



Labour Statistics in Bangladesh - An empirical analysis



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning



Labour Statistics in Bangladesh : An empirical analysis

August 2018



Improving of Labour Statistics and Labour Market
Information System through Panel Survey (LMIS) Project

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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

Foreword

I am very pleased to note that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistical Organization (NSO) of the country is going to release the first ever analytical report on labour statistics "Labour Statistics in Bangladesh - An empirical analysis" based on various rounds of Labour Force Surveys, a household-based sample survey of the country.

The report presents a comprehensive account of the concepts and definitions underpinning Bangladesh labour statistics, and methods used to assist users in their understanding of the evolution of Bangladesh labour statistics, and thereby allow better analyses and interpretations of the resulting data.

It also highlights the key indicators of the labour market (KILM) of the country obtained from Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016-17. Attempt has been taken to identify the factors or determinants of the female labour force participation and factors influencing the labour force status of the working age population of the country.

Factors and determinants of labour market will provide input for labour market analysis, policy formulation as well as planning, implementing and monitoring programmes related to human resource development. I hope that the report will be useful to all data users, particularly planners and policy makers.

I like to extend my sincere appreciation to all concerned of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for their hard work in the quarterly labour force survey activities. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Krishna Gayen, Director General, BBS and Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Project Director of LMIS Project of BBS and the team-members for their contributions and hard work.

Dhaka
August 2018

Saurendra Nath Chakrabhartty



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Dhaka

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has introduced the labour force survey on a quarterly basis, to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in the country on a continuous basis from July 2015. In the past, labour force surveys conducted at three-four years' time interval since 1981. The report "Labour Statistics in Bangladesh - An empirical analysis" presents a comprehensive account of the concepts and definitions underpinning labour statistics, and methods used is mentioned in this publication to assist users in their understanding of the evolution of Bangladesh labour statistics, and thereby allow better analyses and interpretations of the resulting data.

The KILM presents indicators for several of the indicators for measuring progress towards the SDG and monitoring the labour market performance of the country using the latest LFS 2016-17 microdata. It also provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. Model based Econometric Analysis is used to identify the factors and determinants of female labour force participation rate in a systematized and integrated manner. Attempt has been taken to identify the factors and determinants of labour force participation rate or labour force status in a systematized and integrated manner.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Project Director, LMIS Project, Core team members, members of the Technical Committee and Working Group who worked hard for preparing the report. The response rate throughout the survey is quite encouraging and I would like to thank those who responded to the survey, without their cooperation this survey would not be a success.

I hope the data published in this report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders to formulate evidence-based policy for the development of the labour market in the country.

Dhaka
August 2018

Dr. Krishna Gayen

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to express my profound regards and deep sense of gratitude to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and the Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) who have suggested numerous improvements to the first ever analytical report on labour statistics entitled "Labour Statistics in Bangladesh - An empirical analysis". Their experience of varying backgrounds, interest in and knowledge of the subject, helped to shape the text and numbers into its final form.

This report brings evolution of concepts and definition in generating various rounds of labour statistics since 1983-84. It also highlighted analytical issues viz. key indicators of labour market, youths not in employment, education or training, identify the factors of female labour market participation and factors influencing the labour force status of the working age population of the country using the labour force survey 2016-17 microdata.

Special thanks to the members of the Steering Committee, Technical Committee and the Project Implementation Committee for their valuable inputs and guidelines in proper implementation of the survey. Mr. Md. Akther Hossain, Deputy Director, deserve commendable thanks who worked hard with me in analyzing complex survey data. I must thank Ms. Salwa Akther, Statistical Officer and Mr. Abu Naser, Statistical Investigator, Mr. Harun-Or-Rashid, Mr. Abul Khair, Mr. Sohel Kudra and Mr. Nur Mohammad for their overall contribution. I owe a great debt to the members of the editorial committee of BBS and SID who edited the manuscript to finalize the report. I am very grateful to the stakeholders who have provided their comments and suggestions for the improvement of the report.

Mr. Juan Munoz and Mr. Ramiro, short-term International Consultants of the World Bank, deserve special thanks for developing the complex rotational panel sample design and their technical inputs throughout.

Despite extending every effort to bring an error-free text and numbers, to overcome the first ever challenges of quarterly estimates, some errors may find their way into the survey report. We will be grateful to the users to send their comments or suggestions to improve this report in the future.

Dhaka
August 2018



Kabir Uddin Ahmed
Project Director of LMIS Project
Director, Industry and Labour Wing, BBS

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Acronyms

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Description</i>
BBS	<i>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</i>
BSCO	<i>Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations</i>
BSIC	<i>Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification</i>
EA	<i>Enumeration Area</i>
ICLS	<i>International Conference of Labour Statisticians</i>
ILO	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
ISCO	<i>International Standard Classification of Occupations</i>
ISIC	<i>International Standard Industrial Classification</i>
LFS	<i>Labour Force Survey</i>
LMI	<i>Labour Market Information</i>
NEET	<i>Not in Employment, Education or Training</i>
NGO	<i>Non-Government Organization</i>
NSO	<i>National Statistical Organization</i>
PSU	<i>Primary Sampling Unit</i>
QLFS	<i>Quarterly Labour Force Survey</i>
SNA	<i>System of National Accounts</i>
SID	<i>Statistics and Informatics Division</i>
WB	<i>The World Bank</i>

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Executive Summary

Source of Labour Statistics:

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the prime source of labour statistics, world of work and up-to-date labour market information in Bangladesh. It promotes measuring national progress towards the SDG targets “Full and productive employment and decent work” for all.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been conducting the periodic Labour Force Survey since 1981. BBS continue its journey in releasing estimates of labour market indicators in every three/four years up to 2013. The survey on labour force collected information on various aspects of people’s economic activity and provided labour market statistics relating to employment, unemployment and underemployment and many other aspects of people’s working lives at the national and divisional level with urban and rural breakdown. BBS has introduced the quarterly labour force survey in July 2015 under a development project and provided annual as well as quarterly estimates of the labour market indicators for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Evolution of concepts and definitions:

Understanding comprehensive account of concepts and definitions underpinning labour statistics, and methods used in BBS since 1983-84 to generate them is a must. It is intended to assist users in their understanding of labour statistics, and thereby allow better analyses and interpretations of the data.

A comprehensive account of the concepts and definitions underpinning Bangladesh labour statistics, and methods used is mentioned in this publication to assist users in their understanding of the evolution of Bangladesh labour statistics, and thereby allow better analyses and interpretations of the resulting data. Main concepts and definitions explained here are labour force, employment, unemployment, time related underemployment, survey design and coverage used in various rounds of Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1983-84.

Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM):

The KILM presents here statistics for several of the indicators for measuring progress towards the SDG and monitoring the labour market performance of the country using the latest LFS 2016-17 microdata.

KILM explains the importance of indicators for the success of the Sustainable Development Goals and the role that the KILM will play in creating effective policy measures. Attempt has been taken to provide the key Indicators of labour market at the disaggregated level, especially by sex using the latest LFS 2016-17. The KILM indicators provide a strong basis for assessing and addressing key questions related to productive employment and decent work. Evidence-based policy-making relies on identifying and quantifying not only best practices in the labour market but also inefficiencies – such as labour underutilization and decent work deficits.

Youths Not in Employment, Education and Training (NEET):

It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training.

As indicated in LFS 2016-17, the largest share of the NEET youth was from the age group 20-24 (4.6 million or 62.3 per cent), followed by those who belongs to 15-19 age group (2.8 million or 37.7 per cent). Of the total NEET youths, 71.7 per cent from the rural area and the rest 28.3 per cent from the urban areas. A high NEET proportion for young women suggests their engagement in household chores, and/or the presence of institutional barriers limiting female participation in labour markets. NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training. NEETs may be particularly at risk of both labour market and social exclusion. A high NEET rate for young women suggests their engagement in household chores, and/or the presence of institutional barriers limiting female participation in labour markets.

Labour force:

The labour force is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment. The LFPR is a measure of the proportion of working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or by looking for work. It plays a central role in the study of the factors that determines the size and composition of future supply of labour.

According to the LFS 2016-17, country's total estimated population was 161.3 million, of which 80.3 million were female. According to the findings, about 109.1 million persons, representing 67.6 per cent of population, were aged 15 or older, of whom 55.0 million (50.4 per cent) were female. The total population aged 15 or older living in urban areas reached 32.0 million (70.7 per cent). In rural areas, the total population aged 15 or older was 77.1 million (29.3 per cent). The survey findings place the labour force participation rate of the population aged 15 or older at 58.2 per cent, at 80.5 per cent male and 36.3 per cent for females. The participation rate of the population aged 15 or older by area was slightly higher in rural areas (59.3 per cent) than in urban areas (55.7 per cent), leaving 41.8 per cent of the population aged 15 or older outside the labour force.

Determinants of female labour force participation:

Advance statistical analysis allows to discover underlying patterns and trends. Logit regression analysis is used to identify the factors and determinants of female labour force participation rate in a systematized and integrated manner.

Advance statistical analysis allows exploring and presenting survey microdata to discover underlying patterns and trends. From traditional analysis of variance and linear regression to exact methods and statistical visualization techniques, statistical programming, modeling, forecasting and simulating is essential for making data-based decisions in every field for improved strategic and tactical planning. Logit Regression model is used to identify the factors for the Likelihood of female Labour Market Participation using the LFS 2016-17 microdata. In particular, to estimate the influence of education, marital status, age, and some other variables on labour force participation.

Factors influencing the labour force status:

Econometric Analysis is used to identify the factors and determinants of labour force participation rate or labour force status in a systematized and integrated manner.

Multinomial Logit Regression model is used to identify the Likelihood of the labour force status (Employed, Unemployed and not-in-labour-force) of working age population using the latest Labour Force Survey 2016-17 microdata. In particular, to identify the influence of education, marital status, age, sex, religion, locality, region, electricity connection at the household, sex of the head of the household, main source of household income, and dependent-household (households have children and/or old age persons) on labour force status. The results show that there is an association between the level of education, marital status, age, and some other household level variables with the dependent variable labour force status.

Chapter 1

Evolution of concepts and definitions of labour statistics in BBS



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter provides a comprehensive account of the concepts and definitions underpinning Bangladesh labour statistics, and methods used to generate them. It is designed to assist users in their understanding of the evolution of Bangladesh labour statistics, and thereby allow better analyses and interpretations of the resulting data.

Chapter 1. Evolution of Concepts and definitions of Labour statistics in BBS

1.1 Introduction	<i>Concepts and definitions of Working age population, labour force, employment, unemployment, underemployment, outside labour force, hours worked, earnings, informal employment. non-economic activities, volunteer activities have direct impact on measurement of indicators of labour market. Evolution of concepts and definitions in various rounds of Bangladesh labour force surveys assist users in their understanding and thereby allow better analyses and interpretations of the resulting data.</i>
1.2 Scope of Labour Statistics in Bangladesh	
1.3 Framework of labour statistics	
1.4 Organizations involved in generating labour statistics	
1.5 Major sources of Bangladesh Labour Statistics	
1.6 Evolution of concepts and definition in producing Labour Statistics	
1.7 Uses/users of Labour Statistics	
1.8 Resolution of 19th of ICLS)	
1.9 Conclusion on evolution of concepts and definitions	
1.10 Concepts and definitions used in latest LFS 2016-17	
	<i>Labour statistics are collected, compiled and disseminated in a country to meet the requirements of different goals and objectives sought to be achieved by different stakeholders and interest groups.</i>
	<i>This chapter highlighted the definition and concepts of terms and indicators used by BBS in producing various indicators for monitoring the performance of the labour market of the country.</i>

- Working age population, Labour force, employment, Unemployment, Outside labour force

Chapter 1. Evolution of Concepts and definitions of Labour statistics in BBS

1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive account of the concepts and definitions underpinning Bangladesh labour statistics, and methods used to generate them. It is designed to assist users in their understanding of the evolution of concepts and definitions of Bangladesh labour statistics, and thereby allow better analyses and interpretations of the resulting data. Labour statistics are one of the key economic statistics of the country. Labour is the aggregate of all human physical and mental effort used in the creation of goods and services. Labour statistics are, about people, their participation in the labour force, their success in finding employment, their earnings and other benefits, their type of work, their working hours and conditions.

Decent and productive work is one of the most viable means of poverty reduction. As the working-age population expands in the coming years, the pressure on the labour market to provide quality jobs will also rise. The projected population trends indicate a rise in the adult working-age population, which is likely to add to the challenge of creating decent work opportunities for an expanding labour force. Addressing deficits in both the quantity and quality of jobs therefore remains a challenge for the country.

Labour statistics provide insight into the economy and the effects of labour market policy settings viz. employment, unemployment, underemployment, potential labour force, outside labour force, labour force participation. Education and training are aspects of people's preparation for the labour market, and their maintenance of skills once in the labour market. Statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment serve a wide variety of purposes. Some of them are:

- *To monitor the labour market situation*
- *To formulate and implement policies for decent work and human resources development*
- *Employment creation and poverty reduction*
- *Income support as well as other social programmes.*

The primary objective of the LFS was to collect comprehensive data on the labour force, employment and unemployment of the population aged 15 or older for use by the Government, international organizations, NGOs, researchers and others to efficiently provide targeted interventions. The labour force survey has provided a complete picture of labour statistics as well as the following key Indicators of labour market:

- *Labour force participation rate*
- *Employment-to-population ratio*
- *Status in employment*
- *Employment by sector*
- *Employment by occupation*
- *Hours of work*
- *Employment in the informal economy*
- *Unemployment and youth unemployment*
- *Not in labour force*
- *Educational attainment*
- *Average monthly wages*

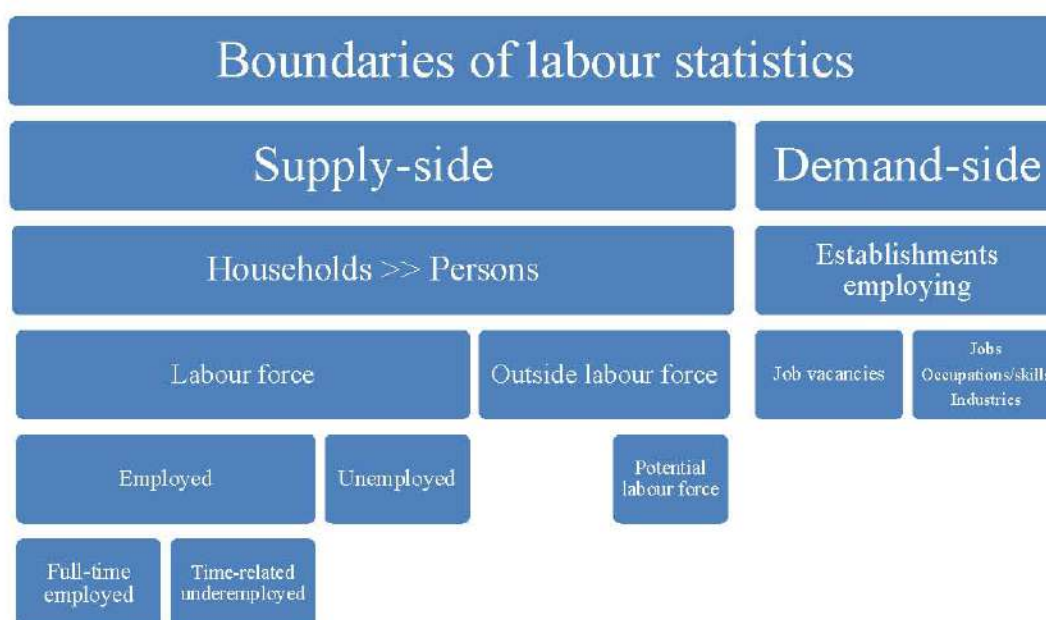
1.2 Scope of Labour Statistics in Bangladesh

Bangladesh labour statistics provide information on key components of labour: people, jobs, volume of labour and labour wages/salaries, industry and occupations etc. Below is a brief and non-exhaustive summary of the information collected by Bangladesh labour statistics on each of these topics:

- **People:** the total numbers of persons working, looking for work and not working; their demographic and personal characteristics; the efforts they have undergone to find work; their experience in employment, and the amount of work they do.
- **Jobs:** the number of filled in the economy; the duration of the jobs; the number of jobs held by employed persons.
- **Volume:** the number of hours worked by persons in jobs; the number of hours paid for by employers; hours sought by the unemployed and additional hours preferred.
- **Wages/salary:** average weekly earnings; earnings distribution; compensation of employees and labour price indexes.
- **Industry:** Industry classifications based on Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification-BSIC (developed based on ISIC rev 4)
- **Occupations:** Industry and occupation classifications based on Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO) based on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 2008).

1.3 Framework of labour statistics

The backbone of labour statistics and their analysis is the labour force framework, which splits the population into categories that thereafter can be examined in more detail. It may be noted that the subjects and items on which data are collected by ILO and presented in its database entitled ILOSTAT, by and large, coincide with the subjects and items of interest of other users. Boundaries are necessary to define the scope and treatment of activities that occur within the economy and within the labour force. In Bangladesh, the concept of economic activity underlies measures of the economically active population, which in turn is used to define the labour force.



The labour statistics produced in Bangladesh Bureau of statistics is merely Supply-side of labour. There is no Demand-side labour statistics produced so far in BBS. However, attempt has been taken to produce Demand-side labour statistics in near future under a development project.

1.4 Organizations involved in generating labour statistics

The major organizations involved in producing employment and other relevant statistics are the followings:

a) Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), SID, Ministry of Planning

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been conducting Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1981 and continued it every three/four year until 2013. BBS has introduced quarterly labour force survey (QLFS) to provide more frequent labour market indicators from July 2015 under a development project for 2 years. The LFS 2015-16 & LFS 2016-17 reports are the first ever annual reports with quarterly breakdown of the estimates of labour market indicators of the country.

b) Ministry of Labour and employment

The vision of Ministry of Labour and employment, Bangladesh is to reduce unemployment & poverty through productive employment & human resource development by maintaining good industrial relation & relation development between workers & employers. The departments under this ministry are the followings:

- Directorate of Labour
- Department of Factory Inspection
- Labour Appellate Tribunal
- Minimum Wages Board
- NSDC
- Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation

The mission of this ministry is reduction of poverty through

- To create employment opportunity.
- To create semi-skilled & Skilled manpower through establishing TTCS.
- Enhance productivity of Factories by creating Friendly working environment between workers & Employers.
- Ensure welfare of workers in different industrial area.
- To implement Labour-Laws.
- To fix up minimum wages of labour.
- Ensure justice through Labour Court.

c) Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF)

BEF was founded in 1998 and is the national employer organization, representing 136 affiliates with around 90% of established employers in the private sector. BEF is represented in most national bi- or tripartite bodies. The Federation is also a member of the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and participates in International Labour Organization (ILO) activities, representing the employers of Bangladesh. BEF maintains close contact with employers' organizations in other countries and exchanges views and information on current issues. BEF provides advisory services on industrial relations, productivity improvement assistance, labour court assistance, minimum wages board representation and inputs to national policy issues. The organization also promotes programs such as the training program on Performing Human Resources – Application of Best Practices; the training program on Workplace Safety and Compliance; and training and sharing good practices on labour law and industrial relations. In the organization, the garment sector has two very active employers' organizations: the Bangladesh Garment Manufacture and Exporters Association (BGMEA) and the Bangladesh Knitwear Manufactures & Exporters Association (BKMEA).

d) The Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS)

BILS was established in 1995. Out of total 32 registered national trade union centers, 14 of them are affiliated to this organization. BILS has active representative in various worker related Government Policy Intervention Committee. As a whole BILS has a great access to the working class through its affiliated national trade union centers and basic unions.² The organization is the only labour research institution of Bangladesh. It develops the capacity of the trade union movement and brings trade unions with different political views together in concrete co-operation in the formulation of policy development; inputs and recommendations.

e) Minimum Wage Board (MWB)

The Government must establish a wage board consisting of a Chairman, an independent member and a representative each from workers and employers, all appointed by the Government. The Board gives recommendation to changes in the minimum wage, which the government can either accept or send back to review by the Board. The board must meet every five years. A Wage board covering traditional unorganized sectors has been established in shrimp processing, metal and construction after pressure from trade union

forums. The minimum rates of wages for any industry may be re-fixed after every five years as may be directed by the Government in any time of the year. The latest minimum wage readjustment was from 2013 (see also the section: Working Conditions).

f) Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET)

Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) was established in the year 1976 by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as an attached department of the then Ministry of Manpower Development and Social Welfare with specific purpose of meeting the manpower requirement of the country and for export of manpower as well. BMET is engaged for overall planning and implementation of the strategies for proper utilization of manpower of the country.

1.5 Major sources of Bangladesh Labour Statistics

The major sources of information on labour statistics available in BBS:

- a) **Labour Force Survey (LFS)** – The LFS is the prime source of supply-side labour statistics in Bangladesh and provide details of economic and non-economic activity statistics; The BBS has been conducting Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1981 and continued it every three/four years until 2013. BBS has introduced quarterly labour force survey (QLFS) to provide more frequent labour market indicators from July 2015 under a development project for 2 years. The LFS 2015-16 & LFS 2016-17 reports are the first ever annual reports with quarterly breakdown of the estimates of labour market indicators of the country. Besides, BBS also conduct other surveys related to labour statistics viz. Child Labour Survey (CLS) and Informal Sector Survey (ISS) periodically.

- b) **Population and Housing Census** - undertaken in 1974, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Collection of data on economic activity has traditionally been a part of the population and housing census of Bangladesh. The census collects basic information on workers classified by broad industrial categories. These are presented distributed by sex, rural-urban break-up and by Division, Districts and sub-districts.

- c) **Economic Censuses** – The economic census is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the country, involved in any economic activity. It was undertaken in 1986, 2001-03, 2013. The Economic Census is a complete count of establishments/units engaged in production of goods or services in non-agricultural activities. So far three Economics Censuses have been conducted in the years 1986, 2001-03 and 2013. It covers only non-agricultural activities. The basic purpose of conducting the economic census is to prepare a frame of establishments for the conduct of various censuses for collection of detailed data particularly on non-agriculture sector of the economy and follow up surveys between two economic censuses. It would collect basic information on the number of establishments/units, type of establishments whether it is a permanent or temporary or whether it is a household based economic establishment or an office or factory, their employment size, type of activity, and

nature of operation. It also collected information on items which include establishment premises, description of broad/major activity, nature of operation – perennial or seasonal or casual, ownership type of establishment, power/fuel used, years of operation, ownership type, gender, religion and registration status, source of finance, total number of persons usually working and hired persons with break up in male/female categories.

d) Sources of other labour statistics from Industrial surveys

The Surveys like Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI), Hotel and Restaurant Survey (ASI), Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey (WRTS), Cottage Industry survey are the principal source of industrial statistics in Bangladesh. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate objectively and realistically the change in the growth, composition and structure of the sector-based industries. The main objective of the surveys is to provide reliable data relating to sector-based industries of the country. The specific objectives of these surveys were the following:

- to provide estimate of the number of establishments by type of industrial activity;
- to measure the total persons engaged by sex and status in employment;
- to estimate fixed assets, intermediate consumption, raw materials used and
- to calculate gross output and gross value added etc.

e) Other Ad-hoc Surveys

These are specific sub-sector-based statistics and provide information on very specific information on employment, working conditions etc. of that particular sub-sector. Some remarkable surveys are: Commercial sexual exploitation of children survey, Working children in dry fish industries in Bangladesh, Pilot wage survey etc.

1.6 Evolution of concepts and definitions used in Labour Statistics

The present assessment describes in detail the sources, concepts & definitions and contents of labour statistics in Bangladesh with a view to identifying gaps with respect to the requirements of various users, the national policy makers, researchers and international organizations. The labour force framework classifies the in-scope population into three mutually exclusive categories, at a given point in time: employed, unemployed and outside labour force. The employed and unemployed categories together make up the labour force, which gives a measure of the number of persons contributing to, or actively looking and immediately available for, the supply of labour at that time. The third category, the outside labour force, represents the currently economically inactive population. Some changes found in the concepts and definitions used in the various rounds of labour force surveys conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics as follows:

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
1	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016-17	Jul'2016 - Jun'2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 1284 PSUs • 24 Households per PSU • 30816 Households per quarter • Two-stage cluster sampling (rotational panel sample) • Piloted the resolution of the 19th ICLS on Work Statistics. 	<p><u>Labour force</u> The labour force is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment. It includes persons either in employment or in unemployment having age 15 years and above.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> The "employed" comprises all persons older than 15 years or above who, during last one week, were involved in economic activity, either for pay/profit or for own-use consumption.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> The "unemployed" comprise all persons older than a specified age (5-17) who during the reference period were: a) Without work – not in paid employment nor self-employed; b) Currently available for work – available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period (one week); and c) Seeking work – had taken specific steps in a specified reference period (one month) to seek paid employment or self-employment.</p> <p><u>Under-employment</u> The criteria for defining time-related underemployment is: a) Willingness to work additional hours; b) Availability to work additional hours and c) Having worked (total number of <i>hours actually worked</i>) below a threshold (usually 40 hours in a week, or 35 hours) of working hours.</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
				<p><u>Potential labour force</u> Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and:</p> <p>a) Carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period (i.e. unavailable jobseekers); or</p> <p>b) Did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e. available potential jobseekers).</p> <p><u>Work statistics</u> Newly introduced term based on International Conference of Labour statisticians ICLS 2013 recommendations:</p> <p>a) Employment work b) Own-use production work c) Volunteer work d) Apprentice work</p>
2	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2015-16	Jul'2015 - Jun'2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 30800 HH/quarter • Two-stage cluster sampling (rotational panel sample) • ISCO 2008 • ISIC rev 4 	<p><u>Labour force</u> The labour force is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment. It includes persons either in employment or in unemployment having age 15 years and above.</p> <p><u>Employed:</u> The "employed" comprises all persons older than 15 years or above who, during last one week, were involved in economic activity, either for pay/profit or for own-use consumption.</p> <p><u>Unemployed:</u> The "unemployed" comprise all persons older than a specified age who during the reference period were:</p> <p>a) Without work – not in paid employment nor self-employed;</p> <p>b) Currently available for work – available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period (one week); and</p> <p>c) Seeking work – had taken specific steps in a specified reference period (one month) to seek paid employment or self-employment.</p> <p><u>Under-employment:</u> The criteria for defining time-related underemployment is:</p> <p>a) Willingness to work additional hours;</p> <p>b) Availability to work additional hours and</p> <p>c) Having worked (total number of <i>hours actually worked</i>) below a threshold (usually 40 hours in a week, or 35 hours) of working hours.</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
				<p><u>Potential labour force</u> Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period (i.e. unavailable jobseekers); or Did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e. available potential jobseekers). <p><u>Work statistics</u> Newly introduced term based on International Conference of Labour statisticians ICLS 2013 recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employment work Own-use production work Volunteer work Apprentice work
3	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2013	Jan'2013 - Dec'2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole country 36000 HH/ year Two-stage cluster sampling ISCO 2008 ISIC rev 4 	<p><u>Labour force</u> The labour force is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment. It includes persons either in employment or in unemployment having age 15 years and above.</p> <p><u>Employed:</u> The "employed" comprises all persons older than 15 years or above who, during last one week, were involved in economic activity, either for pay/profit or for own-use consumption.</p> <p><u>Unemployed:</u> The "unemployed" comprise all persons older than a specified age who during the reference period were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Without work – not in paid employment nor self-employed; Currently available for work – available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period (one week); and Seeking work – had taken specific steps in a specified reference period (one month) to seek paid employment or self-employment. <p><u>Under-employment:</u> The criteria for defining time-related underemployment is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to work additional hours; Availability to work additional hours and Having worked (total number of <i>hours actually worked</i>) below a threshold (usually 40 hours in a week, or 35 hours) of working hours.

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
4	Child Labour Survey (CLS) 2013	Jan 2013 – Dec 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 36000 HH/year • Age 5-17years • Two-stage cluster sampling • CLS 2013 is conducted as a module with LFS 2013 • ISCO 2008 • ISIC rev 4 	<p><u>Child Labour force</u> The labour force is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment. It includes persons either in employment or in unemployment having age 5-17 years.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> The "employed" comprises all persons older than 5-17 years or above who, during last one week, were involved in economic activity, either for pay/profit or for own-use consumption.</p> <p><u>Child</u> The reference age of a child is a male or female in the age group from 5 – 17 years. These age limits are adopted to make alignment with the international standards on surveys on working children and child labour.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> The "unemployed" comprise all persons aged 5-17 who during the reference period were: a) Without work – not in paid employment nor self-employed; b) Currently available for work – available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period (one week); and c) Seeking work – had taken specific steps in a specified reference period (one month) to seek paid employment or self-employment.</p>
5	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2010	10-25 April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 42000 HH/ year • Two-stage cluster sampling • ISCO 88 • ISIC rev 3 	<p><u>Labour force</u> Economically active population or labour force is defined as persons aged 15 years and over, who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey (week preceding the day of survey). It excludes disabled and retired persons, income recipients, full time housewives and students, beggars and other persons who did not work for pay or profit at least one hour during the reference week.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> The "employed" comprises all persons older than 15 years or above who, during last one week, were involved in economic activity, either for pay/profit or for own-use consumption.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> Unemployed person is a person who as involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either – (a) has been actively looking for a job or (b) was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available.</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
				<p><u>Under-employment</u> Underemployment is the condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity or use of his/her skill and the person is looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skill to augment income.</p>
6	Informal Sector Survey (ISS) 2010	10-25 Apr 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 1500 PSUs • 44000 HH/year • Two-stage cluster sampling • ISCO 1988 • ISIC rev 3 	<p><u>Employed</u> The "employed" comprises all persons older than 15 years or above who, during last one week, were involved in economic activity, either for pay/profit or for own-use consumption.</p> <p><u>Informal employment</u> Informal employment, which encompasses all the jobs included in the concept of employment in the informal sector (except those that are classified as formal jobs in informal sector enterprises), refers to those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households.</p> <p>Informal employment is defined as the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period. Included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own-account workers (self-employed with no employees) in their own informal sector enterprises; • Employers (self-employed with employees) in their own informal sector enterprises; • Contributing family workers, irrespective of type of enterprise; • Members of informal producers' cooperatives (not established as legal entities); • Employees holding informal jobs as defined according to the employment relationship (in law or in practice, jobs not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (paid annual or sick leave, etc.); • Own-account workers engaged in production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household.

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
7	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2005-06	Oct'2005 - Sep'2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 1000 PSUs • 40 households per PSU • 40000 HH/ year • Two-stage cluster sampling • ISCO 1988 • ISIC rev 3 	<p><u>Labour force</u> Labour force: Economically active population or labour force is defined as persons aged 15 years and over, who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey (week preceding the day of survey). It excludes disabled and retired persons, income recipients, full time housewives and students, beggars and other persons who did not work for pay or profit at least one hour during the reference week.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> Employed person is a person who was either working one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> Unemployed person is a person who is involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has been actively looking for a job or (b) was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available. <p><u>Under-employment</u> Under-employment is the condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity or use of his/her skill and the person is looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skill to augment income.</p> <p><u>Not in labour force</u> Not in labour force/inactive: A person who was not engaged in an economic activity. Regular full-time students though engaged in household activities in leisure time were treated as inactive and remained outside the labour force. Household work also belongs to this category.</p> <p><u>Occupation</u> Occupation is defined as a type of economic activity which a person usually pursues to earn income in cash or kind. If a person works in more than one occupation the occupation in which maximum working hours were spent was regarded as the main occupation. If equal time is spent in two occupations the main occupation was that which provided the large share of income. Occupation other than main occupation</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
				<p>was considered subsidiary occupation. Classification of occupations are based on International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88).</p> <p>Industry includes all types of establishment or business in which persons are engaged in producing or distributing good and services during the reference period. The classification of the industry was adopted from Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC, Rev 3).</p>
8	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2002-03	Jul'2002 - Jun'2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 42000 HH/ year • Two-stage cluster sampling 	<p><u>Labour force</u> Economically active population or labour force is defined as persons aged 15 years and above, who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey (preceding week of the day of survey enumeration). It excluded disabled and retired persons, income recipients, full time housewives and students, beggars and other persons who did not work for pay or profit at least one hour during the reference week.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> Employed person is a person who was either working one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> Unemployed person is a person who is involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has been actively looking for a job or Was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available. <p><u>Under-employment</u> Under-employment is the condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity or use of his/her skills and the person is looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skill to augment income.</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
9	Child Labour Survey (CLS) 2002-03	Jul'2002 - Jun'2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 42000 HH/ year • Age 5+years 	<p><u>Child</u> A child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years based on the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention on the worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 (NO. 182). Since it is commonly accepted that a Child under five years of age is too young to be engaged in work or to start schooling it considers only the child population aged 5-17 for the purpose of NCLS as well as for estimates.</p> <p><u>Child Labour</u> Child labour is based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) which represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international definition or minimum age for admission to employment or work, high lying “economic activity”. Child labour as referred to in the NCLS consists of all children under 18 years of age who are economically active except (i) who are under five years old and (ii) those between 12-14 years old who worked less than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their activities or are hazardous by nature or circumstance. Added to this are 15-17 years old children in WFCL including hazardous work and or working 43 hours per week. This principle has been applied to measuring child labour, as based on NCLS data.</p> <p><u>Unemployed children</u> Children in the age-group 10-17 years who were involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Had been actively looking for a job or (b) Were willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available. </p> <p><u>Child labour force</u> Child labour force comprises of economically active children or employed children and unemployed children, that is, child labour force consists of employed and unemployed children.</p> <p><u>Worst forms of child labour (WFCL)</u> The unconditional worst forms of child labour includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; </p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or pornographic performance; • The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, particularly for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.
10	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1999-2000	Jul'1999 - Jun'2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 372 PSUs • 40 HH/PSU • 18600 HH/ year • 11-20 Dec 1995 • Three-stage stratified systematic sampling with PPS 	<p><u>Labour force</u> The Economically active population or labour force is defined as persons aged 10 years and above who either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey. It excluded disabled or retired persons, income recipients, full-time housewives and students, beggars and other persons who did not work for pay or profit at least one hour during the reference week.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> The "employed" person is a person who was working either one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> The "unemployed" person is a person who involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either: (a) Had been actively looking for a job or (b) Was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available.</p> <p><u>Under-employment</u> Underemployment is a condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity or his/her skills and the person looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skills to augment income.</p>
11	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1995-96	Jul'1995 - Jun'1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 372 PSUs • 40 HH/PSU • 18600 HH/ year • 11-20 Dec 1995 • Three-stage stratified systematic sampling with PPS 	<p><u>Labour force</u> The Economically active population or labour force is defined as persons aged 10 years and above who either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey. It excluded disabled or retired persons, income recipients, full-time housewives and students, beggars and other persons who did not work for pay or profit at least one hour during the reference week.</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
				<p><u>Employed</u> The "employed" person is a person who was working either one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> The "unemployed" person is a person who involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either: (c) Had been actively looking for a job or (d) Was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available.</p> <p><u>Under-employment</u> Underemployment is a condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity or his/her skills and the person looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skills to augment income.</p>
12	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1989	Jul 1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts • 360 PSUs • 25 HH/PSU • 9000 HH/ year • 12 months period • Two-stage stratified random sample 	<p><u>Labour force</u> The Economically active population or labour force is defined as persons aged 10 years and above who either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey. It excluded disabled or retired persons, income recipients, full-time housewives and students, beggars and other persons who did not work for pay or profit at least one hour during the reference week. Total labour force consists of civilian labour force and members of armed forces on active duty.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> A person of age 10 years and above, who is either: (a) Working one or more hours for pay or profit or Working 15 hours or more for without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or (b) Not-working but has a job or business from which he is temporarily absent.</p> <p><u>Child labour</u> Children 5-14 years of age who are found to be employed during the reference period of the survey.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> The "unemployed" person is a person 10 years of age and over who involuntarily out of gainful</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
				<p>employment during the reference period but either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Has been actively looking for a employment for the past 2 months or (b) Was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available. <p><u>Under-employment</u> Underemployment is a condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity or his/her skills and the person looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skills to augment income.</p>
13	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1984-85	Jul'1984 - Jun'1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 240 PSUs • 25 HH/PSU • 6000 HH/ year • Two-stage sampling 	<p><u>Labour force</u> Persons of age 10 years and above, who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey. It excludes disabled and retired persons, full-time housewives and students, income recipients, beggars, and other persons who did not work for pay or profit for at least one hour during the reference week. According to the thirteenth ILO ICLS conference, persons working less than 15 hours without pay in a family farm or enterprise and not looking for employment are not also included in labour force.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> Employed persons are those persons of age 10 years and above, who were either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Working one or more hours for pay or profit or working 15 hour or more without pay in a family farm or enterprise, or (b) Not working but who had a job or business from which they were absent temporarily. <p><u>Unemployed</u> Persons to years of age and over were classified as unemployed if they were involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference week, but were either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Have been looking for employment in the past 2 months, or (b) Willing to work but not looking for work because they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available. <p><u>Under-employment</u> Underemployment is the condition where by a person employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, and the person is looking for additional work.</p>

Table 1.1: Concepts and definitions used in various rounds of LFS in BBS

SI	Survey title	Survey year	Coverage and design	Definitions used
14	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1983-84	Jul'1983 - Jun'1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole country • 102 PSUs • 25 HH/PSU • 6000 HH/ year • Two-stage cluster sampling 	<p><u>Labour force</u> The economically active population is defined as persons age 10 years and above, who are either employed or unemployed (see the definitions of “employed” and “unemployed” below during the reference period of the survey. It excludes disabled and retired persons, full-time housewives and students, income recipients, beggars, and other persons who did not work for pay or profit for at least one hour during the reference week. Note: the term economically active persons is synonymous with the term civilian labour force.</p> <p><u>Employed</u> Employed persons are those persons of age 10 years and above, who were either: (a) Working one or more hours for pay or profit or working 15 hour or more without pay in a family farm or enterprise, or (b) Not working but who had a job or business from which they were absent temporarily.</p> <p><u>Unemployed</u> Persons 10 years of age and over were classified as unemployed if they were involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference week, but were either: (a) Actively looking for employment in the past two months, or (b) Willing to work but not looking for work because they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available.</p> <p><u>Under-employment</u> Underemployment is the condition where by a person employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity, or use of his/her skills and the person is looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skill to augment income.</p>

1.7 Resolution of 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (19th ICLS held in 2013)

Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization is adopted during the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The new issues in revised labour standards are the followings:

(A) Introduction of Work statistics that could be used as a general framework for the measurement of other forms of work; Definition of Employment is more refined and thus better able to respond to policy needs;

(B) Development of Measurement of underutilization to supplement unemployment rate; Introduction of Potential labour force to identify situations of inadequate absorption of labour, beyond those captured by unemployment;

(A) Work Statistics

To enable better statistical measurement of participation of all persons in all forms and in all sectors of the economy;

- Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.
- Excludes
 - activities that cannot be performed on one’s behalf by another person,
 - all self-care activities,
 - learning and activities for one’s own recreation,
 - activities that do not involve producing goods or services for one’s own or for other units’ consumption, such as begging and stealing.

To meet different objectives, five mutually exclusive forms of work are identified for separate measurement. These forms of work are distinguished on the basis of the intended destination of the production (for own final use; or for use by others, i.e. other economic units) and the nature of the transaction (i.e. monetary or non-monetary transactions, and transfers), as follows:

1. Own-use production work-production of goods and services for own final use;
2. Employment work-comprising work performed for pay or profit;
3. Unpaid trainee work-comprising work performed without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills;
4. Volunteer work-comprising non-compulsory work performed for others without pay.
5. Other work activities

1. Own-use production work

- a) *Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use (intended destination of output is mainly for own consumption).*
- b) *Main purpose is mainly for direct final use or take care of the households/members.*
- c) *Characteristics:*
 - 1. *Work performed for at least one hour;*
 - 2. *Production of goods;*
 - 3. *Provision of services;*
 - 4. *Subsistence foodstuff producers*

2. Employment work:

- a) *Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.*
- b) *Main purpose is generating income.*
- c) *Included:*
 - 1. *Employed persons – “worked” for at least one hour;*
 - 2. *Employed persons – “not at work” due to temporary absence;*
 - 3. *Persons who work for their own economic units to produce goods intended mainly for sale;*
 - 4. *Apprentices, interns or trainees who work for pay in cash or in kind*
- d) *Excluded:*
 - 1. *Apprentices, interns or trainees who work without pay*
 - 2. *Participants in skills training etc.*

3. Unpaid trainee work

- a) *Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills.*
- b) *Main purpose is to acquire skills and experience.*
- c) *Characteristics:*
 - *Work performed for at least one hour;*
 - *Workplace experience or skills –informal, formal etc.*
 - *Apprentices, interns or trainees who work unpaid*

4. Volunteer work

- a) *Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others.*
- b) *Main purpose is to serve or benefit others.*
- c) *Characteristics*
 - *Work performed for at least one hour;*
 - *Through or for organizations etc.*
 - *For households*
- d) *Excluded:*
 - Court, state mandated compulsory work, prison work etc.*

5. Other work activities

This form of work not yet defined by the International Labour Organization.

(B) Development of Measurement of underutilization

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include, but may not be restricted to:

- a) *Time-related underemployment*, when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage;
- b) *Unemployment*, reflecting an active job search by persons not in employment who are available for this form of work;
- c) *Potential labour force*, referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.

1.8 Uses and users of Labour Statistics

1.8.1 Uses of Labour Statistics

a) Study the economic behaviours of employers and employees

Labour statistics are used to study the economic behaviours of employers and employees in response to changing prices, profits, wages and working conditions. They also provide information about the structure of the labour force and its relationship with the wider economy. Labour statistics have two broad objectives:

- The measurement of the extent of available and unused labour capacity, in time and human resources, for the purpose of macro-economic monitoring and human resources development planning; and
- The measurement of the relationships between employment, income and other social and economic characteristics, for the purpose of formulating and monitoring employment policies and programs, income-generating and maintenance schemes, vocational training and other similar programs.

The first broad objective in collecting data on the economically active population may be labelled as the economic perspective, and the second as the social perspective.

b) Macro-economic monitoring

From an economic point of view, a major objective of collecting data on the economically active population is to provide basic information on the size and structure of a country's workforce. Data collected at different points in time provide a basis for monitoring current trends and changes in the labour market and in the employment situation. These data, supplemented by information on other aspects of the economy, including information on activities outside the strict definition of economic activity, provide a basis for the evaluation and analysis of the macro-economic policies of a country. The unemployment rate, in particular, is widely used as an overall indicator of the current performance of a country's economy.

c) Workforce planning and development

Another objective in collecting data on the economically active population is to provide a basis on which to measure labour supply, labour input and the extent to which available human resources are being utilized in the production process of the economy. Such information is essential for planning and formulating policies on the development of human resources.

Labour supply refers to the population which furnishes the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a given period; the amount of time that the population works or is available for work during that period; the intensity of work; and the level of training and skill of the population. Labour input is related to labour supply, and refers to the actual utilization of the available labour. It corresponds to the number of workers at work, their actual time input, productivity and use of skills.

Information on persons outside of the economically active population (e.g. persons not in the labour force) or certain activities outside of economic activity (e.g. home duties or volunteering) supplements these data and allows for a more complete analysis of available human resources. Most of these elements for measuring labour supply and labour input are obtainable from household surveys, but others, such as productivity, use of skills and intensity of work may be better obtained from other sources of data, or from combinations of data from different sources.

d) Employment policies

Statistics on the economically active population are essential to the design and evaluation of overall government policies aimed at promoting and creating employment. These may include training programs, schemes to help people start or return to work, community work programs, assistance in setting up an enterprise, wage subsidies, tax exemptions and other positive incentives for employment promotion.

The relevant statistics, when broken down by sex, age group, occupational categories and branches of economic activity, also provide essential material for assessing the social effects of government employment policies. Further to this purpose, information is needed on changes in the level of employment and unemployment among women, young persons, elderly workers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and other population groups of particular social concern. Information on activities outside of economic activity, such as the supply of voluntary labour or the care of children at home, provide further information to support the development of effective employment policies.

e) Income and wealth policies

Employment is the main source of income for most people, and therefore employment statistics constitute a major element in formulating and evaluating government policies on income generation and maintenance, alleviation of poverty and redistribution of income. They can also be used in assessing the effects of price stabilizing, structural adjustment and fiscal consolidation policies on the employment and income situation of the working population and its different subgroups. The joint measurement of employment and income provides the basis for analyzing the adequacy of employment of different categories of workers, the income-generating capacity of different types of economic activities and the incidence of different forms of employment related economic hardships.

Data on employment and income, disaggregated by occupation, branch of economic activity and other socio-demographic characteristics, are needed in particular for negotiations among social partners, such as collective bargaining and programs for equal opportunity and treatment in employment. Data on labour provided by the persons not in the economically active population supplements information on income and wealth, particularly as it relates to decisions around labour force participation and domestic expenditure (e.g. the decision to care for children at home rather than to work and to pay for childcare).

f) Other uses

Statistics on the economically active population may also serve a variety of other analytical purposes. Data may be used to explain the past growth of an economy and to study the demographic and socio-economic factors affecting the size and composition of a workforce, or they can be used to make projections of the economically active population and its components as a basis for socio-economic planning. Employment characteristics can serve as explanatory variables in many fields of research, ranging from testing theories on the segmentation of the labour market to formulating demographic models. Data may be used to inform the public about the state of employment or to focus attention on particular issues, such as child labour or race or gender-based discrimination, or alternatives to economic activity such as volunteering. Employment statistics may give useful indications to business planners on the future course of the economy. Statistics about persons not in the labour force and certain non-economic activity (e.g. childcare) may indicate structural changes in the composition of the labour force.

1.8.2 Users/stakeholders of Labour Statistics

Labour statistics are used extensively in both economic and social analyses. They are used in the analysis, evaluation, and monitoring of: the economy; the labour market; a wide range of government policies (relating in particular to employment, income support, industrial relations); and population groups of particular concern (women, younger persons, older persons, etc.). Labour statistics are collected, compiled and disseminated in a country to meet the requirements of different goals and objectives sought to be achieved by different stakeholders and interest groups. Wide spectrums of users require information about labour statistics. These range from users with broad, general needs for information about the main aggregates, to those with highly specialized needs relating to particular data items. The main categories of users, and their likely needs, are set out below:

- Government- The Planning Commission of Bangladesh, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Other relevant ministries, Bangladesh Bank, National Accounts of BBS, the NSDC Secretariat, and other public-sector economists - a reasonably detailed understanding of Bangladesh sources and methods to support their interpretation of the estimates and forecasting of economic aggregates.
- Planners, policy makers and administrators: for planning and monitoring socioeconomic development and formulation and implementation of policies, laws and rules for overall development and welfare of labour.
- The Ministry of Labour and Employment and some other welfare ministries and departments responsible for making labour policy and laws and their implementation that are the users of labour statistics, but agencies engaged in planning socioeconomic development, particularly, the Planning Commission, become other major users of data on different aspects of labour. The Planning Commission uses data on employment and unemployment extensively in its assessment and projections and also for setting targets for employment generation and strategy for their achievement in every Five-Year Plan. Importance of such data has increased over the years with greater emphasis in plans on employment generation and poverty reduction.

- International agencies: Among the international users of Labour statistics, the principal stakeholder is International Labour Organization (ILO). ILO is responsible not only for compiling labour statistics but also to monitor progress in labour standards set by its conventions and recommendations, on that basis. Other agencies like the World Bank, UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF also make use of labour statistics as part of the overall assessment of the status and prospects of socio-economic situation and to devise programmes in the areas of their mandate.
- Economists- economists working for interest groups, national and international investors, public sector economists in other countries and international credit rating agencies - a reasonably detailed understanding of the conceptual framework, the sources and how the estimates are compiled, to support their interpretation of the statistics and provision of advice to their organizations and clients.
- Trade unions, employer federation of Bangladesh - a reasonably detailed understanding of the conceptual framework, the sources, and how the estimates are compiled, with more detail on particular items to support research. Workers' organizations and employers' associations: to analyze, represent and lobby for their respective constituencies, namely, workers and industry.
- Journalists - a broad understanding of the conceptual framework, how the estimates are compiled, and the main outputs, to support media commentary on the current performance of the Bangladesh economy. These users may occasionally require a more detailed understanding of particular aspects.
- Researchers - a reasonably detailed understanding of the conceptual framework, the sources and how the estimates are compiled, with more detail on particular items to support research and modelling. Research workers, media, civil society and public at large: seeking to improve understanding, awareness and knowledge about labour and related subjects.
- Teachers/teaching academics/Students - a broad understanding of the conceptual framework, how the estimates are compiled and the main outputs (publication tables, written and graphic analysis, and explanatory notes), to understand the role of education in employment outcomes in the Bangladesh economy.

1.9 Conclusion on evolution of concepts and definitions

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been conducting Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1983-84 in 3-4 years interval. It is observed that the definitions of labour force, working age population, unemployment, under-employment is not unique. Major changes with the definition of labour force, working age population, unemployment, under-employment is provided below:

1.9.1 Major changes with the definition of labour statistics

Definition of minimum working age

It is observed that there are changes in the minimum working age threshold, viz. sometimes it considered 10 years and above and some other times it considered 15 years and above. So, employment statistics is not strictly comparable. To make employment statistics comparable, the users need the microdata to filter the age range and make them similar (15 years and above for example).

Definition of Employment

The concepts and definitions of employment is not remained the same for almost all rounds of the labour force survey. The "employed" comprises all persons older than 15 years or above who, during last one week, were involved in economic activity, either for pay/profit or for own-use consumption. This definition of employment considered at least 1-hour in a week threshold for working for pay or profit or in without pay in a family farm or enterprise since 2002-03. Sometimes, it considered 1-hour criteria for employment in pay or profit, and minimum 15 hour or more in a week as threshold for working without pay in a family farm or enterprise. So, it is another barrier of comparability of employment statistics and consequently, the users should take necessary care in comparing employment statistics over time.

Definition of Unemployment

The definition of unemployment is also affected by the issues of minimum age range of the population to be considered as eligible or not for unemployment. It is observed that there are changes in the age coverage, viz. sometimes it considered 10 years and above and some other times it considered 15 years and above. So, unemployment statistics is not strictly comparable. To make unemployment statistics comparable, the users need the microdata to filter the age range and make them similar (15 years and above for example). Again, in defining the unemployment, sometimes it considered three criteria viz. (a) not employed (b) looking for job and (c) available for job; some other time it considered two criteria (a) not employed (b) looking for job. Moreover, sometimes discouraged job-seekers was treated as unemployed and time period for looking for job

is 2 months or 1 month. So, the unemployment statistics over time is not strictly comparable and the users should take necessary measures with the database filtering for age and criteria in comparing unemployment statistics over time.

Definition of Under-employment

There are three definitions found in defining underemployment by BBS and is mostly different in various rounds of the survey. (1) It considered underemployment is a condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked, income earned, productivity or his/her skills and the person looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skills to augment income. (2) The term underemployment is defined as the combination of three conditions (a) employed and worked less than 35 or 40 hours in a week as the reference hour, (b) willing to work and (c) available for more hours to work. (3) Underemployed is considered if an employed person worked less than reference hours (35 or 40 hours) only in a week;

1.9.2 Changes due to introduction of Work statistics (19th ICLS 2013):

A new definition of Work statistics, Forms of work, Employment work, Own-use production work, Volunteer work, Trainee work, Unemployment has been adopted by the 19th International Conference of the Labour Statisticians held in October 2013 by the International Labour Organization (ILO). Although the ILO is not yet developed the manual to use the latest definitions, some countries including Bangladesh has piloted the new definition.

In conclusion, some changes are observed in the concepts and definitions used in the various rounds of Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in generating labour statistics. So, the labour statistics generated by the BBS since 1983-84 is not strictly comparable over time and necessary measures should be taken in comparing headline indicators of labour statistics as a whole. Moreover, considering the comparability issues of various rounds of labour statistics, dual series for the headline indicators for a specified period following the existing (resolution of 13th ICLS) and revised (resolution of 19th ICLS) definitions of labour statistics should be maintained.

1.10 Concepts and definitions used in latest LFS 2016-17

Household

A “household” is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound who share the same housekeeping arrangements and who are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related to each other, either by blood or marriage. Conversely, members who live together in the same house or compound and are related by blood or marriage do not necessarily belong to the same household. To be considered a household member, an individual must reside with the other household members in the dwelling for a substantial part of the year (e.g., six-month criterion) and must not be a member of any other household.

Working-Age Population

The population can be divided into populations below and above the working age. The minimum age limit for defining the working age varies among countries and depends on such national circumstances as the compulsory schooling age, the minimum age for admission to employment, and the extent of child labor. However, it is common to define working-age population as the population ages 15 and older. However, as with the working-age population, users can adjust the lower- and upper-age boundaries for the youth cohort to be in line with national definitions and practices. The lower age limit for young people is usually determined by the minimum legal working age. The upper age limit for youth targeted in national policies and programs varies greatly among countries, and this parameter needs to be set according to the analytical needs and national circumstances. The working-age population is broken down into (a) those in the labour force and (b) those not in the labour force. Labour Force The labour force comprises the employed and the unemployed, while the remainder of the working-age population is outside the labour force

Economic activity

The concept of “economic activity” adopted by the thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (13th ICLS) in 1982 for measuring the economically active population is defined in terms of the production of goods and services as set forth by the System of National Accounts (SNA). The 13th ICLS Resolution specifies that “the economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the

United Nations system of national accounts, during a specified time-reference period.” Thus, persons are to be considered economically active if, and only if, they contribute to or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the SNA production boundary. The use of a definition of economic activity based on the SNA serves to ensure that the concepts used in employment and production statistics are consistent, thus facilitating the joint analysis of the two bodies of data.

Labour Force

Current economic activity is measured in relation to a short reference period (generally one week). The economically active population includes both employed and unemployed persons. The currently active population is also known as the “Labour Force”. The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who supply their labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time reference period. According to the 1993 version of the System of National Accounts, production includes all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used in the process of producing such goods or services; the production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final use; the production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by paid domestic staff. In particular, the term “Labour force” refers to persons 15 years or older who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. They are either employed or unemployed during the reference week prior to the survey.

Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country’s working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country. The labour force participation rate is related by definition to other indicators of the labour market. The inactivity rate is equal to 100 minus the labour force participation rate, when the participation rate is expressed as a number between 0 and 100.

Employment

The ILO definition of employment provides separate criteria for persons in paid employment and persons in self-employment in order to accommodate the idea that employment covers any work, be it for wage or salary, profit or family gain and including the production of goods for own consumption. The "employed" comprises all persons older than a specified age who, during a specified brief period, either one week, were in one of the following categories:

(a) paid employment

- i. at work – persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
- ii. with a job but not at work – persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had a formal attachment to their job.

(b) self-employment

- i at work – persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;
- ii with an enterprise but not at work – persons working with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

For operational purposes, the notion "some work" may be interpreted as work for at least one hour. Unpaid family workers at work should be considered as in self-employment, irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period. Apprentices who receive pay in cash or in kind should be considered in paid employment and classified as "at work" or "not at work" on the same basis as other persons in paid employment. Members of the armed forces should be included among persons in paid employment. They should include both the regular and temporary members.

Unemployment

The international standard definition of unemployment is based on the following three criteria, which should be satisfied simultaneously: "without work", "currently available for work" and "seeking work". The "unemployed" comprise all persons older than a specified age who during the reference period were:

- (a) without work – not in paid employment nor self-employed;

- (b) currently available for work – available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period (one week); and
- (c) seeking work – had taken specific steps in a specified reference period (one month) to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment is widely viewed as an important policy issue for many countries, regardless of their stage of development. For the purpose of this indicator, the term “youth” covers persons aged 15 to 24 years and “adult” refers to persons aged 25 years and over. This report considers the term “youth” covers persons aged 15 to 24 years and “adult” refers to persons aged 25 years and over. Sometimes, the term “youth” covers persons aged 15 to 29 years and “adult” refers to persons aged 30 years and over. The “Department of Youth, Bangladesh” is defined youth as persons aged 18 to 35 years and some basic statistics is provided in this report for their own use following this age group.

Informal sector

The informal sector consists of unregistered and/or small unincorporated private enterprises engaged in the production of goods or services for sale or barter. The enterprises typically operate on a small scale at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production. Labour relations are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations. An unincorporated enterprise is a production unit that is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of the individual (or group of individuals) who owns it and for which no complete set of accounts is kept.

Employment in the informal sector refers to the total number of jobs in informal sector enterprises. For practical reasons, the concept is measured as the number of persons employed in informal sector enterprises in their main job. The informal sector represents an important part of the economy, and certainly of the labour market, in many countries and plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation.

Informal employment

Informal employment, which encompasses all the jobs included in the concept of employment in the informal sector (except those that are classified as formal jobs in informal sector enterprises), refers to those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households.

Informal employment is defined as the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period. Included are:

- Own-account workers (self-employed with no employees) in their own informal sector enterprises;
- Employers (self-employed with employees) in their own informal sector enterprises;
- Contributing family workers, irrespective of type of enterprise;
- Members of informal producers' cooperatives (not established as legal entities);
- Employees holding informal jobs as defined according to the employment relationship (in law or in practice, jobs not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (paid annual or sick leave, etc.);
- Own-account workers engaged in production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household.

For operational reasons, the concept is measured as the number of persons employed (and not the number of jobs) in informal employment in their main job. Where they exist, employees holding formal jobs in informal sector enterprises should not be counted as informal employment. The Stata code for identifying the informal employment is provided in the Annex for clarification and regeneration of the statistics of informal employment of the country.

Employees with informal jobs in either a formal or informal sector enterprise or as paid domestic workers in a household are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment

benefits (such as advance notice of dismissal, severance pay or paid annual or sick leave). The statistical definition considers both the job-based concept (the situation of an individual employed person in the job) and the establishment-based concept (the informal character of the establishment). According to the international standards and using the survey questionnaire, the informal employment calculation is based on the institutional sector, establishment registration, status in employment and contribution to pension or retirement fund.

Employment by occupation

Occupation is a categorical variable that captures the occupational categories in which employed people are engaged. Occupational classifications categorize all jobs into groups, which are hierarchically structured in a number. Analysis of employment by occupation informs economic and labour policies in areas such as educational planning and employment services. Changes in the occupational distribution of an economy can be used to identify and analyze stages of development (KILM 5).

The indicator for employment by occupation comprises statistics on jobs classified according to major groups as defined in the Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO). The most recent version of the International Standard of Occupation, ISCO-08, distinguishes 10 major groups: (1) Managers; (2) Professionals; (3) Technicians and associate professionals; (4) Clerical support workers; (5) Service and sales workers; (6) Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries workers; (7) Craft and related trade workers; (8) Plant and machine operators and assemblers; (9) Elementary occupations; and (10) Others occupations.

Status in Employment

Status in employment captures the distribution of the employed according to their category of status in employment, which provides a statistical basis for describing workers' conditions of work and for defining an individual's socioeconomic group (KILM 3). According to the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) (ILO 1993), the basic criteria used to define the status groups are the types of economic risk that workers face (an element of which is the strength of institutional attachment between the person and the job) and the type of authority over establishments and other workers that the jobholder has or will have as an explicit or implicit result of the employment contract.

The 1993 ICSE categories and extracts from their definitions follow:

- Employees are all those workers who hold “paid employment jobs,” where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.
- Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold “self-employment jobs” (i.e., jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).
- Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold “self-employment jobs” and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees.
- Members of producers’ cooperatives are workers who hold “self-employment jobs” in a cooperative producing goods and services.
- Contributing family workers are those workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.
- Workers not classifiable by status include those for whom insufficient relevant information is available or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories.

Time-related underemployment

This indicator relates to the number of employed persons whose hours of work in the reference period are insufficient in relation to a more desirable employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage. The indicator was previously known as “visible underemployment”. Two time-related underemployment rates are presented: one gives the number of persons in time-related underemployment as a percentage of the labour force, and the other as a percentage of total employment.

The measurement of time-related underemployment is considered an integral part of the framework for measuring the labour force. The time-related underemployed includes all employed persons whose working time in all jobs is “insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage”.

The criteria for defining time-related underemployment are:

- i willingness to work additional hours;
 - ii availability to work additional hours and
 - iii having worked (total number of *hours actually worked*) below a threshold (usually 40 hours in a week) of working hours. The threshold of working time has to be determined at the national level in order to identify those who worked a sufficient number of hours and to integrate the labour demand aspect into the indicator.
- The **willingness to work additional hours** is the main criterion and identifies persons who, independently of the number of hours already worked during the reference week in all their jobs, express a desire or preference to work more hours.
 - The **availability to work additional hours** separates those persons who are ready to work additional hours within a subsequent period, if they had the opportunity to do so, from those that are not available.
 - The criterion of **having worked less than a threshold relating to working time** (40 or 35 hours per week for this survey) excludes those workers who want to work additional hours and are available to do so but who already work a “sufficient” number of hours and therefore, for policy reasons, are considered to have reached their full employment level.

Precarious employment

Workers in precarious employment can be either: (a) workers whose contract of employment leads to the classification of the incumbent as belonging to the groups of “casual workers”, “short-term workers” or “seasonal workers”; or (b) workers whose contract of employment will allow the employing enterprise or person to terminate the contract at short notice and/or at will, with the specific circumstances to be determined by national legislation and custom. In the case of workers falling under the first category, workers may be classified as “employees” or “own-account workers”, according to the characteristics of the employment contract.

Workers under category (a) refer to the following:

- Casual workers – contracts are not expected to continue for more than a very short period.
- Seasonal workers – contract duration is influenced by seasonal factors, such as climate, public holidays and agriculture season.
- Short-term workers – contracts are expected to last for a short period but longer than that of casual workers. The common element among the precarious employment categories is the risky, short-term nature of the employment contracts (category a) or their instability, as employers may terminate them upon short notice (category b).

Non-economic activity

Certain activities are not counted as productive and therefore fall outside the production boundary. Examples of such activities are:

- purely natural processes without any human involvement or direction, such as the unmanaged growth of fish stocks in international waters;
- basic human activities, such as eating, sleeping or taking exercise, that are impossible for one person to perform for another person;
- activities that produce no output, such as begging or stealing (however, if the goods so acquired are resold, the reselling is an economic activity).

The 1998 SNA also excludes the production of all services for own final consumption within the household. This means that the following activities, for example, are excluded, if they are provided by unpaid household members for the benefit of their household: cleaning, decorating and maintaining the dwelling occupied by the household, including small repairs; the cleaning, servicing and repair of household durables and other goods, including vehicles used for household purposes; preparing and serving meals for immediate consumption; the care, training and instruction of children; the care of sick, infirm or old people; and the transportation of household members.

Potential labour force

Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period (i.e. unavailable jobseekers); or (b) did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e. available potential jobseekers).

Sector of Economic activity

Sector of economic activity is a categorical variable that captures the sector of economic activity of employed persons. Sectoral information is particularly useful in identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development (KILM4). Sectoral information can provide insights into a range of policy questions, for example: Which sectors are seeing increasing employment and which are declining? How do shifts in employment from one sector to the other relate with shifts in productivity? To what extent is the labour market segregated? Are men and women distributed equally across sectors, or are they concentrated in certain sectors? How does segregation correlate with other labour market outcomes?

Based on the most recent revision (Revision 4, 2008) of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) there are 21 major sectors (categories). These sectors are further disaggregated into divisions, groups, and classes. Sectors of ISIC Revision 4 are: A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing; B. Mining and quarrying; C. Manufacturing; D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities; F. Construction; G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; H. Transportation and storage; I. Accommodation and food service activities; J. Information and communication; K. Financial and insurance activities; L. Real estate activities; M. Professional, scientific, and technical activities; N. Administrative and support service activities; O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security; P. Education; Q. Human health and social work activities; R. Arts, entertainment and recreation S. Other service activities; T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use; U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies; X. Not elsewhere classified. As with the occupational classification, national classifications of industries may have different categories than those in the ISIC. While serving as a model, ISIC revisions are not intended to replace any existing national classification of sectors.

Earnings

Earnings is a continuous variable that captures the reported earnings of the employed. This variable may correspond to either wages or earnings and may be reported on a monthly, weekly, daily, or hourly basis. Wage or salary rates are the rates paid for normal time of work, comprising basic wages and salaries, cost-of-living allowances, and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances. The following should be excluded: overtime payments, bonuses, and gratuities; family allowances; other social security payments made by the employer directly to employees; and ex gratia payments in kind, supplementary to normal wage and salary rates. Earnings include some elements of remuneration such as overtime and some bonuses not counted as part of wage rates. Earnings are the remuneration in cash and in kind paid to employees, at regular intervals, for time worked or work done, together with remuneration for time not worked, such as for annual vacation, other paid leave, or holidays.

Hours of Work

Hours of work is a continuous variable that captures the reported number of hours worked by the employed during the reference period. Depending on the formulation of the relevant survey question or questions, this variable may capture data on actual hours, usual hours, hours paid for, or other measurements of hours of work. It is typically measured as the number of hours worked per week, but can also be reported on a monthly or daily basis. The number of hours worked has an impact on the health and well-being of workers, as well as affecting workers' productivity and the labour costs of establishments.

In 2008, the ICLS adopted the “Resolution Concerning the Measurement of Working Time” (ILO 2008b). The resolution revised the existing standards on statistics of hours of work (“Resolution Concerning Statistics of Hours of Work,” adopted by the 13th ICLS, 1962) to reflect the working time of persons in all sectors of the economy and in all forms of productive activity toward the achievement of decent work for all. The resolution provides definitions for seven concepts of working time: A. Hours actually worked, the key concept of working time defined for statistical purposes applicable to all jobs and to all working persons; B. Hours paid for, linked to remuneration of hours that may not all correspond to production; C. Normal hours of work, refers to legally prevailing hours for collective groups of workers; D. Contractual hours of work, individuals are expected to work according to contractual relationships as distinct from normal hours; E. Hours usually worked, most commonly in a job over a long observation period; F. Overtime hours of work, performed beyond contracts or norms; and G. Absence from work hours, when working persons do not work.

Outside the Labour Force

Persons in the potential labour force constitute a subgroup of all persons outside the labour force (i.e., persons who are neither employed nor unemployed). Besides labour market-related reasons, there are many other reasons for not seeking employment, being unavailable for employment, or not wanting employment. These include personal reasons (own illness, disability, studies); family-related reasons (pregnancy, presence of small children, refusal by family); lack of infrastructure (assets, roads, transportation, employment services); other sources of income (pensions, rents); and social exclusion.

Unit of interview

Unit of interview is any member of randomly selected households, and the unit of selection can be any household selected for the sample. The basic socio-demographic data will be collected for all members of the selected households, however for the employment status only persons aged 15 years and over will be surveyed.

Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

Employment to population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. A high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities, because they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force altogether.

Reliability of data

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample survey, they are subjected to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Sampling error

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on a probability sampling, not on census. Such error in statistics is termed as relative standard error and often denoted as RSE which is given in percentage. This error is an indication to the precision of the parameter under study. In other words, it reflects the extent of variation with other sample-based estimates. Sampling errors of estimates on a few important variables at national levels are calculated separately as shown in

the annex. For example, the labour force participation rate at the national level was 67.0 per cent with an RSE of 0.23 per cent and standard error (SE) of 0.16 per cent. At 95 per cent confidence interval ($\alpha = 0.05$), the labour force participation rate was in the range of 66.69–67.31 per cent.

Non-sampling error

To ensure high quality data, several steps were taken to minimize non-sampling errors. Unlike sampling errors, these errors cannot be measured and can only be overcome through several administrative procedures. These errors can arise as a result of incomplete survey coverage, frame defect, response error, non-response and processing errors such as during editing, coding and data capture.

Response error

Response error can occur due to differences and difficulty in interpreting questions, either by the enumerator or respondent. To minimize this error, intensive seven day long basic training and several refreshing trainings were conducted for the enumerators as well as supervising officers. In addition, random checks by the high-level officials of BBS and SID were carried out on households that were already canvassed by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the information recorded.

Reference period

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

Timeliness and access to microdata

There has been a significant improvement in the speed with which collected data are made available, in tabulated and published form. A system of releasing quick results/estimates has also been increasingly adopted. There is, however, still a large scope for improvements. It is very difficult and also not necessary to process, tabulate and publish all the data collected by various rounds of the LFS. Different users have different interests and requirements for which primary data may be available, but not processed and published. It should be ensured that microdata along with complete metadata data are accessible to users for tabulation and analysis to meet their specific requirements.

Chapter 2

Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM)



Bangladesh 2016-17

The KILM presents statistics for several of the indicators currently proposed for measuring progress towards the eighth SDG, namely the share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, the employment-to-population ratio, the unemployment rate, the youth unemployment rate, and the share of youth not in education, employment or training.

Chapter 2. Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) in Bangladesh

2.1 Introduction	<i>KILM explains the importance of indicators for the success of the Sustainable Development Goals and The role that the KILM will play in creating effective policy measures.</i>
2.2 Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)	
2.3 Status of KILM in Bangladesh	<p><i>The KILM presents statistics for several of the indicators for measuring progress towards the eighth SDG, namely the share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, the employment-to-population ratio, the unemployment rate, the youth unemployment rate, and the share of youth not in education, employment or training.</i></p> <p><i>Women face specific challenges in attaining decent work. Most of KILM indicators are disaggregated by sex, allowing for comparison of male and female labour market opportunities. Many of the “trends” analyses associated with individual indicators focus on the progress (or lack thereof) towards the goal of equal opportunity and equal treatment in the labour market.</i></p> <p><i>The article will attempt to provide the following key Indicators of labour market at the most disaggregated level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• Labour force participation rate</i><i>• Employment-to-population ratio</i><i>• Status in employment</i><i>• Employment by sector</i><i>• Employment by occupation</i><i>• Hours of work</i><i>• Employment in the informal economy</i><i>• Unemployment and youth unemployment</i><i>• Not in labour force</i><i>• Educational attainment</i>

Chapter 2: Key Indicator Labour Market (KILM)

2.1 Introduction

The KILM is a collection of key indicators of the labour market, covering employment and other variables relating to employment (status, economic activity, occupation, sector of employment, hours of work etc.), employment in the informal economy, unemployment and the characteristics of the unemployed, underemployment, education, wages and compensation costs etc. The KILM indicators provide a strong basis for assessing and addressing key questions related to productive employment and decent work. Evidence-based policy-making relies on identifying and quantifying not only best practices in the labour market but also inefficiencies – such as labour underutilization and decent work deficits. This broad view of the world of work calls for comprehensive collection, organization and analysis of labour market information. In this context, the KILM can serve as a tool in monitoring and assessing many of the pertinent issues related to the functioning of labour markets.

2.2 Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)

These indicators have sub-categories reflecting to productive employment and decent work as well as to guide government policy for developing efficient labour markets. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has derived the following indicators from labour market data which include measures of employment, variables relating to employment, unemployment.

1. Labour force participation rate
2. Employment-to-population ratio
3. Status in employment
4. Employment by sector
5. Employment by occupation
6. Part-time workers
7. Hours of work
8. Employment in the informal economy
9. Total unemployment
10. Youth unemployment
11. Long-term unemployment
12. Time-related underemployment
13. Persons outside the labour force
14. Educational attainment and illiteracy

2.3 Status of KILM in Bangladesh

The prime source of the KILM is Labour Force Survey in Bangladesh and it provides a comprehensive database of country-level data on 14 key indicators of the labour market. The KILM indicators derived from Labour Force Survey 2016-17 is provided below:

1. Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work; it provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is a measure of the proportion of the working age population in Bangladesh who are employed or actively looking for gainful employment. At any point in time in Bangladesh, the working age population is defined to be all persons between the ages of 15 years and above. The LFPR thus provide information on the size of the labour or work force available to engage in productive activities in the economy. The workforce at any point in time is composed of persons who are employed and those who are unemployed, including those looking for employment for the first time or in transition between jobs.

In general, the working age population who are not in the labour force are those persons who are in learning or training institutions; those who are retired and have no intention of rejoining the labour market; those who are physically or mentally or health-wise unable to work and those who are otherwise not actively looking for work. The workforce can also be separated by gender, age cohorts and other analytical groups. The data for estimating the LFPR is captured through the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The LFPR is expressed in percentage and is derived as follows:

$$LFPR = \frac{\text{Size of the Labour Force}}{\text{Size of the Working Age Population}} \times 100$$

LFPR plays a central role in determining the size and composition of the workforce as well as contributing to projecting the future labour force. The variety of profiles that can be generated using this indicator is very helpful for understanding the labour market behaviour of different categories in the population, for example by sex, age group, and other domains. LFPR is also crucial in formulating employment policies as well as training needs in efforts to raise the participation rate in the labour market. The status of Labour Force Participation Rate indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.01 below:

Table-2.01: Status of Labour Force Participation Rate indicator in Bangladesh

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	2016-17
Total	58.2
Male	80.5
Female	36.3

2. Employment to Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. A high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities, because they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force altogether.

This Employment to Population Ratio provides the answer to the question: "What proportion of the working-age population is employed?". Because the population is continually growing, a rise in employment may or may not appear as an increase in the employment-population ratio, while a decrease in employment will always be reflected as a decline in the ratio. The LFPR reflects the proportion of the population who want to work, whereas the employment ratio measures the success of the economy at creating jobs. To be counted as employed, a person must have worked at least 1 hour during the week for pay or profit (or at least 1 hour as an unpaid worker in a family business), or have a job but is temporarily absent from it.

The employment to population ratio is presented as a percentage of the relevant population. The ratio is further disaggregated by gender; by age groups (usually youth (15-24 years) and adults (25-64 years)); and by states or geographical areas. The data for calculating the employment ratio is captured through the Labour Force Survey conducted periodically by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

This ratio measures the economy's ability to provide jobs for a growing population and is useful for evaluating demographic employment trends. Put simply it measures whether jobs are being created fast enough for those who want to work. Thus a country with a higher ratio can be said to be more successful in creating jobs to meet the needs of its citizens. Accordingly, persons who are not in employment status are either classified as the unemployed or they choose not to participate in the workforce at all.

While a high overall ratio may be considered positive, by itself this is not sufficient to assess if decent work is being created or if there are deficits in decent work within the workplace. Additional information would be needed for such assessment including worker earnings, hours of work, presence of informal sector employment, underemployment and working conditions. The status of Employment to population ratio indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.02 below:

Table-2.02: Status of Employment to Population Ratio in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Employment to Population Ratio	2016-17
Total	55.8
Male	78.0
Female	34.0

3. Status in employment

The indicator of status in employment distinguishes between two categories of the total employed. These are: (a) wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); and (b) self-employed workers. These two groups of workers are presented as percentages of the total employed for both sexes and for males and females separately.

The status of employment indicator is used to separate two categories of the total employed workforce in the country. The first predominant group is made up of wage and salaried workers (usually also referred to as employees), the second group represents a range of self-employed workers. The self-employed workers are further divided into 5 sub-groups comprising a) employers, b) own-account workers, c) members of producers' cooperative, d) contributing family members (also known as unpaid family workers) and e) non-classifiable workers.

This indicator provides information on the proportion of the working population that are salaried employees, which over time also traces the transition path of a country as it moves from low income to middle income and eventually to high income status. A large proportion of salaried workers is consistent with an economy in advanced development and is associated with the prevalence of decent work.

An economy with significant proportion of the workers as self-employed without employees and as unpaid family workers is associated with a low level rural agricultural environment with few formal job opportunities and prevalent poverty. Unpaid family workers often have no formal work arrangements, lack elements of decent employment, social security and labour rights. Such workers in self-employed status are considered to be in a vulnerable employment position, which is common in low income countries.

Efforts would need to be devoted to better understand the situation of unpaid family workers to ensure decent job status and to move them to salaried worker positions. In recent years, this category of workers has seen increases in the urban areas. Finally, analysis of KILM 3 by state could provide insights into the evolving job markets nationwide.

The status in Employment indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.03 below:

Table-2.03: Status in employment indicator in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Status in employment (%)	2016-17		
	Male	Female	Total
Employer	6.13	0.64	4.45
Own account worker	46.51	39.33	44.31
Contributing family worker / Unpaid family helper	4.05	28.37	11.5
Employee	42.57	31.2	39.09
Others	0.74	0.46	0.65

4. Employment by sector

The indicator for employment by sector divides employment into three broad groupings of economic activity: agriculture, industry and services. Although data are limited to very few years in the majority of countries in some particular regions (such as sub-Saharan Africa, for instance), every region is covered.

Employment by sector separates the working population of the country into three broad group of economic activities: namely the agriculture, industry and services sectors. Employment in each sector is usually shown as a percentage of total employment. These three main economic sectors can be disaggregated into additional sub-sectors to provide further details following the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC 2009) based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev 4.

The data for KILM 4 is captured through the Labour Force Survey conducted periodically by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The indicator is further disaggregated by gender, age groups and states or regional areas.

(a) Agriculture

- Agriculture, forestry and Fishing

(b) Industry

- Mining & Quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction

(c) Services

- Wholesale and retail trade, repair and motorcycles
- Hotel and restaurants
- Transport, storage and communications
- Financial Intermediation
- Real estate, renting and business activities
- Public administration and defense, compulsory social security
- Education
- Health and social work
- Other community, social and personal services activities
- Private households with employed persons
- Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

KILM 4 is useful for identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development as well as identifying individual sub-sectors where employment is growing or stagnating. As the economy move to more developed higher income phases the proportion of jobs have shifted between sectors, usually from agriculture to industry and finally to the services sector. Together with information on vacancies, KILM 4 data on changing job trends in individual sub-sectors provides a useful picture on where labour demand is most pressing. The analysis is focused on employment in the three main economic sectors. Information and analysis of the other sub-sectors will be provided at the next update. The status of Employment by sector indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.04 below:

Table-2.04: Status of Employment by sector indicator in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Sector	2016-17		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	32.2	59.7	40.6
Industry	22.0	16.9	20.4
Service	45.9	23.5	39.0

5. *Employment by occupation*

The indicator for employment by occupation comprises statistics on jobs classified according to major groups as defined in one or more versions of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). The employment by occupation indicator classifies jobs according to major groups as defined in the 2008 Bangladeshi Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO-2012). BSCO-2012 follows the ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). KILM 5 can be further disaggregated by greater granularity in a four-level hierarchical structure for job types; by socio-economic factors e.g. gender; and by skill sets in relation to the levels of education specified following the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

BSCO-2012 has 10 occupational categories comprising (1) Managers; (2) Professionals; (3) Technicians and associate professionals; (4) Clerical support workers; (5) Service and sales workers; (6) Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; (7) Craft and related trades workers; (8) Plant and machine-operators and assemblers; (9) Elementary occupations; and (10) Other occupations.

The data for occupation is captured through the Labour Force Survey conducted periodically by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The status of Employment by occupation indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.05 below:

Table-2.05: Status of Employment by occupation indicator in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Occupation	2016-17		
	Male	Female	Total
Managers	2.11	0.57	1.64
Professionals	4.50	5.55	4.82
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.28	0.91	1.86
Clerical Support Workers	1.79	0.75	1.47
Service and Sales Workers	21.57	4.95	16.48
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	23.80	51.72	32.36
Craft and Related Trades Workers	16.87	17.45	17.05
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	8.89	2.21	6.84
Elementary Occupations	17.85	15.84	17.24
Other Occupations	0.34	0.04	0.25

6. Part-time workers

The indicator on part-time workers focuses on individuals whose working hours total less than “full time”, as a proportion of total employment. Because there is no internationally accepted definition as to the minimum number of hours in a week that constitute full-time work, the dividing line is determined either on a country-by-country basis or through the use of special estimations. The full-time or part-time employment is determined here in the LFS 2016-17 is based on the perception of the employed persons. The status of part-time workers employed workers indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.06 below:

Table-2.06: Status of part-time workers employed workers in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Gender	Part-time as % of total employment
Total	28.5
Male	15.8
Female	57.5

7. Hours of work

Two measurements related to working time are included in KILM 7 in order to give an overall picture of the time that the employed throughout the world devote to work activities. The objective of KILM 7 is to show the amount of time an employed person devotes to work activities. The indicator is a measure of the number of hours an employed person works per week. In Bangladesh, the work hours per week measure presented here utilizes four bands comprising: a) less than 20 hours; b) between 20 and 29 hours; c) between 30 and 39 hours; and d) 40 hours and over.

This concept needs to be contrasted with the measure of “hours actually work” which represents the modal value of work time over a longer period, i.e. one year. The modal value of the work time is a number or value that appears most often within a set of data. Hours of work are measured for all categories of workers (KILM3 – employment status), whether with or without formal contracts, paid or unpaid, and including the self-employed and family workers. Work time is counted in all locations whether at the physical workplace, in the field, at home, on the road, on business trips, etc. While most often it is expected to cover workers in the formal sector of the economy, there is no reason why it would not also cover workers in the informal sector since this indicator is often collected through household surveys.

Hours actually worked, the key concept of working time defined for statistical purposes applicable to all jobs and to all working persons. Measures time spent in a job for activities that contribute to the production of goods and/or services during a specified reference period. Includes direct hours, related hours, down time and resting time.

In Bangladesh, KILM 7 information is captured from Labour Force Surveys conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). This KILM can be further disaggregated by gender, age group and employment status of employers, employees, self-employed and own account workers. Annual hours actually worked in particular are usually used for productivity estimates (output per hour worked) in combination with National Accounts and by economic sectors and sub-sectors wherever sufficiently granular statistical information may be available. There has been increasing interest on the part of both employers and employees in enhancing the flexibility of work time arrangements, while moving away from traditional or standard work time plans.

Depending on the industry and occupation, employees have increasing options on work time arrangements. Work time flexibility may be bundled into day or night shifts or weekends; into longer than daily and weekly durations like two-weekly or monthly periods. Workers may thus enter and leave the workplace at different times during a day and increasingly account for work time not only at the physical workplace but also elsewhere, including especially from home. Consequently, it is also becoming a challenge to measure the weekly work time of a worker. Work time in excess of 48 hours per week is normally considered to be excessive. The status of average actual hours worked per week indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.07 below:

Table-2.07: Status of Average actual hours worked per week in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Average actual hours worked per week	2016-17		
	Male	Female	Total
1-10	0.4	0.3	0.3
11-20	1.7	9.6	4.0
21-30	4.1	16.3	7.6
31-40	10.3	27.7	15.3
41-50	24.2	27.2	25.1
51-60	31.9	11.9	26.1
61+	27.5	7.0	21.5

8. Employment in the informal economy

The KILM 8 indicator is a measure of employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment. KILM 8 provides a measure of employment in the informal sector. This information can be used to gauge the contribution of the informal sector to the economy which could then be subsequently treated as input for estimating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country (1993 System of National Accounts). This concept of informal sector employment is quite awkward and even bewildering to understand because of the wide variations in the definitions of what constitutes the informal sector and what makes up informal employment. It is useful here to clearly understand and to accept the differences in the terms being used, which are explained in the following paragraphs.

In accordance with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the informal sector refers to economic activities of workers and entities which are in law or practice not covered by formal arrangements. The informal sector refers to groups of unincorporated informal enterprises owned by households, including informal own-account entities and production units of informal employers. Informal enterprises are small-scale private unincorporated enterprises, with little to no equity capital, does not keep conventional accounts, which are unregistered with the authorities or professional bodies (operating with a trade license or business permit does not constitute registration) and which produce goods or services for sale or barter. All workers in informal enterprises are considered to have employment in the informal sector, whether this represent their main or a secondary job. Informal wage employment refers to all jobs that lack contractual rights, legal status, social protection, health benefits and labour law privileges.

The main measures of employment in the informal sector are shown as an absolute number (i.e. number of persons employed and not number of jobs) and as a percentage of the non-agricultural employed workforce. Where information is available, these statistics are supplemented by an indicator of employment in the informal economy, which is made up of the sum of employment in the informal sector and informal employment outside of the informal sector (i.e. those informal workers in the formal sector and those not included in the enterprise framework of the main indicator).

KILM 8 can be further disaggregated by gender, by age groups, by educational attainment, by status in employment, by industry sector, by state, by strata and other socio-economic dimensions. The existence of informal employment represents a challenge to the authorities as they strive to improve the wellbeing of citizens, ensure a safe working environment, strengthen social protection, foster inclusiveness and reduce income inequalities and poverty. The informal sector is most often associated with poverty, labour exploitation and low productivity.

For women in particular, employment in the informal sector is an important source of livelihood, where cultural norms may place obstacles for gainful employment outside the home, or where household and family obligations make it impossible for them to take on formal jobs because of limitations in work-hours, labour/legal restrictions, or physical presence at the workplace. Self-employment modes are most common in informal employment which seem to suit women the best. The informal sector may also be where young workers need to turn to for gainful employment if they do not have the requisite qualifications, skills or experience to secure work in the formal economy. This segment of youth could be school dropouts, or face difficult family financial situations forcing them to support the family, or are social outcast from previous illicit activities or behaviour. Finally, there is a segment of the population that may be shunned by or face undue obstacles from seeking employment in the formal economy, who may find access to the informal sector to better suit their requirements. This segment comprises people who are physically or slightly mentally challenged (handicapped), ex-convicts, older citizens and undocumented or displaced/asylum seeking individuals. The status of proportion of informal employment in total employment indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.08 below:

Table-2.08: Status of proportion of informal employment in total employment, 2016-17

Proportion of informal employment in total employment	2016-17
Male	85.1
Female	82.1
Total	91.8

9. Unemployment

The unemployment rate is probably the best-known labour market measure and certainly one of the most widely quoted by media in many countries as it is believed to reflect the lack of employment at national levels to the greatest and most meaningful extent. Together with the employment-to-population ratio (KILM 2), it provides the broadest indicator of the labour market situation in countries that collect information on the labour force.

The unemployment rate (KILM 9) together with the employment-to-population ratio (KILM2) are the most well-known statistics utilized for explaining the labour market situation at any point of time in most countries around the world. KILM 9 is a stock indicator of employment for which further dynamic situational insights may be obtained through analysis of inflows and outflows of unemployment between observations periods. Information on unemployment flows contribute to a better understanding of variations in unemployment resulting from changes in the pace workers move from a status of employment to one of unemployment and vice versa.

Unemployment as defined by 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1982 refer to a worker “who during the reference period was without work, was seeking work in a recent period and is currently available for work”. Mathematically the unemployment rate is calculated as a ratio resulting from dividing the total number of unemployed by the total working age population or the economically active portion of the population (or the workforce as defined in KILM 1: Labour Force Participation Rate). In Bangladesh the working age population is composed of persons 15-64 years old. By definition the workforce would be composed of the sum of the total persons employed and the unemployed.

KILM 9 provides a measure of workers that are without a job within the workforce. It is usually accepted that an unemployed worker would be considered to be in an undesirable situation. Nevertheless, in some situations short-term unemployment could be considered normal, particularly if the economy is undergoing structural adjustments to better long-term economic sustainability, resulting in the shedding of jobs in failing industries and their replacement hopefully with better jobs in new growth areas.

Unemployment may result from short-term or cyclical (seasonal) factors or from more complicating structural or longer-term competitive issues where possible policy responses would differ markedly. In some countries, the trends in the unemployment rates over time are also used to reflect business cycle conditions, with recessionary episodes often associated with higher than usual and/or prolonged unemployment rates.

Unemployment rates can be further disaggregated by gender, age groups, occupation, economic sectors and geographically which provides useful information for addressing the vulnerabilities of any of these group of workers facing joblessness. For example, unemployment rates for women are generally higher than for men, which in most instances reflect the fact that jobs suitable for women are in narrower categories compared to those available for men. But most importantly, women have traditionally been most subjected to unemployment stemming from more numerous instances of exit from and re-entry into employment because of family-related issues and obligations. Access to education and training schemes may also have an influence on the unemployment status of women and their success is securing decent jobs.

While the unemployment rate may be the most important indicator of hardship suffered by the workforce, there are other supplementary labour market indicators that have to be viewed together in combination to offer a more wholesome view of worker joblessness difficulties. The unemployment rate measures the utilization level of the workforce and the inability of the proportion of workers actively searching for jobs to secure one. The status of unemployment rate indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.09 below:

Table-2.09: Status of Unemployment rate indicator, 2016-17

Unemployment rate	2016-17
Total	4.2
Male	3.1
Female	6.7

10. Youth Unemployment

The data for estimating KILM 10 is captured through the Labour Force Survey conducted periodically by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). Youth unemployment is widely viewed as an important policy issue for many countries, regardless of their stage of development. For the purpose of this indicator, the term “youth” covers persons aged 15 to 24 years and “adult” refers to persons aged 25 years and over.

Ensuring that young people are gainfully employed is generally a major consideration of policy makers regardless of the stage of development of the economy. The term “Youth” used in this indicator covers the segment of the population in the 15 to 24 years age group, while those 25 years and older are considered to be adults. KILM 10 depicts four distinct aspects of youth unemployment: (a) the youth unemployment rate (youth unemployment as a percentage of the youth labour force); (b) the ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate; (c) youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment; and (d) youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population.

Unemployed youths are likely to have problems with health, friendships and family life compared to those with work or studying. They have less confidence about the future, are more likely to turn to drugs, think that there is nothing to look forward to and sense that their life has no direction. Some long-term unemployed youth reported having suicidal thoughts. These sentiments are sometimes referred to as the 'scarring effects' of youth joblessness. Youth unemployment has also been shown to have lifelong effects on income and employment stability, because the affected persons start out with weaker early-career credentials, and show lower confidence and resilience in dealing with labour market opportunities and setbacks over the course of their working lives.

Structural economic changes may include shifts from agriculture and low-end manufacturing to other areas of economic growth. Agriculture and also some areas of manufacturing/factory work has traditionally provided many youth with jobs or apprenticeships. But the progressive shift to services and more dynamic cum innovative sub-sectors of manufacturing (see KILM 4: employment by economic sector in Bangladesh) with less labour intensive processes have reduced job opportunities for youth overall, especially for those lacking the skills and educational level to transit into

the new growth segments. Moreover, within the growing services sector, transformations stemming from rapid innovation in information technology has also reduced the need for low to semi-skilled office clerical and sales personnel, which has had a particularly negative impact for female youth.

Research and evidence from around the world, applicable to Bangladesh, indicate the most common reasons are structural changes in the labour market that affect young people particularly severely, which at times may be further exacerbated by economic recessions or downturns. But a more insidious reason is just plain discrimination by employers. It is understandable that firms prefer older workers because, other than having more experience, they believe adults are more reliable, elicit better trust from customers or clients and have less issues with absenteeism. Thus, when the firm faces business troubles or the economy is facing a down cycle, employers tend to use the “last in, first out” principle in downsizing the workforce which mainly negatively affects the youth segment of the workforce.

For the future, attempts would be made to collect the ratio for NEET to better understand youth unemployment. Labour market information would also work towards further disaggregating the youth unemployed workers by their educational qualifications and fields of studies, analysis of which would be useful for improving the employability of youth, to the extent that such information is available and are sufficiently representative. It may also be useful to look into the factors that account for variations in KILM 10 indicators among states and the federal territories, so that state and federal administrators can better target policies to address youth unemployment. The status of Average actual hours worked per week indicator of the country by sex is provided in table 2.10 below:

Table-2.10: Status of Average actual hours worked per week indicator, 2016-17

Youth (aged 15-24) unemployment rate	2016-17
Total	12.3
Male	10.1
Female	16.8

11. Long-Term Unemployment

The indicators on long-term unemployment look at duration of unemployment, that is, the length of time that an unemployed person has been without work, available for work and looking for a job. KILM 11 consists of two indicators, one containing long-term unemployment (referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer); and the other containing different durations of unemployment.

While being unemployed could be considered a distressing experience for a person, the length of time that someone is unemployed and seeking a job add further dimensions of pain and stress on the self-esteem of individuals in suffering unemployment. Normally, two measures are used in this indicator to evaluate unemployment. One presents long-term employment as all persons without a job continuously for more than a year (12 months). The second measure classifies the number of individuals into different unemployment duration clusters.

As recommended by the ILO, the unemployment duration clusters include the amount of unemployed in each cluster and their share among the total unemployed in six duration clusters of: a) less than one month; b) one month to less than three months; c) three months to less than six months; d) six months to less than twelve months; and e) twelve months or more. The data for KILM 11 is captured through the Labour Force Survey conducted periodically by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) using the household survey methodology. The indicator is further disaggregated by gender and age groups as highlighted in next section.

Long-term unemployment leads to the accumulation of a host of undesirable effects for the individual. Other than income loss and the shame of being unable to provide for the family, prolonged unemployment perpetuates diminishing employability of the worker. In many countries the presence of an effective worker safety net, like unemployment insurance, provides temporary loss-of-income compensation payments. Additionally, employment services may help the unemployed to seek a new position or facilitate training to upskill and thereby contribute to diversifying options for re-employment. However, such assistance are usually limited in duration and serves to sustain the short-term unemployed, but the longer-term unemployed would require distinct help to get out of their predicament. Such assistance becomes more difficult to put in place if the rate of

long-term unemployment is high, leading to complications on the social and political front. The chances that the long-term unemployed become disillusioned with work life becomes very high leading to withdrawal into inactive status as described in KILM 13. In this instance, any reduction in the unemployment rate is probably not a favorable outturn.

An increasing ratio in long-term unemployment, as has been observed in developed economies in Europe and North America in the aftermath of the recent global financial crisis, usually signals that the economy must undergo structural changes in the labour and product/services markets to encourage the sustain creation of jobs for the workforce. Policies to address long-term unemployment merits special attention and have to be tailored to the special needs of this segment of diverse jobseekers. KILM 11 is thus useful for identifying the size and more importantly the trend of long-term unemployment and the characteristics of the persons within this group, e.g. gender, age group, their educational attainment and skill levels, and their geographic location. If the long-term unemployment is attributed to the lack of jobs then help has to be focused on job creation. It is generally accepted that the longer a person is without a job, the less likely he/she is likely to find one. In this situation, the personal attributes of the long-term unemployed then needs to be taken into consideration.

If a large proportion of the unemployed are older workers with skills sets and experience that are no longer in demand, which is likely the case when the country transforms from low performing industries to more dynamic ones, the retraining and reskilling efforts coupled with relocation would need priority. Also, prolonged unemployment is likely to lead to the young to withdraw from the workforce in resignation. Policies to address the needs of the young would in addition to training and reskilling need to focus on special employment programs and apprenticeships for them to gather the work experience and improve their chances of landing permanent jobs in new areas of growth.

With prolonged unemployment, there is also the possibility that workers are pressured to take on any job available, which in many instances may not commensurate with their skill levels and experience, leading to skills related underemployment and the likelihood of a decline in their earnings potential and future employment outlook.

The status of the long-term unemployment rate of the country by sex is provided in table 2.11 below:

Table-2.11: Status of Long-term unemployment rate indicator, 2016-17

Long-term unemployment rate % (unemployed for 1 years or more)	2016-17
Total	15.2%
Male	13.7%
Female	16.7%

12. Time-Related Underemployment

This indicator relates to the number of employed persons whose hours of work in the reference period are insufficient in relation to a more desirable employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage. The indicator was previously known as “visible underemployment”.

Employed person are deemed to be in time-related underemployment if they consider their work hours insufficient and they are willing and available to engage in extra hours of work in the reference period. In the past, this situation was also known as “visible underemployment”. Underemployment could also be understood by workers to involve work hours that are perceived to be “unsatisfactory” because of insufficient hours or insufficient compensation or inadequate recognition of their skill level. The challenge then would be to find an acceptable way to quantify this perception of dis-satisfaction. It was agreed that “visible” underemployment would be best quantified in terms of the hours of work giving rise to the indicator on time-related underemployment. As a corollary, “invisible” underemployment could then be understood to refer to measures in terms of insufficient income earned and the more difficult measurement of productivity forgone because of the underutilization or mismatch of skills. Hence, time- related underemployment is considered as the best indicator to measure underemployed persons in the labour force.

The definition of time-related underemployment was first adopted in 1998 at the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) and further revised in the 19th ICLS in 2013. Three criteria are considered relevant for this purpose, involving employed persons in a reference period that are:

- Willing to work additional hours
- Available to work additional hours
- Had worked less than a threshold relating to working time

The measure of underemployment reflects the desire of workers to seek additional work hours, even if they are not actively seeking them out. This could be contrasted to the definition of unemployment where the person must be actively seeking employment but cannot find any acceptable offers. This means that if potential workers are not actively seeking employment, they are considered to be inactive or outside the labour force.

The criteria discussed above give rise to difficulties in standardizing the measurement of desired additional work hours. In an attempt to overcome this problem, there was agreement to use work hour thresholds to designate underemployment by grouping them around three concepts or definition codes:

- Employed persons reporting as having part-time work or whose hours of work (actual or usual) were below a certain cut-off point involuntarily – “involuntary part-time workers”.
- Employed persons whose hours of work (actual or usual) were below a certain cut-off point and who wanted to work additional hours.
- Employed persons whose hours of work (actual or usual) were below a certain cut-off point and who actively sought to work additional hours.

KILM 12 has two measures of the amount of workers in time-related underemployment: a) one as a percentage of the labour force; and b) another as a percentage of total employment. The indicators are further disaggregated by gender and age group. The information is captured through Labour Force Surveys.

KILM 12 is used as a measure of the underutilization of the workforce’s productive capacity. These statistics can be used to supplement information from other KILMs on employment and unemployment to enrich the analysis of the efficiency of the labour market. To give an even broader picture of the condition of the labour market, this indicator could be further assessed in conjunction with other KILMs such as the hours of work under KILM 7; KILM 2: employment to population ratio, KILM 13: inactivity rates, KILM 3: status in employment and KILM 18: working poverty and labour

productivity. In combination, analyst would be able to evaluate comprehensively trends in the varied facets of the labour market thus contributing to policies to generate employment for all segments of the workforce.

It should be recognized that in most circumstances just identifying whether a person is employed or unemployed does not add very much to better understand the issues certain segments may be facing. So, time-related underemployment adds some detail to challenges some citizens face as workers, particularly in situations involving small-scale agriculture activities, the provision of basic services and an array of informal activities, where workers are most often on the edge of survival eking out a living which provide meagre earnings whether in cash or in kind.

Few people with these jobs and working only a few hours a week would consider themselves to be gainfully employed, even though in statistical terms they may be classified as such, and therefore KILM 12 would single them out to be a segment of the workforce that deserve some attention.

Low unemployment need not necessarily signify that a country's labour market is functional and near full employment, if time-related unemployment is prevalent. This has implications for the earning levels of the workforce, their productivity capability and a possible mismatch or underutilization of their skills. Furthermore, this may well lead to a situation where a large segment of the workforce is constantly looking for additional work hours or jobs, thereby competing with people who are without a job, particularly young workers first entering the workforce. The status of the time-related underemployment of the country by sex is provided in table 2.12 below:

Table-2.12: Status of Time-related underemployment indicator, 2016-17

Time-related underemployment	2016-17
Total	2.4%
Male	2.2%
Female	2.9%

13. Inactivity

The inactivity rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is not in the labour force. Summing up the inactivity rate and the labour force participation rate will yield 100 per cent with the total working age population. The labour force is defined as the sum of the employed and the unemployed. The remainder of the population is the number of persons not in the labour force. Individuals are considered to be outside the labour force, or inactive, if they are neither employed nor unemployed, that is, not actively seeking work. There are a variety of reasons why some individuals do not participate in the labour force; such persons may be occupied in caring for family members; they may be retired, sick or disabled or attending school; they may believe no jobs are available; or they may simply not want to work.

In most countries of the world, the male inactivity rate remains close to the low average of 7.0 per cent. The highest rates for women were mostly found in North African and Middle Eastern economies where inactivity rates usually exceeded 50 per cent.

Future analysis would be broadened to give information, if available, on which sectors of the economy are susceptible to underemployment. If possible an attempt at highlighting the prevalence of underemployment by broad categories of occupation could also be useful. Finally, while benchmarking with other countries might seem difficult for this KILM we should try to compare at least the trend in this indicator, even if it is not possible to compare the amount of underemployment between countries directly. The status of inactivity rate of the country by sex is provided in table 2.13 below:

Table-2.13: Status of Inactivity rate by sex in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Inactivity rate (%)	2016-17
Total	41.8
Male	19.5
Female	63.7

14. Education Attainment & Illiteracy

KILM 14 shows the distribution of the knowledge base of the labour force which could also be extended to reflect the skills level of the workforce, both employed and unemployed. In Bangladesh, consistent with the international norm, the educational attainment is classified into four broad levels comprising - no formal education (including responders giving no information), primary, secondary and tertiary (TVET, Diplomas, Degrees) and Others. The categories of educational attainment adopted by Bangladesh is based upon the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) developed by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The ILO states that literacy is defined as the skills to read and write a simple sentence about everyday life. The absence of such skills makes one an illiterate. The definition of illiteracy often varies from country to country. In Bangladesh, illiteracy applies to people who have had no formal or informal schooling and have never enrolled in any form of educational or training institutions. The measurements of educational attainment and illiteracy are often disaggregated further by gender and age group. Information for KILM 14 are captured through periodic Labour Force Surveys conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) using the household survey methodology.

KILM 14 also contributes to the identification of the needed changes in skill levels to meet the requirements of industry, provides key variables to employment projection models with links to future skills needs, as well as supply advice to students and jobseekers on expected job prospects and the associated training and educational qualifications. It gives insights into the skills structure in the labour force to determine skills gaps and shortages in the labour market. In addition, the concept of employability must supplement the educational attainment level of the workforce, which requires the acquisition of the requisite core, hard and soft skills.

As Bangladesh aspires to be a high-income nation with a focus on innovative, technological and knowledge-based new growth areas, the educational attainment level must keep pace in order to achieve these objectives. Bangladesh is a small open economy with a relatively narrow but tight labour market and thus it must mostly rely on the skill capabilities as reflected in educational attainment of the workforce to successfully compete economically in the global markets in a sustained manner. The information from KILM 14 will help the country to augment and adjust the needed level of skills to be

acquired by the workforce through the accumulation of experience at the workplace and supplemented through informal and formal education, training and upskilling.

KILM 14 also provides information about issues surrounding employment creation. Specifically, viewed together with KILM 9 on Unemployment, it provides insight into the relationship of trends in unemployment and educational attainment, especially among the youth population. One could have a situation where a worker is pressured to take a job well below the educational or skill level attained because of financial obligations, leading to the presence of skills-related underemployment. In some countries, and may be also in Bangladesh, this may lead to a situation of “brain drain” where educated professionals migrate abroad to seek jobs to match their educational or skill levels and aspirations.

Minimum basic skills are essential to be an effective worker, which requires some rudimentary literacy and numeracy. The measure of illiteracy is thus an indicator and one measure of how distant the workforce is from supporting sustained growth to allow the population to reduce the incidence of poverty that is closely associated with illiteracy. The status of literacy of the country by sex is provided in table 2.14 below:

Table-2.14: Status of Literacy status by sex indicator in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Literacy status (15 years and above) %	2016-17
Total	68.9
Male	72.7
Female	65.3

Chapter 3

Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)



Bangladesh 2016-17

NEET provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment. NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training.

Chapter 3. Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) in Bangladesh

3.1 Introduction	<i>The share of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.</i>
3.2 Status of NEET in Bangladesh	
3.3 Conclusion	

It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training.

Labour Force Survey has been used to monitor the size of the NEET group at the national level with urban-rural breakdown.

This section attempted to provide the current status of NEET of the country at the most disaggregated level

Keywords: employed, unemployed, education and training, NEET

Chapter 3: Youth not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

3.1 Introduction

A NEET youth is defined as one who, at the time of the survey, either unemployed, or economically inactive due to looking after home/family, permanently sick/disabled or other reasons. The share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training.

This indicator is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labour market entrants compared to the youth inactivity rate, as the latter includes those youth who are not in the labour force and are in education, and thus cannot be considered currently available for work. More generally, a high NEET rate and a low youth unemployment rate may indicate significant discouragement of young people.

Given its usefulness in conveying valuable information on the labour market situation of a country's young population, it was included as one of the indicators proposed to measure progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), under Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all).

There is a cumulative effect of being out of employment or education on later life chances and this group is the most disadvantaged that need continuing support. Disengagement from employment and education when young can lead to long-term consequences in employment, occupation and health. The social and economic costs can be considerable not only for individuals but also for society. Educational qualification is the most important factor. Having no educational qualifications increases the risk of being NEET compared with those with Higher, or degree level qualifications.

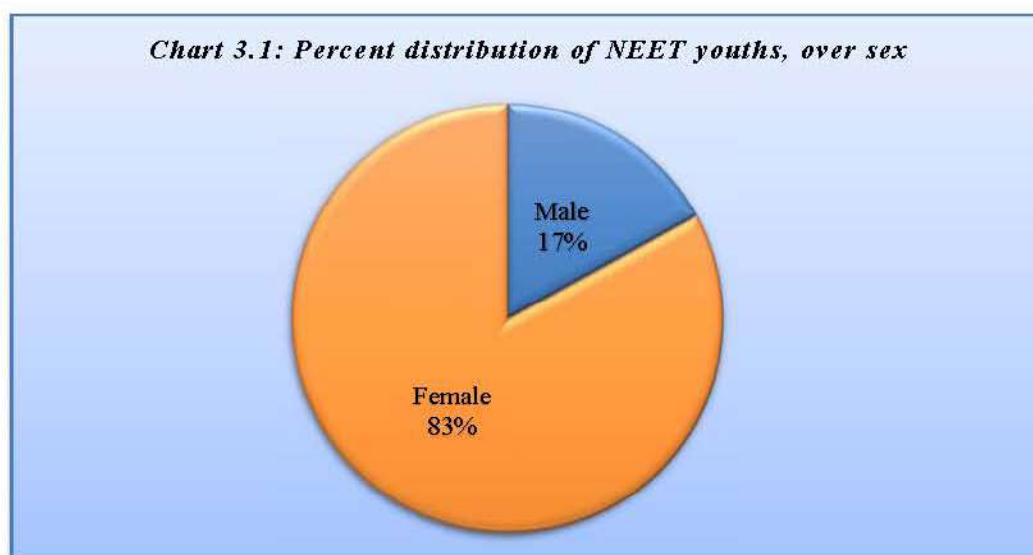
3.2 Status of NEET in Bangladesh, 2016-17

Based on the LFS 2016-17, table 3.1 indicated that the largest share of the NEET youth was from the age group 20-24 (4.6 million or 62.3 per cent), followed by those who belongs to 15-19 age group (2.8 million or 37.7 per cent).

Table 3.1: NEET youth aged 15-24, by age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural		Urban			Bangladesh			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	580	1488	2067	192	528	720	772	2016	2788
20-24	354	2878	3232	134	1237	1370	488	4115	4602
Total	933	4366	5299	326	1765	2091	1259	6131	7390
Percent distribution of total NEET									
15-19	7.8	20.1	28.0	2.6	7.1	9.7	10.4	27.3	37.7
20-24	4.8	38.9	43.7	1.8	16.7	18.5	6.6	55.7	62.3
Total	12.6	59.1	71.7	4.4	23.9	28.3	17.0	83.0	100.0

As indicated in table above, of the total NEET youths, 71.7 per cent from the rural area and the rest 28.3 per cent from the urban areas. There are wide variations of NEET youth for both number and rate by sex. Almost 7.4 million youth aged 15–24 years belongs to NEET in 2016-17, with wider representation between the sexes, at 6.13 million (83.0 per cent) female youths and 1.26 million (17.0 per cent) male youths.

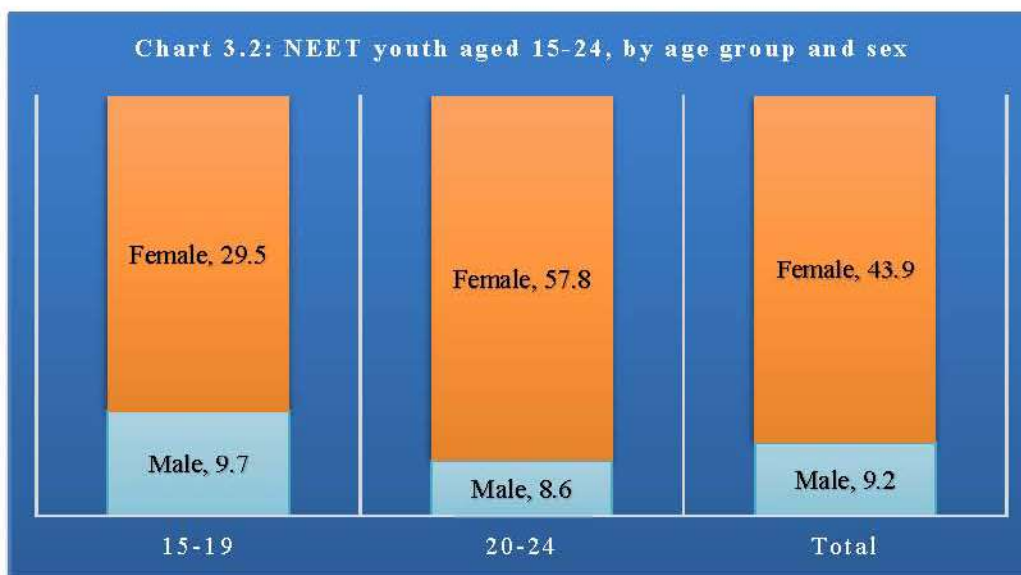


As shown in Chart 3.1, among the NEET youths, 17.0 per cent were male and the rest 83.0 per cent were females. A high NEET rate for young women suggests their engagement in household chores, and/or the presence of institutional barriers limiting female participation in labour markets.

Table 3.2: Distribution of NEET youth aged 15-24, by age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NEET Youths									
15-19	580	1488	2067	192	528	720	772	2016	2788
20-24	354	2878	3232	134	1237	1370	488	4115	4602
Total	933	4366	5299	326	1765	2091	1259	6131	7390
Total Youths									
15-19	5806	4681	10488	2148	2155	4302	7954	6836	14790
20-24	3989	4801	8790	1681	2315	3996	5671	7116	12786
Total	9796	9482	19278	3829	4470	8299	13625	13952	27576
NEET as % of total youths									
15-19	10.0	31.8	19.7	9.0	24.5	16.7	9.7	29.5	18.8
20-24	8.9	60.0	36.8	8.0	53.4	34.3	8.6	57.8	36.0
Total	9.5	46.0	27.5	8.5	39.5	25.2	9.2	43.9	26.8

Based on the LFS 2016-17, the proportion of NEET young people was accounted for 9.2 per cent of male young people aged 15-24, whereas it was 43.9 per cent of the female young people aged 15-29. For both male and female youths, it was slightly more in rural areas than that of urban areas (Table 3.2). Overall, 26.8 per cent of the working age population aged 15-24 were not in education, employment or training.



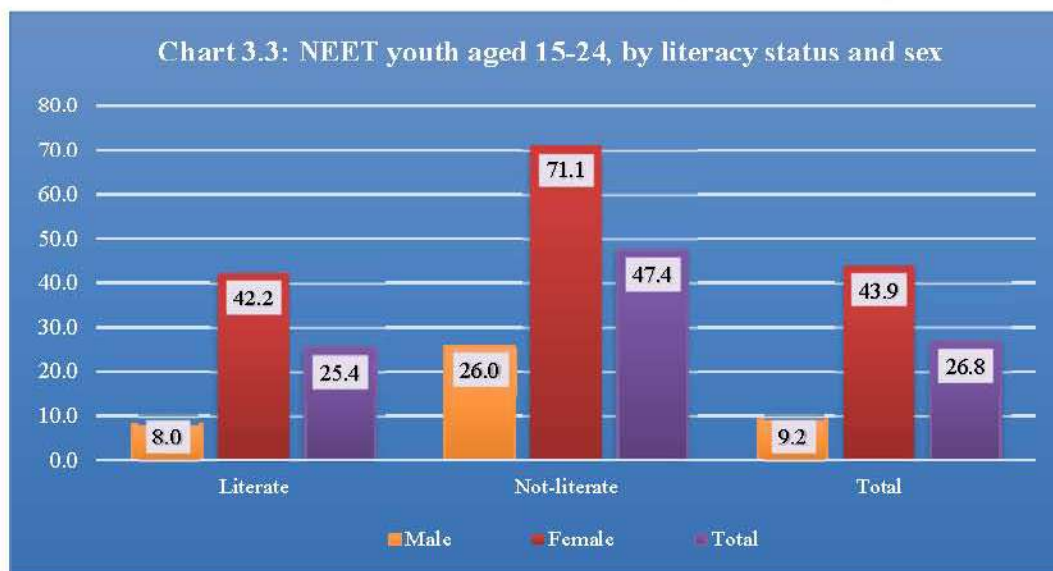
As shown in Chart 3.2, NEET rate (NEET as % of 15-24 years working age population) varies widely by sex in each age group (LFS 2016-17). It was represented 29.5 per cent of the female of age group 15-19 were NEET, where as it was 9.7 per cent for male. On the other hand, NEET rate is much higher for the females in the age group 20-24 (57.8

per cent). Overall, 43.9 per cent of the female and 9.2 per cent of the male were NEET within the youth aged 15-24 years of working age population.

Table 3.3: Distribution of NEET youth aged 15-24, by literacy status, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NEET Youths									
Literate	750	3935	4685	273	1612	1885	1023	5547	6570
Not-literate	184	431	614	53	153	206	236	584	820
Total	933	4366	5299	326	1765	2091	1259	6131	7390
Total Youths									
Literate	9091	8911	18002	3625	4220	7844	12716	13130	25846
Not-literate	705	571	1276	204	250	454	909	821	1731
Total	9796	9482	19278	3829	4470	8299	13625	13952	27576
NEET as % of total youths									
Literate	8.2	44.2	26.0	7.5	38.2	24.0	8.0	42.2	25.4
Not-literate	26.0	75.5	48.1	25.8	61.2	45.3	26.0	71.1	47.4
Total	9.5	46.0	27.5	8.5	39.5	25.2	9.2	43.9	26.8

The distribution of the NEET youths by literacy status is shown in Table 3.3. NEET rate varies widely by status of literacy for each locality and sex. Overall, 25.4 per cent of the literate youths were NEET, where as it was 47.4 per cent for the non-literate youths. Chart 3.3 below depicts the distribution of NEET rate by sex and literacy status.

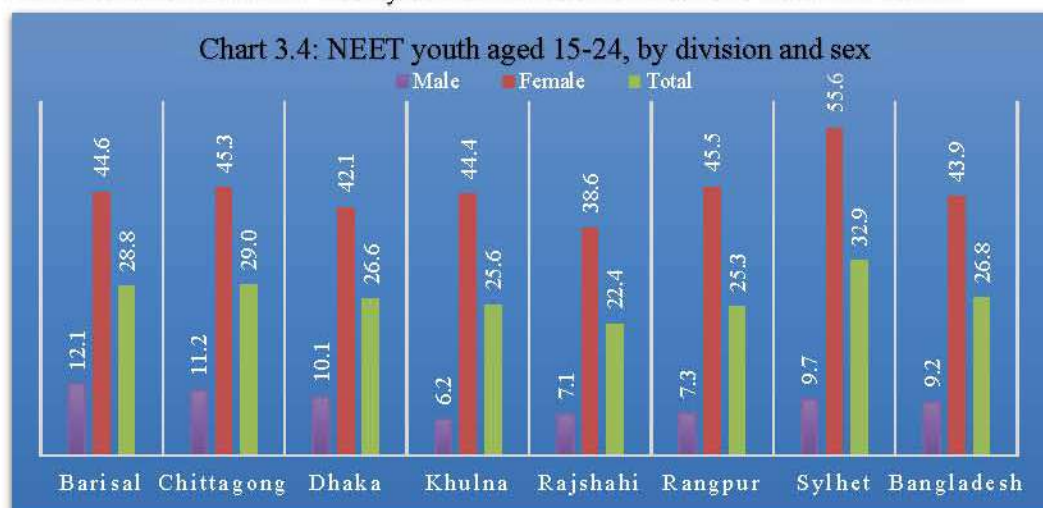


As indicated in Table 4.4, NEET rate varies slightly across by division. Among the divisions, Rajshahi division has the lowest NEET rate (22.4 per cent) and Sylhet division has the highest NEET rate (32.9 per cent).

Table 3.4: Distribution of NEET youth aged 15-24, by age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NEET Youths									
Barisal	68	260	328	13	58	71	82	317	399
Chittagong	208	872	1080	83	401	484	290	1274	1564
Dhaka	304	1232	1537	158	819	977	462	2052	2514
Khulna	69	495	564	17	144	162	87	639	725
Rajshahi	103	513	616	26	147	173	129	660	789
Rangpur	106	560	666	17	116	133	123	676	799
Sylhet	75	433	509	12	80	91	87	513	600
Total	933	4366	5299	326	1765	2091	1259	6131	7390
Total Youths									
Barisal	550	568	1118	125	143	268	675	711	1386
Chittagong	1829	1941	3769	760	868	1628	2589	2809	5398
Dhaka	2766	2608	5374	1804	2266	4070	4571	4874	9444
Khulna	1102	1121	2223	295	319	614	1397	1440	2837
Rajshahi	1425	1303	2728	393	406	798	1817	1709	3526
Rangpur	1378	1190	2568	300	295	595	1678	1485	3163
Sylhet	746	751	1498	152	173	325	899	924	1822
Total	9796	9482	19278	3829	4470	8299	13625	13952	27576
NEET as % of total youths									
Barisal	12.4	45.7	29.3	10.7	40.3	26.5	12.1	44.6	28.8
Chittagong	11.3	45.0	28.7	10.9	46.2	29.7	11.2	45.3	29.0
Dhaka	11.0	47.3	28.6	8.8	36.1	24.0	10.1	42.1	26.6
Khulna	6.3	44.1	25.4	5.9	45.2	26.3	6.2	44.4	25.6
Rajshahi	7.2	39.4	22.6	6.6	36.2	21.7	7.1	38.6	22.4
Rangpur	7.7	47.1	25.9	5.6	39.3	22.3	7.3	45.5	25.3
Sylhet	10.1	57.7	34.0	7.6	46.3	28.2	9.7	55.6	32.9
Total	9.5	46.0	27.5	8.5	39.5	25.2	9.2	43.9	26.8

The distribution of NEET rate by sex and division is shown in Chart 3.4 below:

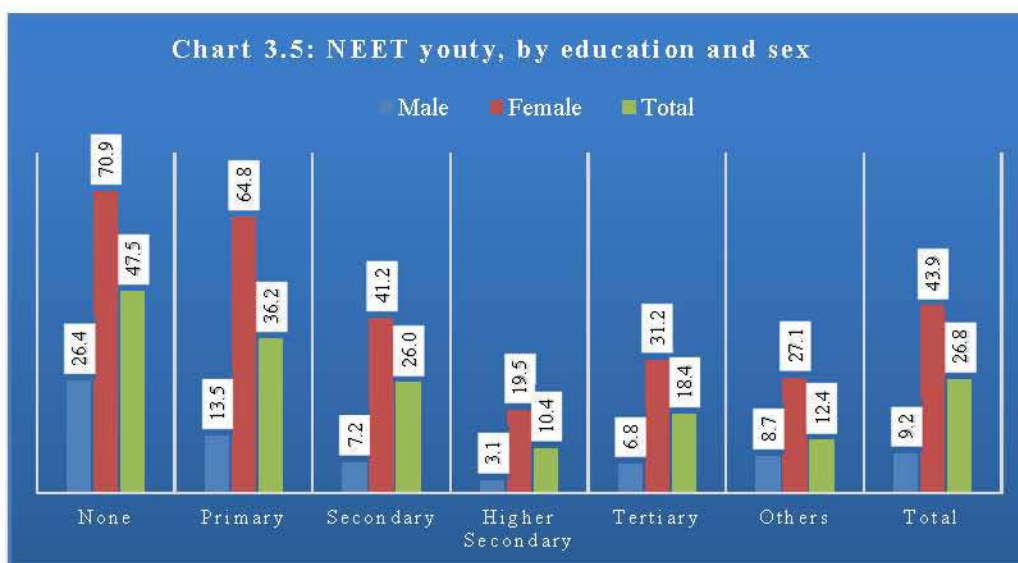


The survey LFS 2016-17 findings place the NEET rate for Bangladesh at 26.8 per cent, which varied widely by sexes, male at 9.2 per cent and female at 43.9 per cent. By area, the NEET rate is more than four times for female than that of male youth counterparts for each of the geographic divisions (Chart 3.4).

Table 3.5: Distribution of NEET youth aged 15-24, by division, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NEET Youths									
None	197	450	646	53	158	211	250	608	857
Primary	295	1113	1408	103	410	513	398	1523	1921
Secondary	370	2548	2919	140	1025	1166	511	3574	4085
Higher Secondary	52	217	269	19	143	162	71	360	431
Tertiary	6	29	35	7	25	31	13	53	66
Others	13	10	23	4	4	7	17	13	30
Total	933	4366	5299	326	1765	2091	1259	6131	7390
None	740	600	1341	207	257	464	947	857	1804
Primary	2160	1603	3763	797	748	1545	2957	2351	5308
Secondary	5085	6099	11184	1963	2575	4538	7048	8674	15722
Higher Secondary	1537	1057	2594	754	792	1546	2291	1849	4140
Tertiary	111	81	191	77	90	167	187	170	358
Others	163	42	205	31	8	39	195	49	244
Total	9796	9482	19278	3829	4470	8299	13625	13952	27576
NEET as % of total youths									
None	26.6	74.9	48.2	25.8	61.5	45.5	26.4	70.9	47.5
Primary	13.6	69.4	37.4	13.0	54.8	33.2	13.5	64.8	36.2
Secondary	7.3	41.8	26.1	7.2	39.8	25.7	7.2	41.2	26.0
Higher Secondary	3.4	20.5	10.4	2.5	18.1	10.5	3.1	19.5	10.4
Tertiary	5.6	35.4	18.2	8.5	27.4	18.7	6.8	31.2	18.4
Others	8.1	23.4	11.2	11.9	46.7	18.8	8.7	27.1	12.4
Total	9.5	46.0	27.5	8.5	39.5	25.2	9.2	43.9	26.8

Educational qualification is one of the most important factors of being NEET. Having no educational qualifications increases the risk of being NEET compared with those with Higher, or degree level qualifications. It is observed from Table 3.5 that the NEET rate is decreased as the level of education increases.

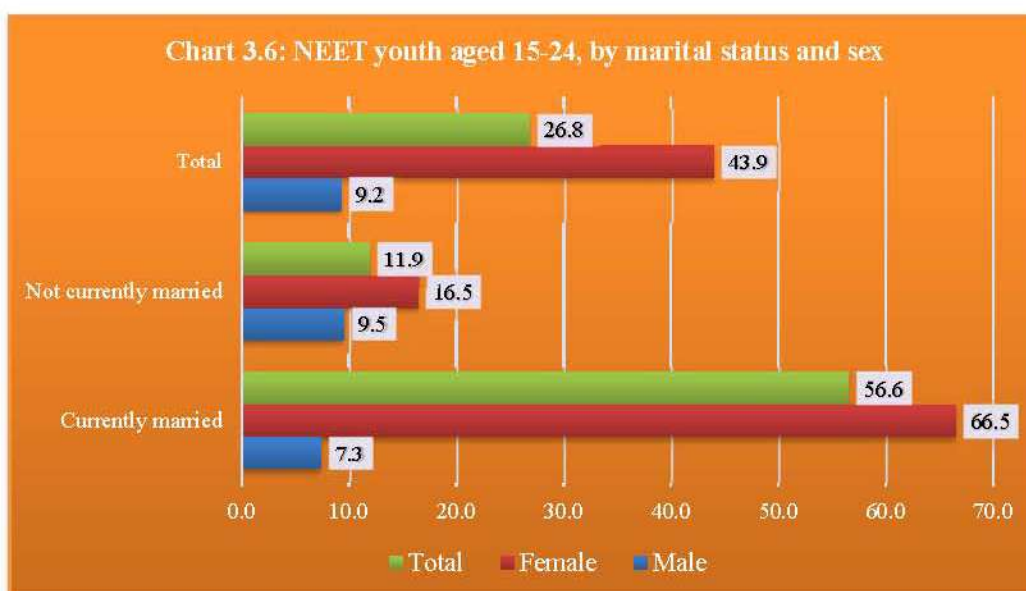


Among the non-educated youths, an estimated 26.4 per cent of male were NEET and it was 70.9 per cent for the females. Among those who had accomplished their primary education, 13.5 per cent of youth males were NEET and 64.8 per cent of female youths were NEET.

Table 3.6: Distribution of NEET youth aged 15-29, by marital status, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NEET Youths									
Currently married	85	3596	3681	29	1499	1528	114	5094	5209
Not currently married	848	770	1619	297	266	563	1145	1036	2182
Total	933	4366	5299	326	1765	2091	1259	6131	7390
Total Youths									
Currently married	1127	5381	6508	428	2274	2702	1555	7656	9210
Not currently married	8669	4100	12769	3401	2196	5597	12070	6296	18366
Total	9796	9482	19278	3829	4470	8299	13625	13952	27576
NEET as % of total youths									
Currently married	7.5	66.8	56.6	6.8	65.9	56.6	7.3	66.5	56.6
Not currently married	9.8	18.8	12.7	8.7	12.1	10.1	9.5	16.5	11.9
Total	9.5	46.0	27.5	8.5	39.5	25.2	9.2	43.9	26.8

Youths aged 15-24 years with NEET by marital status has been presented in Table-3.6. It is seen from the table that, among male youths 7.3 per cent were currently married compared to 66.5 per cent for the females. The proportion of not-currently-married youths were 9.5 per cent for male as against 16.6 per cent for females belongs to NEET. There exists an urban-rural differential by sex and marital status of being NEET.



As reflected in Chart 3.6, an estimated 26.8 per cent of the youths aged 15-24 belongs to NEET. Of the total not-currently-married youths, 11.9 per cent of the youths aged 15-24 belongs to NEET, whereas it was as high as 56.6 per cent for the currently-married youths.

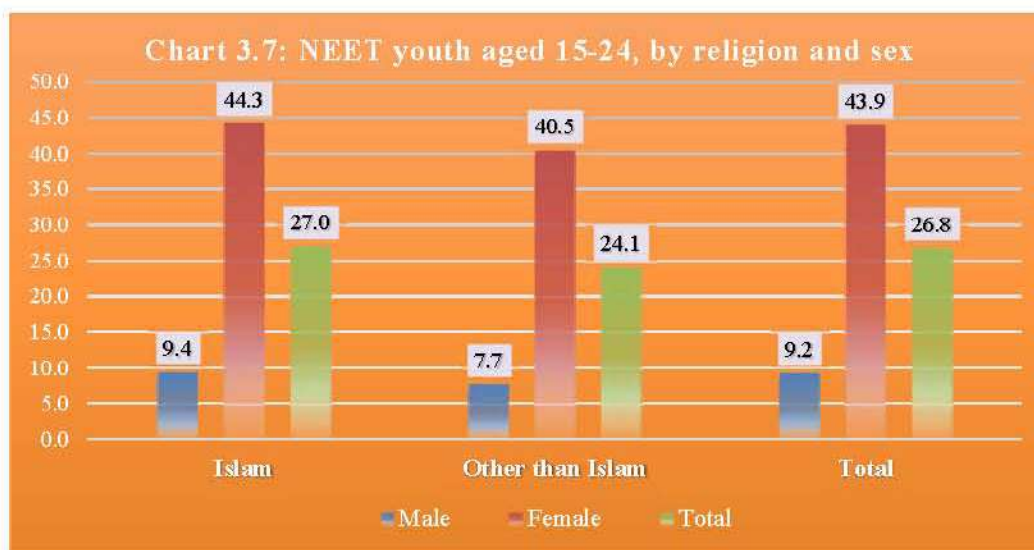
Table 3.7: Distribution of NEET youth aged 15-29, by religion, sex and area

(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NEET Youths									
Islam	865	4006	4871	306	1656	1963	1171	5663	6834
Other than Islam	68	360	428	20	108	128	88	468	556
Total	933	4366	5299	326	1765	2091	1259	6131	7390
Total Youths									
Islam	8952	8651	17603	3523	4144	7667	12475	12795	25270
Other than Islam	844	831	1675	306	326	632	1150	1157	2307
Total	9796	9482	19278	3829	4470	8299	13625	13952	27576
NEET as % of total youths									
Islam	9.7	46.3	27.7	8.7	40.0	25.6	9.4	44.3	27.0
Other than Islam	8.1	43.3	25.5	6.5	33.3	20.3	7.7	40.5	24.1
Total	9.5	46.0	27.5	8.5	39.5	25.2	9.2	43.9	26.8

As reflected in Table 3.7, out of an estimated 27.6 million youths aged 15-24 years, 11.1 per cent of the population aged 15 or older was attending school at the time of the survey, while 29.3 per cent had never attended school and 59.6 per cent was attended school in the past. The sex disaggregation of the data indicates that about 9.2 per cent of all males

aged 15-24 years and 43.9 per cent of all female youths were belongs to NEET at the time of the survey. By area, the NEET rate among the youth was highest in rural areas, at 27.5 per cent with a little gap with urban areas, at 25.5 per cent. Again, with a huge gap between the sexes, at 9.5 per cent for rural male youths and at 46.0 per cent for rural females; at 8.5 per cent for urban male and at 39.5 for urban female youths.



As shown in Chart 3.7, an estimated 26.8 per cent of the youths aged 15-24 belongs to NEET i.e., 26.8 per cent of the youths are either not in employment, education or training. Of the total Muslim youths, 27.0 per cent of the youths aged 15-24 belongs to NEET, whereas it was 24.1 per cent for the non-Muslim youths.

3.3 Conclusion

Young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training are at risk of becoming socially excluded. The experience of being NEET appears to be harmful for socioeconomic and health outcomes. Education, girls early marriage, local NEET rate and household factors are consistently important risk factors of being NEET. Reducing the number of young people with NEET status is an important concern of the country.

Chapter 4

*Determinants of the female labour force participation:
An econometric analysis*



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter attempts to investigate the determinants of female labour supply, i.e. factors influencing women's decisions to participate to the labour force in Bangladesh based on analysis of data from the survey Labour Force Survey 2016-17. Logit regression model has been used to identify the determinants of female labour force participation.

Chapter 4. Determinants of the female labour force participation :An econometric approach

<i>4.1 Introduction</i>	<i>Greater economic participation of women can be a source of inclusive growth, and wellbeing. Assessing determinants of the labour force participation of women can open important policy insights.</i>
<i>4.2 Literature review</i>	
<i>4.3 Empirical framework of labour market participation and determinants</i>	
<i>4.4 Discussion of the results and conclusion</i>	
<i>4.5 Standard errors, Confidence intervals, and Coefficients of the Model</i>	
	<i>This chapter attempts to investigate the determinants of female labour supply, i.e. factors influencing women's decisions to participate to the labour force in Bangladesh based on analysis of data from the survey Labour Force Survey 2016-17. The factors influencing female's decisions to participate to the labour force is analyzed. The variables used in the analysis are female labour force participation, locality, division, age group, marital status, religion, educational attainment, electricity connection at the household; dependent household (either ≤ 5 aged child and/or old-aged persons aged ≥ 65 years exists in the households); main income source of household; and sex of the head of the household.</i>
	<i>Logit Regression model is used to identify the factors for the Likelihood of female Labour Market Participation. In particular, to estimate the influence of education, marital status, age, and some other variables on labour force participation. The results show that there is an association between the level of education, marital status, age, and some other household level variables and FLFP.</i>
	<i>Findings from this analysis are expected to contribute to the knowledge about FLFP in Bangladesh and should aid in the planning of interventions to improve the status of women, toward achievement of SDG Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth).</i>

Keywords: *Labour force, Female labour force participation rate, Determinants,*

Chapter 4. Determinants of the female labour force participation : An econometric approach

4.1 Introduction:

Female labour force participation (FLFP) is the prime indication of the extent to which females participate in the economic activities of society. Greater labour force participation of women can be a source of inclusive growth, and wellbeing. Despite the advances in female educational attainment and the expansion of the market economy, however, female labour force participation rates are still low in comparison to the rates of their male counterparts in the country. Nonetheless, country's FLFP has increased over the past two decades. This chapter, which seeks to investigate dynamics in the Bangladesh labour force, which postulates that the education, marital status, age, and some other variables of women has influences to the likelihood of their labour force participation. Data for the study were extracted from the 2016-17 Quarterly Labour Force Survey of Bangladesh.

This study focused on the supply-side factors, mainly individual and household-related characteristics as determining factors of FLFP using labour force survey microdata. The study tried to find out whether women's education, her age, marital status, number of children or old aged persons in the households, household size and household's main income status, and living in rural areas, regional consideration are important explanatory variables of female labour market participation in the labour market.

The two central questions of this study then are:

- What are the factors influencing the FLFP?
- Are there significant differentials in FLFP rates between the inclusion of household level variables in Model-1 and Model-2?

4.2 Literature review

Female integration in the economy is very crucial for economic growth and development especially in developing countries. Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) is considered to be a main channel through which women are integrated in the economy. Moreover, the stagnation of the FLFP has negative impact on women's bargaining power, her empowerment and the way through which women can benefit from economic growth achieved at the nation macro level, which in turn would negatively affect female and children's health and well-being (Ackah et al., 2009 and Klasen and Pieters, 2013). Female labour force participation is a primary indication of the extent to which females participate in the economic activities of any country. FLFP rates have gained interest among researchers and development specialists worldwide due to their significant contribution in measuring the progress being made toward gender equality (Amoateng *et al.*, 2003). The literature suggests that there have been increases in women's contribution to modern sector activities (Amsden, 1980). Less developed countries are also experiencing increased trends in FLFP (ILO, 2005), and statistical analyses from South Africa in particular have shown a consistency with this trend (Ntuli, 2004).

In Bangladesh, where women constitute half of the population, this half faces various challenges, especially at the employment level. The rate of female labour force increased from 35.5 per cent in 2015-16 to 35.6 per cent in 2016-17 despite the fact that they only represent 31 per cent of the labour force. Moreover, Bangladesh women labour force participation rate is still very low in 2016-17, compared to a global average of 52% (International Labour Organization- Labstat). For household level determinants, Mincer (1962) and Nam (1991) show that household income is one of the main determinants of participation in the labour force particularly among females. Aminu (2010) and Fadayomi and Ogunrinola (2005) focused on the effect of household structure mainly household size, relationship to the head, and gender of head of household (female-head, male-head) as determinants of FLFP.

Finally, there is also international evidence regarding the importance of cultural factors in affecting female labour participation (H'madoun, 2010; Heather, 2003; Contreras and Plaza, 2010; Vella, 1994; Farre and Vella, 2007; Fernandez et al., 2004; Kawaguchi and Miyazaki, 2007; Fernandez, 2007 and Giavazzi et al., 2009). Results confirmed that these variables are statistically and economically important determinants of the employment rate of women.

4.3. Empirical framework of labour market participation

4.3.1 Data source

The data for this study were extracted from the 2016-17 Labour Force Survey (LFS) of Bangladesh. The sample is designed to be representative at geographic divisional level and within division at the urban/rural level. The sample size for the LFS is roughly 30,000 each quarter dwelling households. The sample for the Labour Force Survey is based on a stratified two-stage cluster sample design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and household units with systematic sampling in the second stage. To observe the effect of various individual and household levels variables on female labour force participation, the study is based on the primary source of data (LFS 2016-17).

The frame used for the selection of sample for the survey was based on the Population and Housing Census 2011. Sampling Frame which was made up of preparing of PSUs that is consists of collapsing one or more Enumeration Area (EAs) that was created for the Population and Housing Census 2011. EAs is geographical contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries. On average, each PSUs has 225 households. All the Enumeration areas of the country was identified into three segments viz. Strong, Semi-strong and not-strong based on the housing materials. The frame has 1284 PSUs/EAs spread all over the country and covers all socio-economic classes and hence able to get a suitable and representative sample of the population. The survey was distributed into twenty-one domains viz. Rural, Urban and City corporations of seven administrative divisions.

From each selected PSUs/EAs, an equal number of 24 households were selected systematically, with a random start. The systematic sampling method was adopted as it enables the distribution of the sample across the cluster evenly and yields good estimates for the population parameters. Selection of the households was done at the HQ and assigned to the Enumerators, with strictly no allowance for replacement of non-responding households.

4.3.2 Status of LFPR in Bangladesh, 2016-17

In Bangladesh, where women constitute half of the population, this half faces various challenges, especially at the employment level. The rate of female labour force increased from 35.5 per cent in 2015-16 to 36.3 per cent in 2016-17 despite the fact that they only represent 31.0 per cent of the total labour force. The rate was slightly higher for the rural areas (59.3 per cent) than that of urban (55.7 per cent). The highest labour force participation rates by broad age groups were among workers aged 30-64 (68.4 per cent), followed by 15-29 (48.7 per cent) and lowest in 65+ age group (31.0 per cent). The labour force participation rate varied by age group, locality and sex (Table 4.1).

<i>Table 4.1: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
15-29	13856	14661	28517	5777	6959	12736	19633	21620	41254
30-64	20863	21531	42394	8993	8498	17491	29856	30029	59885
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-29	66.4	32.3	48.9	67.5	32.3	48.2	66.7	32.3	48.7
30-64	94.9	46.3	70.2	94.2	32.0	64.0	94.7	42.3	68.4
65+	48.8	9.3	32.1	41.2	6.7	26.9	47.1	8.7	31.0
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

The labour force participation rate varied by level of education, locality and sex as presented in Table 4.2 below. The highest labour force participation rate for males were among persons with primary level completed (91.5 per cent) and lowest in others/not specified education group (56.3 per cent). For females, the labour force participation rate was highest 56.9 per cent for “tertiary” level completed and lowest 16.8 per cent for “others/not specified” education level.

<i>Table 4.2: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by education, sex and area</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Education level	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
None	12195	14331	26526	2908	3928	6836	15103	18259	33362
Primary	9169	8675	17845	3279	3244	6523	12448	11919	24368
Secondary	12388	13578	25966	5794	6444	12238	18182	20022	38205
Higher Secondary	2918	1685	4604	1936	1599	3535	4855	3284	8139
Tertiary	1335	456	1791	1816	947	2762	3150	1403	4554
Others	289	70	359	52	16	68	341	86	427
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
None	84.3	39.2	60.0	83.5	34.1	55.1	84.2	38.1	59.0
Primary	91.3	41.0	66.8	92.1	36.3	64.4	91.5	39.7	66.2
Secondary	71.3	35.6	52.6	75.8	24.1	48.6	72.7	31.9	51.3
Higher Secondary	64.3	37.0	54.3	67.7	28.9	50.2	65.7	33.1	52.5
Tertiary	90.5	69.3	85.1	88.6	50.9	75.7	89.4	56.9	79.4
Others	56.6	18.6	49.2	54.7	9.1	43.8	56.3	16.8	48.3
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

4.3.3 Scope and coverage

The Labour Force Survey 2016-17 was conducted Quarterly to provide reliable estimates of the labour force population at the geographic division level with rural-urban breakdown. The labour force component covered the population aged 15 or older living in the sample households to obtain estimates on many variables, particularly in relation to the economic and non-economic activities of the population aged 15 or older in the labour force. The survey involved a sample of 30816 households from 1284 PSUs/sample enumeration areas distributed across all the 64 Districts for each quarter and the ultimate sample households for the year 2016-17 was 123000 in total. The survey covered both urban and rural areas and dwelling households, including one-person households. The institutional households, that is, those living in hostels, hotels, hospitals, old homes, military and police barracks, prisons, welfare homes and other institutions were excluded from the coverage of the survey.

4.3.4 Econometric Model (Logit Regression Model)

Regression analysis is carried out to analyze the labour force participation of females in relation to selected explanatory variables. In Model-1, we have used binary Logit model for examining the impact of six selected individual levels variables on female labour force participation. The generalized form of the equation is written as

$$FLFP = \ln\left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i}\right) = \alpha + \beta_i X_i + \mu_i$$

Where

- $FLFP$ = Dependent binary variable (1= if female participates in economic activities and 0 otherwise)
- α = Intercept term
- β = Coefficient of explanatory/independent variable
- μ = Random error term

In Model-2, we have used binary Logit model for examining the impact of six individual and four household levels variables on female labour force participation. The generalized form of the equation is written as

$$FLFP = \ln\left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i}\right) = \alpha + \beta_i X_i + \mu_i$$

Where

- $FLFP$ = Dependent binary variable (1= if female participates in economic activities and 0 otherwise)
- α = Intercept term
- β = Coefficient of explanatory/independent variable
- μ = Random error term

4.3.5 Study variables

Specifying the econometric model is which variables to be included as independent variables. Here, FLFP (dichotomous variable) is considered as the Dependent variable and the following 10 variables (dichotomous or categorical variable) is included as explanatory/independent variables (Table 4.3)

Table-4.3: List of Selected Variables used in the model

Variable Serial	Variable name	Variable level	Criteria	Reference category	Remarks
D_1	flfp	Female labour force participation	=1 if female participated in the labour force =0 Outside labour force	Participated in Labour force	Dependent Variable
E_1	marital	Marital status	=1 Currently married =0 Otherwise	Married	Explanatory Variable
E_2	religion	Religion of the person	=1 Muslim =0 Otherwise	Muslim	Explanatory Variable
E_3	elec	Electricity at the household	=1 Have electricity connection in the household =0 Otherwise	Have electricity	Explanatory Variable
E_4	hh_dep	Dependent household	=1 Dependent household [having Child (aged <=5) & Old-age persons (aged >=65)] =0 Not-dependent household	Dependent household	Explanatory Variable
E_5	incmain	Main income source of the household	=1 Agriculture =2 Manufacturing =3 Service =4 Income recipient =5 Remittance =6 Other income	Agriculture	Explanatory Variable
E_6	age_10	Age group	=1 age 15-24 =2 age 25-34 =3 age 35-44 =4 age 45-54 =5 age 55-64 =6 age 65+	aged 25-34	Explanatory Variable
E_7	urb	Locality	=1 Rural =2 Urban	Rural	Explanatory Variable
E_8	cls_unesco	Level of education	= 0 No primary schooling = 1 Some or completed primary = 2 Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary = 3 Tertiary = 4 Not specified	Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	Explanatory Variable
E_9	hhsex	Sex of the head of the households	=1 Male =0 Female	Male	Explanatory Variable
E_10	div	Regional variable - division	=10 Barisal =20 Chittagong =30 Dhaka =40 Khulna =50 Rajshahi =55 Rangpur =60 Sylhet	Dhaka	

4.3.5 Study results

4.3.5.1 Model-1: Female labour force participation with selected individual level variables

In Model-1, six explanatory individual level socio-demographic and cultural variables (marital status, religion, age group, division, locality and educational attainment) were used. The regression outputs of Model-1 is provided below:

Table-4.4: Regression output (part 1) for Model-1

Survey: Logistic regression					
Number of strata	7	Number of obs	=		336,996
Number of PSUs	1,284	Population size	=		109,053,626
		Subpop. no. obs	=		170,530
		Subpop. size	=		54,974,122
		Design df	=		1,277
		F(18, 1260)	=		160.02
		Prob > F	=		0.0000

Table-4.5: Regression output (part 2) for Model-1

Variable category	Odds Ratio	Lin. Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Currently not married	0.985	0.032	-0.480	0.635	0.924 1.049
Not Muslim	1.152	0.090	1.800	0.071	0.988 1.342
Age 15-24	0.487	0.014	-24.220	0.000	0.459 0.516
Age 35-44	1.022	0.029	0.780	0.436	0.967 1.081
Age 45-54	0.707	0.026	-9.510	0.000	0.659 0.760
Age 55-64	0.341	0.016	-22.360	0.000	0.311 0.375
Age 65+	0.088	0.006	-36.030	0.000	0.077 0.100
Barisal division	0.732	0.098	-2.340	0.020	0.564 0.951
Chittagong division	1.160	0.095	1.810	0.071	0.987 1.363
Khulna division	1.059	0.093	0.660	0.512	0.892 1.258
Rajshahi division	1.931	0.161	7.910	0.000	1.640 2.273
Rangpur division	1.151	0.112	1.440	0.149	0.951 1.394
Sylhet division	0.472	0.078	-4.560	0.000	0.342 0.652
Urban	0.683	0.038	-6.860	0.000	0.612 0.762
No primary schooling	0.565	0.043	-7.440	0.000	0.486 0.657
Some or completed primary	0.488	0.036	-9.630	0.000	0.422 0.565
_Icls_unesc_2	0.362	0.024	-15.330	0.000	0.318 0.413
_Icls_unesc_4	0.172	0.045	-6.730	0.000	0.103 0.287
_cons	1.889	0.156	7.680	0.000	1.606 2.222

Table-4.5 presents the logistic regression results (odds ratios) of Model-1; between the dependent variable “FLFP” (female participated and not participated), and explanatory variables (marital status, religion, age group, division, locality, and education status).

4.3.5.2 Model-2: Female labour force participation with selected individual & household level variables

In Model-2, four household level variables (Electricity connection at the household; Dependent household (either <=5 aged child and/or Old-aged persons aged >=65 years exists in the households); main income source of household; and sex of the head of the household) were introduced.

Table-4.6: Regression output (part 1) for Model-2

Survey: Logistic regression			
Number of strata	7	Number of obs	= 336,996
Number of PSUs	1,284	Population size	= 109,053,626
		Subpop. no. obs	= 170,530
		Subpop. size	= 54,974,122
		Design df	= 1,277
		F(26, 1252)	= 139.05
		Prob > F	= 0.0000

Table-4.7: Regression output (part 2) for Model-2

Variable category	Odds Ratio	Lin. Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Currently not married	0.773	0.027	-7.510	0.000	0.722 0.826
Not Muslim	1.103	0.084	1.300	0.195	0.951 1.280
_Ielec_2	1.149	0.059	2.730	0.006	1.040 1.270
_Ihh_dep_2	0.926	0.020	-3.630	0.000	0.888 0.965
Manufacturing	0.991	0.058	-0.150	0.883	0.884 1.112
Service	0.723	0.028	-8.280	0.000	0.670 0.781
Income recipient	0.372	0.026	14.300	0.000	0.325 0.426
Remittance	0.352	0.023	16.070	0.000	0.310 0.400
Other income	0.332	0.031	11.670	0.000	0.276 0.400
Age 15-24	0.513	0.016	21.970	0.000	0.483 0.545
Age 35-44	1.001	0.030	0.030	0.975	0.944 1.061
Age 45-54	0.730	0.027	-8.450	0.000	0.679 0.786
Age 55-64	0.386	0.019	19.560	0.000	0.351 0.425
Age 65+	0.107	0.007	32.680	0.000	0.094 0.122
Barisal division	0.729	0.102	-2.260	0.024	0.554 0.959
Chittagong division	1.242	0.100	2.690	0.007	1.060 1.455
Khulna division	1.048	0.093	0.530	0.597	0.881 1.246
Rajshahi division	1.884	0.155	7.720	0.000	1.604 2.213
Rangpur division	1.107	0.112	1.010	0.314	0.908 1.349
Sylhet division	0.492	0.080	-4.360	0.000	0.357 0.677
Urban	0.703	0.038	-6.430	0.000	0.632 0.783
No primary schooling	0.483	0.038	-9.310	0.000	0.415 0.563
Some or completed primary	0.428	0.032	11.260	0.000	0.369 0.496
_Icls_unesc_2	0.340	0.023	16.160	0.000	0.298 0.388
_Icls_unesc_4	0.171	0.045	-6.710	0.000	0.102 0.286
Female head of the HH	2.580	0.099	24.710	0.000	2.393 2.781
_cons	2.507	0.231	9.960	0.000	2.092 3.004

4.4 Discussion of the results and conclusion

4.4.1 Discussion of the results of Model-1

In Model-1, the effect of education on FLFP is estimated. Taking “Secondary and higher secondary, non-tertiary” as a reference, the results show that overall, other schooling decreases the odds of females participating in the labour force. Females who had 0-No primary schooling, 1-Some or completed primary, 2- Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary, 3-Tertiary, 4-Not specified, had even less than half the odds of being participated in the labour market (odds ratios = 0.565, 0.488, 0.362, and 0.172 respectively), compared to those who had received secondary and higher secondary, non-tertiary schooling.

On taking “Married” as a reference category in the female marital status, the results show that the group “Not currently Married, separated, divorced” decreases the odds of females participating in the labour force than married females. It was also shown that being a widow/widower or never married reduces the odds of FLFP (odds ratios = 0.985).

For age group category, taking “25–34” as a reference group, it is observed that, being in the 15–24 age group reduced the odds (odds ratios = 0.487) of FLFP. It was also observed that the odds increase for females in the age groups 35–44 (odds ratio= 1.022) and the odds decreases for other age group categories 45-55, 56-64 and 65+ (odds were 0.707, 0.341, 0.088 respectively) are less likely to participate in the labour force than women in the reference age group 25–34. Regarding the religious belief, taking “Muslim” as a reference group, it is observed that the Non-Muslim women are more likely to participate in the labour force than Muslim women (odds ratio= 1.152).

We explain the relationship between female labour force participation and location or region of residence. It is expected that female labour force participation is sizeable in both rural and urban areas and found that the women living in the urban areas are less likely to participate in the labour force than rural women (odds ratio= 0.683). For the geographic divisions, taking Dhaka as a reference category, it is observed that being from a division other than Barisal, Khulna and Sylhet (with odds ratios = 0.487, 0.707 and 0.088) increases the odds of FLFP for the Chittagong, Rajshahi and Rangpur.

4.4.2 Discussion of the results of Model-2

In Model-2, three household level variables (Electricity connection at the household; Dependent household (either ≤ 5 aged child and/or Old-aged persons aged ≥ 65 years exists in the households); main income source of household; and sex of the head of the household) were introduced. The odds ratios of education status reduce again i.e., still decreases the odds of FLFP. For marital status, the odds ratios reduced for females living together as husband and wife, and for those divorced/separated, whereas they increase for widow/widower as well as for never married women. However, the odds ratios remained in the same direction as in Model-2.

4.4.3 Conclusion

Bangladesh's female labour force participation is low in comparison with most countries, especially among youths. The labour supply has risen steadily, against a background of relative stability for men. With regard to youth for both sex, participation rates are trending down, pre-dominantly as a result of rising school enrolment, especially for females, while remaining fairly low and stable over the years among young females. The share of youth who are neither studying nor working is also coming down, although it remains comparatively high among females.

The analysis suggests a number of key areas that may affect female labour force participation in the country. Interventions in these areas need to be rigorously tested as many are not studied adequately. To sufficiently inform the best policies, program designs, and spending allocations for enhancing female labour force participation, a set of studies needs to be conducted to quantify their benefits and costs. Policy interventions could increase female labour force participation in the short term, and by doing so, could develop the potential to change the norms in the long term.

4.5 Standard errors, Confidence intervals, and Coefficients

In regression analysis, the term "standard error" refers either to the square root of the reduced chi-squared statistic or the standard error for a particular regression coefficient (as used in, e.g., confidence intervals). The Standard errors, Confidence intervals, and Coefficients of both the Model is provided (Table 4.8) below.

Table-4.8: Standard errors, Confidence intervals, and Coefficients of both the Model

	Standard Error		Confidence Interval		Coefficient (P)	
	Model-1	Model-2	Model-1	Model-2	Model-1	Model-2
Dependant variable-1						
Religion						
Not Muslim	-0.015	-0.258***	-0.0153	-0.258***	-0.015	-0.258***
	-0.032	-0.034	[-0.0787,0.0480] [-0.326,-0.191]		-0.635	0.000
religion==2	0.141*	0.098	0.141*	0.0983	0.141*	0.098
	-0.078	-0.076	[-0.0123,0.295] [-0.0503,0.247]		-0.071	-0.195
Age category						
15-24	-0.720***	-0.667***	-0.720***	-0.667***	-0.720***	-0.667***
	-0.030	-0.030	[-0.779,-0.662] [-0.727,-0.608]		0.000	0.000
35-44	0.022	0.001	0.0221	0.000926	0.022	0.001
	-0.028	-0.030	[-0.0336,0.0778] [-0.0576,0.0594]		-0.436	-0.975
45-54	-0.346***	-0.314***	-0.346***	-0.314***	-0.346***	-0.314***
	-0.036	-0.037	[-0.417,-0.275] [-0.387,-0.241]		0.000	0.000
55-64	-1.075***	-0.952***	-1.075***	-0.952***	-1.075***	-0.952***
	-0.048	-0.049	[-1.169,-0.981] [-1.048,-0.857]		0.000	0.000
65+	-2.431***	-2.235***	-2.431***	-2.235***	-2.431***	-2.235***
	-0.068	-0.068	[-2.563,-2.299] [-2.369,-2.101]		0.000	0.000
Geographic Division						
Barisal	-0.312***	-0.317***	-0.312***	-0.317***	-0.312***	-0.317***
	-0.133	-0.140	[-0.574,-0.0499] [-0.591,-0.0421]		-0.020	-0.024
Chittagong	0.149*	0.217***	0.149*	0.217***	0.149*	0.217***
	-0.082	-0.081	[-0.0128,0.310] [0.0586,0.375]		-0.071	-0.007
Khulna	0.058	0.047	0.0576	0.0468	0.058	0.047
	-0.088	-0.089	[-0.115,0.230] [-0.127,0.220]		-0.512	-0.597
Rajshahi	0.658***	0.633***	0.658***	0.633***	0.658***	0.633***
	-0.083	-0.082	[0.495,0.821] [0.472,0.794]		0.000	0.000
Rangpur	0.141	0.101	0.141	0.101	0.141	0.101
	-0.098	-0.101	[-0.0505,0.332] [-0.0963,0.299]		-0.149	-0.314
Sylhet	-0.751***	-0.710***	-0.751***	-0.710***	-0.751***	-0.710***
	-0.165	-0.163	[-1.074,-0.428] [-1.030,-0.391]		0.000	0.000
Locality (Rural or Urban)						
Urban	-0.382***	-0.352***	-0.382***	-0.352***	-0.382***	-0.352***
	-0.056	-0.055	[-0.491,-0.272] [-0.459,-0.245]		0.000	0.000
Education attainment						
No education	-0.572***	-0.727***	-0.572***	-0.727***	-0.572***	-0.727***
	-0.077	-0.078	[-0.722,-0.421] [-0.880,-0.574]		0.000	0.000
	-0.717***	-0.848***	-0.717***	-0.848***	-0.717***	-0.848***

	Standard Error		Confidence Interval		Coefficient (P)	
	Model-1	Model-2	Model-1	Model-2	Model-1	Model-2
Some or completed primary	-0.075	-0.075	[-0.864,-0.571] [-0.996,-0.701]		0.000	0.000
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	-1.015***	-1.079***	-1.015***	-1.079***	-1.015***	-1.079***
	-0.066	-0.067	[-1.145,-0.885] [-1.210,-0.948]		0.000	0.000
Not specified	-1.762***	-1.767***	-1.762***	-1.767***	-1.762***	-1.767***
	-0.262	-0.263	[-2.275,-1.248] [-2.284,-1.251]		0.000	0.000
Electricity connection at hh						
Don't have electricity		0.139***	0.139***			0.139***
		-0.051	[0.0393,0.239]			-0.006
Dependent hh or not						
Dependent hh: (Child<=5) Aged>=65)		-0.0773***	-0.0773***			-0.0773***
		-0.021	[-0.119,-0.0356]			0.000
Main income source of hh						
Manufacturing		-0.009		-0.00865		-0.009
		-0.059	[-0.124,0.106]			-0.883
Service		-0.324***	-0.324***			-0.324***
		-0.039	[-0.401,-0.247]			0.000
Income recipient		-0.990***	-0.990***			-0.990***
		-0.069	[-1.125,-0.854]			0.000
Remittance		-1.045***	-1.045***			-1.045***
		-0.065	[-1.172,-0.917]			0.000
Others		-1.102***	-1.102***			-1.102***
		-0.094	[-1.287,-0.917]			0.000
Head of hh						
Female		0.948***	0.948***			0.948***
		-0.038	[0.872,1.023]			0.000
Constant	0.636***	0.919***	0.636***	0.919***	0.636***	0.919***
	-0.083	-0.092	[0.474,0.798] [0.738,1.100]		0.000	0.000
Observations	336996	336996	336996	336996	336996	336996
Note	Standard errors in parentheses		95% confidence intervals in brackets		p-values in parentheses	
	* p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01		* p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01		* p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01	

Chapter 5

Factors influencing the labour force status : An econometric approach



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter highlighted the use of Multinomial Logit Regression model to identify the factors for the Likelihood of working age population forces them to be in employment, unemployment or outside the labour force. In particular, to identify the influence of education, marital status, age, and some other variables on labour force status of the working age population of the country.

Chapter 5. Factors influencing the labour force status : An econometric approach

<i>5.1 Introduction</i>	<i>Bangladesh deals with many labour market challenges, such as unemployment, underemployment, skills mismatches, labour migration, and huge proportion of its population with outside the labour force. The Bangladesh Labour Force Survey conducted in 2016-17, almost 42% of the working age population in Bangladesh is outside the labour force.</i>
<i>5.2 Labour Force Status using Labour Force Survey 2016-17</i>	
<i>5.3 Econometric Model (Multinomial Logistic Regression) used</i>	
<i>5.4 Variables of interest for the models</i>	
<i>5.5 Method of the labour force survey</i>	
<i>5.6 Regression results for Model-1 & Model-2</i>	
<i>5.7 Discussion of the results</i>	
<i>5.8 Standard errors, Confidence intervals, and Coefficients of the Model</i>	
	<i>This study focused on whether education, age, marital status, number of children or old aged persons in the households, household size and household's main income status, and living in rural areas, locality, division, age group, marital status, religion, educational attainment, electricity connection at the household, dependent household, main income source of household, and sex of the head of the household were important explanatory variables of labour force status.</i>
	<i>Multinomial logit regression model is used to identify the factors for the Likelihood of working age population forces them to be in employment, unemployment or outside the labour force. In particular, to estimate the influence of education, marital status, age, and some other variables on labour force status. The results show that there is an association between the level of education, marital status, age, and some other household level variables with the dependent variable labour force status.</i>

Chapter 5. Factors influencing the labour force status : An econometric approach

5.1 Introduction

Bangladesh deals with many labour market challenges, such as sub-divisional labour migration, unemployment, underemployment, skills mismatches and huge proportion of its population with outside the labour force. Employment provides the key link between economic growth and poverty making it the major tool for poverty reduction in the country.

The working-age population is the population above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older. The labour force participation rate is the measure to evaluate working-age population in an economy. The labour force comprises the employed and the unemployed, while the remainder of the working-age population is outside the labour force. The participation rate refers to the total number of people or individuals who are currently employed or in search of a job. People who are not looking for a job such as full-time students, homemakers, sick, aged individuals etc. belong to outside labour force.

Besides labour market-related reasons, there are many other reasons for not seeking employment, being unavailable for employment, or not wanting employment. These include personal reasons (own illness, disability, studies); family-related reasons (pregnancy, presence of small children, refusal by family); lack of infrastructure (assets, roads, transportation, employment services); other sources of income (pensions, rents); and social exclusion.

5.2 Labour Force Status using Labour Force Survey 2016-17

Based on the Labour Force Survey 2016-17 conducted by the BBS, almost 42% of the working age population in Bangladesh is outside the labour force. The distribution of Working age population aged 15 or older, labour force, employed, unemployed, outside labour force, by sex and area is provided below:

Table 5.1: Distribution of Working age population aged 15 or older, labour force, employed, unemployed, outside labour force, by sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number (in thousand)									
<i>Working age population</i>	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
<i>1. Labour force</i>	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
<i>a) Employed</i>	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
<i>b) Unemployed</i>	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
<i>2. Outside labour force</i>	7556	23839	31395	2995	11160	14155	10551	34998	45549
Row % of working age population									
<i>1. Labour force as % of WAP</i>	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
<i>a) Employed as % of WAP</i>	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8
<i>b) Unemployed as % of WAP</i>	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
<i>2. Outside labour force as % of WAP</i>	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8
% of total working age population									
<i>Working age population</i>	35.1	35.6	70.7	14.5	14.8	29.3	49.6	50.4	100
<i>1. Labour force</i>	28.2	13.7	41.9	11.7	4.6	16.3	39.9	18.3	58.2
<i>a) Employed</i>	27.3	12.9	40.2	11.3	4.2	15.5	38.7	17.1	55.8
<i>b) Unemployed</i>	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.5
<i>2. Outside labour force</i>	6.9	21.9	28.8	2.7	10.2	13	9.7	32.1	41.8

As shown in Table 5.1, 109.1 million persons, representing 67.6 per cent of population, were aged 15 or older, of whom 54.9 million (50.4 per cent) were female. There exists an urban-rural and wide male-female differential in labour force status. In rural areas, the total population aged 15 or older was 77.1 million (29.3 per cent). During the survey period the country's total estimated population was 161.3 million, of which 80.3 million were female. The survey findings place the labour force participation rate of the population aged 15 or older at 58.2 per cent, where 80.5 per cent were male and 36.3 per cent females. The participation rate of the population aged 15 or older by area was slightly higher in rural areas (59.3 per cent) as compared to the urban areas which stood at 55.7 per cent. This left 41.8 per cent of the population aged 15 or older outside the labour force, it was 19.5 per cent for males and 63.7 for the females. It is seen from the table that, 58.2 per cent of the working age population belongs to the labour force and the rest 41.8 per cent were outside the labour force or inactive economically.

5.3 Econometric Model (Multinomial Logit Regression)

Multinomial logistic regression analysis is carried out to analyze the status in labour force of working age population in relation to selected explanatory variables. In Model-1, we have used binary logit model for examining the impact of six selected individual levels variables on female labour force participation. The generalized form of the equation is written as

$$SLF = \ln\left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i}\right) = \alpha + \beta_i X_i + \mu_i$$

Where,

SLF=Dependent categorical variable - Status in labour force (1= if employed, 2=unemployed, 3=outside labour force)

α =Intercept term

β =Coefficient of explanatory/independent variable

μ =Random error term

In Model-2, we have used binary Logit model for examining the impact of six individual and four household levels variables on status in labour force. The generalized form of the equation is written as

$$SLF = \ln\left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i}\right) = \alpha + \beta_i X_i + \mu_i$$

Where,

SLF=Dependent categorical variable - Status in labour force (1= if employed, 2=unemployed, 3=outside labour force)

α =Intercept term

β =Coefficient of explanatory/independent variable

μ =Random error term

5.4 Variables of interest considered for the models

This study focused on the supply-side factors, mainly individual and household-related characteristics as determining factors of Labour force status using labour force survey 2016-17 microdata. It examined whether education, age, marital status, number of children or old aged persons in the households, household size and household's main income status, and living in rural areas, locality, division, age group, marital status, religion, educational attainment, electricity connection at the household, dependent household, main income source of household, and sex of the head of the household were important explanatory variables of labour force status.

The target population for this study was the population of 15 years and above. The data source is the Labour Force Survey 2016-17 which was conducted during July 2016 to June 2017. A total of 123,000 households were interviewed during this survey. A list of the variables of interest is provided in table below:

Table-5.2: Variables of interest considered for the models

Variable code	Variable name	Variable level	Criteria	Reference category	Remarks
D_1	Strata	Stratum	21 Strata		Design variable
D_2	PSU	Primary sampling unit	1284 PSUs		Design variable
D_3	Wgt_fy2017	Weight			Weight variable
R_1	dslf	Labour force status	=1 Employed =2 Unemployed =3 Not in labour force	Not in labour force	Response Variable
E_1	marital	Marital status	=1 Currently married =0 Otherwise	Married	Explanatory Variable
E_2	religion	Religion of the person	=1 Muslim =0 Otherwise	Muslim	Explanatory Variable
E_3	elec	Electricity at the household	=1 Have electricity connection in the household =0 Otherwise	Have electricity	Explanatory Variable
E_4	hh_dep	Dependent household	=1 Dependent household [having Child (aged <=5) & Old-age persons (aged >=65)] =0 Not-dependent household	Dependent household	Explanatory Variable
E_5	incmain	Main income source of the household	=1 Agriculture =2 Manufacturing =3 Service =4 Income recipient =5 Remittance =6 Other income	Agriculture	Explanatory Variable
E_6	age_10	Age group	=1 age 15-24 =2 age 25-64 =3 age 65+	aged 25-64	Explanatory Variable
E_7	ruc	Locality	=1 Rural =2 Urban =3 City corporation	Rural	Explanatory Variable
E_8	cls_unesco	Level of education	= 0 No primary schooling = 1 Some or completed primary = 2 Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary = 3 Tertiary = 4 Not specified	No primary schooling	Explanatory Variable
E_9	hhsex	Sex of the head of the households	=1 Male =0 Female	Male	Explanatory Variable

Variable code	Variable name	Variable level	Criteria	Reference category	Remarks
E_10	div	Regional variable - division	=10 Barisal =20 Chittagong =30 Dhaka =40 Khulna =50 Rajshahi =55 Rangpur =60 Sylhet	Dhaka	Explanatory Variable

5.5 Method of the labour force survey 2016-17

The sample design of the Bangladesh Labour Force Survey 2016-17 was a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design. It was a panel sample design with 50 per cent overlapping households in the successive quarters. It has 21 (7 geographical regions and 3 locality Urban-Rural-city corporation) stratification variables in the dataset. The Enumeration blocks of Population and Housing Census 2011 was used as sampling frame. Each enumeration block consisted of approximately 120 households. At the first stage 1,284 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with probability proportionate to size (PPS) and at the second stage 24 households were selected from each PSU following systematic random sampling. In total, 30,816 households were selected in each quarter and 123,264 households were interviewed in a year.

The sample weights had been constructed to make the weighted sample representative of all households in the population. The base weight was developed by multiplying the inverse of the selection probabilities of PSUs and households. A post-stratification factor was also used to adjust for non-response to the base weight. The study examined the predictors influencing the labour force status by subpopulation viz. sex (male, female) and age category (15-24, 25-64, 65+). All analysis accounted for complex sample design features, including stratification, clustering, and sampling weights, using the `svy` suite of commands were done in statistical software, Stata. Taylor Series Linearization was used to estimate the variance/standard errors of the estimates, which accounted for the complex sample design characteristics. Complex sample design effects for variance estimates were calculated using the postestimation commands in Stata.

Two separate multinomial logit regression models were used to identify the Likelihood of the labour force status (Employed, Unemployed and not-in-labour-force) of working age population. In particular, to identify the influence of education, marital status, age,

sex, religion, locality, region, electricity connection at the household, sex of the head of the household, main source of household income, and dependent-household (households have children and/or old age persons) on labour force status. As the individuals of age 15 years and above can be in one of the three mutually exclusive labour market status (employed, unemployed and not-in-labour-force), a model that allows the response variable to take on multiple discrete values was required; a multinomial logit regression framework was appropriate.

Using this framework, the following two separate model were used: **Model-1:** Individual-specific six predictor variables were used to identify the factors responsible for the labour force status (employed, unemployed and not-in-labour-force); and **Model-2:** Individual-specific predictor variables as well as four household level variables (Electricity connection at the household; Dependent household (households have persons either ≤ 5 aged child and/or Old-aged persons aged ≥ 65 years); main income source of household; and sex of the head of the household) will be introduced to identify the factors responsible for the labour force status (employed, unemployed and not-in-labour-force).

During the analysis stage, preliminary bivariate analyses using design-adjusted Wald test were conducted for potential predictors of labour force status to evaluate the suitability of the predictor variables in the model and to check its fit. Significant predictors and variables of interest were included in the multinomial logistic regression model and then were retained in the final model. It may be that several predictor variables in the final model were not unique predictors of labour force status. The Wald test is used to perform multiple degree of freedom tests on sets of dummy variables used to model **categorical** predictor variables in regression. In particular, for testing whether the parameters of interest are simultaneously equal to zero i.e. for model-1: Locality = Level of education = Geographical Regions = 0, and model-2: Age group = Level of education = Division = Household size = Main income of household = 0, these were the null hypotheses for both models.

The degrees of freedom for the three variables in model-1 were, 4, 8, and 12 with the associated p-values and chi-squared values and 4, 8, 10, and 12 for model-2 with the associated p-values and chi-squared values as shown in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: Wald Test for both model

Model-1		
Categorical Predictor	F-test statistic	Prob > F
Locality	$F_{4,1260} = 20.24$	Prob > F = 0.0000
Level of education	$F_{8,1256} = 293.61$	Prob > F = 0.0000
Geographical Regions	$F_{12,1252} = 12.72$	Prob > F = 0.0000
Model-2		
Age group	$F_{4,1260} = 29504.31$	Prob > F = 0.0000
Level of education	$F_{8,1256} = 261.29$	Prob > F = 0.0000
Division	$F_{12,1252} = 12.26$	Prob > F = 0.0000
Household size	$F_{10,1254} = 65.37$	Prob > F = 0.0000
Main Income source of HH	$F_{10,1254} = 149.36$	Prob > F = 0.0000

The Wald tests for both models show that the parameters are all equal to each other and zero, thus removing them from the model may not substantially reduce the fit of this model. They are all significant at 95% confidence interval.

5.6 Regression results for Model-1 & Model-2

Regression results for Model-1 and Model-2 are presented in table 5.4 below

Table 5.4: Confidence intervals, and Coefficients for Model-1

Predictors	Category	Coef	95% CI	
			Employed	Un-employed
Sex	2. Female	2.5649	(2.5067, 2.6230)	1.3792 (1.2576, 1.5007)
Religion	2. Non-Muslim	-0.1995	(-0.3153, -0.0837)	-0.2980 (-0.4834, -0.1124)
Age group	1. Age 15-24	0.5665	(0.5231, 0.6098)	1.7098 (1.5989, 1.8206)
	3. Age 65+	2.4088	(2.3422, 2.4753)	-22.6297 (-22.7679, -22.4914)
Marital status	2. Other than currently married	1.2063	(1.1535, 1.2589)	1.1005 (0.9894, 1.2115)
Education	1. Primary	-0.1834	(-0.2335, -0.1332)	-0.0529 (-0.1991, 0.0934)
	2. Secondary	0.4456	(0.3895, 0.5016)	0.5259 (0.3747, 0.6769)
	3. Higher Secondary	-0.4216	(-0.5292, -0.3140)	1.7657 (1.5999, 1.9315)
	4. Tertiary	0.9996	(0.7612, 1.2378)	0.2590 (-0.2024, 0.7203)
Locality	2. Urban	0.3524	(0.2628, 0.4419)	0.3696 (0.1378, 0.6012)
	3. City corporation	0.0129	(-0.1044, 0.1301)	-0.1959 (-0.3596, -0.0320)
Region	10. Barisal	0.2934	(0.1017, 0.4850)	0.6612 (0.2866, 1.0356)
	20. Chittagong	-0.0445	(-0.1637, 0.0747)	-0.0304 (-0.2666, 0.2058)
	40. Khulna	-0.0389	(-0.1614, 0.0836)	0.3093 (0.0957, 0.5228)
	50. Rajshahi	-0.4623	(-0.5950, -0.3294)	0.3068 (0.0845, 0.5291)
	55. Rangpur	-0.1071	(-0.2506, 0.0365)	0.8516 (0.5491, 1.1539)
	60. Sylhet	0.4135	(0.2182, 0.6087)	0.1692 (-0.1894, 0.5279)
Intercept	Intercept	-2.5516	(-2.6380, -2.4651)	-5.6958 (-5.9206, -5.4709)

Table 5.5: Confidence intervals, and Coefficients for Model-2

Predictors	Category	Coef	95% CI	
			Employed	Un-employed
Sex	2. Female	2.6066	(2.5457, 2.6673)	1.4047 (1.2818, 1.5275)
Religion	2. Non-Muslim	-0.0925	(-0.2048, 0.0199)	-0.2179 (-0.3997, -0.0359)
Age group	1. Age 15-24	0.6619	(0.6186, 0.7051)	1.8342 (1.7229, 1.9453)
	3. Age 65+	2.2840	(2.2150, 2.3529)	-23.2835 (-23.4485, -23.1185)
Marital status	2. Other than currently married	1.1874	(1.1307, 1.2440)	1.0380 (0.9289, 1.1470)
Education	1. Primary	-0.2174	(-0.2684, -0.1664)	-0.0139 (-0.1534, 0.1257)
	2. Secondary	0.3280	(0.2730, 0.3829)	0.5209 (0.3798, 0.6619)
	3. Higher Secondary	-0.6104	(-0.7187, -0.5021)	1.7047 (1.5435, 1.8658)
	4. Tertiary	0.9077	(0.6515, 1.1637)	0.2843 (-0.1747, 0.7433)
Locality	2. Urban	0.3098	(0.2224, 0.3970)	0.3538 (0.1264, 0.5812)
	3. City corporation	0.0429	(-0.0697, 0.1556)	-0.1743 (-0.3430, -0.0056)
Region	10. Barisal	0.3285	(0.1254, 0.5315)	0.6623 (0.2737, 1.0509)
	20. Chittagong	-0.2010	(-0.3190, -0.0830)	-0.1249 (-0.3461, 0.0963)
	40. Khulna	0.0379	(-0.0854, 0.1611)	0.3698 (0.1544, 0.5852)
	50. Rajshahi	-0.3812	(-0.5121, -0.2502)	0.3768 (0.1535, 0.6001)
	55. Rangpur	-0.0012	(-0.1487, 0.1464)	0.8979 (0.5853, 1.2104)
	60. Sylhet	0.3666	(0.1733, 0.5599)	0.1763 (-0.1788, 0.5314)
Electricity connection	2. Don't have electricity in household	-0.1497	(-0.2275, -0.0717)	0.0640 (-0.0843, 0.2124)
Main source of HH income	2. Manufacturing	-0.1187	(-0.2086, -0.0286)	-0.0239 (-0.1910, 0.1432)
	3. Service	0.1893	(0.1353, 0.2433)	0.0803 (-0.0362, 0.1967)
	4. Income recipient	1.8878	(1.7514, 2.0241)	2.1446 (1.9372, 2.3520)
	5. Remittance	0.9792	(0.8866, 1.0716)	0.7875 (0.5950, 0.9799)
	6. Others	2.2482	(2.0443, 2.4519)	3.0111 (2.6457, 3.3764)
Dependent household	2. Child-aged Dependent households	-0.1354	(-0.1685, -0.1023)	-0.1100 (-0.1887, -0.0311)
Household size	2. 2-3 member	1.6652	(1.4996, 1.8306)	1.1580 (0.7340, 1.5818)
	3. 4-5 member	1.9310	(1.7618, 2.1001)	1.2645 (0.8386, 1.6903)
	4. 6-7 member	1.9778	(1.8059, 2.1496)	1.1726 (0.7274, 1.6176)
	5. 8-9 member	2.0364	(1.8529, 2.2199)	1.2816 (0.8121, 1.7510)
	6. 10+ member	2.0942	(1.9019, 2.2864)	1.1108 (0.6137, 1.6078)
Intercept	Intercept	-4.5539	(-4.7482, -4.3594)	-7.1525 (-7.6381, -6.6669)

The results of the multinomial logistic regression analysis for Model-1 is presented in Table 5.6 below:

Table 5.6 Coefficients, Standard Errors, Confidence interval for Model-1

Predictors	Category	Employed				Un-employed			
		Coef	Linear-ized SE	t	t P> t	Coef	Linear-ized SE	t	t P> t
Sex	2. Female	2.5649	0.0296	86.54	0.000	1.3792	0.0620	22.26	0.000
Religion	2. Non-Muslim	-0.1995	0.0590	-3.38	0.001	-0.2980	0.0945	-3.15	0.002
Age group	1. Age 15-24	0.5665	0.0221	25.65	0.000	1.7098	0.0565	30.26	0.000
	3. Age 65+	2.4088	0.0339	71.05	0.000	-	0.0705	-	0.000
Marital status	2. Not currently married	1.2063	0.0269	44.91	0.000	1.1005	0.0566	19.45	0.000
Education	1. Primary	-0.1834	0.0256	-7.17	0.000	-0.0529	0.0746	-0.71	0.478
	2. Secondary	0.4456	0.0286	15.59	0.000	0.5259	0.0770	6.83	0.000
	3. Higher Secondary	-0.4216	0.0549	-7.69	0.000	1.7657	0.0845	20.89	0.000
	4. Tertiary	0.9996	0.1215	8.23	0.000	0.2590	0.2352	1.1	0.271
Locality	2. Urban	0.3524	0.0457	7.72	0.000	0.3696	0.1181	3.13	0.002
	3. City corporation	0.0129	0.0598	0.22	0.830	-0.1959	0.0835	-2.35	0.019
Region	10. Barisal	0.2934	0.0977	3	0.003	0.6612	0.1909	3.46	0.001
	20. Chittagong	-0.0445	0.0608	-0.73	0.464	-0.0304	0.1204	-0.25	0.801
	40. Khulna	-0.0389	0.0625	-0.62	0.533	0.3093	0.1089	2.84	0.005
	50. Rajshahi	-0.4623	0.0677	-6.83	0.000	0.3068	0.1133	2.71	0.007
	55. Rangpur	-0.1071	0.0732	-1.46	0.144	0.8516	0.1541	5.52	0.000
	60. Sylhet	0.4135	0.0995	4.15	0.000	0.1692	0.1828	0.93	0.355
Intercept	Intercept	-2.5516	0.0441	-57.9	0.000	-5.6958	0.1146	-49.7	0.000

The results of the multinomial logistic regression analysis for Model-2 is presented in Table 5.7 below:

Table 5.7: Coefficients, Standard Errors, Confidence interval for Model-2

Predictors	Category	Employed				Un-employed			
		Coef	Linear-ized SE	t	t P> t	Coef	Linear-ized SE	t	t P> t
Sex	2. Female	2.6066	0.0310	84.06	0.000	1.4047	0.0626	22.43	0.000
Religion	2. Non-Muslim	-0.0925	0.0573	-1.61	0.107	-0.2179	0.0927	-2.35	0.019
Age group	1. Age 15-24	0.6619	0.0220	30.05	0.000	1.8342	0.0567	32.36	0.000
	3. Age 65+	2.2840	0.0352	64.95	0.000	-23.283	0.0841	-276.8	0.000
Marital status	2. Not currently married	1.1874	0.0289	41.1	0.000	1.0380	0.0556	18.67	0.000
Education	1. Primary	-0.2174	0.0260	-8.37	0.000	-0.0139	0.0712	-0.19	0.846
	2. Secondary	0.3280	0.0280	11.71	0.000	0.5209	0.0719	7.25	0.000
	3. Higher Secondary	-0.6104	0.0552	-11.06	0.000	1.7047	0.0821	20.75	0.000
	4. Tertiary	0.9077	0.1305	6.95	0.000	0.2843	0.2340	1.21	0.225
Locality	2. Urban	0.3098	0.0445	6.96	0.000	0.3538	0.1159	3.05	0.002
	3. City corporation	0.0429	0.0575	0.75	0.455	-0.1743	0.0860	-2.03	0.043
Region	10. Barisal	0.3285	0.1035	3.17	0.002	0.6623	0.1981	3.34	0.001
	20. Chittagong	-0.2010	0.0601	-3.34	0.001	-0.1249	0.1128	-1.11	0.268
	40. Khulna	0.0379	0.0629	0.6	0.547	0.3698	0.1098	3.37	0.001
	50. Rajshahi	-0.3812	0.0667	-5.71	0.000	0.3768	0.1138	3.31	0.001
	55. Rangpur	-0.0012	0.0752	-0.02	0.988	0.8979	0.1593	5.64	0.000
	60. Sylhet	0.3666	0.0986	3.72	0.000	0.1763	0.1810	0.97	0.330
Electricity connection in the household	2. Don't have electricity connection	-0.1497	0.0397	-3.77	0.000	0.0640	0.0756	0.85	0.397
Main source of HH income	2. Manufacturing	-0.1187	0.0459	-2.59	0.010	-0.0239	0.0852	-0.28	0.779
	3. Service	0.1893	0.0275	6.88	0.000	0.0803	0.0594	1.35	0.177
	4. Income recipient	1.8878	0.0695	27.15	0.000	2.1446	0.1057	20.29	0.000
	5. Remittance	0.9792	0.0471	20.77	0.000	0.7875	0.0981	8.03	0.000
	6. Others	2.2482	0.1039	21.64	0.000	3.0111	0.1862	16.17	0.000
Dependent household	2. Child-aged Dependent households	-0.1354	0.0169	-8.02	0.000	-0.1100	0.0402	-2.74	0.006
Household size	2. 2-3 member	1.6652	0.0844	19.74	0.000	1.1580	0.2161	5.36	0.000
	3. 4-5 member	1.9310	0.0862	22.39	0.000	1.2645	0.2171	5.83	0.000
	4. 6-7 member	1.9778	0.0876	22.58	0.000	1.1726	0.2269	5.17	0.000
	5. 8-9 member	2.0364	0.0935	21.77	0.000	1.2816	0.2393	5.36	0.000
	6. 10+ member	2.0942	0.0980	21.37	0.000	1.1108	0.2533	4.38	0.000
Intercept	Intercept	-4.5539	0.0991	-45.95	0.000	-7.1525	0.2475	-28.9	0.000

5.7 Discussion and Conclusion

The results of the two models above were interpreted and concluded in this section. Though the output of the analysis was highly expected to be significant for certain variables, there were however some predictors that were not. The relative odds of someone to be employed with primary education is 17 per cent less than who doesn't have any education, this means that, the likelihood of a person having primary education is 17 per cent less to be employed compared to those without education. Additionally, to be unemployed is 5 per cent less than those without education. Thus, the persons with primary education are more likely to be outside the labour force. Since the relative odds of being employed rather than unemployed for tertiary education was more than double for people with tertiary education, this means the likelihood of persons with tertiary education is 172 per cent more to be employed compared to no education while for being unemployed is 30 per cent more. Therefore, the more educated an individual is, the more likely they will be in the labour force rather than outside labour force. Compared to the rural locality, the odds of a person residing in the city corporation area is 1.3 per cent more likely to be employed while the odds of the same person to be unemployed is 18 per cent less than that of a person residing in the rural area. The locality of residence does not have much influence on labour force status.

The results observed for model-2 revealed that there were no significant differences for labour force status in comparison to model-1 although more household level variables were included. However, with regards to the main source of household income with reference to agriculture sector, the relative odds of persons to be employed whose main source of income is manufacturing is 11 per cent less than otherwise and the relative odds to be unemployed is 2.4 per cent more. Thus, unemployment level is higher for non-agriculture income households. Likewise, for those households whose main source of income is service (e.g. wholesale and retail, auto, restaurant, financial etc.) the relative odds of being employed is 21 per cent more than those whose main source is agriculture. For being unemployed, the relative odds for such persons is 8.4 per cent more than those in agriculture.

Model-1: Predictor variables sex, religion, age group and marital status were all significant when tested against *Labour force status* response variable with reference category "Not-in-labour-force" both employed and unemployed in this Model. However,

for this model we concentrated on education, locality, and region variables having been non-significant and significant under employed and unemployed categories of response variable. The results from this model indicated that the relative odds of someone to be employed with primary education level is 17 per cent less than the one who has no education. Meanwhile, the relative odds were 5 per cent less to be unemployed for having primary level education. In addition, the relative odds of being employed rather than being unemployed was more than double the corresponding odds for the same level of education (tertiary). The relative odds of someone to be employed in the city corporation was 1.3 per cent more than someone who lived in rural areas, while that of being unemployed was 18 per cent less.

Model-2: The results for model-2 under education (primary and tertiary) and locality (city corporation) does not look very different from those of model-1 and thus have the same effect on the model-2 as shown in table 5.5. Since model-2 has more variable than model-1, main source of household income variable was tested against labour force status and the relative odds of being employed was 11 per cent less if the main source of income was manufacturing and that of being unemployed is 2.4 per cent more. With regards to main source of household income being service provision, the relative odds for being employed is 21 per cent higher and 8.3 per cent higher for being unemployed.

In conclusion, all the predictors used in the model showed positive influence in the status of labour force particularly those outside. Examination of the factors for labour force status empirically proved that they were significant. This implies that they all play a role in pushing the huge number of the working age population to be outside the labour force.

Labour Statistics 2010 to 2016-17

SI	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17				
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Labour Force (million)												
	Bangladesh												
	Total	56.7	60.7	62.1	61.4	61.9	62.7	62.5	63.5	62.8	63.7	64.1	63.4
	Male	39.5	42.5	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.0	43.6	43.9	43.6
	Female	17.2	18.2	19.1	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.2	20.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	19.8
	Urban												
	Total	13.3	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.9	17.6	18.2	17.8	17.6
	Male	9.3	12.0	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8
	Female	4.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.8
	Rural												
	Total	43.4	43.5	44.8	44.3	44.6	45.5	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.6	46.2	45.8
	Male	30.2	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.7	30.3	30.8	31.0	30.8
	Female	13.2	13.1	14.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.2	15.0
	2	Employed population (million)											
Bangladesh													
Total		54.1	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	60.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7
Male		37.9	41.2	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.2	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.2
Female		16.2	16.8	17.8	17.0	17.7	18.4	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.5
Urban													
Total		12.4	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.4	17.0	16.8
Male		8.8	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
Female		3.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.4
Rural													
Total		41.7	41.9	43.0	42.4	42.9	43.5	43.2	43.9	43.7	43.7	44.2	43.9
Male		29.1	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.8	30.1	29.8
Female		12.6	12.3	13.3	12.7	13.3	14.0	13.3	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.1
3		Unemployed population (million)											
	Bangladesh												
	Total	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7
	Male	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Female	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
	Urban												
	Total	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Male	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Female	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
	Rural												
	Total	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9
	Male	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Female	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
	4	Not in labour force (Million)											
Bangladesh													
Total		38.9	45.6	44.0	44.7	43.9	43.7	43.8	45.8	46.0	45.1	45.7	46.3

SI	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17				
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Male	8.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.9	9.7	10.6	11.1	10.3	10.4	10.6
	Female	30.5	36.1	34.5	35.5	34.5	33.8	34.1	35.2	34.9	34.8	35.3	35.6
	Urban												
	Total	9.9	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.5
	Male	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Female	7.6	10.4	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.5	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.5
	Rural												
	Total	29.0	32.5	30.4	31.1	30.1	30.0	30.5	31.5	31.9	31.2	31.5	31.7
	Male	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.6	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.6
	Female	22.9	25.6	23.7	24.6	23.6	22.9	23.6	24.0	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.1
5	Unemployment rate (%)												
	Bangladesh	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.3
	Male	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.2
	Female	5.8	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.4	6.6
	Rural	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.1
	Urban	6.8	5.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.6	4.3	4.9	4.6
6	Labour force participation rate (%) (refined activity rate)												
	Bangladesh												
	Total	59.3	57.1	58.5	57.9	58.5	58.9	58.8	58.2	57.8	58.6	58.5	58.1
	Male	82.5	81.7	81.9	82.5	82.1	81.2	81.7	80.5	79.6	81.0	80.9	80.6
	Female	36.0	33.5	35.6	33.9	35.5	37.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.5	36.0
	Urban												
	Total	57.3	56.7	56.0	55.7	55.8	55.6	56.9	55.7	55.7	55.6	56.6	55.7
	Male	80.2	81.7	81.7	82.6	81.3	81.2	81.9	81.0	81.0	80.9	81.0	81.2
	Female	34.5	32.9	30.8	29.9	30.7	30.3	32.3	31.0	31.0	30.7	32.8	30.8
	Rural												
	Total	60.0	57.3	59.6	58.7	59.7	60.3	59.6	59.3	58.6	59.5	59.7	59.3
	Male	83.3	81.6	81.9	82.4	82.4	81.2	81.7	80.3	79.0	80.9	80.7	80.4
	Female	36.4	33.7	37.6	35.6	37.5	39.7	37.6	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.9	38.5
7	Crude activity/employment rate (%)												
	Bangladesh												
	Total	38.1	39.4	37.6	37.1	37.4	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.8	37.9	37.6
	Male	52.5	55.5	52.5	52.4	52.5	52.3	52.6	52.1	51.6	52.1	52.6	52.1
	Female	23.3	23.4	22.5	21.5	22.4	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.2	23.0
	Urban												
	Total	39.0	39.7	37.2	36.7	36.6	37.4	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.8	37.2	36.5
	Male	54.2	56.5	54.4	54.6	53.7	54.4	54.8	54.2	54.0	54.2	54.6	54.0
	Female	23.6	23.3	20.0	19.0	19.4	20.2	21.2	19.9	19.2	21.5	19.8	19.1
	Rural												
	Total	37.8	39.2	37.7	37.2	37.8	38.1	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.1
	Male	52.0	55.0	51.7	51.6	52.0	51.6	51.7	51.3	50.7	51.3	51.8	51.3
	Female	23.3	23.5	23.5	22.5	23.5	24.6	23.6	24.5	24.7	24.2	24.6	24.6
8	Employed by broad economic sector (%)												
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Agriculture	48.4	45.1	42.7	43.9	43.3	42.7	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.4

SI	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17				
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Industry	22.3	23.0	20.5	19.6	19.9	20.8	21.5	20.4	20.1	20.4	21.0	20.3
	Service	36.6	32.0	36.9	36.5	36.7	36.5	37.7	39.0	39.2	38.8	38.7	39.3
	<i>Employed by broad economic sector (in million)</i>												
	Total	54.1	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	60.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7
	Agriculture	26.2	26.2	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.6	24.4	24.7	24.6	25.0	24.7	24.5
	Industry	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.8	12.5	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.3
	Service	19.8	19.8	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.9	22.6	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.8
9	<i>Unpaid family worker (million)</i>												
Bangladesh													
Total	11.8	10.6	8.6	7.3	9.1	9.6	8.5	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.4	6.9	
Male	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	
Female	9.1	8.4	6.7	5.3	6.9	7.9	6.8	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.6	5.2	
Urban													
Total	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	
Male	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Female	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Rural													
Total	9.7	8.9	7.6	6.4	7.9	8.6	7.5	6.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	6.2	
Male	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Female	7.4	7.3	6.0	4.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.1	4.8	
10	<i>Youth Labour Force (aged 15-29) (Million)</i>												
Bangladesh													
Total	20.9	23.4	20.8	20.4	21.3	21.0	20.5	20.1	20.3	20.5	19.6	19.9	
Male	13.1	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.2	12.7	
Female	7.8	9.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.4	7.2	
Urban													
Total	5.1	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	
Male	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	
Female	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	
Rural													
Total	15.8	16.8	14.7	14.4	15.0	14.8	14.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	13.5	14.0	
Male	10.0	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	
Female	5.8	6.6	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	5.0	
11	<i>Youth Labour Force (aged 15-24) (Million)</i>												
Bangladesh													
Total	13.2	13.4	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.0	
Male	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	
Female	5.0	5.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	
Urban													
Total	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	
Male	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	
Female	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	
Rural													
Total	9.9	9.9	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	
Male	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	

SI	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17				
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Female	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
12	<i>Female labour force (million) 15+</i>												
	Total	17.2	18.2	19.1	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.2	20.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	19.8
	Rural	13.2	13.1	14.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.2	15.0
	Urban	4.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.8
13	<i>Female labour force participation rate (%)</i>												
	Total	36.0	33.5	35.6	33.9	35.5	37.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.5	36.0
	Rural	36.4	33.7	37.6	35.6	37.5	39.7	37.6	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.9	38.5
	Urban	34.5	32.9	30.8	29.9	30.7	30.3	32.3	31.0	30.7	32.8	30.8	29.8
14	<i>Employment by informality (million)</i>												
	Total	47.3	50.8	52.3	51.3	49.4	51.2	52.4	51.7	51.9	51.4	52.3	51.4
	Male	32.4	35.6	35.1	34.4	33.5	34.2	34.7	34.6	34.3	34.5	35.0	34.7
	Female	14.9	15.2	17.2	16.9	15.9	17.0	17.7	17.1	17.6	17.0	17.3	16.7
15	<i>Employment by informality (Rate)</i>												
	Total	87.5	87.4	86.2	84.2	86.3	87.2	87.2	85.1	85.9	84.3	85.4	84.6
	Male	85.5	86.3	82.3	80.3	82.2	83.3	83.5	82.1	81.9	81.7	82.4	82.3
	Female	92.3	90.3	95.4	93.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	91.8	94.9	90.1	92.4	90.0
16	<i>Status in employment (million)</i>												
	Total	54.1	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	60.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7
	Employer	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
	Own account worker	22.0	23.6	25.7	26.6	26.2	24.8	25.4	26.8	26.1	27.6	26.2	27.1
	Contributing family helper	11.8	10.6	8.6	7.3	9.0	9.6	8.5	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.4	6.9
	Employee	20.0	22.5	23.3	22.9	22.2	23.9	24.2	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	23.3
	Others	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4

সূচিপত্র

সেকশন	অংশ	পাতা
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1	খানার তথ্য আর্থসামাজিক অবস্থা (বাসস্থান, সম্পদ ইত্যাদি)	৩
2	খানা তালিকা	8
3	শিক্ষা A সাধারণ শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা B বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ	৫
4	কাজের অবস্থা	9
5	প্রধান কাজ	৮
6	অ-প্রধান কাজ	১২
7	পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা এবং স্বাস্থ্য	১8
8	সময় ভিত্তিক উনিয়োজন	১৬
9	বেকারত্ব	১9
10	নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন	১৮
11	নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য সেবা কার্য	১৯
12	অবৈতনিক প্রশিক্ষণার্থী কাজ	২০
13	সেচ্ছাসেবামূলক কাজ	২১
14	মাইগ্রেশন (অভিযান/স্থানান্তর)	২২

সেকশন ১: খানা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য : আর্থসামাজিক অবস্থা (বাসস্থান, সম্পদ ইত্যাদি)

1 আপনার বসত ঘরের
মালিকানা কি?

নিজস্ব	1
ভাড়া	2
বিনা ভাড়া	3

2 বাসস্থানের প্রকার

একক	1
এপার্টমেন্ট	2
সংযুক্ত	3

3 খানার বসত ঘরে দেয়াল
নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

খড় / বাঁশ / পলিথিন / প্লাস্টিক	1
মাটি	2
টিন	3
কাঠ	4
ইট / সিমেন্ট	5
অন্যান্য	9

4 খানার বসত ঘরের ছাদ
নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

খড় / বাঁশ / পলিথিন / প্লাস্টিক	1
টিন	2
টালি	3
ইট / সিমেন্ট	4
অন্যান্য	9

5 খানার বসত ঘরের মেঝে
নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

মাটি	1
কাঠ / বাঁশ	2
ইট / সিমেন্ট	3
মোজাইক / টাইলস	4
অন্যান্য	9

6 কক সংখ্যা

মেট	
শরন কক	

7 আপনার খানার খানার
পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?

ট্যাপ	1
সলকুপ / গভীর সলকুপ	2
কূপ	3
পুকুর	4
নদী / খাল / খন্দ	5
অন্যান্য	9

8 এই খানায় কি ফুটনো /
বোতলজাত / বিচ্ছিন্ন
পানি পান করা হয়?

হ্যাঁ	1
না	2

9 আশোর প্রধান উৎস কি?

বিদ্যুৎ	1
সৌর বিদ্যুৎ	2
কেবোবিল	3
বায়োগ্যাস	4
অন্যান্য	9

10 রান্নার কাজে ব্যবহৃত
জ্বালানীর প্রধান উৎস
কি?

কাঠ/ছালশালী কাঠ	1
শোবক/গ্যাস/খড়	2
গ্যাস/ এল পি গ্যাস	3
বায়োগ্যাস	4
কেবোবিল	5
বিদ্যুৎ	6
অন্যান্য	9

11 পায়খানা সুবিধা কি
ধরনের?

স্যানিটারি (পানি - রোধক)	1
পিট পায়খানা	2
কাঁচা পায়খানা	3
খোলা জায়গা/পায়খানা নেই	4

12 আপনার খানার আশের
প্রধান উৎস কি?

কৃষি	1
শিল্প	2
সেবা	3
আর গ্রহণকারী	4
বেমিটেল	5
অন্যান্য	9

13 খানার সাসসানের
মালিকানাধীন মোট
জমির পরিমাণ কত?

কোন জমি নেই	0
০.০১ - ০.০৪ একর	1
০.০৫ - ২.৪৯ একর	2
২.৫০ - ৭.৪৯ একর	3
৭.৫ এবং অধিক	4

14 এই খানাতে নিম্নোক্ত কি কি সম্পদ রয়েছে?
প্রযোজ্য উত্তর সূত্রে ক্রম চিহ্ন (X) দিন

14a	আলমরি/ ডয়ারছব	
14b	সেলাই মেশিন	
14c	মাইক্রোওয়েভ ওভেন	
14d	ফ্রিজ / ডিপ ফ্রিজ	
14e	ঠেশা গাড়ি / রিক্সা / রিক্সা ড্যান	
14f	বাইসাইকেল	
14g	মোটরসাইকেল	
14h	৩ চাকার মোটর গাড়ি/ ইজিবাইক	
14i	৪ চাকার তার বেশি চাকার যানবাহন	
14j	নৌকা / ইঞ্জিন চালিত নৌকা	
14k	ইলেকট্রিক ফ্যান	
14l	সোবাইল	
14m	টেলিফোন (শ্যাডফোন)	
14n	টেলিভিশন	
14o	কম্পিউটার (ডেস্কটপ, ল্যাপটপ, ট্যাবলেট)	

সেকশন ৩: শিক্ষা; অংশ A: সাধারণ শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা

৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

	21 আপনি বেকোনো একটি ভাষায় পড়তে ও লিখতে পারেন কি?	22 আপনি কখনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে গিয়েছেন কি? হ্যাঁ, এখন যাচ্ছি 1 হ্যাঁ, অতীতে গিয়েছিলাম 2 ▶ 24 না, কখনো বাইনি 3 যদি বয়স <১৫ ▶ 95 যদি বয়স >=১৫ ▶ 25	23 আপনি বর্তমানে কোন শ্রেণীতে পড়ছেন? যদি বয়স <১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 95 যদি বয়স >=১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 25 প্রাক-প্রাথমিক 00 ১ম শ্রেণী 01 ২য় শ্রেণী 02 ৩য় শ্রেণী 03 ৪র্থ শ্রেণী 04 ৫ম শ্রেণী 05 ৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী 06 ৭ম শ্রেণী 07 ৮ম শ্রেণী 08 ৯ম শ্রেণী 09	24 আপনি সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন? যদি বয়স <১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 95 যদি বয়স >=১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 25 কোনো ক্লাস পাস করা হয়নি 00 ১ম শ্রেণী 01 ২য় শ্রেণী 02 ৩য় শ্রেণী 03 ৪র্থ শ্রেণী 04 ৫ম শ্রেণী 05 ৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী 06 ৭ম শ্রেণী 07 ৮ম শ্রেণী 08 ৯ম শ্রেণী 09
১				
২				
৩				
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৬				
৭				
৮				
৯				
১০				
১১				
১২				

সেকশন ৩: শিক্ষা; অংশ B: বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ (সাধারণ শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার বাইরে)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

25 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি কোনো বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন কি?	26 আপনি কতদিন ধরে এই প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন? (একমুখিক প্রশিক্ষণ হলে সবচেয়ে কমখণ্ডটি সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)	27 আপনি এখনও কি ধরনের প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন?	28 আপনি কোথা হতে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন? (ডিগ্রীমা/সার্টিফিকেট)	29 আপনি কি ধরনের প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">12m</div>	1 <এক সপ্তাহ	01 বয়স ও একোশ/সিভিল ভর্তি এবং	13 বিজ্ঞান ও পুষ্টি পরিচরিকারী পেশি	1 প্রশিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন নেই 00
	2 ১ - ২ সপ্তাহ	02 ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল কাজ/ডিগ্রি/	14 অন্যান্য	2 বে-সরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠান
3 ৩ - ৪ সপ্তাহ	03 কৃষিক্ষেত্র/	15 সাংবাদিকতা ও পত্রিকাযোগ	15 ওয়েব/	3 অন্যান্য
4 ১ - ৩ মাস	04 কৃষি শস্য	16 মূল্য বৃদ্ধি (প্রিন্ট)	16 গ্রাম/	4 বিদেশী প্রতিষ্ঠান
5 ৪ - ৬ মাস	05 কাটারিং, রেটেনিং এবং ক্রেস্টফোর্ট	17 উৎপাদন ও সংরক্ষণ	17 তৈরি পোশাক	5 বৈধ উদ্যোগে পরিচালিত প্রতিষ্ঠান
6 >৬ মাস			18 অন্যান্য	9 অন্যান্য

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সেকশন ৪: কাজের অবস্থা

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য	30 উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর স্বাক্ষরিত খানার এতক সদস্যের স্বাক্ষরকার সময় স্টোপ করুন	31 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেতন/মজুরি বা মুনাকার বিনিময় কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন কি? 7d উদাহরণ: চাকুরি, বাকসা, রিজার্ভালনা, ফেরিওয়ানা ... প্রধানতঃ বিভিন্ন জন্য কৃষিকাজ যেমনঃ ধান, গম, আলু ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন	32 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কি এই বেতন/মজুরি বা মুনাকার কাজ থেকে সাময়িক অনুশ্রুতি ছিলেন যেখানে আবার দ্রুত ফিরে যাবেন? 7d	33 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি খানার নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদনের নিমিত্ত কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন কি? 7d খানার নিজস্ব ভোগের জন্য গবাদি পশু পালন বা শাক-সবজি উৎপাদনমূলক কাজ করা। প্রধানত নিজস্ব খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য জমিতে কৃষিকাজ, ধান, গম, আলু, শাকসবজি ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন।	34 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদনের কাজ থেকে কি সাময়িক অনুশ্রুতি ছিলেন যেখানে আবার দ্রুত ফিরে যাবেন? 7d	Q32 এবং Q34 এর উত্তর যদি 2 হয় ▶ 77
01		হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না
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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ A

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত সদস্য (গত ৭ দিনে যে সকল ব্যক্তি যে কোনো কারণে কোনো কাজ করিনি কিন্তু তাদের কাজ বিদ্যমান তাদেরকেও কাজ সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)

ক্র.সং.	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর	37c			
			37a	37b		37c
			বিত্তিক বিবরণ	অর্থনৈতিক খাত		BSIC কোড
				কৃষি	1	
				শিল্প	2	
				সেবা	3	
35	আপনার প্রধান কাজের অভিধায় কি ছিল?	35 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে কি ধরনের কর্মকাণ্ড, শিল্প উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করা হয়? উদাহরণ-- ফাইন কম্পিউটার সফটওয়্যার (খান উৎপাদন/ সার্ভিস উৎপাদন/ গরু-ছাগল মাগুন পালন) কাহিম পার্কেটস সোসাইল ব্রিকস সিমেন্ট কোম্পানী সুন্দরবন লেডিংশন সিমেন্ট, পল্টী বিদ্যুৎ অফিস				
36	আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে কি ধরনের কর্মকাণ্ড, শিল্প উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করা হয়?	36 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে কি ধরনের কর্মকাণ্ড, শিল্প উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করা হয়? উদাহরণ-- ফাইন কম্পিউটার সফটওয়্যার (খান উৎপাদন/ সার্ভিস উৎপাদন/ গরু-ছাগল মাগুন পালন) কাহিম পার্কেটস সোসাইল ব্রিকস সিমেন্ট কোম্পানী সুন্দরবন লেডিংশন সিমেন্ট, পল্টী বিদ্যুৎ অফিস				
37	আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে কি ধরনের পণ্য বা সেবা উৎপাদন অথবা বিক্রয় হয়?	37 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে কি ধরনের পণ্য বা সেবা উৎপাদন অথবা বিক্রয় হয়? উদাহরণ-- ফাইন কম্পিউটার সফটওয়্যার (খান উৎপাদন/ সার্ভিস উৎপাদন/ গরু-ছাগল মাগুন পালন) কাহিম পার্কেটস সোসাইল ব্রিকস সিমেন্ট কোম্পানী সুন্দরবন লেডিংশন সিমেন্ট, পল্টী বিদ্যুৎ অফিস				
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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ B

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত সদস্য (গত ৭ দিনে যে সকল ব্যক্তি যে কোনো কারণে কোনো কাজ করেনি কিন্তু তাদের কাজ বিদ্যমান তাদেরকেও কাজ সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)

			39 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করছেন সেই প্রতিষ্ঠান/ কর্মক্ষেত্রের মালিকানাধীন ধরন কি?									40 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করছেন সেই প্রতিষ্ঠানে (বকসা / ফার্ম / অফিস ইত্যাদি) হিসাব নির্বাহ করা হয় কি?			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	
	38 আপনি যেখানে নিয়োজিত সেখানে কতজন লোক কাজ করে? মাসিক এক তরফে বানার সদস্য যারা ব্যবসায় সংযুক্ত রয়েছে তাদেরকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে	সরকারি	▶ 41												
		১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১	২	৩		
	২-৪ জন	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১	২	৩		
	৫-৯ জন	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১	২	৩		
	১০-২৪ জন	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১	২	৩		
	২৫-৯৯ জন	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১	২	৩		
	১০০-২৪৯ জন	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১	২	৩		
	২৫০+ জন	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১	২	৩		

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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ C

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্তরত সদস্য (গত ৭ দিনে যে সকল ব্যক্তি যে কোনো কারণে কোনো কাজ করিনি কিন্তু তাদের কাজ বিদ্যমান তাদেরকেও কাজ সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)

	42 আপনি যে কাজ/ব্যবসা করেন সেটি কি ধরনের পেশা? <small>উদাহরণ: কৃষক, রিক্রিয়েশনাল, কেবল, ঐতিহাসিক স্থাপত্যের শিল্পক, অসংগতি অপারেটর, কোম্পানি ইত্যাদি (সংশ্লিষ্ট থাকলে শিখুন)</small>	43 কর্মক্ষেত্রে আপনার প্রধান কাজ বা দায়িত্ব কি? <small>উদাহরণ: যুক্তিসংগত শিক্ষাদান, বিক্রয়ের জন্য নীতি সাহায্য, সফলি চাং, ধান, গম, আর্ন ইত্যাদি চাং, খাবারি পণ্ড হালনা-গলন ইত্যাদি</small>	44 এই কাজ/ব্যবসা কি স্থায়ী নাকি অস্থায়ী? <small>স্থায়ী 1 অস্থায়ী 2</small>	45 কাজটি কি পূর্বকালীন নাকি খতকালীন? <small>পূর্বকালীন 1 খতকালীন 2</small>	46 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি প্রকৃত কৃত কাজটি করেছেন? 7d	47 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কোন কোন দিন রাতে কাজ করেছেন? 7d	48 আপনি এই কাজ/ব্যবসার সম্বন্ধে সাধারণত কত ঘণ্টা কাজ করে থাকেন? <small>যদি নির্দিষ্ট করা যায় না হয়, তবে 99 দিনে যেতে হবে (কোন) হ সপ্তাহে এটি সাধারণত করে ঘর করা করে থাকে</small>
১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫

	46a	46b	46c	46d	46e	46f	46g	47a	47b	47c	47d	47e	47f	47g
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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ D

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত সদস্য (গত ৭ দিনে যে সকল ব্যক্তি যে কোনো কারণে কোনো কাজ করেনি কিন্তু তাদের কাজ বিদ্যমান তাদেরকেও কাজ সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)

	49	50	51	52	53	54
১৫	এই কাজে / ব্যাকায় আপনার কর্মবর্ধীনা কি? নিয়োগকর্তা (বেতন / যুক্তিগত) 1 কর্মচারীর সাথে বনিয়োজিত 2 বনিয়োজিত 3 পারিবারিক সাহায্যকারী 4 বেতনভুক্ত চাকুরীকারী 5 দিনমজুর 6 শিক্ষানবিশ / ইন্টার্ন / 7 প্রশিক্ষার্থী (বিশা বেতনে নয়) 8 গৃহকর্মী 9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	আপনি কোনো পিবিভ বা মৌখিক হুক্তি ধারা নিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত কি? পিবিভ হুক্তি 1 ▶ 52 (অনির্দিষ্ট সময়) পিবিভ হুক্তি 2 (নির্দিষ্ট সময়) মৌখিক হুক্তি 3 ▶ 52 (সীমিত সময়)	নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের জন্য পিবিভ হুক্তি কেন করা হয়েছে? কর্মক্ষেত্রে প্রশিক্ষণ 1 ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল/শিক্ষানবিশ 2 মৌসুমী কাজ 3 সময় সময়/সেপারেশন কাজ 4 সরকারি কর্মসংস্থান প্রকল্প 5 সুনির্দিষ্ট কাজ 6 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 9	আপনার নিয়োগকর্তা কর্তৃক নিম্নবর্ণিত সুবিধাটি মেয়াদে কি? (X) দিন প্রতি ১৫ দিনে ১ প্রতি ৩০ দিনে ২ প্রতি ৬০ দিনে ৩ প্রতি ৯০ দিনে ৪ প্রতি ১২০ দিনে ৫ প্রতি ১৫০ দিনে ৬ প্রতি ১৮০ দিনে ৭ প্রতি ২১০ দিনে ৮ প্রতি ২৪০ দিনে ৯	বেতন বা যুক্তির প্রমাণের সময় কি রকম? (প্রধান কাজের জন্য) সৈনিক 1 সাপ্তাহিক 2 মাসিক 3 অন্যান্য 9	গত ১ (এক) মাসে আপনি এই কাজ হতে কত টাকা আয় করেছেন? 54a মাস (টাকা) 54b প্রচা (টাকা) 54c মোট
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সেকশন ৬: অ-প্রধান কাজ: (অংশ A)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত সদস্য (গত ৭ দিনে যে সকল ব্যক্তি যে কোনো কারণে কোনো কাজ করেনি কিন্তু তাদের কাজ বিদ্যমান তাদেরকেও কাজ সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)

ক্র.সং.	বয়স	55 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি অন্য কোনো কাজ করেছেন কি? 7d	56 এই কাজের অভিমার কি হিা? 1 প্রধানত বেতন বা মুনাকার জন্য 2 খানার সদস্যদের তোপের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন করা	57 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে প্রধানত কি পণ্য বা সেবা উৎপন্ন হয়? খুচরা কম্পিউটার বিক্রয় করা হয় খান/গয়/সবজি ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন করা হয় শাট - প্যাট, টপেন সোফটার ইত্যাদি তৈরী করা হয় ইট / টালী তৈরি করা হয় লাঞ্চ / কার্গো তৈরি করা হয়	57b অধিকৃত খাত			57c BSIC কোড	58 কর্মক্ষেত্রে আপনার প্রধান কাজ বা দায়িত্ব কি? উদাহরণ: ম্যানুফ্যাকচার, ব্যক্তিগত শিক্ষাদান, বিক্রয়ের জন্য সরীতে মাছ ধরা, সবজি এবং শস্য চাষ, গবাদি পশু পালন-পালন ইত্যাদি	BSCO কোড
					কবি	শিল্প	সেবা			
01				57a বিকারিত বিকল্প	1	2	3		বিকারিত বিকল্প	
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সেকশন ৭: পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা ও স্বাস্থ্য: (অংশ A)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তি-র জন্য

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	বয়স	63 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি কি কর্মক্ষেত্রে কর্মকালীন কোন দুর্ঘটনার দ্বারা আহত/অসুস্থ হয়েছিলেন কি? (কর্মক্ষেত্রে যান্ত্রিকভাবে কোনো দুর্ঘটনা দ্বারা আঘাতগ্রস্ত বা অসুস্থ হয়ে থাকলে তা অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে) 12m	64 আপনি কি এরকম কোন দুর্ঘটনার শিকার হয়েছেন যার ফলে দুর্ঘটনার দিন ছাড়াও অন্য দিন কর্মস্থল/শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান এ অন্তর্ভুক্ত একদিন অনুপস্থিত ছিলেন? যাঁ না 1 2 ▶ 66 যাঁ না 1 2 ▶ 66	65 কাজে উপস্থিত থাকা সত্ত্বেও আঘাত এর কারণে আপনি কি কাজ করতে বাঁধাগ্রস্ত হয়েছেন? যাঁ না 1 2 ▶ 67	66 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে এরকম কতবার আপনি আঘাতগ্রস্ত হয়েছেন? 12m দুর্ঘটনার সংখ্যা	67 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে দুর্ঘটনার দ্বারা আঘাতগ্রস্তের কারণে আপনি কত দিন কাজ থেকে বিরত বা কাজ করতে অসমর্থ ছিলেন? 12m যদি কাজ থেকে কোন দিন বিরত না থাকে তাহলে 00 লিখতে হবে দুর্ঘটনাজনিত কারণে যদি ফাঁসো কাজে যিরে আসার সম্ভাবনা না থাকে তাহলে 99 লিখতে হবে।
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সেকশন ৭: পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা ও স্বাস্থ্য: (অংশ B)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তির জন্য

৬৮	১২m	গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি আপনার কর্মক্ষেত্রে নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ পরিবেশে কাজ করেছিলেন কি?									
		গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি আপনার কর্মক্ষেত্রে নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ পরিবেশে কাজ করেছিলেন কি?	৬৮a	৬৮b	৬৮c	৬৮d	৬৮e	৬৮f	৬৮g	৬৮h	৬৮i
৬৯	১২m	গত ১২ (বার) মাসে কাজের সময় আপনি নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন অবস্থার সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন কি?									
		গত ১২ (বার) মাসে কাজের সময় আপনি নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন অবস্থার সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন কি?	৬৯a	৬৯b	৬৯c	৬৯d	৬৯e	৬৯f	৬৯g	৬৯h	৬৯i
০১	০২	০৩	০৪	০৫	০৬	০৭	০৮	০৯	১০	১১	১২

সেকশন ৮: সময় নির্ভর উনিয়োজন (আভার এমপ্লয়মেন্ট)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তির জন্য

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	Q31=1 অথবা Q32=1 হয় ▶ 84
	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেশি ঘণ্টা কাজ করতে চেয়েছিলেন কি?	আপনি দৈনিক কত ঘণ্টা বেশি কাজ করতে চেয়েছিলেন?	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেশি ঘণ্টা কাজ করার জন্য প্রস্তুত ছিলেন কি?	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ যুক্ত হলে কি?	এই কাজের অভিজ্ঞতা কি ছিল?	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ বোঝার প্রধান কারণ কি ছিল?	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ না বোঝার কারণ কি?	যদি (Q31) অথবা (Q32=2) এর (Q33) অথবা (Q34=1) হয় ▶ 77
	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 72	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	হ্যাঁ (অতিরিক্ত কাজ) 1 হ্যাঁ (নতুন কাজ) 2 না 3 ▶ 76	প্রদত্ত বেতন বা সুবিধার জন্য 1 খুশত খানার সদস্যদের ভোটারের জন্য পণ্য 2 উৎপাদন করা	বর্তমান চাকরি/কাজ অস্বাভাবিক 1 বর্তমান চাকরি/কাজ হারানোর ভয় 2 বেশি সময় কাটাতে হবে 3 ভাল চাকরি/কাজ 4 দক্ষতা ও শিক্ষার অভাব 5 স্বাস্থ্যগত কারণ 6 কাজের আর্থিক পরিস্থিতি 7 অন্যান্য 9	বেশি ঘণ্টা কাজ করতে চাইনি 1 অস্বাভাবিক/কিছু মাসের অভাব 2 সুন্দর বেসাম 3 শিক্ষা বিধেয় 4 ছাত্র 5 পরিবারের দায়িত্ব পালন করেছি 6 অসুস্থ/অক্ষমতা 7 অন্যান্য 9	উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 84

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সেকশন ৯: বেকারত্ব

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
৩০	আপনি গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে বেতন/বছুরি অথবা মূল্যায়ন কিসে বিনিময়ে কোন কাজ খুঁজেছেন কি?	আপনি গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদনের নিমিত্ত কোন কাজ খুঁজেছেন কি?	আপনি কাজ খোঁজার জন্য মূল্য কি পছন্দ করেন? 30d	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে কোন কাজ না খোঁজার প্রধান কারণ কি ছিল?	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে যদি আপনি কোন কাজের সুযোগ পেতেন তাহলে সেই কাজে যোগানোর জন্য প্রস্তুত হইলেন কি?	আপনি কত সময় ধরে কাজ খুঁজছেন এবং কাজের জন্য প্রস্তুত হইলেন?	আপনি গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে কোন কাজ না খোঁজার প্রধান কারণ কি?
৩০d	হ্যাঁ না এবং যদি Q.77 এর উত্তর 2 হয় তাহলে 80	হ্যাঁ না এবং যদি Q.77 এর উত্তর 2 হয় তাহলে 80	০১: শিকার বন্যা/ফার্ম ০২: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৩: স্বাধীনতা বাড়াই ০৪: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৫: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৬: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৭: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৮: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৯: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ১০: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের	০১: শিকার বন্যা/ফার্ম ০২: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৩: স্বাধীনতা বাড়াই ০৪: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৫: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৬: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৭: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৮: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ০৯: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ১০: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের	7d	১: শিকার বন্যা/ফার্ম ২: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৩: স্বাধীনতা বাড়াই ৪: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৫: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৬: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৭: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৮: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৯: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের	১: শিকার বন্যা/ফার্ম ২: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৩: স্বাধীনতা বাড়াই ৪: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৫: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৬: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৭: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৮: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের ৯: মালিকের জন্য সুযোগের
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সেকশন ১০: নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব বয়সী বয়সীদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

30d							
84	আপনি গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে নিম্নবর্ণিত কাজগুলো প্রধানত নিজের খানার জন্য করতে কত ঘণ্টা ব্যয় করেছেন? প্রধানত খানার জন্য (মজুরি, বেতন বা মুদাকার জন্য না)						
84 a	আপনি জমিতে / খামারে কৃষক / মৎস্য উৎপাদন অথবা পশুপালন করেছেন কি? <small>উদাহরণ: হাট, কসল, পৃথকসিত পশু চরানো</small>	84 b	84 c	84 d	84 e	84 f	84 g
(ঘণ্টায়)	(ঘণ্টায়)	(ঘণ্টায়)	(ঘণ্টায়)	(ঘণ্টায়)	(ঘণ্টায়)	(ঘণ্টায়)	(ঘণ্টায়)
	আপনি নিজের খানার জন্য কোন মাছ, চিংড়ি, ঝিনুক, অন্য প্রাণী শিকার বা অন্যায় খাদ্য সংগ্রহের কাজ করেছেন কি?	আপনি নিজে আপনার নিজের বাড়ি, জমি বা ব্যবসায় কোন নির্মাণ বা বড় ধরনের মেরামতের কাজ করেছেন কি?	আপনি নিজের খানার জন্য পানি বা ব্যবহারের জন্য পানি বা জালানী কাঠ সংগ্রহ করেছেন কি?	খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য আপনি পোশাক, আসবাবপত্র বা অন্যান্য পণ্য তৈরীর কাজ করেছেন কি?	খানার নিজের জন্য আপনি আপনি অন্য কোন উৎপাদন করেছেন কি?	এই কাজগুলোর প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য কি ছিল?	
							১ স্বল্পসংখ্যক নিজের খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য
							২ প্রধানত নিজের খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য কিন্তু আর্থনিক বিক্রয়ের জন্য
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সেকশন ১২: অবৈতনিক প্রশিক্ষার্থী কাজ

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

ক্র. নং	বয়স	87 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কোন প্রশিক্ষার্থী, শিকানবিশি, ইটার্ণশীপ কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন কি? যেখানে কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘণ্টার জন্য হলেও অন্যের জন্য কোন পণ্য উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করতে হয়েছিল? কর্মের কোন হাজার কর্মক্ষমতা দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ প্রকল্পে প্রয়োজ্য নয় 7d	88 উক্ত কাজের জন্য আপনি নামদে বা প্রবেশ কোন প্রকার পারিভ্রমিক গ্রহণ করেছেন কি? ন্যাকস, দুপুরের খাবার, বাস ভাড়া ইত্যাদি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা যাবে না হ্যাঁ 1 91 না 2 91	89 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কত ঘণ্টা এই ধরনের কাজ করেছেন? 7d ঘণ্টায়	90 প্রশিক্ষার্থী, শিকানবিশি, ইটার্ণশীপ বা দক্ষতা প্রশিক্ষণের বেলাস কত দিন ছিল যেখানে আপনি অন্যের জন্য কোন পণ্য উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করতে হয়েছিল? দিন
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সেকশন ১৩: যেচ্ছোসেবামূলক কাজ

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

91	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি আপনার নিজস্ব খানা বাসিত অন্তরে জন্য কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘণ্টার জন্য হলেও নিম্নলিখিত কাজগুলো যেচ্ছোসেবামূলকভাবে (বেতন/মজুরী/মুলাকা/দ্রব্য-সামগ্রীর বিলিনয়ে নয় এমন) করেছেন কি?	30d	92	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি এই ধরনের কাজ কতবার করেছেন?	93	আপনি এই কাজ প্রধানত কিভাবে করেছেন?	94	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি কত ঘণ্টা এই ধরনের যেচ্ছোসেবামূলক কাজ করেছেন?															
									<p>যদি কেউ একজন ঘরনের কাজ করে থাকে তাহলে সবচেয়ে কমতম্পূর্ণ একটি সম্পর্কে বিজ্ঞপ্তি করুন</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>দৈনিক</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>৩-৬ বার / সপ্তাহে</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>১-২ বার / সপ্তাহে</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>১ বার দুই সপ্তাহে</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>৩থু ১ বার</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>	দৈনিক	1	৩-৬ বার / সপ্তাহে	2	১-২ বার / সপ্তাহে	3	১ বার দুই সপ্তাহে	4	৩থু ১ বার	5				
দৈনিক	1																						
৩-৬ বার / সপ্তাহে	2																						
১-২ বার / সপ্তাহে	3																						
১ বার দুই সপ্তাহে	4																						
৩থু ১ বার	5																						
<p>কিছুই প্রযোজ্য নয় ▶ 95</p> <p>প্রযোজ্য উত্তরসমূহে টিক (X) দিন</p>																							
91a	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91b	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91c	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91d	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91e	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91f	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91g	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91h	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91i	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91j	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91k	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়	91l	বিক্রয় বা অন্যভাবে বিক্রয়

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