Disabilities by Sex

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)} = \frac{\text{Labour Force}}{\text{Population 15 years and older}} \times 100$$

Labour force participation rate of the persons with disabilities has been presented in Table 4.12.1 based on 13th ICLS. It is seen from the table that the participation rate for male in labour force at the national level was 80.00%. It was 32.22% for persons with disabilities and 81.50% for persons without disability. For the female the rates for disabled persons were 11.34% and 43.61% for persons without disability. At the national level it was 42.77%. At the national level the participation rate for persons with disabilities was 22.54% and it was 62.32% for persons without disability and 61.20% at aggregate level.

Table 4.12.1 Labour Force Participation Rate with disabilities by sex (13th ICLS)

Labour Force Participation Rate In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
With disabilities	32.22%	11.34%	22.54%
Without disabilities	81.50%	43.61%	62.32%
Total	80.00%	42.77%	61.20%

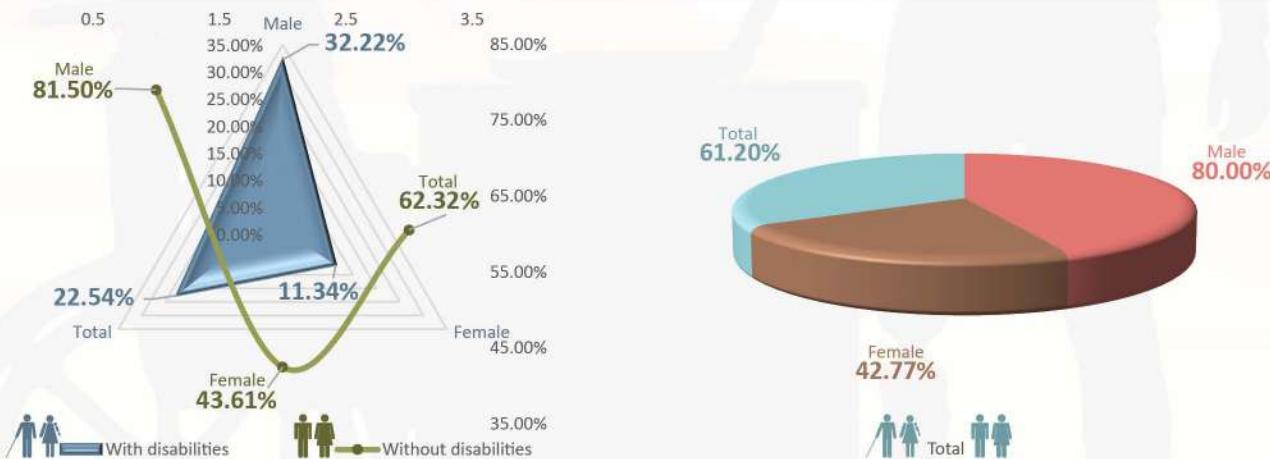


Figure 4.5 Labour Force Participation Rate with disabilities by sex (In %)

The table 4.12.2 illustrates the labour force participation rate (LFPR) in Bangladesh by disability status and sex, as per the 19th ICLS framework. Among persons with disabilities, the LFPR is 20.31%, with a significant gender gap: 30.88% for male and only 8.09% for female. In comparison, individuals without disabilities have a much higher LFPR of 50.87%, with 80.88% for male and 21.59% for female. The overall LFPR stands at 50.00%, reflecting the considerable disparities in labour market participation, particularly among female with disabilities.

Table 4.12.2 Labour Force Participation Rate with disabilities by sex (19th ICLS)

Labour Force Participation Rate In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
With disabilities	30.88%	8.09%	20.31%
Without disabilities	80.88%	21.59%	50.87%
Total	79.35%	21.24%	50.00%

4.13 Employment to Population Ratio (%) for Persons with Disabilities

Employment to population ratio of persons with disability has been presented in Table 4.13. It is seen from the table that the ratio is 31.73% for persons with disability in case of male and 78.63% for persons without disability and at the national level it was 77.19%. For female the rate was 11.12% for persons with disability and 42.04% for persons without disability and at the national level it was 41.23% for female. At the national level the rate was 22.17% for persons without disability, 60.10% for persons without disability and 59.03% at the national level.

Table 4.13 Employment-to-population ratio (working age population 15 years and older) with disability status and sex (13th ICLS)

Employment to population ratio In percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total
With disabilities	31.73%	11.12%	22.17%
Without disabilities	78.63%	42.04%	60.10%
Total	77.19%	41.23%	59.03%

4.14 Distribution of persons with disabilities, by level of completed education and informal/ formal employment

The data presents a breakdown of education levels among persons with disabilities population, highlighting both the number of individuals (in thousands) and their percentage distribution across different education levels. The majority (49.74%) persons with disabilities have not attained school or passed any class, with a significant portion (54.25%) being in informal education. Primary education accounts for 23.52% of the total, followed by secondary education at 17.78%. Higher secondary and tertiary levels represent smaller segments, 3.74% and 4.74%, respectively, with a nearly equal split between formal and informal education at the tertiary level. The others category is minimal, comprising only 0.48% of the total.

Table 4.14 Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 and older, by level of completed education and informal/ formal employment(13th ICLS)

Level of education	Number (In Thousand)			In percentage (%)		
	Informal	Formal	Total	Informal	Formal	Total
No class passed/ Not attained school	354	18	373	54.25%	19.03%	49.74%
Primary	152	25	176	23.22%	25.55%	23.52%
Secondary	109	25	133	16.64%	25.58%	17.78%
Higher Secondary	18	10	28	2.72%	10.70%	3.74%
Tertiary	18	17	36	2.82%	17.87%	4.74%
Others	2	1	4	0.36%	1.27%	0.48%
Total	653	96	749	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

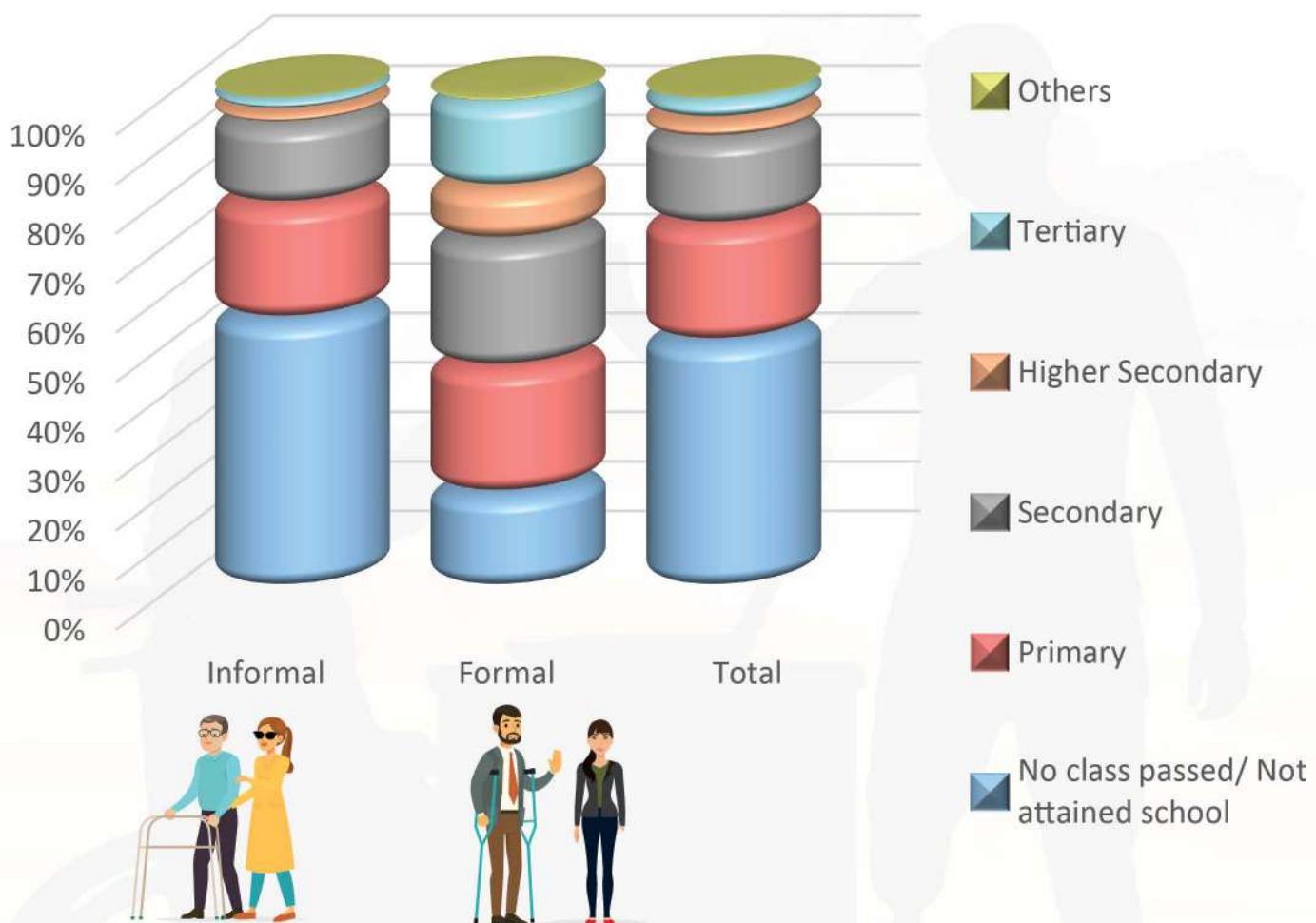


Figure 4.6 Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 and older, by level of completed education and informal/ formal employment(In %)

4.15 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty seeing by sex

The data provide insights into the employed population with disabilities, specifically focusing on difficulties related to seeing, broken down by sex. Out of a total of 749.08 thousand individuals, 504.75 thousand (67.38%) do not have difficulty seeing, while 244.33 thousand (32.62%) do. Among male, 66.44% do not experience seeing difficulties, compared to 70.5% of female. Conversely, 33.56% of male and 29.5% of female reported the difficulties in seeing. This indicates that a slightly higher proportion of female in the employed disabled population do not face visual challenges compared to their male counterparts.

Table 4.15 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty seeing by sex (13th ICLS)

Difficulty seeing	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
Not difficulty of seeing	381.94	122.81	504.75
Difficulty of seeing	192.94	51.39	244.33
Total	574.88	174.20	749.08
In percentage (%)			
Not difficulty of seeing	66.44%	70.50%	67.38%
Difficulty of seeing	33.56%	29.50%	32.62%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

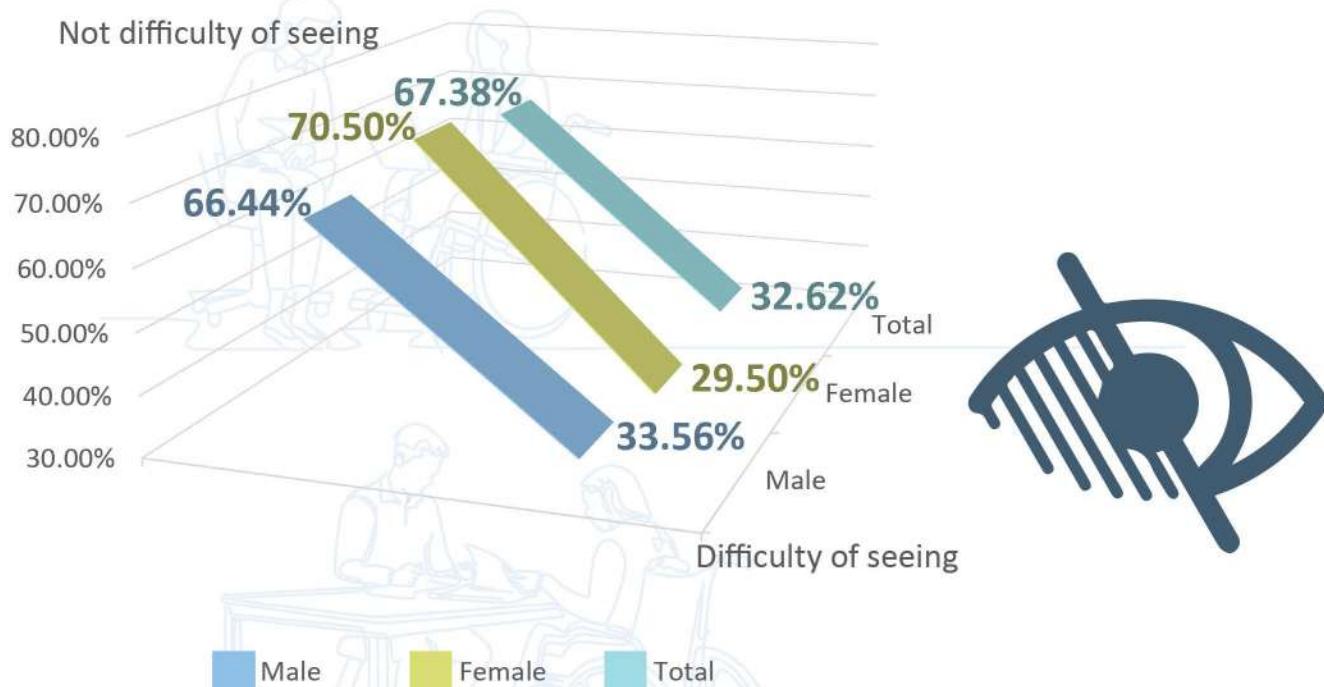


Figure 4.7 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty seeing by sex (In %)

4.16 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty hearing by sex

The data examine the employed population with disabilities, focusing on hearing difficulties, and categorizes it by sex. Out of 749.08 thousand individuals, 593.29 thousand (79.2%) do not experience hearing difficulties, while 155.79 thousand (20.8%) do. Among male, 80.64% do not have hearing difficulties, compared to 74.47% of female. On the other hand, 19.36% of male and 25.53% of female reported the difficulties in hearing. This suggests that a higher percentage of female in the employed disabled population face hearing challenges compared to male.

Table 4.16 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty hearing by sex (13th ICLS)

Difficulty hearing	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
Not difficulty of hearing	463.56	129.73	593.29
Difficulty of hearing	111.32	44.47	155.79
Total	574.88	174.20	749.08
In percentage (%)			
Not difficulty of hearing	80.64%	74.47%	79.20%
Difficulty of hearing	19.36%	25.53%	20.80%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

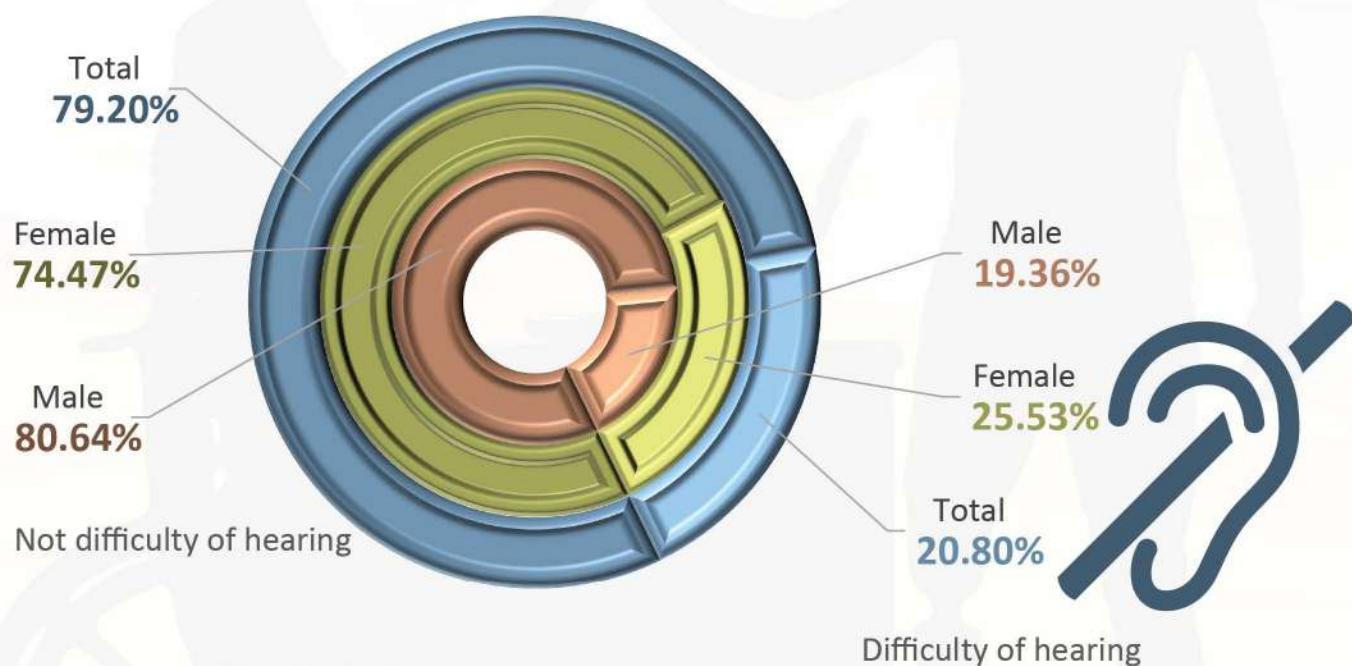


Figure 4.8 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty hearing by sex (In %)

4.17 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty walking by sex

The data present the employed population with disabilities, focusing on difficulties related to walking, and is categorized by sex. Out of a total of 749.08 thousand individuals, 452.04 thousand (60.35%) do not have difficulty walking, while 297.04 thousand (39.65%) do. Among male, 59.29% do not experience walking difficulties, compared to 63.82% of female. Conversely, 40.71% of male and 36.18% of female reported the difficulties in walking. This indicates that a higher proportion of male in the employed disabled population face challenges related to walking compared to their female counterparts.

Table 4.17 Employed population with disability who face difficulty walking by sex (13th ICLS)

Difficulty walking	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
Not difficulty of walking	340.87	111.17	452.04
Difficulty of walking	234.01	63.03	297.04
Total	574.88	174.20	749.08
In percentage (%)			
Not difficulty of walking	59.29%	63.82%	60.35%
Difficulty of walking	40.71%	36.18%	39.65%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

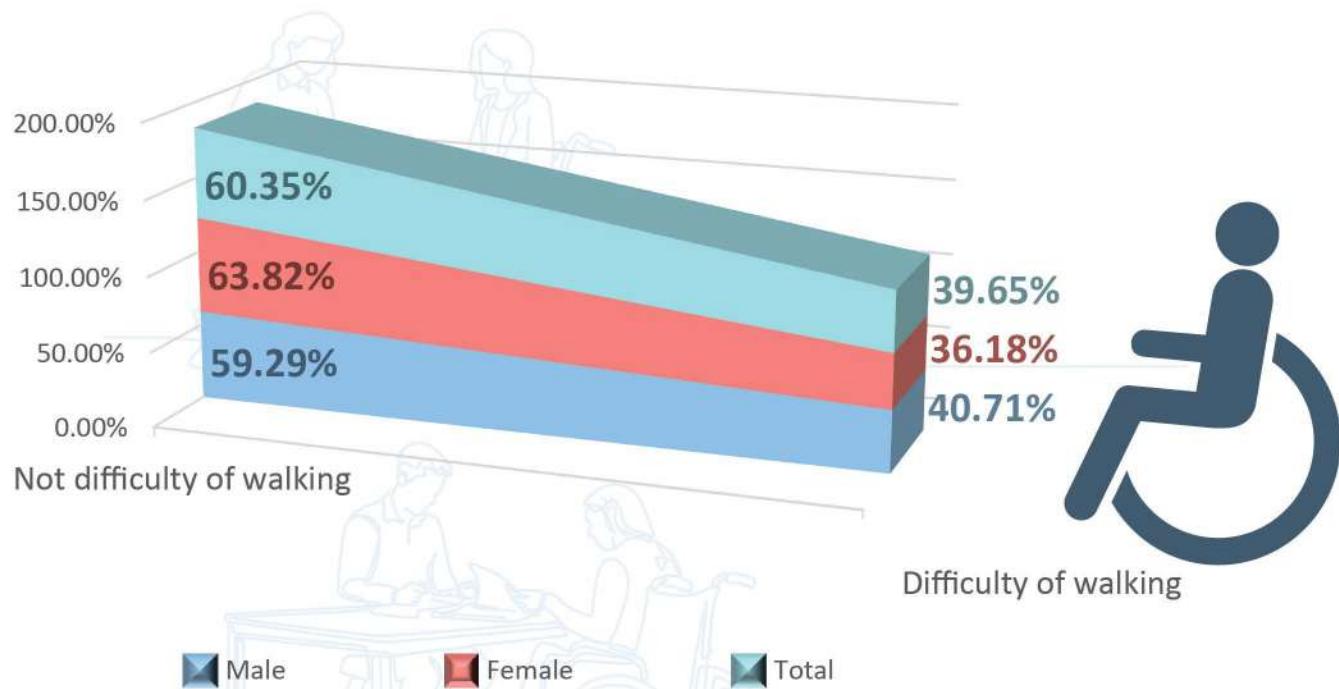


Figure 4.9 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty walking by sex (In %)

4.18 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty communication by sex

The data outline the employed population with disabilities, focusing on communication difficulties, broken down by sex. Of the total 749.08 thousand individuals, 629.81 thousand (84.08%) do not experience difficulties in communication, while 119.27 thousand (15.92%) do. Among male, 85.33% do not have communication difficulties, compared to 79.94% of female. Conversely, 14.67% of male and 20.06% of female reported the difficulties in communication. This indicates that a higher percentage of female in the employed disabled population face challenges related to communication compared to male.

**Table 4.18 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty communication by sex
(13th ICLS)**

Difficulty communication	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
Not difficulty of communication	490.55	139.26	629.81
Difficulty of communication	84.33	34.94	119.27
Total	574.88	174.20	749.08
In percentage (%)			
Not difficulty of communication	85.33%	79.94%	84.08%
Difficulty of communication	14.67%	20.06%	15.92%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

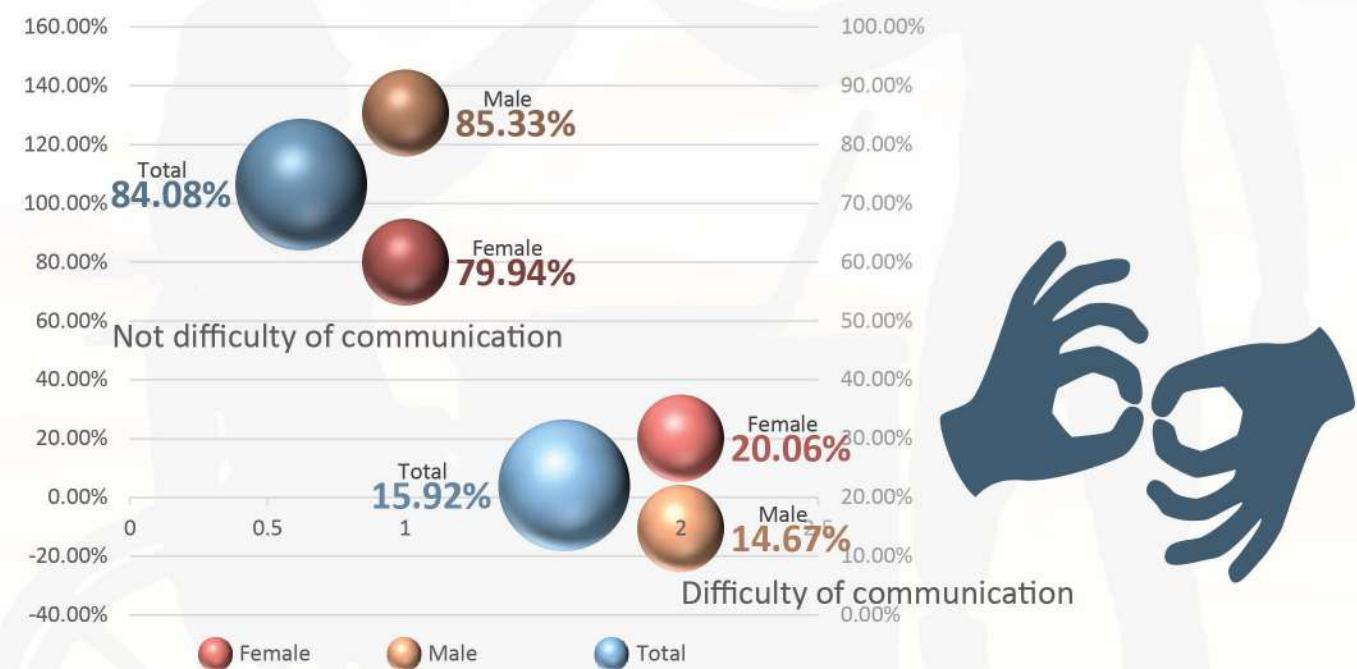


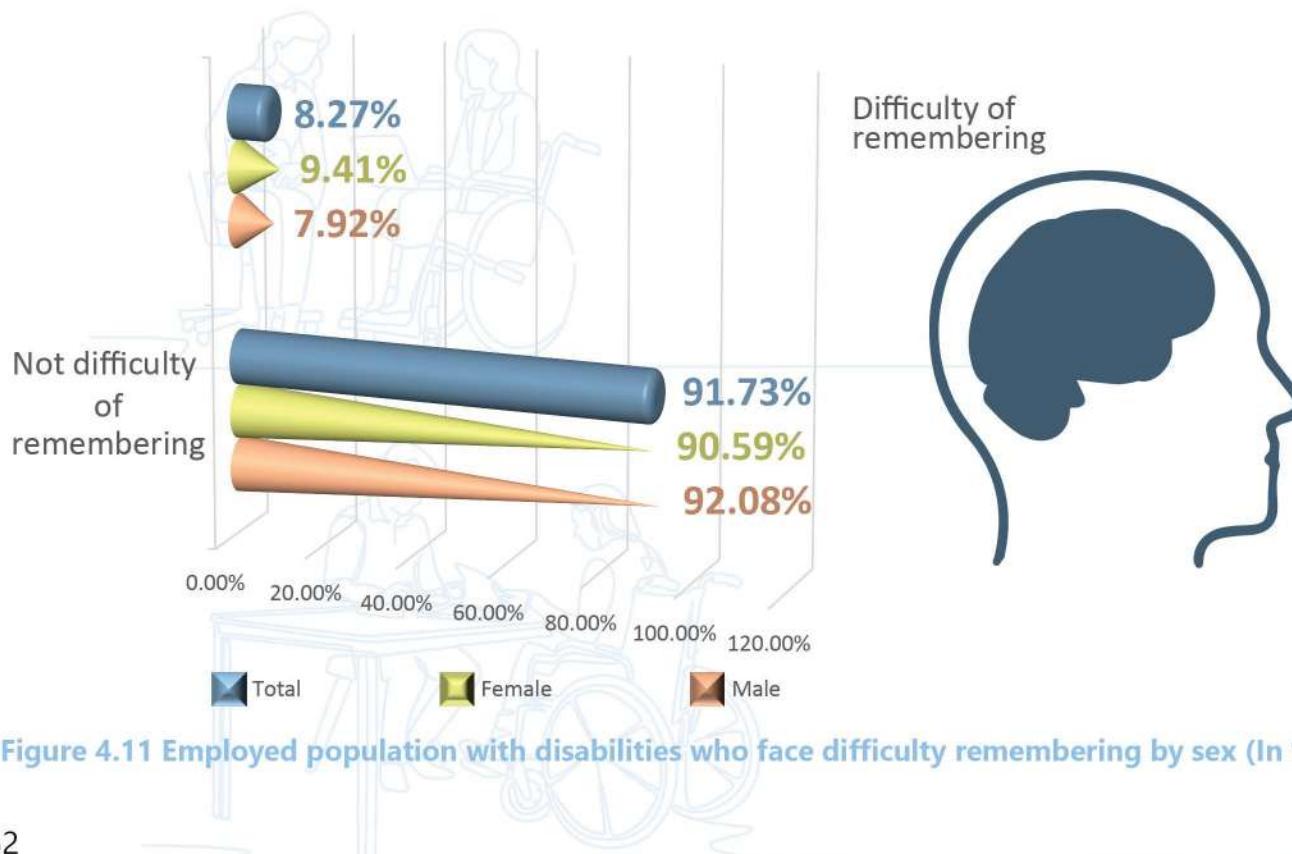
Figure 4.10 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty communication by sex (In %)

4.19 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty remembering by sex

The data provide information on the employed population with disabilities, focusing on difficulties related to remembering, categorized by sex. Out of 749.08 thousand individuals, 687.15 thousand (91.73%) do not experience difficulties in remembering, while 61.93 thousand (8.27%) do. Among male, 92.08% do not have remembering difficulties, compared to 90.59% of female. Conversely, 7.92% of male and 9.41% of female reported the difficulties in remembering. This indicates that a slightly higher percentage of female in the employed disabled population face challenges with remembering compared to male.

Table 4.19 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty remembering by sex (13th ICLS)

Difficulty remembering	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
Not difficulty of remembering	529.34	157.81	687.15
Difficulty of remembering	45.54	16.39	61.93
Total	574.88	174.20	749.08
In percentage (%)			
Not difficulty of remembering	92.08%	90.59%	91.73%
Difficulty of remembering	7.92%	9.41%	8.27%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



4.20 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty self-care by sex

The data examine the employed population with disabilities focusing on difficulty related to self-care categorized by sex. Out of a total of 749.08 thousand individuals, 687 thousand (91.71%) do not have difficulties with self-care, while 62.08 thousand (8.29%) do. Among male, 92.25% do not face self-care difficulties, compared to 89.95% of female. On the other hand, 7.75% of male and 10.05% of female reported the difficulties in self-care. This indicates that a slightly higher percentage of female in the employed disabled population experience challenges with self-care compared to male.

Table 4.20 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty self-care by sex (13th ICLS)

Difficulty selfcare	Male	Female	Total
In thousands			
Not difficulty of self-care	530.30	156.70	687.00
Difficulty of self-care	44.58	17.50	62.08
Total	574.88	174.20	749.08
In percentage (%)			
Not difficulty of self-care	92.25%	89.95%	91.71%
Difficulty of self-care	7.75%	10.05%	8.29%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

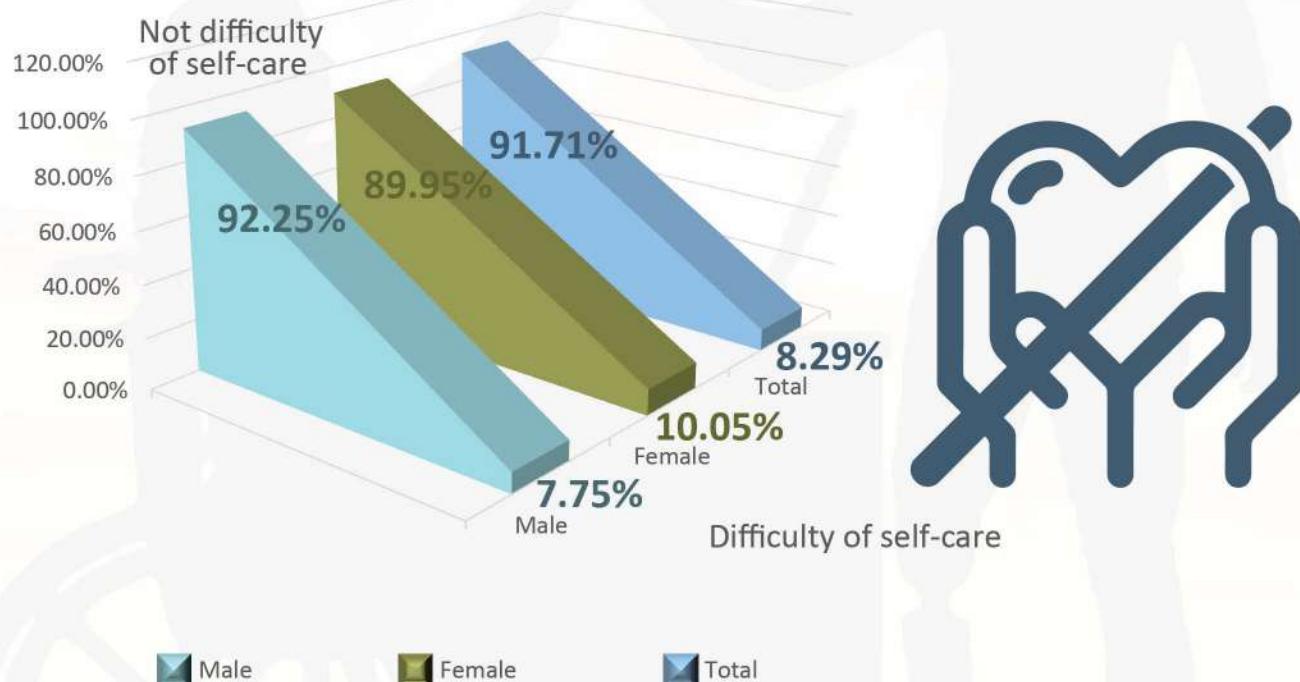
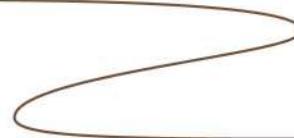


Figure 4.12 Employed population with disabilities who face difficulty self-care by sex (In %)



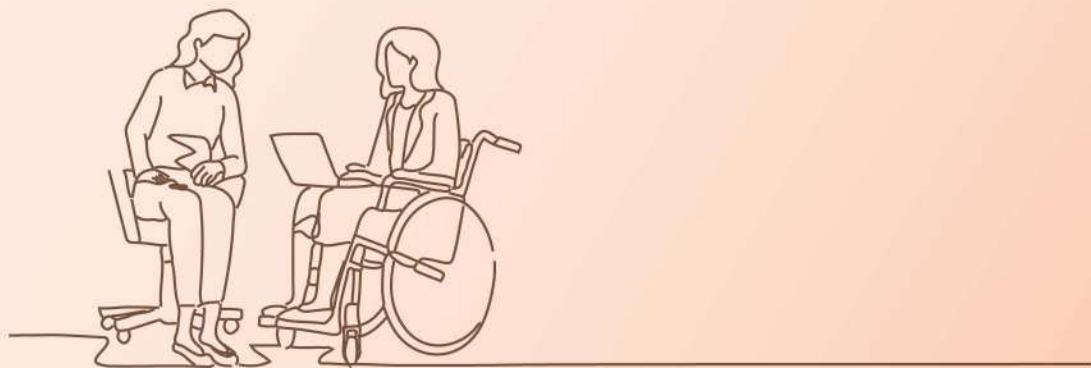
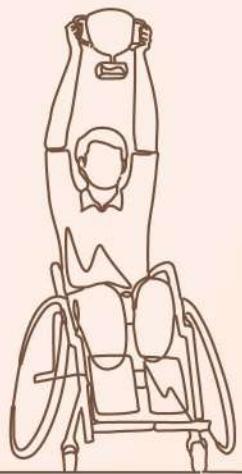
CHAPTER 5



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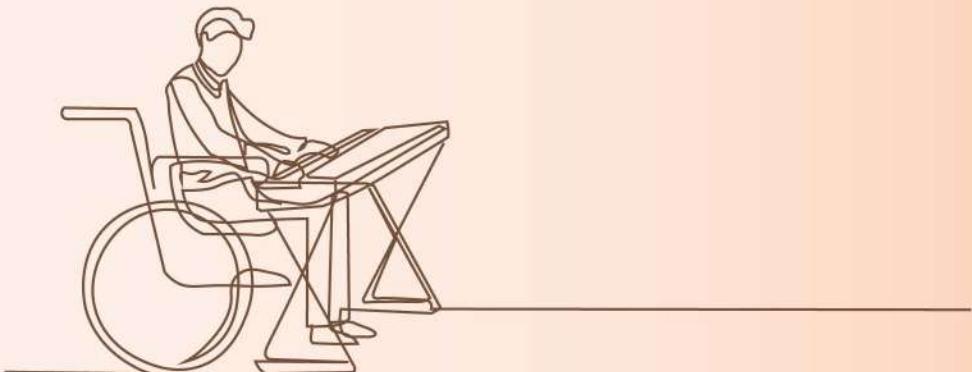
Chapter 5

Conclusion

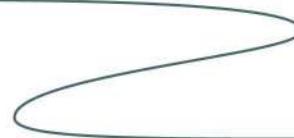
Based on the provided information, it's evident that labour force participation for person with disabilities is very low. Despite being more likely to be self-employed, people with disabilities are still twice as likely to be unemployed compared to those without disabilities. This is compounded by lower levels of education and major involvement in sectors such as agriculture and the informal economy. Overall, the combination of lower employment, educational barriers, involvement in certain sectors especially informal sector, and lower monthly income highlights the urgent need for more inclusive policies and initiatives to address the employment disparities faced by people with disabilities. These efforts should focus to provide accessible education and training opportunities, promoting inclusive hiring practices, and establishing robust support systems to ensure equal participation and opportunities in the labour force for individuals with disabilities.

Addressing these disparities requires immediate and targeted action. Inclusive policies must be designed to remove barriers and promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. Key initiatives should include accessible education and vocational training programs tailored to their needs, fostering inclusive hiring practices in both public and private sectors, and strengthening social support systems to facilitate their integration into the labour market. Additionally, efforts should focus on enabling their transition from informal to formal employment, ensuring decent work conditions, and enhancing income stability.

A concerted commitment from governments, employers, civil society, and international organizations is essential to build an inclusive labour market where individuals with disabilities can contribute meaningfully and achieve economic empowerment.



Annexure i



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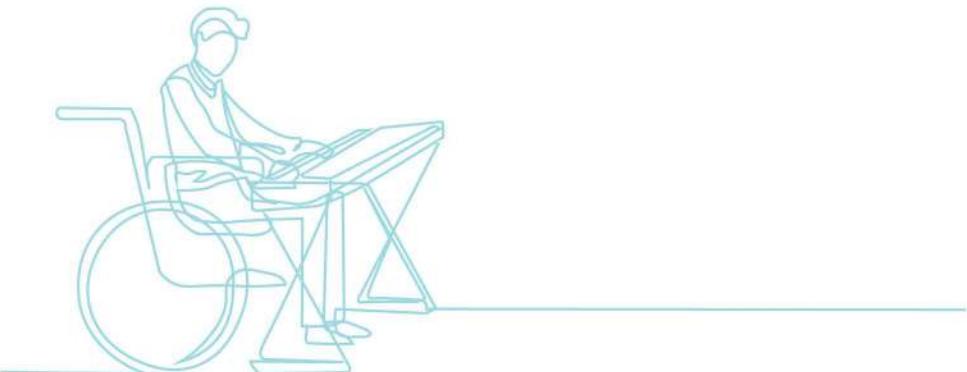
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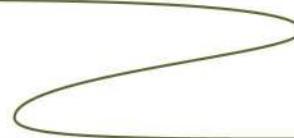
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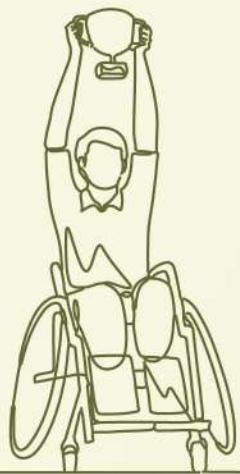


Annexure ii



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Annexure ii

Different Committees

Composition of Project Implementation Committee (PIC)

(Not according to seniority)

01	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
02	Additional Secretary, Development Wing, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
03	Deputy Secretary, Development Wing, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
04	Representative, Industry and Energy Division, Planning commission	Member
05	Representative, Programming Division, Planning commission	Member
06	Representative, NEC-ECNEC & Coordination and Planning, Planning Division	Member
07	Representative, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Ministry of Planning	Member
08	Representative, General Economic Division (GED), Planning commission	Member
09	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
10	Representative, ISRT, University of Dhaka	Member
11	Director, Industry and Labour Wing, BBS	Member
12	Deputy Project Director, Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey (ILMI) Project, BBS	Member
13	Project Director, Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey (ILMI) Project, BBS	Member-Secretary

The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

- (a) providing necessary assistance and advice for the smooth implementation of the project;
- (b) providing necessary decisions to solve problems arising in project implementation;
- (c) at least one meeting of the Committee shall be held every three (03) months;
- (d) The Committee may co-opt one or more members if necessary.

Report Scrutiny Committee of Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

(Not according to seniority)

01	Additional Secretary (Informatics), SID	Chairperson
02	Joint Secretary (Budget, Financial Management and Audit and ICT), SID	Member
03	Joint Secretary (Informatics), SID	Member
04	Deputy Secretary, Developmen-2, SID	Member
05	Deputy Secretary, Informatics-1, SID	Member
06	Deputy Secretary (Coordination and Reform Section), SID	Member
07	Project Director, Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey (ILMI) project, BBS	Member
08	Deputy Director, Publication Section, FA & MIS Wing, BBS	Member
09	Deputy Secretary, Informatics-2, SID	Member-Secretary

Editors' Forum, BBS

(Not according to seniority)

01	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
02	Director, Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member
03	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
04	Director, Computer Wing, BBS	Member
05	Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
06	Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
07	Director., Finance, Administration & MIS Wing, BBS	Member
08	Director, Industry and Labour Wing, BBS	Member
09	Project Director, SVRS in Digital Platform Project, BBS	Member
10	Director, Statistical Staff Training Institute (SSTI), BBS	Member-Secretary

Working Committee

(Not according to seniority)

01	Mr. Muhammad Atikul Kabir, Director, BBS	Chair
02	Mr. Mohammad Saddam Hossain Khan, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
03	Mr. Iftekhairul Karim, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
04	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossain, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
05	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Deputy Director, Industry and Labour Wing, BBS	Member
06	Ms. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
07	Ms. Farjana Reza, National Programme Officer, ILO, Dhaka	Member
08	Ms. Noushin Shah, National Project Coordinator, ILO, Dhaka	Member
09	Mr. Albert Mollah, Executive Director, Access Bangladesh Foundation, Dhaka	Member
10	Ms. Ashrafun Nnhar Misti, Executive Director, Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF), Dhaka	Member
11	Ms. Ashifa Sharmin, Deputy Project Director, of Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey (ILMI) project, BBS	Member
12	Ms. Aziza Rahman, Project Director, Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey (ILMI) Project, BBS	Member-Secretary

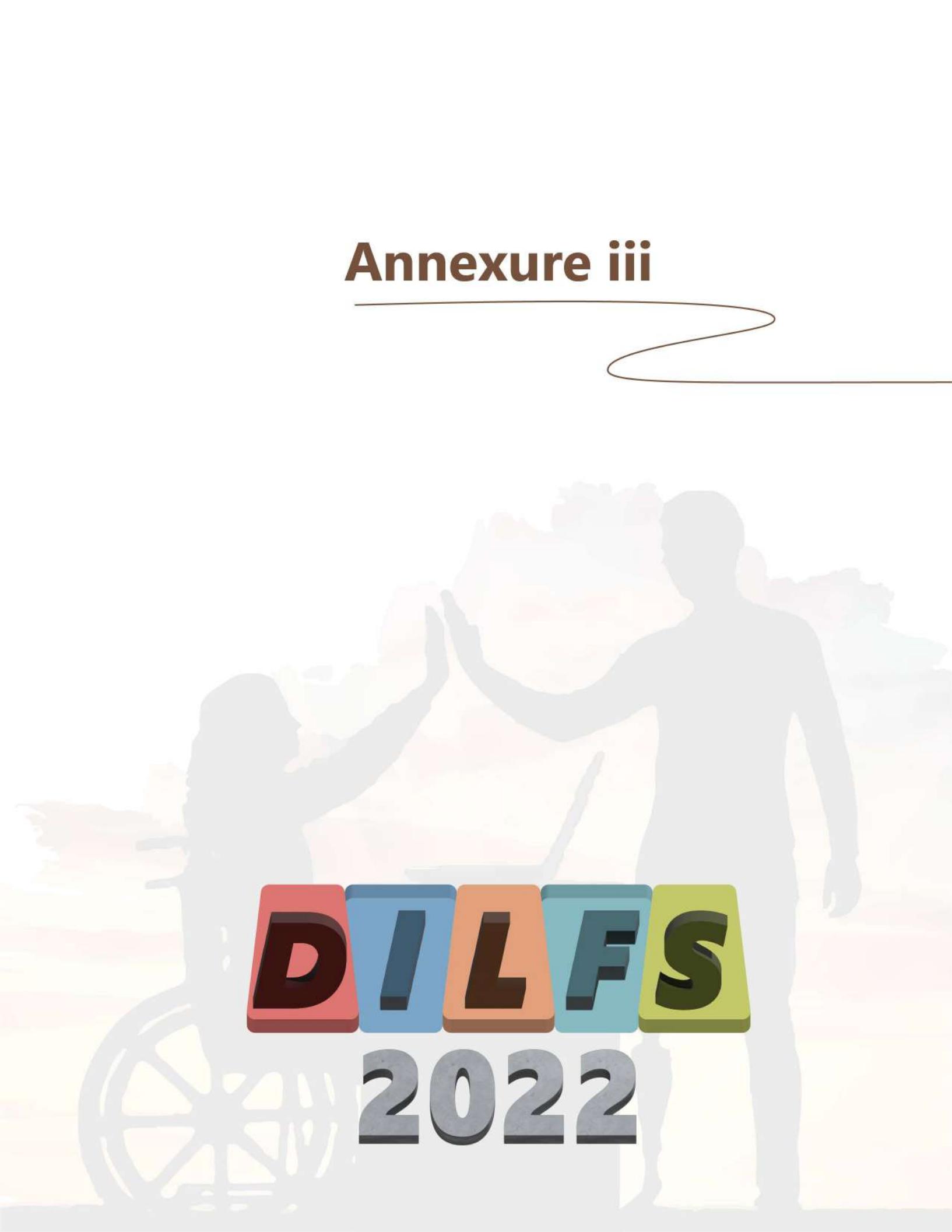
Project Team

(Not according to seniority)

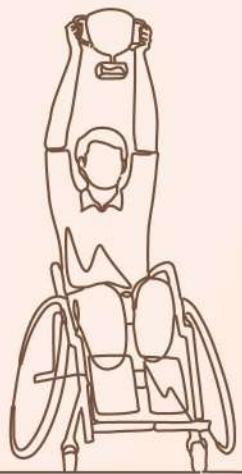
01	Ms Aziza Rahman, Project Director
02	Ms Ashifa Sharmin, Deputy Project Director
03	Mr Md. Azizur Rahman, Assistant Programmer
04	Mr. Abdus Samad, Office Assistance cum Computer Typist
05	Mr. Md. Faruque Hossain Mridha, Accountant
06	Mr. Md. Khairul Islam, Ex-Assistant Statistical Officer
07	Mr. Abu Noman Foysal, Supporting Staff
08	Mr. Md. Liakat Ali, Supporting Staff
09	Mr. Md Shamsul Alam, Consultant, Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey (ILMI) Project and Former Director (In-Charge), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
10	Dr. Sheikh Mohammad Sayem, Consultant, Improving Labour Market Information through Labour Force Survey (ILMI) Project and Professor, Agricultural and Applied Statistics, Bangladesh Agricultural University



Annexure iii



DOLFS
2022



Annexure iii

Survey Questionnaire

Bangladesh Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2022

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

PART A: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION (HOUSING, ASSETS, ETC.)

HI_01	What is the tenancy status of the dwelling occupied by this household?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Rent-free			
HI_02	Type of dwelling	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Joint			
HI_03	Construction material of walls	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Straw/Bamboo/Polythene/Plastic			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Mud/Unburnt brick			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Tin (Cl sheet)			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood			
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Brick / Cement			
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
HI_04	Construction material of roof	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Straw/Bamboo/Polythene/Plastic			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Tin (Cl sheet)			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Tally			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Brick / Cement			
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
HI_05	Construction material of floor	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Mud / Unburnt brick			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood/Bamboo			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Brick/Cement			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Mosaic/Tiles			
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
HI_06	Number of rooms	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Total			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Living Room			
HI_07	What is the main source of drinking water of your household?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Tap/Pipe/Supply			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Tube well /deep tube well			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Well			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Pond/river/canal/ditch			
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Bottle water/jar			
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Fountain/Chora			
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Rain Water/Other			

HI_08	What is the main source of light in your household?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Solar Electricity 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Bio-gas 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
HI_09	Which is the most used fuel for cooking in your household?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood / firewood 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Dung / Leave / Straw 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas / LP 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Bio-gas 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
HI_10	What type of toilet is used by your household?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary (water-sealed) 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine/Non-sanitary 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Kaccha/Hanging (permanent/Temporary) 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Open air / No toilet facilities		
HI_11	What is the main source of income of your household?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Industry 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Service 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Income recipient 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Remittances 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
HI_12	What is the total amount of land owned by all household members?	00 <input type="checkbox"/> No land 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 0.01-0.04 acres 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 0.05-2.49 acres 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 2.50-7.49 acres 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.5 acres and above		
HI_13	Which of the following assets are available in your household? (Multiple Answer)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Almirah/wardrobe/Wooden furniture 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machine 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Microwave oven 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Freezer/Fridge 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Push cart/Rickshaw/Rickshaw van 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-weeled motor vehicle/easy bike/Trucktor 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle of 4 wheels or more 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Boat / Motorboat 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone (Land phone) 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Television 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Computer (Desktop, Laptop, Tablet)		

HI_14	How many members in this house? List of all members in the household (All persons who usually live and eat together in the same house or compound and share the same housekeeping arrangement. A person is counted as a household member if s/he lives here or has been absent for less than 6 months. Exclude- Guests and			
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Identification of Migrant Worker

HI_15	Have you or any member of your family gone abroad as a migrant worker for the last 04 years? (Enter the total number of immigrant members)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, member of this HH _____	For option 01, fill all the modules including Household Roster and Migration module from MGT_02	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, another member of the family _____		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> No		

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, DIFFICULTY and SOCIAL PROTECTION

PART-A: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

FOR ALL MEMBERS

HI_01	FULL NAME (First of all, the name of the household head, then the head's spouse, smallest son/daughter, then elder son/daughter, spouse, children from smallest to eldest, father/ mother,	01 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/>		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/>		

HI_01	brother/sister, father/mother-in-law, brother/sister-in-law, Other relatives, household worker and Others)	09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/>		
HI_02	Relation to the household head	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/Wife 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Son/Daughter 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Mother/Father/In-Law 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/Sister 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Worker 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Relatives 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Non Relative		
HI_03	Gender	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Third Gender		
HI_04	Age (Complete Years) If age < 1 then write 00, If Age > 99 then write 99	_____		
HI_05	What is your religion?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Islam 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Sanatan (Hinduism) 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Christianity 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
HI_06	Current Marital status Only if \geq 10 years	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Single 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/widower 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced		

PART B: FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY (ELIGIBILITY)

(For all aged 15 and over who are not in employment and have responded "A lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all / Unable to do" to at least one of questions DIF 1-6)

DIF_01	[Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty seeing, even when wearing [your/his/her] glasses? Would you say... [Read response categories]	01 <input type="checkbox"/> No difficulty 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Some difficulty 03 <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of difficulty 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot do at all / Unable to do		
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DIF_02	[Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing, even when using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say... [Read response categories]	01 <input type="checkbox"/> No difficulty			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Some difficulty			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of difficulty			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot do at all / Unable to do			
DIF_03	[Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say...? [Read response categories]	01 <input type="checkbox"/> No difficulty			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Some difficulty			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of difficulty			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot do at all / Unable to do			
DIF_04	Using [your/his/her] usual language, [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say...?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> No difficulty			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Some difficulty			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of difficulty			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot do at all / Unable to do			
DIF_05	[Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say...[Read response categories]	01 <input type="checkbox"/> No difficulty			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Some difficulty			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of difficulty			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot do at all / Unable to do			
DIF_06	[Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say... [Read response categories]	01 <input type="checkbox"/> No difficulty			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Some difficulty			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of difficulty			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot do at all / Unable to do			

PART C: SOCIAL PROTECTION

For all aged 15 and over who are not in employment and have responded "A lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all / Unable to do" to at least one of questions DIF 1-6

SP_01	Have the difficulties (you/NAME) have been officially recognized (certified) as a disability? (Certificate/Subarna Card)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
SP_02	(Do/Does) (you/NAME) receive any cash benefits from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
SP_03	(Do/Does) (you/NAME) receive any goods or services from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No			

SECTION 3: EDUCATION

PART-A: GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

EDU_01	Can you read and write in any languages?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
EDU_02	Can you read and write in any languages?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently attending	For option 02 EDU_04	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, attended in the past		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> No, never attended		
EDU_03	What class are you currently attending?	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school		
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 1		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 2		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 3		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 4		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 5		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 6		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 7		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 8		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 9		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> SSC/Equivalent		
		11 <input type="checkbox"/> HSC/Equivalent		
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma		
		13 <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor degree		
EDU_04	What is the highest grade that you have completed?	14 <input type="checkbox"/> Masters degree		
		15 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD		
		00 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school		
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 1		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 2		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 3		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 4		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 5		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 6		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 7		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 8		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Class 9		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> SSC/Equivalent		
		11 <input type="checkbox"/> HSC/Equivalent		
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma		

PART-B: VOCATIONAL TRAINING (OUTSIDE THE GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM)

FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

VT_01	In the last 12 (twelve) months have you attended any vocational training?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	For option 02 VT_05	12 Month
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
VT_02	For how long did you attend this training? (In case of multiple trainings, the most important one should be identified and the duration for that needs to be mentioned)	01 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 week		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 weeks		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 4 weeks		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 3 months		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 6 months		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> > 6 months		
VT_03	What type of training did you receive?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical / civil engineering		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical and electronic engineering		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Computer		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Leather and Textile		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Catering, hotel and restaurant		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman/handicraft and cottage work		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Creative arts/artists/photography		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture crop production and preservation		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-crop agricultural activities		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> Health and paramedical services		
		11 <input type="checkbox"/> Office management		
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> Driving and motor mechanic		
		13 <input type="checkbox"/> Beautician & hairdressing		
		14 <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism		
		15 <input type="checkbox"/> Journalism, mass communication		
		16 <input type="checkbox"/> Printing		
		17 <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign language		
		18 <input type="checkbox"/> Construction related works		
		19 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture		
		20 <input type="checkbox"/> Welding		
		21 <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry		
		22 <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing / Pipe Fitting		
		23 <input type="checkbox"/> RMG		
99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
VT_04	From what source did you receive this training (diploma/certificate)?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Government institute		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-government institute		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> NGO		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign institute		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Joint venture institute		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		

VT_05	What type of training would you like to receive?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical / civil engineering		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical and electronic engineering		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Computer		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Leather and Textile		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Catering, hotel and restaurant		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman/handicraft and cottage work		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Creative arts/artists/photography		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture crop production and preservation		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-crop agricultural activities		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> Health and paramedical services		
		11 <input type="checkbox"/> Office management		
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> Driving and motor mechanic		
		13 <input type="checkbox"/> Beautician & hairdressing		
		14 <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism		
		15 <input type="checkbox"/> Journalism, mass communication		
		16 <input type="checkbox"/> Printing		
		17 <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign language		
		18 <input type="checkbox"/> Construction related works		
		19 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture		
		20 <input type="checkbox"/> Welding		
		21 <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry		
		22 <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing / Pipe Fitting		
		23 <input type="checkbox"/> RMG		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		

SECTION 4: IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

FOR PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

EMP_01	During the LAST WEEK, did you do any work for a wage, salary, commission, tips or any other pay, even if only for one hour?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Sec. 5	Work for pay
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
EMP_02	During the LAST WEEK, did you run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income/profit, even if only for one hour?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Sec. 5	Work for profit
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
EMP_03	During the LAST WEEK, did you help unpaid in a business owned by a household member, even if only for one hour?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ EMP_05	Work as contributing family worker
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		

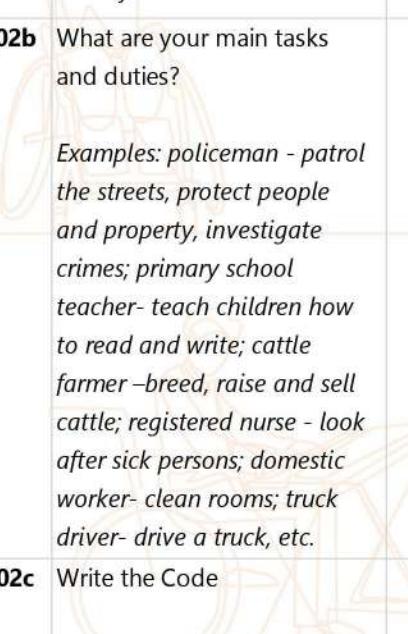
EMP_04	In the LAST WEEK, did you work for at least 1 (one) hour to produce goods and services in agriculture or fishing for your own household?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ EMP_05 → EMP_06	Check for market activity
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
EMP_05	In general, are the products obtained from this activity for sale/barter or for family use?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Only for sale/barter	→ Sec. 5 → Sec. 5 MJ_02a-MJ_04c & then Sec 9	Check for market activity
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for sale/barter		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for family use		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Only for family use		
EMP_06	During LAST WEEK, did you have a paid job or a business from which you were on temporary absence and to which you expect to return?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Sec. 9	Temporary absence from work for pay / profit
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
EMP_07	Why were you absent from work during the LAST WEEK?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Shift work, flexi time, ...	→ Sec. 5 For option 01,02,03,04,05.	Reason for absence
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacation, holidays		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Sickness, illness, accident		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Maternity, paternity leave		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Education leave		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Other personal leave (care for family, civic duties, ...)		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary reduction in clients, work break		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Laid off		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Bad weather conditions		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or labour dispute		
		11 <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term disability		
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____		
EMP_08	Including the time that you have been absent, will you return to that same job / business...	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Within 3 months or less*	→ Sec. 5 For option 01	Total duration of absence
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> After 3 months		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure to return		
EMP_09	Do you continue receiving an income from your job during this absence?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Sec. 5 → Sec. 9	Remuneration during absence
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		

SECTION 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN PAID JOB/BUSINESS ACTIVITY

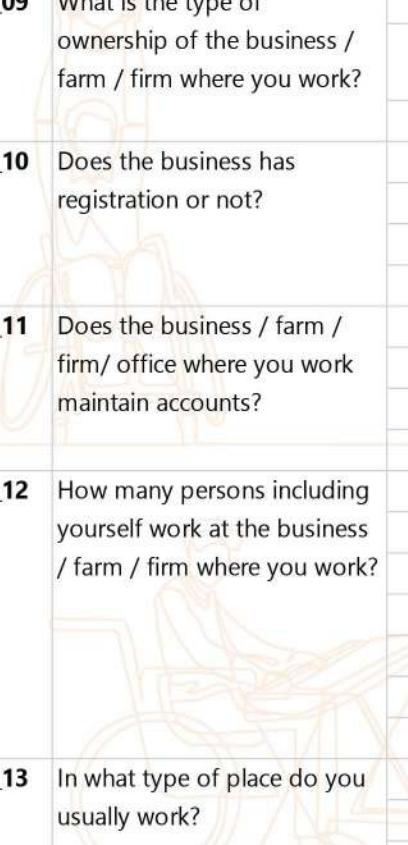
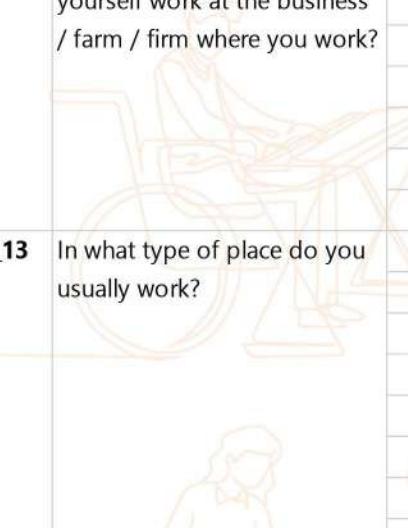
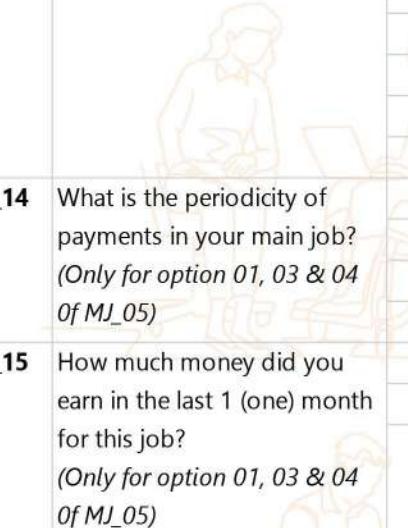
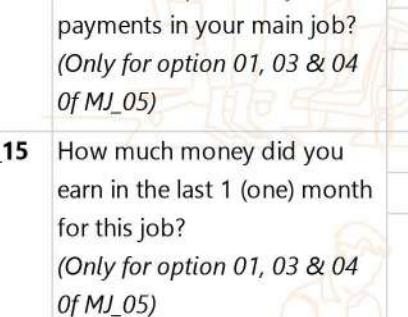
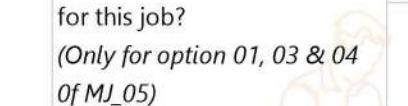
Applicable to household members who are 15 years and above (In the last 7 (seven) days those who did not work but were employed, they should also be asked these questions).

INTERVIEWER: The main job/business is that with the highest hours usually worked. If the hours of work are the same in each job, the main job/business is the one that generates the highest income.

MJ_01	During the last week did you have more than one job income generating activity?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> One job/business	For option 02 both Sec 5 & 6	Multiple job holding
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> More than one job/business		

MJ_01a	Is the work you did last week full-time or part-time?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time		
MJ_02a	In your main job/business what kind of work do you usually do?			Occupation
MJ_02b	What are your main tasks and duties? <i>Examples: policeman - patrol the streets, protect people and property, investigate crimes; primary school teacher- teach children how to read and write; cattle farmer -breed, raise and sell cattle; registered nurse - look after sick persons; domestic worker- clean rooms; truck driver- drive a truck, etc.</i>			OCCUPATIONAL TITLE
MJ_02c	Write the Code	BSCO CODE: 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Coded after interview	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES
MJ_03	What is the name of your working place or business?			If there is no name of the establishment then put 00 and skip NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT
MJ_04a	What is the main activity of the place or business where work?			Industry
MJ_04b	What goods/services are produced there? <i>(E.g.: Police Department - public safety; Restaurant - preparing and serving meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of goods)</i>			MAIN ACTIVITY
MJ_04c	Write the Code	BSCO CODE: 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Coded after interview	GOODS OR SERVICES

MJ_05	<i>READ</i>	In this job do you work as ...?	<i>Working for someone else for pay</i>	For option 03 & 07→MJ_13 For option 05,06 & 08→MJ_09	Status in employment
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Paid apprentice/intern			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Day Laborer			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Worker			
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Working as an			
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Employer (with regular employees) Own-account worker (without regular employees in own business activity, in own agriculture activity)			
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Helping without pay in a family or household business			
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Member of producers' cooperatives			
MJ_06	Are you employed on the basis of written contract or oral agreement?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Written contract (time not specified)		For option 01,03 & 97→ MJ_08	Contract type
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Written contract (time limited)			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal contract			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			
MJ_07	Why is your contract / agreement temporary?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Chain contract (renewable)		Reason for limited duration	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Probation period			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship, internship			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Specific service or task			
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work			
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional/daily work			
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Work as a replacement/substitute			
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Public employment programme			
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____			
MJ_08	Benefit from employer	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Pension or retirement fund		De facto job-related benefits	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Leave			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Maternity leave			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Paid sick leave			
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Day care facilities			
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Protection equipment's or cloth			
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Transport /subsidized food facilities			
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance			
MJ_09	What is the type of ownership of the business / farm / firm where you work?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>READ</i>		For option 01,02,03,06,08 & 09→MJ_12	Institutional sector
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> Government			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Autonomous			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Private			
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Joint enterprise or business			
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Household(s)			
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural farm			

	MJ_09 What is the type of ownership of the business / farm / firm where you work?	<input type="checkbox"/> 08 An NGO, non-profit institution, church <input type="checkbox"/> 09 International organization or a foreign embassy <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other _____	For option 01,02,03,06,08 & 09→MJ_12	Institutional sector
	MJ_10 Does the business has registration or not?	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Yes (name of the Authority _____) <input type="checkbox"/> 02 In the process of being registered <input type="checkbox"/> 03 No <input type="checkbox"/> 97 Don't Know		Business registration
	MJ_11 Does the business / farm / firm/ office where you work maintain accounts?	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Written accounts <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Verbal accounts <input type="checkbox"/> 03 No accounts <input type="checkbox"/> 97 Don't know		Record of accounts kept
	MJ_12 How many persons including yourself work at the business / farm / firm where you work?	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Only me <input type="checkbox"/> 02 2-4 persons <input type="checkbox"/> 03 5-9 persons <input type="checkbox"/> 04 10-24 persons <input type="checkbox"/> 05 25-99 persons <input type="checkbox"/> 06 100-249 persons <input type="checkbox"/> 07 250+ persons		Establishment size
	MJ_13 In what type of place do you usually work?	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Inside house <input type="checkbox"/> 02 In front of the house <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Factory, office, workshop, shop <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Farm, agricultural plot, river etc <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Workplace of employer/client <input type="checkbox"/> 06 Construction site <input type="checkbox"/> 07 Road side stall <input type="checkbox"/> 08 Mobile/ Without fixed location <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other (specify): _____		Type of place of work
	MJ_14 What is the periodicity of payments in your main job? <i>(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of MJ_05)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Daily <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> 97 Other	(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of MJ_05)	Periodicity of payment
	MJ_15 How much money did you earn in the last 1 (one) month for this job? <i>(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of MJ_05)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 In cash (TK) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 02 In kind (equivalent in TK) <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Total (01+02) = _____	(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of MJ_05)	Amount of remuneration/income received

SECTION 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF SECONDARY PAID JOB/BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Applicable for household members who are 15 years and above (In the last 7 (seven) days those who did not work but were employed, they should also be asked these questions). For option 02 of MJ_01

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS	LABEL
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SJ_01a	<p>READ: You indicated that you have more than one job, I would now like to ask you a few questions about your second job.</p> <p>In the second job/ business that you had last week, what kind of work do you usually do?</p> <p><i>Examples: policeman, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver</i></p>				Occupation in second job
			OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, if any		
SJ_01b	<p>What are your main tasks or duties?</p> <p>Description</p>		MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES		
SJ_01c	Write the Code		<p>BSCO CODE: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Coded after interview</p>		
SJ_02a	What is the second job/ business activity of the place or business where work?		MAIN ACTIVITY		Occupation in second job
SJ_02b	<p>What goods/services are produced there? (second job/ business)</p> <p><i>Examples: selling fish, teaching children to read and write, caring for the sick, livestock farming</i></p>		GOODS OR SERVICES		
SJ_02c	Write the Code		<p>BSCO CODE: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Coded after interview</p>		
SJ_03	In your second job are you...?	Working for someone else for pay		Status in employment in second job	
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee			
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Paid apprentice / intern			
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Working as an Employer (with regular employees)			
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Own-account worker (without regular employees)			
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Helping without pay in a household / family business			
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____			

SJ_04	What is the periodicity of payments in your main job? <i>(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of SJ_03)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Daily <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Other	(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of SJ_03)	Periodicity of payment
SJ_05	How much money did you earn in the last 1 (one) month for this job? <i>(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of SJ_03)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 In cash (TK) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 02 In kind (equivalent in TK) <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Total (01+02) = _____	(Only for option 01, 03 & 04 of MJ_05)	Amount of remuneration/income received

SECTION 7: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Applicable for employed household members who are 15 years and above

OSH_01	In the last 12 months have you been hurt in any accident while working that caused you injury or illness? <i>(Include accidents that took place while commuting to/from work)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 02 No	→OSH_06
OSH_02	Did any of the injuries result in your being absent from work /school, or unable to work/ attend school, for at least one day, apart from the day of the accident?	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 02 No	→OSH_04
OSH_03	Did the injuries seriously restrict your work or activities even though you were not absent from work or unable to work?	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 02 No	→OSH_05
OSH_04	How many of these injuries did you have in the last 12 months?	(Number of accidents) 12 MONTHS	
OSH_05	In the last 12 (twelve) months how many days were you absent from work due to injuries sustained from accidents? <i>If no days away from work write 00</i> <i>If it is impossible to return to work due to accident then write 99</i>	Days _____	

OSH_06	<p>During the last 12 months have you been exposed to any of the following hazards at work? <i>(Multiple Answer)</i></p>	01	Dust, fumes, Loud noise or vibration		
		02	Fire, gas, flames		
		03	Extreme cold or heat		
		04	Dangerous tools knives, blades, etc)		
		05	Working too much below or above the surface of the earth		
		06	Work in water / pond / river		
		07	Workplace too dark or confined / Insufficient ventilation		
		08	Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.), Explosives		
		09	Didn't work in a risky environment		
		99	Other (specify):_____		
OSH_07	During the last 12 months, have you been subjected to the following at work?	01	Constantly shouted at/ repeatedly insulted		
		02	Beaten /physically hurt		
		03	Sexually abused (touched)		
		04	None of the above		
		99	Other (specify):_____		
OSH_08	During the last 12 months, Did you get any compensation from your work place due to injuries?	01	Yes	Only for option 01 of OSH_01	
		02	No		

Work Place accommodation for functional disabled persons only

For all aged 15 and over who are in employment and have responded "A lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all / Unable to do" to at least one of question DIF 1-6

OSH_09	<p>Is your work schedule or work tasks arranged to account for difficulties you have in doing certain activities...?</p>	01	Yes, fully		
		02	Yes, partially		
		03	Not at all		
		04	I do not have difficulties that require special arrangements		

SECTION 8: WORKING TIME (ALL JOBS)

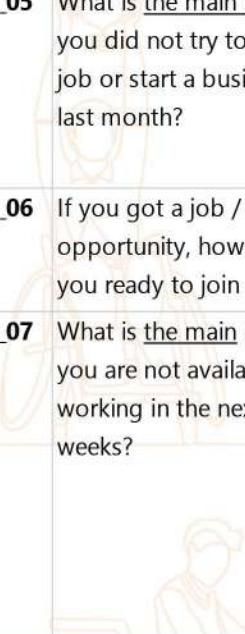
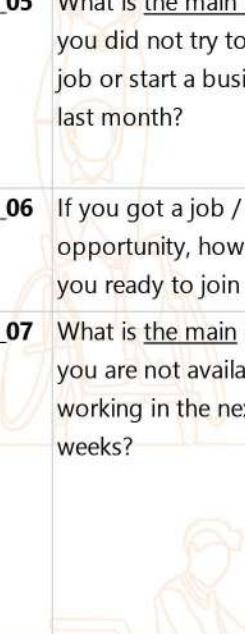
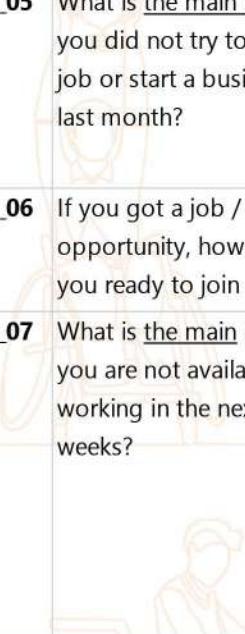
WT_01	<p>Thinking about the LAST WEEK, how many hours in total did you actually work in your job?</p>		Main job (M)	Second job (S)	If work less than 40 hours, WT_02	Hours actually worked
			_____	_____		
WT_02	<p>During the last 12 months have you been exposed to any of the following hazards at work? <i>(Multiple Answer)</i></p>	01	Contractual hours (part-time job, government job)	WT_04 (For any selection)	Reason for working less time	
		02	Usually works less than 40 hours			
		03	Technical unemployment (lack of raw material or energy, lack of orders or clients etc.)			
		04	Schooling or training			
		05	Days off, holidays, special leave			

WT_02	During the last 12 months have you been exposed to any of the following hazards at work? (Multiple Answer)	06 <input type="checkbox"/> Ended a job without starting a new one 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Variable working time/ nature of work (shift work, flexible hours, .) 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Family responsibilities 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal/family reasons (illness, injury, annual leave, ...) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Strike or labour dispute 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Start/End/Change of jobs 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Low season 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Bad weather 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____	WT_04 (For any selection)	Reason for working less time
WT_03	What is the main reason that you worked more than 40 hours during LAST WEEK?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> To have a higher income 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally high workload during last week 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Variable timetable 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____		Reason for working overtime time
WT_04	During the last month, did you look for additional or other work?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		Search for other/ additional work
WT_05	Would you want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 02 <input type="checkbox"/> No	→ WT_07	Desire to work more hours
WT_06	If an opportunity for additional work became available, could you start working more hours within the next two weeks?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 02 <input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Sec 10	Availability to work more hours
WT_07	Do you want to change your current employment situation?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 02 <input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Sec 10	Desire to change employment
WT_08	What is the main reason why want to change his/her current employment situation?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Present job(s) is/are temporary 02 <input type="checkbox"/> To have better paid job (higher pay/hr.) 03 <input type="checkbox"/> To have more clients/business 04 <input type="checkbox"/> To work more hours 05 <input type="checkbox"/> To work fewer hours 06 <input type="checkbox"/> To better match skills 07 <input type="checkbox"/> To improve working conditions 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment is not so good 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfied with the current job 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	→ Sec 10	Type of inadequate employment

SECTION 9: JOB SEARCH AND AVAILABILITY

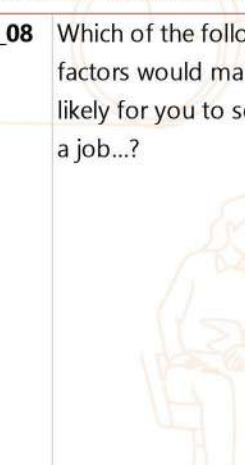
FOR PERSONS NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, AGED 15+ YEARS

JSA_01	During the last month, did you do anything to find a paid job?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→JSA_03	Active search to find a paid job
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
JSA_02	Or did you try/arranged to start a business during the last month?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→JSA_04	Active search to start a business
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
JSA_03	<p>What did you mainly do in the last four weeks to find a paid job/start a business?</p> <p><i>Only record the main job search activity used in case the respondent reports multiple job search methods.</i></p>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Apply to prospective employers	Active method of job search	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Place or answer job advertisements		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Study or read job advertisements		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Post/update resume on professional/social networking sites		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Register with state employment center		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Register with private employment center		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Take test or interview		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Seek help from relatives, friends, others		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Check at factories, work sites		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> Wait on the street to be recruited		
		11 <input type="checkbox"/> Seek financial help to start a business		
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> Look for land, building, equipment, materials to start a business		
		13 <input type="checkbox"/> Apply for a permit or license to start a business		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____		
JSA_04	For how long have you been trying to find a paid job or start a business and were available to do the work?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month	Duration of job search	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month to less than 3 months		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months to less than 6 months		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to less than 12 months		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year to less than 2 years		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years or more		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't find a job or wasn't ready to work		
JSA_05	What is <u>the main reason</u> why you did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last month?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting for joining workplace	Only applicable for option 2 of JSA_01 & option 7 of JSA_04	Main reason for not seeking work for pay/profit
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> In school/training/Studies		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> No jobs available/ Tired of looking for jobs		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Housework/family work		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Off-season		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting for setting self-business		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate work		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> No desire to work		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Illness, injury, disability		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, pensioner, other source of income		

	JSA_05 What is <u>the main reason</u> why you did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last month?	11 <input type="checkbox"/> No jobs matching skills, lack experience	Only applicable for option 2 of JSA_01 & option 7 of JSA_04	Main reason for not seeking work for pay/profit
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> Considered too young/old by employers		
		13 <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting for results of a previous search/recall from a previous job		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Others (SPECIFY) _____		
	JSA_06 If you got a job / business opportunity, how long were you ready to join that job?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Could you have started working last week	→ Sec. 10 → Sec. 10	Availability to start working
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Within the next two weeks		
	JSA_07 What is <u>the main reason</u> why you are not available to start working in the next two weeks?	03 <input type="checkbox"/> Not available		
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> In school/training	For all option → Sec. 10	Main reason for unavailability to start working in the next two weeks
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Housework/family work		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Illness, injury, disability		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, too old for work, Pensioner		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Too young/should stay at home		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Off-season		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Not interested to work/Voluntary inactive		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Others (SPECIFY) _____		

Barriers for functional disabled persons

For all aged 15 and over who are not in employment and have responded "A lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all / Unable to do" to at least one of questions DIF 1-6

	JSA_08 Which of the following factors would make it more likely for you to seek or find a job...?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Getting higher qualifications/training/skills	This question will be visible only for the disabled people	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of suitable transportation to and from workplace		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Help in locating appropriate jobs		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> More positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of assistive devices, such as a wheelchair, or special technology to help		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> A workplace/a work schedule that is more accommodative		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Work from home		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Others (SPECIFY) _____		

SECTION 10: OWN-USE PRODUCTION OF GOODS

FOR ALL PERSONS, AGED 15+ YEARS

READ:

I am now going to ask you some questions about (other) unpaid activities you may have done to produce different goods for use by your household or family.

	OPG_01a In the Last week, did you work on your own plot, farm, or help grow farm produce or tending animal for the household's own consumption?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	HOURS LAST WEEK	Production of foodstuff
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		

(Examples: Ploughing, harvesting, tending livestock)

OPG_01b	In the Last week, did you catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for the household's own consumption?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	HOURS LAST WEEK	Hunting &Gathering foodstuff
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
OPG_01c	In the Last week, did you conduct construction in own land, plot, etc for the household's own consumption?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	HOURS LAST WEEK	Construction of own household/ buildings
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
OPG_01d	In the Last week, did you collect water or firewood for own consumption	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	HOURS LAST WEEK	Fetching water
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
OPG_01e	In the Last week, did you produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	HOURS LAST WEEK	Manufacturing of goods for household or family use
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
OPG_01f	In the Last week, did you prepared preserved food or drinks for storage such as (flour, dried fish, butter, cheese.....)?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	HOURS LAST WEEK	Preservation of foodstuff
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		

SECTION 11: OWN-USE PROVISION OF SERVICES

FOR ALL PERSONS, AGED 15+ YEARS

READ:

I am now going to ask you some questions about (other) unpaid activities you may have done to produce different services for use by your household or family.

OPS_01	In the last 7 (seven) days, did you do any of the following activities for your household?	a <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking	HOURS LAST WEEK	
		b <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning clothes and dishes		
		c <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning utensil / house		
		d <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping		
		e <input type="checkbox"/> Caring for children /old /sick		
		f <input type="checkbox"/> Others		

SECTION 12: UNPAID TRAINEE WORK

FOR ALL PERSONS, AGED 15+ YEARS

UTW_01	During the last 7 days did you attend any traineeship, apprenticeship or internship in which you had to produce goods or services for others, even if only for 1 hour? <i>(The skill enhancement training of already employed persons cannot be considered here)</i>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	HOURS LAST WEEK	→ Sec 13
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		

UTW_02	Did you or will you receive any payment for this specific activity (in cash or in kind)? <i>(Snacks, lunch or travel allowance cannot be included)</i>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in cash	→ Sec 13	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in kind	→ Sec 13	
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
UTW_03a	What are your main tasks and duties as unpaid trainee worker?	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES		
UTW_03b	Write the Code	BSCO CODE:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Coded after interview	
UTW_04a	What goods/services are produced there?	GOODS/SERVICES		
UTW_04b	Write the Code	BSCO CODE:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Coded after interview	
UTW_05	For how many hours did you perform this activity during the last week?	HOURS LAST WEEK		
UTW_06	What is the total duration of this traineeship, apprenticeship, internship or skills training?	Days		

SECTION 13: VOLUNTARY WORK

FOR ALL PERSONS, AGED 15+ YEARS

VW_01	In the last 30 days did you do any of the following activities for at least one hour voluntarily and without pay (in cash or in kind) for persons outside your household and outside your family?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal assistance	For Option 12 Skip & go to → Sec 14	
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Activities related to healthcare		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Activities related to education		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Activities related to youths and children		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural and recreational activities		
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> Social Welfare		
		07 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency and Relief		
		08 <input type="checkbox"/> Financial help		
		09 <input type="checkbox"/> Activities related to religion		
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights and politics		
		11 <input type="checkbox"/> Environment protection		
		12 <input type="checkbox"/> No Voluntary Work Performed		
		99 <input type="checkbox"/> Others (SPECIFY) _____		

VW_02	How many times have you done such work? Ask for the most important voluntary work if multiple cases of such work are present	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Daily		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 times/week		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 times/week		
		04 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in two weeks		
		05 <input type="checkbox"/> Only once in last 30 days		
VW_03	What was your main mode of doing this kind of work?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Alone		
		02 <input type="checkbox"/> Through a local group		
		03 <input type="checkbox"/> Through an organization		
VW_04	In the last 30 (thirty) days how many hours did your work voluntarily?			<hr/> HOURS LAST WEEK

SECTION 14: RECRUITMENT COST AND IMCOME OF MIGRANT

FOR ALL PERSONS, AGED 15+ YEARS

MGT_02	Which country did you go as a migrant worker in the last 04 years? (Jan, 2017-Dec, 2020)		<hr/> <div style="text-align: right;">COUNTRY NAME</div>	
			<div style="text-align: right;">COUNTRY CODE:</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> </div>	
MGT_03	How much money has been spent in migrating abroad as a migrant worker?	01	<input type="checkbox"/> Brokers/ Recruiter's fee _____	
		02	<input type="checkbox"/> Visa fee _____	
		03	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic travel expenses _____	
		04	<input type="checkbox"/> International travel expenses _____	
		05	<input type="checkbox"/> Passport fee _____	
		06	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical fee _____	

MGT_03	How much money has been spent in migrating abroad as a migrant worker?	07 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance fee _____ 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Security clearance fee _____ 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-emigration briefing _____ 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Language training _____ 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Skill assessment fee _____ 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Contract approval fee _____ 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare fund related fee _____ 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Interest on loan taken for job/ work _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other costs _____ Total amount of money _____		
MGT_04	What was your monthly earnings from your first job ? <i>(Including Overtime, Tips, Commission, Transportation Allowance, Medical Allowance, Family Allowance, Social Allowance, Risk Allowance etc.)</i>			Total amount of money _____
MGT_05	What were the other income received other than salary /wages or benefits ? <i>(Monthly average)</i>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Bonus _____ 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Profit Sharing _____ 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Leave with salary/ wages _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other costs _____ Total amount of money _____		
MGT_06	How much salary/wages have you received in the first 3 (three) months from your first job/work?			Total amount of money _____
MGT_07	How much salary/wages have you received in the last month of the first 12 months of your first job/work?			Total amount of money _____
MGT_08	Was the housing cost deducted from your salary / wages?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 02 <input type="checkbox"/> No 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
MGT_09	What were the deductions & how much was deducted from the monthly salary/wages ? <i>(There can be multiple answers)</i>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Income tax _____ 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Social security or other provident fund _____ 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign worker levy _____ 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Housing _____ 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Food _____ 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Air fare _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Total amount of money _____		





For more information:

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STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
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