



PRELIMINARY REPORT ON



ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013

NOVEMBER 2013



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

www.bbs.gov.bd



Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A K Khandker, BU
Minister
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MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) successfully conducted the nationwide Economic Census during 31 March-31 May 2013 in two phases. It is a great occasion today that we are releasing the preliminary report of Economic Census 2013. The preliminary report is published as an interim measure to meet the growing need of the users. This report has been prepared on the basis of compilation of Tally Sheet.

It may be mentioned that the present government has given emphasis on the collection and compilation of quality statistical data and its timely release for national planning and policy making. In view of this, we have not only re-established the Statistics Division but also strengthened as Statistics and Informatics Division (SID). We have already started to re-organize and re-engineer the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics as an efficient National Statistical Organization (NSO). The Statistics Act 2013 has been enacted in the National Parliament to eliminate the duplication of data generation by the several government agencies by mandating BBS as the standalone national agency to produce official statistics in coordination with all stakeholders.

Realizing the importance of Statistics, the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had established BBS in 1974 bringing together the then existing five statistical organizations. Statistics Division was established in 1975 to provide policy guidance to BBS. Since then BBS has been conducting periodic censuses and surveys under the administrative guidance of the Statistics Division. Unfortunately, Statistics Division was abolished in 2002 which was detrimental to the statistical system of the country.

Ever since its establishment BBS has been regularly conducting different censuses including the Economic Census. The first non-agricultural economic census was conducted in 1986. The second economic census was conducted in two phases- in 2001 (urban) & in 2003 (rural) and the third one was held in 2013.

The report contains key information on number of establishments, their types, activities classified as major industry, ISIC/BSIC category, division and group level. I hope that the report will help policy makers, planners and other development partners in formulating policies, fixing strategies and undertaking programmes for the overall development of the country.

I thank all the officials and staff members of BBS and SID for bringing out this preliminary report with efficiency and speed. I would like to thank persons both within and outside the government who contributed in the smooth implementation of the census programme and made it a success.



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



FOREWORD

I am happy to learn that the preliminary report of the Economic Census 2013 held during 31 March-31 May 2013 is going to be published by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. This is the first full count census covering all sectors of the economy throughout the country at a time.

The objective of the report is to provide up-to-date information on the number of establishments, types and activities classified by major industries. I hope that the final report would be published soon and included detailed information available from the census.

Economic Census 2013 was different from earlier censuses in different dimensions. Listing operation of all Households and Establishments was conducted before the main census. The collected information was captured through Union Information Service Center (UISC) and transmitted to BBS Headquarters through internet. Meetings with business communities and other stakeholders such as Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI), Dhaka Chambers of Commerce and Industries (DCCI), Shop Owners Association, Business Associations, Local Administrations etc. were arranged. Some important Statistical Classifications-Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) 2009, Bangladesh Central Product Classification (BCPC) etc. were used. Field Level Budget Allocations were displayed in the Offices of Deputy Commissioners, Regional Statistical Officers, Upazila Statistical Officers and other important notice boards so that financial transparency can be ensured. Initiatives for conducting Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey by an Independent Organization has been undertaken for evaluating the quality and coverage of the main census. Wide media campaign was launched to make the people aware regarding the census.

I extend my deep appreciation to Director General of BBS, the Project Management Team (PMT) and other officials of BBS for their sincere efforts for conducting the census & the publication of this report. I will be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the valuable contribution and analytical inputs from the distinguished Chairperson and Members of the Technical Committee in finalizing this preliminary report within the shortest possible time. The Members of the Steering Committee also deserve a special acknowledgement for providing necessary guidance and ensuring the oversight which immensely helped the PMT to achieve results. Finally, I offer our deepest gratitude to our esteemed citizens who extended all-out cooperation for the smooth conduct of the census.

Suggestions and comments on the report are most welcome as BBS has been striving for excellence.

Agrahayon, 1419
November, 2013

Md. Nojibur Rahman



Golam Mostafa Kamal
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



PREFACE

The third Economic Census throughout the country was successfully conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) during 31 March - 31 May 2013 in two phases. It is the second major statistical operation of the BBS and involves massive operation both at the field & national level. The main objectives of the census are to provide an updated frame for undertaking future socio-economic surveys for revising and updating the national income accounts. A major breakthrough has been made in the system of classification of all enterprises & establishments following International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC) Rev-IV. Another improvement has been brought through collecting the information on employment which will facilitate classification of the economic units into size groups. This census will also be used to prepare a business register of all economic activities for conducting future establishment & institution based surveys.

In order to meet the needs of government administration, policy makers, planners and other users this preliminary report has been prepared based on the tally sheets (summary results) containing key information on number of total units, permanent establishments, temporary establishments, households with economic activities and the sectoral categories of establishments by administrative divisions. The results of the preliminary report may slightly differ from those of the final report as it will be prepared after processing all census questionnaires.

I gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for his overall guidance and encouragement in conducting the census and bringing out this preliminary report. Thanks to the officials and employees of BBS who worked hard with utmost sincerity from the very beginning of planning of the census to its implementation and bringing out this report in time. Special thanks are also due to distinguished members of the Census Technical Committee for their contribution in the analytical improvement of the report. The report preparation committee also deserves appreciation for preparing and finalizing the report with utmost sincerity and dedication.

Suggestions and comments for further improvement of the report will be highly appreciated.

Agrahayon, 1419
November, 2013

Golam Mostafa Kamal



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my profound regards and deep gratitude to Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Mr. Golam Mostafa Kamal, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics who suggested numerous improvements for publishing the Preliminary Report of Economic Census 2013. Their experiences of varying backgrounds, interest in and knowledge of the subject, helped to shape the report into its final form.

We are also grateful to the Members of the Preliminary Report Preparation Committee and also to Preliminary Report Finalization Committee for providing their valuable suggestions and guidelines in preparing this report. Special thanks are due to Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Director-in-charge, Industry and Labour Wing, Dr. Dipankar Roy, Deputy Director, Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Director, Mr. Mashud Alam, Joint Director, BBS, Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Mr. Md. Golam Mostofa, Deputy Project Director, Economic Census 2013, Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Statistical Officer and Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, Statistical Officer for their relentless efforts in preparing this report and making it a success. We also acknowledge the contribution of Mr. Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar, Director, Census Wing, BBS. The members of the core training team (CTT) also deserve special thanks for their contribution in the whole process.

Comments and Suggestions for further improvement of the report in future will be highly appreciated.

Agrahayon, 1419
November, 2013

Md. Dilder Hossain

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ACRONYMS

AEIS	Annual Establishment and Institutional Survey
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCPC	Bangladesh Central Product Classifications
BSCO	Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations
BSIC	Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classifications
CPC	Central Product Classifications
CTT	Core Training Team
DCC	District Census Coordinator
DCCI	Dhaka Chambers of Commerce and Industries
DPP	Development Project Proforma
EC	Economic Census
EA	Enumeration Area
EH	Economic Household
FBCCI	Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NSO	National Statistical Organization
PE	Permanent Establishment
PEC	Post Enumeration Check
PMT	Project Management Team
RSO	Regional Statistical Officers
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SNA	System of National Accounts
TE	Temporary Establishment
TPE	Total Persons Engaged
UISC	Union Information Service Center
UN	United Nations
UCC	Upazila Census Coordinator
VAT	Value Added Tax
ZO	Zonal Officer

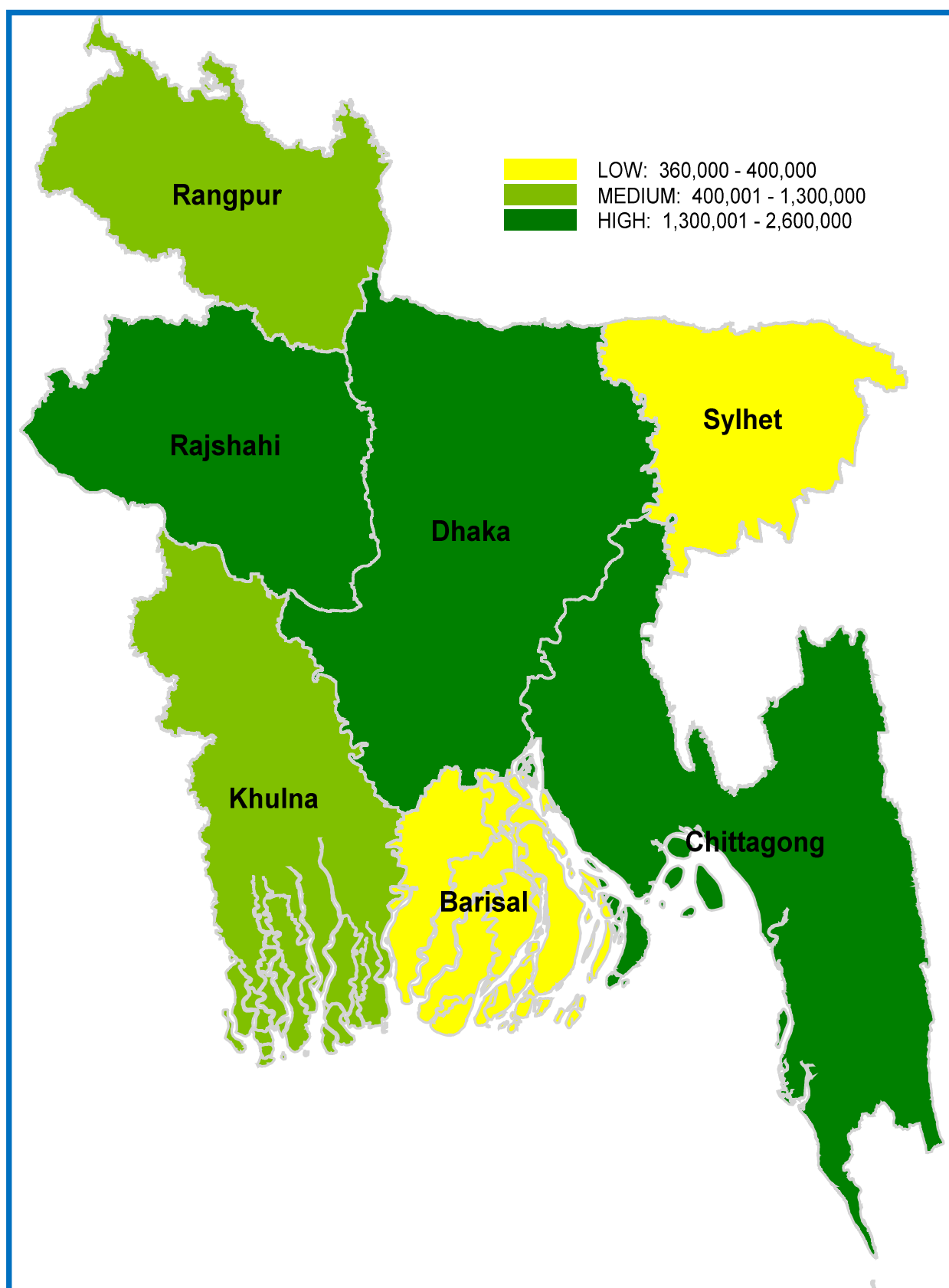
KEY FINDINGS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013

Indicators	2013		2001 & 2003		1986	
	Economic Units	%	Economic Units	%	Economic Units	%
Total Economic Units by Type						
Permanent Establishment	4534616	56.2	2991238	80.7	1561949	72.0
Temporary Establishment	501690	6.2	335851	9.1	62041	2.9
Economic Household*	3039398	37.6	381055	10.3	545429	25.1
Total	8075704	100.0	3708144	100.0	2169419	100.0
Total Economic Units						
Rural	5817724	72.0	2321726	62.6	-	-
Urban	2257980	28.0	1386418	37.4	-	-
Total	8075704	100.0	3708144	100.0	2169419	100.0
Permanent Establishments						
Rural	2965968	65.4	1872804	62.6	-	-
Urban	1568648	34.6	1118434	37.4	-	-
Total	4534616	100.0	2991238	100.0	1561949	100.0
Temporary Establishments						
Rural	305522	60.9	130177	38.8	-	-
Urban	196168	39.1	205674	61.2	-	-
Total	501690	100.0	335851	100.0	62041	100.0
Economic Households*						
Rural	2546234	83.8	318745	83.6	-	-
Urban	493164	16.2	62310	16.4	-	-
Total	3039398	100.0	381055	100.0	545429	100.0
Total Economic Units by division						
Barisal	385233	4.8	205263	5.5	144299	6.7
Chittagong	1384757	17.1	670544	18.1	455141	21.0
Dhaka	2599372	32.2	1194638	32.2	665799	30.7
Khulna	1034581	12.8	545918	14.7	299903	13.8
Rajshahi	1217633	15.1	499873	13.5	287699	13.3
Rangpur	1088255	13.5	405583	10.9	208135	9.6
Sylhet	365873	4.5	186325	5.0	108443	5.0
Total	8075704	100.0	3708144	100.0	2169419	100.0
Permanent Establishments by division						
Barisal	264402	5.8	188242	6.3	120920	7.7
Chittagong	878494	19.4	600250	20.1	378999	24.3
Dhaka	1599711	35.3	968616	32.4	460264	29.5
Khulna	522254	11.5	397076	13.3	189396	12.1
Rajshahi	547839	12.1	364228	12.2	172611	11.1
Rangpur	477935	10.5	320372	10.7	151938	9.7
Sylhet	243981	5.4	152454	5.1	87821	5.6
Total	4534616	100.0	2991238	100.0	1561949	100.0
Temporary Establishments by division						
Barisal	14930	3.0	10620	3.2	880	1.4
Chittagong	91732	18.3	43963	13.1	8577	13.8
Dhaka	189706	37.8	131532	39.2	32371	52.2
Khulna	56717	11.3	46852	14.0	5824	9.4
Rajshahi	55539	11.1	39295	11.7	5953	9.6
Rangpur	58191	11.6	41866	12.5	4833	7.8

Indicators	2013		2001 & 2003		1986	
	Economic Units	%	Economic Units	%	Economic Units	%
Sylhet	34875	7.0	21723	6.5	3603	5.8
Total	501690	100.0	335851	100.0	62041	100.0
Economic Households* by division						
Barisal	105901	3.5	6401	1.7	22499	4.1
Chittagong	414531	13.6	26331	6.9	67565	12.4
Dhaka	809955	26.6	94490	24.8	173164	31.7
Khulna	455610	15.0	101990	26.8	104683	19.2
Rajshahi	614255	20.2	96350	25.3	109135	20.0
Rangpur	552129	18.2	43345	11.4	51364	9.4
Sylhet	87017	2.9	12148	3.2	17019	3.1
Total	3039398	100.0	381055	100.0	545429	100.0
Total Economic Units by Locality						
City Corporation	944126	11.7	1386418	37.4	-	-
Paurashava	1197473	14.8			-	-
Upazila Headquarters	116381	1.4			-	-
Rural	5817724	72.0	2321726	62.6	-	-
Total	8075704	100.0	3708144	100	62041	100.0
Permanent Establishments by Locality						
City Corporation	721726	15.9	1118434	37.4	-	-
Paurashava	770439	17.0			-	-
Upazila Headquarters	76483	1.7			-	-
Rural	2965968	65.4	1872804	62.6	-	-
Total	4534616	100.0	2991238	100.0	1561949	100.0
Temporary Establishments by Locality						
City Corporation	98706	19.7	205674	61.2	-	-
Paurashava	89661	17.9			-	-
Upazila Headquarters	7801	1.6			-	-
Rural	305522	60.9	130177	38.8	-	-
Total	501690	100.0	335851	100.0	62041	100.0
Economic Households* by Locality						
City Corporation	123694	4.1	62310	16.4	-	-
Paurashava	337373	11.1			-	-
Upazila Headquarters	32097	1.1			-	-
Rural	2546234	83.8	318745	83.6	-	-
Total	3039398	100.0	381055	100.0	545429	100.0

*Economic Census 2013 includes premise based economic activities as well as floating economic activities taking place outside the households without having any structure but operated by households, while EC 2001& 03 covered only premise based economic activities.

Map: Distribution of Economic Units by Division



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic Census is the complete enumeration of the full set of economic units belonging to a given population or universe at a particular time with respect to well defined economic characteristics. The whole process of collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing and publishing economic data pertaining to all economic units in a country is termed as Economic Census.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) has been conducting Economic Census since 1986 and, meanwhile, three rounds have been completed. The first Economic Census entitled '*Census on Non-farm Economic Activities and Disabled Persons*' was conducted in December 27-29, 1986 throughout the country. It covered both establishment and households with economic activities and kept agricultural households outside the purview of the economic census. The second Economic Census of the country was held in two phases: the first phase in 27-31 May 2001 in the urban areas and the second in 20-26 April 2003 in rural areas. It covered all nonfarm economic activities both in urban and rural areas including three types of economic units such as permanent and temporary establishments and premises based household economic activities were covered.

The third Economic Census was conducted during 31 March to 31 May 2013 across the country to measure the nature of structural change occurring in the economy over the last decade, and to provide comprehensive statistical information for economic and social development planning, policy making. Data collection was carried out in two phases: first phase during 15-24 April 2013 in 37 districts and second phase during 15-24 May 2013 in 27 districts. The census has covered both economic households and all sorts of temporary and permanent establishments.

New Horizon in the Census Process

Listing Operation

A complete list of all establishments and households of the country was prepared for the first time before the main enumeration. Both households and establishments irrespective of their nature, that is, temporary or permanent were enlisted. From this list, only economic units were classified and included in the

main census for data collection and the rest was kept outside the purview of the census.

Use of Digital Maps

Digital *Mauza* Maps developed by BBS were used as the base map in the preparation of enumeration area (EA) maps and supervisors' map in all censuses. Geo-codes were updated and maps were prepared during zonal operations prior to main census to demarcate enumeration areas properly and to prepare Census Zones for effective implementation of the census activities. This process also helped in establishing a strong control on coverage error of the census.

Vigorous Campaign

A number of steps were taken during census for creating awareness of the people to provide accurate data. These are: (a) arranging Horse Carts Rally, (b) publishing regular advertisement in a number of daily newspapers and special newspaper supplements, (c) airing the events of countdown, celebrity calls, talk show, *puthi path* (*manuscript of verse recited in a special melody*) phone-in-programmes, theme songs, local songs, tribal songs, jingles, folk songs, TV-scrolling etc. by the *Bangladesh Betar* (Radio), Bangladesh Television and some of the private TV Channels (d) displaying bill boards, posters, stickers, banners etc. (e) organizing interpersonal communication campaign such as special discussions, press conferences at national and local levels, exchange of views with various trade and industrial associations, meeting with government and non-government officials, civil society, media personnel from national level to grassroots level and (f) distributing leaflet, brochure, souvenirs like Mug, T-shirt and Crest etc.

New Approach in Training and Quality Control

Training

New approach of training and quality control measures were adopted in Economic Census 2013. A pool of trainers with Core Training Team (CTT) was developed who was responsible for preparing training Manuals, Editing and Coding Guidelines and addressing the quarries raised from the field during census operation. The core training team provided training to master trainers, the District Census Coordinators (DCCs), who in turn provided training to the Zonal Officers and subsequently, Zonal Officers trained the locally recruited enumerators and supervisors.

Quality Control

To ensure quality control of data collection, four tiers' supervisions were applied. Zonal Officers supervised the field work of enumerators and supervisors, DCC supervised the activities of the Zonal Officers while the activities of DDC were monitored by the headquarters core team and other senior officers of SID and BBS. A high level supervision was also made by the officials of the Ministry of Public Administration attached to SID for this purpose.

Preliminary Findings

Accelerated Growth of Economic Units During last Decade

The provisional results of the Economic Census 2013 reveal that the total number of economic units stands at 8075704 during the census period, which was 3708144 in 2001 & 03 and 2169419 in 1986. The growth of economic units was 71 percent during 1986 through 2001 & 03 and 118 percent during 2001 & 03 to 2013.

Regional Variations Still Persistent in Economic Activities

The findings show that at the division level, large variation still exists in economic activities. The highest number of economic units (2599372) was observed in Dhaka followed by Chittagong (1384757), Rajshahi (1217633), Rangpur (1088255), Khulna (1034581), Barisal (385233), and Sylhet (365873).

Regions Experienced a Consistent Advancement in Trading and Industrialization

Dhaka has been persistently the house of the highest number of economic units with strong upward trend during 1986 to 2013. The number increased from 665799 in 1986 to 1194638 in 2001 & 03 and further to 2852353 in 2013. It is interesting to note that in the face of significant growth its share in total number of economic units remains almost unchanged— varying between 31% in 1986 to about 32% in both 2001 & 03 and 2013. It is remarkable that all divisions follow almost even and an upward trend during almost three decades.

Base of Bangladesh Economy is Getting Stronger and Moving towards Formalization

It is noted that permanent establishments in Bangladesh have been increasing over the period. The number of permanent establishment was 1561949 in 1986 which has risen to 2991238 in 2001 & 03 and to 4534616 in 2013. It shows that the growth in number

(1543378) over the last ten years is higher than that (1429289) occurred even of the seventeen years (1986 to 2001 & 03). It implies that the Bangladesh economy is getting sustainable and moving towards formalization.

Household Based Economic Activities are in Rapid Expansion

The findings of the Economic Census 2013 reveal that household based economic activities have expanded tremendously over the last decade. The number of economic households is 3039398 in 2013 which was 381055 in 2001 & 03 and 545429 in 1986. The extended definition of economic households may have partly contributed to this expansion.

Rural Economy has Boosted up with Higher Growth in Northern Bangladesh

Economic Census 2013 depicts that the growth in 2013 over 2001 & 03 in rural areas is significantly higher(150.6%) compared to urban areas (62.9%).It is encouraging to mention that once poverty prone Rangpur Division has experienced substantial growth at micro level economic activities. The total number of economic units in this division was 208135 in 1986 which has increased to 405583 in 2001 & 03 and further increased to 1088255 in 2013.

Service Sector Plays Dominating Role in Growth of Economic Units

The results of Economic Census 2013 reveal that the service sector activities like *wholesale and retail trade including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* occupies the highest share of 45.91% and *Transportation and storage* 13.65%. On the other hand *manufacturing* (11.76%) and *other service activities* (8.48%). The share of most of the activities has been less than 5%; some activities even have less than 1% share.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Economic Census is the complete enumeration of the full set of economic units belonging to a given population or universe at a particular time with respect to well defined economic characteristics. It is literally the whole process of collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing and publishing economic data pertaining to all economic units in a country. It is a well-structured undertaking which provides timely, reliable, accurate and detailed data on the size and distribution of economic units of different categories. The economic census is the primary source of basic benchmark statistics, covering the whole gamut of non-farm economic activities of the country.

The history of Economic Census is not as old as that of Population Census. In many countries, Population Census is the oldest census undertaking followed by Agriculture Census; and, at a later period Economic Census has been undertaken.. The necessity of Economic Census or Business Census was felt with the increase of non-farm economic activities of the countries. Data collected from establishments at different tiers of administration generally help policy makers to pursue programmes for employment generation, assess private sector requirement and boost up business and industries.

The Bangladesh economy has been growing fast over the last two decades. New economic activities like shipbuilding, software development, event management, security services, mobile banking services and so on are widely taking place. Agro based economy has been rapidly transforming to a mixed one with considerable income and employment opportunities. Currently, the service sector dominates the economy with lion's share in GDP. Out of total GDP, service sector constitutes 49.30 percent, industry 31.99 percent and agriculture only 18.70 percent. To measure the changing pattern of Bangladesh economy, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) has been conducting Economic Census since 1986 and, meanwhile, three rounds have been completed.

The first Economic Census titled '*Census on Non-farm Economic Activities and*

Disabled Persons' was conducted during December 27-29, 1986 throughout the country. It covered both establishment and households with economic activities and kept agricultural households outside the purview of the economic census.

The second Economic Census of the country was held in two phases: the first phase during 27-31 May 2001 in the urban areas and the second during 20-26 April 2003 in rural areas. It covered all nonfarm economic activities both in urban and rural areas. Three types of economic units such as permanent and temporary establishments and premise based household economic activities were covered.

The third Economic Census was conducted during 31 March to 31 May 2013 across the country. Data collection was carried out in two phases: first phase during 15-24 April 2013 in 37 districts and second phase during 15-24 May 2013 in 27 districts. One of the fundamental features of the census was *listing operation* i.e. all units irrespective of establishment or household, either permanent or temporary, were enlisted prior to the main census. Only economic units, except crop agriculture, were separated from the lists and enumerated in the main census. It may be mentioned that this step has contributed to reducing the census cost considerably and helped ensure optimum use of public resources. The census has covered both economic households and all temporary and permanent establishments.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the Census was to investigate the nature of structural change occurring in the economy over the last decade, and to provide comprehensive statistical information for economic and social development planning and policy making.

The other objectives are:

- To generate statistics on types of activities, persons engaged (working proprietors and partners, full-time and part-time employees, family workers, classified by sex), year of establishment of the nonagricultural economic unit by type of ownership and so on.

- To make available sampling frame for planning and designing surveys of non-agricultural economic activities in between two economic censuses.
- To facilitate determination of the relative contribution of non-agricultural sector to the economy.
- To provide benchmark data for rebasing and updating the national accounts aggregates and other economic activities of the country.
- To prepare an up to date directory of industries and business enterprises for urban and rural areas according to the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC-2009) which was prepared following the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)-Rev.4;
- To observe economic activities performed by the households in the informal sector.
- To provide disaggregated statistics on various economic activities down to Mauza level.

1.3 Scope and Coverage

Economic Census 2013 has covered all nonfarm economic units- permanent & temporary establishments and household based economic activities. However, agricultural establishments such as farm based livestock, poultry and fishery were also included in this census, which were not covered in the earlier economic censuses. In addition to economic activities carried out in the household, activities operated outside the household such as hawking, operating own rickshaw/push cart/van/easy bike/other transports, street vending etc. were included within the purview of the household based economic activities while these activities were included as temporary establishments in 2001 & 03. Geographically, the Census has covered the entire area of the country except territorial enclaves. It may be noted that the scope, coverage, concepts & definitions and questionnaire of the census have been vetted by the Technical Committee.

Thus, the scope and coverage of the Economic Census 2013 are different from that of 1986 and 2001 & 03. Therefore, the findings of the Economic Census 2013 would not be fully comparable with that of earlier censuses particularly for the temporary economic units and household based economic units.

CHAPTER 2

CENSUS

PLANNING

AND

OPERATION

CHAPTER 2

CENSUS PLANNING AND OPERATION

2.1 Census Process

A systematic and comprehensive implementation plan was prepared and furnished in the Development Project Proforma (DPP) to ensure a smooth census operation. The plan contains a brief of all census work programmes including the pilot census. All operational procedures relating to the design of questionnaire, methodologies, enumeration plan, training programme and procedures, field control, manpower requirements, delineation of duties and responsibilities of supervisory census personnel, census publicity, and distribution of census materials, data processing and publication plans are also illustrated in the work plan. A calendar of census activities with detailed time frame was also prepared. Census operation was completed following the census calendar.

2.1.1 Listing of Establishments and Households

A complete list of all establishments and households of the country was prepared before the main enumeration. Both economic and non-economic establishments and households irrespective of their nature, that is, temporary or permanent were enlisted. Only basic information such as name, address, nature of household and establishment, total persons engaged (TPE) by sex etc. of the units were collected in order to identify whether the unit is engaged in any non-agricultural economic activity. From this list, only economic units were separated and included in the main census for data collection and the rest were kept outside the purview of the census. The whole process was termed as *First Zonal Operation*.

2.1.2 Zonal Operation

Two zonal operations were conducted. These operations were done as the preparatory work of the main census. Under the *First Zonal Operation*, listing of all units, mapping and geo-code updating were accomplished. Recruitment of interviewers and

supervisors, further checking of geo-code, formation of various census committees were carried out under the *Second Zonal Operation*.

2.1.3 Pilot Census

Pilot census is the dress-rehearsal of the main census. It is the method of testing the efficiency of census preparation. It helps in understanding whether there has been any deficiency in any stage of census preparation. To examine the preparatory work of main census, a Pilot Census had been carried out during 8-14 February 2013 in two areas at *Ward No. 15* of *Sylhet City Corporation* and *Vayna Union* of *Sujanagar Upazila* under *Pabna District*. The Pilot Census covered the issues of the appropriateness of the questionnaire including respondents' burden, field operation with supervision, data processing, tabulation and data analysis. After the pilot census, necessary changes were made in order to ensure smooth and effective operation of the census.

2.1.4 Mapping & Geo-Coding

A hierarchical geographical coding system in respect of administrative units was developed by BBS in order to identify the units uniquely from the highest to the lowest tier. BBS has also developed the digital maps of all *Mauzas*, the smallest administrative unit of the country. These maps are used as the base map in preparation of enumeration area (EA) maps and supervisors' map in all censuses. Geo-codes were updated and maps were prepared during zonal operations prior to main census to demarcate enumeration areas properly. This process also helped in establishing a strong control on coverage error of the census.

2.1.5 Manuals and Control Forms

Manual is the tool to conceptualize the questionnaire and operationalize the field work. Two manuals– *the Field Manual* and *the Training Manual for the Interviewers*– were prepared before the main enumeration. Legal aspect of the census, composition and duties and responsibilities of various census committees, interviewers, supervisors, census coordinators, method of training, mode of publicity, distribution and recollection process of census materials etc. were explained in the *Field Manual*. Definitions and concepts of various terms, the method of data collection, meaning of each question in the census schedule, process of filling up the tally sheets were narrated in the *Training Manual* for the

Interviewers. In addition to that, some control forms were prepared and supplied to the field to check the census activities and to have a summary of census data.

2.1.6 Campaign

Campaign is considered as a significant part of any census. Usually, people or respondents remain reluctant to provide any data to the interviewers as they are not aware of the usefulness of the statistical information. Media campaign can contribute immensely to motivate the respondents to respond to the census questionnaire. It facilitates easier access of the interviewers to the respondents. Overall campaign, including use of print and electronic media, added a new dimension to Economic Census 2013. The following steps were taken in connection with the campaign of Economic Census 2013:

1. Horse Carts Rally was arranged during the main census. It is notable that this idea was very effective in creating awareness of people and was highly appreciated by general mass.
2. Regular advertisement for participation in census was published in a number of daily newspapers.
3. Special supplement on census was published in a number of newspapers.
4. The events of countdown, celebrity calls, *puthi path (manuscript of verse recited in a special melody)* phone-in-programmes, theme songs, local songs, jingles, folk songs were frequently aired by the *Bangladesh Betar* (Radio).
5. Bangladesh Television and some of the private TV Channels were engaged to telecast talk show, jingle, theme songs, tribal songs, TV-scrolling and phone-in-programmes etc.
6. Bill boards were sighted in different parts of the city corporations.
7. Interpersonal communication campaign such as special discussions, press conferences at national and local levels, exchange of views with various trade and industrial associations, meeting with government and non-government officials, civil society, media personnel from national level to grassroots level were carried out.
8. Posters, stickers, banners etc. were displayed.
9. Leaflet, brochure, souvenirs like Mug, T-shirt and Crest were distributed.

2.1.7 Training and Data Collection

Training and data collection are the fundamental components of a census. Comprehensive training was imparted to the census personnel to make them efficient in their respective tasks. The whole country, 64 districts including city corporations, were divided into 86 areas and named as Census Districts during first zonal operation. The Census Districts were segmented into smaller areas to ensure intensive supervision and monitoring, so that quality data collection could be ensured. The 86 Census Districts were divided into 2,073 zones on the basis of the listing operation to make sure that the census would be managed properly and enumeration would be done accurately. The zones were divided into 67,847 Enumeration Areas (EA), - each consisting of around 150 economic units, irrespective of household or establishment. An interviewer was appointed for each EA and a supervisor was designated for supervision of the work of a group of 6 to 7 interviewers. To carry out the final data collection, a total of 67,036 interviewers, 12,175 supervisors, 2,073 zonal officers and 86 District Census Coordinators (DCCs) were appointed. Interviewers and supervisors were hired from the local educated unemployed youths; zonal officers; and DCCs were assigned from BBS officials.

To ensure quality control of data collection, four tiers' supervisions were applied. Supervisors were assigned for overseeing the activities of Interviewers, Zonal officer for Supervisors and DCCs for Zonal Officers. Several independent teams comprising of the senior officials of BBS and SID were assigned the responsibility for supervision and monitoring the overall quality of the census. In addition to that, extra measures were taken to ensure the quality of census by engaging temporarily some of the high officials- Deputy Secretaries and Joint Secretaries- from the Ministry of Public Administration.

In order to have quality data and to provide complete guidelines on census operations to the census personnel, a two days training programme were conducted. DCCs (Master Trainers) were trained on census questionnaire and other census techniques by the core team of economic census in Dhaka. Zonal Officers were imparted training at district headquarters by DCCs and Supervisors & Interviewers by Zonal Officers at Upazila/Union level. A verbatim training manual with detailed instructions for filling in questionnaires and other field operations was provided to all trainees to ensure uniform training. Hands-on-exercise on the technique of data collection was demonstrated at the field at all levels of training.

After the training, enumeration was done in two phases- *first phase* during 15-24 April 2013 in 37 districts and *second phase* during 15-24 May 2013 in 27 districts. To ensure a smooth operation, a central census control room was set up at headquarters of BBS that kept functioning round the clock. Besides, control rooms were also established at different levels at regional, district, upazila offices and union parishad to meet any emergency instantly. After the completion of enumeration, census books were preserved at Upazila Statistical Offices with a view to making editing and coding at local level. Only *Tally Sheets*- summary sheet of a census book of few important questions- were brought to headquarters for preparing the preliminary report.

2.2 Limitations of the Preliminary Report

This preliminary report has been prepared only on the basis of *tally sheets*, and not on the basis of individual questionnaire. A *tally sheet* contains the number of economic units by type and category, according to BSIC 2009 at 2 digit level, for each census book. Two *tally sheets* were attached at the top of each census book of which one is processed in the headquarters for the preparation of the preliminary report. As the figures in tally sheets were summarized manually by the respective interviewers, therefore, figures to be published in the main census report processing all the questionnaires may vary with the findings of this preliminary report. Besides, the final results will also be adjusted based on the findings of the Post Enumeration Check (PEC) operation.

CHAPTER 3

PRELIMINARY

FINDINGS

CHAPTER 3

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

3.1 Total Economic Units

The provisional results of the Economic Census 2013 show that the total number of economic units stood at 8075704 at the time of the census. These units include all *permanent establishments*, *temporary establishments* and *households* engaged in non-farm economic activities.

3.2 Distribution of Economic Units by Type in the Last Three Censuses (1986-2013)

Table 3.1 shows that total economic units followed an increasing trend during the three censuses 1986, 2001 & 03 and 2013. The total number of economic units in 1986 was 2169419 which rose to 3708144 in 2001 & 03 and then to 8075704 in 2013.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Economic Units by Type in the Last Three Economic Censuses

Census Years	Unit/ Percentage	Permanent Establishment	Temporary Establishment	Economic Household*	Total Economic Units
2013	Unit	4534616	501690	3039398	8075704
	Percentage	56.2	6.2	37.6	100.0
2001 & 03	Unit	2991238	335851	381055	3708144
	Percentage	80.7	9.1	10.3	100.0
1986	Unit	1561949	62041	545429	2169419
	Percentage	72.0	2.9	25.1	100.0

* Economic Census (EC) 2013 includes premise based economic activities as well as floating economic activities taking place outside the households without having any structure but operated by households, while EC 2001 & 03 covered only premises based economic activities by households.

While the number of total economic units shows a steady and significant expansion in the overall sector during 1986 to 2013, the increase in the number of economic units by types show somewhat varying patterns. Permanent establishment is the dominant category accounting for bulk of the economic units. It registered steady increase in the number of economic units but its share in total economic units declined from 72 percent in 1986 to 56.2 percent in 2013. The number of economic units under temporary establishment category also experienced steady increase during 1986-2013 but the share of this type of economic units increased from 2.9 percent in 1986 to 6.2 percent in 2013. In the case of economic households, the number of economic units declined between 1986 and 2001 & 03 only to register a sharp increase in 2013 raising its share in total economic units from 25.1 percent in 1986 to 37.6 percent in 2013. This might have happened because of the fact that floating economic activities that take place outside the household without any structure but are operated by households, have been included under economic household category in 2013, while they were recoded as temporary establishments in 2001 & 03 census. Since temporary establishments and household economic units often involve informal activities, the increase in the share of these types of economic units in total economic units suggests that the informal sector has expanded quite rapidly during the period 1986 to 2013.

Figure 1: Distribution of Economic Units in 2013 by Type

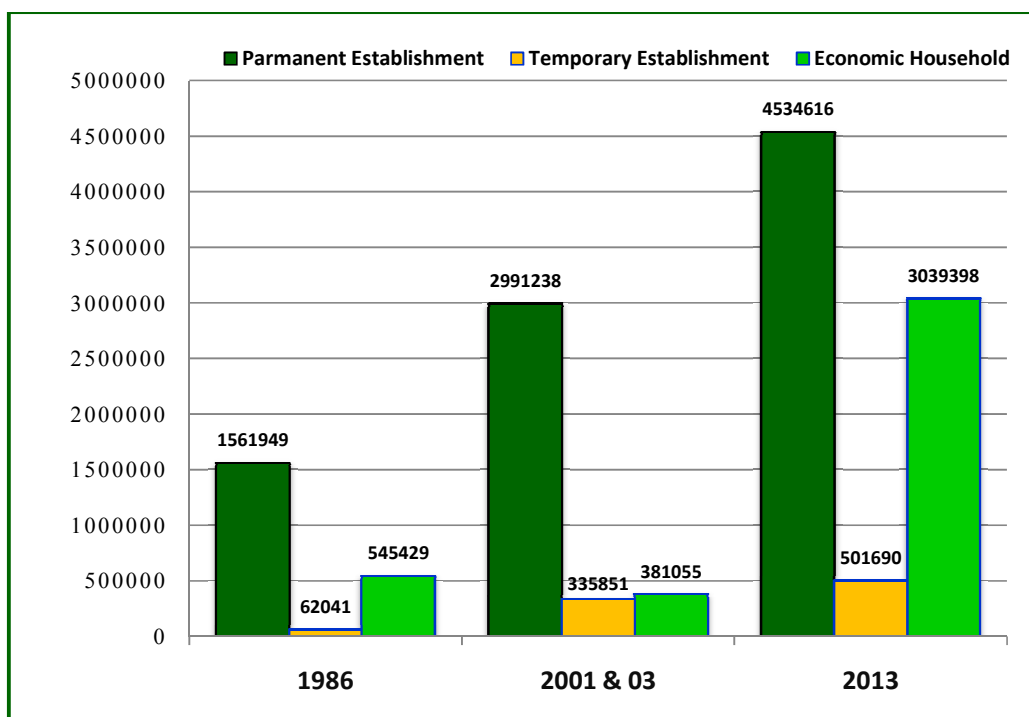
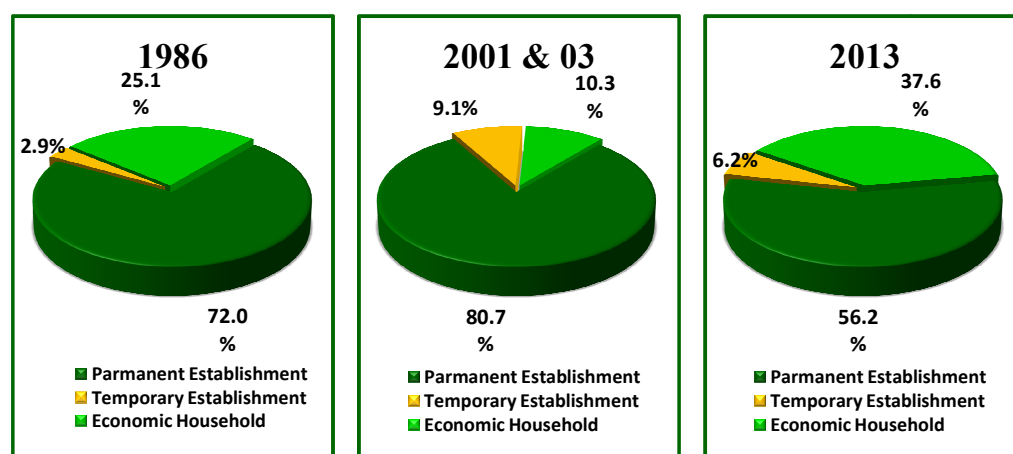


Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Economic Units by Type in the Last Three Censuses



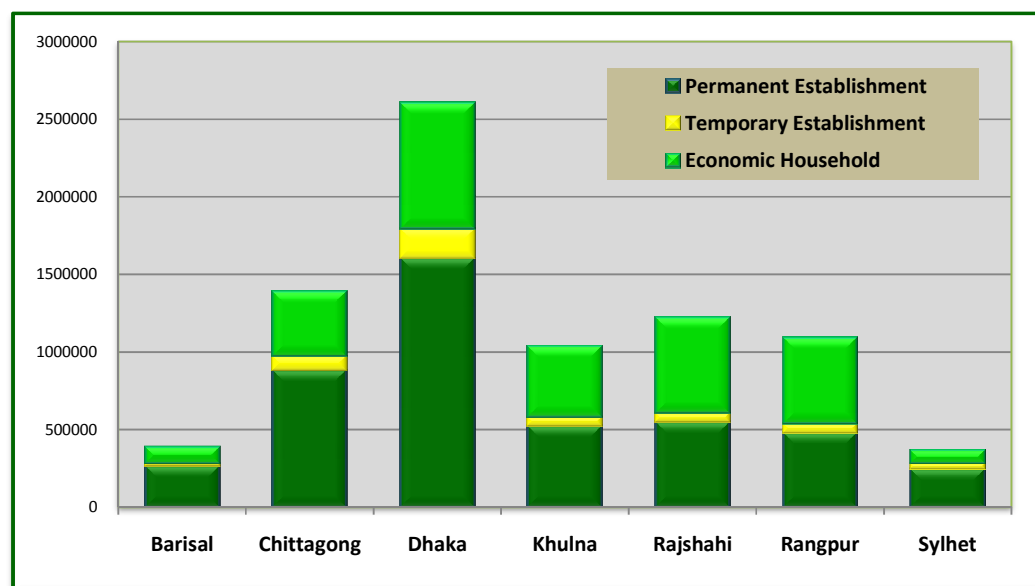
3.3 Distribution of Economic Units by Division

As can be seen from Table 3.2, Dhaka tops the list of all divisions with 2599372 economic units followed by Chittagong (1384757), Rajshahi (1217633), Rangpur (1088255) and Khulna (1034581). Sylhet has the lowest number of economic units (365873) while Barisal (385233) has the second lowest position. In the case of permanent and temporary establishments also, Dhaka ranks top followed by Chittagong while Barisal and Sylhet occupy the lowest two positions. The picture is more or less same in the case of economic households except that Rajshahi replaces Chittagong in the second position. Interestingly, the share of different divisions in total economic units experienced little changes during the period and the ranking of the top two and bottom two divisions in terms of total economic units remained unchanged over the three censuses.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Economic Units in 2013 by Type and Division

Year	Division	Permanent Establishments		Temporary Establishments		Economic Households*		Total Economic Unit	
		Unit	Row %	Unit	Row %	Unit	Row %	Unit	Column %
2013	Barisal	264402	68.6	14930	3.9	105901	27.5	385233	4.8
	Chittagong	878494	63.4	91732	6.6	414531	29.9	1384757	17.1
	Dhaka	1599711	61.5	189706	7.3	809955	31.2	2599372	32.2
	Khulna	522254	50.5	56717	5.5	455610	44.0	1034581	12.8
	Rajshahi	547839	45.0	55539	4.6	614255	50.4	1217633	15.1
	Rangpur	477935	43.9	58191	5.3	552129	50.7	1088255	13.5
	Sylhet	243981	66.7	34875	9.5	87017	23.8	365873	4.5
	Bangladesh	4534616	56.2	501690	6.2	3039398	37.6	8075704	100.0
2001 & 03	Barisal	188242	91.7	10620	5.2	6401	3.1	205263	5.5
	Chittagong	600250	89.5	43963	6.6	26331	3.9	670544	18.1
	Dhaka	968616	81.1	131532	11.0	94490	7.9	1194638	32.2
	Khulna	397076	72.7	46852	8.6	101990	18.7	545918	14.7
	Rajshahi	364228	72.9	39295	7.9	96350	19.3	499873	13.5
	Rangpur	320372	79.0	41866	10.3	43345	10.7	405583	10.9
	Sylhet	152454	81.8	21723	11.7	12148	6.5	186325	5.0
	Bangladesh	2991238	80.7	335851	9.1	381055	10.3	3708144	100.0
1986	Barisal	120920	83.8	880	0.6	22499	15.6	144299	6.7
	Chittagong	378999	83.3	8577	1.9	67565	14.8	455141	21.0
	Dhaka	460264	69.1	32371	4.9	173164	26.0	665799	30.7
	Khulna	189396	63.2	5824	1.9	104683	34.9	299903	13.8
	Rajshahi	172611	60.0	5953	2.1	109135	37.9	287699	13.3
	Rangpur	151938	73.0	4833	2.3	51364	24.7	208135	9.6
	Sylhet	87821	81.0	3603	3.3	17019	15.7	108443	5.0
	Bangladesh	1561949	72.0	62041	2.9	545429	25.1	2169419	100.0

* Economic Census (EC) 2013 includes premise based economic activities as well as floating economic activities taking place outside the households without having any structure but operated by households, while EC 2001 & 03 covered only premise based economic activities.

Figure 3: Total Number of Economic Units in 2013 by Division and Type

3.4 Inter-censal Growth of Economic Units by Division, 1986-2013

As mentioned earlier, total economic units increased steadily during the period 1986-2013. However, growth in the number of economic units seems to have been more pronounced during the last inter-census period. Thus, between 1986 and 2001 & 03, there has been 71 percent increase in the number of economic units while between 2001 & 03 and 2013, total economic units increased by about 118 percent (Table 3.3). The annual compound growth rate has been estimated to be 3.2 percent and 8.1 percent in the two sub periods respectively.

Table 3.3: Distribution & Inter-censal Growth of Economic Units over the last three Economic Censuses by Division

Division	2013		2001 & 03		1986		% Change in 2001 & 03 over 1986	% Change in 2013 over 2001 & 03
	Economic Unit	Column %	Economic Unit	Column %	Economic Unit	Column %		
Barisal	385233	4.8	205263	5.5	144299	6.7	42.2	87.7
Chittagong	1384757	17.1	670544	18.1	455141	21.0	47.3	106.5
Dhaka	2599372	32.2	1194638	32.2	665799	30.7	79.4	117.6
Khulna	1034581	12.8	545918	14.7	299903	13.8	82.0	89.5
Rajshahi	1217633	15.1	499873	13.5	287699	13.3	73.7	143.6
Rangpur	1088255	13.5	405583	10.9	208135	9.6	94.9	168.3
Sylhet	365873	4.5	186325	5.0	108443	5.0	71.8	96.4
Bangladesh	8075704	100.0	3708144	100.0	2169419	100.0	70.9	117.8

At the division level, the highest growth in total economic units during 2001 & 03 to 2013 has been observed in the case of Rangpur followed by Rajshahi and Dhaka. The rapid growth of non-farm activities in Rangpur division is particularly significant given the fact that during the early years of the last decade, Rangpur suffered from acute seasonal unemployment in the form of *Monga*. This happened during the agricultural lean month of *Kartik* due to lack of alternative non-farm employment opportunities. However, targeted public investment and special credit programme facilitated growth of non-farm activities in these areas, which has eased the problem of *Monga* quite significantly in recent years.

Table 3.4: Distribution & Inter-censal Growth of Economic Units over the last three Economic Censuses by Division and by Type

Division	2013			2001 & 03			1986			% Change in 2013 over 1986		
	PE*	TE*	EH*	PE	TE	EH	PE	TE	EH	PE	TE	EH
Barisal	264402	14930	105901	188242	10620	6401	120920	880	22499	118.7	1596.6	370.7
Chittagong	878494	91732	414531	600250	43963	26331	378999	8577	67565	131.8	969.5	513.5
Dhaka	1599711	189706	809955	968616	131532	94490	460264	32371	173164	247.6	486.0	367.7
Khulna	522254	56717	455610	397076	46852	101990	189396	5824	104683	175.7	873.8	335.2
Rajshahi	547839	55539	614255	364228	39295	96350	172611	5953	109135	217.4	833.0	462.8
Rangpur	477935	58191	552129	320372	41866	43345	151938	4833	51364	214.6	1104.0	974.9
Sylhet	243981	34875	87017	152454	21723	12148	87821	3603	17019	177.8	867.9	411.3
Bangladesh	4534616	501690	3039398	2991238	335851	381055	1561949	62041	545429	190.3	708.6	457.2

* PE=Permanent Establishment, TE=Temporary Establishment and EH= Economic Household.

Table 3.4 depicts the changes in the number of economic units by type over the period 1986-2013. It shows that inter-censal growth of all categories of economic units in 2013 over 1986 was quite high. The growth was 190.3 percent for permanent establishments, 708.6 percent for temporary establishments and 457.2 percent for economic households in 2013 over 1986. The annual compound rates of growth of these three types of establishments during the period from 1986 to 2013 have been estimated to be 4.03 percent, 8.05 percent and 6.57 percent respectively.

At the division level, Dhaka registered the highest increase of 247.6 percent in permanent establishments while Barisal recorded the lowest increase of 118.7 percent in permanent establishments. In the case of temporary establishments, Barisal experienced the highest growth of 1596.6 percent while Dhaka has the lowest growth of 486.0 percent. In the case of economic households, Rangpur has the highest growth of 974.9 percent while Khulna has the lowest growth of 335.2 percent.

3.5 Distribution of Economic Units by Division and Locality

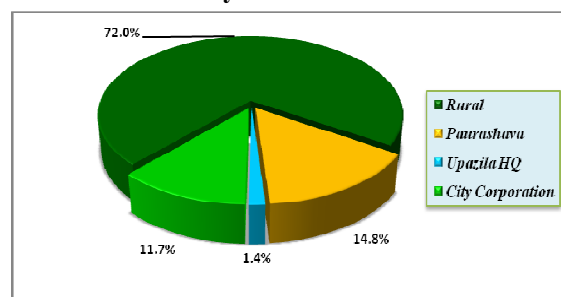
Table 3.5 shows that about 12 percent of total economic units are located in *city corporation* areas, 14 percent in *paurashava*, 1.4 percent in *upazila headquarters* and the rest 72 percent in *rural* areas.

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Economic Units by Division and Locality

Division	Rural		City Corporation		Paurashava		Upazila HQ		Total
	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	
Barisal	288067	74.8	26256	6.8	59506	15.4	11404	3.0	385233
Chittagong	955529	69.0	182737	13.2	212623	15.4	33868	2.4	1384757
Dhaka	1654272	63.6	572687	22.0	347797	13.4	24616	0.9	2599372
Khulna	803218	77.6	58556	5.7	160030	15.5	12777	1.2	1034581
Rajshahi	952004	78.2	26858	2.2	230364	18.9	8407	0.7	1217633
Rangpur	891796	81.9	43259	4.0	136824	12.6	16376	1.5	1088255
Sylhet	272838	74.6	33773	9.2	50329	13.8	8933	2.4	365873
Bangladesh	5817724	72.0	944126	11.7	1197473	14.8	116381	1.4	8075704

At the division level, Dhaka has the highest proportion (22 percent) of economic units located in *city corporations* and the lowest proportion (64 percent) of economic units located in the rural areas. The proportion of economic units located in *paurashava* is the highest in Rajshahi (18.9 percent) and lowest (12.6 percent) in Rangpur. Rajshahi and Dhaka have the lowest proportions (0.7 percent and 0.9 percent respectively) of economic units located in *upazila headquarters*. Rangpur (81.9 percent) followed by Rajshahi (78.2 percent) has the highest proportion of economic units located in the rural areas.

As noted earlier, total economic units increased by 118 percent in 2013 over 2001 & 03. Table 3.6 shows that growth has been more pronounced in rural areas (150.6 percent) compared to urban areas (62.9 percent). Rangpur division experienced the highest growth in

Figure 4: Distribution of Economic Units by Locality in 2013

total economic units in both rural and urban areas (194.9 percent in rural and 90.5 percent in urban areas). Rajshahi recorded the second highest growth in urban areas (87.8 percent) and third highest growth in rural areas (165.6 percent). Barisal and Sylhet recorded the lowest growth of economic units in

rural (95.9 percent) and urban areas (46.5 percent) respectively.

Table 3.6: Distribution & Inter-censal Growth of Total Economic Units by Division and Locality

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change
Barisal	288067	147085	95.9	97166	58178	67.0	385233	205263	87.7
Chittagon g	955529	428368	123.1	429228	242176	77.2	1384757	670544	106.5
Dhaka	1654272	583683	183.4	945100	610955	54.7	2599372	1194638	117.6
Khulna	803218	378914	112.0	231363	167004	38.5	1034581	545918	89.5
Rajshahi	952004	358405	165.6	265629	141468	87.8	1217633	499873	143.6
Rangpur	891796	302450	194.9	196459	103133	90.5	1088255	405583	168.3
Sylhet	272838	122821	122.1	93035	63504	46.5	365873	186325	96.4
Total	5817724	2321726	150.6	2257980	1386418	62.9	8075704	3708144	117.8

Note: Urban includes City Corporation, Paurashava and Upazila Headquarters. Upazila Headquarters excludes the Upazilas having Paurashavas at its headquarters.

Table 3.7 provides information on the growth of permanent economic establishments in 2013 over 2001 & 03 by division and locality. One interesting finding of the census is that permanent establishments increased more rapidly in rural areas than in urban areas (58.4 percent increase in rural areas compared to 40.3 percent in urban areas). In rural areas, the highest increase (89.8 percent) was recorded in Dhaka followed by Sylhet (69.0 percent) and the lowest growth was observed in Khulna (39.2 percent). In urban areas, Chittagong registered the highest increase (54.8 percent) followed by Rajshahi (49.6 percent) while Khulna recorded the lowest increase (15.0 percent).

Table 3.7: Inter-censal Growth of Permanent Economic Establishments during 2001 & 03 and 2013 by Division and Locality

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change
Barisal	196183	136896	43.3	68219	51346	32.9	264402	188242	40.5
Chittagong	559354	394087	41.9	319140	206163	54.8	878494	600250	46.4
Dhaka	899327	473770	89.8	700384	494846	41.5	1599711	968616	65.2
Khulna	376758	270603	39.2	145496	126473	15.0	522254	397076	31.5
Rajshahi	388017	257388	50.8	159822	106840	49.6	547839	364228	50.4
Rangpur	371040	236354	57.0	106895	84018	27.2	477935	320372	49.2
Sylhet	175289	103706	69.0	68692	48748	40.9	243981	152454	60.0
Total	2965968	1872804	58.4	1568648	1118434	40.3	4534616	2991238	51.6

Table 3.8 shows the inter-censal growth of temporary economic establishments in 2013 over 2001 & 03 by division and locality. Between 2001 & 03 and 2013, the number of temporary economic establishments increased by 49.4 percent. The expansion of temporary economic establishment occurred only in the rural areas (134.7 percent) while urban areas experienced decline (-4.6 percent) in the number of temporary economic establishment. This may have happened because of the change in the coverage of urban areas during the inter-census period and also because of the fact that many units recorded as economic household in 2013 were recorded as temporary economic establishments in 2001 & 03.

In rural areas, Dhaka experienced the highest increase (209.8 percent) in the number of temporary economic establishments followed by Sylhet (195.1 percent) and Chittagong (163.7 percent). The lowest increase is recorded in Rangpur (77.5 percent). In the case of urban areas, Chittagong is the only division showing significant increase (67 percent) in the number of temporary economic establishments.

Table 3.8: Inter-censal Growth of Temporary Economic Establishments during 2001 & 03 and 2013 by Division and Locality

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change
Barisal	8804	4527	94.5	6126	6093	0.5	14930	10620	40.6
Chittagong	50158	19023	163.7	41574	24940	66.7	91732	43963	108.7
Dhaka	100971	32588	209.8	88735	98944	-10.3	189706	131532	44.2
Khulna	38304	20010	91.4	18413	26842	-31.4	56717	46852	21.1
Rajshahi	36832	19981	84.3	18707	19314	-3.1	55539	39295	41.3
Rangpur	45324	25534	77.5	12867	16332	-21.2	58191	41866	39.0
Sylhet	25129	8514	195.1	9746	13209	-26.2	34875	21723	60.5
Total	305522	130177	134.7	196168	205674	-4.6	501690	335851	49.4

Table 3.9 shows the inter-censal growth of economic households in 2013 over 2001 & 03 by division and locality. As can be seen from the Table, the number of economic households has increased by a large extent (697.6 percent), part of which is due to the extended definition of economic households that has been used in the 2013 census.

Table 3.9: Inter-censal Growth of Economic Households during 2001 & 03 and 2013 by Division and Locality

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change	2013	2001 & 03	% Change
Barisal	83080	5662	1367.3	22821	739	2988.1	105901	6401	1554.4
Chittagong	346017	15258	2167.8	68514	11073	518.7	414531	26331	1474.3
Dhaka	653974	77325	745.7	155981	17165	808.7	809955	94490	757.2
Khulna	388156	88301	339.6	67454	13689	392.8	455610	101990	346.7
Rajshahi	527155	81036	550.5	87100	15314	468.8	614255	96350	537.5
Rangpur	475432	40562	1072.1	76697	2783	2655.9	552129	43345	1173.8
Sylhet	72420	10601	583.1	14597	1547	843.6	87017	12148	616.3
Total	2546234	318745	698.8	493164	62310	691.5	3039398	381055	697.6

3.6 Distribution of Economic Units by Broad Industrial Classification

Table 3.10 presents distribution of economic units in 2013 by division and economic sector following 2-digit Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) 2009. As can be seen from the Table, the dominant activities are *Wholesale and retail trade including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* (45.91 percent) followed by *Transportation and storage* (13.65 percent), *Manufacturing* (11.76 percent) and *Other service activities* (8.48 percent).

Table 3.10: Distribution of Economic Units by Broad Industrial Classification & Division

Broad Industrial Classifications	Barisal		Chittagong		Dhaka		Khulna		Rajshahi		Rangpur		Sylhet		National	
	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Column %
01. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13558	5.8	31117	13.3	88549	37.84	35394	15.1	38051	16.3	20136	8.6	7187	3.1	233992	2.90
02. Mining and quarrying	486	2.7	1130	6.4	2214	12.50	659	3.7	885	5.0	2809	15.9	9532	53.8	17715	0.22
03. Manufacturing	45735	4.8	214514	22.6	261705	27.56	134711	14.2	164768	17.4	85723	9.0	42434	4.5	949590	11.76
04. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	689	5.7	2458	20.4	4242	35.22	1464	12.2	1211	10.1	1036	8.6	944	7.8	12044	0.15
05. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	475	0.8	5913	9.8	19820	32.84	4563	7.6	15583	25.8	13258	22.0	749	1.2	60361	0.75
06. Construction	5137	2.7	16237	8.4	53600	27.73	28741	14.9	31142	16.1	31752	16.4	26657	13.8	193266	2.39
07. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	175257	4.7	648564	17.5	1372753	37.03	445901	12.0	456509	12.3	452595	12.2	155870	4.2	3707449	45.91
08. Transportation and storage	16396	1.5	106212	9.6	286340	25.97	162011	14.7	257338	23.3	238276	21.6	35798	3.2	1102371	13.65
09. Accommodation and food service activities (Hotel and restaurants)	32339	8.4	93206	24.2	124535	32.30	48112	12.5	34568	9.0	34553	9.0	18199	4.7	385512	4.77
10. Information and communication	2495	5.6	8633	19.5	16501	37.18	4907	11.1	4461	10.1	4595	10.4	2787	6.3	44379	0.55
11. Financial and insurance activities	3010	7.9	7981	21.0	13590	35.84	4203	11.1	3774	10.0	3693	9.7	1665	4.4	37916	0.47
12. Real estate activities	598	4.8	2029	16.4	5966	48.21	1472	11.9	891	7.2	934	7.5	484	3.9	12374	0.15
13. Professional, scientific and technical activities	2357	4.5	14191	27.2	16066	30.75	6730	12.9	5616	10.7	4554	8.7	2733	5.2	52247	0.65
14. Administrative and support service activities	2060	6.5	6344	20.0	11745	37.02	2908	9.2	3419	10.8	2584	8.1	2670	8.4	31730	0.39
15. Public administration and defense, compulsory	304	3.9	1410	18.0	2884	36.72	1092	13.9	832	10.6	698	8.9	634	8.1	7854	0.10

Broad Industrial Classifications	Barisal		Chittagong		Dhaka		Khulna		Rajshahi		Rangpur		Sylhet		National	
	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Row %	Economic Unit	Column %
social security																
16. Education	30033	9.5	61533	19.4	93142	29.37	33564	10.6	37604	11.9	37974	12.0	23320	7.4	317170	3.93
17. Human health and social work activities	7705	4.7	27028	16.5	50533	30.82	20786	12.7	19297	11.8	31160	19.0	7449	4.5	163958	2.03
18. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1770	5.7	5672	18.1	11087	35.40	4102	13.1	3882	12.4	3098	9.9	1708	5.5	31319	0.39
19. Other service activities	37720	5.5	125761	18.4	154725	22.60	91362	13.3	134245	19.6	116599	17.0	24083	3.5	684495	8.48
20. Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use services-producing activities of households for own use	7040	25.5	4387	15.9	8324	30.21	1699	6.2	3337	12.1	1912	6.9	857	3.1	27556	0.34
21. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	69	2.9	437	18.2	1051	43.68	200	8.3	220	9.1	316	13.1	113	4.7	2406	0.03
Grand Total	385233	4.8	1384757	13.3	2599372	32.2	1034581	12.8	1217633	15.1	1088255	13.5	365873	4.5	8075704	100.0

Figure 5: Distribution of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles Units by Division in 2013

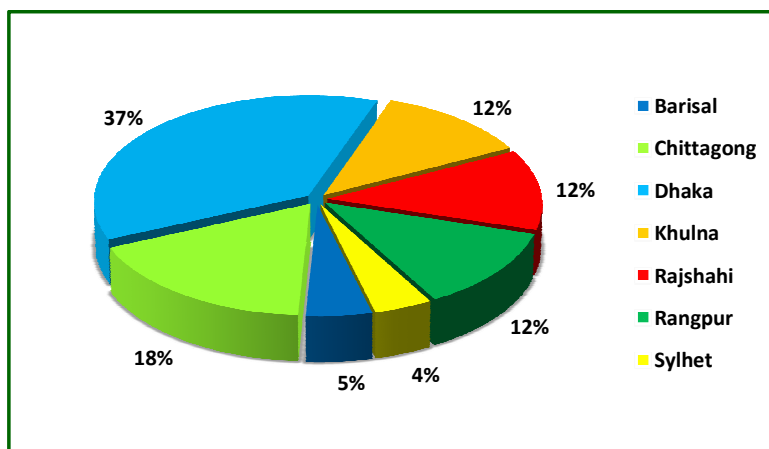


Figure 5 shows that Dhaka division accounts for the largest proportion (37 percent) of the economic units involved in Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Chittagong ranks second with 18 percent share while Sylhet accounts for the lowest (4 percent) proportion of the economic units in this category.

Figure 6: Distribution of Transportation and Storage Units by Division in 2013

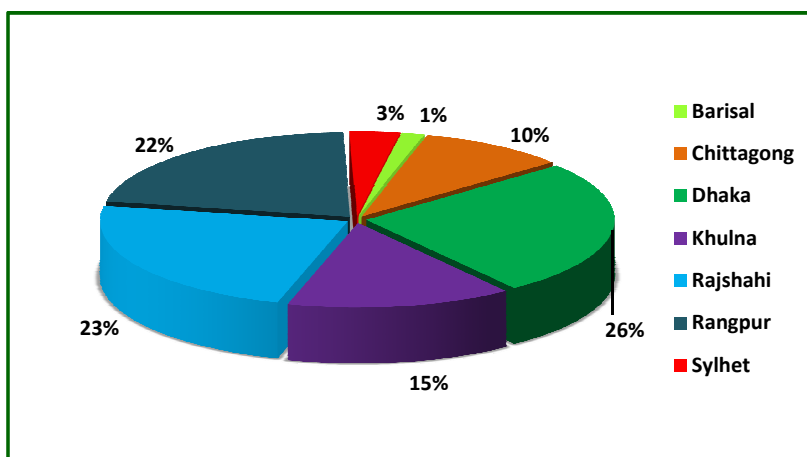
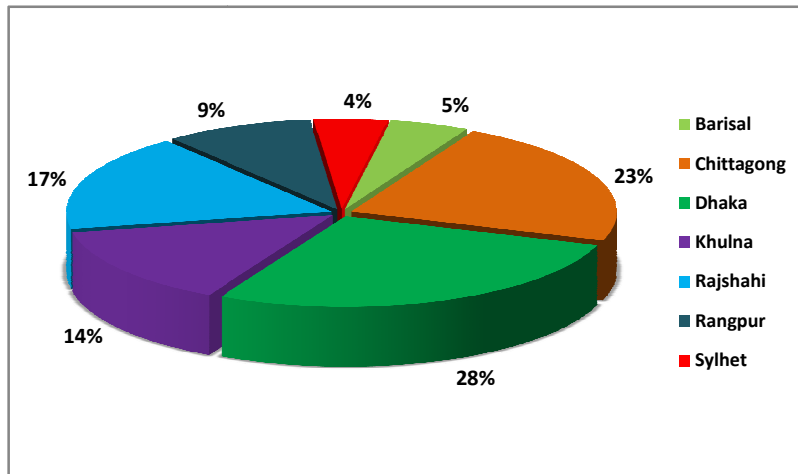


Figure 6 shows that the largest portion of economic establishments engaged in Transportation and storage services are located in Dhaka (26 percent) and the smallest proportion (1 percent) are located in Barisal.

Figure 7: Distribution of Manufacturing Units by Division in 2013

It is evident from Figure 7 that the highest proportion of manufacturing units (28%) are located in Dhaka and the lowest (4 percent) in Sylhet. It is also noteworthy that Chittagong accounts for a significant proportion of manufacturing industries (23 percent).

3.7 Summary and Policy Implications

The summary of the preliminary findings and their policy implications are as follows:

3.7.1 Non-farm activities constitute the dominant component of the economy

Economic census 2001 & 03 recorded 37.1 million economic units with an employment of nearly 12.4 million. The preliminary report of economic census 2013 has estimated the number of economic units to be 80.8 million. The preliminary report did not use the employment data recorded in the census. However, if we use the average employment size recorded in the economic census 2001 & 03, then the total employment recorded under economic census 2013 is likely to be nearly 28 million. This implies that more than half of the labor force in Bangladesh is engaged in economic activities outside the farm sector. This underscores the growing importance of the sector in supporting faster growth of the overall economy.

3.7.2 There has been rapid growth in total economic units during the past decade

During the inter-census period of 2001 & 03 and 2013, total economic units increased at an annual compound rate of nearly 8.1 percent, which is faster than the growth rate

of 3.1 percent recorded for the previous inter-census period 1986 to 2001 & 03. This evidence appears consistent with the faster growth of the overall economy observed during the decade of 2000s compared to the decade of 1990s. It also implies that rapid growth in non-farm activities played a key role in accelerating the pace of overall growth of the economy.

3.7.3 Informal sector has been an important component of this growth dynamics

Like the previous economic censuses, economic census 2013 reported permanent establishment as the dominant category accounting for 56.2 percent of all economic units. However, the share of permanent establishment seems to have declined while that of temporary establishments and economic households has increased during the inter-census period. Since temporary establishments and household economic units often involve informal activities, the increase in the share of these types of economic units in total economic units suggests that the informal sector has expanded quite rapidly during this period. This, points towards the need for formulating supportive policy measures for this component of the non-farm sector.

3.7.4 Rangpur and Rajshahi divisions have recorded highest increase in total economic units

This is a significant finding given the fact that during the early years of the last decade, these two divisions suffered from acute seasonal unemployment in the form of *Monga*. This happened during the agricultural lean month of *Kartik* due to lack of alternative non-farm employment opportunities. However, targeted public investment and special credit programme facilitated growth of non-farm activities in these areas, which has eased the problem of *Monga* quite significantly in recent years. Thus, targeted policy for expansion of non-farm activities appears as an effective tool for fighting seasonal unemployment.

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ANNEX

ANNEX

Annex-I : Concepts & Definitions

Economic Activity: All activities undertaken for profit or own accounts are considered as economic activities. Such activities shall refer to production, distribution, marketing and sales of goods and services.

Economic Unit: Economic Unit is defined as a single establishment or economic household operating economic activities for profit, household gain or indirect benefit to the community.

Establishment: The basic economic unit operated in a permanent or temporary place is called establishment. It is usually a combination of both activities and resources under a single ownership and location. If the activity is conducted in a separate room or place only for shop/show room/plants is also considered as separate economic establishment.

Permanent Structure: A structure that has a fixed location and permanent shed, wall and fence is a permanent structure. It may be a building, tin shed or a hut or parts there off. It usually lasts for more than a year.

Temporary Structure: Temporary structures are those which have temporary shed but with no wall or fence. It may also be a type with wall or fence but no shed.

Permanent Establishment: An economic unit outside household having fixed location and permanent structure is a permanent establishment. Permanent establishment is organized in a permanent structure.

Temporary Establishment: An economic unit outside household located in a fixed place beside a road or in a market place, whether under a temporary shed for a year or more is a temporary establishment. The structure may have either shed and no fence or either fence or no shed. Temporary establishment is organized in a temporary structure.

Economic Household: Many households have non-agricultural economic activities such as cottage industry, shop or workshop in or within its premise. These are classified as Economic Household. However, economic activities operated in the household, economic activities operated outside the household such as hawking, operating own rickshaw/push cart/van/easy bike, street vendor etc. were included within the purview of the household based economic activities.

Non-profit Establishments: The establishments those work for social service and not for profit are non-profit establishments. If there are profitable undertakings and profits actually earned, they are consequently diverted into peoples' service activities. The non-profit establishments like mosques, temples, churches, free schools, different professional associations, political parties, trade unions, employees' associations,

clubs, orphanages, volunteer organizations, sports/cultural organization, NGOs etc. are covered in the category,

Rural Area: The areas outside those of City Corporations, Paurashava and Upazila Headquarters in the country constitute the rural area.

Urban Area: There are three components of the urban area. The areas covered under City Corporation, Paurashava and Upazila Headquarters are treated as urban area for the Economic Census 2013.

Ward: Ward is a part of Paurashava or City Corporation. For administrative convenience each Paurashava and City Corporation is divided into different parts. Each part is called a Ward which has an independent and a distinct map. A ward is an urban unit and its equivalent unit in the rural area is a Union.

Mauza: The smallest revenue collection unit in the country is called Mauza. It has a distinct map called Cadastral Survey (CS) map. Each Mauza has a Jurisdiction List (JL) number. A Mauza is a popular unit in the village and is called a revenue village.

Mahalla: The smallest informal unit in the urban area is a Mahalla and its equivalent unit in the rural area is a village. Each Mahalla is a part of a ward which is a part of a Paurashava or City Corporation in the urban area.

Paurashava: According to Paurashava Ordinance 1977, Paurashava is an urban area demarcated by a defined area map and location. It is within the jurisdiction of Local Government Division, Ministry of LGRD & Cooperatives. The Paurashava is headed by a Mayor & has an autonomous status in the Local Government. The Paurashava authority builds physical infrastructure, sewerage system, administration and other civil amenities for its people.

Upazila Headquarters: Upazila Headquarters is also an urban area formed around Upazila complex or Upazila police Station as a nuclear point. If a part of a Mauza falls within the Upazila Headquarters it is brought under its coverage for the convenience of census enumeration.

Growth Centre: Growth Centers are called provisionally the convenient well-communication marketing places where the producers of agriculture bring products from rural areas for marketing of their commodities to distributors or wholesaler in exchange of reasonable price. The economic activities of these rural marketing centers developed and constructed by the Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED) will be counted in the economic census.

Non-Economic Activities: Human activities which are not performed for money or money's worth are called non-economic activities, for instance, if person/persons of family are engaged in household works like cooking, taking care of own family members, helping in studying the children, will not be considered as economic activities in the census.

Definitions of different economic units used in three censuses are given below:

Type of Economic Units	2013	2001 & 03	1986
Permanent Establishments	An economic unit outside household having fixed location and permanent structure is a permanent establishment. Permanent establishment is organized in a permanent structure.	Economic unit having fixed location and permanent structure (lasting for more than a year) is a permanent establishment. Permanent establishment is organized in permanent structure.	Units primarily engaged in economic activities with permanent structure and fixed location.
Temporary Establishments	An economic unit outside household located in a fixed place beside a road or in a market place, whether under a temporary shed for a year or more is a temporary establishment. The structure may have either shed and no fence or either fence or no shed. Temporary establishment is organized in a temporary structure.	Economic Units situated in a fixed place beside a road or in a market place whether under a temporary shed for a year or more is temporary establishment. The structure may have either shed and no fence or either fence or no shed. The activity undertaken regularly under the open sky is also included in the category. Temporary Establishment is organized in a temporary structure.	Economic units, situated in a fixed place beside a road or in a market place, whether under a temporary shed or sky.

Economic Households	<p>Many households have non-agricultural economic activities such as cottage industry, shop or workshop in or within its premise. These are classified as Economic Household. However, economic activities operated in the household, economic activities operated outside the household such as hawking, operating own rickshaw/push cart/van/easy bike, street vendor etc. were included within the purview of the household based economic activities.</p>	<p>Many households have non-agricultural economic activities such as cottage industry, shop or workshop in or within its premise. These are classified as premise based economic establishments. Premised based establishment is organized in a premise based structure. The structure may be either permanent or temporary or even under the open sky.</p>	<p>Premise-based Economic Activity: Many households have non-agricultural economic activities such as a cottage industry, shop or workshop in or within its premises. These are classified as households with premise based economic activity.</p> <p>Floating economic activity in households: If any member of the households is self-employed and engaged in floating occupation like hawking, pulling a rickshaw, shoe-polishing etc., that household is classified as a household with floating economic activity. Members of the households who are engaged in permanent jobs or are working for others in exchange for wages are not included.</p>
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Annex-II : Definitions of Broad Industrial Classifications

According to International Standard of Industrial Classification, 2008 Industries are classified into 21 broad sections (United Nations, 2008). The report follows the classification and covered the sections by customizing those in Bangladesh context. The definitions of those broad sections are in below:

Agriculture, forestry and fishing: Agriculture, forestry and fishing activities comprise the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats. In Economic Census 2013 only non-household based such types of activities has been considered as economic activities.

Mining and Quarrying: This section includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining etc. These activities also include supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, for example, crushing, grinding, cleaning, drying, sorting, concentrating ores, liquefaction of natural gas and agglomeration of solid fuels. These operations are often carried out by the units that extracted the resource and/or others located nearby.

Manufacturing unit: The processing units engaged in manufacturing are often described as plants, factories or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, economic units that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public of products made on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries and custom tailors, are also included in this section. Manufacturing units may process materials or may contract with other units to process their materials for them. Both types of units are included in manufacturing.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply: This section includes the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam,

hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities: This section includes activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste, as well as contaminated sites. The output of the waste or sewage treatment process can either be disposed of or become an input into other production processes. Activities of water supply are also grouped in this section, since they are often carried out in connection with, or by units also engaged in, the treatment of sewage.

Construction: This section includes general construction like construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc. and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works likely works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbors and other water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. This work can be carried out on own account or on a fee or contract basis. Portions of the work and sometimes even the whole practical work can be subcontracted out. Also included is the repair of buildings and engineering works.

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: This section includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Goods bought and sold are also referred to as merchandise. Also included in this section are the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Transportation and Storage: Economic unit engaged in passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. included in this

section is the renting of transport equipment with driver or operator. Postal and courier activities are also included here.

Accommodation and food service activities: Activities of economic units includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely (United Nations, 2008). It also includes either one or both of hotels and restaurants.

Information and communication: These activities includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities. The main components of this section are publishing activities, including software publishing, motion picture and sound recording activities, radio and TV broadcasting and programming activities, telecommunications activities and information technology activities and other information service activities.

Financial and insurance activities: This section includes financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services. This section also includes the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

Real estate activities: This section includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this section may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures.

Professional, scientific and technical activities: This section includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to user.

Administrative and support service activities: This section includes a variety of activities that support general business operations. These activities differ from those in section M, since their primary purpose is not the transfer of specialized knowledge.

Public administration and defense; compulsory social security: This section includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programmes based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programmes. This section also includes compulsory social security activities.

Education: This section includes public or private education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different establishments in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programmes, religious education (madrashas), technical education, computer education, professional coaching centres, training centres etc. Also included are military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels.

Human health and social work activities: This section includes the provision of health and social work activities. Activities include a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, over residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

Arts, entertainment and recreation: This section includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.

Other service activities: This section (as a residual category) includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use: Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. This class includes: activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc. This division also includes the undifferentiated subsistence goods-producing and services producing activities of households. Households should be classified here only if it is impossible to identify a primary activity for the subsistence activities of the household. If the household engages in market activities, it should be classified according to the primary market activity carried out.

Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies: activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc. This class also includes: activities of diplomatic and consular missions when being determined by the country of their location rather than by the country they represent.

Annex-III : Persons involved in Preparation of this Report

List of Personnel Engaged in Preparing this Report

1.	Md. Dilder Hossain	Project Director
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8.	Md. Shah Alam	Statistical Officer
9.	Mahnuma Rahman	Statistical Officer
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Committee for Finalization of the Preliminary Report

1.	Md. Shamsul Alam	Director, Industry & Labor Wing	Convener
2.	Dr. Dipankar Roy	Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing	Member
3.	Kabir Uddin Ahmed	Deputy Director, Industry & Labor Wing	Member
4.	Md. Dilder Hossain	Project Director, Economic Census 2013 Project	Member
5.	Md. Alamgir Hossen	Statistical Officer, Census Wing	Member Secretary

Committee for Preparation of the Preliminary Report

1.	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Deputy Director General	Convener
2.	Satya Ranjan Mondal	Director, National Accounting Wing	Member
3.	Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar	Director, Census Wing	Member
4.	Md. Shamsul Alam	Director (CC), Industry and Labour Wing	Member
5.	Md. Mashud Alam	Joint Director, Demography and Health Wing	Member
6.	Dr. Dipankar Roy	Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing	Member
7.	Kabir Uddin Ahmed	Deputy Director, Industry and Labour Wing	Member
8.	A K M Ashraful Haque	Deputy Project Director, Economic Census 2013 Project	Member
9.	Salma Hasnayan	Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing	Member
10.	Md. Golam Mostofa	Deputy Project Director, Economic Census 2013 Project	Member
11.	Md. Mahbubur Rahman	Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing	Member
12.	Md. Alamgir Hossen	Statistical Officer, Census Wing	Member
13.	Mohiuddin Ahmed	Statistical Officer, Census Wing	Member
14.	Md. Dilder Hossain	Project Director, Economic Census 2013 Project	Member Secretary

গোপনীয়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থনৈতিক জুমারি ২০১৩

[illegible]

Annex-V : Census Tally Sheet

গোপনীয়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থনৈতিক স্ফুমারি ২০১৩
তাল্লি শ্লিট

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

পরিসংখ্যান		জিও কোড		মোট ইউনিটের সংখ্যা		RMO কোড নং	
ডেলার নাম				স্থায়ী প্রতিষ্ঠান		পল্লী- 1	
উপজেলা/খানার নাম				অস্থায়ী প্রতিষ্ঠান		পৌরসভা-2	
ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডের নাম				অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডসম্পন্ন স্থান		কাউন্সিল-5	
						গ্রাম-7	
						সিটি কর্পোরেশন-9	
প্রতিষ্ঠানভিত্তিক সংখ্যা							
১. কৃষি, বন ও মৎস্য				১২. জমি (রিমেল এস্টেট) সংক্রান্ত কার্যক্রম			
২. খনি হতে খনিজ পদার্থ আহরণ				১৩. পেশাগত, বৈজ্ঞানিক এবং কারিগরি কার্যক্রম			
৩. উৎপাদন				১৪. প্রশাসনিক এবং সহায়ক সেবা কার্যক্রম			
৪. বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস, বাষ্প ও শীতাতপ নিয়ন্ত্রণ যন্ত্র সরবরাহ				১৫. লোকসংগঠন এবং প্রতিরক্ষা, বাধ্যতামূলক সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা			
৫. পরিবহন, পর্যটন, যোগাযোগ, বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ও নিষ্কাশন কার্যক্রম				১৬. শিক্ষা			
৬. নির্মাণ				১৭. জনস্বাস্থ্য এবং সামাজিক সেবা কার্যক্রম			
৭. পাইকারি ও খুচরা বাবসা, মোটরযান ও মোটরসাইকেল এবং রিকশা সেবাসমূহ				১৮. কলাবিদ্যা, আধ্যাত্ম, বিনোদন এবং সেরামতকর্ম			
৮. পরিবহন (ডাক ও কুরিয়ারসহ) এবং মজুত				১৯. অন্যান্য সেবা কার্যক্রম			
৯. আবাসন ও খাদ্যসেবা কার্যক্রম (হোটেল ও রেস্তোরাঁ)				২০. নিয়োগকারী হিসেবে খানার কার্যক্রম, নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য খানার অবিভাজিত			
১০. তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ				২১. স্বদেশ বহির্ভূত সমিতি এবং সংস্থার কার্যক্রম			
১১. আর্থিক ও বিমা সংক্রান্ত কার্যক্রম							
ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য							
স্ফুমারি কর্মী	নাম	স্বাক্ষর	হস্তাক্ষরের তারিখ	তথ্য প্রক্শ্নাকর্মী	নাম	স্বাক্ষর	হস্তাক্ষরের তারিখ
তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম				প্রতিষ্ঠান			
সুপারভাইজারের নাম				কোড			
জোনাল অফিসারের নাম				এন্ট্রিকারী			

Annex-VII: Glimpses of different activities during the Economic Census 2013



Honourable Planning Minister Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A K Khandker, Bir Uttam, MP accompanied by Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Mr. Golam Mostafa Kamal called on the Honourable President Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid on 26.05.2013 to brief him about the Economic Census 2013. Secretary to the Honourable President Mr. Md. Monjur Hossain and other senior officials were also present.



Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is talking with Honourable Finance Minister Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, MP and Honourable Planning Minister Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A K Khandker, BU, MP in the National Economic Council (NEC) Meeting regarding Economic Census 2013 on 19 March 2013.



Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Honourable Finance Minister Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, MP, Honourable Planning Minister Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A K Khandker, BU, MP and Secretaries concerned were given a briefing on the forth coming Economic Census 2013 by Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman at the NEC meeting on 19 March 2013.



Honourable Finance Minister Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, MP, Honourable Planning Minister Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A K Khandker, BU, MP, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman and President, the Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI) Kazi Akram Uddin Ahmed are seen in the inaugural session of Economic Census 2013 on 15 March 2013.



Honourable Finance Minister Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, MP, Honourable Planning Minister Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A K Khandker, BU, MP, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman and Director General of BBS Mr. Golam Mostafa Kamal are seen in the inaugural session of Economic Census on 15 March 2013.



Honourable Finance Minister Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, MP, Mr. Badaruddin Ahmed Kamran, the then Mayor of Sylhet City Corporation, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman and Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Mr. Golam Mostafa Kamal are talking with the Enumerators during Piloting of Economic Census 2013 in Sylhet District on 08 February 2013.



Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman and Director General of BBS Mr. Golam Mostafa Kamal are visiting at the field level to observe the preparation of Economic Census 2013.



Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman and Kazi Akram Uddin Ahmed, President, the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI) are exchanging greetings in FBCCI Conference Room regarding the Economic Census on 11 May 2013.



Deputy Commissioner of Faridpur District Mr. Moin Uddin Ahmed is delivering his speech in the District Census Committee Meeting on Economic Census 2013. Joint Director of BBS Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Regional Statistical Officer of Faridpur Region Ms. Minakhi Biswas are present in the meeting.



Deputy Commissioner of Pabna Mr. Mostafizur Rahman is inaugurating the Economic Census 2013. Pabna Sadar Upazila Nirbahi Officer Ms. Salma Khatun and Regional Statistical Officer of Pabna Region Mr. H. M. Firoz are present in the inaugural session.