



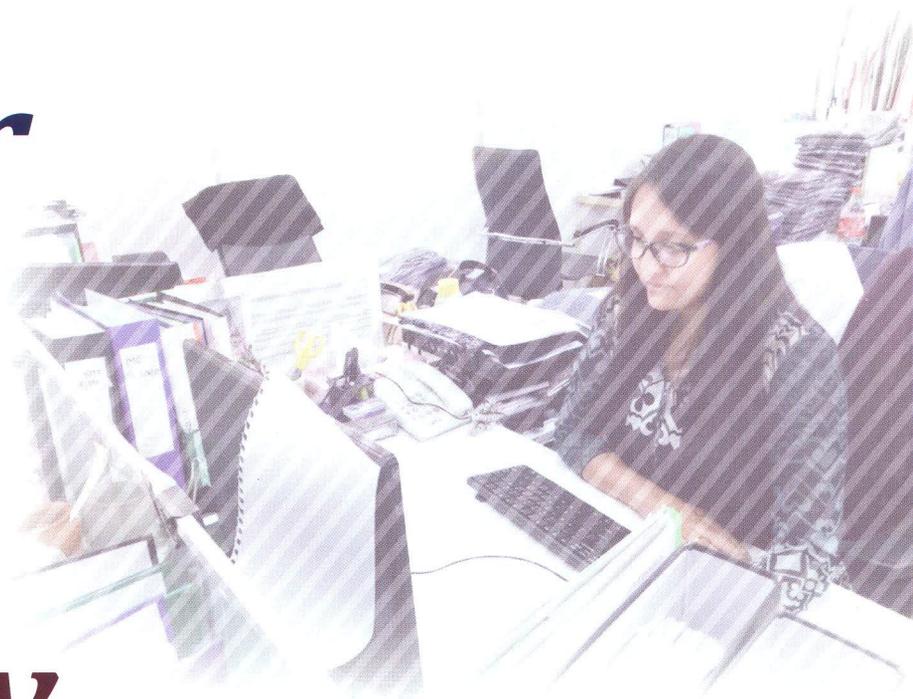
Quarterly

Labour

Force

Survey

Bangladesh **2015-16**



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Statistics and Informatics Division

Ministry of Planning



Report on
Quarterly Labour Force Survey
(QLFS) 2015-16

March 2017



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

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Minister

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am very pleased to note that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is going to release the results of the first ever Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) with quarterly and annual estimates of the key indicators of the labour market side by side. The survey is a household-based sample survey and represents another milestone in the statistical system of the country.

The labour force of Bangladesh is that part of the human resources that actually contributes or is available to contribute to the producing goods and providing services in the country. The economic and social development of a country depends on the number of persons who are economically active, their productivity.

The report presents the annual statistics on the characteristics of labour force, unemployment and the structure of employment at national level obtained from Quarterly Labour Force Survey conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

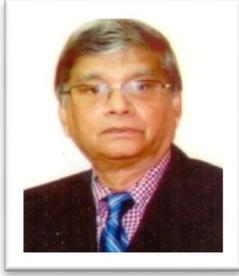
These statistics provide input for labour market analysis, policy formulation as well as planning, implementing and monitoring programmes related to human resource development. These statistics are essential for monitoring employment and labour market developments in the country. I hope that the report will be useful to all data users, particularly planners and policy makers.

I like to extend my deep appreciation to Mr. KM Mozammel Hoq, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning, Mr. Md. Amir Hossain, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Project Director of LMIS Project, for their hard work in the first ever quarterly labour force survey activities.

Dhaka

March 2017

AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP



State Minister

*Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh*

Message

I am pleased to know that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has started implementation of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey from July 2015, to generate labour market indicators in a more frequent manner to monitor the labour market situation of the country. This report is one of the core strategic surveys of BBS.

The report entitled “Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2015-16, Bangladesh” is presented containing detailed information on the characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment, outside labour force, youth employment and unemployment, working hours, occupational injuries and various forms of non-economic activities. The most important aspect of this report is that the report has provided estimates for each quarter separately as well as annual estimates of the key labour market indicators.

Technical assistance from the World Bank is highly acknowledged for developing the complex sampling design. This complex sampling design follows a rotational panel structure and is expected to provide information on the labour market transition over time.

I believe this report will help policy makers, planners and executives of the Government and NGOs for monitoring the change in the labour force and employment situation in the country.

Dhaka

March 2017

M.A Mannan, MP



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

Foreword

The report on Labour Force Survey, Bangladesh 2015-16 presents statistics on the characteristics of labour force, unemployment and the structure of employment at national and administrative division level obtained from Quarterly Labour Force survey conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) from July 2015-June 2016. This is the first ever initiative of the BBS to conduct Labour Force Survey (LFS) quarterly and provide estimates quarterly side by side in the annual report. This is the thirteenth round of LFS conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

This report also includes detailed statistics on employment and labour force by Urban-Rural-City corporation breakdown and geographical Division. It is hoped that this report meets users' need for comprehensive and up-to-date labour force statistics.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Amir Hossain, Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Project Director of LMIS Project of BBS for their contributions and hard work. The distinguished members of the Steering Committee deserve special thanks for the advisory guidelines they provided for successfully completing the activities. The generous support and cooperation provided by the members of the Technical Committee and Working group are also highly acknowledged. We gratefully acknowledge and appreciate the co-operation of respondents as well as the supervising officers of the field offices of BBS in making this survey a success.

All suggestions towards improving the future series of this report are highly appreciated.

Dhaka
March, 2017

KM Mozammel Hoq
Secretary



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Dhaka

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been conducting the Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1980. This report presents annual estimates as well as first ever quarterly estimates of labour statistics and key indicators of the labour market of the country for the survey period July 2015 to June 2016.

Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 126 thousand households to produce gender disaggregated national and divisional level estimates with urban/rural/city corporation breakdown. The Survey also provides quarterly representative results and sample size for each quarter was 30,816 households. The Survey, along with the quantification of core variables, also estimates important attributes of literacy, migration, own use production of goods and own use provision of services, volunteer work, occupational safety, etc.

The estimates are profiled according to latest classifications viz Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC 2009 based on ISIC rev-4) and Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO- 2012 in line with ISCO-2008).

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the World Bank, 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. Suggestions and comments will highly be appreciated for future improvement of the labour statistics in Bangladesh.

Dhaka
March 2017

Md. Amir Hossain
Director General



WORLD BANK GROUP



Message

The inaugural Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2015/16 represents an important step in labour force statistics collection and dissemination in Bangladesh. In early 2015, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with technical assistance from the World Bank, introduced this vital initiative, shifting labour data collection from every five years to every quarter. This is an important milestone in the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of the Statistics (NSDS).

In addition to more frequent data collection, the rotational panel structure of QLFS is also commendable. By surveying a subsample of households repeatedly over time, multiple rounds of data are expected to provide information on labour market transitions of individual workers over time. Key information include the characteristics of the labour force, labour force participation and unemployment rates, and employment structure. Information on workers' labour market activities and their transitions over time in QLFS is able to provide important input for formulating effective labour policies and programs.

By presenting quarterly labour statistics, the QLFS report presents a detailed and dynamic snapshot of labour market developments in Bangladesh over 2015/16. When possible, the report describes various labour market outcomes in comparison with previous results to present trends in key indicators. It also pays special attention to spatial, gender and age dimensions, which is useful to highlight the heterogeneous labour market environment and challenges faced by different populations.

Carrying out nationwide data collection on labour statistics every three months is a challenging undertaking. I would like to congratulate the Statistics and Informatics Division and BBS for this initiative and for publishing the first annual QLFS report. I would also like to thank in particular the BBS's QLFS team for their hard work. I look forward to continuing our collaboration with BBS to support further strengthening of its capacity for quality data collection and a better understanding of the labour market in Bangladesh.

Qimiao Fan
Country Director
Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal
The World Bank

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 annual report of QLFS 2015-16 with quarterly estimates. Their experience of varying backgrounds, interest in and knowledge of the subject, helped to shape the text and numbers into its final form.

Special thanks to the members of the Technical Committee and the Project Implementation Committee for their valuable inputs and guidelines in proper implementation of the QLFS. Mr. Ghose Subabrata, Director, Industry and Labour wing, Mr. Md. Akther Hossain, Deputy Director, Mr. Jahid Hasan, Statistical Officer deserve commendable thanks who worked hard with me in analyzing complex survey data. 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
March, 2017*

*Kabir Uddin Ahmed
Project Director of LMIS Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Contents

	<i>Pages</i>
<i>Key findings of the survey</i>	xi
<i>Executive summary of the survey</i>	xv
<i>Chapter 1. Introduction</i>	<i>01-06</i>
1.1 Background	03
1.2 Objectives of the survey	04
1.3 Classifications used for labour statistics	04
<i>Chapter 2. Survey methodology</i>	<i>07-22</i>
2.1 Scope and coverage	09
2.2 Survey organization	09
2.3 The sample frame	09
2.4 Sample size determination	10
2.5 Data collection	14
2.6 Data processing	14
2.7 Training of survey personnel	15
2.8 Questionnaire	15
2.9 Concepts and definitions	16
<i>Chapter 3. Population and household characteristics</i>	<i>23-31</i>
3.1 Population characteristics	25
3.2 Dependency ratio	26
3.3 Female headed household and household size	27
3.4 Population by marital status	28
3.5 Tenure of dwelling houses by area	28
3.6 Households by type of dwelling	28
3.7 Households by sources of lighting	29
3.8 Households by type of fuel used for cooking	29
3.9 Households by toilet facility	30
3.10 Households by sources of drinking water	30
<i>Chapter 4. Education and training</i>	<i>31-36</i>
4.1 Literacy profile	33
4.2 Education profile	34
4.3 Vocational training	35

	<i>Pages</i>
<i>Chapter 5. Economic activities and the labour force</i>	<i>37-44</i>
5.1 Working-age population	39
5.2 Economic activity	40
5.3 Labour force participation rate	41
5.4 Trends of labour force	43
<i>Chapter 6. Employment</i>	<i>45-56</i>
6.1 Employment by age group sex and area	47
6.2 Employment by occupation and industry	48
6.3 Employment by literacy status & education attainment	51
6.4 Employed population by status in employment	54
6.5 Employed population by ownership	55
6.6 Trends of employed persons by sex and year	56
<i>Chapter 7. Informal employment</i>	<i>57-64</i>
7.1 Informal employment by sex and area	59
7.2 Informal employment by economic sectors & occupations	62
7.3 Formal employment by education attainment	63
7.4 Trends of informal employment rate	64
<i>Chapter 8. Unemployment</i>	<i>65-76</i>
8.1 Unemployment	67
8.2 Unemployment by age group & sex	68
8.3 Unemployment rate	70
8.4 Unemployment rate by age group	70
8.5 Unemployment rate by level of education	71
8.6 Unemployment rate by literacy status	72
8.7 Unemployment persons by mode of looking for job	73
8.8 Reason for not looking for job	74
8.9 Trends of Unemployment rate by sex	75
<i>Chapter 9. Youth employment and unemployment</i>	<i>77-82</i>
9.1 Youth labour force participation	79
9.2 Youth employment by age group and sex	80
9.3 Youth unemployment by age group and sex	80
9.4 Youth unemployment rate	81
9.5 Unemployment youth by duration of unemployment	82
9.6 Duration in unemployment youth by education	82
<i>Chapter 10. Earnings from employment</i>	<i>83-88</i>
10.1 Frequency of payment of the paid employees	85
10.2 Average monthly income by occupation and industry	86
10.3 Average monthly income by age group and sex	88

	<i>Pages</i>
<i>Chapter 11. Working hours and time-related underemployment</i>	<i>89-100</i>
11.1 Working hours	91
11.2 Excessive hours of work	94
11.3 Time-related underemployment	97
<i>Chapter 12. Quality and stability of employment and social security</i>	<i>101-110</i>
12.1 Quality and stability of employment	103
12.2 Social security	106
12.3 Precarious work (seasonal, occasional and substitute)	108
<i>Chapter 13. Social Security</i>	<i>111-118</i>
13.1 Occupational injuries and illnesses	113
13.2 Frequency of injuries	115
13.3 Type of hazardous work	116
<i>Chapter 14. Equal opportunities</i>	<i>119-124</i>
14.1 Occupational segregation of the employed persons	121
14.2 Female share of employment in high-status occupations	122
14.3 Female share in employment by major occupation	123
14.4 Share of female in wage employment	124
<i>Chapter 15. Forms of Work</i>	<i>125-140</i>
15.1 Forms of work	127
15.2 Own use production work (production of goods and provision of services)	128
15.3 Employment work	133
15.4 Unpaid trainee/apprentice work	135
15.5 Volunteer work	137
<i>Chapter 16. Labour underutilization</i>	<i>141-144</i>
16.1 Labour underutilization	143
16.2 Time-related underemployment	145
16.3 Unemployment	146
16.4 Potential labour force	147
16.5 Labour underutilization by type	148
<i>Chapter 17. Labour Migration</i>	<i>149-154</i>
17.1 Distribution of migrant and non-migrant persons	151
17.2 Labour force participation rate of migrants and non-migrants	156
17.3 Unemployment rate of migrants and non-migrants	156
<i>Annexes</i>	<i>157-280</i>
<i>Annex I: Statistical tables</i>	159
<i>Annex II: Standard errors of main aggregates</i>	251
<i>Annex III: Survey questionnaire</i>	261

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>
IPEC	<i>International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour</i>
ISCO	<i>International Standard Classification of Occupations</i>
ISIC	<i>International Standard Industrial Classification</i>
LMIS	<i>Labour Market Information System</i>
MS	<i>Master Sample</i>
NEET	<i>Not in Employment, Education and Training</i>
NGO	<i>Non-Government Organization</i>
NSO	<i>National Statistical Organization</i>
PSU	<i>Primary Sampling Unit</i>
SNA	<i>System of National Accounts</i>
SID	<i>Statistics and Informatics Division</i>
WB	<i>The World Bank</i>

List of Tables

Title of table	Pages
<i>Table S1: Total population of the country, by quarter, sex and area</i>	159
<i>Table S2: Total working age population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	159
<i>Table S3: Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	159
<i>Table S4: Total Labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex</i>	159
<i>Table S5: Not in Labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex</i>	160
<i>Table S6: Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex</i>	160
<i>Table S7: Employed population aged 15 years or older, by quarter and sector</i>	160
<i>Table S8: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex</i>	161
<i>Table S9: Total Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	161
<i>Table S10: Total Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by division, sex and quarter</i>	161
<i>Table S11: Not in labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	162
<i>Table S12: Distribution of the population, by sex and quarter</i>	162
<i>Table S13: Total working age population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	162
<i>Table S14: Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	162
<i>Table S15: Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	163
<i>Table S16: Total Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	163
<i>Table S17: Distribution of employment by age group and quarter</i>	164
<i>Table S18: Distribution of employment by sex and quarter</i>	164
<i>Table S19: Distribution of employment by occupation and quarter</i>	164
<i>Table S20: Distribution of employed persons by status in employment and quarter</i>	165
<i>Table S21: Distribution of labour force status by quarter</i>	165
<i>Table S22: Distribution of labour force status by quarter and locality</i>	165
<i>Table S23: Distribution of labour force by quarter and locality</i>	165
<i>Table S24: Distribution of Not in labour force by quarter and locality</i>	166
<i>Table S25: Distribution of employed population by quarter and locality</i>	166
<i>Table S26: Distribution of unemployed population by quarter and locality</i>	166
<i>Table S27: Distribution of labour force by quarter and sex</i>	166
<i>Table S28: Distribution of Not in labour force by quarter and sex</i>	167
<i>Table S29: Distribution of employed population by quarter and sex</i>	167
<i>Table S30: Distribution of unemployed population by quarter and sex</i>	167
<i>Table S31: Distribution of employed population by quarter and sector</i>	167
<i>Table S32: Distribution of employed population by quarter and industry</i>	168
<i>Table S33: Distribution of distribution of employed persons by</i>	168
<i>Table S34: Distribution of employed persons by quarter, sector and informality</i>	169

List of Tables

Title of table	Pages
<i>Table S35: Not in labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, division, sex and area</i>	169
<i>Table S36: Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter and economic sector</i>	169
<i>Table S37: Total employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>	170
<i>Table S38: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sex and quarter</i>	170
<i>Table S39: Employed aged 15 or over, by age group, sex and area</i>	171
<i>Table S40: Employed aged 15 or older, by age group and Quarter and sex</i>	172
<i>Table S41: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by division, area, sex and quarter, 2015-16</i>	172
<i>Table S42: Distribution of Informal employment by quarter, sex and area</i>	173
<i>Table S43: Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area</i>	173
<i>Table S44: Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area</i>	174
<i>Table S45: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation, sex and area</i>	175
<i>Table S46: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and sector of employment</i>	175
<i>Table S47: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality</i>	176
<i>Table S48: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality</i>	176
<i>Table S49: Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, sex and area</i>	177
<i>Table S50: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector, sex and area</i>	177
<i>Table S51: Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, and economic sectors</i>	177
<i>Table S52: Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, and economic sectors</i>	178
<i>Table S53: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation, sex and area</i>	178
<i>Table S54: Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area</i>	179
<i>Table S55: Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area</i>	179
<i>Table S56: Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, sex and area</i>	179
<i>Table S57: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and education level</i>	180
<i>Table S58: Employed population aged 15 or older, by industry and education level</i>	180
<i>Table S59: Employed population aged 15 or older, by status in employment, sex and area</i>	181
<i>Table S60: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and status in employment</i>	181
<i>Table S61: Employed population aged 15 or older, by industry and status in employment</i>	182
<i>Table S62: Employed population aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area</i>	183
<i>Table S63: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality</i>	183
<i>Table S64: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and sector of employment</i>	184
<i>Table S65: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and status in employment</i>	185
<i>Table S66: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality</i>	185
<i>Table S67: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality</i>	186
<i>Table S68: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or</i>	187

List of Tables

Title of table	Pages
<i>older, by broad age group, sex and area(in 000)</i>	
<i>Table S69: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	188
<i>Table S70: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	189
<i>Table S71: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	190
<i>Table S72: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	191
<i>Table S73: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	192
<i>Table S74: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	193
<i>Table S75: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	194
<i>Table S78: Employed population aged 15 or older, by formal/informal sector, economic sector and area</i>	195
<i>Table S79: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by broad economic sector, sex, and area</i>	195
<i>Table S80: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area</i>	196
<i>Table S81: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group area and sex</i>	196
<i>Table S82: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group area and sex</i>	197
<i>Table S83: Formal employment aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area</i>	197
<i>Table S84: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex</i>	198
<i>Table S85: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by Occupations, sector of employment and sex</i>	199
<i>Table S86: formal/informal employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area</i>	200
<i>Table S87: Informal employment as % of total employment aged 15 or older, by industry, and sex</i>	201
<i>Table S88: Formal/informal employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, sex and area</i>	202
<i>Table S89: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by Occupations, sector of employment and sex</i>	202
<i>Table S90: Unemployed rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	203
<i>Table S91: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex</i>	203
<i>Table S92: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, and sex</i>	203
<i>Table S93: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	203
<i>Table S94: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area</i>	204
<i>Table S95: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education attainment, area and sex</i>	204
<i>Table S96 Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by literacy, area and sex</i>	204
<i>Table S97: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex</i>	205
<i>Table S98: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, locality and sex</i>	205
<i>Table S99: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex</i>	206
<i>Table S100: Mode of looking for job of unemployed aged 15 or older, by area and sex</i>	207

List of Tables

Title of table	Pages
<i>Table S101: Not looking for job aged 15 or older, by reason, area and sex</i>	208
<i>Table S102: Youth aged 15-29 unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area</i>	209
<i>Table S103: Youth aged 15-29 unemployment rate, by education level, sex and area</i>	209
<i>Table S104: Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, sex and area</i>	209
<i>Table S105: Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, and education</i>	210
<i>Table S106: NEET by broad age group, sex and quarters of population aged 15 years and over</i>	211
<i>Table S107: NEET by division area and sex of population aged 15 years and over</i>	211
<i>Table S108: Youth aged 15-24 not in employment and not currently in education or training, by age group, sex and area (in 000)</i>	212
<i>Table S109: Youth 15-24 NEET, by completed education level, sex and area</i>	212
<i>Table S110: Youth 18-35 NEET, by completed education level, sex and area</i>	113
<i>Table S111: Youth aged 15-24 NEET, by age group, sex and area</i>	113
<i>Table S112: Youth aged 15-29 NEET, by age group, sex and area</i>	113
<i>Table S113: Labour force participation rate (LFPR)aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	214
<i>Table S114: Labour force participation rate (LFPR)aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	214
<i>Table S115: Labour force participation rate (LFPR)aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	215
<i>Table S116: Labour force participation rate (LFPR)aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	215
<i>Table S117: Labour force participation rate (LFPR)aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	216
<i>Table S118: Labour force participation rate (LFPR)aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i>	216
<i>Table S119: Labour force participation rate (LFPR), by broad age group, sex and area</i>	217
<i>Table S120: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex</i>	217
<i>Table S121: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex</i>	218
<i>Table S122: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and</i>	218
<i>Table S123: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education, area and sex</i>	219
<i>Table S124: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education attainment, area and sex</i>	220
<i>Table S125: Unemployment rate by age group, migrant/non-migrant and sex</i>	220
<i>Table S126: Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area</i>	221
<i>Table S127: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use provision of services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area</i>	222
<i>Table S128: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area (in 000)</i>	224
<i>Table S129: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area</i>	226
<i>Table S130: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area</i>	226
<i>Table S131: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area</i>	226

List of Tables

Title of table	Pages
<i>Table S132: Distribution of persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by literacy, sex and area</i>	227
<i>Table S133: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area</i>	228
<i>Table S134: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area</i>	229
<i>Table S135: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by age group, sex and area</i>	229
<i>Table S136: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area</i>	230
<i>Table S137: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by age group sex and area</i>	230
<i>Table S138: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by education, sex and area</i>	231
<i>Table S139: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, labour force status, sex and area</i>	233
<i>Table S140: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, age group, sex and area</i>	234
<i>Table S141: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by hours range, sex and area (in 000)</i>	237
<i>Table S142: Hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by hours band, sex and area</i>	237
<i>Table S143: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area</i>	237
<i>Table S144: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area</i>	238
<i>Table 145: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by hours range, sex and area</i>	238
<i>Table S146: Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area</i>	239
<i>Table S147: Discouraged job seekers of the country, by age group, sex and area</i>	239
<i>Table S148: Time related underemployed of the country, by age group, sex and area</i>	240
<i>Table S149: Potential labour force of the country, by age group, sex and area</i>	240
<i>Table S150: Unemployed population of the country, by age group, sex and area</i>	240
<i>Table S151: Labour under-utilization of the country, by education attainment, sex and area</i>	241
<i>Table S152: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sex and area</i>	241
<i>Table S153: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, and economic sector</i>	242
<i>Table S154: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sector, sex and area</i>	242
<i>Table S155: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sector, sex and area</i>	242
<i>Table S156: Occupational segregation (aged 15 or older), by sex and area</i>	243
<i>Table S157: Female share of employment aged 15 or older in high-status occupations, by broad sector</i>	244
<i>Table S158: Female share in employment of persons aged 15 or older, by major occupational group and area</i>	244
<i>Table S159: Share of women in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area</i>	245

List of Tables

<i>Title of table</i>	<i>Pages</i>
<i>Table S160: Share of women in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area</i>	245
<i>Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area</i>	246
<i>Table S162: Persons aged 15 or older, by working age population, labour force status, division and sex</i>	249
<i>Table S163: Persons aged 15 or older, by working age population, labour force status, sex and stratum</i>	250

Key Findings

Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2015-16

Indicators / Estimates	2013 Year	2015-16 Year	2015-16_Q1 (Jul-Sep)	2015-16_Q2 (Oct-Dec)	2015-16_Q3 (Jan-Mar)	2015-16_Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Labour Force (million)						
Bangladesh						
Total	60.7	62.1	61.4	61.9	62.7	62.5
Male	42.5	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.2
Female	18.2	19.1	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.2
Urban						
Total	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.5
Male	12.0	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.5
Female	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0
Rural						
Total	43.5	44.8	44.3	44.6	45.5	45.0
Male	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.8
Female	13.1	14.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.2
Employed population (million)						
Bangladesh						
Total	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0
Male	41.2	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.7	42.0
Female	16.8	17.8	17.0	17.7	18.4	18.0
Urban						
Total	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.8
Male	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Female	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7
Rural						
Total	41.9	43.0	42.4	42.9	43.5	43.2
Male	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.5	29.9
Female	12.3	13.3	12.7	13.3	14.0	13.3
Unemployed population (million)						
Bangladesh						
Total	2.59	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Male	1.28	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Female	1.31	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Urban						
Total	0.99	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Male	0.44	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Female	0.56	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Rural						
Total	1.59	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
Male	0.84	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Female	0.75	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Bangladesh						
Total	45.6	44.0	44.7	43.9	43.7	43.8
Male	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.9	9.7
Female	36.1	34.5	35.5	34.5	33.8	34.1

Key Findings

Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2015-16

Indicators / Estimates	2013 Year	2015-16 Year	2015-16 Q1 (Jul-Sep)	2015-16 Q2 (Oct-Dec)	2015-16 Q3 (Jan-Mar)	2015-16 Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Urban						
Total	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.3
Male	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8
Female	10.4	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.5
Rural						
Total	32.5	30.4	31.1	30.1	30.0	30.5
Male	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.9
Female	25.6	23.7	24.6	23.6	22.9	23.6
Unemployment rate (%)						
Bangladesh						
Total	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0
Male	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
Female	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.4
Rural						
Total	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0
Urban						
Total	5.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.9
Labour force participation rate (%) (refined activity rate)						
Bangladesh						
Total	57.1	58.5	57.9	58.5	58.9	58.8
Male	81.7	81.9	82.5	82.1	81.2	81.7
Female	33.5	35.6	33.9	35.5	37.0	36.0
Urban						
Total	56.7	56.0	55.7	55.8	55.6	56.9
Male	81.7	81.7	82.6	81.3	81.2	81.9
Female	32.9	30.8	29.9	30.7	30.3	32.3
Rural						
Total	57.3	59.6	58.7	59.7	60.3	59.6
Male	81.6	81.9	82.4	82.4	81.2	81.7
Female	33.7	37.6	35.6	37.5	39.7	37.6
Crude activity/employment rate (%)						
Bangladesh						
Total	39.4	37.6	37.1	37.4	37.9	37.8
Male	55.5	52.5	52.4	52.5	52.3	52.6
Female	23.4	22.5	21.5	22.4	23.3	22.9
Urban						
Total	39.7	37.2	36.7	36.6	37.4	38.0
Male	56.5	54.4	54.6	53.7	54.4	54.8
Female	23.3	20.0	19.0	19.4	20.2	21.2
Rural						
Total	39.2	37.7	37.2	37.8	38.1	37.8
Male	55.0	51.7	51.6	52.0	51.6	51.7
Female	23.5	23.5	22.5	23.5	24.6	23.6
Employed by broad economic sector (%)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	45.1	42.7	43.9	43.3	42.7	40.8
Industry	23.0	20.5	19.6	19.9	20.8	21.5
Service	32.0	36.9	36.5	36.7	36.5	37.7

Key Findings

Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2015-16

Indicators / Estimates	2013 Year	2015-16 Year	2015-16 Q1 (Jul-Sep)	2015-16 Q2 (Oct-Dec)	2015-16 Q3 (Jan-Mar)	2015-16 Q4 (Apr-Jun)
<i>Employed by broad economic sector (in million)</i>						
Total	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0
Agriculture	26.2	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.6	24.4
Industry	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.8	12.5	12.9
Service	19.8	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.9	22.6
<i>Unpaid family worker (million)</i>						
Bangladesh						
Total	10.6	8.6	7.3	9.1	9.6	8.5
Male	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7
Female	8.4	6.7	5.3	6.9	7.9	6.8
Urban						
Total	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Female	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Rural						
Total	8.9	7.6	6.4	7.9	8.6	7.5
Male	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4
Female	7.3	6.0	4.7	6.0	7.2	6.1
<i>Youth Labour Force (aged 15-29) (Million)</i>						
Bangladesh						
Total	23.4	20.8	20.4	21.3	21.0	20.5
Male	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.8
Female	9.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.7
Urban						
Total	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.1
Male	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9
Female	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Rural						
Total	16.8	14.7	14.4	15.0	14.8	14.4
Male	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9
Female	6.6	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.5
<i>Youth Labour Force (aged 15-24) (Million)</i>						
Bangladesh						
Total	13.4	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.5
Male	7.6	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0
Female	5.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.5
Urban						
Total	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Male	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Female	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Rural						
Total	9.9	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.1
Male	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
Female	4.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.2

Key Findings

Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2015-16

Indicators / Estimates	2013 Year	2015-16 Year	2015-16 Q1 (Jul-Sep)	2015-16 Q2 (Oct-Dec)	2015-16 Q3 (Jan-Mar)	2015-16 Q4 (Apr-Jun)
Female labour force (million) 15+						
Total	18.2	19.1	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.2
Urban	5.1	14.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.2
Rural	13.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)						
Total	33.5	35.6	33.9	35.5	37.0	36.0
Urban	32.9	30.8	29.9	30.7	30.3	32.3
Rural	33.7	37.6	35.6	37.5	39.7	37.6
Employment by informality (million)						
Total	50.8	52.3	51.3	49.4	51.2	52.4
Male	35.6	35.1	34.4	33.5	34.2	34.7
Female	15.2	17.2	16.9	15.9	17.0	17.7
Employment by informality (Rate)						
Total	87.4	86.2	84.2	86.3	87.2	87.2
Male	86.3	82.3	80.3	82.2	83.3	83.5
Female	90.3	95.4	93.7	95.9	96.0	95.8
Status in employment						
Total	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0
Employer	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
Own account worker	23.6	25.7	26.6	26.2	24.8	25.4
Contributing family helper	10.6	8.6	7.3	9.0	9.6	8.5
Employee	22.5	23.3	22.9	22.2	23.9	24.2
Others	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Population						
Total	154.1	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Male	76.6	79.6	79.6	79.4	79.6	79.6
Female	75.5	78.9	78.9	79.1	78.9	78.9

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the Quarterly Labour Force Survey from July 2015 to June 2016. This is the transition of BBS from periodic Labour Force Survey to quarterly survey for the first time. 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.

General population

During the survey period the country's total estimated population was 158.5 million, of which 78.9 million were female. According to the findings, about 106.1 million persons, representing 67.0 per cent of population, were aged 15 or older, of whom 53.5 million (50.4 per cent) were female. The total population aged 15 or older living in urban areas reached 30.9 million (15.6 million of them female). In rural areas, the total population aged 15 or older was 75.0 million (37.9 million of them female).

Labour force participation rate

The survey findings place the labour force participation rate of the population aged 15 or older at 58.5 per cent, at 81.9 per cent male and 35.6 per cent for females. The participation rate of the population aged 15 or older by area was nearly equal, at 56.0 per cent in urban areas and 59.6 per cent in rural areas, leaving 41.5 per cent of the population aged 15 or older outside the labour force.

Employment

An estimated 59.5 million of the population aged 15 or older was employed. By occupation, skilled agriculture workers accounted for the largest share of the total employed population, at 32.8 per cent. About 17.4 per cent employed in elementary occupations, 15.6 per cent in service and sales workers followed by 16.2 per cent were employed in craft and related trades workers, 7.5 per cent in plant and machine operators, and assemblers.

By industry, the largest proportion of the employed population was engaged in agriculture, at 42.7 per cent, followed by 14.4 in manufacturing, and 13.4 per cent in wholesale and retail trade. By main industrial sector, agriculture employed 42.7 per cent of the employed persons, followed by service, at 36.9 per cent, with the smallest proportion in the industry sector, at 20.5 per cent. One third (32.5 per cent) of the employed population had not had any formal education. More than 15.4 million employed workers (25.9 per cent) had completed primary education, while more than 17.9 million workers (30.1 per cent) had completed secondary education.

Most of the employed population were own account worker (43.2 per cent), followed by employees (39.1 per cent), contributing family workers (14.5 per cent) and employers (2.7 per cent).

Informal employment

The survey found about 86.2 per cent of the total employed persons aged 15 or older in informal employment, while only 13.8 per cent were in formal employment; According to the findings, informal employment incidence was highest in Agriculture sector (97.9 per cent of the total employment in that sector), Industry sector (90.0 per cent of total employment in that sector) and service sector (70.6 per cent of total employment in that sector). The findings also show a large number of employed persons in the informal employment with a low level of education, at 4.6 per cent in the formal employment. By age group, 90.5 per cent of the youths aged 15-29 engaged in the informal employment, and it is 83.8 per cent of the adults aged 30-64 in the informal employment.

In rural areas, 97.0 per cent of the females are in informal sector employment whereas it was 90.6 per cent in urban areas. At the national level, only 4.6 per cent females engaged in formal employment and it was 17.7 per cent for the male counterparts.

Unemployment

The survey found an estimated 2.6 million persons aged 15 or older who were unemployed . By sex, the number of unemployed males was 1.3 million, compared with 1.3 million unemployed females. A total of 0.77 million persons in urban areas and 1.82 million persons in rural areas were unemployed. The survey findings place the unemployment rate at 4.2 per cent, which was 3.0 for males and 6.8 for females. By area, more urban-based persons were unemployed, at 4.4 per cent, than rural-based persons, at 4.1 per cent.

Youth employment and unemployment

More than 20.8 million youth aged 15–29 participated in the labour force, with a number of male (13.7 million) and female (7.1 million) youth among them. Their proportion within the total labour force represented 33.5 per cent. The youth labour force proportion was higher in rural areas, at 34.1 per cent, than in the urban areas, at 32.2 per cent. an estimated 18.9 million of them (91.3 per cent) were employed, with large difference in numbers between male youth (at 12.7 million) and female youth (at 6.3 million).

Earnings from employment

The survey findings show that of the estimated 23.6 million paid employees, 50.8 per cent were paid on monthly basis, 35.1 per cent on daily basis, 8.3 per cent on weekly basis and only 1.6 per cent on some other basis. The reported average monthly earnings of paid employees were Taka 12,894. The average monthly earnings for male paid employees was Taka 13,125, which was slightly higher than what the female paid employees earned, at Taka 12,065. Gender wage gap exists in the country and in some occupations, such as craft and related trade workers and agriculture workers, the difference in earnings between the sexes was wider.

In urban areas, managers earned the highest average monthly earnings among the occupational groups, at Taka 26,933, followed by professionals, at Tk. 21,185. In rural areas, professionals earned the highest average monthly earnings, at Tk. 19,051, followed by other occupations, at Tk. 18,194.

Actual hours worked per week and excessive work

The average hours worked per week was 49 hours, with male workers reporting longer hours of work per week, at 53 hours, than their counterpart female, at 39 hours per week. The average working hours per week were fewer in rural areas (47 hours) than in urban areas (53 hours). Both sexes in the urban areas worked more hours than in the rural areas. By industry the highest average of hours worked per week was for Accommodation and food service activities (62 hours), followed by transportation and wholesale and retail trade sector (58 hours), manufacturing at 56 hours per week on average.

The survey found that around half (51.2 per cent) of the 30.5 million employed persons worked more than 48 hours per week. By sex, the proportion of male workers working more than 48 hours (60.9 per cent) was higher than that of female workers (28.4 per cent). By industry, the highest rates of persons in excessive hours were in the Accommodation and food service activities (78.4 per cent), wholesale and retail trade sector (72.9 per cent), manufacturing (69.3 per cent), and households (61.5 per cent).

Time-related underemployment

Of all employed persons who worked less than 40 hours in a week in the country in 2015-16, an estimated 1.8 million employed persons (3.0 per cent) were looking for new/additional jobs. Among the underemployed persons, 1.2 million were employed male (2.8 per cent) and 0.6 were employed female (3.4 per cent). And the majority of them lived in rural areas, at 1.4 million persons (3.2 per cent), compared with 0.4 million persons (2.2 per cent) in urban areas.

Quality and stability of employment and social security coverage

An estimated 57.7 per cent of all employed persons in 2015-16 were own-account or contributing family workers (in vulnerable employment). More than half of the employed males (52.2 per cent) and nearly seven of every ten employed females (70.7 per cent) were in vulnerable employment.

Safety of work

According to the findings, 2.2 million persons (3.7 per cent) aged 15 or older reported experiencing an occupational injury or illness sometime in the 12 months prior to the survey; more than four times of them were male, at 4.8 per cent than female, at 1.2 per cent. Among injured women, the rate for younger women (52.5 per cent) was higher than that of male (29.2 per cent) in urban areas whereas in rural areas it was male (25.1 per cent) and females (33.3 per cent).

The majority of persons reporting any occupational injury or illness said they lost one day (37.1 per cent), followed by those reporting a loss of two days (22.2 per cent). The average number of working days lost due to a work-related injury or illness was 2.7 days.

The larger proportions in cited exposure to dangerous tools (6.9 per cent), followed by Chemicals/explosives (3.7 per cent), Dust, fumes, noise or vibration (3.3 per cent).

An estimated 1.2 million persons (2.0 per cent of total employed persons) aged 15 or older experienced an abused sometime during the 12 months prior to the survey; of them, 921 thousand (2.2 per cent) were male and 291 thousand (1.6 per cent) were female. The rate of any form of

abuse in urban areas (2.9 per cent) was higher than rural areas (1.7 per cent). Most of them (83.4 per cent) reported that they were constantly shouted / insulted, whereas 7.5 per cent were sexually abused.

Equal opportunities

According to the survey findings, the largest share of female employment was in services and sales (30.3 per cent), followed by skilled agriculture work (23.6 per cent), elementary occupations (14 per cent) and machine operations (13.9 per cent).

Regarding high-status occupations by main industry that the survey considered, the female share of employment as administrative and commercial managers was 20.3 per cent in the industry sector and 10.7 per cent in the services sector. Overall, 12.9 per cent female share of employment was as chief executives, senior officials and legislators whereas female share of employment as administrative and commercial managers was only 12.8 per cent.

Vulnerable employment

According to the findings, an estimated 57.7 per cent of all employed persons in 2015-16 were own-account or contributing family workers (in vulnerable employment). More than half of the employed males (52.2 per cent) and more than two-third employed females (70.7 per cent) were in vulnerable employment.

Chapter 1

Introduction



Bangladesh 2015-16

This chapter described the background of the survey, methodology, including the classifications used for generating the key indicators of labour market.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistical Organization of the country, has been conducting Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1980 and repeated it every three/four year until 2013. The surveys could not be held at uniform time intervals due to resource constraint and other reasons. Finally, from July 2015, BBS has undertaken a development project and started implementation of quarterly labour force survey to provide labour market indicators. Gender disaggregated data on labour force, employment, unemployment, underemployment, not in labour force, hours worked, earnings, informal employment. Non-economic activities, volunteer activities are available in this report.

As Bangladesh continues to grow and integrate further within the global economy, the access to decent and productive work remains one of the most viable means of poverty reduction. Despite of major achievements, there are lingering and emerging policy challenges confronting the country that will influence the achievement of its decent work goals. The large proportion of vulnerable employment remains a major concern. As the working-age population expands in the coming years, the pressure on the labour market to provide quality jobs will also rise. Addressing deficits in both the quantity and quality of jobs therefore remains a major policy challenge for Bangladesh. In general, several noteworthy trends emerged from the past decade in labour market - growth reduced poverty rates, even though unemployment rates are low and falling. This raises concerns about the quality of jobs, especially with such a large proportion of workers in vulnerable employment. 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.

Relevant sex- and age-specific labour market information is critical for informed decision-making and setting up an effective labour market information system. Additional efforts are required to boost the information base to achieve more robust and detailed labour and social trends analysis and monitoring, which will in turn provide a more credible basis for labour market policy formulation. The survey report 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 and illiteracy*
- *Average monthly wages*

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The primary objective of the survey 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. Specific objectives of the survey:

- Provide relevant information regarding the characteristics of the population and household that relate to housing, household size, female-headed households etc.
- Provide detailed information on education and training, such as literacy, educational attainment and vocational training.
- Provide relevant information on economic activities and the labour force regarding the working-age population, economic activity status and Labour Force participation.
- Provide detailed information on employment and informal employment by occupation and industry, education level and status in employment.
- Provide relevant information on unemployment, the youth labour force participation, youth employment, and youth unemployment.
- Provide other information on decent work regarding earnings from employment, working hours and time-related underemployment, quality and stability of employment, social security coverage, and safety at work, equal opportunities etc.
- Provide relevant information on non-economic activities, volunteer activities etc.

1.3 Classifications used for labour statistics

Specific subpopulations are generally of more interest to policy-makers than the whole population. Classifications of units are therefore generally part of a statistical framework. It is unlikely that small subpopulations will be sufficiently well represented in a sample survey to enable reliable estimates. It will therefore be difficult to obtain indicators for these subpopulations from sample surveys unless they are specifically designed to cover them. Classifications of labour statistics are made in this report based on sex, age, highest education level attained, labour force status and occupation and industry.

Age coverage:

Age is a strong determinant of labour market so a common age cut-off and categories are important. The labour related questions of the survey refer to the population of 15 years old and over. The following age ranges is used in presenting the statistics: 15–24; 25–34; 35–44; 45–54; 55–64; and 65 and over. Besides, LMI is provided separately for youths as the youths are more prone to unstable transition to labour market.

However, in setting the minimum LFS coverage age is the fact that the Government of Bangladesh, being aware that many young people, who are unable to continue with higher schooling, enter the labour market instead, has set the legal age for admission to employment at 14 completed years. Given that, inclusion of persons aged 15 years and over may result in the undercount of persons employed or unemployed in the country.

Sex:

Sex (male or female) of every individual is recorded, as sex disaggregation of data is a fundamental requirement for gender statistics and in particular for the analysis of the gender gap in the access to the labour market. For policy purposes, all core indicators are broken down by sex, in order to maximize information on any gender gap.

Education classification:

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education. Education classification used to match the following aggregated level is used:

- None and never attended school
- Primary
- Secondary
- Higher Secondary
- Tertiary
- Others (don't know level completed)
- Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending, in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education

Marital status:

Unmarried/Never married

Refers to those who have never been married at the time of interview.

Married

Refers to persons who are currently married at the time of interview. The term, 'married' includes those married by law or by religious rites.

Widowed

Refers to those who have not remarried after the death of the spouses at the time of interview.

Divorced/ separated

Refers to those whose marriages were annulled through divorce by law or religious arrangement or separated for a long duration without any possibility of reconciliation.

Labour force status:

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

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Not in the labour force.

Industry classifications:

Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) is used for classifying all economic activities. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has developed BSIC based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev-4 and Bangladesh context for national use and international comparability. The results of the QLFS survey provided information at the section level. The section refers to very broad structure of the economy as well as economic activities such as Agriculture, forestry and fishing which is denoted by an alphabet. The individual categories of BSIC have been divided into 21 sections (A to U).

Occupation classifications:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) developed the Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations 2012 (BSCO-2012) on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as the national occupational classification code guide for national use and international comparability. 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.

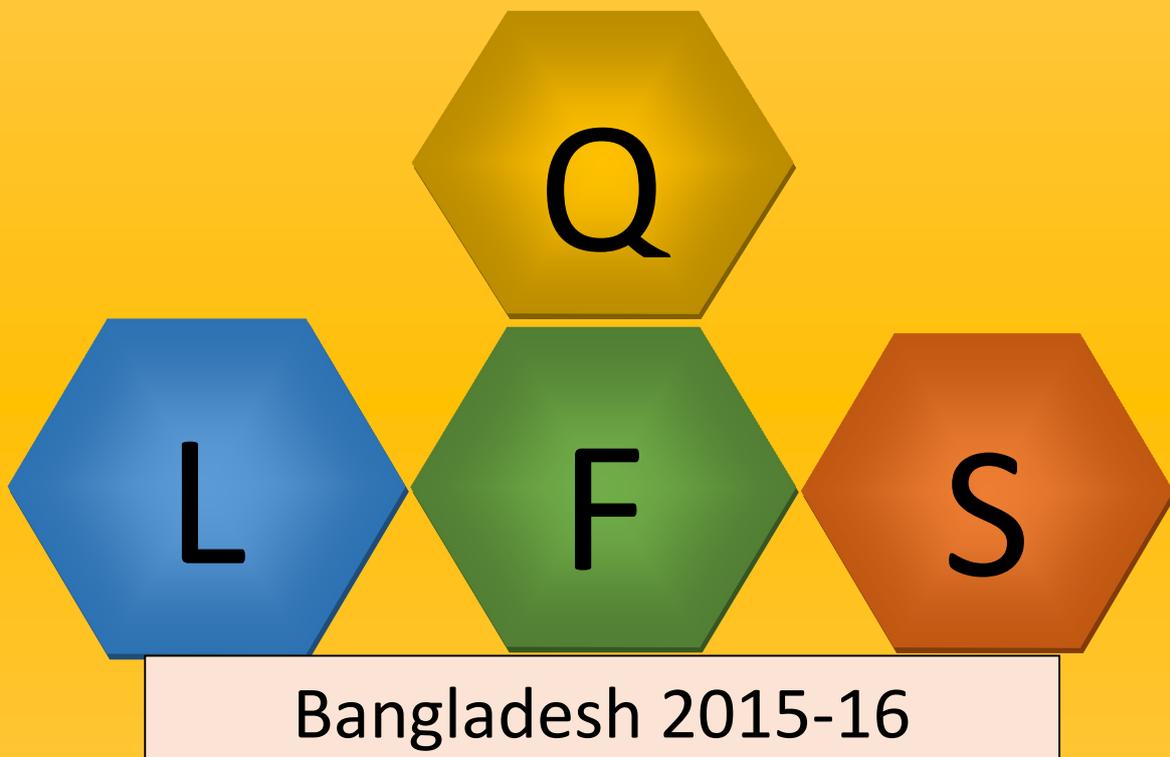
Industry classification of economic activities:

The indicator for employment by sector divides employment into three broad groupings of economic activity: Agriculture, Industry and Services. Because users may be interested in analyzing trends in employment in greater sectoral detail, detailed break-downs of employment by sector as defined by the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (BSIC). The most recent version of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC rev-4, distinguishes 21 major groups as follows:

1. A "Agriculture, forestry and fishing "
2. B "Mining and quarrying"
3. C "Manufacturing"
4. D "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply"
5. E "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities"
6. F "Construction"
7. G "Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles"
8. H "Transportation and storage"
9. I "Accommodation and food service activities (Hotel and restaurants)"
10. J "Information and communication"
11. K "Financial and insurance activities"
12. L "Real estate activities"
13. M "Professional, scientific and technical activities"
14. N "Administrative and support service activities"
15. "Public administration and defense, compulsory social security"
16. P "Education"
17. Q "Human health and social work activities"
18. R "Arts, entertainment and recreation"
19. S "Other service activities"
20. T "Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use services-producing activities of households for own use"
21. U "Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies"

Chapter 2

Survey methodology



This chapter describes the methodology used in the Quarterly Labour Force Survey. It explains the scope and coverage of the survey, sampling design, concepts and definitions, field operations, data processing and limitations.

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2.1 Scope and coverage

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2015 was conducted to provide reliable estimates of the labour force population at the national, urban and rural levels as well as by Divisions. 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 2015-16 was 126000 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.

2.2 Survey organization

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the NSO of Bangladesh served as the implementing agency and as such played a primary role in the planning, survey execution and analysis, and report preparation. As the implementing agency, the Bureau undertook the responsibilities for operational matters; including planning and conducting fieldwork and processing of collected data and finally prepares the report. The day-to-day technical operations of the survey including identification and training of field and data processing staffs, and the supervision of the office and field operations were fully undertaken under the supervision of BBS and SID. The World Bank has contributed a lot in developing the sample design for the first ever Rotational Panel Sample Design and development of the Questionnaire in Bangladesh.

2.3 The sample frame

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.

The Bangladesh Quarterly Labor Force Survey (QLFS) sample will be selected in two stages, with small area units called Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the first stage and a cluster of 24 households per PSU in the second stage. Both stages are random selections. The survey will implement a rotational panel strategy, in which some of the households in each cluster will be replaced by new households each quarter.

The survey launched in July 2015, with a total sample size of about 30,800 households (1,284 PSUs) in each quarter and 123634 in the year 2015-16, intended to deliver reliable quarterly estimates of unemployment and other relevant labor force indicators for of the country's seven divisions and locality viz. national level estimates with disaggregation by City Corporations, Rural and Urban.

2.4 Sample size determination

The number of households n needed to estimate an individual-level prevalence P with a margin of error E at the confidence level α is given by

$$n = \frac{Deff t_{\alpha}^2 P(1 - P)}{c E^2}$$

where $Deff$ is the design effect, due to stratification and clustering, c is the average number of relevant individuals per household, and t_{α} is the normal deviate corresponding to the confidence level α .

The earlier LFS 2013 reported an unemployment rate of 4.2%, with a design effect of 1.77 and an average of 1.92 persons in the labor force per household. Using these figures as referential parameters, the number of households needed to estimate this indicator with a margin of error of 1% at the 95% confidence level is

$$n = \frac{1.77 (1.96)^2 * 0.042 * (1 - 0.042)}{1.92 (0.01)^2} \approx 1,400$$

which implies that a total sample of around 29,400 households would be needed to achieve the required precision in all 21 estimation domains. Since these domains have very unequal populations – ranging from less than half a million in the smaller city corporations to nearly 30 million in rural Dhaka – the distribution of the sample into such domains should arbitrate between doing it equitably (which would deliver estimates of similar precision for all of them) and doing it proportionally (which would deliver nearly optimal estimates for Bangladesh as a whole). Consistently with the criterion used by the BBS for the 2013 QLFS, the new survey will do it on the basis of Kish's allocation, which is generally considered the best compromise between these two extremes: the sample will be thus distributed in proportion to the factors $\sqrt{1/N_h^2 + 1/H^2}$, where H is the number of strata (24 in this case) and N_h ($1 \leq h \leq H$) are the number of households reported by the 2011 census in each domain.

In addition to the above theoretic considerations, the QLFS sampling design needs to account for two practical constraints imposed by fieldwork management:

- First, the total sample size obviously needs to be a multiple of the cluster size (24 households).
- Second, since the survey will be fielded by dedicated interviewers, each responsible for visiting 12 PSUs per quarter (one per week), to make an efficient use of human resources, and to keep all interviewers working within zila boundaries, the number of PSUs per zila should be a multiple of 12.

This in turn implies that, in addition to the ten city corporations, the rural and urban portions of all 64 zilas should become *de facto* sampling strata.

Table 1 below presents the number of households in the country, as per the 2011 Census; the sample size of the 2015 QLFS, and the expected margins of error for the quarterly estimation of unemployment by analytic domain. The margin of error for the estimation of quarterly unemployment is expected to be 0.26% for Bangladesh as a whole, and to vary between 0.5% and 1.5% in the targeted analytic domains.¹

Table 1: Number of households, sample sizes and expected margins of error

Divisions and City Corporations	2011 Census Number of Households			2015 LFS Sample Size (No. of HHs)			2015 LFS Expected Margin of Error			
	Rural	Urban	City Corps	Rural	Urban	City Corps	Rural	Urban	City Corps	
	Barisal	Barisal	1,558,121	226,222	70,798	1,080	792	720	1.15%	1.34%
Chittagong	Chittagong	4,085,699	764,552	540,849	2,568	1,248	816	0.74%	1.07%	1.04%
	Comilla			187,132			840			
Dhaka	Dhaka	4,085,699	1,653,821	1,468,123	4,320	1,440	1,032	0.57%	0.99%	0.84%
	Gazipur			435,176			888			
	Narayanganj			305,484			672			
Khulna	Khulna	3,065,156	502,523	152,051	2,112	1,056	864	0.82%	1.16%	1.28%
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	3,708,332	666,061	96,718	2,256	1,008	768	0.79%	1.19%	1.36%
Rangpur	Rangpur	3,329,786	414,493	62,415	2,088	936	720	0.83%	1.23%	1.41%
Sylhet	Sylhet	1,507,385	178,417	93,309	1,104	816	672	1.13%	1.32%	1.45%
Total Bangladesh		31,846,908			30,816			0.26%		

In anticipation of its future expansion, the LFS 2013 sample will be selected as a subset of a larger sample of 87,000 households (3,612 PSUs), intended to deliver quarterly zila-level estimates with margins of error of about 1% – ranging from 0.5% (in Dhaka) to 1.3% in the smaller zilas – and national quarterly estimates with a margin of error of 0.13%.

Sample frames

Most BBS household surveys use a two-stage sampling strategy similar to that of the QLFS, and most of them share a common set of PSUs – the Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) – as a basis for their first sampling stage. However, the QLFS, given the specificities of its rotational strategy, has opted for choosing an independent set of PSUs for this purpose.

¹ The errors will be even smaller for annual estimates, as well as for the estimation of quarter-to-quarter differences, but improvements are hard to predict at this moment, without previous experience with panel labor force surveys in Bangladesh.

The first stage sample frame of the QLFS was developed on the basis of the list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) generated by the 2011 Census. Some of the original 293,093 EAs were deemed too small to support the adopted rotational panel strategy, and were joined to neighboring EAs in order to create 146,576 PSUs of more adequate size: most of the resulting PSUs have between 150 and 300 households, with an average of 217. Whenever possible, the EAs with less than 150 households were appended to EAs from the same village, although in the most sparsely populated areas it was sometimes necessary to append entire villages to neighboring villages within the same *mauza* or *mahalla* (the lower level administrative division of the country.)² Entire mauzas or mahallas were never appended to neighboring areas, even if they were too small – they remained as individual PSUs in the sample frame.

The second stage sample frame will be a full listing of all households in the selected PSUs. The listings were completed between February and March 2015. If the survey indeed becomes a regular exercise, they should be permanently updated so that they are never older than two years.

First sampling stage

Using the 24 analytic domains as pre-strata, a nominal sample of 1,200 PSUs was distributed with Kish's allocation, and then imposed the additional constrain of having integer multiples of 12 PSUs in each of the country's 64 zilas, considering that each interviewer is expected to visit 12 PSUs per quarter. This resulted in an effective total sample of 1,284 PSUs, allocated into 138 explicit strata (the 10 city corporations plus the rural and urban portions of each of the country's 64 zilas). It will mobilize 107 interviewers.

Within each stratum, the sample was selected with probability proportional to size (*PPS*), using as a measure of size the number of households reported by the 2011 census, and with implicit stratification by socio-economic level³ in city corporations, followed by the lower administrative subdivisions (upazila / thana, union / ward, and mauza / mahalla, in this order) in all strata.⁴ The EAs previously selected by the BBS for its Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) were not excluded from this selection.

Outsized PSUs

Very few of the small mauzas or mahallas that remained as individual PSUs in the sample frame after the EA aggregation process were actually selected as PSUs for the QLFS. They were appended to neighboring PSUs using a carefully conceived and well documented rule, to ensure that the selection probabilities of the aggregates can be calculated unambiguously.

102 of the 1,284 PSUs chosen in the first sampling stage had more than 350 households and were considered too large to be listed entirely. These were segmented whenever possible into smaller units. Since 97 of them had actually resulted from appending EAs smaller than 150 households to

² Although the census cartography is not geo-referenced, the process of appending EAs to neighboring EAs, and villages to neighboring villages could be conducted automatically, because the census attributed the EA and Village codes based on a *serpentine* pattern. EAs and villages with consecutive numbers could thus be reliably assumed to be territorial neighbors.

³ The dominant building type of the PSU (solid, semi-solid or other) was used for this purpose as proxy for its socio-economic level.

⁴ In practice, the expanded sample of 3,612 PSUs was allocated into strata and selected with *PPS* first, and then the 2015 QLFS sample was selected from it by systematic, equal probability sampling within each stratum. This is formally equivalent to selecting the 2015 QLFS sample with *PPS* directly, and facilitates the calculation of exact selection probabilities.

neighboring EAs (see Section *Sample Frames* above), this could be done automatically by simply choosing one of the EAs randomly with *PPS*.⁵ The other five large PSUs were each composed of a single EA and could not be automatically segmented in this way.

Second sampling stage and rotational scheme

All households listed in each PSU will be randomly divided into *blocks*, each composed of 6 households, and the blocks will be labeled with the letters A, B, C, etc. The QLFS will visit 4 blocks (24 households) each quarter, according to the 2-(2)-2 rotational scheme shown below:

- Quarter 01 (July-September 2015): Blocks A B - - E F
- Quarter 02 (October-December 2015): Blocks G B C - - F
- Quarter 03 (January-March 2016): Blocks G H C D - -
- Quarter 04 (April-June 2016): Blocks - H I D E -
- Quarter 05 (July-September 2016): Blocks - - I J E F
- Quarter 06 (October-December 2016): Blocks G - - J K F
- Quarter 07 (January-March 2017): Blocks G H - - K L
- Quarter 08 (April-June 2017): Blocks M H I - - L
- Quarter 09 (July-September 2017): Blocks M N I J - -
- Quarter 10 (October-December 2017): Blocks - N O J K -
- Quarter 11 (January-March 2018): Blocks - - O P K L
- Quarter 12 (April-June 2018): Blocks M - - P Q L

In this way, each block will be visited in two consecutive quarters, left to rest for the next two quarters, revisited for another two quarters, and then dropped (perhaps to be reinstated some years later, if the survey runs out of households in the PSU). After the first few quarters of operation, the survey will, at any given time, revisit one half of the households visited the previous quarter, and one half of the households visited in the same season a year before. Apart from its clear analytic benefits, this rotational scheme is intended to substantially improve the precision of quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year variation measurements.⁶

The specific technique used to randomly split the PSU into blocks depends on local circumstances. In most zilas, each block is a systematic, equal-probability sample of all households listed, as shown in the pattern below, where the letters represent the six households in each block:

ABCD.....ABCD.....ABCD.....ABCD.....ABCD.....ABCD.....

However, in Bandarban, Khagrachhari and Rangmati – three hilly districts of the Chittagong division, characterized by the sparse distribution of their population – the blocks are instead cluster samples of the PSU, intended to reduce the travel of the interviewers, as shown in the pattern below:

AAAAAABBBBBBCCCCCDDDDDD.....

⁵ Although this is in fact an additional sampling stage, it is formally equivalent to considering each of the EAs of the large PSUs as individual PSUs, and it does not require any changes in the formulas for the selection probabilities and sampling weights.

⁶ If the survey were to visit independent samples each quarter, the standard error of the difference between any two quarterly measures would be approximately $\sqrt{2}$ times the error of each measure. For instance, the standard error for the variation of unemployment between two consecutive quarters at the national level would be 0.36% (1.4 x 0.26%). However, with the rotational scheme adopted by the QLFS, the error will be much smaller (possibly less than 0.10%), as a result of the correlation of the employment status of individuals between quarters.

The household lists from all 1,284 PSUs have been computerized to facilitate the randomization process and the overall management of the sample. The full database contains information from nearly 300,000 households.

Estimation – Selection probabilities and sampling weights

With the sampling strategy described here, the probability p_{hij} of selecting household hij in PSU hi of stratum h in any given quarter is given by⁷

$$p_{hij} = \frac{k_h n_{hi}}{\sum_i n_{hi}} \times \frac{m_{hi}}{n'_{hi}}$$

where

k_h is the number of PSUs selected in stratum h ,

n_{hi} is the total number of households in PSU hi , as reported by the 2011 Census,

n'_{hi} is the total number of households in PSU hi , as reported by the QLFS household listing operation, and

m_{hi} is the number of households visited in PSU hi (normatively always 24).

To obtain unbiased estimators from the sample, the data reported for the household should be affected by a sampling weight (or raising factor) w_{hij} , equal to the inverse of its selection probability ($w_{hij}=1/p_{hij}$). If n_{hi} and n'_{hi} were equal in all PSUs, the formula would simplify to a constant and the sample would be self-weighted within each stratum. In practice, n_{hi} and n'_{hi} will rarely be equal but often similar, so the sample will not be exactly self-weighted, but quite approximately so. As the quarterly survey started from July 2015, survey base weights were post-adjusted to estimate total population of July 2015 for the first quarter and kept same for the successive three quarters of the QLFS 2015-16.

2.5 Data collection

To aid in identification and access to the household, letters of introduction highlighting survey objectives and identification badges were provided to the Enumerators. Enumerators were advised to visit the households to introduce themselves prior to administer the Questionnaire. Supervising officer also sometimes went for courtesy calls to the Households. It took the Enumerators approximately 30-40 minutes to administer the questionnaire depending on the size of the household. Most of the teams managed to collect the data within the stipulated timeframe. Data collection was carried out using personal interview approach. Officers from BBS and outsourcing Enumerators who were involved in this survey were given special training. They visited selected households (HH) to collect information on demography, labour force, non-economic activities using a set of questionnaires. Field checks were undertaken by experienced officers from the BBS & SID to detect and rectify any invalid information occurred during interview session. In addition, follow-up/re-interviews of certain selected households was done to ensure the quality of data collected.

⁷ The two factors on the right-hand side of the equation represent the probability of selecting the PSU, and the conditional probability of selecting the household in the PSU.

2.6 Data processing

Initial manual editing and coding of industry and occupation classification was done in the BBS headquarters by the selected editors and coders. The supervising officers further checked the questionnaires and validated the data randomly sampled edited questionnaires. Data was captured using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) through a data entry screen specially created and incorporated with checks to ensure accuracy during data entry. Erroneous entries and potential outliers were then verified and corrected appropriately. A total of 12 data entry personnel were engaged during the exercise. Weights were developed to account for the selection probabilities. The weights were developed using the design weights of the PSUs. The non-response adjustment and urban-rural calibration was also used. The captured data were exported to STATA format for cleaning and analysis. The cleaned data was weighted before final analysis.

2.7 Training of survey personnel

To properly conduct the nationwide survey, intensive training programmes were arranged for the survey supervisors and enumerators as well as the survey coordinators. In total, 107 enumerators, among them 94 females and 84 supervising officers, were involved and received seven days of training on data collection. The training consisted of five days for training, one day for field testing and one day for reviewing. The training covered instructions in general interviewing techniques, field procedures (including sample selection), a detailed discussion of items on the questionnaire and practice interviews in the field.

2.8 Questionnaire

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2015-16 questionnaire comprised 14 sections, as follows:

- Section 1. Household basic information
- Section 2. Household roster (members' basic information)
- Section 3. General education (for persons aged 5 years or older) & vocational training (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 4. Working status (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 5. Main activities (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 6. Secondary activities (for employed persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 7. Occupational safety and health within the previous 12 months (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 8. Underemployment (for employed persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 9. Unemployment (for not employed persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 10. Own use production of goods (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 11. Own use provision of services (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 12. Unpaid trainee/apprentice work (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 13. Volunteer work (for persons aged 15 years or older)
- Section 14. Migration (for persons aged 15 years or older)

**The survey questionnaire is included in Annex III.

2.9 Concepts and definitions

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.

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 calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working- age population. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of unemployed. The working-age population is the population above the legal working age – often aged 15 and older. The labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working- age population, expressed as a percentage. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed. Thus, the measurement of the labour force participation rate requires the measurement of both employment and unemployment.

The labour force participation rate is related by definition to other indicators of the labour market. The inactivity rate is equal to 100 minus the labour force participation rate, when the participation rate is expressed as a number between 0 and 100.

The labour force participation rate indicator plays a central role in the study of the factors that determine the size and composition of a country’s human resources and in making projections of the future supply of labour. The information is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to, and retirement from, economic activity – crucial information for the financial planning of social security systems.

The indicator is also used for understanding the labour market behavior of different categories of the population. The level and pattern of labour force participation depends on employment opportunities and the demand for income, which may differ from one category of persons to another.

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.

“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.

Current economic activity

The word “current” means during the week prior to a survey or the most recent week. This is sometimes also called the “reference week”. Thus, if an interview takes place on a Wednesday, the reference week will start from Tuesday the previous day and work backwards seven days. Because a survey is spread over several weeks, the reference week may be different for different households, depending on when they are interviewed. It is therefore essential that each informant clearly understands the seven-day reference period to which the “past week” refers. Current economic activities were covered in the questionnaire sections on current activity, characteristics of the main job or activity, characteristics of the secondary job or activity, hours of work, underemployment and job search.

Employment by occupation

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.

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.

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 or 35 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).

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.

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.

Labour force participation rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. The proportion of economically active persons, therefore, differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate. Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 + years), expressed as percentage.

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 was 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.

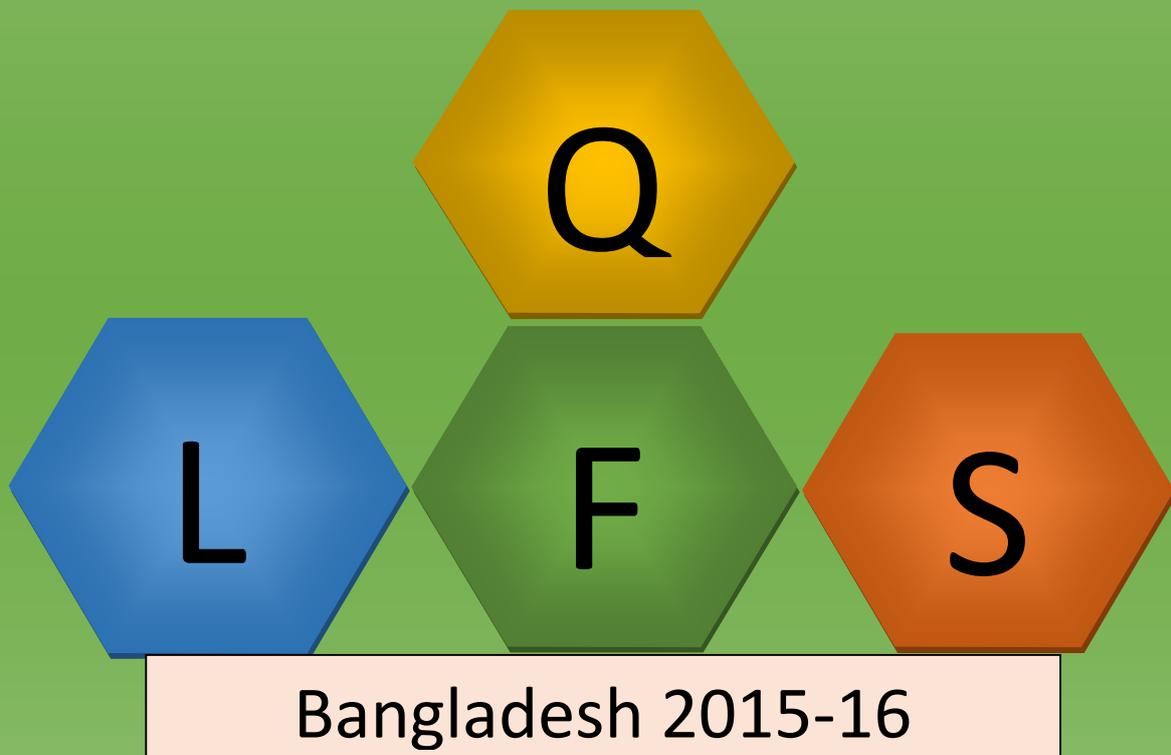
With regard to editing and processing errors, several consistency checks were done, both manually and computerized programme using CSPro; batch editing was done using Stata, to ensure the quality and acceptability of the data produced.

Rounding of estimates

The sum of individual figures may not always equal to the totals shown in related tables because of independent rounding to one decimal place.

Chapter 3

Population and household characteristics



This chapter presents a general picture of the estimated demographics and other important characteristics of households and the population, including age and sex of the population, household size, sex of the household head, the migrant population and the dependency ratio.

Chapter 3

Population and household characteristics

This chapter presents a general picture of the estimated demographics and other important characteristics of households and the population, including age and sex of the population, household size, sex of the household head, geographic distribution and area etc.

3.1 Population characteristics

According to the survey estimates, Bangladesh's total population was 158.5 million; of them, 79.6 million were male and 78.9 million were female (Table 3.1). The table also indicates that the percentage distribution was generally high, almost 33.0 per cent of the population from the age group between 0 and 14 years for both sexes. The percentage of the very young population, aged 0-14 years (33.0 per cent), were still very high when compared with the percentage of those aged 65 or older (4.7 per cent). In sum: Bangladesh is a country with a young population.

Table 3.1 Distribution of the population, by sex, age group and area

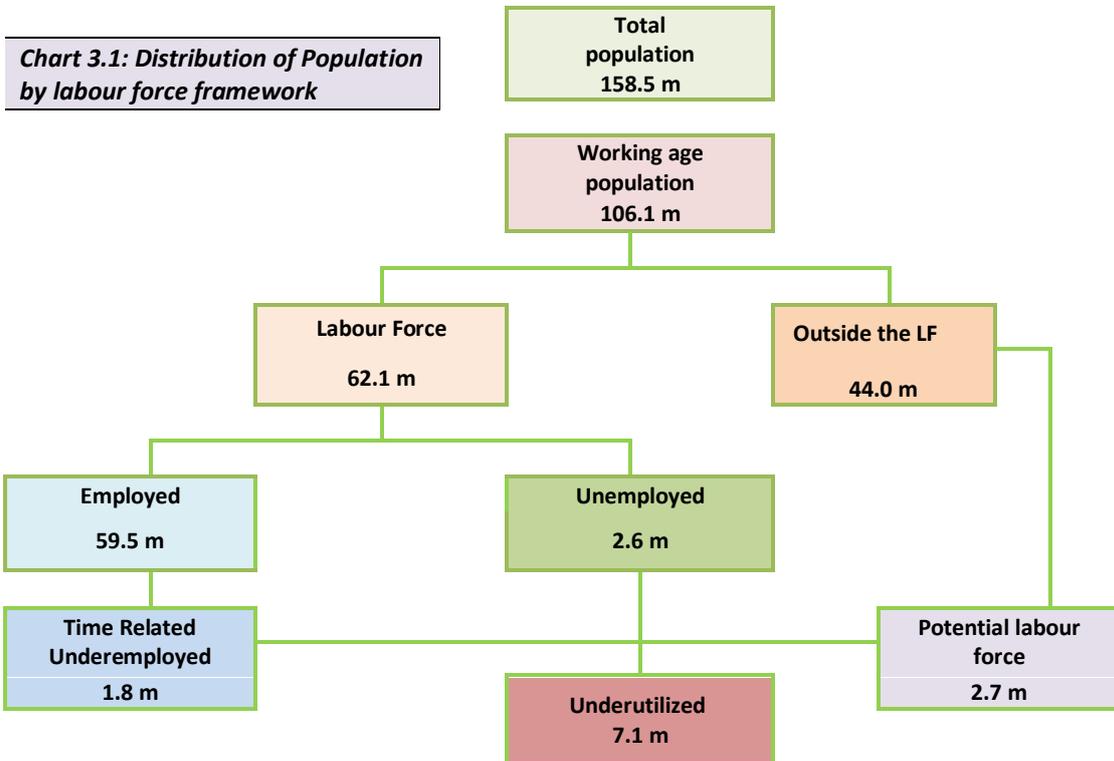
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	20.1	18.7	38.8	7.0	6.6	13.6	27.0	25.3	52.4
15-17	3.6	2.6	6.2	1.3	1.2	2.4	4.8	3.8	8.6
18-24	6.2	7.1	13.3	2.5	3.3	5.8	8.7	10.4	19.1
25-29	4.2	5.3	9.5	2.0	2.5	4.4	6.2	7.8	13.9
30-64	20.1	20.3	40.4	8.6	8.0	16.6	28.7	28.3	57.0
65+	3.3	2.6	5.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.5
Total	57.4	56.7	114.0	22.3	22.2	44.5	79.6	78.9	158.5
	%								
0-14	35.0	33.0	34.0	31.3	29.8	30.5	33.9	32.1	33.0
15-17	6.2	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.1	4.8	5.4
18-24	10.8	12.5	11.7	11.4	14.7	13.0	11.0	13.1	12.1
25-29	7.4	9.4	8.4	8.8	11.0	9.9	7.7	9.8	8.8
30-64	35.0	35.9	35.5	38.7	36.1	37.4	36.0	35.9	36.0
65+	5.7	4.6	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The country's total population was 158.5 million for each quarter of the year 2015-16. Table 3.2 below indicates that the number and percentage distribution of population by sex for each quarter. Yearly estimates of the distribution of population is provided by sex and areas. The sex ratio of male and female population was a bit higher in rural (101.2) areas than that of urban (100.5) areas.

Table 3.2 Distribution of the population, by sex and quarter

Sex	Quarters of 2015-16				Yearly estimate of 2015-16		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Total
	Male	79.6	79.4	79.6	79.9	57.4	22.3
Female	78.9	79.1	78.9	78.6	56.7	22.2	78.9
Total	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5	114.0	44.5	158.5
Column %							
Male	50.2	50.1	50.2	50.4	50.3	50.1	50.2
Female	49.8	49.9	49.8	49.6	49.7	50.0	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex ratio	100.9	100.4	100.9	101.7	101.2	100.5	100.9

The chart 3.1 below illustrated the distribution of population of the country by labour force framework



3.2 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio measures the proportion of children and older persons to the proportion of persons of workforce age. For the Labour Force Survey, the age dependency ratio was defined as the ratio of the sum of the population younger than 15 years and the population aged 65 or older, divided by the number of persons aged between 15 and 64 years. The age dependency ratio is thus a summary indicator of the burden falling on the working-age population.

As shown in table 3.3, total dependency ratio in 2015-16 was 60.6 per cent; by area, it was 52.0 per cent in urban areas and 64.3 per cent in the rural areas. The disparity is not so surprising, considering the inactive population (aged 0–14 years and 65 or older) are more likely to concentrate in rural areas than the workforce population. Thus, the dependency ratio for the youth population was 46.4 per cent in urban areas and 55.9 per cent in the rural areas. Among the elder population, the dependency ratio was 5.6 per cent in the urban areas and 8.4 per cent in the rural areas.

Table 3.3 Dependency ratio of the population, by sex and area

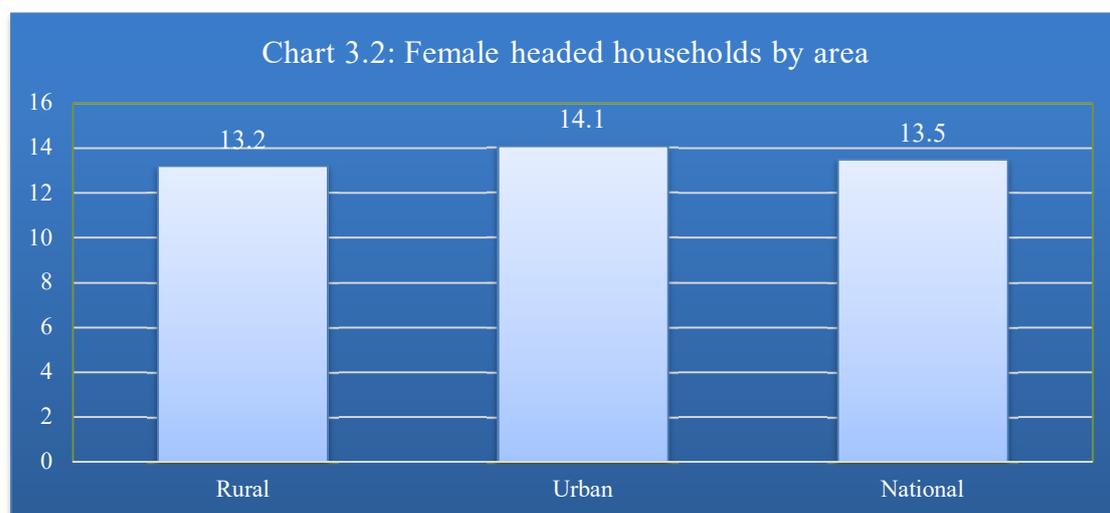
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14 years	20052	18718	38770	6970	6613	13583	27022	25331	52353
15-64 years	34053	35363	69416	14362	14895	29257	48415	50258	98673
65+ years	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	57358	56660	114018	22257	22208	44465	79615	78868	158483
Youth dependency ratio	58.9	52.9	55.9	48.5	44.4	46.4	55.8	50.4	53.1
Old-age dependency ratio	9.6	7.3	8.4	6.4	4.7	5.6	8.6	6.5	7.6
Total dependency ratio	68.4	60.2	64.3	55.0	49.1	52.0	64.4	56.9	60.6

3.3 Female-headed households and household size

Generally, the country is characterized as a patriarchal society; this is indeed reflected in the data, with nearly 86.5 per cent having a male head, compared with 13.5 per cent with a female head (table 3.4). By area, female-headed households are more, (14.1 per cent) in urban areas, compared with (13.2 per cent) in the rural areas. It was also observed from the table below that the household size is less for female-headed households.

Table-3.4: Percentage distribution of sex of the head of the households and household size by area

Sex of the head of the household	Rural	Urban	Total	Household size		
				Rural	Urban	Total
Male	86.8	85.9	86.5	4.4	4.2	4.3
Female	13.2	14.1	13.5	3.1	3.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.2	4.1	4.2



3.4 Population by marital status

Population 10 years and over by marital status has been presented in Table-3.5. It is seen from the table that, among males 60.1 per cent were married compared to 65.7 per cent for the females. The proportion of widowed, divorced and separated were 1.2 per cent for males as against 9.0 per cent for females.

There exists an urban-rural differential in marital status. In the urban area, 37.7 per cent males and 25.8 per cent females were unmarried as against 38.8 per cent and 24.3 per cent for the rural area. In the urban area, 61.1 per cent males and 65.1 per cent females and in the rural area 59.7 per cent male and 66.0 per cent female were married. The percentage of divorced, widowed and separated were 1.0 per cent for male and 8.5 per cent for female in the urban area compared to 1.3 per cent for male and 9.2 per cent for female in the rural area.

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of the population, by sex, age group and area

Marital status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unmarried	38.8	24.3	31.6	37.7	25.8	31.7	38.5	24.7	31.6
Married	59.7	66.0	62.8	61.1	65.1	63.1	60.1	65.7	62.9
Widow/Widower	1.1	8.6	4.8	0.8	7.5	4.2	1.0	8.3	4.7
Separated/divorced	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Tenure of dwelling houses

It is seen from the table 3.6 that, the proportion of rented house showed very high trend in urban areas (43.5 per cent) than that of rural areas (3.5 per cent). On the other hand, the percentage of owned houses was much higher in rural areas (88.2 per cent) than that of urban areas (49.9 per cent). The proportion of rented houses at the national level in 2015-16 was 15.2 per cent and it was a bit higher than in 2010 (10.3 per cent).

Table-3.6: Ownership of dwelling houses by area and type

Type of ownership	2015-16			2013
	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Owned	88.2	49.9	77.0	80.3
Rented	3.5	43.5	15.2	11.5
Rent-free	8.4	6.6	7.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6 Households by type of dwelling

Household by sources of lighting has been presented in Table-3.7. It is observed that, the use of electricity is increasing over the period. Access to electricity was 61.1 per cent in 2013 where as it was 70.8 per cent during the survey period 2015-16. With the increased use of electricity as the source of lighting, the use of other sources such as kerosene is decreasing consequently.

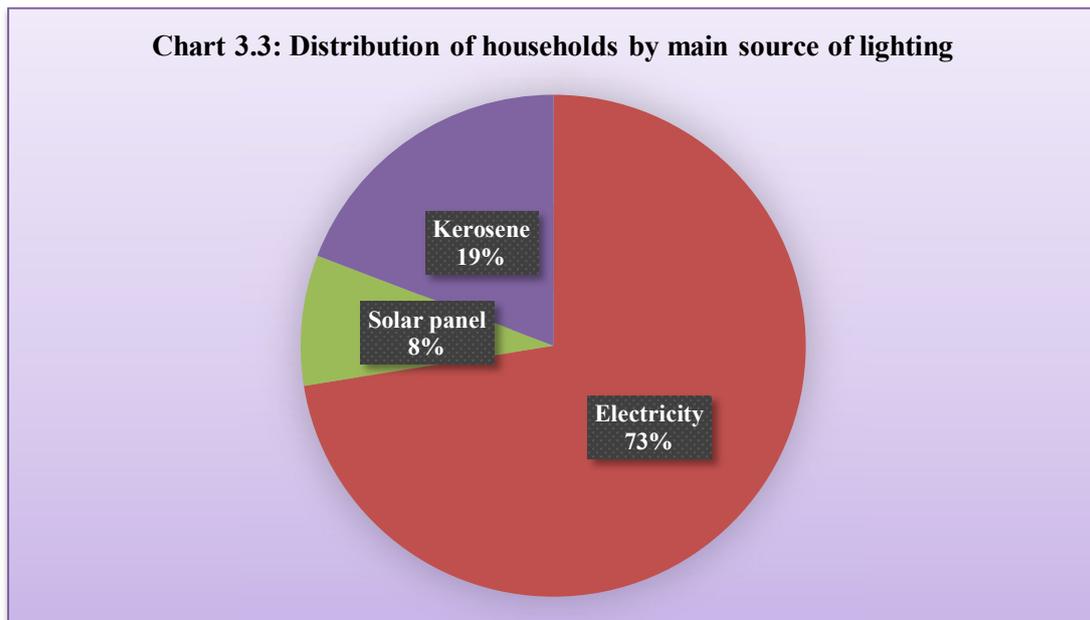
Table-3.7: Percentage distribution of dwelling house by type and area

Dwelling Type	2015-16		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Individual	81.5	44.9	70.8
Apartment	1.3	18.8	6.4
Joint	17.2	36.3	22.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.7 Households by sources of lighting

Household by sources of lighting has been presented in Table-3.8. It is observed that, the use of electricity is increasing over the period. Access to electricity was 61.1 per cent in 2013 where as it was 72.3 per cent during the survey period 2015-16. There exists clear rural-urban variation in the access of electricity, it was 64.1 per cent for the rural areas and 92.0 for the urban areas. With the increased use of electricity as the source of lighting, the use of other sources such as kerosene is decreasing consequently.

Table-3.8: Percentage distribution of households by main source of lighting and area				
Main source of light	2015-16			2013
	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Electricity	64.1	92.0	72.3	61.1
Kerosene	24.6	5.8	19.1	32.1
Solar panel	11.0	2.0	8.4	6.9
Others	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



3.8 Households by type of fuel used for cooking

Household by type of cooking fuel used has been displayed in Table 3.9. It is seen from the table that, wood/firewood (42.8 per cent) were the main fuel used for cooking by the households, followed by Dung / Leave / Straw (38.1 per cent) and natural gas/LP gas (18.7 per cent). It is notable that, use of natural gas increased in 2015-16 (18.7 per cent) compared to 2010 (13.5 per cent). There exists wide variation in the use of fuel in the urban and rural areas. In the urban area, as high as 52.8 per cent used natural gas for cooking compared to only 4.6 per cent in the rural areas.

Table-3.9: Percentage distribution of households by sources of fuel for cooking

Fuel used for cooking	2015-16			2013
	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Wood / firewood	47.0	32.5	42.8	24.4
Dung / Leave / Straw	48.2	13.6	38.1	79.1
Natural Gas / LP Gas	4.6	52.8	18.7	3.5
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Bio-Gas	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Others	0.0	0.3	0.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.9 Household by toilet facility

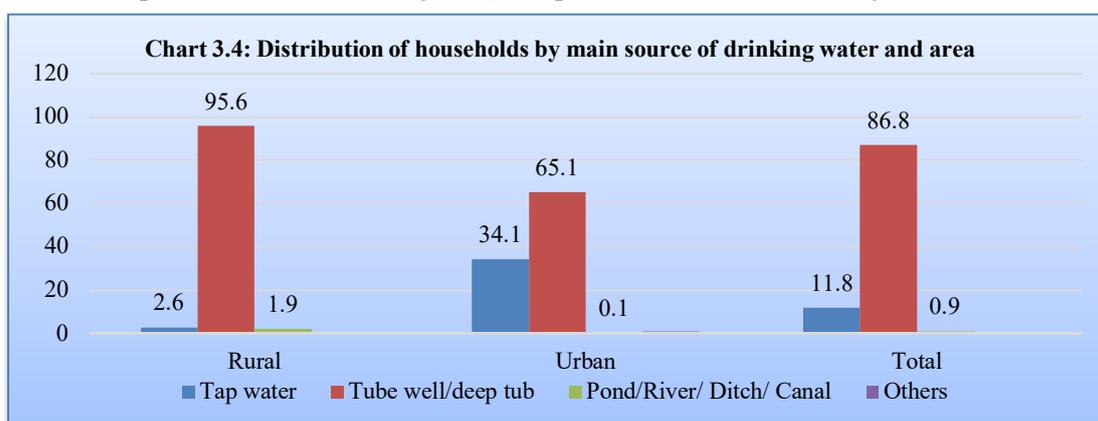
It is observed from the table 3.10 that, 41.1 per cent of the households reported to use sanitary toilet, followed by 35.3 per cent use Pit latrine, 20.8 per cent households use katcha latrine and the rest 2.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facility. There exist wide urban-rural variations in the access to toilet facility. In the city corporation area, the highest 78.9 per cent use sanitary toilet as against 57.5 per cent of such facility in the urban areas and only 30.6 per cent in the rural area. Pit and Katcha latrine was very much dominated in the rural areas compared to urban and city corporation areas.

Table 3.10: Access to toilet facilities by type and area

Type of toilet	2015-16				2013
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Total
Sanitary (water-sealed)	30.6	57.5	78.9	41.1	31.8
Pit latrine	40.3	28.1	16.9	35.3	35.1
Katcha toilet	25.6	13.3	4.2	20.8	29.1
Open air / No toil	3.6	1.1	0.1	2.7	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

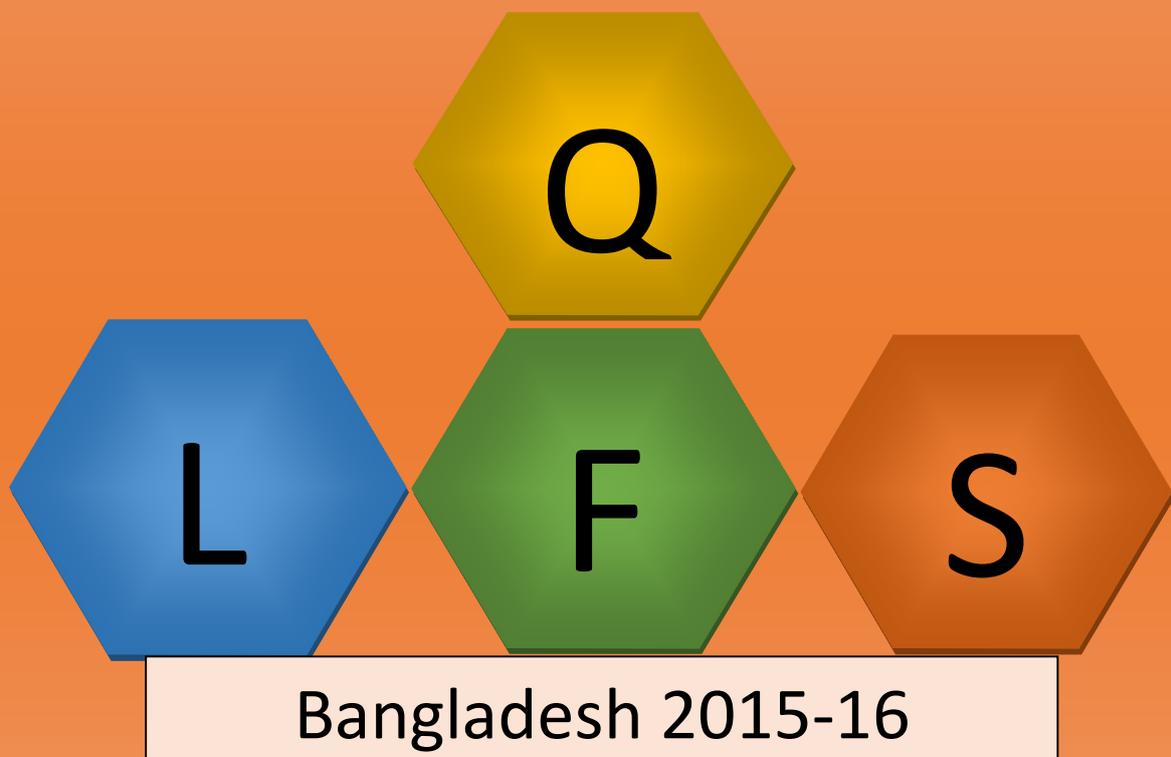
3.10 Household by sources of drinking water

Household by sources of drinking water obtained from the survey have been presented in chart-3.4. It is clear from the table below that the use of Tube well was the dominant (86.3 per cent) type of source of drinking water both in rural (95.1 per cent) and urban (64.9 per cent) areas. However, tap water is the second highest (11.8 per cent) source of drinking water.



Chapter 4

Education and training



The survey inquired about literacy and full-time education among all household members aged 5 years or older as well as training opportunities outside the general education system among household members aged 15 or older.

Chapter 4

Literacy, Education and Training

The lack of education opportunities among the working-age population clearly contributes to the enabling of unemployment and the weak chances of finding better paid jobs or jobs with greater security and benefits. The country's development largely depends on having skilled persons and it is imparted through the education system and also through further formal training, which may be specifically related to the requirements of the job. The survey inquired about literacy and full-time education among all household members aged 5 years or older as well as training opportunities outside the general education system among household members aged 15 or older.

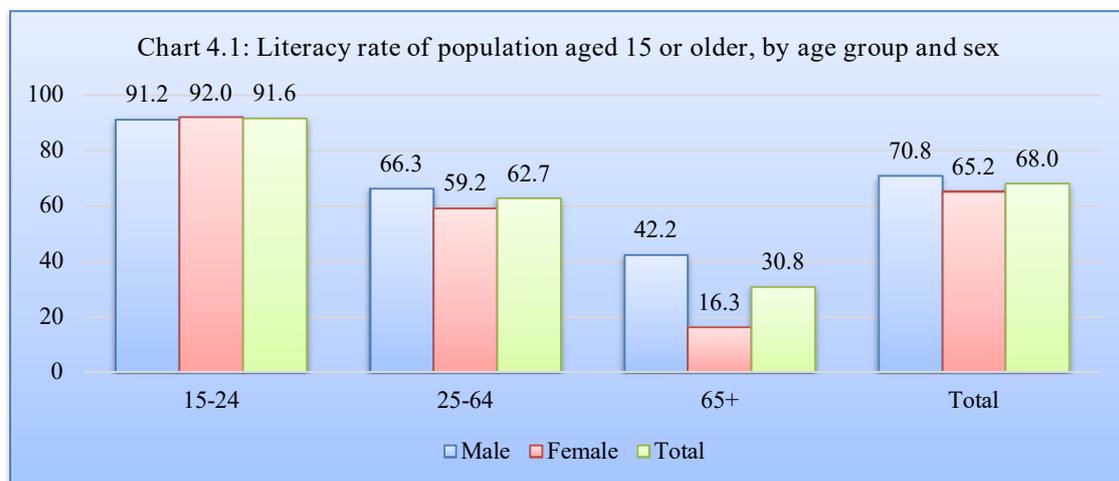
4.1 Literacy profile

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in either Bangla or in some other language. As shown in Table 4.1, an estimated 68.0 per cent of the population aged 15 or older was literate. Urban areas reflected the higher literacy rate, at 76.8 per cent, compared with 64.4 per cent for the rural areas. A wide gap is evident between the sexes, with the male literacy rate at 70.8 per cent and the female literacy rate at 65.2 per cent.

Only among the youth (aged 15–24) was there barely a gap, even the literacy rate was better for females than males: Of the estimated 91.6 per cent literacy among the country's youth, it was 91.2 per cent for males and 92.0 per cent for females overall. By area, the literacy rate among the youth was highest in urban areas, at 92.5 per cent, and again with no gap between the sexes, at 92.5 per cent for both urban males and females.

Table 4.1 Literacy rate of the population aged 15 or older, by sex, age group and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	90.8	91.7	91.3	92.5	92.5	92.5	91.2	92.0	91.6
25-64	61.7	55.0	58.3	76.9	69.3	73.1	66.3	59.2	62.7
65+	38.4	13.0	27.2	55.3	28.5	43.8	42.2	16.3	30.8
Total	67.3	61.6	64.4	79.5	74.1	76.8	70.8	65.2	68.0



There exists urban-rural variation in respect of literacy rate, the urban literacy rate was higher than the rural areas. The literacy rate variation was narrow between divisions of the country (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Literacy rate of the population aged 15 or older, by division, sex and area (in '000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	66.9	64.8	65.8	81.7	79.3	80.5	69.8	67.6	68.7
Chittagong	67.6	63.8	65.6	76.1	71.9	73.9	70.3	66.3	68.2
Dhaka	65.9	59.4	62.7	80.9	75.5	78.2	72.2	66.2	69.2
Khulna	68.1	63.4	65.8	79.5	73.6	76.5	70.5	65.6	68.0
Rajshahi	66.1	59.6	62.9	78.4	73.3	75.8	68.6	62.5	65.6
Rangpur	69.2	61.8	65.6	77.8	68.7	73.4	70.6	62.9	66.9
Sylhet	69.2	61.8	65.4	80.0	73.3	76.6	71.3	63.9	67.5
Total	67.3	61.6	64.4	79.5	74.1	76.8	70.8	65.2	68.0

Literacy rate of the survey period is depicted below for each quarter by sex and area (Table 4.3). There were clear variations in the literacy rate between male and females and rural and urban areas.

Table 4.3 literacy rate of population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	66.2	59.7	62.9	78.4	72.5	75.4	69.7	63.5	66.5
Q2	66.6	61.5	64.0	80.0	74.3	77.1	70.6	65.2	67.9
Q3	68.5	62.7	65.6	79.8	74.5	77.1	71.8	66.1	69.0
Q4	67.7	62.3	65.0	79.7	75.1	77.3	71.1	66.0	68.6
Year 2015-16	67.3	61.6	64.4	79.5	74.1	76.8	70.8	65.2	68.0

4.2 Education profile

As reflected in table 4.4, an estimated 10.6 per cent of the population aged 15 or older was attending school at the time of the survey, while 29.9 per cent had never attended school and 59.5 per cent was attended school in the past. The sex disaggregation of the data indicates that about 12.2 per cent of all males aged 15 or older and 9.1 per cent of all females were attending school at the time of the survey. Among those who had never attended school, the proportion of females (32.7 per cent) was much higher than that of males (27.0 per cent).

Table 4.4 Population aged 15 or older by attended school status, sex and area (in 000)

Status of attended school	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes, currently attending	4516	3104	7619	1916	1748	3664	6432	4852	11284
Yes. Attended in the past	21445	21069	42514	10520	10098	20618	31965	31167	63132
No, never attended	11345	13769	25114	2850	3749	6600	14196	17518	31714
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
	%								
Yes, currently attending	12.1	8.2	10.1	12.5	11.2	11.9	12.2	9.1	10.6
Yes. Attended in the past	57.5	55.5	56.5	68.8	64.7	66.8	60.8	58.2	59.5
No, never attended	30.4	36.3	33.4	18.6	24.0	21.4	27.0	32.7	29.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As shown in table 4.5, an estimated 31.4 per cent of the population aged 15 or older had completed nothing i.e., no class passed, 22.7 per cent had completed the primary level, 34.3 per cent had completed secondary school and 4.2 percent had completed tertiary level of education.

Table 4.5 Population aged 5 or older, by level of completed education, sex and area (in 000)

Broad education group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	11966	14415	26381	3033	3938	6972	14999	18353	33353
Primary	9045	8731	17776	3123	3170	6293	12168	11901	24069
Secondary	12185	12794	24978	5450	6025	11475	17634	18819	36453
Higher Secondary	2725	1543	4268	1823	1474	3297	4547	3017	7564
Tertiary	1254	423	1678	1836	977	2813	3090	1400	4491
Others	131	36	168	23	9	32	154	46	200
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Column %									
None	32.1	38.0	35.1	19.8	25.3	22.6	28.5	34.3	31.4
Primary	24.2	23.0	23.6	20.4	20.3	20.4	23.1	22.2	22.7
Secondary	32.7	33.7	33.2	35.6	38.6	37.2	33.5	35.2	34.3
Higher Secondary	7.3	4.1	5.7	11.9	9.5	10.7	8.6	5.6	7.1
Tertiary	3.4	1.1	2.2	12.0	6.3	9.1	5.9	2.6	4.2
Others	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0								

4.3 Vocational training

Vocational training outside the formal school system provides an important opportunity for many people to develop skills useful in the workforce. The survey asked everyone aged 15 or older if they had ever engaged in any vocational training and, if so, duration, source and what type of training. If someone had participated in more than one training course, only the most important training was discussed. Based on the findings (table 4.6), an estimated 2.2 million persons (about 2.1 per cent of the total working age population) have participated in a formal training course outside the general school system. The proportion of training in urban areas (3.6 per cent) was much higher than that of rural areas (1.4 per cent) for both sexes.

Table 4.6 Population aged 15 or older who has received training, by sex and area (in 000)

Received Training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	719	366	1085	723	386	1109	1442	752	2194
No	36587	37576	74163	14564	15209	29773	51151	52785	103936
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
% of working age population									
Yes	1.9	1.0	1.4	4.7	2.5	3.6	2.7	1.4	2.1
No	98.1	99.0	98.6	95.3	97.5	96.4	97.3	98.6	97.9
Total	100.0								

As indicated in table 4.7 below, the most frequent duration of training was found in 1-2 weeks, at 45.3 per cent, followed by 3-4 weeks, at 24.1 per cent, 1-3 months, at 16.7 per cent.

Table 4.7 Population aged 15 or older who has received training, by duration of training, sex and area

Duration of Training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1 week	13.2	18.6	15.0	10.7	13.9	11.8	12.0	16.2	13.4
1-2 Weeks	48.6	47.9	48.3	44.2	38.5	42.2	46.4	43.1	45.3
3-4 Weeks	22.2	19.7	21.4	26.1	28.0	26.8	24.2	23.9	24.1
1-3 Months	15.7	13.8	15.0	18.1	19.3	18.6	16.9	16.6	16.8
4-6 Months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
> 6 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0								

Table 4.8 reflected that, the most frequent trade cited, computer training, at 49.2 per cent (with 43.0 per cent female and 52.4 per cent male), followed by RMG, at 12.8 per cent, agriculture crop production and preservation, at 5.2 per cent.

Table 4.8 Percentage of population aged 15 or older who has received training, by trade, sex and area

Trade of training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mechanical / civil engineering	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	5.2	3.1	4.5	2.9	1.2	2.3	4.1	2.1	3.4
Computer training	41.6	34.3	39.1	63.2	51.2	59.0	52.4	43.0	49.2
Leather and Textile	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Catering, hotel and restaurant	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Craftsman/handicraft and cottage work	1.0	6.7	2.9	0.5	4.3	1.8	0.8	5.5	2.4
Creative arts/artists/ photography	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Agriculture crop production and preservation	9.6	8.4	9.2	1.7	0.8	1.4	5.6	4.5	5.2
Non-crop agricultural activities	2.5	4.5	3.2	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.6
Health and paramedical services	5.3	5.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.4
Office management	1.3	0.5	1.1	4.3	5.1	4.6	2.8	2.9	2.8
Driving and motor mechanic	2.8	0.2	1.9	4.1	0.1	2.7	3.5	0.1	2.3
Beautician & hairdressing	0.6	4.9	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.4	3.4	1.4
Tourism	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Journalism, mass communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Printing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Foreign language	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Construction related works	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7
Furniture	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5
Welding	2.6	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.2	1.3
Poultry	3.1	2.3	2.8	1.6	0.4	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.0
Plumbing / Pipe Fitting	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
RMG	10.1	20.3	13.6	7.0	21.3	12.0	8.6	20.8	12.8
Other	6.9	5.1	6.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.7	4.6	5.1
Total	100.0								

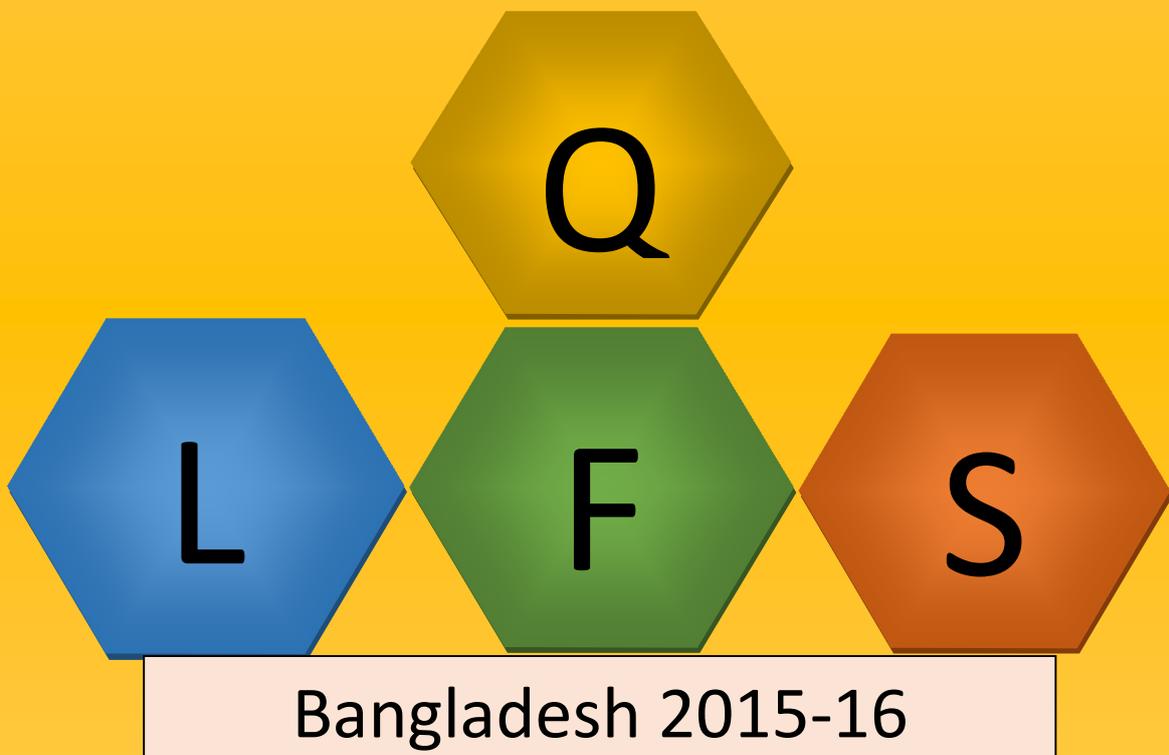
Table 4.9 shows the distribution of working age population by source of training received. By type of ownership of the training institutions, the highest proportion were as the private institute, at 75.1 per cent, followed by the government institute, at 9.9 per cent and NGOs, at 5.9 per cent.

Table 4.9 Population aged 15 or older who has received training, by source of training, sex and area

Source of training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government Institute	7.5	10.2	8.4	9.1	15.7	11.4	8.3	13.0	9.9
Private Institute	78.4	59.9	72.2	83.1	68.4	78.0	80.7	64.3	75.1
NGO	4.4	16.5	8.5	1.5	6.6	3.3	2.9	11.4	5.9
Foreign Institute	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
Joint venture Institute	3.1	6.6	4.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	4.3	3.2
Others Institute	6.0	5.7	5.9	4.1	6.9	5.1	5.0	6.3	5.5
Total	100.0								

Chapter 5

Economic activities and the labour force



This chapter covers data on the working-age population, current economic activity status and labour force participation among Bangladeshis aged 15 or older.

Chapter 5

Economic activities and the labour force

This chapter covers data on the working-age population, current economic activity status and labour force participation aged 15 years and above. The economically *active population* (or *labour force*) encompasses all persons employed and all those who are unemployed. People are classified as *employed*, *unemployed* or *outside the labour force* according to definitions of the International Labour Organization. The *activity rate* is the share of the population that is economically active. The estimates reported here are based on the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2015-16. Respondents are classified as employed, unemployed *outside the labour force* based on information collected through the survey questionnaire, which mainly relates to their actual activity during a particular reference week. QLFS estimates are available by various breakdowns – by age, sex, educational attainment and many other dimensions.

5.1 Working-age population

The country's labour force (aged 15 or older) experienced dramatic changes over the past decade and increased at a per annum average of 3.3 per cent, to around 58.8 million workers in 2015. The youth labour force participation rate decreased slightly, reflecting a positive trend of youth staying longer in the education system.

Table 5.1 refers, 41.6 million persons were 15–29 years old (of them, 19.7 million were male and 21.9 million were female), and 57.0 million persons were 30–64 years old (28.7 million males and 28.3 million females). Around 7.5 million persons were aged 65 or older (4.2 million of them male and 3.3 million female). The largest working-age population was in the urban areas, at 69.5 per cent whereas it was at 66.0 per cent of the total rural population.

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	13967	15030	28997	5756	6886	12642	19723	21916	41639
30-64	20086	20333	40419	8605	8009	16615	28692	28343	57034
65+	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Total population	57358	56660	114018	22257	22208	44465	79615	78868	158483
	% of total population								
15-29	24.4	26.5	25.4	25.9	31.0	28.4	24.8	27.8	26.3
30-64	35.0	35.9	35.5	38.7	36.1	37.4	36.0	35.9	36.0
65+	5.7	4.6	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.7
Total	65.0	67.0	66.0	68.7	70.2	69.5	66.1	67.9	67.0

5.2 Economic activity

A person aged 15 years and over is considered currently economically active if he or she is either employed for at least one hour during the seven days prior to the survey, or has a job attachment but is temporarily absent from work or is available to work if work could be found.

<i>Table 5.2 Working age population aged 15 or older, by Labour force status, sex and area</i>									
<i>(in '000)</i>									
Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Labour force	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
Not in Labour force	6748	23680	30427	2793	10793	13585	9540	34473	44013
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Column %									
Labour force	28.8	13.4	42.2	11.8	4.5	16.3	40.6	18.0	58.5
Not in Labour force	6.4	22.3	28.7	2.6	10.2	12.8	9.0	32.5	41.5
Total	35.2	35.8	70.9	14.4	14.7	29.1	49.6	50.4	100.0

Based on the survey findings (table 5.2), an estimated 62.1 million population aged 15 or older were in the labour force at the time of the survey. Male labour force accounted for 43.1 million (40.6 per cent of total), with 19.1 million females (18.0 per cent). An estimated 44.0 million of the population, however, was outside the labour force (9.5 million or 9.0 per cent of them male and 34.5 million or 32.5 per cent female). Of the total 75.2 million working-age population in rural areas, 44.8 million were in the labour force, while 30.4 million were not economically active.

<i>Table 5.3 Labour force 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
15-29	9730	4930	14660	3998	2140	6138	13728	7070	20798
30-64	19050	9026	28076	8089	2604	10693	27139	11630	38770
65+	1778	306	2084	408	58	465	2185	364	2549
Total	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
Total 15+ population	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Total population	57358	56660	114018	22257	22208	44465	79615	78868	158483
% of working age population									
15-29	26.1	13.0	19.5	26.2	13.7	19.9	26.1	13.2	19.6
30-64	51.1	23.8	37.3	52.9	16.7	34.6	51.6	21.7	36.5
65+	4.8	0.8	2.8	2.7	0.4	1.5	4.2	0.7	2.4
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5
% of total population									
15-29	17.0	8.7	12.9	18.0	9.6	13.8	17.2	9.0	13.1
30-64	33.2	15.9	24.6	36.3	11.7	24.0	34.1	14.7	24.5
65+	3.1	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	2.7	0.5	1.6
Total	53.3	25.2	39.3	56.1	21.6	38.9	54.1	24.2	39.2

The intervals of age groups were different that's why it is not significant to compare the distribution among age groups. Nonetheless, a comparison between the male and female data indicates the total male labour force (43.1 million or 81.9 per cent) was larger than the total female labour force (19.1 million or 35.6 per cent) overall as well as in both urban and rural areas (table 5.3).

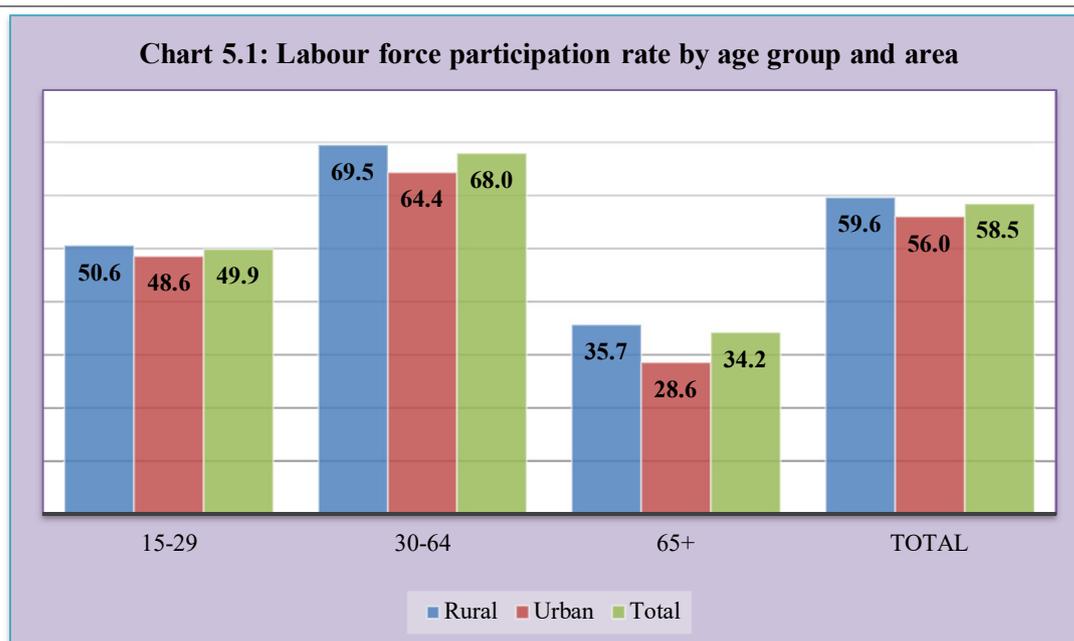
5.3 Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force, given as a percentage of the working-age population. The labour force participation rate provides information about the relative size of the labour supply currently available for the production of goods and services. It is an important indicator for economic growth and is also used to monitor progress in the labour market. LFPR is defined as the number of persons in the labour force (employed + unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the total working age population.

$$LFPR = \frac{\text{Total labour force}}{\text{Total working age population}} \times 100\%$$

As shown in table 5.4, Bangladesh's labour force participation rate (the proportion of population aged 15 or older who were currently economically active) in 2015-16 was estimated at 58.5 per cent. By sex, the labour force participation rate was 81.9 per cent for males and 35.6 per cent for females. The rate was slightly higher for the rural areas (59.6 per cent) than that of urban (56.0 per cent). The highest labour force participation rates by broad age groups were among workers aged 30-64 (68.0 per cent), followed by 15-29 (49.9 per cent) and lowest in 65+ age group (34.2 per cent).

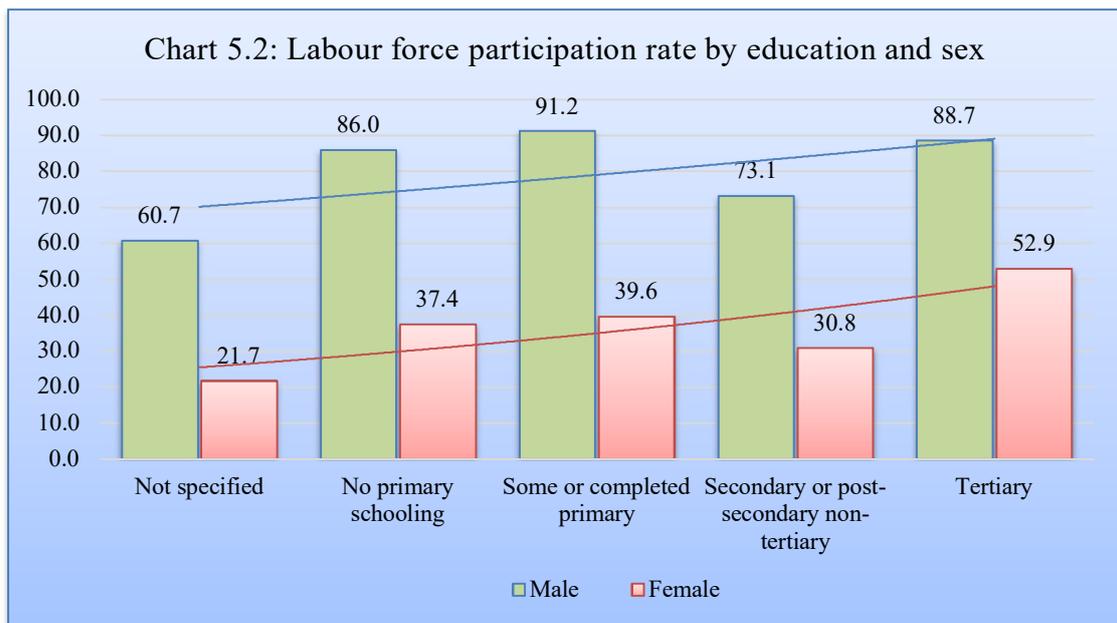
Table 5.4 Labour force aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	9730	4930	14660	3998	2140	6138	13728	7070	20798
30-64	19050	9026	28076	8089	2604	10693	27139	11630	38770
65+	1778	306	2084	408	58	465	2185	364	2549
Total	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
Labour force as % of working age population-LFPR									
15-29	69.7	32.8	50.6	69.4	31.1	48.6	69.6	32.3	49.9
30-64	94.8	44.4	69.5	94.0	32.5	64.4	94.6	41.0	68.0
65+	54.6	11.9	35.7	44.1	8.2	28.6	52.3	11.1	34.2
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5



Labour force participation rate in 2015-16 by education attainment and sex is presented in table 5.5 below. By education, the labour force participation rate varied significantly, highest 77.5 per cent for tertiary level completed and lowest 51.8 per cent for those who could not specify their education level.

Table 5.5 Labour force participation rate aged 15 or older, by education group, sex and area									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Education group by UNESCO	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	10327	5499	15826	2570	1369	3939	12897	6868	19765
Some or completed primary	8235	3547	11783	2863	1167	4030	11099	4714	15813
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	10801	4955	15756	5422	1777	7198	16223	6732	22954
Tertiary	1115	252	1368	1625	488	2113	2741	741	3481
Not specified	80	8	88	14	2	15	93	10	103
Total	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
LFPR %									
No primary schooling	86.3	38.1	60.0	84.7	34.8	56.5	86.0	37.4	59.3
Some or completed primary	91.0	40.6	66.3	91.7	36.8	64.0	91.2	39.6	65.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	72.4	34.6	53.9	74.6	23.7	48.7	73.1	30.8	52.1
Tertiary	88.9	59.6	81.5	88.5	50.0	75.1	88.7	52.9	77.5
Not specified	60.6	23.1	52.5	61.6	16.3	48.3	60.7	21.7	51.8
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5

Chart 5.2 illustrated that, the highest labour force participation rate for males were among persons with primary level completed (91.2 per cent) and lowest in others/not specified education group (60.7 per cent). For females, the labour force participation rate was highest 52.9 per cent for “tertiary” level completed and lowest 21.7 per cent for “others/not specified” education level.



5.4 Trends of Labour force (in million)

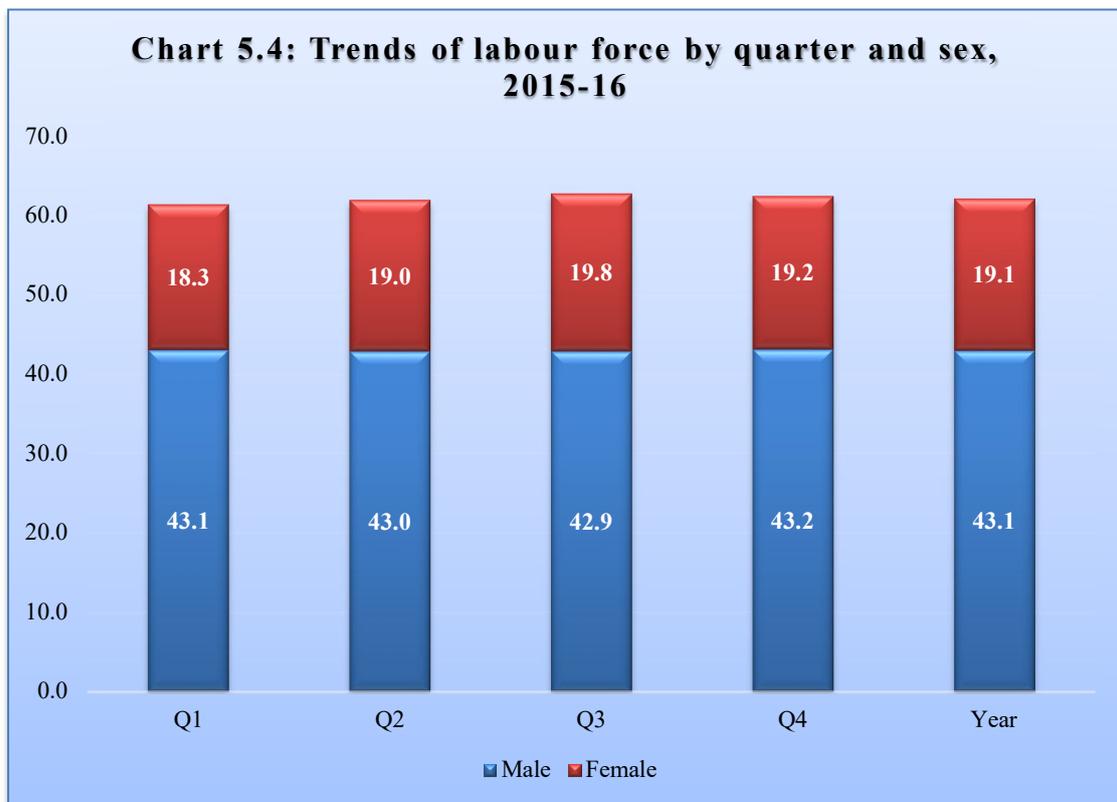
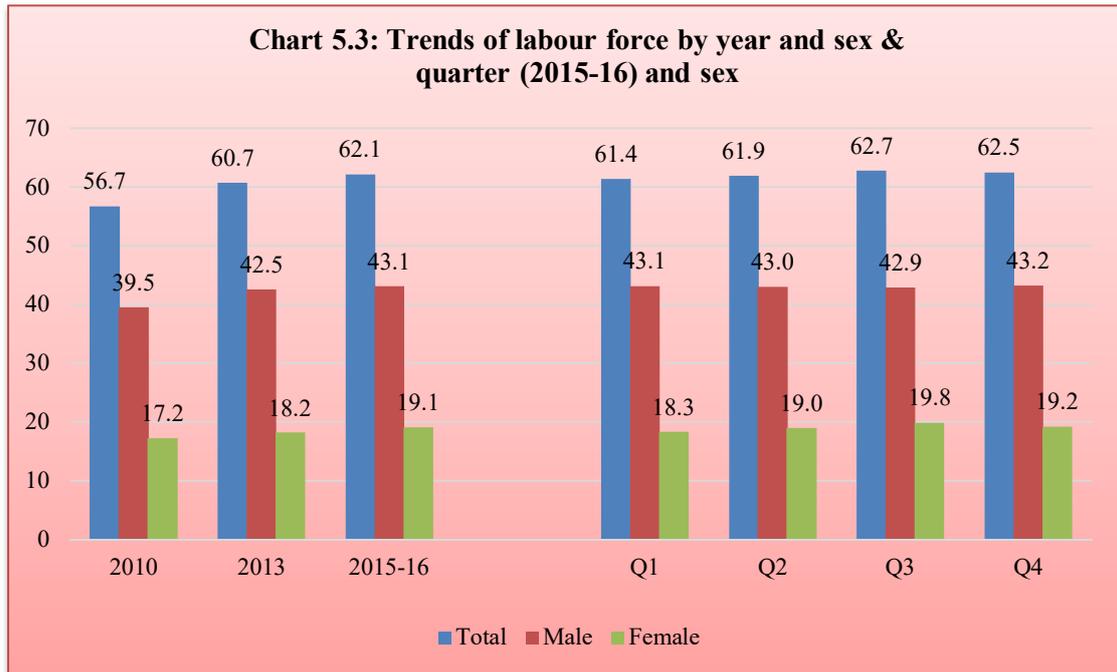


Chart 5.5: Labour force by quarter and area 2015-16 (in million)

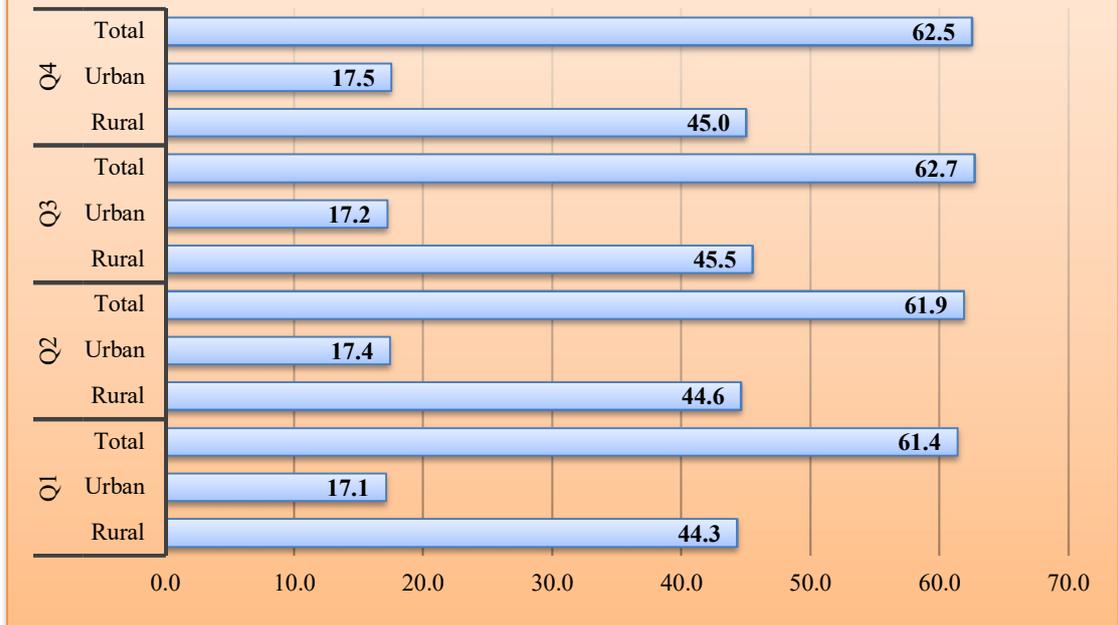
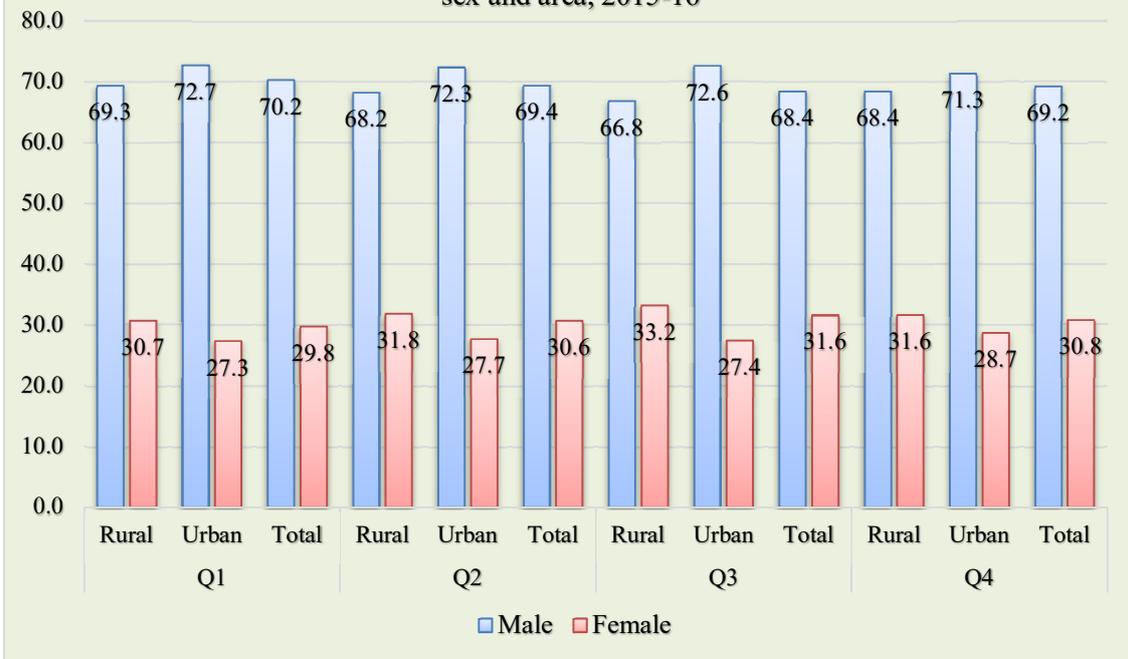


Chart 5.6: Percentage distribution of labour force by quarter, sex and area, 2015-16



Chapter 6

Employment



Bangladesh 2015-16

This chapter looks at the characteristics of the employed population, such as the occupations and industries where people work, their level of education and their employment status.

Chapter 6

Employment

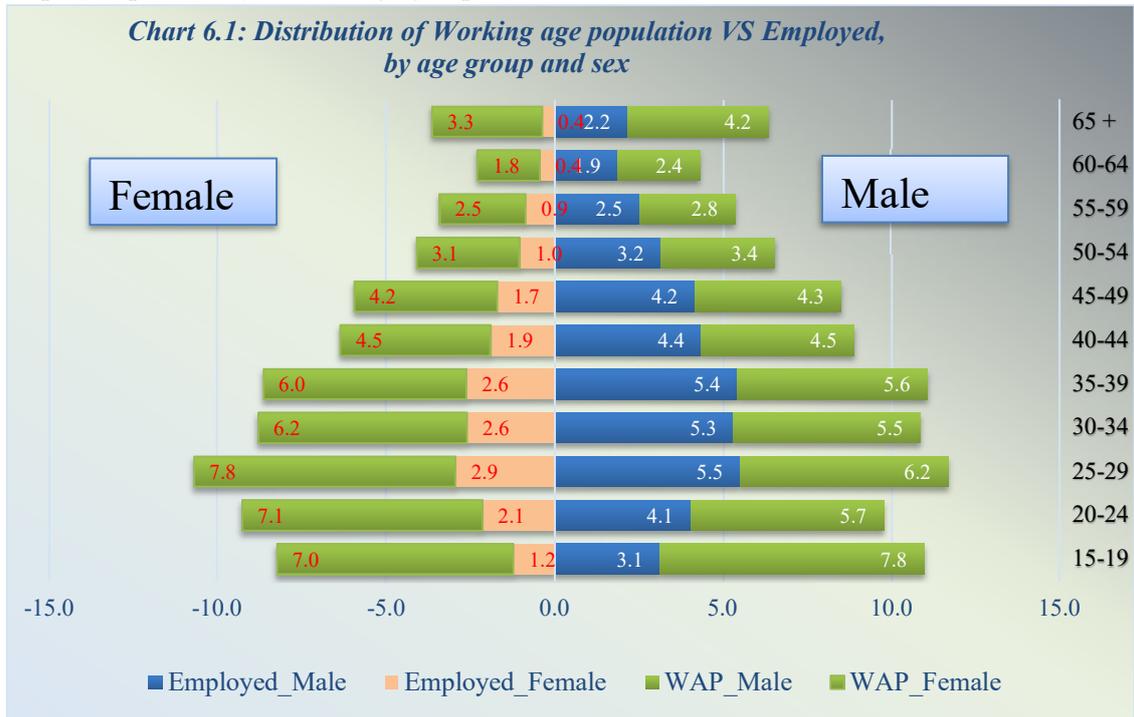
This chapter looks at the characteristics of the employed population, such as the occupations and industries where people work, their level of education and their employment status. The "employed" comprises all persons older than a specified age (15 years) who, during a specified period (seven days prior to the survey) was involved in any form of work for wage or salary, profit or family gain and including the production of goods for own consumption.

6.1 Employment by age group sex and area

As shown in table 6.1, of the 106.1 million persons aged 15 years or older, 59.5 million of them (56.1 per cent) were in employment or engaged in economic activity; 17.8 million of them (33.2 per cent) were females. Almost 18.9 million or 31.9 per cent of the employed population was in the younger age groups, 15–29 years old. About two-thirds (63.9 per cent) of the employed population was belongs to the adult age group (30–64), whereas only 6.4 per cent of the employed population from the age group 65+ years old.

<i>Table 6.1 Employed population 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
15-19	2335	760	3095	814	454	1268	3150	1213	4363
20-24	2889	1471	4360	1162	658	1820	4051	2129	6180
25-29	3796	2148	5944	1719	783	2502	5515	2931	8446
Sub-total	9020	4379	13399	3695	1895	5590	12715	6274	18989
30-34	3587	1950	5537	1726	649	2375	5313	2599	7912
35-39	3769	1998	5767	1675	617	2292	5444	2615	8059
40-44	2993	1474	4467	1368	425	1793	4361	1899	6260
45-49	2922	1316	4238	1251	379	1630	4173	1695	5868
50-54	2248	841	3089	919	197	1116	3167	1038	4205
55-59	1894	723	2616	639	137	775	2532	859	3392
60-64	1463	358	1821	421	76	497	1883	434	2318
Sub-total	18875	8661	27536	7999	2479	10478	26874	11140	38014
65 +	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Sub-total	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Total WAP	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
	%								
15-29	30.4	32.8	31.2	30.5	42.8	33.8	30.4	35.3	31.9
30-64	63.6	64.9	64.0	66.1	56.0	63.4	64.4	62.7	63.9
65+	6.0	2.2	4.8	3.3	1.3	2.8	5.2	2.0	4.2
	Employed persons as % of total working age population								
15-29	64.6	29.1	46.2	64.2	27.5	44.2	64.5	28.6	45.6
30-64	94.0	42.6	68.1	93.0	31.0	63.1	93.7	39.3	66.7
65+	54.3	11.6	35.4	43.7	8.0	28.4	52.0	10.8	33.9
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1

The overlaid population pyramid illustrates the number of working age population versus employed persons by sex and age group.



6.2 Employment by occupation and industry

As table 6.2 indicates, the largest share of all employed persons (32.8 per cent) was skilled agriculture workers. Some 17.4 per cent were employed in elementary occupations, followed by 16.2 per cent in Craft and Related Trades Workers, 15.6 per cent in Service and Sales Workers. In urban areas, the largest share by far, at 22.9 per cent, of the employed population was in services and sales; among them, 7.3 per cent were female and 28.6 per cent were male. In rural areas, skilled agriculture workers accounted for the largest share of the employed population, at 41.6 per cent, with the breakdown by sex, 62.0 per cent were females.

Table 6.2 Distribution of employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation, sex and area

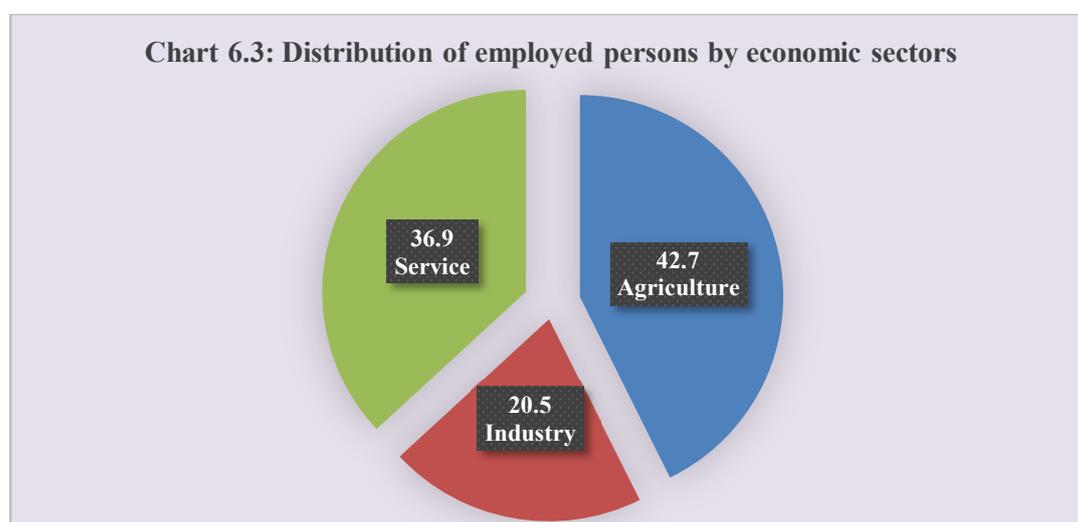
Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	1.1	0.3	0.8	5.4	2.1	4.5	2.3	0.7	1.8
Professionals	3.8	3.3	3.7	6.9	12.3	8.3	4.7	5.6	4.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.7	0.6	1.3	4.1	1.8	3.5	2.4	0.9	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.3	0.4	1.0	3.1	1.6	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	17.4	2.5	12.7	28.6	7.3	22.9	20.6	3.7	15.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	32.5	62.0	41.6	7.4	16.9	9.9	25.2	50.8	32.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.2	10.8	13.8	20.5	27.5	22.3	16.7	14.9	16.2
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	8.3	1.9	6.3	11.6	8.2	10.7	9.3	3.5	7.5
Elementary Occupations	18.6	18.3	18.5	11.9	22.3	14.7	16.7	19.3	17.4
Other Occupations	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



More than half (57.5 per cent) employed persons aged 15 or older worked in the service sector in urban areas while agriculture is more prominent in rural areas (54.1 per cent) followed by services (29.0 per cent) and industry sector at 17.0 per cent (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Employed populations aged 15 or older, by economic sector, sex and area

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	13019	10233	23252	1169	977	2146	14188	11210	25398
Industry	5918	1380	7298	3401	1481	4882	9319	2861	12180
Service	10725	1726	12451	7529	1972	9501	18254	3698	21952
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
% of total employment									
Agriculture	21.9	17.2	39.1	2.0	1.6	3.6	23.8	18.8	42.7
Industry	9.9	2.3	12.3	5.7	2.5	8.2	15.7	4.8	20.5
Service	18.0	2.9	20.9	12.6	3.3	16.0	30.7	6.2	36.9
Total	49.8	22.4	72.2	20.3	7.4	27.8	70.2	29.8	100.0
Column %									
Agriculture	43.9	76.7	54.1	9.7	22.1	13.0	34.0	63.1	42.7
Industry	19.9	10.3	17.0	28.1	33.4	29.5	22.3	16.1	20.5
Service	36.2	12.9	29.0	62.2	44.5	57.5	43.7	20.8	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



In terms of the distribution of the employed population by broad economic sector (Chart 6.3), the largest proportion was in agriculture, at 42.7 per cent, followed by 36.9 percent in services and 20.5 per cent in industry sector.

The distribution of the employed population varies widely by locality and sectors (Table 6.4). In rural areas, the largest proportion was in agriculture, at 54.1 per cent, followed by 29.0 percent in services and 17.0 per cent in industry sector. In both urban and city corporation areas, the service sector is dominant (55.6 and 59.8 per cent respectively). Agriculture comprises of only 3.1 per cent in the city corporation areas of employed population.

<i>Table 6.4 Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality</i>				
				<i>(in '000)</i>
Sector	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Agriculture	23252	1913	233	25398
Industry	7298	2095	2787	12180
Service	12451	5016	4486	21952
Total	43001	9024	7505	59530
Column %				
Agriculture	54.1	21.2	3.1	42.7
Industry	17.0	23.2	37.1	20.5
Service	29.0	55.6	59.8	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row %				
Agriculture	91.6	7.5	0.9	100.0
Industry	59.9	17.2	22.9	100.0
Service	56.7	22.8	20.4	100.0
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0

Table 6.5 presents the distribution of the employed population by industry (BSIC 2009 at 1 digit/section). The distribution of employed persons has been classified by industry, sex and area is provided below. The largest proportion was in Agriculture, forestry and fishing at 43.9 per cent, followed by 14.0 per cent in manufacturing and 13.2 per cent in wholesale and retail trade.

<i>Table 6.5 Employed population aged 15 or above, by major industry, sex and area</i>									
									<i>(in 000)</i>
ISIC Rev-4/BSIC 2009 at 1 digit-Section	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43.9	76.7	54.1	9.7	22.1	13.0	34.0	63.1	42.7
Sub-total	43.9	76.7	54.1	9.7	22.1	13.0	34.0	63.1	42.7
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	12.3	9.2	11.3	19.0	32.1	22.5	14.2	14.9	14.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Construction	7.1	1.1	5.2	8.5	1.1	6.5	7.5	1.1	5.6
Sub-total	19.9	10.3	17.0	28.1	33.4	29.5	22.3	16.1	20.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of	15.0	1.8	10.9	25.2	4.5	19.7	18.0	2.5	13.4
Transportation and storage	9.5	0.5	6.7	13.6	1.2	10.3	10.7	0.7	7.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1.8	0.3	1.4	3.0	1.4	2.6	2.1	0.6	1.7

Table 6.5 Employed population aged 15 or above, by major industry, sex and area*(in 000)*

ISIC Rev-4/BSIC 2009 at 1 digit-Section	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Information and communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Professional, scientific and technic	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6
Public administration and defense	1.4	0.3	1.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	2.1	0.6	1.7
Education	2.8	3.0	2.8	4.0	10.1	5.6	3.1	4.8	3.6
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.8	7.9	4.9	3.3	4.9	3.8
Activities of households as employer	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.2	12.3	4.2	0.6	4.7	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total	36.2	12.9	29.0	62.2	44.5	57.5	43.7	20.8	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

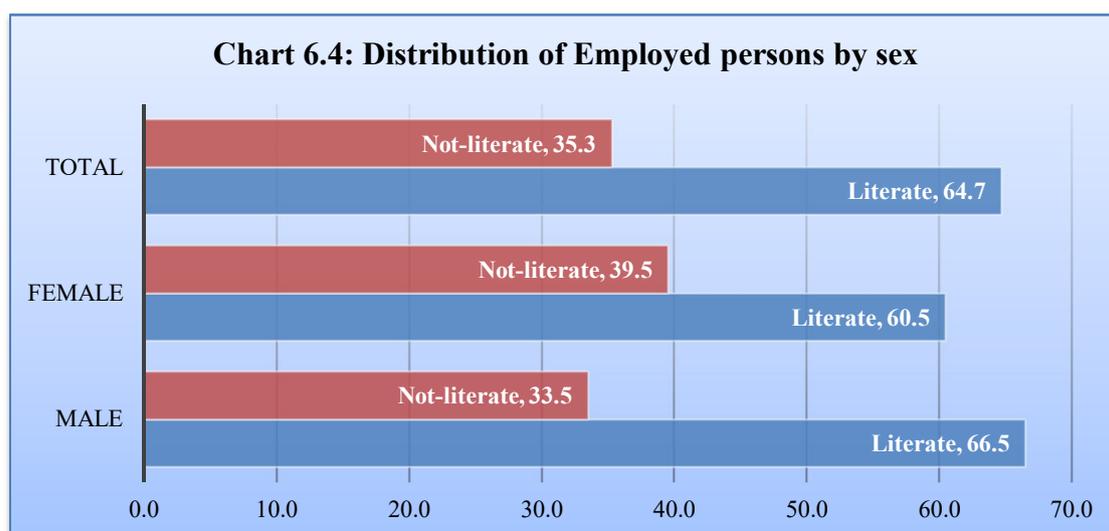
6.3 Employment by literacy status and education attainment

Two-third (64.7 per cent or 38.5 million) of the estimated employed population at the time of the survey was literate (table 6.6) whereas one third (21.0 million) of the employed population was not literate. About 62.4 per cent of the employed male in the rural areas was literate; it was 76.6 per cent in the urban areas.

Table 6.6 Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area*(in 000)*

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	18510	7713	26222	9263	3032	12295	27773	10745	38517
Not-literate	11153	5626	16779	2836	1398	4234	13988	7024	21012
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Column %									
Literate	62.4	57.8	61.0	76.6	68.4	74.4	66.5	60.5	64.7
Not-literate	37.6	42.2	39.0	23.4	31.6	25.6	33.5	39.5	35.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of working age population									
Literate	76.3	34.2	56.0	77.7	26.7	52.8	76.8	31.7	55.0
Not-literate	85.5	36.5	59.0	84.1	33.0	55.6	85.2	35.8	58.3
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1

Among the employed males, an estimated 26.2 per cent of them had completed their primary education, 30.2 per cent who had completed their secondary education, and 6.1 per cent who had graduated university education.



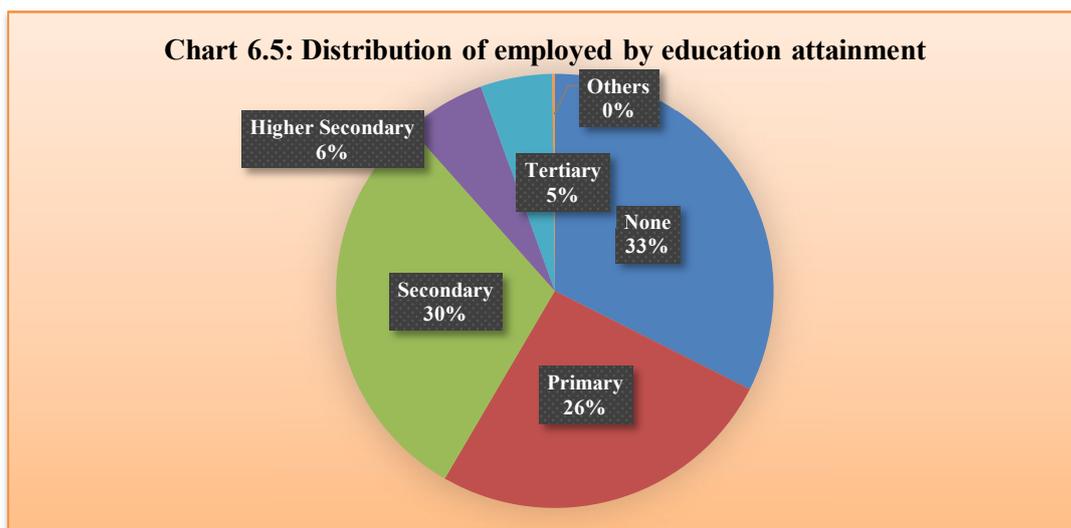
The highest 30.5 per cent of the employed male had no education at all. At 37.1 per cent of the female employed had no education, followed by 30.0 per cent had completed secondary education, 25.2 per cent had completed primary school, and only 3.5 per cent had completed tertiary level.

The largest proportion of the employed population in urban areas, 31.7 per cent (5.2 million), had a secondary education, while the largest proportion of the employed population in rural areas, at 36.0 per cent (15.5 million) had no education.

Table 6.7 Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area

Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	10192	5285	15477	2535	1313	3848	12727	6599	19325
Primary	8120	3352	11472	2824	1118	3942	10945	4470	15414
Secondary	8618	4082	12700	3990	1251	5242	12608	5334	17941
Higher Secondary	1652	420	2073	1192	321	1513	2844	742	3586
Tertiary	1005	192	1197	1545	424	1970	2550	616	3167
Others	75	7	82	12	2	14	88	9	96
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Column %									
None	34.4	39.6	36.0	21.0	29.6	23.3	30.5	37.1	32.5
Primary	27.4	25.1	26.7	23.3	25.2	23.9	26.2	25.2	25.9
Secondary	29.1	30.6	29.5	33.0	28.2	31.7	30.2	30.0	30.1
Higher Secondary	5.6	3.2	4.8	9.9	7.3	9.2	6.8	4.2	6.0
Tertiary	3.4	1.4	2.8	12.8	9.6	11.9	6.1	3.5	5.3
Others	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total employed									
None	17.1	8.9	26.0	4.3	2.2	6.5	21.4	11.1	32.5
Primary	13.6	5.6	19.3	4.7	1.9	6.6	18.4	7.5	25.9
Secondary	14.5	6.9	21.3	6.7	2.1	8.8	21.2	9.0	30.1
Higher Secondary	2.8	0.7	3.5	2.0	0.5	2.5	4.8	1.2	6.0
Tertiary	1.7	0.3	2.0	2.6	0.7	3.3	4.3	1.0	5.3
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	49.8	22.4	72.2	20.3	7.4	27.8	70.2	29.8	100.0

Chart 6.5: Distribution of employed by education attainment



As shown in table 6.8, the largest share of the employed persons who had not completed any level of education were engaged in skilled agriculture work (42.9 percent), followed by those in elementary occupations (27.5 per cent), craft and related trades (11.2 per cent) and services and sales (10.4 per cent). As expected, the percentage of employed persons with higher education levels tend to increase in high level occupations (e.g., managers and professionals), while it decreases among lower occupational groups (Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries and Elementary Occupations).

Table 6.8 Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and education attainment (in '000)

Occupation	Level of education completed						Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Others	
Managers	0.2	0.4	1.3	6.0	17.5	2.5	1.8
Professionals	0.4	0.7	3.2	22.0	42.9	49.7	4.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.4	0.8	2.3	8.3	7.7	0.0	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	0.2	0.5	1.9	5.5	7.0	0.4	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	10.4	15.1	20.2	23.8	14.0	11.5	15.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	42.9	32.4	30.8	15.5	4.8	22.0	32.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11.2	21.2	20.6	10.9	3.7	7.0	16.2
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	6.8	9.9	8.4	2.9	0.8	2.5	7.5
Elementary Occupations	27.5	19.1	10.9	3.4	1.2	4.4	17.4
Other Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As shown in table 6.9, the percentage of employed persons who had a higher level of education decreased progressively in the agriculture and industry sectors but increased progressively in the services sector. The scenario was completely reverse for non-educated persons, it is almost 59.1 per cent for the Agriculture sector.

Table 6.9 Employed population aged 15 or older, by economic sector and education attainment
(in '000)

Education	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Number (in million)				Row %			
None	11177	3054	5094	19325	57.8	15.8	26.4	100.0
Primary	6577	3909	4928	15414	42.7	25.4	32.0	100.0
Secondary	6778	4095	7068	17941	37.8	22.8	39.4	100.0
Higher Secondary	663	639	2284	3586	18.5	17.8	63.7	100.0
Tertiary	179	477	2511	3167	5.7	15.1	79.3	100.0
Others	24	6	67	96	24.5	6.2	69.3	100.0
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0

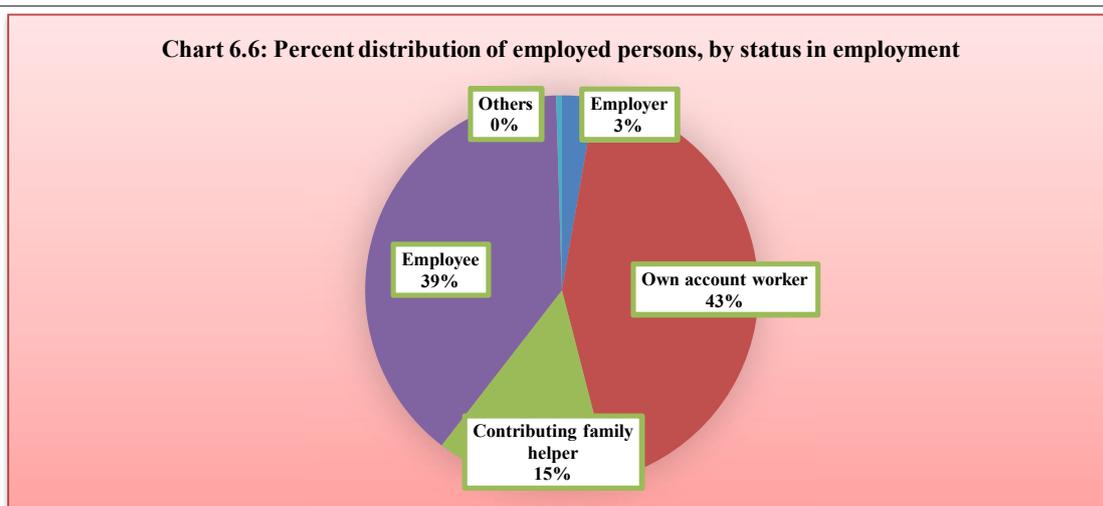
6.4 Employed population by Status in employment

The largest share of the employed population (43.2 per cent) worked as own-account workers, followed by (39.1 per cent) as employees and contributing family workers (14.5 per cent), as shown in table 6.10 below. Between the sexes by largest share, there were more males in all categories except among contributing family workers, where there were more than three times employed females (6.7 million) than employed males (1.9 million).

Table 6.10 Employed population aged 15 or older, by status in employment, sex and area
(in '000)

Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	875	39	914	678	29	707	1553	68	1621
Own account worker	15172	4910	20082	4690	971	5660	19862	5881	25743
Contributing family helper	1580	5989	7569	354	691	1046	1934	6680	8614
Employee	11899	2348	14247	6321	2721	9042	18220	5069	23290
Others	136	52	188	55	18	74	191	70	262
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
	% of total employed								
Employer	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.2	2.6	0.1	2.7
Own account worker	25.5	8.2	33.7	7.9	1.6	9.5	33.4	9.9	43.2
Contributing family helper	2.7	10.1	12.7	0.6	1.2	1.8	3.2	11.2	14.5
Employee	20.0	3.9	23.9	10.6	4.6	15.2	30.6	8.5	39.1
Others	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Total	49.8	22.4	72.2	20.3	7.4	27.8	70.2	29.8	100.0

Chart 6.6: Percent distribution of employed persons, by status in employment



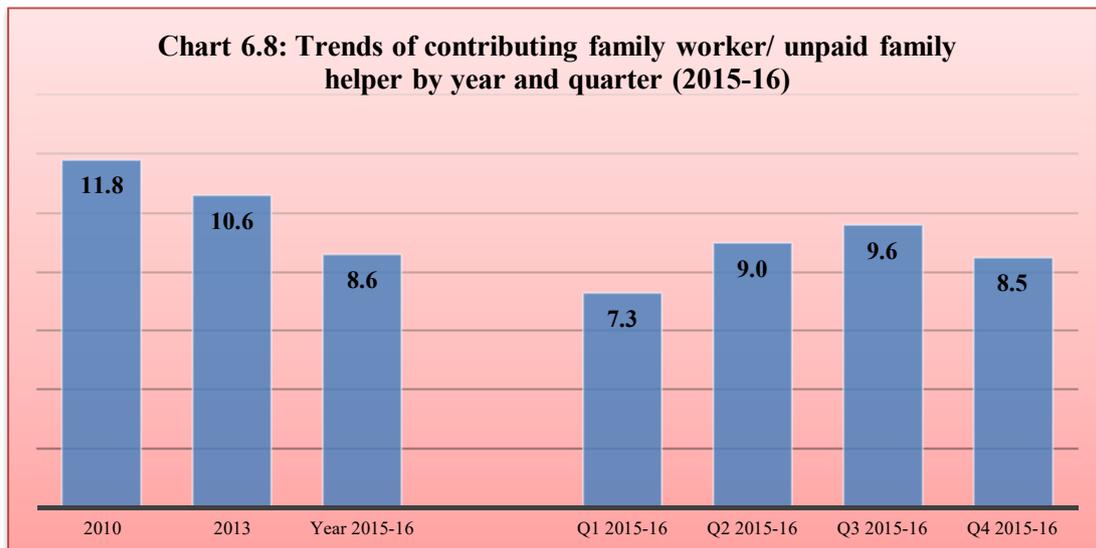
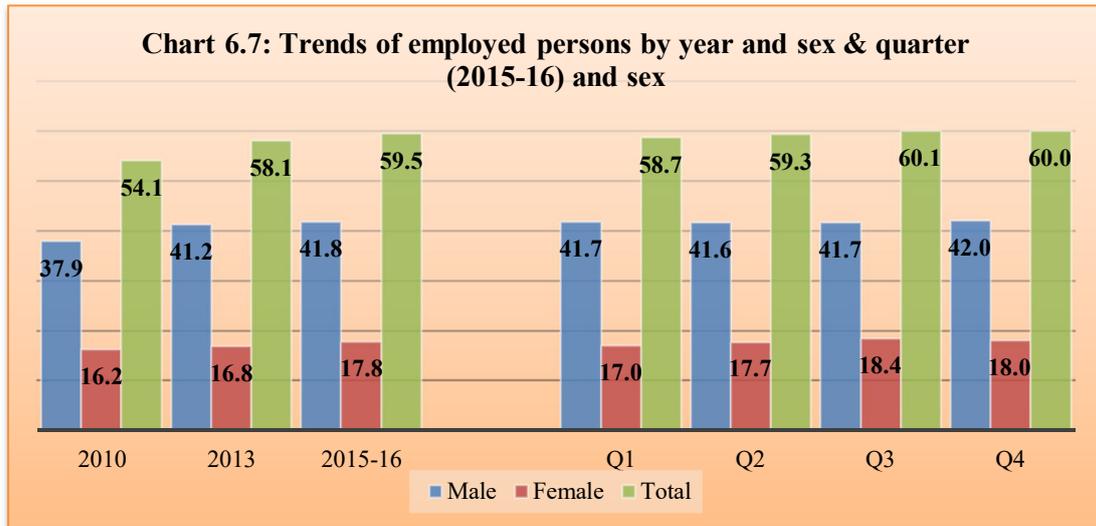
6.5 Employed population by ownership

The largest share of the employed population (57.7 per cent) belongs to Individual proprietorship category, followed by (22.4 per cent) from Households category, 14.4 per cent from Private category. Only 3.2 per cent employees belongs to Government/Autonomous/local government categories, as shown in table below. Between the sexes by largest share, there were more males in all categories except among Household category, where there were more employed females (13.3 million) than employed males (8.3 million).

Table 6.11 Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, sex and area

Ownership	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Govt, Autonomous, Local govt	230	994	717	197	914	1480	428	1908	1908
NGO	87	204	80	49	129	197	137	334	334
Individual Proprietorship	4766	25583	7468	1291	8759	28285	6057	34342	34342
Household	7144	11599	626	1115	1742	5082	8259	13341	13341
Private	1022	4115	3049	1745	4793	6141	2767	8908	8908
Other	89	506	159	32	191	576	122	698	698
Total	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530	59530
	Column %								
Govt, Autonomous, Local govt	1.7	2.3	5.9	4.5	5.5	3.5	2.4	3.2	3.2
NGO	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Individual Proprietorship	35.7	59.5	61.7	29.1	53.0	67.7	34.1	57.7	57.7
Household	53.6	27.0	5.2	25.2	10.5	12.2	46.5	22.4	22.4
Private	7.7	9.6	25.2	39.4	29.0	14.7	15.6	15.0	15.0
Other	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.6 Trends of employed persons by year and sex



Chapter 7

Informal employment



This chapter presents the data on informal employment by institutional sector, occupations and industries and education levels. Informal employment is a job-based concept and encompasses those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in the formal sector, informal sector or households. The informal employment rate is considered an important indicator regarding the quality of employment in an economy and is equally relevant to developing and industrialized countries.

Chapter 7

Informal employment

This chapter presents the data on informal employment by institutional sector, occupations and broad economic and education levels. Informal employment is a job-based concept and encompasses those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in the formal sector, informal sector or households. Nearly all categories of informal sector employment are also classified as informal employment. The informal employment rate is considered as an important indicator regarding the quality of employment in an economy.

Persons can be defined as working in the informal sector in terms of their main activity. For the QLFS 2015-16, the operational (statistical) definition for informal employment in Bangladesh was a combination of both the informal character of the individual job as well as employment in the informal sector:

- i All individual job-based informal employment – operationally comprises all employed persons in the non-agriculture sector, both wage and salaried workers (employees) with no pension or no contribution to a retirement fund;
- ii All contributing family workers;
- iii All employers and own-account workers in the informal sector enterprises (operationally defined in Bangladesh as all private unincorporated enterprises engaged in non-agriculture work that do not have any registration);
- iv All own-account workers employed in a private household.

7.1 Informal employment by sex and area

Informal employment is dominating in the country and according to the Table 7.1 and Chart 7.1, at the national level, 86.2 per cent of the employed population engaged in informal employment; it was 95.4 per cent females and 82.3 per cent for the male counterparts.

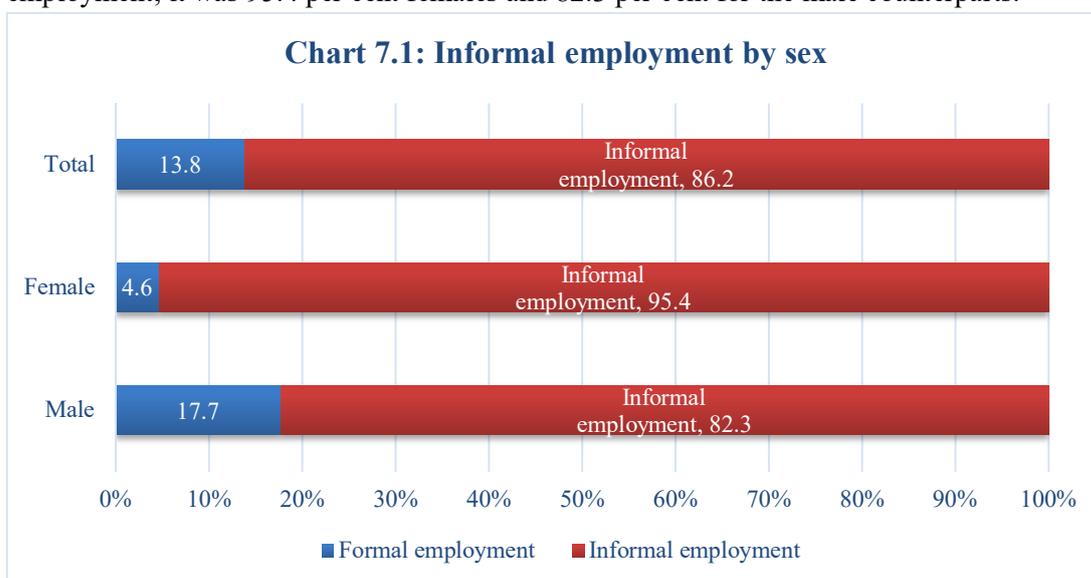


Table 7.1 Employed population aged 15 or older, by formal/informal sector, sex and area (in 000)

Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Formal	4184	403	4588	3197	416	3613	7381	820	8201
Informal	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
	%								
Formal	14.1	3.0	10.7	26.4	9.4	21.9	17.7	4.6	13.8
Informal	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.1 indicates, the contribution of informal employment in urban areas was 12.9 million (78.1 per cent), and in rural areas, it was 38.4 million (89.3 per cent). In rural areas, 12.9 million (97.0 per cent) of the females are in informal employment whereas it was 4.0 million (90.6 per cent) in urban areas. Overall, 51.3 million (86.2 per cent) of the total employed persons (59.5 million) in the country were informally employed.

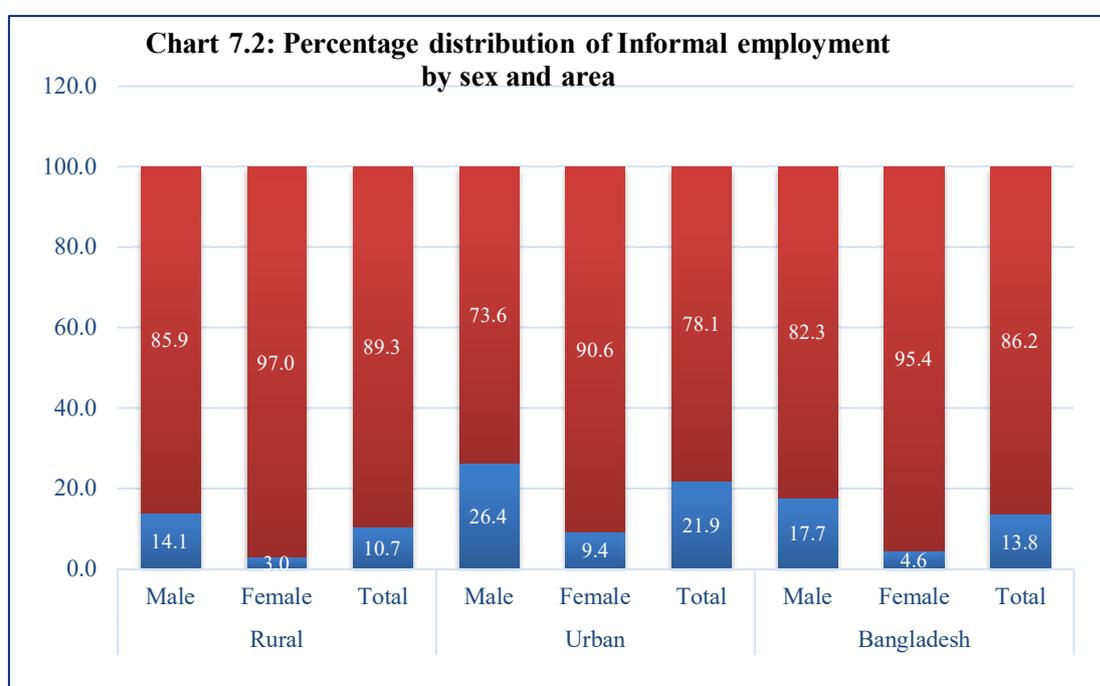


Chart 7.2 indicates, the contribution of informal employment in urban areas was 78.1 per cent, and in rural areas, it was 89.3 per cent. In rural areas, 97.0 per cent of the females are in informal employment whereas it was 90.6 per cent in urban areas.

Table 7.2 indicates that of a total of 51.3 million persons engaged in informal employment, of them 35.6 per cent were 15–29 years old, while 62.4 per cent were 30–64 years old; only 2.0 per cent were 65 or older. Overall, informal employment among females was far higher (95.4 per cent) than that of male (82.3 per cent) counterparts. The percentage distribution of informal employment from Chart 7.2 portrays a scenario, where both in rural and urban areas, the proportion of informal employment in rural areas for females (97.0 per cent) is higher than in urban areas (90.6 per cent).

Table 7.2: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area

Age group	<i>(in '000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
15-29	8000	4237	12237	3163	1790	4953	11163	6026	17190
30-64	15862	8405	24267	5429	2172	7601	21291	10577	31868
65+	1616	294	1910	309	52	361	1926	346	2271
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Column %									
15-29	31.4	32.8	31.9	35.5	44.6	38.4	32.5	35.6	33.5
30-64	62.3	65.0	63.2	61.0	54.1	58.9	61.9	62.4	62.1
65+	6.3	2.3	5.0	3.5	1.3	2.8	5.6	2.0	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-29	88.7	96.7	91.3	85.6	94.5	88.6	87.8	96.1	90.5
30-64	84.0	97.0	88.1	67.9	87.6	72.5	79.2	94.9	83.8
65+	91.5	98.3	92.5	76.4	93.0	78.4	88.6	97.5	89.9
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Informal employment varies widely by broad age group and rural and urban areas. In urban areas, informal employment was 78.1 per cent, and it was 89.3 per cent in rural areas, where the largest number of informally employed persons engaged. The percentage distribution of informal employment portrays a scenario, where both in rural and urban areas, the proportion of informal and formal employment in rural areas for females (97.0 per cent) is higher than in urban areas (90.6 per cent). Table 7.2 shows that, both in rural and urban areas, females and youths aged 15-29 are more likely to be in the informal employment than male counterpart.

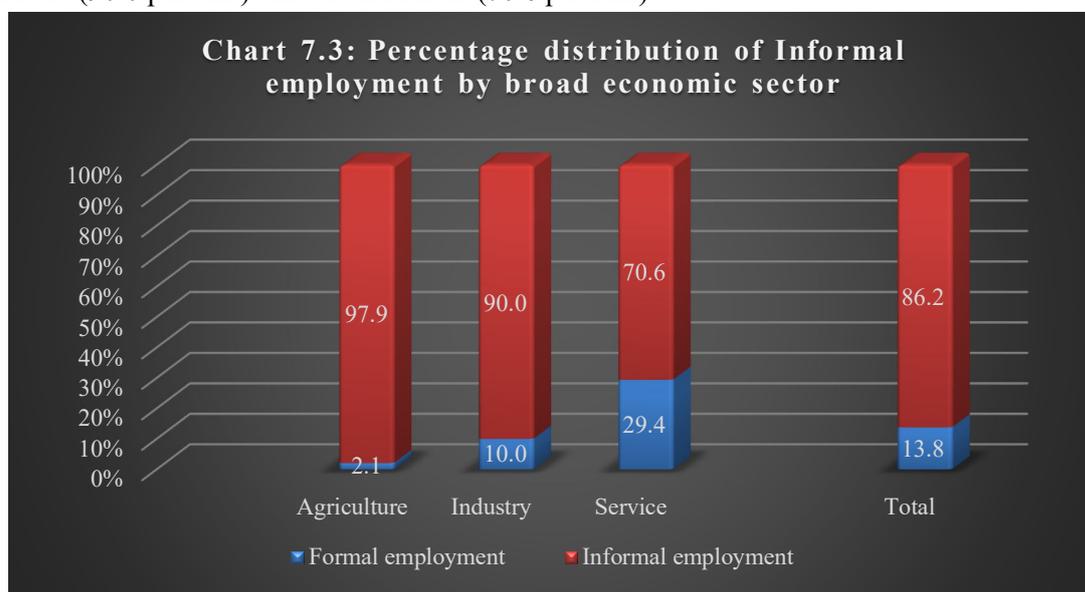
The distribution of formal/informal employment by sex and area over administrative divisions is illustrated in table 7.3 below:

Table 7.3: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex

Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	84.8	97.0	88.3	69.4	85.4	73.1	81.8	95.3	85.5
Chittagong	83.6	97.0	88.3	75.8	92.7	80.3	81.0	95.9	85.9
Dhaka	86.2	96.6	88.9	73.5	90.5	78.2	80.9	93.9	84.3
Khulna	83.3	97.2	88.0	69.6	89.1	74.9	80.5	95.9	85.5
Rajshahi	88.0	97.1	91.4	74.2	90.8	78.9	85.2	96.2	89.2
Rangpur	89.8	97.7	92.1	76.0	91.9	79.8	87.6	97.0	90.3
Sylhet	82.0	95.0	85.2	70.1	84.3	72.5	79.9	93.7	83.0
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

7.2 Informal employment by economic sectors and occupations

The distribution of the informal employment across the broad economic sectors is shown in Chart 7.3. The percentage of informally employed persons in total employment was very high in all sectors; in particular, it was 97.9 per cent in Agriculture sector, followed by Industry sector (90.0 per cent) and service sector (70.6 per cent).



Informal employment varies widely by economic sectors. It indicates from Chart 7.3 that 97.9 per cent of the total employment of the agriculture sector, followed by 90.0 per cent of industry sector and 70.6 per cent of the service sector engaged in the informal employment. Table 7.4 below also shows that there were wide variations in the rate of informal employment by area in all the sectors.

Table 7.4 Employed population aged 15 or older, by formal/informal employment, sector and area

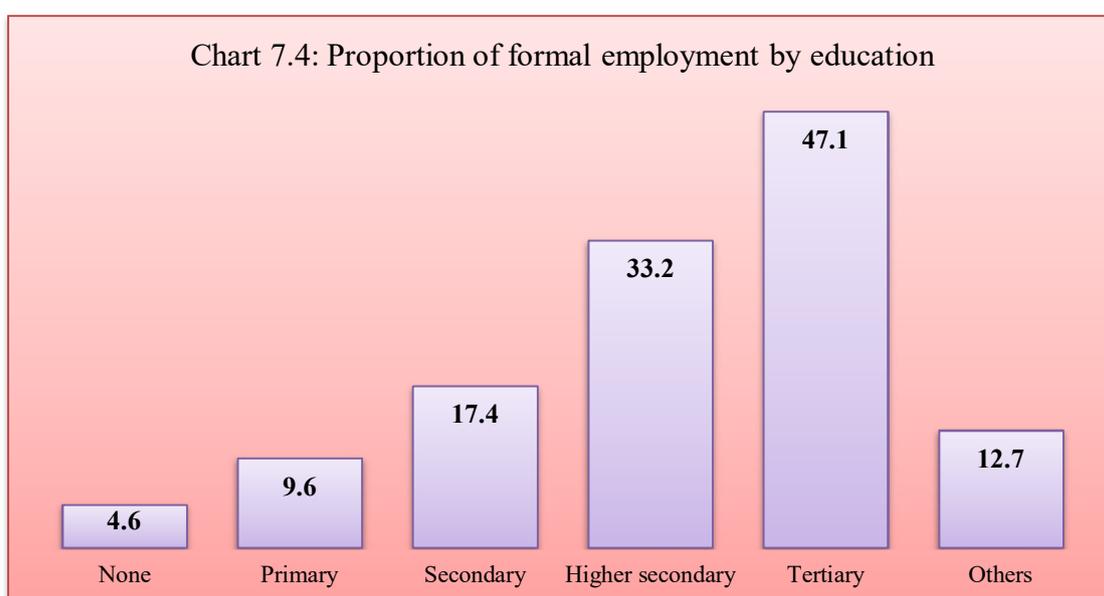
Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Agriculture	455	22797	23252	74	2072	2146	529	24869	25398
Industry	672	6626	7298	545	4336	4882	1217	10962	12180
Service	3460	8990	12451	2995	6507	9501	6455	15497	21952
Total	4588	38413	43001	3613	12915	16529	8201	51329	59530
% of total employment									
Agriculture	1.1	53.0	54.1	0.4	12.5	13.0	0.9	41.8	42.7
Industry	1.6	15.4	17.0	3.3	26.2	29.5	2.0	18.4	20.5
Service	8.0	20.9	29.0	18.1	39.4	57.5	10.8	26.0	36.9
Total	10.7	89.3	100.0	21.9	78.1	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0
Column %									
Agriculture	2.0	98.0	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0
Industry	9.2	90.8	100.0	11.2	88.8	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0
Service	27.8	72.2	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0
Total	10.7	89.3	100.0	21.9	78.1	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0
Row %									
Agriculture	9.9	59.3	54.1	2.0	16.0	13.0	6.4	48.5	42.7
Industry	14.6	17.2	17.0	15.1	33.6	29.5	14.8	21.4	20.5
Service	75.4	23.4	29.0	82.9	50.4	57.5	78.7	30.2	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.3 Formal employment by education attainment

As indicated in table 7.5, the incidence of formal employment was far higher among the highly educated (Tertiary education 47.1 per cent, followed by higher secondary education 33.2 per cent, secondary levels 17.4 per cent, primary levels 9.6 per cent, and no education 4.6 per cent).

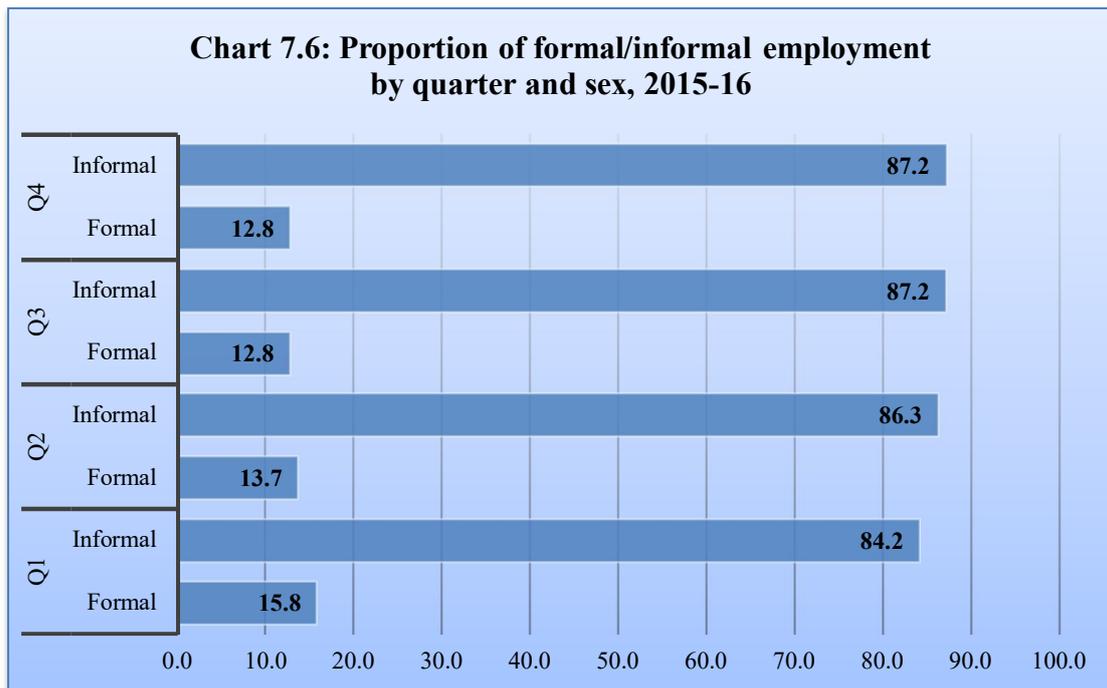
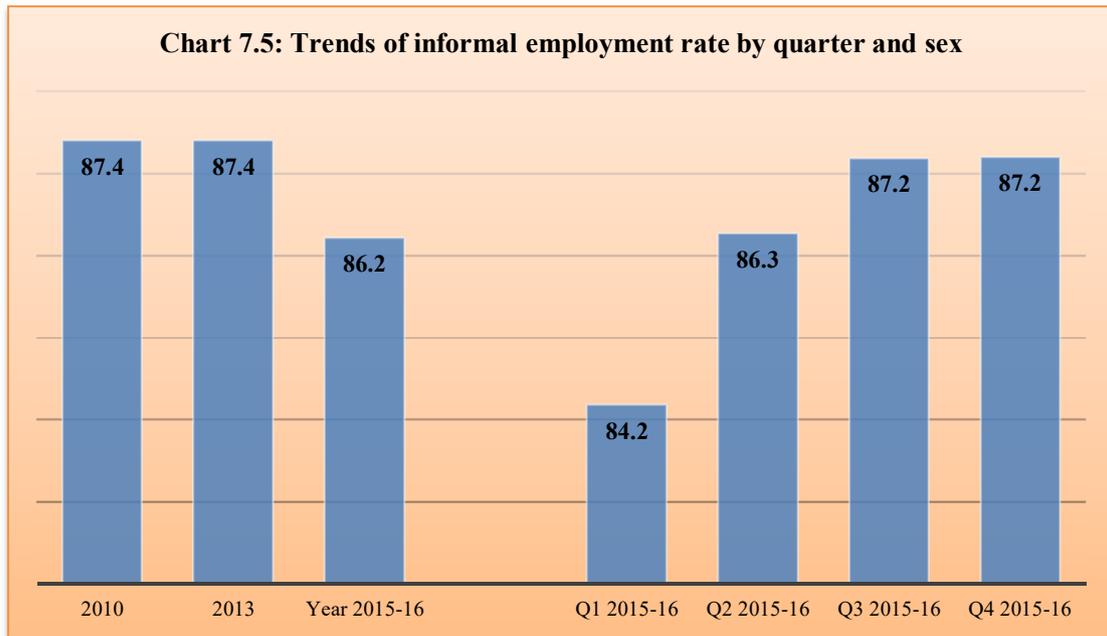
Table 7.5 Formal employment aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area

Occupation	Formal employment			Total employment			% of total employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	796	95	892	12727	6599	19325	6.3	1.4	4.6
Primary	1397	90	1486	10945	4470	15414	12.8	2.0	9.6
Secondary	2918	210	3128	12608	5334	17941	23.1	3.9	17.4
Higher secondary	1053	137	1190	2844	742	3586	37.0	18.5	33.2
Tertiary	1206	287	1492	2550	616	3167	47.3	46.5	47.1
Others	12	1	12	88	9	96	13.3	6.1	12.7
Total	7381	820	8201	41761	17769	59530	17.7	4.6	13.8



There exists a clear positive correlation between higher education attainment and formal employment i.e., highly educated persons are more likely to be in the sector of formal employment and less educated are more likely to be employed in the informal employment (Chart 7.4).

7.4 Trends of informal employment rate



Chapter 8

Unemployment



The definition of unemployment is based on the following three criteria, which should be satisfied simultaneously: "without work", "currently available for work" and "seeking work". Regarding unemployment "job search" applied only to people not employed in the seven days prior to the interview. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work.

Chapter 8

Unemployment

8.1 Unemployment

The 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". For the survey regarding unemployment "job search" applied only to people not employed in the seven days prior to the interview. Requirements for unemployment were defined as follows:

- a) "In the past 30 days, did (NAME) look for a job or try to start a business?"
- b) "Did (NAME) want to work in the past seven days?"
- c) "If an opportunity to work had existed, would (NAME) have been able to start work in the past seven days?"

Nevertheless, the criterion of seeking work, persons without work and currently available for work who had made arrangements to take up paid employment or undertake a self-employed activity at a date subsequent to the reference period (future engagements) should be considered as unemployed. Persons temporarily absent from their jobs with no formal job attachment (laid off) who were currently available for work and seeking work should be regarded as unemployed.

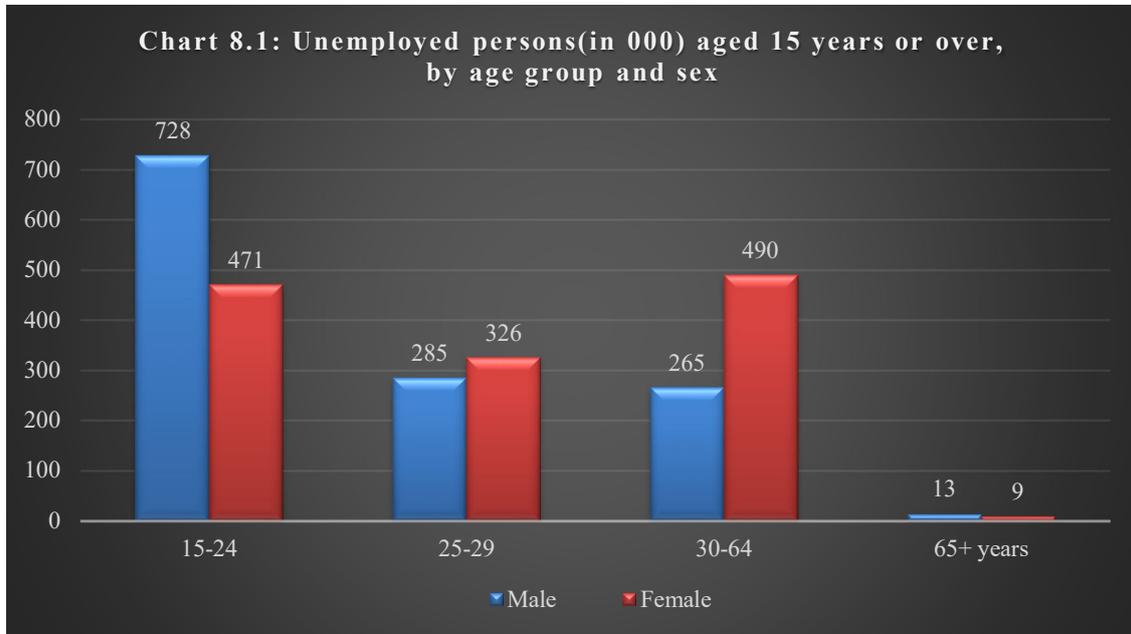
In this context, "availability for work" is interpreted as ability and readiness to work, provided the person is given a work opportunity. One purpose of the availability criterion is to exclude both persons who are seeking work to begin at a later date (a test of the current readiness to start work) and those who cannot start work for certain reasons (family responsibilities, studies, etc.).

The validity of the "current availability" criterion in terms of time need not be limited to the reference week or day but rather extended to one week or two weeks beyond the basic survey reference period.

- The "seeking work" criterion can be interpreted as activity or efforts undertaken during the specified reference period or prior to find a job. Such efforts may include:
 - registration at a public or private employment agency;
 - application to employers, checking at work sites;
 - placing or answering newspaper advertisements;
 - seeking assistance from friends or relatives;
 - arranging for land, machinery or resources etc.
- The job search period is not limited to the specified reference period – usually one month or the past four weeks, including the survey reference period.

8.2 Unemployed by age group and sex

The distribution of the unemployed persons aged 15 years and over in terms of their age group and sex is reflected in Chart 8.1. Of those, youths aged 15-24 were more likely to be unemployed in 2015-16, about 728 thousand were male, 471 thousand were female. Very few older persons aged 65+ years (13.0 thousand male and 9.0 thousand female) were considered as unemployed.



As reflected in table 8.1, the survey found an estimated 2.59 million unemployed persons aged 15 or older. Of them, 1.19 million were youth, aged 15–24 years (46.4 percent) and 1.37 million were adults, aged 25–64 (52.8 per cent). Very few older persons aged 65+ years (22.0 thousand or 0.9 per cent) were considered as unemployed. The absolute number of unemployed females (1.29 million) was almost same as male counterparts (1.29 million). There were far more unemployed persons in rural areas (1.82 million) than in urban areas (0.77 million).

Table 8.1 Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area (in 000)

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	137	50	186	44	22	66	181	72	253
18-24	391	269	660	156	130	286	547	399	946
25-29	182	232	415	103	93	196	285	326	611
30-64	176	365	541	90	125	215	265	490	756
65+ years	10	8	18	3	1	4	13	9	22
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
% of total unemployed									
15-17	5.3	1.9	7.2	1.7	0.9	2.6	7.0	2.8	9.8
18-24	15.1	10.4	25.5	6.0	5.0	11.1	21.1	15.4	36.6
25-29	7.1	9.0	16.0	4.0	3.6	7.6	11.0	12.6	23.6
30-64	6.8	14.1	20.9	3.5	4.8	8.3	10.3	18.9	29.2
65+ years	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9
Total	34.6	35.7	70.3	15.3	14.4	29.7	49.9	50.1	100.0

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of the unemployed in terms of the quarters of survey period 2015-16 and finally yearly estimate. It is observed from the table below that, the total number of unemployed persons remain same over the quarters (2.6 million).

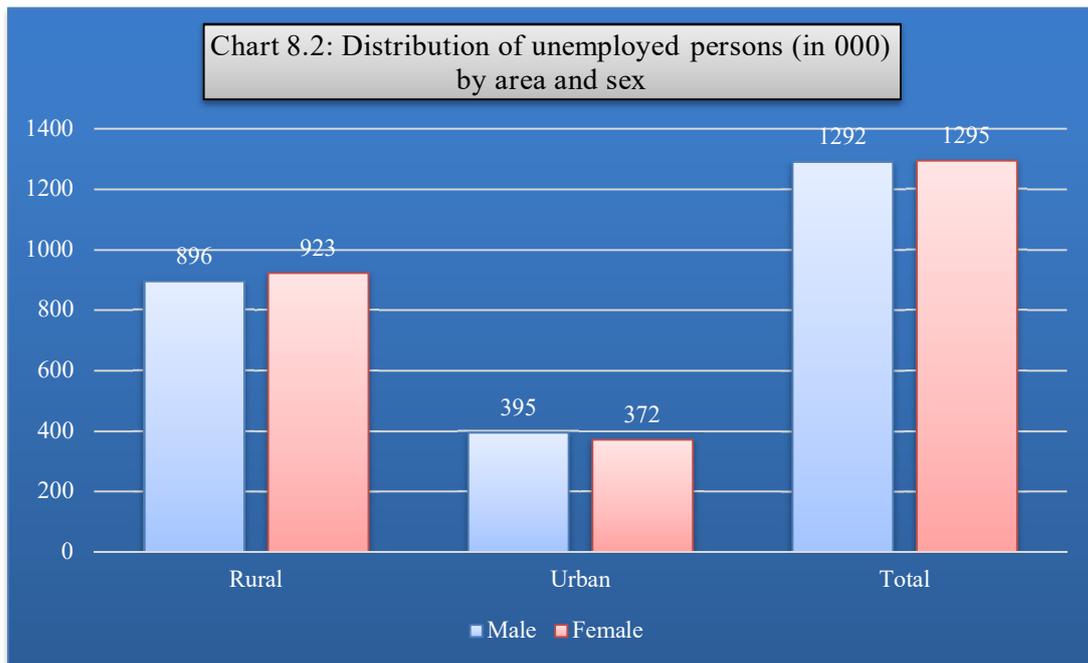
Table 8.2 Total Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area (in million)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1 2015-16	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.6
Q2 2015-16	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.6
Q3 2015-16	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.7
Q4 2015-16	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.5
Year 2015-16	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.6

Table 8.3 reflects the distribution of the unemployed in terms of their education level. Of those who were unemployed in 2015-16, 439 thousand had no formal education, about 399 thousand had completed primary school, 853 thousand had finished secondary school, 574 thousand had finished higher secondary school, 315 thousand had graduated from university and seven thousand persons had other forms of education.

Table 8.3 Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area (in 000)

Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	135	213	349	35	56	91	171	269	439
Primary	115	196	311	39	49	88	154	244	399
Secondary	287	314	601	128	125	253	415	438	853
Higher Secondary	244	139	383	111	79	191	356	218	574
Tertiary	110	61	171	80	64	144	190	125	315
Others	4	1	6	2	0	2	6	1	7
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587



8.3 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate signals to some extent the underutilization of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. It is thus seen as an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to absorb its labour force and of the performance of the labour market. The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force.

BBS has defined the unemployment rate (also known as the level of unemployment) as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Total unemployed}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100\%$$

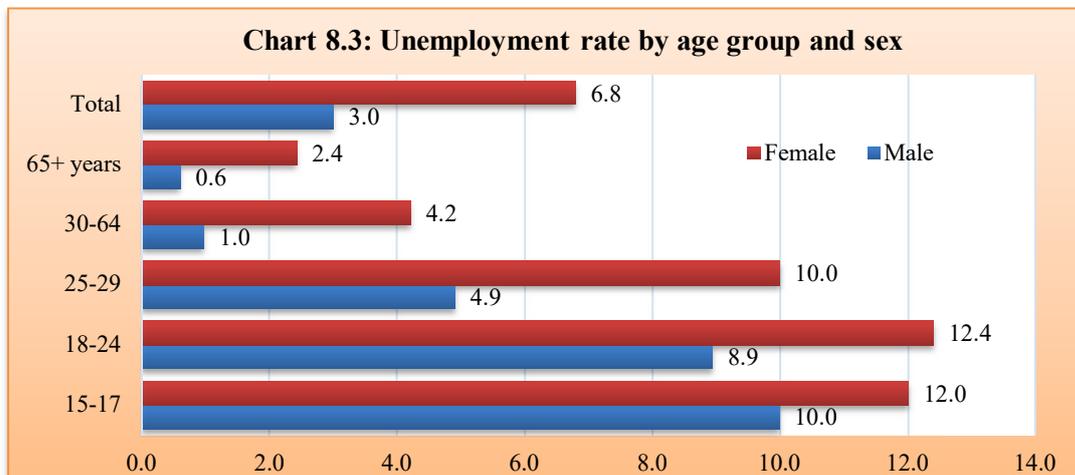
8.4 Unemployment rate by age group

The overall estimated unemployment rate (defined as the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force) was 4.2 per cent, it was 4.4 for urban and 4.4 for rural (table 8.4). The highest unemployment rate was found among youths, those aged 15-17 and 18-24 years (more than 10.0 per cent), followed by those aged 25-29 years (6.7 per cent).

Table 8.4 Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployment rate									
15-17	10.1	14.1	10.9	9.7	9.0	9.5	10.0	12.0	10.5
18-24	8.9	12.2	10.0	9.1	12.8	10.4	8.9	12.4	10.1
25-29	4.6	9.8	6.5	5.6	10.7	7.3	4.9	10.0	6.7
30-64	0.9	4.0	1.9	1.1	4.8	2.0	1.0	4.2	1.9
65+ years	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.9
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

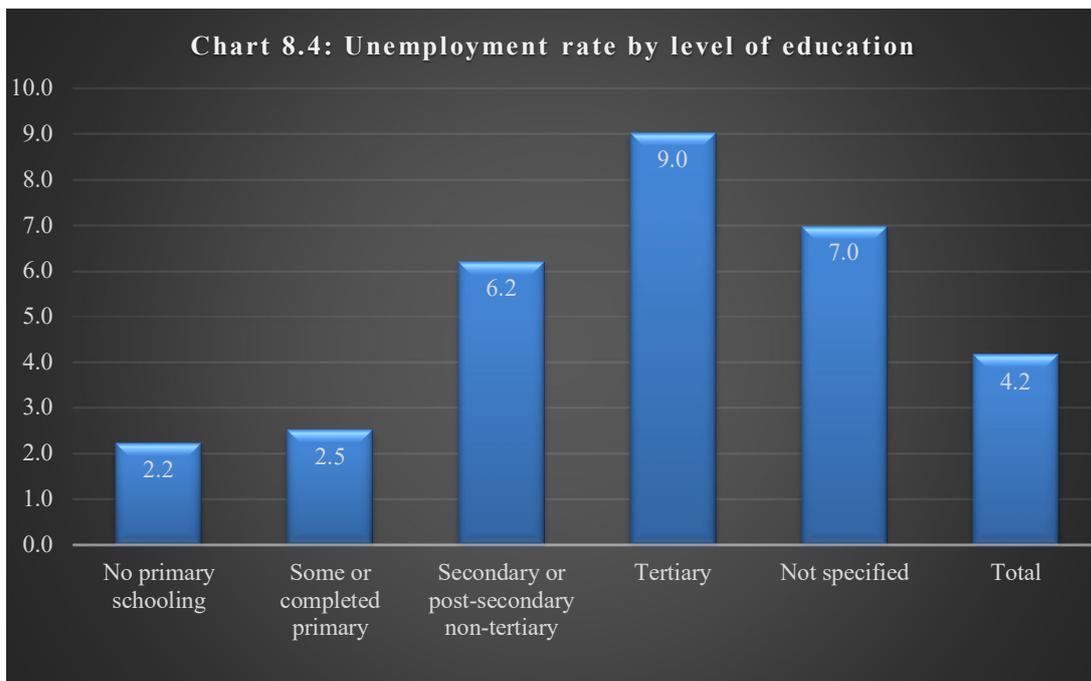
Chart 8.3 includes an unemployment rate by sex and age group. At the national level, female unemployment rate (6.8 per cent) was quite higher than that of male counterpart (3.0 per cent). Unemployment rate was higher in each of the age group of females than males.



8.5 Unemployment rate by level of education

Table 8.5 illustrates that unemployment rate was highest in Tertiary level (9.0 per cent) level, followed by Others education group (7.0 per cent) and Secondary or post-secondary (6.2 per cent) level. For the less educated (primary 2.5 per cent, none 2.2 per cent) group, the unemployment rate was less than the national average at 4.2 per cent (Chart 8.4).

Table 8.5 Unemployment rate of population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area (in 000)									
Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.4	4.1	2.3	1.3	3.9	2.2
Some or completed primary	1.4	5.5	2.6	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	5.2	2.5
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.9	9.1	6.2	4.4	11.5	6.2	4.8	9.7	6.2
Tertiary	9.9	24.0	12.5	4.9	13.1	6.8	6.9	16.8	9.0
Not specified	5.3	16.1	6.3	11.9	0.0	10.7	6.3	13.6	7.0
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2



8.6 Unemployment rate by literacy status

Chart 8.5 illustrates that unemployment rate was highest in literate persons (5.2 per cent) than that of illiterate persons (2.1 per cent). Unemployment rate was highest for urban females (9.5 per cent), followed by rural females at 8.3 per cent. For both rural and urban areas, unemployment rate for male and females was higher for literate persons than non-literate persons.

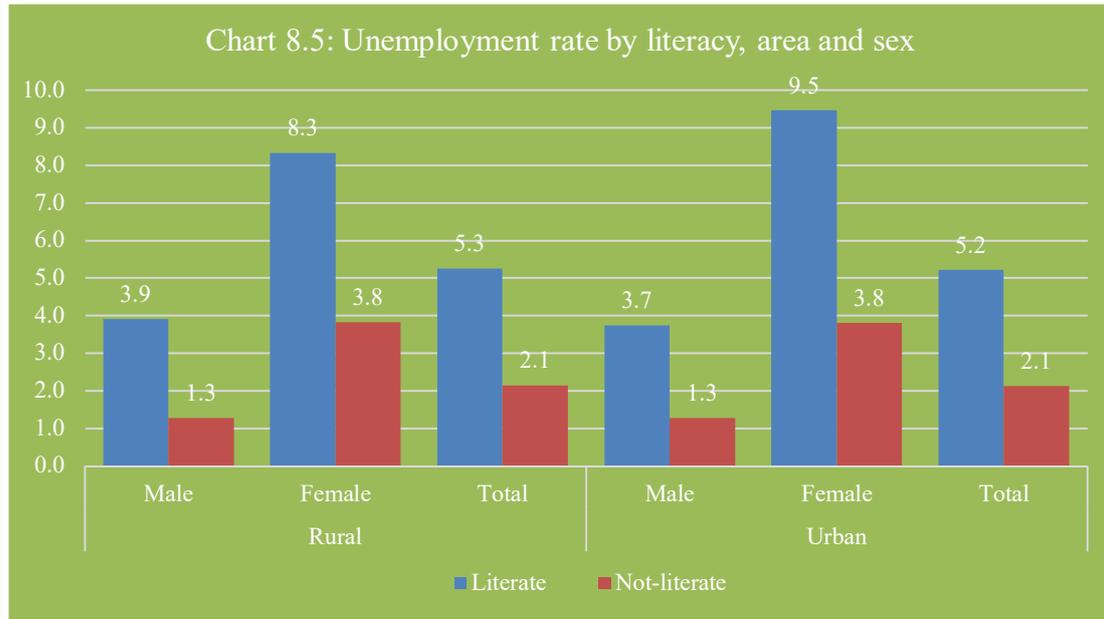


Table 8.6: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by literacy, area and sex

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployment rate									
Literate	3.9	8.3	5.3	3.7	9.5	5.2	3.8	8.6	5.2
Not-literate	1.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	3.8	2.1
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

(in 000)

As shown in Table 8.6, unemployment rate for the literate persons is higher than illiterate persons in both urban and rural areas for both sexes. Literate persons reflected the higher unemployment rate for females, at 9.5 per cent, compared with 8.3 per cent for females of the rural areas. A wide gap is evident between the unemployment rate by literacy and illiteracy, with the male literacy rate at 86.3 per cent and the female literacy rate at 74.3 per cent. Such a gap appeared in every enumeration area.

8.7 Unemployed persons by mode of looking for job

To better capture all forms of unemployment, a relaxed definition was used in the QLFS 2015-16, based on the following three criteria:

- (i) not employed-during last seven days;
- (ii) job search in the past 30 days; and
- (iii) availability to start work in the past seven days.

Those who satisfied the first two criteria, was requested to answer the mode of looking for job. The chart 8.6 below shown the distribution of the mode of looking for job by the unemployed persons.

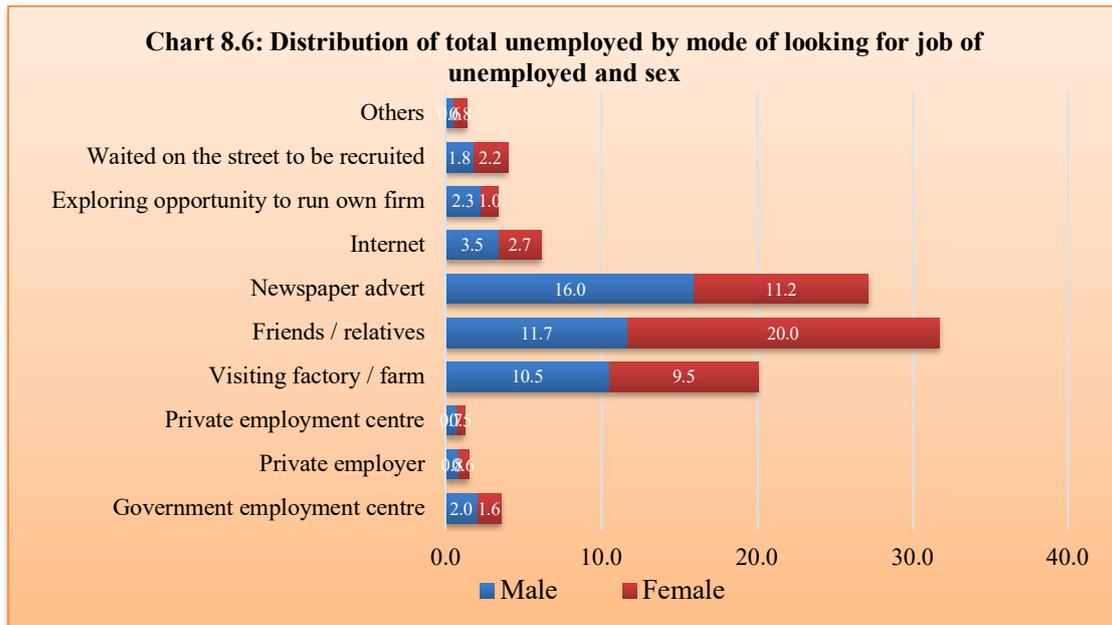


Table 8.7 illustrates the mode of looking for job of unemployed aged 15 or older, by area and sex. Requesting friends / relatives for job was the highest (31.7 per cent) mode of searching for job at the national level, followed by newspaper advertisement (27.2 per cent), visiting firm (20.1 per cent). Applying though internet was only 2.8 per cent at the rural areas, whereas it was 14.0 per cent at the urban areas.

Table 8.7 Mode of looking for job of unemployed aged 15 or older, by area and sex

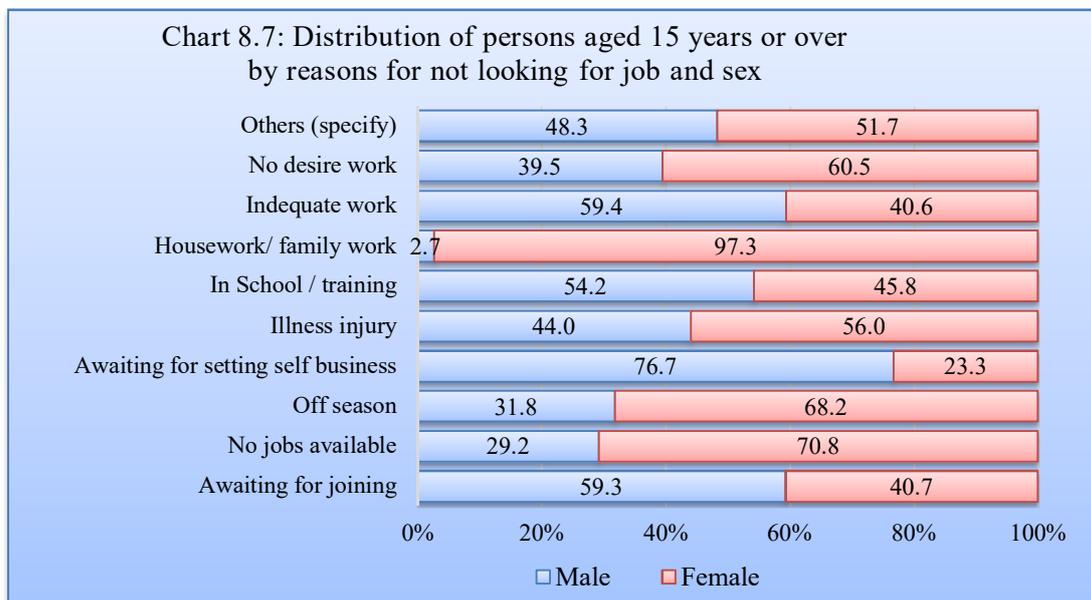
Mode of looking for job	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government employment centre	4.1	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.6
Private employer	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.5
Private employment centre	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2
Visiting factory / farm	18.2	15.0	16.6	27.8	29.0	28.4	21.1	19.0	20.1
Friends / relatives	26.6	45.5	36.2	16.3	26.1	21.0	23.4	39.9	31.7
Newspaper advert	34.9	22.5	28.6	25.6	21.9	23.8	32.0	22.3	27.2
Internet	3.1	2.5	2.8	15.5	12.3	14.0	6.9	5.3	6.1
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	4.2	2.1	3.1	5.6	2.0	3.9	4.6	2.1	3.3
Waited on the street to be recruited	4.2	5.3	4.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.6	4.3	4.0
Others	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0								

8.8 Reasons for not looking for job

Chart 8.7 illustrates the reasons for not looking for job by the persons not in the labour force aged 15 or older, by area and sex. Housework/family work was the prime reason (58.5 per cent) for not looking for job at the national level for both sexes; among females, it was the highest (72.2 per cent) whereas it was only 7.3 per cent among males.

Table 8.8: Not looking for job aged 15 or older, by reason, area and sex

Reasons for not looking for job	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Waiting for joining	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
No jobs available	5.0	3.6	3.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.9	2.6	2.9
Off season	2.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3
Waiting for setting self-business	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.5
Illness injury	26.1	9.5	13.2	24.9	8.0	11.4	25.7	9.1	12.7
In School / training	40.4	9.0	16.0	42.9	11.0	17.5	41.2	9.6	16.4
Housework/ family work	7.2	72.4	57.9	7.4	73.4	59.9	7.3	72.7	58.5
Inadequate work	8.4	1.7	3.2	11.4	1.9	3.8	9.2	1.7	3.4
No desire work	2.8	1.3	1.6	2.5	0.8	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.5
Others (specify)	5.6	1.7	2.5	6.3	1.9	2.8	5.8	1.7	2.6
Total	100.0								



8.9 Trends in unemployment rate

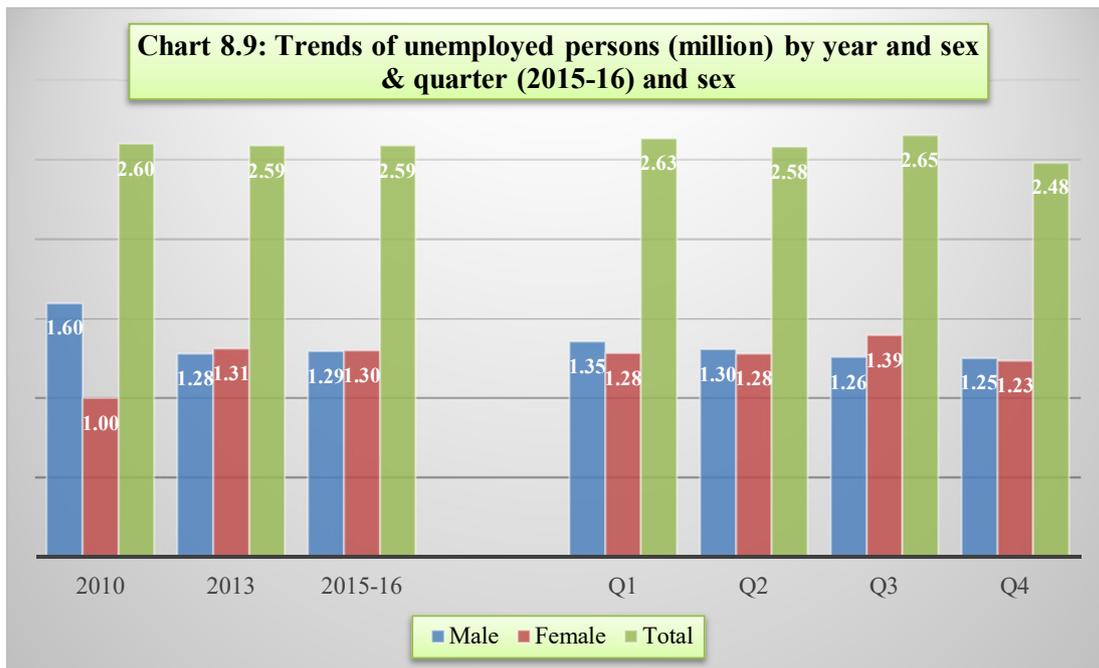
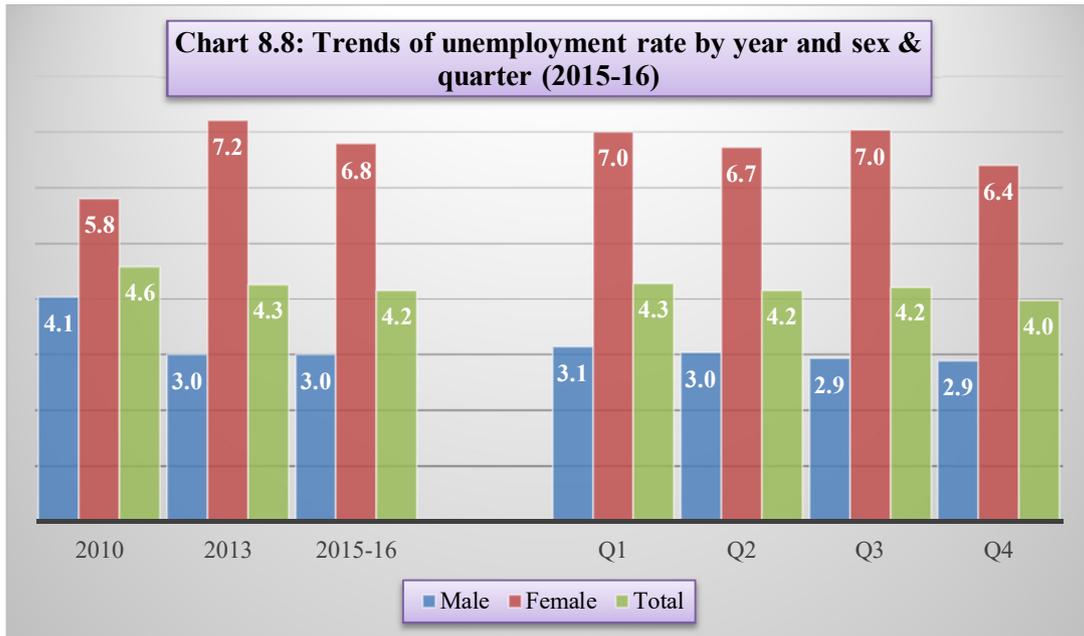
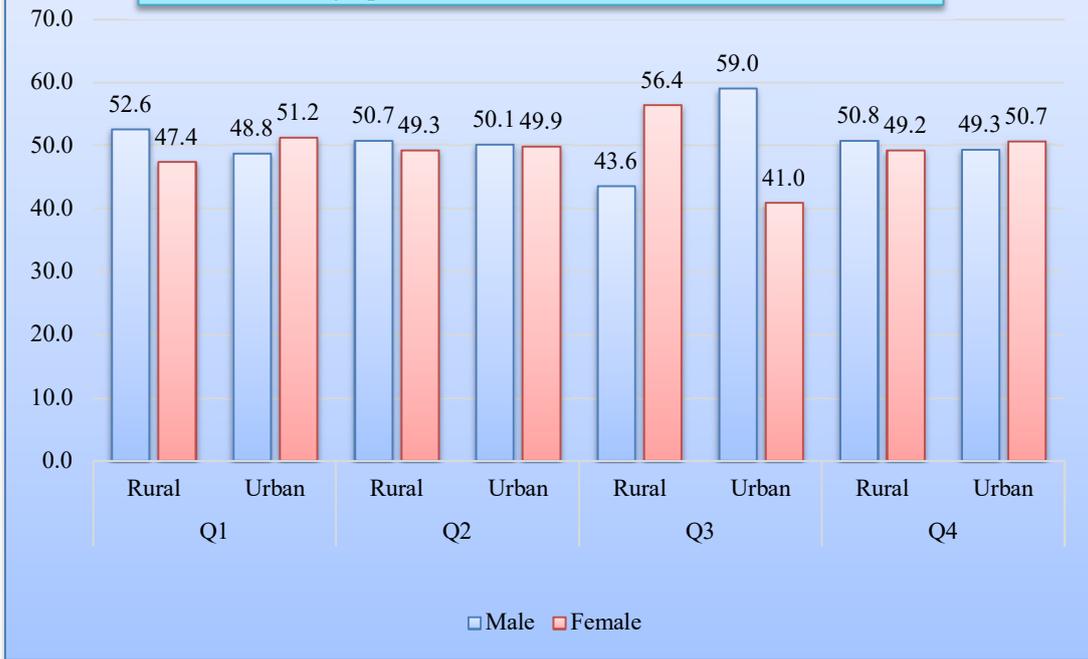


Chart 8.10: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons by quarter, sex and area, 2015-16



Chapter 9

Youth employment and unemployment



This chapter describes the characteristics of the youth population, covering such topics as youth labour force participation, youth employment, youth unemployment and youth not in employment.

Chapter 9

Youth employment and unemployment

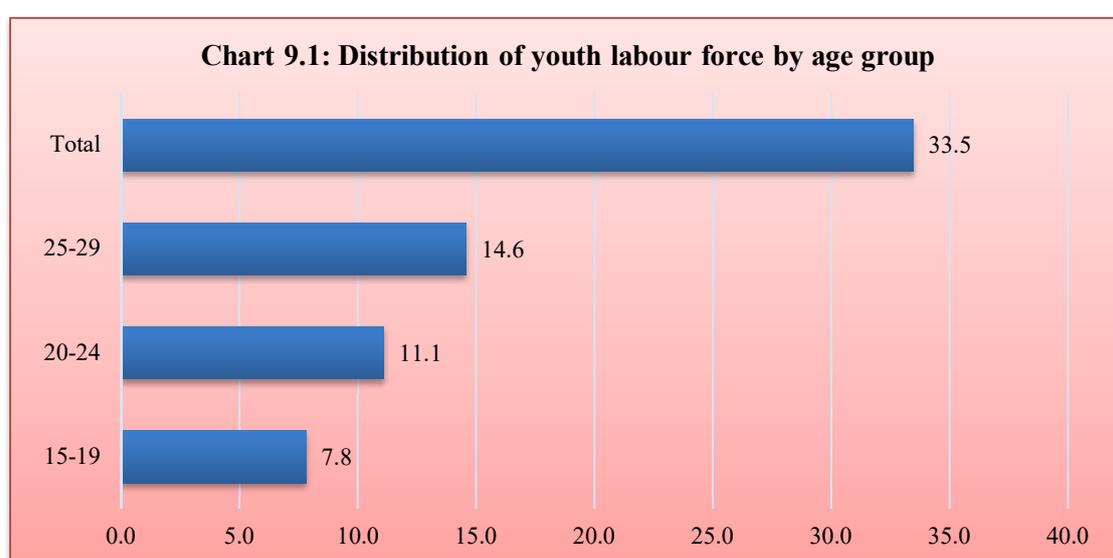
This chapter describes the characteristics of the youth population, covering such topics as youth labour force participation, youth employment, youth unemployment and youth not in employment. The youth unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of the youth labour force that is unemployed. The age of youth was defined as 15-24 and 15-29 years; it is also disaggregated by five-year age groups, those aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. The age of youth was also defined as 18-35 years by the department of youth, Bangladesh.

9.1 Youth labour force participation

As shown in table 9.1, more than 20.8 million youth aged 15-29 participated in the labour force, with a number of male (13.7 million) and female (7.1 million) youth among them. Their proportion within the total labour force represented 33.5 per cent. The youth labour force proportion was higher in rural areas, at 34.1 per cent, than in the urban areas, at 32.2 per cent.

Table 9.1 Proportion of youth labour force in total labour force, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2584	870	3454	890	501	1391	3473	1372	4845
20-24	3168	1679	4847	1287	763	2050	4455	2442	6897
25-29	3979	2381	6359	1821	876	2697	5800	3257	9057
Total	9730	4930	14660	3998	2140	6138	13728	7070	20798
Total labour force	30558	12494	43053	14262	4802	19064	44820	17297	62117
% in total labour force									
15-19	8.5	7.0	8.0	6.2	10.4	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.8
20-24	10.4	13.4	11.3	9.0	15.9	10.8	9.9	14.1	11.1
25-29	13.0	19.1	14.8	12.8	18.2	14.1	12.9	18.8	14.6
Total	31.8	39.5	34.1	28.0	44.6	32.2	30.6	40.9	33.5



9.2 Youth employment by age group

As shown in table 9.2, there was 20.4 million of the youth labour force population aged 15–29 years, and an estimated 18.9 million of them (91.3 per cent) were employed, with large difference in numbers between male youth (at 12.7 million) and female youth (at 6.3 million).

<i>Table 9.2 Proportion of employed youth in total employment, 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
15-19	2335	760	3095	814	454	1268	3150	1213	4363
20-24	2889	1471	4360	1162	658	1820	4051	2129	6180
25-29	3796	2148	5944	1719	783	2502	5515	2931	8446
Total	9020	4379	13399	3695	1895	5590	12715	6274	18989
Total employment	29662	12099	41761	13339	4430	17769	43001	16529	59530
% of total employed									
15-19	7.9	6.3	7.4	6.1	10.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3
20-24	9.7	12.2	10.4	8.7	14.9	10.2	9.4	12.9	10.4
25-29	12.8	17.8	14.2	12.9	17.7	14.1	12.8	17.7	14.2
Total	30.4	36.2	32.1	27.7	42.8	31.5	29.6	38.0	31.9

9.3 Youth unemployment by age group

Of the youth labour force population aged 15–29 (20.4 million-table 9.1), an estimated 1.9 million of them (9.3 per cent) were unemployed (table 9.4). The unemployed male youths (1.01 million) were larger than the female youths (0.79 million). The proportion of unemployed youth in total unemployment was smaller in rural areas (69.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (71.4 per cent).

<i>Table 9.3 Proportion of unemployed youth aged 15–29 in total unemployment, 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
15-19	248	111	359	75	48	123	324	158	482
20-24	279	208	487	125	105	229	404	312	717
25-29	182	232	415	103	93	196	285	326	611
Sub-Total	710	551	1261	303	246	548	1013	797	1809
Total Unemployed	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
% of total unemployed									
15-19	27.7	12.0	19.7	19.1	12.8	16.0	25.1	12.2	18.6
20-24	31.2	22.5	26.8	31.6	28.1	29.9	31.3	24.1	27.7
25-29	20.4	25.2	22.8	25.9	25.1	25.5	22.1	25.2	23.6
Total	79.3	59.7	69.3	76.5	66.0	71.4	78.4	61.5	69.9

As indicated in table 9.4, the largest share of the unemployed youth had completed secondary school (0.78 million or 40.0 per cent), followed by those who had completed higher secondary school (0.64 million or 33.3 per cent) and then primary school completed (0.29 million or 15.1 per cent). Of the total unemployed, 68.0 per cent from the rural area and the rest 32.0 per cent from the urban areas.

Table 9.4 Unemployed youth aged 15–29 in total unemployment, by education level, sex and area (in 000)

Education level	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	47	48	95	15	11	26	62	59	121
Primary	89	93	182	27	27	54	116	121	237
Secondary	238	231	468	99	89	188	336	320	656
Higher secondary	233	124	358	98	68	166	331	193	524
Tertiary	99	53	152	64	50	113	162	103	265
Others	4	1	6	2	0	2	6	1	7
Total youth unemployed	710	551	1261	303	246	548	1013	797	1809
Total unemployed	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
% of total unemployed									
None	5.3	5.2	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.4	4.8	4.6	4.7
Primary	9.9	10.1	10.0	6.8	7.4	7.0	9.0	9.3	9.1
Secondary	26.5	25.0	25.7	24.9	23.9	24.4	26.0	24.7	25.4
Higher secondary	26.0	13.5	19.7	24.7	18.4	21.6	25.6	14.9	20.2
Tertiary	11.0	5.7	8.3	16.1	13.3	14.7	12.6	7.9	10.2
Others	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total youth unemployed	79.3	59.7	69.3	76.5	66.0	71.4	78.4	61.5	69.9

9.4 Youth unemployment rate

The youth unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of unemployed youth to the total persons in the youth labour force. As shown in table 9.5, the estimated youth unemployment rate was 8.7 per cent (7.4 per cent for males and 11.3 per cent for females). In urban areas, the results reveal a youth unemployment rate of 8.9 percent, with the higher rate for females 11.5 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent for males, while the results reveal a youth unemployment rate of 8.6 per cent, with the higher rate for females, at 11.2 per cent, compared with 7.3 per cent for males in rural areas.

Table 9.5 Youth aged 15-29 unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	9.6	12.7	10.4	8.5	9.5	8.8	9.3	11.5	9.9
20-24	8.8	12.4	10.1	9.7	13.7	11.2	9.1	12.8	10.4
25-29	4.6	9.8	6.5	5.6	10.7	7.3	4.9	10.0	6.7
Youths	7.3	11.2	8.6	7.6	11.5	8.9	7.4	11.3	8.7
National	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

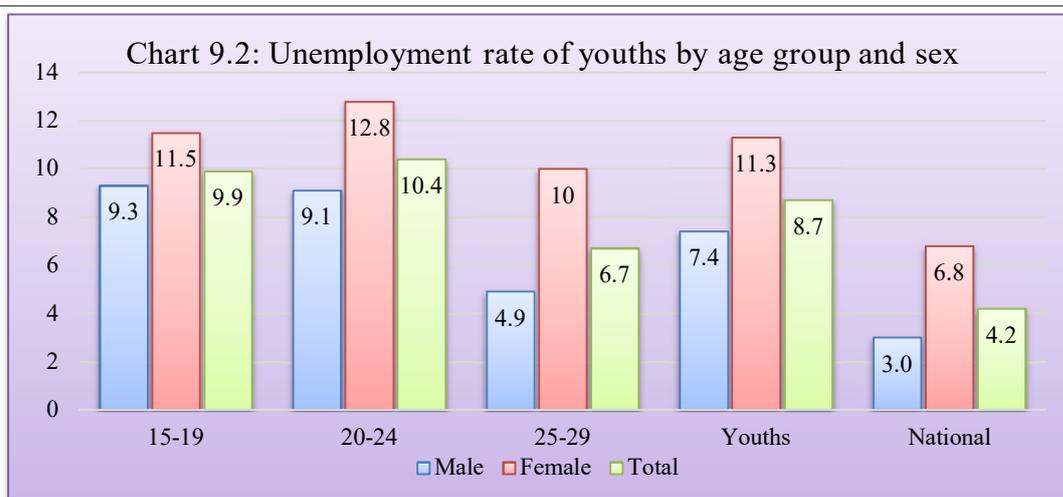


Table 9.6 below shown the distribution of the unemployment rate of youths ages 15-29 by education and sex. As shown, the estimated youth unemployment rate was 8.7 per cent, it was highest for the tertiary level of education, at 12.1 per cent at the national level, it was 10.8 for the urban areas and 10.7 for the rural areas for the same education attainment.

Table 9.6 Youth unemployment rate, by education level, sex and area

Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	6.7	8.7	7.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	6.1	7.4	6.7
Primary	6.4	14.5	9.0	6.2	10.7	7.9	6.4	13.4	8.7
Secondary	7.5	18.9	10.7	8.6	14.7	10.7	7.8	17.6	10.7
Higher Secondary	6.2	5.0	5.7	6.0	8.2	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.0
Tertiary	9.9	12.7	10.7	12.6	18.6	14.7	10.8	15.0	12.1
Others	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7
Total	7.3	11.2	8.6	7.6	11.5	8.9	7.4	11.3	8.7

9.5 Unemployed youth by duration of unemployment

As shown in table 9.7, less than half (45.4 per cent) but the largest share of the unemployed youth at the time of the survey had been unemployed for 1-6 months, followed by 17.9 per cent had been unemployed for 6-12 months, 13.5 per cent had been unemployed for 1-2 years at the time of survey. Only 8.4 per cent had been unemployed for two years or more.

Table 9.7 Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, sex and area (in 000)

Duration of unemployment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1 month	16.3	13.6	15.1	13.1	14.7	13.8	15.3	14.0	14.7
1-6 months	49.0	42.9	46.3	47.5	38.8	43.6	48.5	41.6	45.5
6-12 months	17.5	18.2	17.8	17.5	18.8	18.1	17.5	18.4	17.9
1-2 years	12.7	13.6	13.1	13.3	16.1	14.6	12.9	14.4	13.5
2 years and above	4.6	11.7	7.7	8.6	11.6	9.9	5.8	11.7	8.4
Total	100.0								

9.6 Duration of unemployed youth by education

As indicated in table 9.8 below, the largest share of the unemployed youth for the long term (1-2 years or 2 years or more) had completed the tertiary education level (24.3 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively), followed by those who had completed higher secondary school (15.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent) and then secondary school completed (10.9 per cent and 8.5 per cent). It was observed that, there was a inverse relationship between level of education and duration of youth unemployment.

Table 9.8 Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, and education

Education	<1 month	1-6 month	6-12 month	1-2 years	2+ years	Total
None	27.6	47.2	11.3	8.9	5.1	100.0
Primary	24.9	46.6	13.5	7.6	7.3	100.0
Secondary	16.9	49.0	14.7	10.9	8.5	100.0
Higher Secondary	9.2	43.5	25.0	15.3	7.1	100.0
Tertiary	5.6	38.5	18.5	24.3	13.2	100.0
Others	4.5	61.8	28.5	5.2	0.0	100.0
Total	14.7	45.5	17.9	13.5	8.4	100.0

Chapter 10

Earnings from employment



This chapter presents information on earnings from employment, including frequency of payment, average monthly income by occupation and industry, locality and gender. For the survey, data on wages and salaries were collected only from paid employees.

Chapter 10

Earnings from employment

This chapter presents information on earnings from employment, including frequency of payment, average monthly income by occupation and industry. For the survey, data on wages and salaries were collected only from paid employees and not from people who were self-employed or contributory family helper. All other forms of income (remittances, rental income, bank interest, etc.) received by paid employees were excluded. Wage and salary earnings can be of two types, in cash or in kind, and information was collected on both. Earnings paid in cash or by cheque or direct bank deposit was considered as cash earnings. Earnings in kind included the regular supply of food, clothing, housing, water, electricity, fuel, transport, etc. on a free or subsidized basis.

10.1 Frequency of payment of the paid employees

As shown in table 10.1 and chart 10.1, of an estimated 23.6 million paid employees, 55.1 per cent paid monthly, followed by 35.1 per cent were paid daily, 8.3 per cent paid weekly and 1.6 per cent paid on some other basis.

Table 10.1 Employed population aged 15 or older, by frequency of wage/salary payment, sex and area

Mode of payment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Daily	5881	566	6447	1636	185	1821	7517	752	8268
Weekly	1142	307	1450	389	107	497	1531	415	1946
Monthly	4790	1479	6269	4289	2424	6713	9079	3903	12982
Others	227	55	282	64	24	88	291	79	369
Total	12040	2407	14447	6378	2741	9119	18417	5148	23565
	%								
Daily	48.8	23.5	44.6	25.7	6.8	20.0	40.8	14.6	35.1
Weekly	9.5	12.8	10.0	6.1	3.9	5.4	8.3	8.1	8.3
Monthly	39.8	61.4	43.4	67.2	88.4	73.6	49.3	75.8	55.1
Others	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0								

Chart 10.1: Mode of payment of paid employees



Table 10.2 reflects that, almost ninety per cent of the workers of the highly skilled occupations viz. Managers, Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals and Clerical Support Workers paid on a daily or weekly basis, followed by Service and Sales Workers (79.7 per cent). Most of the workers paid on a daily or weekly basis were those in Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries and Elementary occupations.

Occupation	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Others	Total
Managers	4.9	0.8	93.8	0.5	100.0
Professionals	2.5	0.6	96.3	0.7	100.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	7.3	2.2	88.6	1.9	100.0
Clerical Support Workers	5.5	0.6	93.0	1.0	100.0
Service and Sales Workers	15.9	3.1	79.7	1.3	100.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	52.7	13.6	31.2	2.4	100.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	29.6	14.2	54.5	1.7	100.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	24.2	10.6	63.7	1.5	100.0
Elementary Occupations	67.6	8.4	22.1	1.9	100.0
Others	3.9	0.0	96.1	0.0	100.0
Total	35.1	8.3	55.1	1.6	100.0

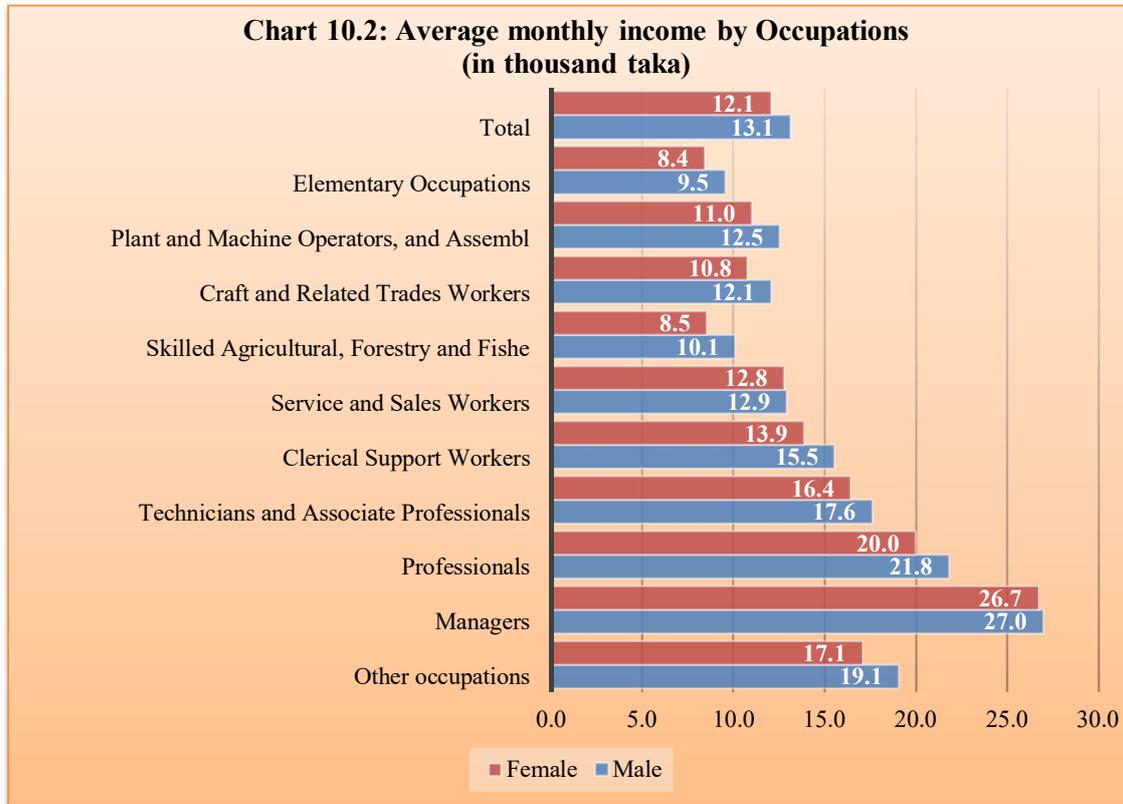
10.2 Average monthly income by occupation & industry

As noted, information on income (wages and salaries) was analyzed from employees in their main job/activity, in cash and in kind. Where information on earnings in the main job was not paid on a monthly basis, it was converted into a monthly basis. All amounts were recorded in Bangladesh Taka.

As shown in table 10.3, the estimated average monthly income of paid employees in 2015-16 was Tk. 12897. On average, males earned, at Tk. 13127 which was slightly more than what female employees earned, at Tk. 12072. In the urban areas, managers earned the highest average monthly income, at Tk. 26966, followed by professionals, at Tk. 21187. In some occupations, the difference in the earnings between male and female employees was wide, particularly for Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries and Elementary Occupations. In general, the average monthly income of employees in urban areas (Tk. 15066) was higher than in rural areas (Tk. 11527).

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	18029	17102	17937	31128	29602	30907	26966	26714	26933
Professionals	19402	18179	19056	24864	21355	23465	21803	19986	21187
Technicians and Associate Professionals	15447	15209	15407	19427	17385	19070	17601	16411	17396
Clerical Support Workers	13036	11471	12863	17825	15237	17397	15534	13863	15300
Service and Sales Workers	12374	12742	12401	13548	12794	13454	12911	12773	12897
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	10054	8558	9825	10499	9267	10333	10096	8616	9872
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11699	10432	11477	12630	11015	12098	12058	10777	11748
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	11838	11081	11712	13282	10971	12598	12517	11009	12166
Elementary Occupations	9388	8324	9211	10316	8570	9535	9548	8436	9289
Other Occupations	18236	17336	18194	20225	16506	20110	19058	17077	18978
Total	11635	10988	11527	15945	13021	15066	13127	12072	12897

As shown in Chart 10.2, the estimated average monthly income of male paid employees was Taka 13.1 thousand, which was slightly more than what female employees earned, at Taka 12.1 thousand. In some occupations, the difference in the earnings between male and female employees was wide, particularly for skilled agriculture, and craft and related trade workers.



By industry (table 10.4), the financial and insurance sector paid the highest average monthly wage, at Tk 27677, followed by the Real estate activities, at 25853, Activities of extraterritorial organization, at Tk. 23399, each of which paid an average monthly income of more than Tk 20000. The lowest monthly average income was from the Activities of households as employers' sector, Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying sector

Table 10.4 Average monthly income from employment (wage/salary), by occupation, sex and area

Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9519	8403	9372	10378	9546	10264	9587	8498	9443
Mining and quarrying	9003	8941	8998	15831	8255	15431	9755	8884	9695
Manufacturing	12006	10537	11683	14450	11190	13130	13020	10949	12380
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioner	16282	10436	15801	22888	18571	22409	19556	15137	19128
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	12733	9743	12516	14802	11366	14257	13946	10998	13577
Construction	11338	9987	11242	12316	11096	12258	11643	10242	11554
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle	11840	10767	11781	13914	14291	13943	12957	12964	12958
Transportation and storage	10875	11174	10889	14366	12692	14296	12470	11839	12442
Accommodation and food service activities	11422	11234	11407	13999	10944	13463	12470	11050	12300
Information and communication	11878	16956	12608	26798	21343	26025	23369	20321	22935

Table 10.4 Average monthly income from employment (wage/salary), by occupation, sex and area

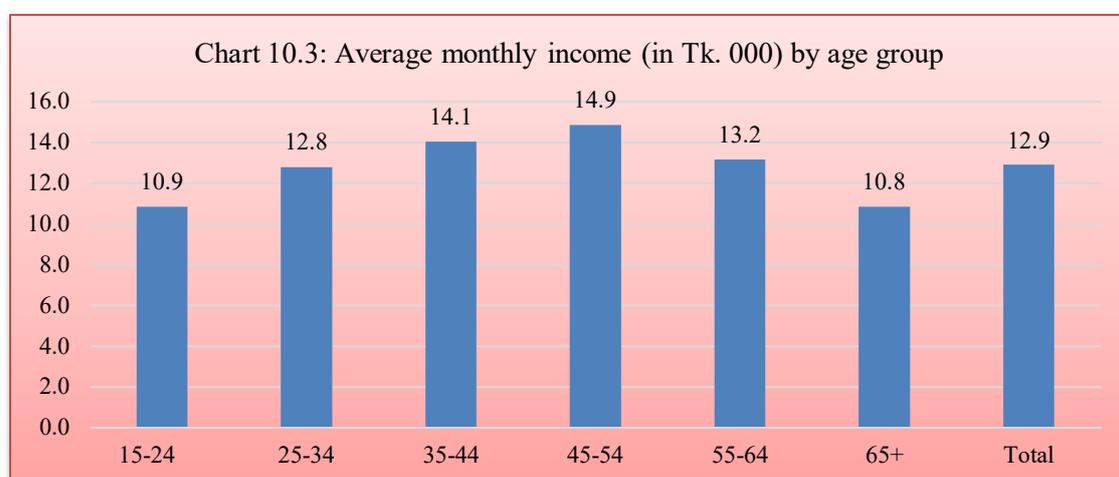
Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Financial and insurance activities	18165	15364	17826	33313	25668	31731	28569	23667	27677
Real estate activities	14233	0	14233	30436	0	30436	25853	0	25853
Professional, scientific and technical	16798	11045	16379	23400	23227	23376	20877	20410	20823
Administrative and support service activities	12522	10192	12158	16312	21310	17059	14683	16389	14943
Public administration and defense	16529	16129	16496	19980	18494	19781	18358	17694	18285
Education	18950	18205	18714	20901	19302	20141	19690	18802	19347
Human health and social work activities	15342	14886	15162	24179	21858	23108	20812	19627	20293
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9254	11755	9672	17753	15351	17147	13106	13848	13260
Other service activities	12802	11650	12615	14907	15188	14970	13546	13237	13489
Activities of households as employers	10192	8163	8603	11764	8179	8909	11194	8173	8802
Activities of extraterritorial organization	22112	7500	19249	25599	15196	24123	25110	13704	23399
Total	11635	10988	11527	15945	13021	15066	13127	12072	12897

In general, as shown in table 10.5, employees aged 45-54 in each area earned the highest average monthly income (Tk. 14856) among all age groups. The data indicates the lowest average monthly income (Tk. 10855) was among the youngest (15–24) in both urban and rural areas and monthly income (Tk. 10840) was among the eldest (65+) in both urban and rural areas.

10.3 Average monthly income by age group

Table 10.5 Average monthly income from employment (wage/salary), by age group sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	10488	10959	10565	11503	11034	11323	10814	11004	10862
25-34	11885	11261	11771	14800	13173	14288	12955	12303	12801
35-44	12208	11846	12147	17846	14631	16948	14254	13305	14053
45-54	12616	10047	12232	20540	14733	19204	15416	12304	14857
55-64	11388	9890	11164	18073	14173	17438	13492	11333	13160
65+	9862	8189	9611	15480	11554	14879	11173	8990	10844
Total	11635	10988	11527	15945	13021	15066	13127	12072	12897



Chapter 11

Working hours and time-related underemployment



This chapter presents the findings on the working hours of employed persons, excessive hours of work per week and time-related underemployment. Respondents were asked about the number of hours actually worked in the seven days prior to the survey interview.

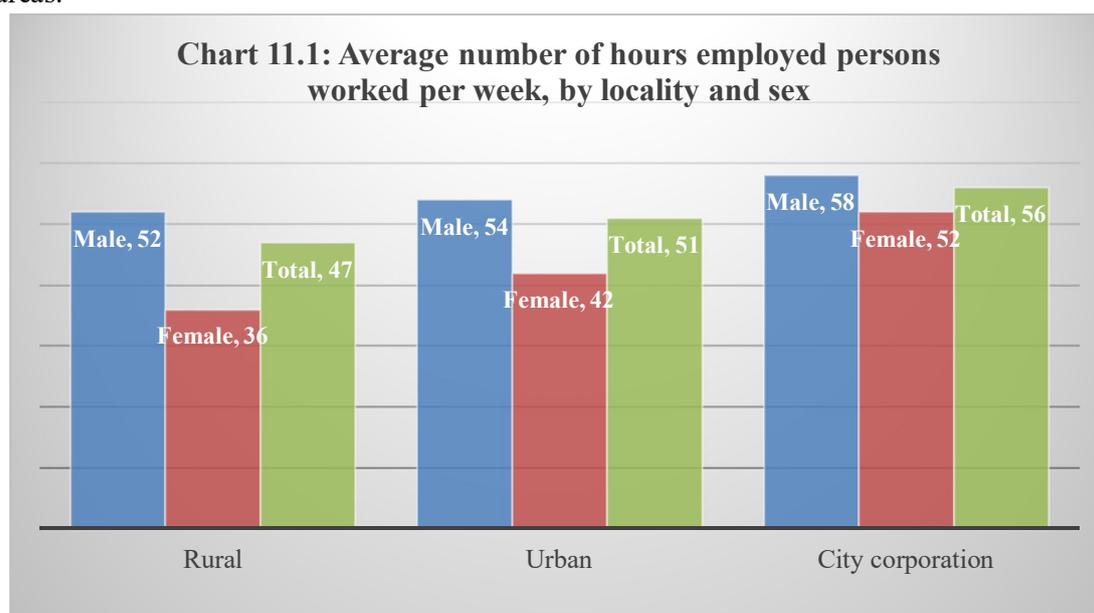
Chapter 11

Working hours and time-related underemployment

This chapter presents the findings on the working hours of employed persons, excessive hours of work per week and time-related underemployment. The survey collected detailed information on hours of work among employed persons aged 15 years or older. Respondents were asked about the number of hours actually worked in the seven days prior to the survey interview.

11.1 Working hours

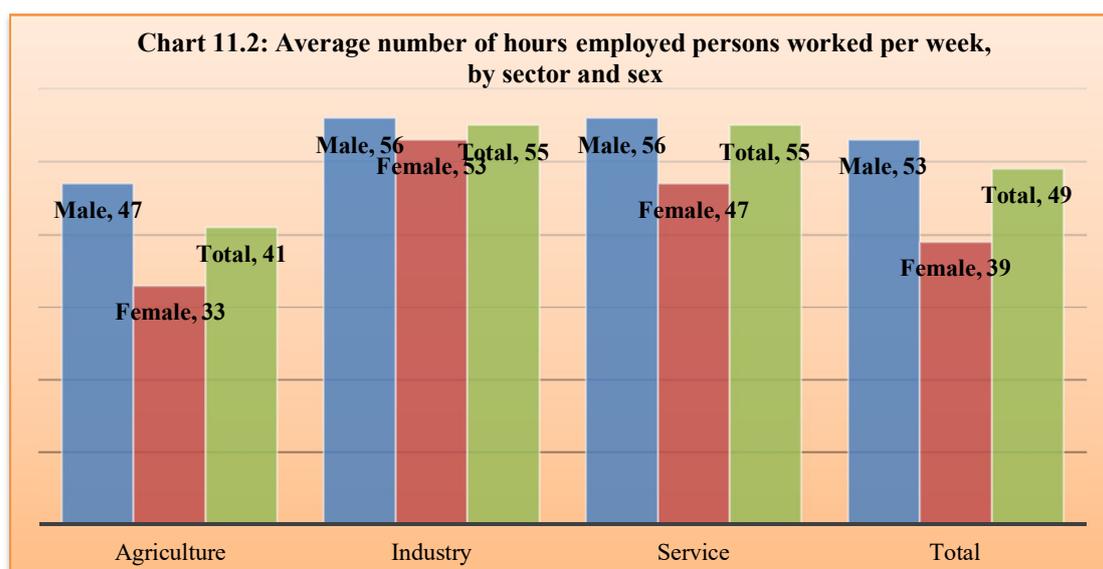
As reflected in chart-, employed persons worked an estimated average of 49 hours a week in 2015-16, with male employees working more hours on average, at 53 hours, than female employees, at 39 hours. The average working hours were fewer in rural areas, at 47 hours, than in urban areas, at 53 hours and in city corporation areas, at 56 hours. Both male and female employees in the urban areas worked more hours per week than their counterparts in the rural areas.



By broad economic sector (table 11.1), the sectors with highest average of hours per week were industry sector and service sector, at 55 hours. The lowest average of hours worked in a week was found in the agriculture sector, at 41 hours.

Table 11.1 Average number of hours employed persons worked per week, by sector, sex and area

Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	47	33	41	46	33	40	47	33	41
Industry	55	50	54	56	56	56	56	53	55
Service	56	45	55	56	48	55	56	47	55
Total	52	36	47	55	47	53	53	39	49



By industry (table 11.2), the sectors with highest average of hours per week were Accommodation and food service activities, at 62 hours, transportation and storage, Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, at 58 hours, Manufacturing, at 56 hours. However, minimum hours worked found in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, at 41 hours and Education, at 44 hours.

Table 11.2 Average number of hours employed persons worked per week, by industry, sex and area

Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47	33	41	46	33	40	47	33	41
Mining and quarrying	52	42	51	50	51	50	52	43	51
Manufacturing	57	50	55	58	56	57	57	53	56
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	53	46	52	48	44	47	51	45	50
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	53	38	51	51	42	50	52	40	51
Construction	53	47	53	52	50	52	53	48	53
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	58	48	58	59	50	59	59	49	58
Transportation and storage	58	51	58	58	50	58	58	50	58
Accommodation and food service activities	63	49	62	63	50	61	63	50	62
Information and communication	53	41	52	54	48	53	54	46	53
Financial and insurance activities	49	47	48	48	45	47	48	46	48
Real estate activities	47	30	47	51	40	50	49	38	49
Professional, scientific and technical	52	42	51	50	46	49	51	45	50
Administrative and support service activities	55	52	55	54	49	53	54	50	54
Public administration and defense	49	46	49	48	45	48	48	46	48
Education	44	43	44	43	43	43	44	43	44
Human health and social work activities	53	50	52	52	50	51	53	50	52
Arts, entertainment and recreation	47	38	44	52	45	50	49	40	46
Other service activities	56	43	51	57	43	51	57	43	51
Activities of households as employers	59	49	51	60	53	55	60	52	53
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	51	30	47	50	46	50	50	43	49
Total	52	36	47	55	47	53	53	39	49

By occupation, the highest average of working hours per week was found in Service and Sales Workers, at 59 hours. The second-highest average hours per week was in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers, at 58 hours, followed by Managers, at 55 hours, Craft and Related Trades Workers, at 54 hours, followed by Technicians and Associate Professionals, at 52 hours, Elementary Occupations, at 50 hours and Clerical Support Workers, at 49 hours. In contrast, those in skilled agriculture work and Other Occupations had the shortest week on average, at 39 (table 11.3 below).

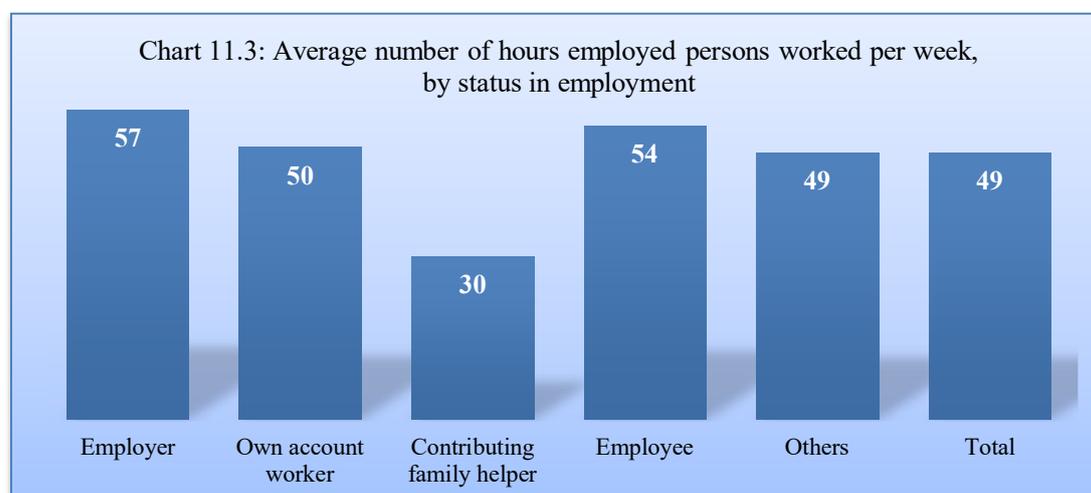
Table 11.3 Average number of hours employed persons worked per week, by occupation, sex and area

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Other Occupations	51	50	51	49	49	49	50	49	50
Managers	55	50	54	56	48	55	55	48	55
Professionals	46	43	45	47	44	45	46	43	45
Technicians and Associate Professionals	53	47	52	52	49	51	53	48	52
Clerical Support Workers	50	47	50	49	47	49	49	47	49
Service and Sales Workers	59	48	58	60	50	59	59	49	59
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	46	31	39	45	31	39	46	31	39
Craft and Related Trades Workers	56	46	53	56	52	55	56	49	54
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	58	54	58	60	59	59	59	57	58
Elementary Occupations	53	41	50	54	50	52	54	43	50
Total	52	36	47	55	47	53	53	39	49

By status in employment (table 11.4), the category with highest average of hours per week were Employer, at 57 hours, followed by employee, at 54 hours, own account workers, at 50 hours. The lowest average of hours worked in a week was found in the contributing family helpers, at 30 hours.

Table 11.4 Average number of hours employed persons worked per week, by status in employment, sex and area

Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	56	49	56	59	51	59	58	50	57
Own account worker	52	41	49	56	44	54	53	42	50
Contributing family helper	41	26	30	49	29	35	43	27	30
Employee	54	50	53	55	53	54	54	51	54
Others	51	43	49	50	44	48	51	43	49
Total	52	36	47	55	47	53	53	39	49



Employed persons aged 30–64 years worked an average of 49 hours per week, followed by those aged 15–29 years who worked on average of 49 hours a week. Employed aged 65 or older worked an average of 43 hours per week (table 11.5).

Table 11.5 Average number of hours employed persons worked per week, by broad age group, sex and area

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	52	37	47	55	50	54	53	41	49
30-64	53	36	48	56	45	53	54	38	49
65+	43	36	42	47	41	46	44	36	43
Total	52	36	47	55	47	53	53	39	49

11.2 Excessive hours of work

Excessive work defines as the states that in all establishments of any nature, the number of hours worked by workers of either sex cannot exceed eight hours per day or 48 hours per week. The indicator of employment in excessive working time provides information about the share of employed persons whose hours of worked.

As table 11.6 indicates, around two fifth (51.2 per cent) of total employed workers in all economic activities worked more than 48 hours per week. More of them were male, at 60.9 per cent, than female, at 28.4 per cent. And more of them worked in urban areas, at 60.9 per cent, than in rural areas, at 47.8 per cent.

Table 11.6 Persons (% of total) with excessive hours of work per week, by occupations, sex and area

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Other Occupations	54.4	36.2	53.6	34.8	30.4	34.6	46.3	34.4	45.8
Managers	60.7	52.4	59.9	66.1	33.6	62.2	64.4	38.7	61.5
Professionals	38.2	20.0	33.1	38.2	19.5	30.8	38.2	19.8	32.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	57.5	34.6	54.4	54.8	39.1	52.7	56.2	36.9	53.5
Clerical Support Workers	46.9	30.8	45.1	38.9	34.7	38.2	42.9	33.1	41.5
Service and Sales Workers	74.0	50.8	72.6	76.7	53.4	74.7	75.1	52.1	73.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	42.7	14.9	29.9	40.7	14.3	28.7	42.5	14.9	29.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	68.7	45.4	63.1	69.4	60.0	66.3	69.0	52.1	64.3
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	72.7	65.3	72.0	77.5	77.3	77.4	74.4	72.3	74.1
Elementary Occupations	64.5	28.2	53.4	63.6	51.0	58.5	64.3	34.8	54.6
Total	59.0	22.9	47.8	65.6	44.9	60.0	60.9	28.4	51.2

By occupation group, more workers with a work week longer than 48 hours were found in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers, at 74.1 per cent, followed by 73.4 per cent in Service and Sales occupations. The majority of workers with excessive hours in urban areas were in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers, at 77.4 per cent, followed by Service and Sales Workers, 74.7 per cent. In the rural areas, more workers with a work week longer than 48 hours were in Service and Sales Workers (72.0 per cent) followed by Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers occupations (72.6 per cent).

Table 11.7 below indicated that, by broad economic sector, the largest proportions of workers with the longer work weeks were in the Industry sector, at 67.0 per cent, while workers in the Service sector, at 62.5 per cent, had excessively long weeks. In urban areas, the industry sector had the largest share, at 70.2 per cent of employed workers with excessive work weeks. In rural areas, the Industry sector had the largest share of workers with excessive work weeks at 64.8 per cent, followed by the Service sector (63.3 per cent) and agriculture sector (34.1 per cent).

Table 11.7 Persons with excessive hours of work per week, by broad sector, sex and area

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	6270	1667	7937	515	152	667	6785	1819	8604
Industry	3984	746	4730	2388	1039	3427	6372	1785	8158
Service	7236	646	7882	5031	797	5828	12267	1443	13710
Total	17491	3059	20550	7934	1988	9922	25424	5047	30472
% of total employed									
Agriculture	48.2	16.3	34.1	44.1	15.5	31.1	47.8	16.2	33.9
Industry	67.3	54.0	64.8	70.2	70.2	70.2	68.4	62.4	67.0
Service	67.5	37.4	63.3	66.8	40.4	61.3	67.2	39.0	62.5
Total	59.0	22.9	47.8	65.6	44.9	60.0	60.9	28.4	51.2

By detailed categories of industry, table 11.8 shows that the Accommodation and food service activities industry had the largest share, at 78.4 percent of employed workers with excessive work weeks, followed by the Transportation and storage, at 73.1 per cent, Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, at 72.9 per cent, Manufacturing, at 69.3 per cent. In urban areas, the Accommodation and food service activities had the largest share, at 76.7 per cent of employed workers, followed by the Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, at 74.6 per cent. In rural areas, the Accommodation and food service activities industry had the largest share, at 79.6 per cent of employed workers with excessive work weeks, followed by the Transportation and storage, at 72.6 per cent.

Table 11.8 Persons with excessive hours of work per week, by industry, sex and area

Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.2	16.3	34.1	44.1	15.5	31.1	47.8	16.2	33.9
Mining and quarrying	54.2	29.8	52.5	45.5	37.5	45.1	53.1	30.5	51.5
Manufacturing	69.4	55.5	65.9	75.1	71.3	73.6	71.6	64.0	69.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditions	55.7	26.4	53.6	33.3	17.5	31.7	45.3	21.3	43.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	60.6	29.5	58.5	45.3	17.9	41.8	52.9	21.7	49.8
Construction	64.6	43.8	63.2	61.8	49.2	61.2	63.7	45.1	62.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	72.9	49.9	71.7	76.0	53.3	74.6	74.1	51.5	72.9
Transportation and storage	73.0	54.5	72.6	74.9	47.0	74.0	73.7	51.3	73.1
Accommodation and food service activities	81.9	52.0	79.6	80.5	54.9	76.7	81.3	53.7	78.4
Information and communication	58.4	20.8	53.2	57.5	40.9	55.4	57.7	34.8	54.7
Financial and insurance activities	39.0	36.8	38.7	38.7	22.7	35.6	38.8	25.8	36.5
Real estate activities	42.8	0.0	42.3	56.0	19.9	54.5	51.6	17.4	50.5
Professional, scientific and technical	55.7	26.4	53.7	48.3	25.3	45.2	51.6	25.6	48.8
Administrative and support service activities	65.1	52.8	63.8	58.8	40.2	56.8	61.5	45.8	59.9
Public administration and defense,	40.2	26.4	39.1	33.7	25.7	32.6	36.8	25.9	35.6

Table 11.8 Persons with excessive hours of work per week, by industry, sex and area

Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education	31.8	19.5	27.8	27.3	16.1	21.9	30.1	17.7	25.2
Human health and social work activities	56.7	46.5	53.9	54.6	43.8	50.1	55.7	44.8	51.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	43.3	9.2	30.9	55.4	38.9	52.1	48.1	15.8	38.2
Other service activities	69.0	34.6	56.5	70.9	34.6	55.3	69.6	34.6	56.1
Activities of households as employers,	72.6	52.6	57.6	74.1	60.7	63.6	73.5	58.0	61.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	44.6	0.0	35.9	33.1	43.9	34.6	34.7	35.4	34.8
Total	59.0	22.9	47.8	65.6	44.9	60.0	60.9	28.4	51.2

As reflected in table 11.9, by far, more persons aged 30–64 years had working weeks that stretched beyond 48 hours than the youth workers, at 52.3 per cent compared with 51.2 per cent with age group 15-29. Few workers aged 65 or older worked excessively, at 34.5 per cent.

Table 11.9 Persons with excessive hours of work per week, by age group, sex and area

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	57.9	23.8	46.7	66.6	52.3	61.7	60.4	32.4	51.2
30-64	61.7	22.6	49.4	66.2	39.4	59.9	63.1	26.4	52.3
65+	34.8	19.8	32.7	43.9	35.7	42.9	36.5	22.3	34.5
Total	59.0	22.9	47.8	65.6	44.9	60.0	60.9	28.4	51.2

By education attainment, more workers with a work week longer than 48 hours were found in secondary and primary completed workers, at 42.4 per cent, and by 41.7 per cent respectively. The majority of workers with excessive hours in urban areas were also in secondary and primary completed workers, at 45.9 per cent, followed by 45.2 per cent (table 11.10).

Table 11.10 Persons with excessive hours of work per week, by broad sector, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	5908	1256	7164	1667	646	2313	7575	1902	9478
Primary	5084	795	5879	2010	595	2605	7094	1390	8484
Secondary	5175	862	6037	2747	548	3295	7922	1410	9332
Higher Secondary	834	102	936	692	94	787	1526	197	1723
Tertiary	454	43	496	810	105	916	1264	148	1412
Others	36	1	37	7	0	7	43	1	44
Total	17491	3059	20550	7934	1988	9922	25424	5047	30472
None	58.0	23.8	46.3	65.8	49.2	60.1	59.5	28.8	49.0
Primary	62.6	23.7	51.2	71.2	53.2	66.1	64.8	31.1	55.0
Secondary	60.0	21.1	47.5	68.8	43.8	62.9	62.8	26.4	52.0
Higher Secondary	50.5	24.4	45.2	58.1	29.3	52.0	53.7	26.5	48.0
Tertiary	45.1	22.2	41.5	52.4	24.8	46.5	49.6	24.0	44.6
Others	48.0	9.3	44.7	54.4	16.7	50.2	48.9	10.6	45.5
Total	59.0	22.9	47.8	65.6	44.9	60.0	60.9	28.4	51.2

11.3 Time-related underemployment

The time-related underemployment rate is defined as the percentage of employed persons who worked less than 40 hours during the reference period and were willing and available to work more hours than what they actually worked. It 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 less than a threshold of working hours (40 hours per week), which is the normal number of working hours per week– eight hours per day, for five days.

Of all employed persons who worked less than 40 hours in a week in the country in 2015-16, an estimated 1.8 million employed persons (3.0 per cent) were looking for new/additional jobs (table 11.11). Of them, 1.2 million were employed male (2.8 per cent) and 0.6 were employed female (3.4 per cent). And the majority of them lived in rural areas, at 1.4 million persons (3.2 per cent), compared with 0.4 million persons (2.2 per cent) in urban areas.

<i>Table 11.11 Persons looking for additional hours/new work by underemployed (40 hours), sex and area (in 000)</i>									
Looking for additional/new job	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes (Additional work)	421	243	665	116	73	189	537	317	854
Yes (New job)	496	231	727	126	52	178	622	283	905
Total Looking for additional job	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
Total employed	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Underemployed as % of total employed									
Yes (Additional work)	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.4
Yes (New job)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
Total Looking for additional/new job	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.0
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of all employed persons who worked less than 40 hours in a week in the country in 2015-16, an estimated 1.8 million employed persons were looking for new/additional jobs (table 11.12). Of them, 1.2 million were employed male and 0.6 were employed female.

By reasons for looking for job (table 11.12) by the underemployed persons, around eighty per cent of the time-related underemployed persons (40.5 per cent & 38.2 per cent) were in to work more hours & to have better paid job. This pattern was reflected in both rural and urban areas.

Table 11.12 Underemployed (less than 40 hours) by reason of looking for additional/new job, sex and area (in 000)

Reason	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Present job is temporary	129	35	164	33	13	46	162	48	210
Fear of losing present job	12	13	25	5	2	7	17	15	32
To work more hours	342	219	561	89	55	144	431	274	704
To have a better paid job/activity	359	176	535	92	46	138	451	222	673
For better use of skills & education	44	18	61	8	6	15	52	24	76
Health reason	6	5	11	1	1	2	7	6	13
Better work environment	10	3	12	9	2	11	19	5	24
Other	16	7	23	4	1	5	21	7	28
Total	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
%									
Present job is temporary	14.0	7.3	11.8	13.8	10.4	12.6	14.0	8.0	11.9
Fear of losing present job	1.3	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.8
To work more hours	37.2	46.1	40.3	36.9	43.5	39.1	37.2	45.6	40.0
To have a better paid job/activity	39.1	37.1	38.4	38.1	36.6	37.6	38.9	37.0	38.2
For better use of skills & education	4.7	3.8	4.4	3.4	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.3
Health reason	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7
Better work environment	1.1	0.6	0.9	3.8	1.6	3.1	1.6	0.8	1.3
Other	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6
Total	100.0								

Time-related underemployment by age group

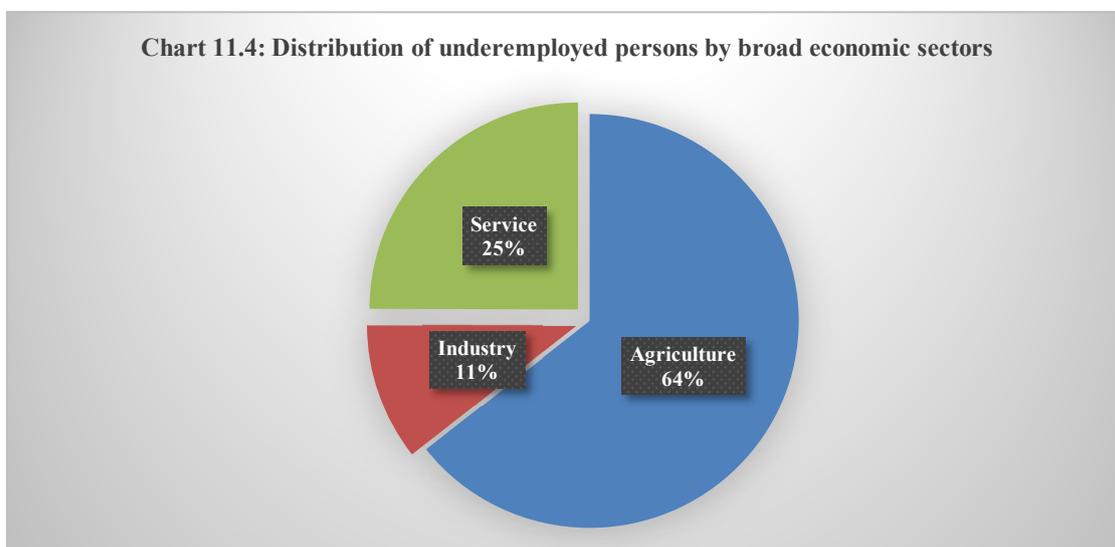
Information on employed persons who had worked less than 40 hours in the week prior to survey was then used to assess underemployment. Of all employed persons in Bangladesh in 2015-16, an estimated 1.0 million employed persons (41.3 per cent) were underemployed in the age group 15-29 years (table 11.13) and 56.5 per cent were in the age group 30-64. The proportion of underemployed was higher in youths (5.0 per cent), followed by Adults (3.5 per cent) and old age (2.2 per cent) employed persons.

Table 11.13 Persons in time-related underemployment (less than 40 hours), by broad age group sex and area (in 000)

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	377	184	562	103	62	165	480	247	727
30-64	513	285	798	133	63	196	647	347	994
65+	27	6	33	5	1	6	32	6	39
Total	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
Column %									
15-29	41.1	38.9	40.3	42.6	49.7	45.0	41.4	41.1	41.3
30-64	56.0	59.9	57.3	55.1	49.9	53.3	55.8	57.8	56.5
65+	2.9	1.2	2.4	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.2
Total	100.0								

Time-related underemployment by sector

By sectors chart 11.4, more than two-third of the time-related underemployed (less than 40 hours) persons was engaged in agriculture (64.0 per cent), while one-fourth worked in service sector (25.0 per cent) and the rest 11.0 per cent was engaged in the industry sector.



The distribution of the underemployed persons by area and sex is illustrated in table 11.14 for each sector of the country. Overall, 3.0 per cent of the total employed persons were underemployed, of them 4.0 per cent of the total employed persons in the agriculture sector were underemployed; 1.5 per cent of the total employed persons in the industry sector were underemployed and 2.6 per cent of the total employed persons in the service sector were underemployed;

Table 11.14 Persons in time-related underemployment (40 hours), by sector, sex and area

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	590	328	919	63	28	91	653	357	1010
Industry	98	26	124	42	12	54	140	38	178
Service	229	120	349	137	85	222	366	206	571
Total	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
	%								
Agriculture	4.5	3.2	4.0	5.4	2.9	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.0
Industry	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.5
Service	2.1	7.0	2.8	1.8	4.3	2.3	2.0	5.6	2.6
Total	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.0

Time-related underemployment by Occupation

Table 11.15 reflected the proportion of underemployment by occupation and sex for both urban and rural areas. The majority of the time-related underemployed persons were worked as professionals (7.0 per cent), followed by skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries at 4.1 per cent, Elementary Occupations, at 3.4 per cent of the total employment in that particular occupations.

<i>Table 11.15 Persons in time-related underemployment (less than 40 hours), by occupation, sex and area</i>									
Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TRU as % of total employment									
Managers	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7
Professionals	7.6	10.1	8.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.6	7.6	7.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.5	3.1	2.6	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2
Clerical Support Workers	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4
Service and Sales Workers	1.1	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	4.7	3.2	4.0	5.8	3.1	4.6	4.8	3.2	4.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1.6	4.3	2.2	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	3.4	2.1
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemble	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.3
Elementary Occupations	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.4
Other Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.0

Time-related underemployment by education

Table 11.16 highlighted the proportion of time-related underemployment by education attainment of the employed population. It shows that majority of the time-related underemployed persons were belongs to Others education category, at 5.8 per cent, followed by Higher Secondary at 4.4 per cent. Females were suffering more (3.4 per cent) than that of male counterpart (2.8 per cent). Time-related underemployment rate was higher in rural areas (3.2 per cent) than urban areas (2.2 per cent).

<i>Table 11.16 Persons in time-related underemployment (40 hours), by education group, sex and area</i>									
Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TRU as % of total employment									
None	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.9
Primary	3.0	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.8
Secondary	2.9	3.8	3.2	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.8
Higher Secondary	4.2	8.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	3.7	3.7	7.1	4.4
Tertiary	5.1	4.4	5.0	1.4	2.6	1.7	2.9	3.1	3.0
Others	6.3	8.5	6.5	2.0	0.0	1.8	5.7	7.0	5.8
Total	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.0

Chapter 12

Quality and stability and social security coverage



This chapter presents the survey findings regarding: (i) quality and stability of employment, including the proportions of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment and employment by contract type, (ii) social security, and (iii) precarious work.

Chapter 12

Quality, stability and social security coverage

This chapter presents the survey findings regarding: (i) quality and stability of employment, including the proportions of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment and employment by contract type, (ii) social security, such as the proportions of paid employees contributing to any pension or retirement fund and the proportions of paid employees benefiting from annual or sick leave, and (iii) precarious work, such as seasonal, occasional or substitute work.

12.1 Quality and stability of employment

The proportion of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment is the percentage of all employed persons who are own-account or contributing family workers. This indicator provides information regarding the proportion of workers whose status in employment may place them at a higher degree of economic risk and vulnerability than other employed persons. These two status groups are considered as vulnerable because such workers are unlikely to have formal employment arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programs and they are more at risk to the effects of economic cycles.

Own-account workers worked on their own account or with one or more partners as self-employed and had not engaged any employee's one continuous basis to work for them during the reference period. The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household. Contributing family workers are those who hold a self-employment job in a market oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as partners.

According to the findings (table 12.1), an estimated 57.7 per cent of all employed persons in 2015-16 were own-account or contributing family workers (in vulnerable employment). More than half of the employed males (52.2 per cent) and nearly seven of every ten employed females (70.7 per cent) were in vulnerable employment.

Across age groups, the largest proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment was 72.9 per cent among persons 65 years or older, followed by 60.8 per cent among those aged 30–64 and 49.5 per cent among those aged 15–29. The proportions varied largely between urban areas (40.2 per cent) and rural areas (64.3 per cent).

<i>Table 12.1 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment</i>									
<i>(in '000)</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
15-29	9020	4379	13399	3695	1895	5590	12715	6274	18989
30-64	18875	8661	27536	7999	2479	10478	26874	11140	38014
65+	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Own account worker									
15-29	3028	1466	4494	976	336	1313	4004	1802	5807
30-64	10894	3331	14224	3464	611	4075	14358	3941	18299
65+	1251	114	1364	249	23	273	1500	137	1637
Total	15172	4910	20082	4690	971	5660	19862	5881	25743
Contributing family worker									
15-29	1180	1946	3127	262	202	463	1442	2148	3590
30-64	329	3928	4256	84	478	562	413	4406	4819
65+	71	115	186	8	12	20	79	127	206
Total	1580	5989	7569	354	691	1046	1934	6680	8614
%									
Own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	33.6	33.5	33.5	26.4	17.8	23.5	31.5	28.7	30.6
30-64	57.7	38.5	51.7	43.3	24.6	38.9	53.4	35.4	48.1
65+	70.8	38.1	66.0	61.6	41.3	59.1	69.1	38.6	64.8
Total	51.1	36.8	46.7	38.8	21.9	34.2	47.6	33.1	43.2
Contributing family worker as % of total employment									
15-29	13.1	44.4	23.3	7.1	10.6	8.3	11.3	34.2	18.9
30-64	1.7	45.3	15.5	1.1	19.3	5.4	1.5	39.5	12.7
65+	4.0	38.5	9.0	2.1	20.7	4.3	3.6	35.7	8.1
Total	5.3	44.9	17.6	2.9	15.6	6.3	4.6	37.6	14.5
Contributing family worker + own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	46.7	77.9	56.9	33.5	28.4	31.8	42.8	63.0	49.5
30-64	59.5	83.8	67.1	44.4	43.9	44.3	55.0	74.9	60.8
65+	74.8	76.6	75.0	63.7	62.0	63.5	72.7	74.3	72.9
Total	56.5	81.7	64.3	41.7	37.5	40.6	52.2	70.7	57.7

Employees were asked whether they were employed on the basis of a written contract or oral agreement and whether the contract or agreement was of limited, unlimited or unspecified duration. Table 12.2 reflects that nearly two third of 15.7 million (or 66.8 per cent) of all employees worked with only an oral employment agreement. Of the 7.8 million employees with a written contract, nearly 1.3 million of them were of limited duration. Around 6.5 million employees (27.7 per cent) had a written contract with unlimited duration.

<i>Table 12.2: Proportion of paid employees, by contract type, sex and area</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Contract type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Written contract (unlimited time)	2339	661	3000	2464	1052	3516	4804	1713	6517
Written contract (limited time)	535	144	678	416	208	624	951	351	1302
Oral contract	9166	1602	10768	3497	1481	4978	12663	3083	15746
Total	12040	2407	14447	6378	2741	9119	18417	5148	23565

Table 12.2: Proportion of paid employees, by contract type, sex and area

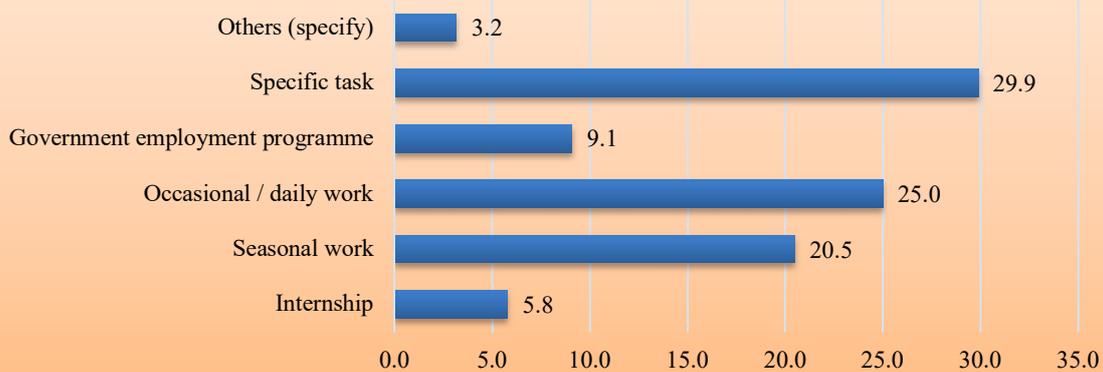
Contract type	<i>(in 000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Written contract (unlimited time)	19.4	27.5	20.8	38.6	38.4	38.6	26.1	33.3	27.7
Written contract (limited time)	4.4	6.0	4.7	6.5	7.6	6.8	5.2	6.8	5.5
Oral contract	76.1	66.6	74.5	54.8	54.0	54.6	68.8	59.9	66.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employees those had limited contract, were asked to answer the reasons behind their limited contract. The highest answer for that is specific task, at 29.9 per cent, followed by Occasional / daily work day work, at 25.0 per cent and Seasonal work, at 20.5 per cent. Training was accounted for only 6.6 per cent of them; government special programme was accounted for 9.1 per cent employees (Table 12.3 below).

Table 12.3 Employment of persons aged 15 or older, by reasons for written contract with limited time

Contract type	<i>(in 000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Workplace training	36	10	46	28	12	40	64	22	86
Internship	34	10	44	23	9	31	57	19	75
Seasonal work	106	30	136	69	62	131	175	92	267
Occasional / daily work	155	30	185	114	26	140	269	56	326
Government employment programme	59	18	78	31	9	40	91	28	118
Specific task	125	39	164	140	85	225	265	125	389
Others (specify)	20	6	25	11	5	16	31	11	41
Total	535	144	678	416	208	624	951	351	1302
	%								
Workplace training	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	5.6	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.6
Internship	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.4	4.1	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.8
Seasonal work	19.7	21.2	20.0	16.7	29.7	21.0	18.4	26.2	20.5
Occasional / daily work	29.0	20.9	27.3	27.4	12.6	22.5	28.3	16.0	25.0
Government employment programme	11.1	12.9	11.5	7.5	4.4	6.5	9.5	7.9	9.1
Specific task	23.3	27.4	24.2	33.6	41.1	36.1	27.8	35.5	29.9
Others (specify)	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 12.1: Proportion of employment of persons, by reasons for written contract with limited time



12.2 Social security

Employees were also asked if their employer contributed to any pension or retirement fund for them. As indicated in table 12.4, of all paid employees, 10.9 percent of them had an employer who contributed to a pension scheme or retirement fund. The proportion of paid employees with a contribution to any pension or retirement fund was larger in the urban areas (14.8 per cent) than in rural areas (8.5 per cent). Specifically, in those urban areas, one fifth (21.6 per cent) of the employees aged 30-64 had a contribution to any pension or retirement fund, compared with only 5.6 per cent in the 15-29 age group (table 12.4).

<i>Table 12.4 Paid employees with an employer contribution to any pension or retirement fund, by age group, sex and area</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	233	70	304	141	67	209	375	138	513
30-64	762	154	916	896	241	1137	1658	395	2053
65+	9	0	9	3	1	4	13	1	13
Total	1005	224	1229	1041	309	1350	2046	533	2579
% of total paid employee									
15-29	5.0	7.3	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.5
30-64	10.9	11.2	10.9	23.1	17.6	21.6	15.2	14.4	15.1
65+	2.4	0.0	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	0.7	2.3
Total	8.3	9.3	8.5	16.3	11.3	14.8	11.1	10.4	10.9

Table 12.5 indicated that the proportion of paid employees with a contribution to any pension or retirement fund was highest in the service sector (24.7 per cent), followed by industry sector (3.0 per cent) and only 1.5 per cent in the agriculture sector.

<i>Table 12.5 Paid employees with an employer contribution to any pension or retirement fund, by sector, sex and area</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	47	20	67	12	1	12	59	21	80
Industry	101	12	113	138	26	164	239	38	277
Service	856	191	1048	891	282	1173	1748	473	2221
Total	1005	223	1228	1041	309	1350	2046	532	2578
% of total paid employee									
Agriculture	1.1	3.1	1.4	3.2	1.2	3.0	1.3	3.0	1.5
Industry	2.3	1.3	2.1	5.1	2.0	4.1	3.4	1.7	3.0
Service	24.9	21.7	24.2	26.9	20.8	25.1	25.9	21.2	24.7
Total	8.4	9.3	8.5	16.3	11.3	14.8	11.1	10.3	10.9

Employees were asked whether they were entitled to either paid annual leave or paid sick leave in case of illness or injury. According to the responses (table 12.6), 27.9 per cent of them were allowed any paid sick leave, 34.5 per cent were female and 26.1 per cent were male. Between age groups, 29.8 per cent of employees aged 30-64 compared with 26.1 per cent of employees aged 15-29.

Table 12.6 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from sick leave, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	752	271	1023	770	649	1418	1521	920	2441
30-64	1359	262	1622	1847	588	2435	3206	851	4057
65+	41	3	44	29	3	32	70	6	76
Total	2152	536	2688	2646	1240	3886	4798	1776	6574
% of total paid employees									
15-29	16.1	28.2	18.2	32.4	48.0	38.1	21.6	39.8	26.1
30-64	19.4	19.0	19.4	47.5	43.0	46.3	29.5	31.0	29.8
65+	10.6	4.1	9.6	25.1	14.4	23.5	14.0	6.5	12.9
Total	17.9	22.3	18.6	41.5	45.2	42.6	26.1	34.5	27.9

Table 12.7 reflects that about 6.4 per cent of the paid employees had day care facilities. Of those, 8.6 per cent was female and 5.7 per cent was male. Between age groups, 7.2 per cent of employees aged 15-29 compared with 6.1 per cent of employees aged 30-64.

Table 12.7 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from day care facilities, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	193	95	288	196	186	382	389	281	670
30-64	244	40	284	420	124	544	664	164	828
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	437	136	572	616	309	926	1053	445	1498
% of total paid employees									
15-29	4.1	9.9	5.1	8.2	13.8	10.2	5.5	12.2	7.2
30-64	3.5	2.9	3.4	10.8	9.0	10.4	6.1	6.0	6.1
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.6	5.6	4.0	9.7	11.3	10.2	5.7	8.6	6.4

The distribution of the paid employees had day care facilities by sectors is reflected in table 12.8 below. Among them, 8.6 per cent of the paid employees was in industry sector, followed by service sector, at 7.3 per cent and only 0.7 per cent in the agriculture sector.

Table 12.8 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from day care facilities, by sector, sex and area

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
Industry	4.8	11.6	6.0	10.3	15.9	12.1	6.9	14.2	8.6
Service	5.6	3.6	5.2	10.1	7.2	9.3	7.8	5.8	7.3
Total	3.6	5.6	4.0	9.7	11.3	10.2	5.7	8.7	6.4

Those who had separate toilet facilities of the paid employees by broad economic sectors is reflected in table 12.9 below.

Table 12.9 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from separate toilet facilities, by sector, sex and area

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.7	1.1	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.4
Industry	16.3	31.7	18.9	33.0	58.4	41.4	22.7	47.7	28.6
Service	19.5	17.6	19.1	28.6	25.0	27.6	24.0	22.1	23.5
Total	12.1	18.3	13.1	29.0	40.7	32.5	17.9	30.2	20.6

12.3 Precarious work

Distribution of paid employees by type of contract is provided in table 12.10 below. Employees were asked if they have any written contract (if any). Of the total paid employees (table 12.6), 5.5 per cent of them had precarious work (5.2 per cent of them male and 6.8 per cent female). More of them lived in urban areas, at 6.8 per cent, than in rural areas, at 4.7 per cent. Among the total paid employees, 66.8 per cent had oral contract or even don't know about their contract.

Table 12.10: Proportion of paid employees, by contract type, sex and area (in 000)

Contract type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Written contract (unlimited time)	2339	661	3000	2464	1052	3516	4804	1713	6517
Written contract (limited time)	535	144	678	416	208	624	951	351	1302
Oral contract	9166	1602	10768	3497	1481	4978	12663	3083	15746
Total	12040	2407	14447	6378	2741	9119	18417	5148	23565
	%								
Written contract (unlimited time)	19.4	27.5	20.8	38.6	38.4	38.6	26.1	33.3	27.7
Written contract (limited time)	4.4	6.0	4.7	6.5	7.6	6.8	5.2	6.8	5.5
Oral contract	76.1	66.6	74.5	54.8	54.0	54.6	68.8	59.9	66.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Those who were suffering from precarious type of work, Specific task (29.9 per cent) was the highest reason, followed by occasional/day to day work (25.0 per cent), Seasonal work (20.5 per cent), government special work/activity (9.1 per cent).

Table 12.11: Proportion of paid employees in precarious work, by reasons of limited contact, sex and area (in 000)

Reasons of limited contact	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Workplace training	36	10	46	28	12	40	64	22	86
Internship	34	10	44	23	9	31	57	19	75
Seasonal work	106	30	136	69	62	131	175	92	267
Occasional / daily work	155	30	185	114	26	140	269	56	326
Government employment programme	59	18	78	31	9	40	91	28	118
Specific task	125	39	164	140	85	225	265	125	389
Others (specify)	20	6	25	11	5	16	31	11	41
Total	535	144	678	416	208	624	951	351	1302
	%								
Workplace training	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	5.6	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.6
Internship	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.4	4.1	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.8
Seasonal work	19.7	21.2	20.0	16.7	29.7	21.0	18.4	26.2	20.5
Occasional / daily work	29.0	20.9	27.3	27.4	12.6	22.5	28.3	16.0	25.0
Government employment programme	11.1	12.9	11.5	7.5	4.4	6.5	9.5	7.9	9.1
Specific task	23.3	27.4	24.2	33.6	41.1	36.1	27.8	35.5	29.9
Others (specify)	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 12.2: Proportion of paid employees in precarious work, by reasons of limited contact

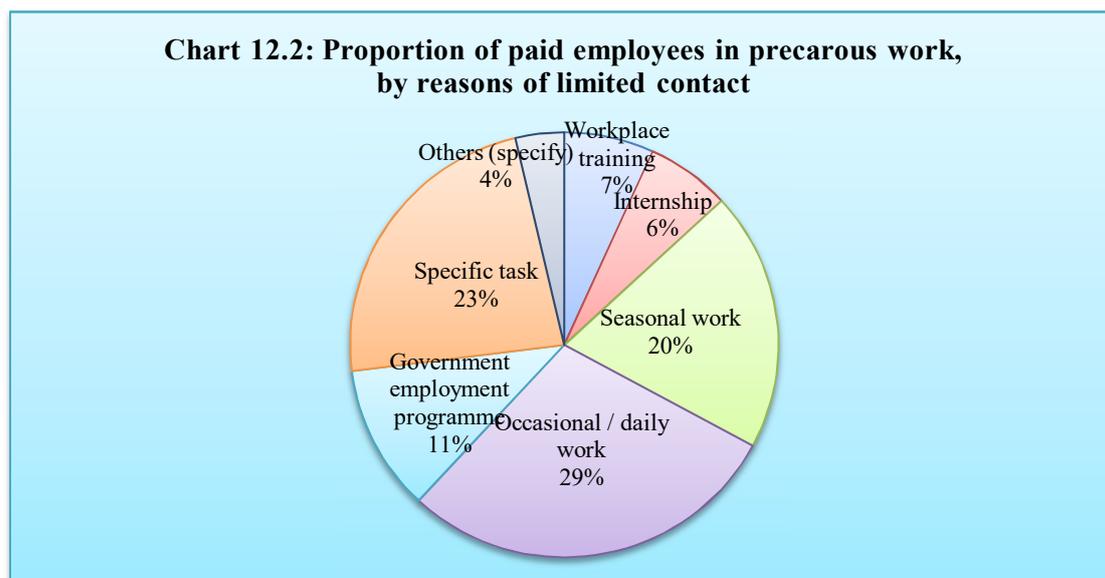


Table 12.12 indicated that, 5.5 per cent for the total employed youths, followed by 5.6 per cent for the adults and 3.6 per cent for the others age group was suffering from precarious work. Female youths (7.9 per cent) with precarious work are more vulnerable than that of male (4.7 per cent) counterparts. Female youths of both urban and rural areas were more deteriorated than male counterparts.

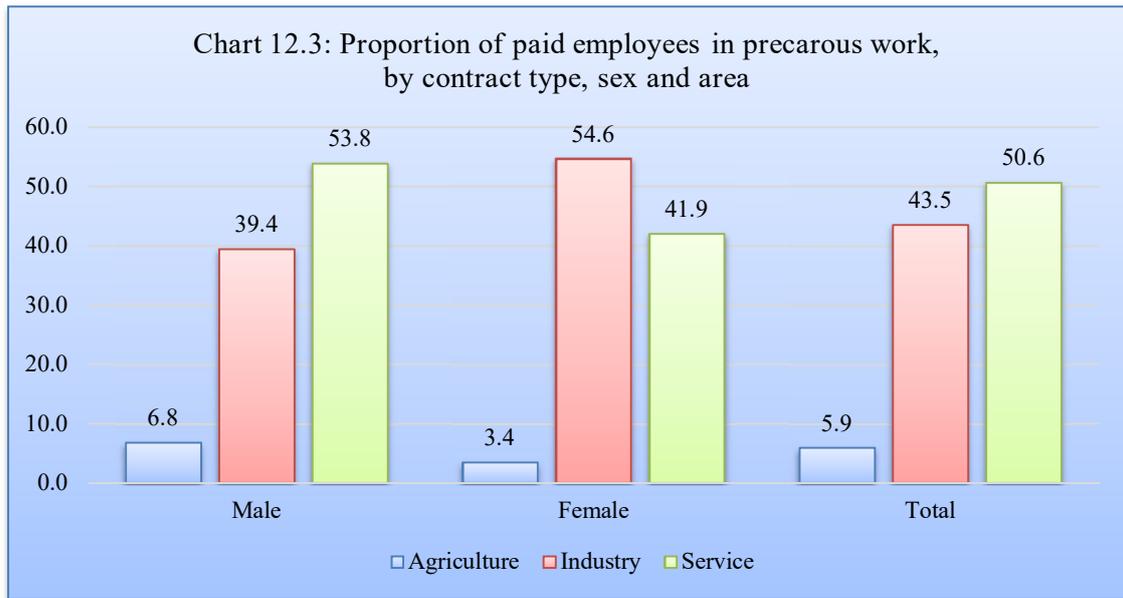
Table 12.12: Proportion of paid employees in precarious work, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	200	63	263	133	120	253	333	183	516
30-64	321	79	400	278	87	366	599	167	766
65+	14	2	16	5	0	5	19	2	21
Total	535	144	678	416	208	624	951	351	1302
% of total paid employees									
15-29	4.3	6.5	4.7	5.6	8.9	6.8	4.7	7.9	5.5
30-64	4.6	5.8	4.8	7.2	6.4	7.0	5.5	6.1	5.6
65+	3.6	2.7	3.5	4.6	0.3	3.9	3.8	2.1	3.6
Total	4.4	6.0	4.7	6.5	7.6	6.8	5.2	6.8	5.5

As shown in Table 12.13, by sectors, half of the precarious workers were engaged in service sector (50.6 per cent), followed by 43.5 per cent in industry sector and the rest 5.9 per cent of the precarious workers were engaged in agriculture sector.

Table 12.13: Proportion of paid employees in precarious work, by sector, sex and area

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	57	11	68	8	1	9	65	12	77
Industry	199	57	256	175	135	310	374	192	566
Service	277	76	353	234	71	305	511	147	659
Total	534	144	678	416	208	624	950	351	1302
Column %									
Agriculture	10.7	7.6	10.0	1.8	0.5	1.4	6.8	3.4	5.9
Industry	37.4	39.5	37.8	42.0	65.1	49.7	39.4	54.6	43.5
Service	52.0	52.9	52.2	56.2	34.4	48.9	53.8	41.9	50.6
Total	100.0								



As shown in chart 12.3, the distribution of total precarious workers by sex and industry sector, more than half of the male precarious workers were engaged in service sector (53.8 per cent), whereas the highest proportion was in the industry sector (54.6 per cent) for the females and overall, 50.6 per cent of the precarious workers were engaged in the service sector.

Chapter 13

Social security



Bangladesh 2015-16

Employees were also asked if their employer contributed to any pension or retirement fund for them. This chapter presents the data on the work-related injuries and illness that workers had experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey, including type of injury or illness and working days lost as well as types of hazards and their frequency.

Chapter 13

Safety of work

This chapter presents the data on the work-related injuries and illness that workers had experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey, including type of injury or illness and working days lost as well as types of hazards and their frequency.

13.1 Occupational injuries and illnesses

Occupational injury and illness is defined as any personal injury resulting from a work-related accident. As shown in table 13.1, an estimated 2.2 million persons aged 15 or older experienced an occupational injury and illness sometime during the 12 months prior to the survey; of them, 2.0 million were male and 206 thousand were female.

According shown in table 13.1, more than three times as many persons aged 30–64 (68.1 per cent) reported an injury or illness in the previous year than younger workers (27.5 per cent). Among injured women, the rate for younger women (52.5 per cent) was higher than that of male (29.2 per cent) in urban areas whereas in rural areas it was male (25.1 per cent) and females (33.3 per cent).

Table 13.1 Persons aged 15 or older reporting an occupational injury or illness in the previous 12 months, by age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	357	46	403	168	36	204	525	82	607
30-64	991	87	1078	392	33	425	1383	120	1503
65+	77	4	81	15	0	15	92	4	96
Total	1426	137	1562	575	69	644	2000	206	2206
	%								
15-29	25.1	33.3	25.8	29.2	52.5	31.7	26.3	39.7	27.5
30-64	69.5	63.8	69.0	68.2	47.5	66.0	69.1	58.3	68.1
65+	5.4	2.9	5.2	2.6	0.0	2.3	4.6	1.9	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of total employment								
15-29	4.0	1.0	3.0	4.5	1.9	3.7	4.1	1.3	3.2
30-64	5.2	1.0	3.9	4.9	1.3	4.1	5.1	1.1	4.0
65+	4.4	1.3	3.9	3.6	0.0	3.2	4.2	1.1	3.8
Total	4.8	1.0	3.6	4.8	1.6	3.9	4.8	1.2	3.7

Time lost in days is an indicator that measures the consequences of occupational injuries. It gives a quantifiable measure of the impact of the injuries that is comparable across cases, and is useful for designing targeted prevention mechanisms and for estimating the cost of occupational injuries. As table 13.2 indicates, the majority of persons reporting any occupational injury or illness in the previous year also reported that they had lost one working days (37.1 per cent), followed by a loss of two days (22.2 per cent).

Table 13.2 Persons aged 15 or older reporting an occupational injury or illness, by number of working days lost in the previous 12 months, sex and area (in 000)									
Number of working days lost	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No days lost	205	27	232	82	18	100	287	45	332
1 day	512	50	562	228	30	257	740	80	819
2 days	343	27	370	113	7	120	456	34	490
3 days	189	19	208	80	7	88	269	26	295
5-30 days	160	13	173	67	7	74	227	20	247
1 month or more	4	0	4	1	0	1	4	0	5
Expect never return to work	13	0	13	4	1	4	17	1	18
Total	1426	137	1562	575	69	644	2000	206	2206
	%								
No days lost	14.4	19.8	14.9	14.3	26.0	15.5	14.4	21.9	15.1
1 day	35.9	36.7	36.0	39.7	42.9	40.0	37.0	38.8	37.1
2 days	24.1	19.6	23.7	19.7	10.2	18.7	22.8	16.5	22.2
3 days	13.2	13.7	13.3	14.0	10.4	13.6	13.5	12.6	13.4
5-30 days	11.2	9.8	11.1	11.7	9.5	11.4	11.3	9.7	11.2
1 month or more	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Expect never return to work	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0								

Table 13.3 indicates that the largest proportion of occupational injuries occurred to those who engaged as Plant machine operators and assemblers (6.9 per cent), followed by Craft and Related Trades Workers (5.5 per cent), Elementary Occupations (5.2 per cent). Overall, 3.7 per cent of the employed persons reported occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months. Male (4.8 per cent) employed persons were suffering from injuries four times than that of females (1.2 per cent). Male employed persons of both urban and rural areas were more deteriorated than female counterparts.

Table 13.3 Number and rate of reported occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months, by main sector, sex and area									
Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Rate (% in total employment)								
Armed Forces Occupations	2.1	0.0	2.0	3.4	0.0	3.3	2.6	0.0	2.5
Managers	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.3	0.6	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.4
Professionals	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.6	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.1	0.9	2.8	2.4	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.0	2.5
Clerical Support Workers	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
Service and Sales Workers	2.6	1.3	2.5	2.5	0.8	2.4	2.6	1.0	2.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	4.0	0.6	2.4	4.2	0.6	2.6	4.0	0.6	2.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	6.6	2.6	5.6	6.7	2.3	5.3	6.6	2.5	5.5
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	7.7	2.5	7.2	7.6	2.5	6.6	7.6	2.5	6.9
Elementary Occupations	6.6	1.4	5.0	8.6	1.8	5.8	7.0	1.5	5.2
Total	4.8	1.0	3.6	4.8	1.6	3.9	4.8	1.2	3.7

Table 13.4 indicates that the largest proportion of occupational injuries occurred to those who engaged in industry sector (5.9 per cent), followed by service sector (3.7 per cent) and agriculture sector (2.7 per cent). Occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months for male (4.2 per cent) compared to females (0.7 per cent) were worsen in the agriculture sector.

Table 13.4 Number and rate of reported occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months, by sector, sex and area
(in 000)

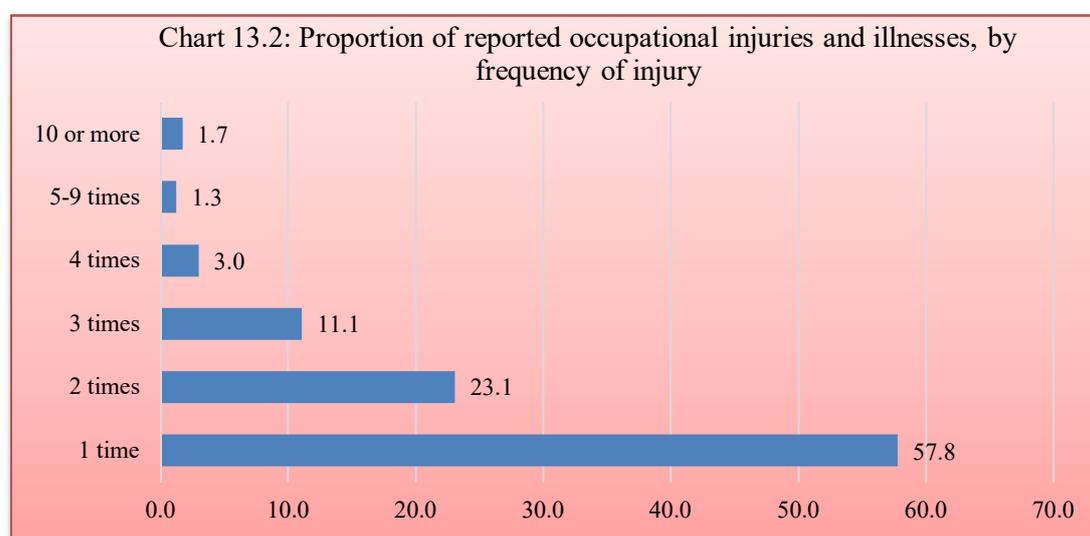
Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	553	71	625	47	6	53	601	77	678
Industry	422	40	462	217	37	254	639	77	716
Service	450	25	475	311	26	337	760	51	812
Total	1426	137	1562	575	69	644	2000	206	2206
Rate (% in total employment)									
Agriculture	4.3	0.7	2.7	4.0	0.6	2.5	4.2	0.7	2.7
Industry	7.1	2.9	6.3	6.4	2.5	5.2	6.9	2.7	5.9
Service	4.2	1.5	3.8	4.1	1.3	3.5	4.2	1.4	3.7
Total	4.8	1.0	3.6	4.8	1.6	3.9	4.8	1.2	3.7

13.2 Frequency of injuries

Those who experienced injuries during last 12 months were asked questions of the occurrences of the incidence. Overall, of the 57.8 per cent persons aged 15 or older who reported experiencing a work-related injury for once in the 12 months prior to the survey (table 13.5), about one fourth (23.1 per cent) cited twice.

Table 13.5 Number and rate of reported occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months and rate, by frequency of injury, sex and area
(in 000)

Frequency of injury	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 time	843	82	925	316	34	349	1159	116	1274
2 times	327	26	353	143	13	157	470	39	510
3 times	137	17	154	75	15	90	212	32	244
4 times	46	3	49	15	3	18	61	6	67
5-9 times	18	2	20	7	1	8	25	3	28
10 or more	26	3	29	8	1	9	34	4	39
Total	1426	137	1562	575	69	644	2000	206	2206



13.3 Type of hazards work

Each person in the sample households was asked a series of questions on their exposure at work and multiple responses were allowed. Table 13.6 reflected that the larger proportions in cited exposure to dangerous tools (6.9 per cent), followed by Chemicals/explosives (3.7 per cent), Dust, fumes, noise or vibration (3.3 per cent), Work in water/pond/river (2.5 per cent), Fire, gas, flames (1.8 per cent), work underground or at heights (1.3 per cent). In comparison, proportion of the workers in rural areas cited exposure to any of the types of exposure at work (16.6 percent) was higher than in urban areas (14.4 per cent). Male employed persons were more vulnerable (more than twice) than that of female counterparts.

Table 13.6 Rate of reported exposure at work, by type of exposure, sex and area

Type of exposure at work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dust, fumes, noise or vibration	4.1	1.0	3.1	4.5	1.6	3.8	4.2	1.2	3.3
Fire, gas, flames	1.9	0.8	1.5	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.8
Extreme cold or heat	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.1
Dangerous tools	8.2	4.5	7.0	6.4	7.6	6.7	7.7	5.2	6.9
Work underground or at heights	1.8	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.3	1.3
Work in water/pond/river	4.1	0.7	3.0	1.5	0.4	1.2	3.3	0.6	2.5
Workplace too dark or confined	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6
Chemicals/explosives	6.2	1.3	4.7	1.3	0.3	1.1	4.8	1.0	3.7
Other things (specify)	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6
Total	20.9	7.2	16.6	15.4	11.7	14.4	19.3	8.3	16.0

As shown in table 13.7, among the 59.5 million employed, an estimated 1.2 million persons (2.0 per cent of total employed persons) aged 15 or older experienced an abused sometime during the 12 months prior to the survey; of them, 921 thousand (2.2 per cent) were male and 291 thousand (1.6 per cent) were female. The rate of any form of abuse in urban areas (2.9 per cent) was higher than rural areas (1.7 per cent).

Most of them (83.4 per cent) reported that they were constantly shouted / insulted, whereas 7.5 per cent were beaten/physically hurt, and 4.7 per cent were sexually abused. The rate of sexually abused for females was as high as 14.6 per cent among the female employed and the rate was 1.6 per cent for the male employed.

The sexual abuse rate for female was too high in urban (21.1 per cent) areas than rural (4.2 per cent) areas. The distribution by type of abuse is provided below.

Table 13.7 Number and rate of reported abused, by type of abuse, sex and area

Abused type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Constantly shouted/insulted	545	76	621	269	121	390	814	197	1011
Beaten /physically hurt	47	4	52	25	14	40	72	19	91
Sexually abused	11	5	15	4	38	42	14	42	57
Other abuse	17	26	44	3	6	10	21	32	53
Total abused	620	112	731	302	179	481	921	291	1212
Total Employed	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530

Table 13.7 Number and rate of reported abused, by type of abuse, sex and area (in 000)

Abused type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Column %									
Constantly shouted/insulted	87.9	68.1	84.9	89.2	67.5	81.1	88.3	67.7	83.4
Beaten /physically hurt	7.6	4.0	7.1	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.8	6.5	7.5
Sexually abused	1.7	4.2	2.1	1.3	21.1	8.6	1.6	14.6	4.7
Other abuse	2.8	23.6	6.0	1.2	3.4	2.0	2.3	11.2	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total employed									
Constantly shouted/insulted	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.7
Beaten /physically hurt	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sexually abused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other abuse	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.0

As reflected in Chart 13.1, most of the abused employed (83.4 per cent) reported that they were constantly shouted / insulted, followed by 7.5 per cent beaten/physically hurt, 4.7 per cent sexually abused and the rest 4.4 per cent were abused by other type.

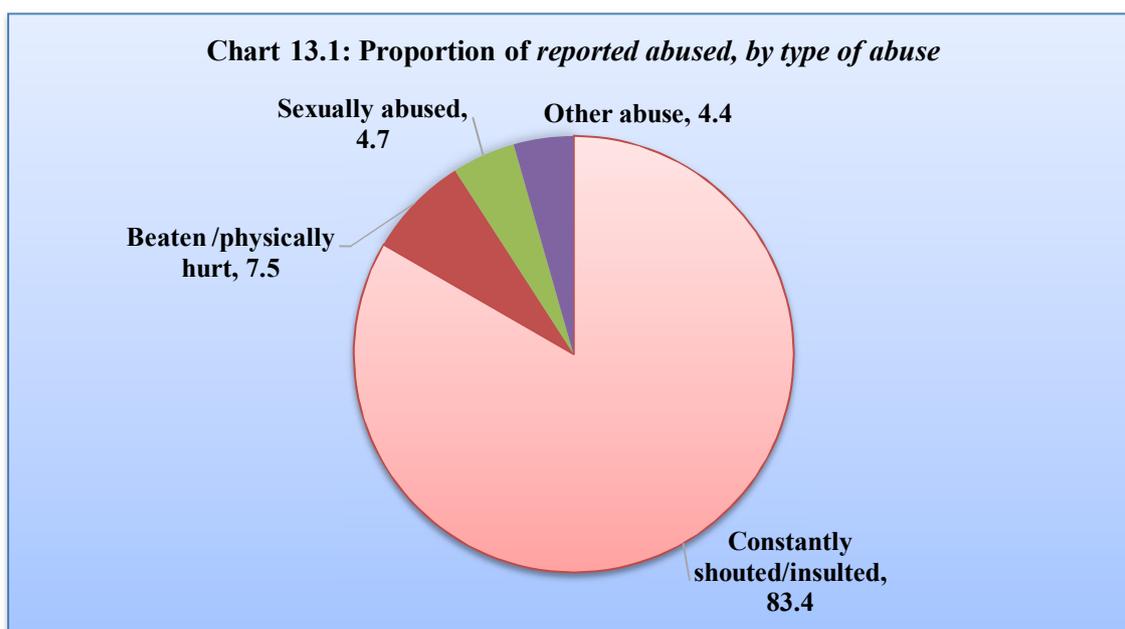
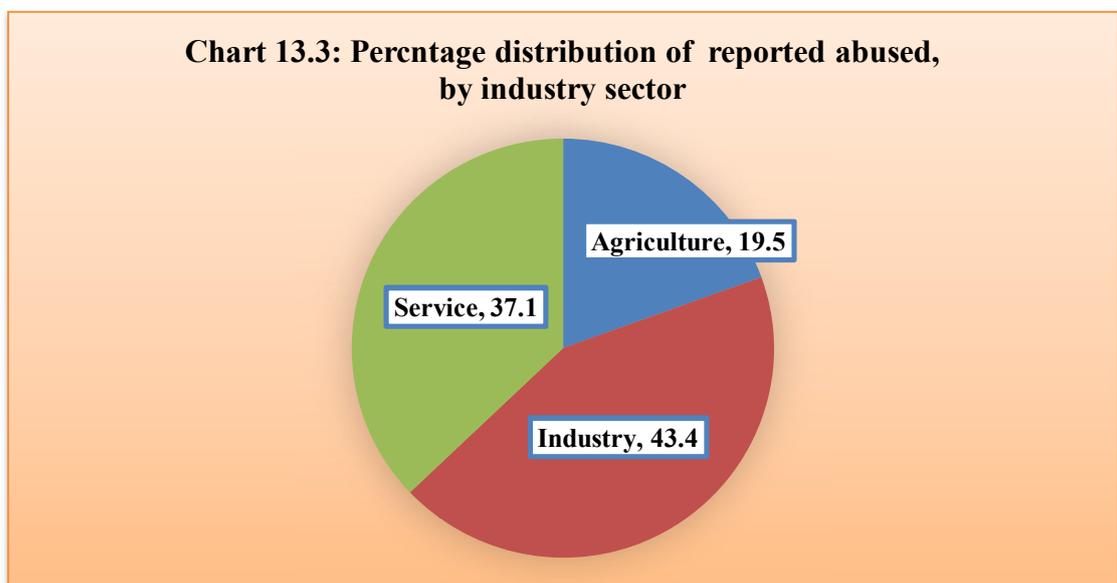


Table 13.8 Number and rate of reported abused, by sector, sex and area

Abused type	<i>(in 000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	157	60	217	16	4	20	173	63	236
Industry	236	35	271	133	122	254	368	157	525
Service	227	17	243	153	53	207	380	70	450
Total abused	620	112	731	302	179	481	921	291	1212
Total employed	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
	%								
Agriculture	25.4	53.4	29.6	5.3	2.1	4.1	18.8	21.8	19.5
Industry	38.1	31.6	37.1	43.9	68.1	52.9	40.0	54.0	43.4
Service	36.6	15.0	33.3	50.8	29.8	43.0	41.2	24.1	37.1
Total abused	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of total employed								
Agriculture	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Industry	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Service	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.8
Total abused	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.0
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.8 reflected that an Industry sector was more vulnerable to abuse to the employees with highest 525 thousand persons (43.4 per cent of total abused persons) aged 15 or older experienced an abused sometime during the 12 months prior to the survey, followed by 450 thousand (37.1 per cent) in the service sector and 236 thousand (19.5 per cent) in the agriculture sector.



Chapter 14

Equal opportunities



Equal opportunity indicators help the Government to monitor the progress of its development achievements. This chapter presents the survey findings for the female share of employment. To look at the female share of employment, the survey relied on four statistical indicators used for such monitoring: occupational segregation the female share of employment in BSCO, the female share of employment by major occupational group and the share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector.

Chapter 14

Equal opportunities

This chapter presents the survey findings for the female share of employment. Equal opportunity indicators help the Government to monitor the progress of its development achievements. To look at the female share of employment, the survey relied on four statistical indicators used for such monitoring: occupational segregation (within the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations), the female share of employment in BSCO middle and senior management groups, the female share of employment by major occupational group and the share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector.

14.1 Occupational segregation of the employed persons

Occupational segregation provides information on the tendency for women and men to work in different occupations; in this indicator, “occupation” refers to the main tasks and duties. The indicator sheds light on the extent to which women and men benefit from different opportunities in the work life.

According to the findings presented in table 14.1, the largest proportion of female employment was in skilled agriculture Forestry and Fisheries work (50.8 per cent), followed by elementary occupations (19.3 per cent), then craft and related trade work (14.9 per cent). For males, the highest proportion is in skilled agriculture Forestry and Fisheries work (25.2 per cent), followed by sales and service work (20.6 per cent), then craft and related trade work (16.7 per cent) and elementary occupations (16.7 per cent).

Table 14.1 Occupational segregation of the employed persons aged 15 years or older, by sex and area (in 000)

Occupation-BSCO 2012	Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Other Occupations	84	59	143	4	2	6
Managers	313	658	972	34	91	125
Professionals	1126	831	1957	445	543	988
Technicians and Associate Professionals	499	494	993	77	79	157
Clerical Support Workers	375	381	755	48	73	121
Service and Sales Workers	5147	3465	8611	330	325	655
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9633	893	10525	8271	749	9020
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4497	2476	6973	1438	1216	2654
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	2472	1402	3875	255	362	617
Elementary Occupations	5518	1440	6958	2437	990	3427
Total	29662	12099	41761	13339	4430	17769

Table 14.1 Occupational segregation of the employed persons aged 15 years or older, by sex and area (in 000)

Occupation-BSCO 2012	Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	Column %					
Other Occupations	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Managers	1.1	5.4	2.3	0.3	2.1	0.7
Professionals	3.8	6.9	4.7	3.3	12.3	5.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.7	4.1	2.4	0.6	1.8	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.3	3.1	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.7
Service and Sales Workers	17.4	28.6	20.6	2.5	7.3	3.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	32.5	7.4	25.2	62.0	16.9	50.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.2	20.5	16.7	10.8	27.5	14.9
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	8.3	11.6	9.3	1.9	8.2	3.5
Elementary Occupations	18.6	11.9	16.7	18.3	22.3	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

14.2 Female share of employment in high-status occupations

The female share of employment in senior and middle management refers to the proportion of females in total employment in the BSCO-2012 category 11 (legislators and senior officials) and category 12 (corporate managers). This indicator provides information on the proportion of women who were employed in decision-making and management roles in government, in large enterprises and institutions. BSCO-2012 sub major group 13, of general managers, was not included in this indicator because it primarily includes managers of small enterprises.

Regarding high-status occupations that the survey considered, overall, 11.4 per cent of the female employment aged 15 or older were engaged in high-status occupations, 13.6 per cent female share of employment was as chief executives, senior officials and legislators whereas female share of employment as administrative and commercial managers was only 10.1 per cent.

Table 14.2: Female share of employment aged 15 or older in high-status occupations, by broad sector (in '000)

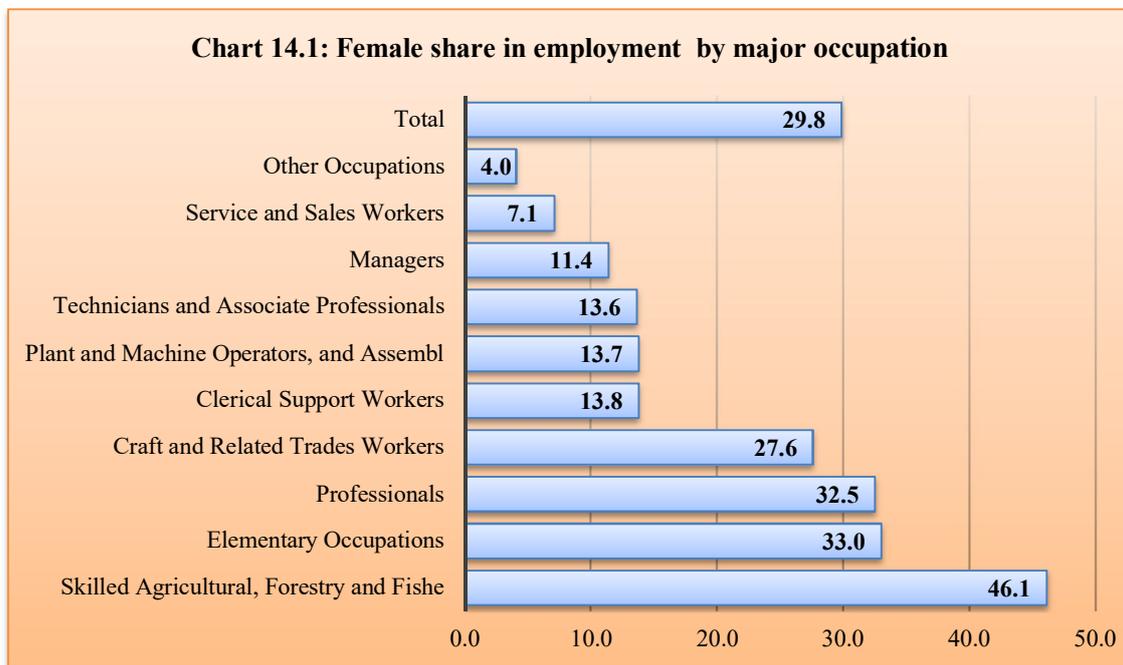
Sub-major group of BSCO 2012	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Male				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	3	71	99	172
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	1	124	176	301
Total	5	194	274	473
Female				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	1	4	22	27
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	1	9	25	34
Total	2	13	46	61
Both sex				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	4	75	120	200
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	2	132	200	335
Total	7	207	321	535
Female share (%)				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	23.3	5.9	18.0	13.6
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	36.9	6.4	12.3	10.1
Total	28.0	6.3	14.4	11.4

14.3 Female share in employment by major occupations

Female share of employment by occupations as Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries was 46.1 per cent, followed by 33.0 per cent Elementary Occupations, 32.5 per cent professionals, 27.6 per cent Craft and Related Trades Workers (table 14.2). Overall, 29.8 per cent female share of employment was found in 2015-16.

Table 14.3 Female share in employment of persons aged 15 or older, by major occupational group and area (in 000)

Occupation	Female share (%)			Both sex			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Other Occupations	4.7	3.1	4.0	88	61	149	4	2	6
Managers	9.7	12.2	11.4	347	749	1096	34	91	125
Professionals	28.3	39.5	32.5	1571	1374	2945	445	543	988
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13.4	13.8	13.6	576	574	1150	77	79	157
Clerical Support Workers	11.3	16.1	13.8	422	453	876	48	73	121
Service and Sales Workers	6.0	8.6	7.1	5477	3790	9266	330	325	655
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	46.2	45.6	46.1	17903	1642	19545	8271	749	9020
Craft and Related Trades Workers	24.2	32.9	27.6	5935	3692	9627	1438	1216	2654
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	9.3	20.5	13.7	2728	1764	4492	255	362	617
Elementary Occupations	30.6	40.7	33.0	7955	2430	10385	2437	990	3427
Total	31.0	26.8	29.8	43001	16529	59530	13339	4430	17769

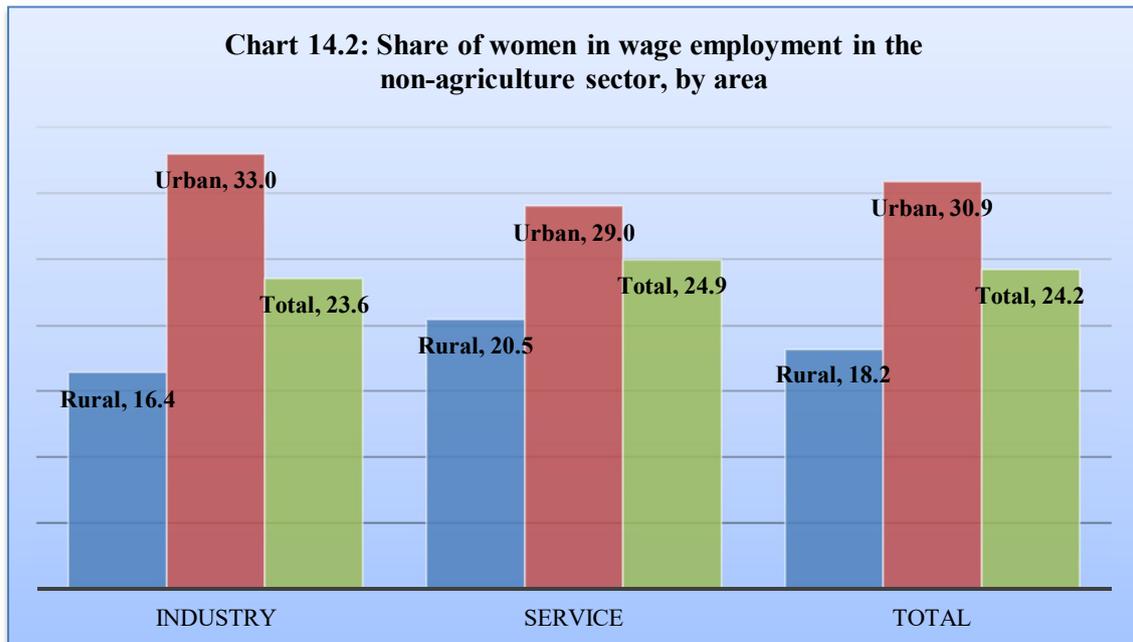


14.4 Share of female in wage employment

The non-agriculture sector refers to all economic activities excluding agriculture. Industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water. Services includes wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage, communications, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, and community, social and personal services.

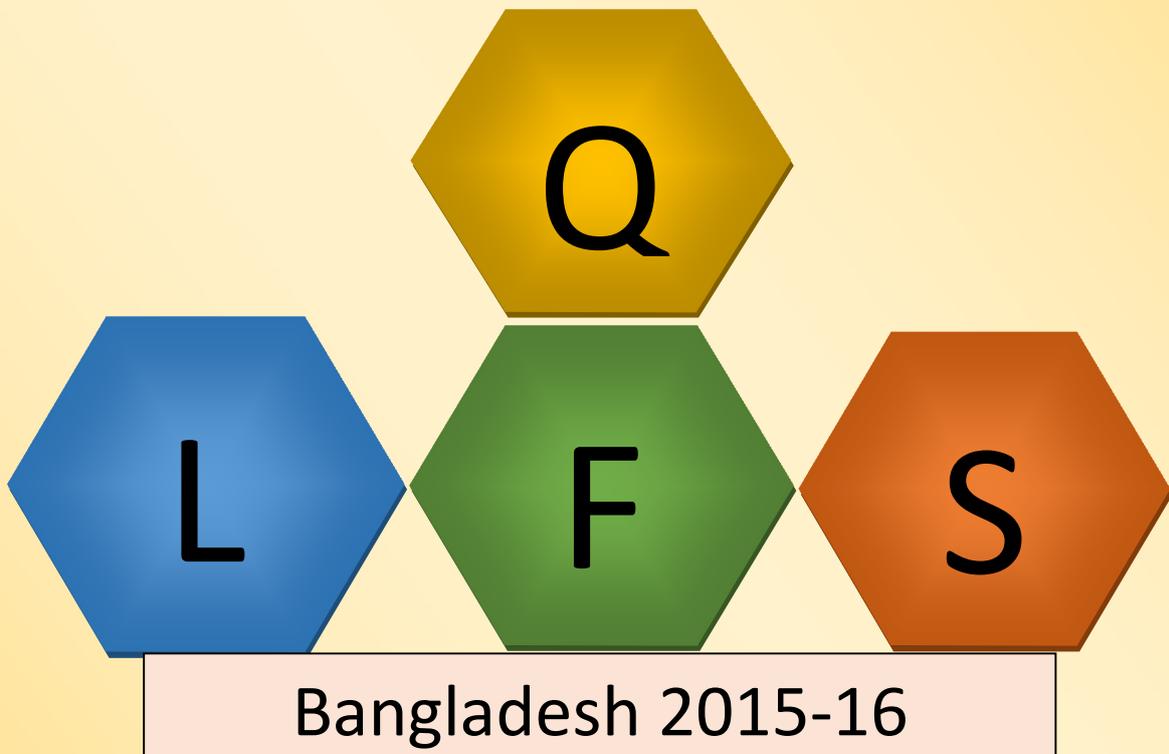
<i>Table 14.4 Share of female in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area</i>									
Occupation	Female share (%)			Both sex			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Other occupations	4.2	2.9	3.7	85	60	146	4	2	5
Managers	9.0	14.3	12.7	241	559	801	22	80	102
Professionals	28.3	40.0	34.0	1207	1152	2359	341	461	803
Technicians and Associate Professionals	17.5	17.7	17.6	326	405	731	57	72	129
Clerical Support Workers	11.3	16.6	14.2	353	416	768	40	69	109
Service and Sales Workers	7.7	12.3	9.9	1161	1062	2223	89	130	219
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	11.4	15.7	12.4	20	6	26	2	1	3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17.2	33.1	24.2	3177	2502	5679	548	827	1375
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	16.8	29.9	23.6	1004	1081	2085	169	323	492
Elementary Occupations	23.9	50.4	35.1	1900	1389	3289	454	700	1153
Total	18.2	30.9	24.2	9475	8632	18107	1725	2665	4390

The share of women in wage employment aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector is an important measure of decent work and one that is also used to measure progress towards gender equality. According to the survey findings (table 14.4), the estimated share of women in wage and salaried employment outside the agriculture sector in 2015-16 was 24.2 percent as a whole, 18.2 per cent in rural areas and 30.9 per cent in urban areas.



Chapter 15

Forms of work



This chapter looks at the characteristics of the population aged 15 years or over by their various forms of work. The QLFS 2015-16 questionnaire is developed in such a way that it can have some statistics on the types of work done by the persons aged 15 years and over.

Chapter 15

Forms of Work

This chapter looks at the characteristics of the population aged 15 years or over by their various forms of work. The QLFS 2015-16 questionnaire is developed in such a way that BBS can have some statistics on the types of work done by the persons aged 15 years and over and regular statistics on the various forms of work may be generated in the future.

The term **Work** is defined as 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.

- (a) Work is defined irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity.
- (b) Work excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation).
- (c) The concept of work is aligned with the General production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and its concept of economic unit that distinguishes between:
 - i. market units (i.e. corporations, quasi-corporations and household unincorporated market enterprises);
 - ii. non-market units (i.e. government and non-profit institutions serving households); and
 - iii. households that produce goods or services for own final use.
- (d) Work can be performed in any kind of economic unit.

15.1 Forms of work

Four **forms of work** are identified for separate measurement. These forms of work are identified 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:

- (a) *own-use production work* comprising production of goods and services for own final use;
- (b) *employment work* comprising economic activities/work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit or production of goods for own-use;
- (c) *unpaid trainee work* comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills;
- (d) *volunteer work* comprising non-compulsory work performed for others without pay;

The reference period used for the QLFS 2015-16 for each form is based on the intensity of participation and working time arrangements:

- (a) seven days or one week, for *employment* and *unpaid trainee work*;
- (b) four weeks or one calendar month, for *own-use production of goods*, *unpaid trainee work* and *volunteer work*;
- (c) seven days or one-week period, for *own-use provision of services*.

15.2 Own-use production work

Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period (1 month for production of goods and 1 week for provision of services), performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use, where: “any activity” refers to work performed in the various activities for a cumulative total of at least one hour. The various forms of work are measured with respect to a short reference period. *Own-use production work* comprising the following:

- (i) production of goods for own final use and
- (ii) Provision of services for own final use.

(i) Own-use production of goods for own final use

Own-use production of goods (within the 2008 SNA production boundary) covers:

- i. producing and/or processing for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products;
- ii. collecting and/or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels;
- iii. fetching water from natural and other sources;
- iv. manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or other durables, including boats and canoes);
- v. building, or effecting major repairs to, one’s own dwelling, farm buildings, etc.;

In terms of the distribution of the working age population engaged in production of goods for own final use in the previous 1 month by labour force status, sex and area for each type of work is provided (table 15.1 & chart 15.1 below). The largest proportion was by Own plot, farm for own consumption workers, at 21.5 million or 20.3 per cent of the working age population, followed by Fetch water or firewood for own consumption, at 5.5 per cent. The proportion was higher for females (22.4 per cent) than that of male (18.1) counterparts of the own plot, farm for own consumption workers.

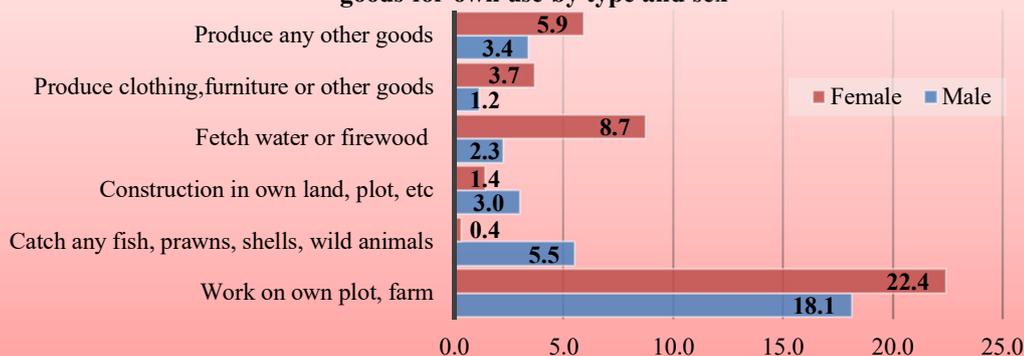
Table 15.1: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area (in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own plot, farm for own consumption									
Employed	8329	7803	16132	736	770	1506	9066	8573	17638
Unemployed	89	126	215	7	19	26	97	145	241
Not in LF	331	2826	3157	39	456	495	370	3282	3652
Total	8750	10754	19504	783	1245	2028	9532	11999	21532
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals									
Employed	2491	190	2680	184	5	189	2675	195	2870
Unemployed	47	0	47	5	0	5	52	0	52
Not in LF	159	0	159	14	0	14	174	0	174
Total	2697	190	2886	204	5	209	2901	195	3096
Construction in own land, plot, etc									
Employed	1263	303	1566	167	23	189	1429	326	1755
Unemployed	33	27	61	8	5	13	41	32	73
Not in LF	88	355	443	26	55	81	114	410	524
Total	1384	686	2070	201	82	282	1584	768	2352
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption									
Employed	1012	1858	2871	72	119	191	1084	1977	3061
Unemployed	21	198	219	3	19	22	24	217	242
Not in LF	77	2317	2394	7	170	176	84	2486	2570
Total	1111	4373	5484	81	308	389	1193	4681	5873

Table 15.1: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use									
Employed	466	676	1142	69	192	261	535	868	1403
Unemployed	16	79	95	2	20	22	18	99	117
Not in LF	51	742	793	6	274	281	57	1017	1074
Total	533	1497	2030	78	486	564	610	1984	2594
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family									
Employed	1457	979	2435	143	317	460	1599	1296	2895
Unemployed	29	40	68	3	28	31	32	68	100
Not in LF	141	1122	1263	18	683	701	160	1804	1964
Total	1627	2140	3766	164	1028	1192	1791	3168	4958
Own plot, farm for own consumption as % of working age population									
Employed	28.1	58.5	37.5	6.1	17.4	9.1	21.7	48.2	29.6
Unemployed	10.0	13.6	11.8	1.9	5.1	3.4	7.5	11.2	9.3
Not in LF	4.9	11.9	10.4	1.4	4.2	3.6	3.9	9.5	8.3
Total	23.5	28.3	25.9	5.1	8.0	6.6	18.1	22.4	20.3
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals as % of working age population									
Employed	8.4	1.4	6.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	6.4	1.1	4.8
Unemployed	5.2	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.7	4.0	0.0	2.0
Not in LF	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4
Total	6.7	0.5	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.6	5.1	0.4	2.7
Construction in own land, plot, etc as % of working age population									
Employed	4.3	2.3	3.6	1.4	0.5	1.1	3.4	1.8	2.9
Unemployed	3.7	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.6	3.2	2.5	2.8
Not in LF	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	3.4	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	2.7	0.6	1.7
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption as % of working age population									
Employed	3.4	13.9	6.7	0.6	2.7	1.2	2.6	11.1	5.1
Unemployed	2.4	21.4	12.1	0.7	5.2	2.9	1.9	16.8	9.3
Not in LF	1.1	9.8	7.9	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	7.2	5.8
Total	3.0	11.5	7.3	0.5	2.0	1.3	2.3	8.7	5.5
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use as % of working age population									
Employed	1.6	5.1	2.7	0.6	4.3	1.6	1.3	4.9	2.4
Unemployed	1.8	8.5	5.2	0.6	5.3	2.9	1.4	7.6	4.5
Not in LF	0.8	3.1	2.6	0.2	2.5	2.1	0.6	2.9	2.4
Total	1.4	3.9	2.7	0.5	3.1	1.8	1.2	3.7	2.4
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family as % of working age population									
Employed	4.9	7.3	5.7	1.2	7.2	2.8	3.8	7.3	4.9
Unemployed	3.2	4.3	3.7	0.8	7.6	4.1	2.4	5.2	3.8
Not in LF	2.1	4.7	4.2	0.7	6.3	5.2	1.7	5.2	4.5
Total	4.4	5.6	5.0	1.1	6.6	3.9	3.4	5.9	4.7

Chart 15.1: Proportion of working age population agnaged in production of goods for own use by type and sex



(ii) Provision of services for own final use

Provision of “services” (beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary but inside the General production boundary) covers:

- i. household accounting and management, purchasing and/or transporting goods;
- ii. preparing and/or serving meals, household waste disposal and recycling;
- iii. cleaning, decorating and maintaining one’s own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods, and gardening;
- iv. childcare and instruction, transporting and caring for elderly, dependent or other household members and domestic animals or pets, etc.;

Table 15.2 below reflected the distribution of the working age population engaged in provision of services for own final use in the previous 1 week by labour force status, sex and area for each type of work is provided.

<i>Table 15.2: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area</i>									
Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking as % of working age population									
Employed	2.0	91.2	29.7	3.9	84.5	25.5	2.6	89.5	28.5
Unemployed	2.6	86.5	45.2	5.0	84.8	43.7	3.3	86.0	44.7
Not in LF	4.0	80.2	63.3	4.4	82.0	66.0	4.1	80.8	64.1
Total	2.4	84.2	43.7	4.0	82.8	43.8	2.9	83.8	43.7
Cleaning clothes and dishes as % of working age population									
Employed	10.5	92.3	35.9	13.1	85.9	32.6	11.2	90.7	35.0
Unemployed	13.0	89.8	52.0	16.5	88.4	51.4	14.1	89.4	51.8
Not in LF	13.1	83.1	67.6	13.9	83.3	69.0	13.3	83.2	68.0
Total	11.0	86.5	49.1	13.3	84.1	49.1	11.7	85.8	49.1
Cleaning utensil / house as % of working age population									
Employed	7.2	90.3	33.0	8.0	82.6	28.0	7.4	88.3	31.6
Unemployed	7.3	89.7	49.2	9.6	88.4	47.8	8.0	89.3	48.8
Not in LF	7.9	81.4	65.1	8.7	82.7	67.5	8.1	81.8	65.8
Total	7.3	84.7	46.3	8.1	82.8	45.8	7.6	84.1	46.2
Shopping as % of working age population									
Employed	76.8	20.4	59.3	77.9	38.9	67.5	77.2	25.0	61.6
Unemployed	51.1	28.5	39.6	57.8	36.9	47.7	53.2	30.9	42.0
Not in LF	39.1	14.9	20.3	41.3	26.9	29.8	39.8	18.6	23.2
Total	69.4	17.2	43.1	70.7	30.5	50.4	69.8	21.0	45.2
Caring for children/ old/ sick as % of working age population									
Employed	15.1	53.9	27.1	19.0	42.6	25.3	16.2	51.1	26.6
Unemployed	7.8	59.5	34.0	12.8	55.6	33.5	9.3	58.4	33.9
Not in LF	8.6	51.7	42.2	8.6	52.0	43.1	8.6	51.8	42.5
Total	13.8	52.7	33.4	16.9	49.4	33.3	14.7	51.7	33.4
Any other Household chores as % of working age population									
Employed	16.6	37.6	23.1	16.5	35.0	21.5	16.6	37.0	22.6
Unemployed	14.0	40.6	27.5	15.4	37.2	26.0	14.4	39.7	27.0
Not in LF	10.8	37.8	31.8	11.7	36.9	31.7	11.1	37.5	31.8
Total	15.5	37.8	26.7	15.6	36.4	26.1	15.5	37.4	26.5

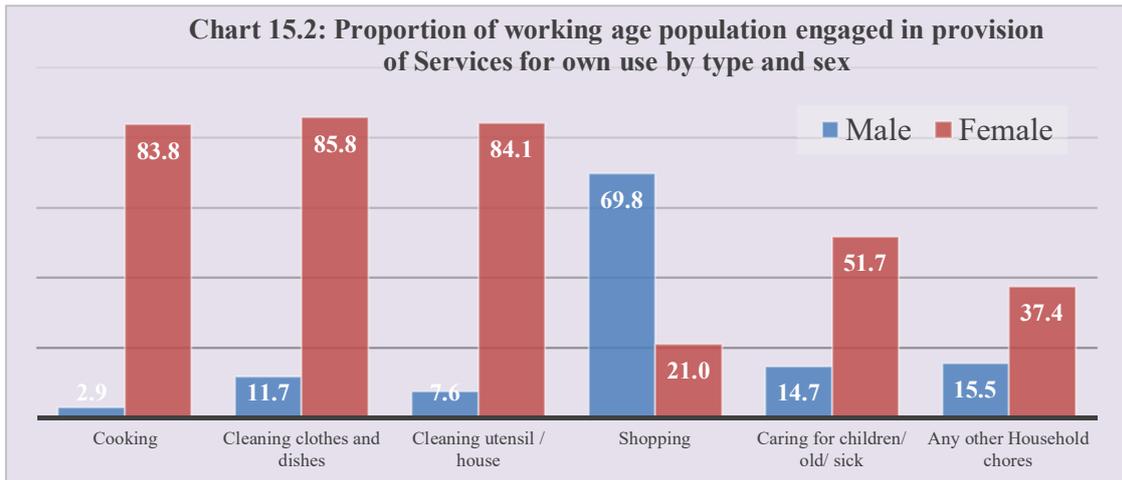


Table 15.2 indicated that, the largest proportion was by Cleaning clothes and dishes workers, at 49.1 per cent of the working age population, followed by cooking for own use, at 43.7 per cent. As regards the cooking for own use, 43.7 per cent of the working age population engaged in cooking work, whereas it was 83.8 per cent for females and only 2.9 per cent male engaged in cooking work. The proportion of female worker was much higher than that of male counterpart in almost all the categories (except shopping work).

Table 15.3: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	2.4	82.7	46.3	4.6	80.7	47.6	2.8	82.2	46.5
Some or completed primary	2.4	90.8	45.9	4.3	87.9	46.4	2.9	90.0	46.0
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2.5	82.0	41.5	3.6	81.4	43.1	2.9	81.8	42.0
Tertiary	1.8	77.8	21.0	3.8	84.8	32.0	3.0	82.7	27.8
Not specified	1.2	67.9	15.6	2.7	78.2	24.8	1.4	70.0	17.1
Total	2.4	84.2	43.7	4.0	82.8	43.8	2.9	83.8	43.7
Cleaning clothes and dishes as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	8.1	83.5	49.3	11.4	81.1	50.8	8.8	83.0	49.6
Some or completed primary	12.0	91.7	51.1	15.1	89.6	52.7	12.8	91.1	51.5
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	12.6	86.6	48.9	14.0	84.8	50.0	13.1	86.0	49.3
Tertiary	11.7	80.1	28.9	10.6	73.1	32.3	11.0	75.2	31.0
Not specified	14.4	77.4	28.0	11.4	84.9	32.9	13.9	79.0	28.8
Total	11.0	86.5	49.1	13.3	84.1	49.1	11.7	85.8	49.1
Cleaning utensil / house as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	6.8	81.0	47.3	8.5	77.9	47.7	7.2	80.3	47.4
Some or completed primary	8.1	89.2	47.9	8.9	86.5	48.0	8.3	88.5	47.9
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	7.4	86.0	45.9	8.2	84.5	46.9	7.7	85.5	46.3
Tertiary	6.4	77.4	24.3	5.9	77.4	30.7	6.1	77.4	28.3
Not specified	3.3	76.8	19.2	10.0	83.1	31.4	4.3	78.1	21.2
Total	7.3	84.7	46.3	8.1	82.8	45.8	7.6	84.1	46.2
Shopping as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	77.3	14.4	42.9	74.2	25.7	46.8	76.7	16.8	43.7
Some or completed primary	72.4	17.7	45.5	73.7	30.7	52.0	72.7	21.1	47.2
post-secondary non-tertiary	61.7	19.5	41.0	66.3	31.4	48.6	63.2	23.6	43.5
Tertiary	65.4	23.2	54.8	77.5	43.0	65.5	72.6	37.0	61.5
Not specified	53.6	19.3	46.2	62.1	24.8	51.1	54.8	20.4	47.0
Total	69.4	17.2	43.1	70.7	30.5	50.4	69.8	21.0	45.2

Table 15.3: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Caring for children/ old/ sick as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	12.7	46.5	31.2	15.9	43.2	31.3	13.4	45.8	31.2
Some or completed primary	17.3	59.5	38.0	18.4	53.0	35.9	17.6	57.8	37.4
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	12.6	54.8	33.3	15.9	50.8	33.6	13.6	53.4	33.4
Tertiary	13.1	49.3	22.2	20.3	51.7	31.2	17.4	51.0	27.9
Not specified	9.9	47.4	18.0	23.5	65.3	35.7	11.9	51.1	20.9
Total	13.8	52.7	33.4	16.9	49.4	33.3	14.7	51.7	33.4

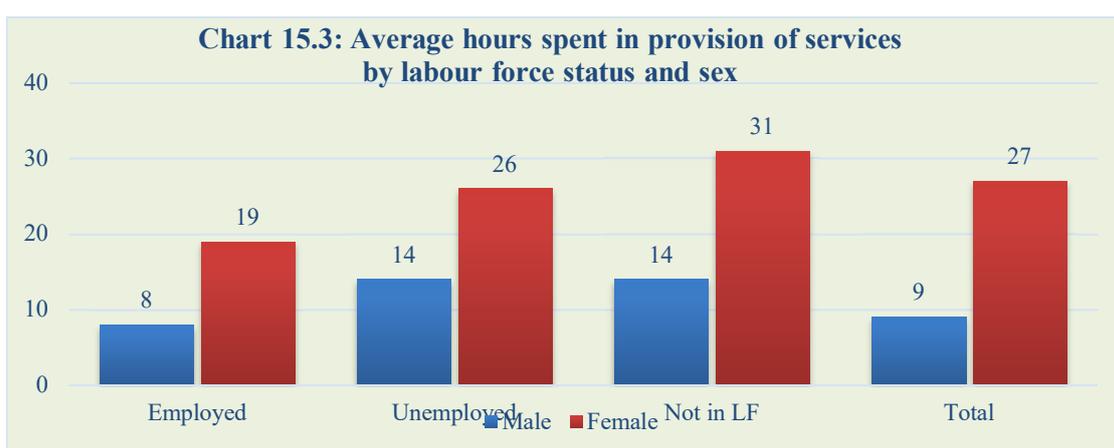
The distribution of the working age population engaged in provision of services for own final use in the previous 1 week by education attainment, sex and area for each type of work is provided in table given above. About one fifth of the female working age population engaged in Shopping, it was 30.5 per cent in urban areas and 17.2 per cent in rural areas. A clear negative correlation is observed between the type of services provided and the level of education (except shopping work).

As reflected in table 15.4, employed persons worked an estimated average of 12 hours a week in 2015-16 for own-use provision of services, with male employees working less hours on average, at 8 hours, than female employees, at 19 hours. By sex, the average working hours were significantly different both in rural and urban areas.

Table 15.4: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	8	20	12	8	18	11	8	19	12
Unemployed	13	26	21	14	26	21	14	26	21
Not in LF	14	30	28	14	31	29	14	31	28
Total	9	26	19	9	27	19	9	27	19

Chart 15.3 below indicated that average working hours differs significantly by labour force status and sex. By sexes, average working hours varies significantly (females worked three times more than male counterparts) for both in the urban and rural areas.



By labour force status, the highest average of working hours per week for the females was found in Not in Labour Force category, at 31 hours. The second-highest average hours per week was in Unemployed females, at 26 hours, followed by Employed females, at 19 hours. In contrast, for males, those in Not in Labour Force and Unemployed categories was found, at 14 hours and the smallest average of working hours for males in Employed category, at only 8 hours.

Table 15.5: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	9	24	18	9	24	18	9	24	18
30-64	9	29	20	9	30	20	9	29	20
65+	8	14	11	9	14	11	8	14	11
Total	9	26	19	9	27	19	9	27	19

As indicated in table 15.5, by age group, the highest average of working hours per week was found in the adult age group 30-64, at 20 hours. The second-highest average hours per week was in young age group 15-29, at 18 hours, followed by old age group 65+ years, at 11 hours. By sex, the working hours per week for females was found three times higher than male counterparts.

15.3 Employment work

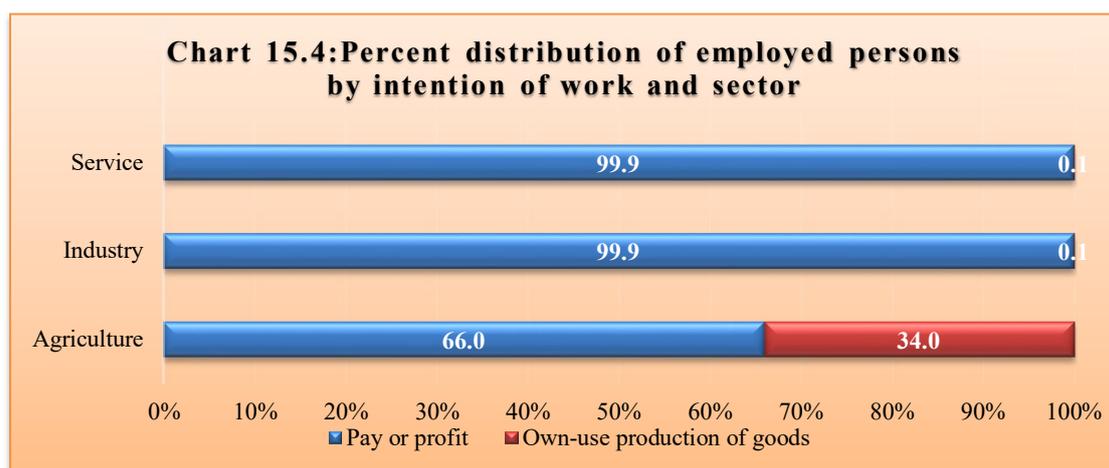
Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit or engaged in any activity to produce goods for own consumption. Based on their main intention of work, the employed population was categorized into two viz.

1. Pay or profit
2. Own-use production of goods

Almost one-third 34.0 per cent (8.6 million) employed persons aged 15 or older worked for own use production of goods in the agriculture sector as their main intention of work, followed by very little in the services (0.1 per cent) and industry sector at 0.1 per cent (Table 15.6) below. Overall, a total of 14.6 per cent of the employed persons engaged in for own use production of goods as their main intention of work. According to the ILO in its 19th ICLS resolution, employment work is defined as work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit and using that definition employment work consist of 50.8 million or 85.4 per cent of the population.

Table 15.6: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, and economic sector (in 000)

Type of employment work	Sector			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Pay or profit	16760	12169	21927	50856
Own-use production of goods	8638	11	25	8674
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530
	Column %			
Pay or profit	66.0	99.9	99.9	85.4
Own-use production of goods	34.0	0.1	0.1	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

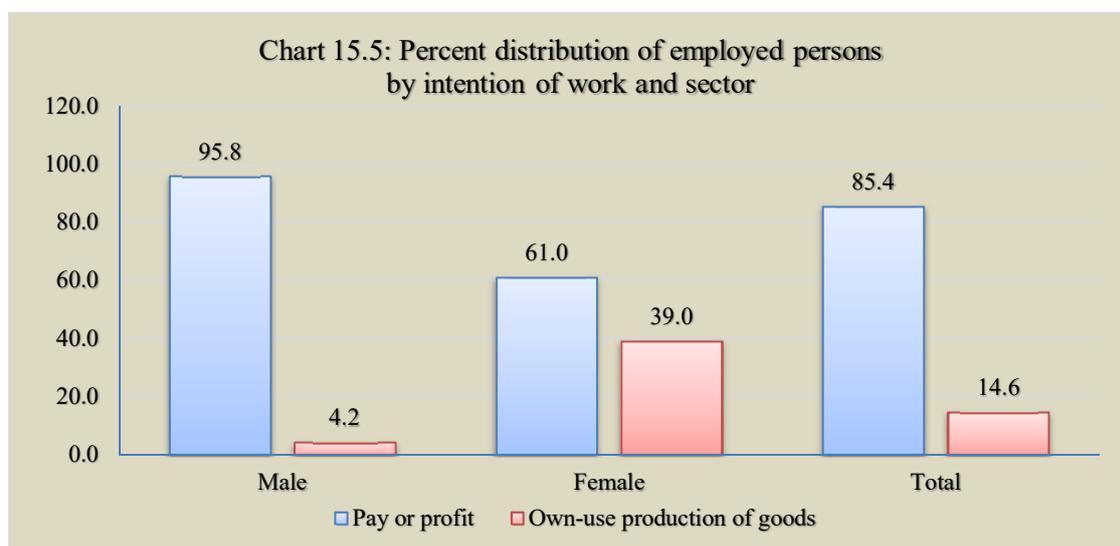


As shown in Table 15.7, of the 59.5 million employed persons aged 15 years or older, 50.8 million of them (85.4 per cent) were in employment or engaged in economic activity for pay or profit; 10.8 million of them were females.

Table 15.7: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sex and area (in 000)

Type of employment work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number									
Pay or profit	28056	6993	35049	11966	3841	15807	40022	10834	50856
Own-use production of goods	1606	6346	7952	133	589	722	1739	6935	8674
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
% of total employed									
Pay or profit	94.6	52.4	81.5	98.9	86.7	95.6	95.8	61.0	85.4
Own-use production of goods	5.4	47.6	18.5	1.1	13.3	4.4	4.2	39.0	14.6
Total	100.0								

Those who were working for own use production of goods; 39.0 per cent of them were females among female employed; only 4.2 per cent of the male were working for own use production of goods as their main intention of work (Chart 15.5).



15.4 Unpaid trainee/Apprentice work

Persons in unpaid trainee work are defined as all those of working 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 in a trade or profession, where:

- “short reference period” is usually for 1 week;
- “any activity” refers to work for at least one hour;
- “unpaid” is interpreted as the absence of remuneration in cash or in kind for work done or hours worked; nevertheless, these workers may receive some form of support, such as transfers of education stipends or grants, or occasional in cash or in kind support (e.g. a meal, drinks);
- production “for others” refers to work performed in market and non-market units that are owned by non-household or non-family members;
- acquiring “workplace experience or skills” may occur through traditional, formal or informal arrangements whether or not a specific qualification or certification is issued.

Included in unpaid trainee work are persons in:

- traineeships, apprenticeships, internships or other types of programmes according to national circumstances, when their engagement in the production process of the economic unit is unpaid; and
- unpaid skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programmes, when engaged in the production process of the economic unit.

Excluded from unpaid trainee work:

- periods of probation associated with the start of a job;
- general on-the-job or lifelong learning while in employment, including in market and nonmarket units owned by household or family members;
- orientation and learning while engaged in volunteer work;
- learning while engaged in own-use production work.

Table 15.8: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	65	20	85	27	7	34	92	27	119
30-64	19	8	28	7	3	10	26	12	38
Total	84	28	113	34	10	44	118	38	157
Column %									
15-29	77.4	70.1	75.6	79.6	68.1	77.0	78.1	69.6	76.0
30-64	22.6	29.9	24.4	20.4	31.9	23.0	21.9	30.4	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apprentice as % of working age population									
15-29	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
30-64	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

As indicated in table 15.8, of the 106.1 million persons aged 15 years or older, 157 thousand of them were engaged in Apprentice work/unpaid; 118 thousand of them were males and the rest 38 thousand females. Almost 76.0 per cent of the was in the younger age groups, 15–29 years old, whereas only 24.0 per cent of them from the age group 30–65 years. Overall, only 0.1 per cent of the 106.1 million working age population was engaged in apprentice/unpaid trainee work.

The highest 56.3 per cent of the apprentice had completed secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education. Only 9.5 per cent of them had no education, 24.6 per cent had completed primary education, and only 9.5 per cent had completed tertiary level (table 15.9).

Table 15.9: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area (in 000)									
Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	9	3	12	2	1	3	11	4	15
Some or completed primary	24	7	30	6	2	8	30	8	39
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	45	17	62	20	6	26	65	23	88
Tertiary	7	1	8	6	1	7	12	3	15
Not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	84	28	113	34	10	44	118	38	157
Column %									
No primary schooling	10.9	9.8	10.6	5.5	10.2	6.6	9.4	9.9	9.5
Some or completed primary	28.1	23.6	27.0	19.2	16.9	18.7	25.5	21.9	24.6
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	53.1	61.4	55.2	58.6	61.6	59.3	54.7	61.5	56.3
Tertiary	7.9	5.2	7.2	16.7	11.2	15.5	10.4	6.8	9.5
Not specified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0								
Apprentice as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Some or completed primary	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tertiary	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Not specified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Majority of the estimated Apprentice /unpaid trainee workers, 89.2 per cent or 140 thousand at the time of the survey was literate (table 15.10) whereas only 10.8 per cent or 17 thousand of the them was not literate. About 113 thousand of the apprentice / unpaid trainee workers were in the rural areas; it was 44 thousand in the urban areas.

Table 15.10: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by literacy, sex and area (in 000)									
Literacy status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	74	26	99	32	9	40	105	34	140
Not-literate	11	3	14	2	1	3	13	4	17
Total	84	28	113	34	10	44	118	38	157
Apprentice as % of working age population									
Literate	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Not-literate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Column %									
Literate	87.3	90.2	88.0	93.4	89.1	92.4	89.0	89.9	89.2
Not-literate	12.7	9.8	12.0	6.6	10.9	7.6	11.0	10.1	10.8
Total	100.0								

15.5 Volunteer work

Volunteerism plays an important role in the economic growth and poverty alleviation in Bangladesh. But, there is no such survey has been conducted to quantify the incidence and distribution of the people involved in volunteering. Lack of sufficient, reliable and up-to-date data on volunteerism is likely to hinder the planning and programme towards the development of this important sector. **Persons in volunteer work** are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others, where:

- (a) “any activity” refers to work for at least one hour;
- (b) “unpaid” is interpreted as the absence of remuneration in cash or in kind for work done or hours worked; nevertheless, volunteer workers may receive some small form of support or stipend in cash, when below one third of local market wages (e.g. for out-of-pocket expenses or to cover living expenses incurred for the activity), or in kind (e.g. meals, transportation, symbolic gifts);
- (c) “non-compulsory” is interpreted as work carried out without civil, legal or administrative requirement, that are different from the fulfilment of social responsibilities of a communal, cultural or religious nature;
- (d) production “for others” refers to work performed:
 - i. through, or for organizations comprising market and non-market units (i.e. organization based volunteering) including through or for self-help, mutual aid or community-based groups of which the volunteer is a member;
 - ii. for households, other than the household of the volunteer worker or of related family members (i.e. direct volunteering).

Excluded from volunteer work:

- (a) community service and work by prisoners ordered by a court or similar authority, compulsory military or alternative civilian service;
- (b) unpaid work required as part of education or training programmes (i.e. unpaid trainees);
- (c) work for others performed during the working time associated with employment, or during paid time off from an employee job granted by the employer.

The survey reveals that, male volunteers are as many as 9.8 million or 65.4 per cent and female volunteers are 5.2 million or 34.6 per cent (chart 15.7).

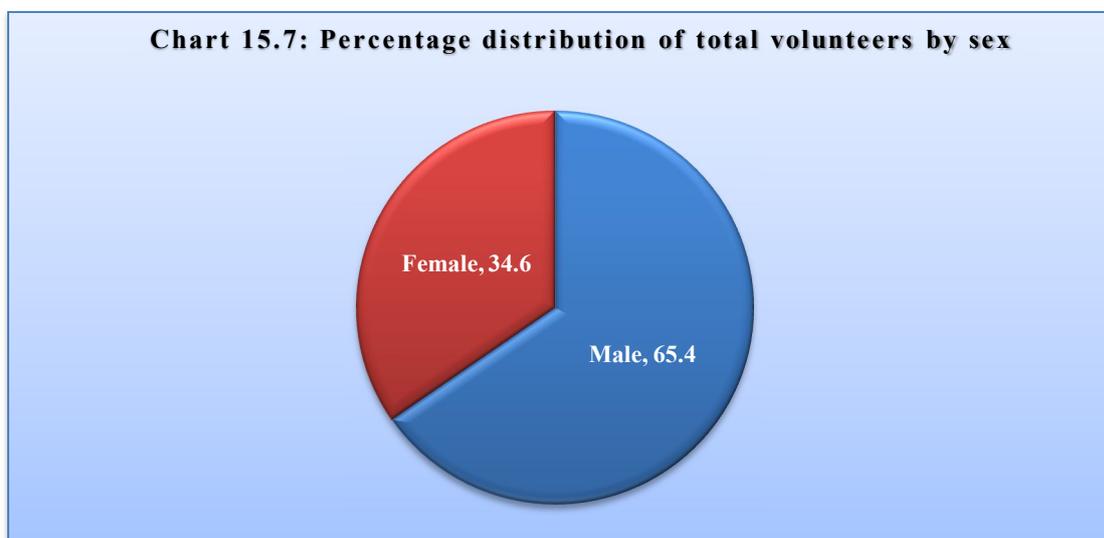
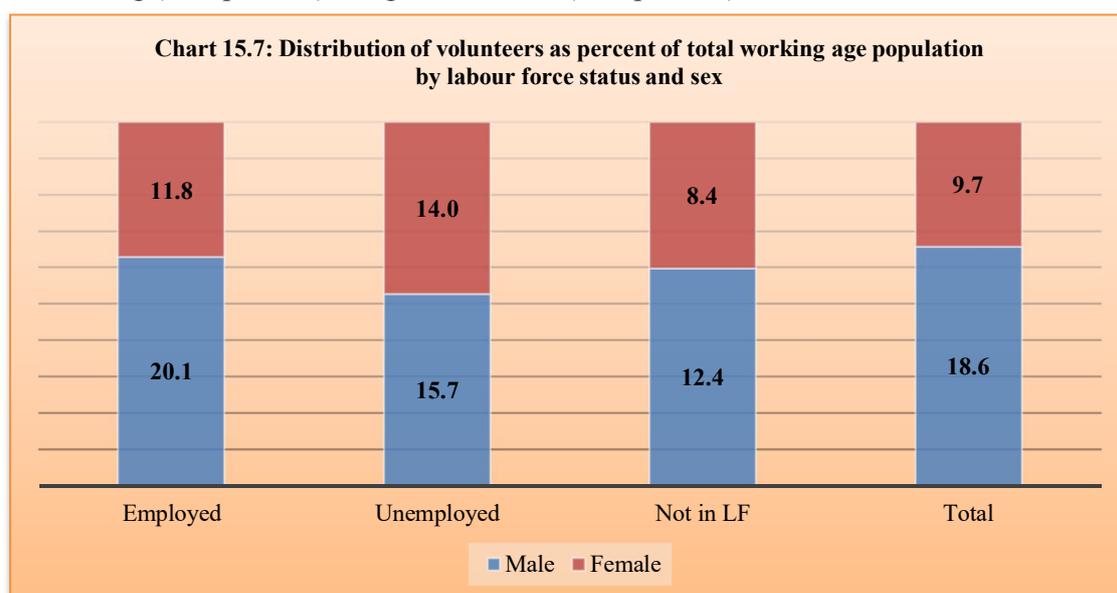


Table 15.11: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

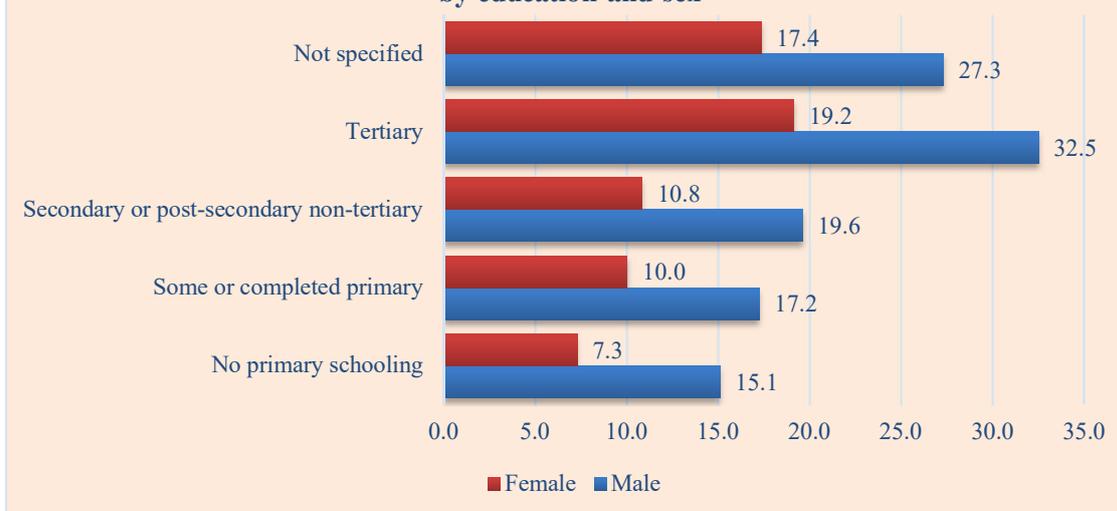
Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Volunteer									
Employed	5737	1474	7211	2641	628	3269	8378	2102	10480
Unemployed	139	129	268	63	53	116	202	182	384
Not in LF	787	1729	2516	396	1160	1556	1183	2888	4071
Total	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
Volunteer as % of working age population									
Employed	19.3	11.1	16.8	21.8	14.2	19.8	20.1	11.8	17.6
Unemployed	15.5	13.9	14.7	16.0	14.2	15.1	15.7	14.0	14.8
Not in LF	11.7	7.3	8.3	14.2	10.7	11.5	12.4	8.4	9.3
Total	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1
% of total volunteers									
Employed	38.4	9.9	48.3	17.7	4.2	21.9	56.1	14.1	70.2
Unemployed	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	2.6
Not in LF	5.3	11.6	16.8	2.7	7.8	10.4	7.9	19.3	27.3
Total	44.6	22.3	66.9	20.8	12.3	33.1	65.4	34.6	100.0

A total of 14.9 million people is found to have volunteered at least once during previous month of the survey year 2015-16 (table 15.11). Of all volunteers, 66.9 per cent in rural areas and the remaining 33.1 per cent urban areas. Compared to proportion of working age population, urban volunteering (16.0 per cent) is higher than rural (13.3 per cent).



By labour force status, 17.6 per cent of the total employed persons engaged in the volunteer work, followed by 14.8 per cent of the unemployed persons and only 9.3 per cent of the persons outside the labour force was engaged in the volunteering (chart 15.7).

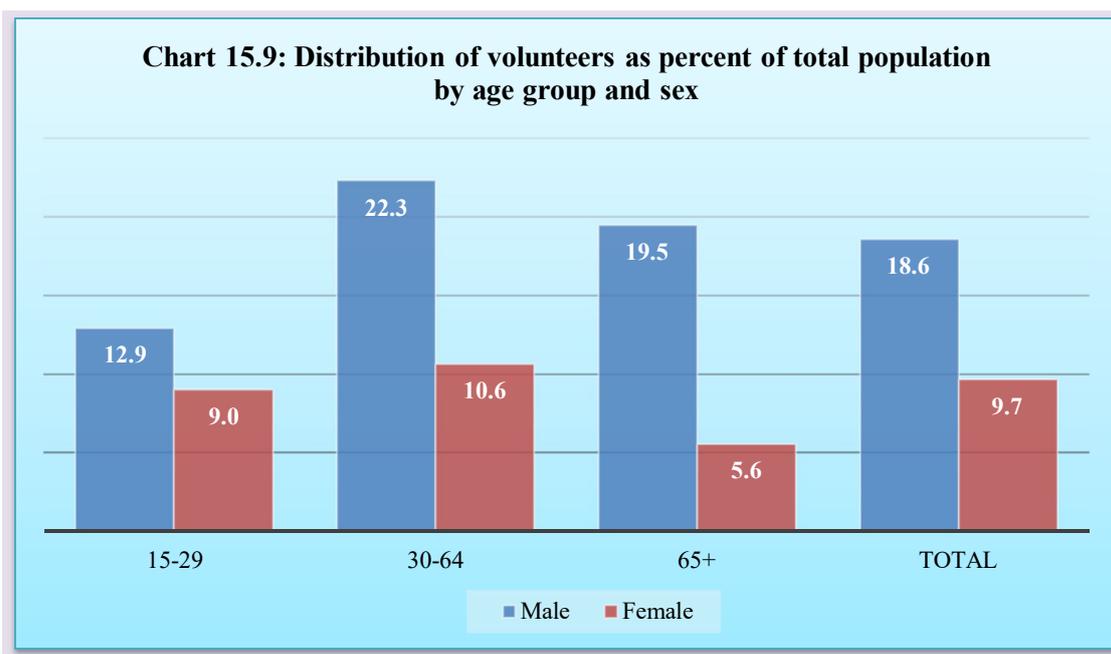
Chart 15.8: Distribution of volunteers as percent of total population by education and sex



Nearly 24.1 per cent of all volunteers have reported possessing no formal education. On the other hand, those having primary education are 22.0 per cent as compared to 45.0 per cent with secondary and post-secondary level education and 8.5 per cent with tertiary level education (table 15.12).

Table 15.12: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by education, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	1814	1013	2826	452	322	774	2265	1335	3600
Some or completed primary	1523	828	2351	574	367	942	2097	1195	3293
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2871	1421	4292	1482	945	2427	4354	2366	6720
Tertiary	417	64	481	588	204	792	1005	268	1273
Not specified	37	6	44	5	2	6	42	8	50
Total	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
% of working age population									
No primary schooling	15.2	7.0	10.7	14.9	8.2	11.1	15.1	7.3	10.8
Some or completed primary	16.8	9.5	13.2	18.4	11.6	15.0	17.2	10.0	13.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	19.3	9.9	14.7	20.4	12.6	16.4	19.6	10.8	15.3
Tertiary	33.3	15.1	28.7	32.0	20.9	28.2	32.5	19.2	28.4
Not specified	28.5	17.2	26.0	20.7	18.0	19.9	27.3	17.4	25.0
Total	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1
Column %									
No primary schooling	27.2	30.4	28.3	14.6	17.5	15.7	23.2	25.8	24.1
Some or completed primary	22.9	24.9	23.5	18.5	20.0	19.1	21.5	23.1	22.0
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	43.1	42.6	42.9	47.8	51.4	49.1	44.6	45.7	45.0
Tertiary	6.3	1.9	4.8	19.0	11.1	16.0	10.3	5.2	8.5
Not specified	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



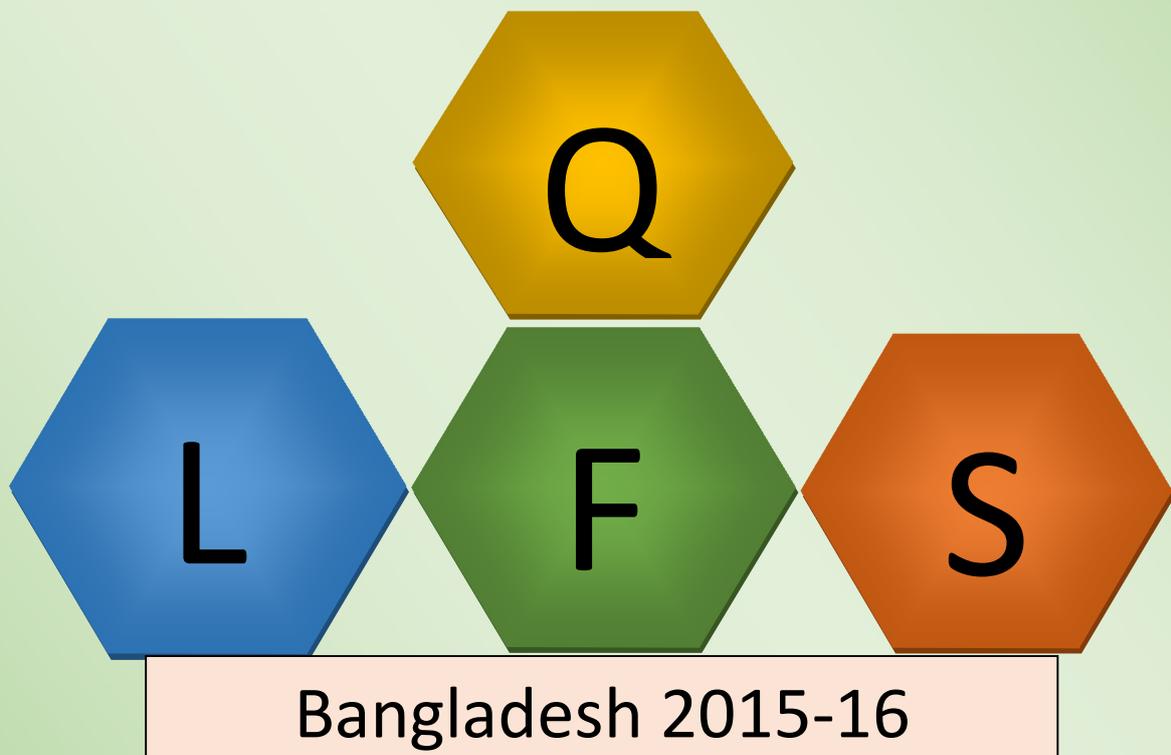
In age group 30-64 years, the volunteer rate was relatively higher, as high as 16.5 per cent, followed by 65+ age group, at 13.3 per cent. The rate of male volunteers in this age group was 22.3 per cent while the rate was 10.6 for the female counterparts. It was 15.5 per cent for the rural areas and 19.0 for the urban areas.

Table 15.13: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by age group sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Volunteer worker									
15-29	1743	1234	2977	803	737	1540	2547	1971	4518
30-64	4304	1954	6258	2100	1064	3164	6404	3018	9422
65+	615	144	759	198	39	236	813	182	995
Total	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
Working age population									
15-29	13967	15030	28997	5756	6886	12642	19723	21916	41639
30-64	20086	20333	40419	8605	8009	16615	28692	28343	57034
65+	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
% of working age population									
15-29	12.5	8.2	10.3	14.0	10.7	12.2	12.9	9.0	10.9
30-64	21.4	9.6	15.5	24.4	13.3	19.0	22.3	10.6	16.5
65+	18.9	5.6	13.0	21.4	5.5	14.5	19.5	5.6	13.3
Total	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1

Chapter 16

Underutilization



This chapter presents the survey findings on the mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the working age population in three separate form, viz. Time-related underemployment, Unemployment and Potential labour force.

Chapter 16

Labour underutilization

16.1 Labour 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 the following types:

- 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; Skills related underutilization is not included here;
- unemployment**, reflecting an active job search by persons not in employment who are available for this form of work;
- 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.

The distribution of the under-utilized working age population by quarter, area and sex for the survey period 2015-16 is provided in table 16.1 below. A total of 7.1 million population aged 15 years or older was underutilized.

Table 16.1: Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and (in '000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	2353	3371	5724	818	992	1810	3171	4363	7534
Q2	2407	2619	5025	907	849	1757	3314	3468	6782
Q3	2475	2668	5143	855	869	1724	3330	3537	6867
Q4	2490	2995	5486	835	915	1750	3325	3911	7235
Year	2431	2913	5345	854	907	1760	3285	3820	7105

It is evident from chart 16.1 that the number of females were more underutilized in all the quarters, both in rural and urban areas. By largest share, there were more females, (3.8 million or) than males (3.3 million) of the working age population.

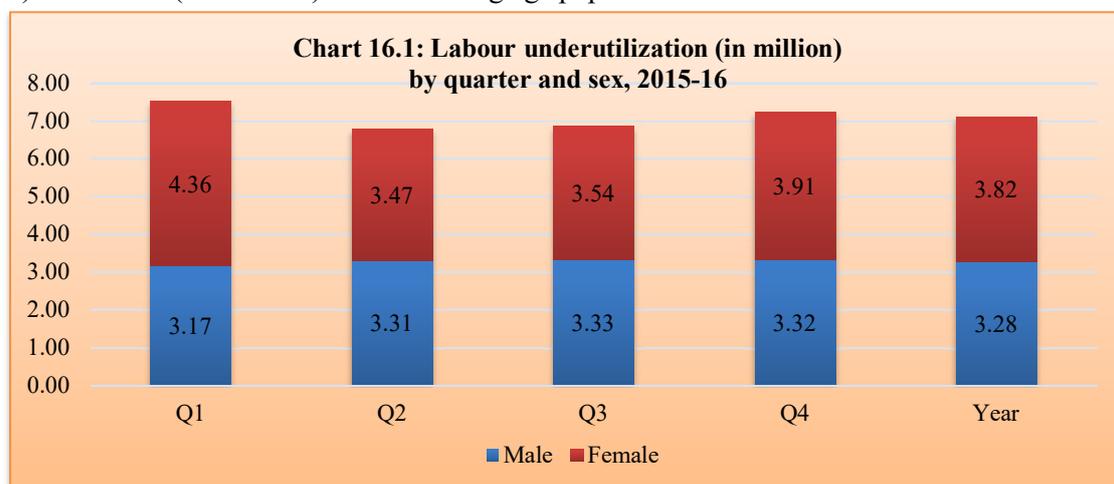


Table 16.2: Labour under-utilization of the country, by age group sex and area (in '000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	1612	1644	3256	583	589	1171	2194	2233	4427
30-64	759	1233	1992	256	310	566	1015	1543	2559
65+	60	36	96	15	8	22	75	44	119
Total	2431	2913	5345	854	907	1760	3285	3820	7105
Column %									
15-29	66.3	56.4	60.9	68.2	64.9	66.5	66.8	58.5	62.3
30-64	31.2	42.3	37.3	30.0	34.2	32.2	30.9	40.4	36.0
65+	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.7
Total	100.0								
% of working age population									
15-29	11.5	10.9	11.2	10.1	8.5	9.3	11.1	10.2	10.6
30-64	3.8	6.1	4.9	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.4	4.5
65+	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.6
Total	6.5	7.7	7.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	7.1	6.7

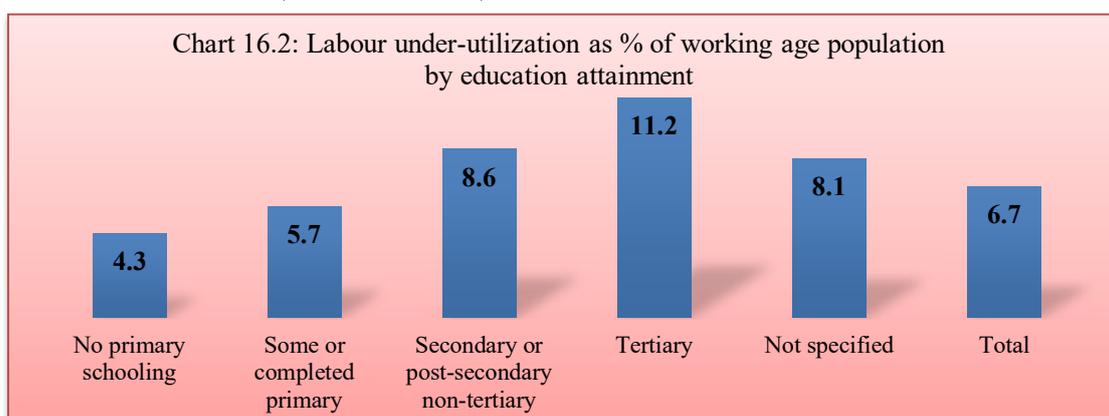
As reflected in table 16.2, the largest share of the under-utilized population (62.3 per cent) belongs to the young age group, aged 15-29 years, followed by (36.0 per cent) from the age group 30-64 years and 65+ years (1.7 per cent). Overall, about 6.7 per cent of the working age population were under-utilized during the survey period 2015-16. Between the sexes by largest share, there were more females, (6.2 per cent) than males (7.1 per cent) of the working age population.

Table 16.3: Labour under-utilization as % of WAP, by education attainment, sex and area (in '000)

Education	Number					% of working age population			
	PLF	TRU	Unemp	Under - utilized	WAP	PLF	TRU	Unemp	Under - utilized
No primary schooling	407	585	440	1431	33353	1.2	1.8	1.3	4.3
Some or completed primary	558	412	399	1369	24069	2.3	1.7	1.7	5.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1693	664	1427	3784	44018	3.8	1.5	3.2	8.6
Tertiary	97	93	314	504	4491	2.2	2.1	7.0	11.2
Not specified	4	6	7	16	200	1.8	2.8	3.6	8.1
Total	2758	1759	2587	7105	106130	2.6	1.7	2.4	6.7

* PLF=Potential labour force, TRU=Time related underemployment, Unemp=Unemployment

Table 16.3 reflects the distribution of the under-utilized in terms of their education level. Of those who were under-utilized in 2015-16, of them, the highest share 11.2 per cent of the working age population had completed tertiary level of education, followed by 8.6 per cent who had completed secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level, 5.7 per cent completed primary level and 4.3 per cent had no formal education (Chart 16.2 below).



16.2 Time-related underemployment

Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work, where:

- the “working time” concept is hours actually worked or hours usually worked, dependent on the measurement objective (short or long-term situations) and in accordance with the international statistical standards on the topic;
- “additional hours” may be hours in the same job, in an additional job(s) or in a replacement job(s);
- the “hours threshold” is based on the boundary between full-time and part-time employment, on the median or modal values of the hours usually worked of all persons in employment, or on working time norms as specified in relevant legislation or national practice, and set for specific worker groups;
- “available” for additional hours should be established in reference to a set short reference period that reflects the typical length of time required in the national context between leaving one job and starting another.

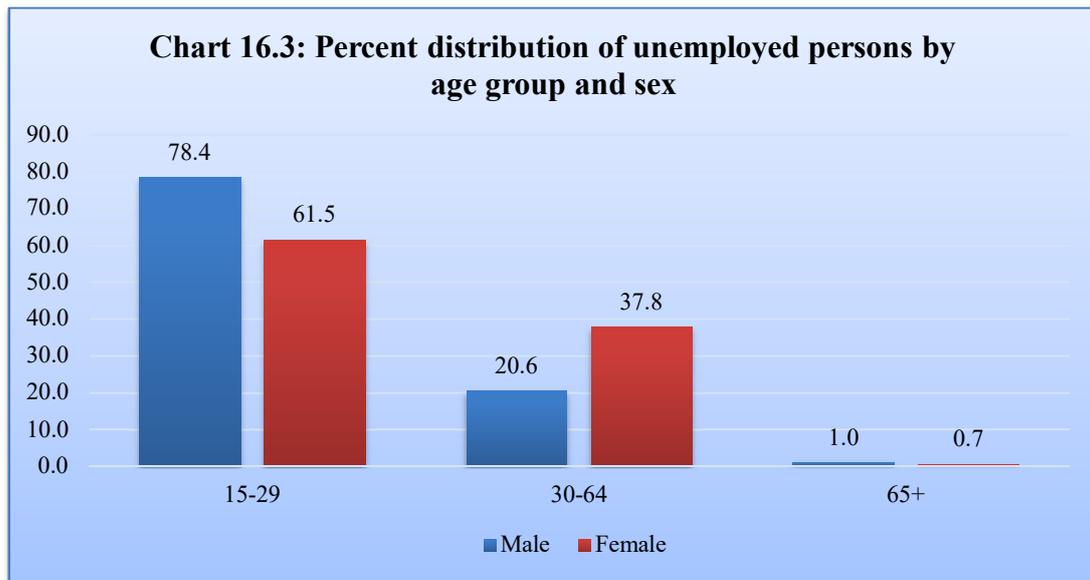
<i>Table 16.4: Time related underemployed (less than 40 hours) of the country, by age group, sex and area (in '000)</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	377	184	562	103	62	165	480	247	727
30-64	513	285	798	133	63	196	647	347	994
65+	27	6	33	5	1	6	32	6	39
Total	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
Column %									
15-29	41.1	38.9	40.3	42.6	49.7	45.0	41.4	41.1	41.3
30-64	56.0	59.9	57.3	55.1	49.9	53.3	55.8	57.8	56.5
65+	2.9	1.2	2.4	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TRU as % of employed									
15-29	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
30-64	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.6
65+	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5
Total	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.0

Of all employed (59.5 million) persons in the country in 2015-16, an estimated 1.8 million persons (3.0 per cent) were underemployed (table 16.4). Of them, 1.2 million were male (2.8 per cent of total male employed) and 0.6 million were female (3.4 per cent of total female employed). And the majority of them lived in rural areas, at 1.4 million persons, compared with 1.2 million persons in urban areas.

16.3 Unemployment

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

- (a) “not in employment” is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment;
- (b) to “seek employment” refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking.



Based on the survey findings (table 16.5), an estimated 2.59 million population aged 15 or older were unemployed at the time of the survey. Male accounted for 1.29 million, with 1.29 million females. An estimated 1.81 million or 69.9 per cent of the unemployed population were youths, aged 15-29 years, followed by 29.2 per cent in the age group 30-64 and only 0.9 per cent in the age group 65+ years. Among the youth unemployed persons, the proportion of male (78.4 per cent) was higher than that of female (61.5 per cent) counterparts (Chart 16.3).

Table 16.5: Unemployed population of the country, by age group, sex and area

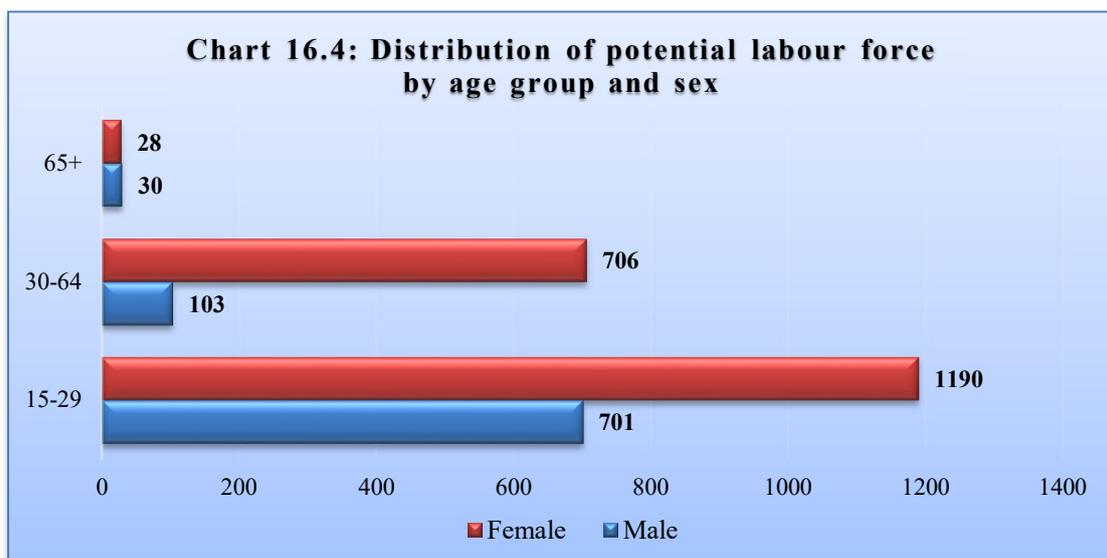
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	710	551	1261	303	246	548	1013	797	1809
30-64	176	365	541	90	125	215	265	490	756
65+	10	8	18	3	1	4	13	9	22
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Column %									
15-29	79.3	59.7	69.3	76.5	66.0	71.4	78.4	61.5	69.9
30-64	19.6	39.5	29.7	22.7	33.7	28.0	20.6	37.8	29.2
65+	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

16.4 Potential labour force (entrants)

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 established in the light of national circumstances (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*).

Table 16.6: Potential labour force aged 15 years or over, by age group, sex and area									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force									
15-29	524	909	1433	177	281	458	701	1190	1891
30-64	70	584	654	33	122	155	103	706	809
65+	23	23	46	6	6	12	30	28	58
Total	618	1515	2133	216	409	625	834	1924	2758
Not in labour force	6748	23680	30427	2793	10793	13585	9540	34473	44013
Working age population	36174	33892	70065	16419	19645	36065	52593	53537	106130
Column %									
15-29	84.9	60.0	67.2	81.8	68.7	73.2	84.1	61.8	68.6
30-64	11.4	38.5	30.7	15.3	29.9	24.9	12.4	36.7	29.3
65+	3.8	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As shown in table 16.6, of the 106.1 million persons aged 15 years or older, 44.0 million of them were outside the labour force or not engaged in economic activity and among them 2.8 million or 6.3 per cent were potential labour force (either looking for the job or available for the job). Among the 2.8 million potential labour force of the population who are basically not engaged in any economic activity, almost 1.9 million or 68.6 per cent of the them population was in the younger age groups, 15–29 years old. About one-thirds (29.3 per cent) of the potential labour force was belongs to the adult age group (30-64), whereas only 2.1 per cent of the population from the age group 65+ years old.



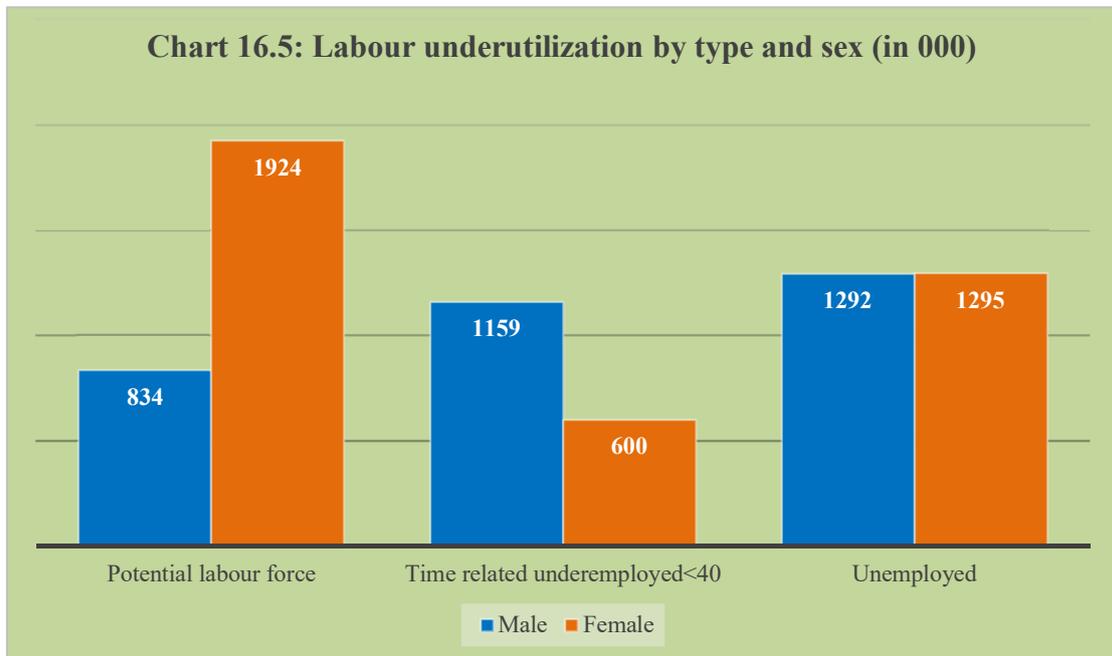
16.5 Labour underutilization by type

As mentioned earlier, there are following three types of underutilization viz. *time-related underemployment*, *unemployment*, and *potential labour force*.

Table 16.7: Labour under-utilization, by type, sex and area (in '000)

Type of underutilization	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force	618	1515	2133	216	409	625	834	1924	2758
Time related underemployed<40 hours	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
Unemployed	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Total	2431	2913	5345	854	907	1760	3285	3820	7105

As reflected in table 16.7, number of females (1.9 million) were more than twice than male counterparts (0.9 million) in relation to **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. Total number of males (1.2 million) were almost twice than females (0.6 million) in case of **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; but for the **unemployment**-reflecting an active job search by persons not in employment who are available for this form of work, number of females (1.3 million) and males (1.3 million) were found almost same for the unemployed.



Chapter 17

Labour migration



Bangladesh 2015-16

This chapter presents the survey findings on migrant persons by their reason for moving and current economic activity status for the migrant population.

Chapter 17

Labour migration

This chapter presents the survey findings on migrant persons by their reason for moving and current economic activity status as well as the labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate for the migrant population. Migration is defined as the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another.

17.1 Distribution of migrant and non-migrant persons

The survey questionnaire included questions on place of birth as well as place of previous residence. According to the findings (table 17.1), the estimated percentage of migrants to total population aged 15 or older was 20.9 per cent (2.2 million migrants). It was 40.9 per cent (12.6 million migrants) in the urban areas and 12.7 per cent (9.5 million migrants) in the rural areas. Among the migrants, 7.1 million of them were male (31.8 per cent) and 15.1 million were female (68.2 per cent).

Table 17.1: Distribution of migrant vs non-migrant persons, sex and area

Migration	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1 (%)									
Migrant	4.9	21.7	13.4	36.9	47.1	42.1	14.1	29.0	21.7
Non-migrant	95.1	78.3	86.6	63.1	52.9	57.9	85.9	71.0	78.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q2 (%)									
Migrant	4.2	21.7	13.0	36.4	46.8	41.6	13.7	29.0	21.4
Non-migrant	95.8	78.3	87.0	63.6	53.2	58.4	86.3	71.0	78.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q3 (%)									
Migrant	4.0	20.5	12.3	33.5	42.7	38.2	12.6	26.9	19.8
Non-migrant	96.0	79.5	87.7	66.5	57.3	61.8	87.4	73.1	80.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q4 (%)									
Migrant	3.8	20.2	12.0	36.6	46.7	41.7	13.3	27.9	20.6
Non-migrant	96.2	79.8	88.0	63.4	53.3	58.3	86.7	72.1	79.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year (Number in 000)									
Migrant	1574	7965	9539	5483	7147	12630	7057	15112	22169
Non-migrant	35732	29977	65709	9804	8448	18252	45536	38425	83961
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Year %									
Migrant	4.2	21.0	12.7	35.9	45.8	40.9	13.4	28.2	20.9
Non-migrant	95.8	79.0	87.3	64.1	54.2	59.1	86.6	71.8	79.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 17.2 below indicated the distribution of migrant population by age group, sex and area. By age group, more migrants were found in the 25-29 age group, at 3.7 million persons or 26.5 per cent, with just slightly fewer (25.6 per cent) among those aged 30-34 years, followed by the 35-39 age group, at 2.7 million persons or 23.5 per cent and 20-24 age group, at 3.0 million persons or 23.3 per cent. The pattern was much higher for females, with more female migrants in all the age groups. Almost two-third of the working age population in the urban areas (12.6 million or 40.9 per cent) were migrant whereas only 12.7 per cent of them were migrant in the rural areas.

Table 17.2: Distribution of migrant population, by age group, sex and area

Age group	<i>(in 000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	164	611	775	474	723	1198	639	1334	1972
20-24	134	1237	1371	514	1118	1632	647	2356	3003
25-29	217	1428	1645	759	1291	2051	976	2719	3695
30-34	193	1097	1291	743	968	1711	937	2065	3002
35-39	178	947	1125	709	904	1612	887	1851	2737
40-44	151	682	833	599	613	1212	750	1295	2045
45-49	127	610	737	511	529	1041	638	1139	1778
50-54	89	430	519	393	344	737	482	774	1256
55-59	99	331	430	274	246	520	373	578	950
60-64	77	238	315	223	178	402	300	416	717
65 +	145	354	499	284	231	515	429	585	1014
Total	1574	7965	9539	5483	7147	12630	7057	15112	22169
	% of total working age population								
15-19	2.9	12.5	7.3	22.8	33.9	28.5	8.2	19.0	13.3
20-24	3.3	25.6	15.5	29.7	48.5	40.5	11.3	33.0	23.3
25-29	5.1	26.9	17.3	38.9	52.7	46.6	15.8	35.1	26.5
30-34	5.2	25.6	16.1	41.2	50.9	46.2	16.9	33.4	25.6
35-39	4.6	22.5	13.9	40.9	50.2	45.6	15.8	30.8	23.5
40-44	4.8	21.6	13.3	42.1	47.3	44.6	16.5	29.1	22.7
45-49	4.2	19.8	12.1	39.1	45.9	42.3	14.7	26.9	20.7
50-54	3.7	19.0	11.1	39.8	43.6	41.5	14.2	25.3	19.5
55-59	4.7	17.3	10.7	36.9	39.3	38.0	13.2	22.7	17.7
60-64	4.2	16.9	9.7	36.7	40.4	38.3	12.3	22.5	16.7
65 +	4.4	13.7	8.6	30.7	33.0	31.7	10.3	17.8	13.6
Total	4.2	21.0	12.7	35.9	45.8	40.9	13.4	28.2	20.9

About two-fifth of all migrants (42.2 per cent) cited "Marriage" as their reason for changing residence, followed by "Family reason" (27.4 per cent), referring to any family member who had moved to the place of enumeration from a previous residence because the entire family had moved (table 17.3). The third most frequent reason given was "In search of employment/job" (22.9 per cent).

Table 17.3: Distribution of migrant persons, by reasons for moving, sex and area

Reasons for leave	<i>(in 000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In search of employment	41.5	2.6	9.0	58.4	14.3	33.4	54.6	8.1	22.9
Job transfer	2.9	0.4	0.8	4.0	1.3	2.5	3.7	0.8	1.8
Family reason	29.9	10.7	13.9	26.1	46.6	37.7	26.9	27.7	27.4
Study / training	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.9	1.5	2.6	3.2	0.8	1.6
Marriage	9.9	83.7	71.5	1.7	34.1	20.1	3.5	60.2	42.2
Natural disaster	6.4	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.1
Political reason	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Conflict	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other reason	6.7	1.3	2.2	4.9	1.5	2.9	5.3	1.4	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the findings on current economic activity or labour force status (table 17.4), most of the migrants were employed, at 51.9 per cent, followed by not in labour force, at 46.0 per cent and only 2.1 per cent for the unemployed persons. By sex, there exists different pattern; 85.2 per cent of the male migrant were employed whereas it was 36.3 per cent for the female migrant. Female migrants were dominated by the not in labour force (61.3 per cent) group, followed by employed group (36.3 per cent) and the rest in the unemployed group, at 2.4 per cent.

Table 17.4: Distribution of total migrant persons, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Migrant									
Employed	1317	3077	4393	4694	2411	7105	6011	5487	11498
Unemployed	20	206	226	93	154	247	113	360	473
Not in LF	237	4682	4919	696	4582	5278	933	9264	10198
Total	1574	7965	9539	5483	7147	12630	7057	15112	22169
Working age population									
Employed	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Unemployed	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Not in LF	6748	23680	30427	2793	10793	13585	9540	34473	44013
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Column % of migrants									
Employed	83.6	38.6	46.1	85.6	33.7	56.3	85.2	36.3	51.9
Unemployed	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.1
Not in LF	15.1	58.8	51.6	12.7	64.1	41.8	13.2	61.3	46.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Migrants as % of working age population									
Employed	4.4	23.1	10.2	38.8	54.4	43.0	14.4	30.9	19.3
Unemployed	2.2	22.3	12.4	23.5	41.4	32.2	8.7	27.8	18.3
Not in LF	3.5	19.8	16.2	24.9	42.5	38.9	9.8	26.9	23.2
Total	4.2	21.0	12.7	35.9	45.8	40.9	13.4	28.2	20.9

As reflected in chart 17.1 and table 17.5, the proportion of migrants were highest in the tertiary education, at 38.3 per cent, followed by Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary, at 22.2 per cent, some or completed primary, at 20.5 per cent, and only 17.1 per cent for the not formally educated persons. By sex, a clear positive correlation was observed, the higher education level, the higher proportion of migrants.

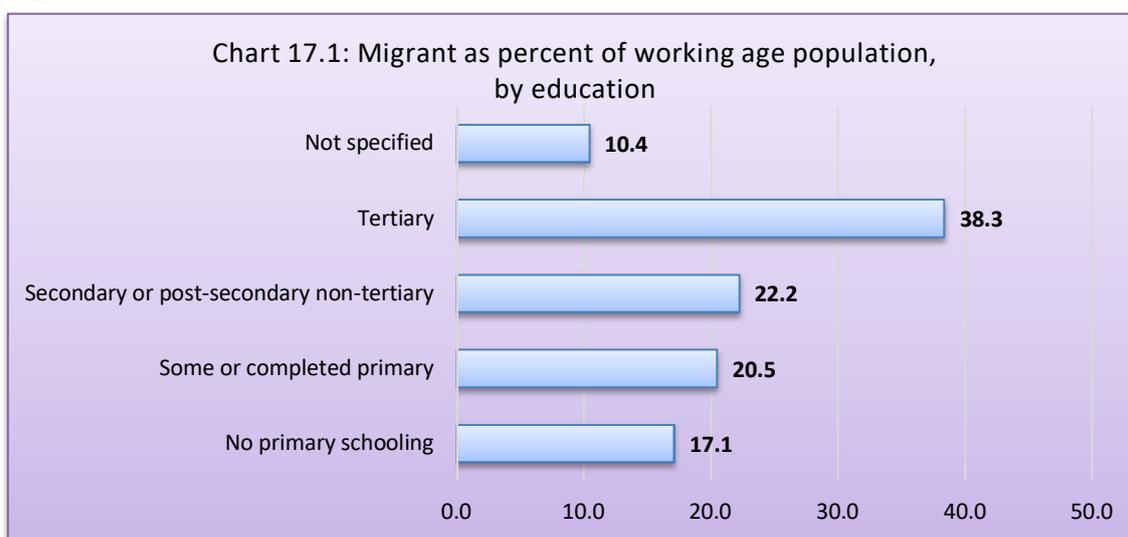


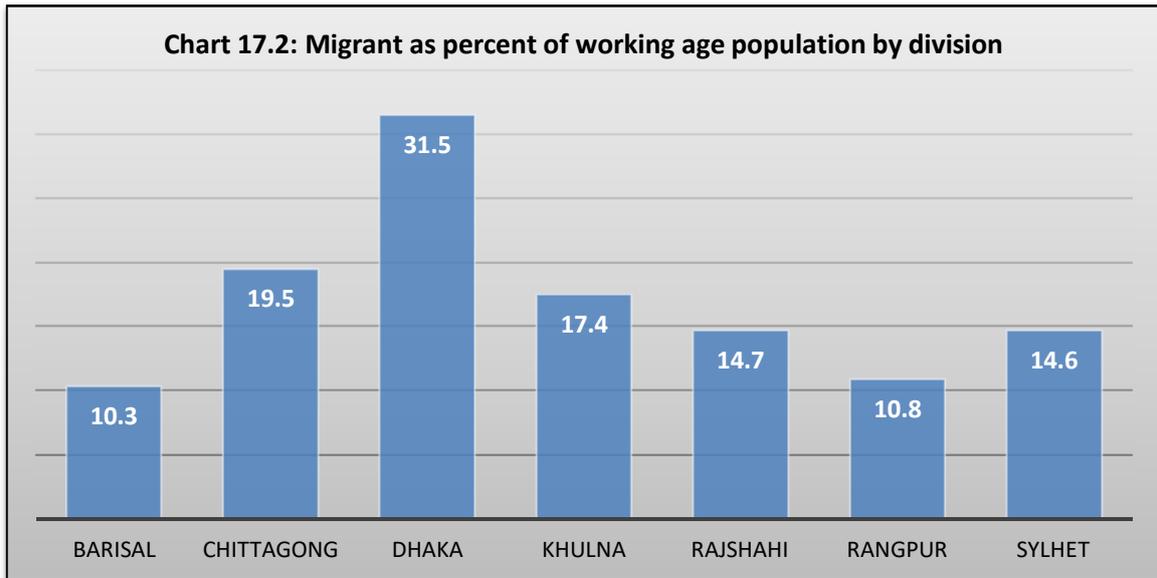
Table 17.5: Distribution of migrant population, by education attainment, sex and area

Education	<i>(in 000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	499	2508	3007	1038	1659	2697	1538	4167	5705
Some or completed primary	366	1905	2271	1095	1567	2662	1461	3472	4933
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	627	3415	4041	2386	3361	5747	3013	6776	9789
Tertiary	78	131	209	956	557	1513	1034	688	1722
Not specified	4	6	10	7	3	11	12	9	21
Total	1574	7965	9539	5483	7147	12630	7057	15112	22169
Migrants as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	4.2	17.4	11.4	34.2	42.1	38.7	10.3	22.7	17.1
Some or completed primary	4.0	21.8	12.8	35.1	49.4	42.3	12.0	29.2	20.5
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.2	23.8	13.8	32.8	44.8	38.9	13.6	31.0	22.2
Tertiary	6.2	30.9	12.4	52.1	57.0	53.8	33.5	49.1	38.3
Not specified	3.3	16.4	6.1	32.6	34.5	33.2	7.6	20.1	10.4
Total	4.2	21.0	12.7	35.9	45.8	40.9	13.4	28.2	20.9

The distribution of the migrant population varies widely by locality and division (Table 17.6). In rural areas, the largest proportion of migrant was in Dhaka, at 31.5 per cent, followed by 19.5 per cent in Chittagong, and 17.4 per cent in Khulna division. In both urban and rural areas, the female migrants were much higher than male counterparts. At the national level, female migrant was as double than that of male migrant.

Table 17.6: Distribution of migrant population, by education attainment, sex and area

Division	<i>(in 000)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	29	338	368	79	150	229	108	488	596
Chittagong	246	1353	1599	785	1251	2036	1032	2604	3635
Dhaka	681	2510	3191	3862	4356	8217	4542	6866	11408
Khulna	179	1167	1346	270	504	774	450	1671	2120
Rajshahi	189	1197	1386	263	493	756	452	1690	2141
Rangpur	177	859	1036	105	187	292	281	1046	1327
Sylhet	73	541	613	120	207	327	192	748	940
Total	1574	7965	9539	5483	7147	12630	7057	15112	22169
% of working age population									
Barisal	1.3	14.1	7.9	14.3	26.2	20.3	3.9	16.4	10.3
Chittagong	4.1	19.5	12.4	28.5	41.3	35.2	11.9	26.1	19.5
Dhaka	6.5	23.8	15.1	51.2	57.4	54.3	25.1	37.8	31.5
Khulna	3.7	24.3	14.0	21.2	38.8	30.1	7.4	27.4	17.4
Rajshahi	3.2	21.2	12.0	17.0	31.9	24.4	6.1	23.5	14.7
Rangpur	3.3	17.4	10.1	10.3	19.7	14.8	4.4	17.7	10.8
Sylhet	2.9	20.1	11.7	20.2	34.0	27.2	6.1	22.7	14.6
Total	4.2	21.0	12.7	35.9	45.8	40.9	13.4	28.2	20.9

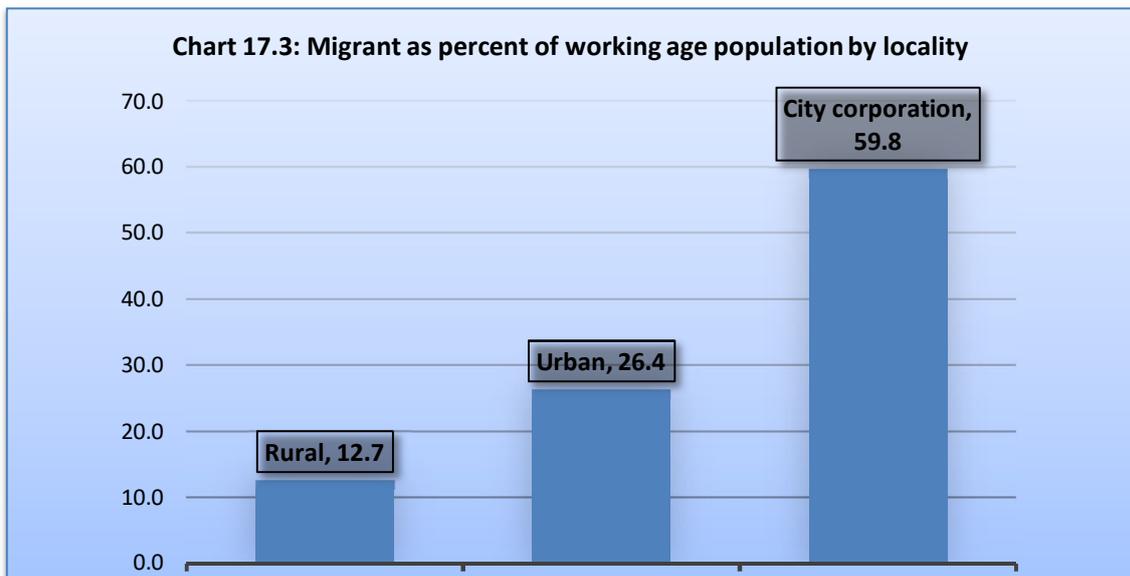


The distribution of the *migrant population, by education attainment, sex and area* is provided in table 17.7 below.

Table 17.7: Distribution of migrant population, by education attainment, sex and area (in 000)

	Number				Per cent			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	368	121	107	596	7.9	14.2	39.6	10.3
Chittagong	1599	550	1486	3635	12.4	18.5	52.8	19.5
Dhaka	3191	2445	5772	11408	15.1	37.8	66.6	31.5
Khulna	1346	502	272	2120	14.0	25.5	44.9	17.4
Rajshahi	1386	596	160	2141	12.0	22.3	38.4	14.7
Rangpur	1036	216	75	1327	10.1	12.6	30.3	10.8
Sylhet	613	187	140	940	11.7	22.5	37.8	14.6
Total	9539	4617	8013	22169	12.7	26.4	59.8	20.9

Chart 17.3 indicated that, highest 59.8 per cent of the working age population aged 15 years or older were found as migrant in the city corporation area, followed by 26.4 per cent at the urban area, and only 12.7 per cent in the rural areas.



17.2 Labour force participation rate of migrants and non-migrants

The estimated migrant labour force participation rate for migrants was higher than non-migrants both for male and female (table 17.8). It was at 88.4 per cent for male migrants and 83.7 per cent for male non-migrants and 41.1 for migrants female and 36.8 for non-migrants females. The highest rate of migrant labour force participation was found among those aged 25-29 years and 30-64 years. In all age groups, the migrant labour force participation rate was higher for males than females, except among those aged 25-29 years and only for age group 65+, the non-migrant labour force participation rate was higher than migrant workers.

Table 17.8: Labour force participation rate of migrants and non-migrants and the difference, by age group and sex

Category		Migrant	Non-migrant	Difference
		Labour force participation rate (LFPR)	Labour force participation rate(LFPR)	
Total	Male	88.4	83.7	4.7
	Female	41.1	36.8	4.3
18-24	Male	80.3	75.8	4.5
	Female	38.4	33.3	5.1
25-29	Male	97.9	98.8	-0.9
	Female	46.6	46.0	0.6
30-64	Male	95.6	95.5	0.1
	Female	42.7	42.8	-0.1
65+	Male	45.7	53.4	-7.7
	Female	10.9	11.5	-0.6

17.3 Unemployment rate of migrants and non-migrants

The unemployment rate for non-migrant was higher than migrants for both male and female, at 3.2 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively for non-migrants, compared with 1.8 per cent for male and 6.2 per cent for migrants. The highest rate of male migrant unemployment was found among persons aged 15–29 years (4.5 per cent), while the highest rate among females was 8.8 per cent among same age group (table 17.9 below).

Table 17.9: Unemployment rate by age group, migrant/non-migrant and sex

Migration Status	Sex	Age group			Total
		15-29	30-64	65+	
Migrant	Male	4.5	0.7	1.3	1.8
	Female	8.8	4.3	1.5	6.2
	Total	7.0	2.3	1.3	4.0
Non-migrant	Male	7.8	1.0	0.5	3.2
	Female	12.6	4.2	2.6	7.1
	Total	9.1	1.9	0.8	4.2
Difference of unemployment rate	Male	-3.3	-0.3	0.7	-1.3
	Female	-3.9	0.1	-1.2	-0.9
	Total	-2.2	0.5	0.5	-0.3

Annex

- 1. Statistical tables*
- 2. Standard error of estimates*
- 3. Questionnaire*



This chapter presents the detailed statistical tables, standard errors of the estimates and survey questionnaire.

Statistical tables

Table S1: Total population of the country, by quarter, sex and area

(in million)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	57.6	56.5	114.1	22.0	22.4	44.4	79.6	78.9	158.5
Q2	56.8	56.7	113.5	22.5	22.4	44.9	79.4	79.1	158.5
Q3	57.3	56.9	114.2	22.3	22.0	44.3	79.6	78.9	158.5
Q4	57.7	56.6	114.3	22.1	22.0	44.2	79.9	78.6	158.5
Year 2015-16	57.4	56.7	114.0	22.3	22.2	44.5	79.6	78.9	158.5

Table S2 Total working age population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

(in million)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	37.2	38.2	75.4	15.0	15.6	30.7	52.3	53.8	106.1
Q2	36.9	37.8	74.7	15.5	15.7	31.1	52.3	53.4	105.8
Q3	37.4	38.0	75.4	15.4	15.6	31.0	52.9	53.6	106.4
Q4	37.7	37.8	75.5	15.2	15.5	30.7	52.9	53.3	106.2
Year 2015-16	37.3	37.9	75.2	15.3	15.6	30.9	52.6	53.5	106.1

Table S3 Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

(in million)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	30.7	13.6	44.3	12.4	4.7	17.1	43.1	18.3	61.4
Q2	30.4	14.2	44.6	12.6	4.8	17.4	43.0	19.0	61.9
Q3	30.4	15.1	45.5	12.5	4.7	17.2	42.9	19.8	62.7
Q4	30.8	14.2	45.0	12.5	5.0	17.5	43.2	19.2	62.5
Year 2015-16	30.6	14.3	44.8	12.5	4.8	17.3	43.1	19.1	62.1

Table S4: Total Labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	43.1	18.3	61.4	70.2	29.8	100.0
Q2	43.0	19.0	61.9	69.4	30.6	100.0
Q3	42.9	19.8	62.7	68.4	31.6	100.0
Q4	43.2	19.2	62.5	69.2	30.8	100.0
Year 2015-16	43.1	19.1	62.1	69.3	30.7	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S5: Not in Labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	9.2	35.5	44.7	20.5	79.5	100.0
Q2	9.4	34.5	43.9	21.4	78.6	100.0
Q3	9.9	33.8	43.7	22.7	77.3	100.0
Q4	9.7	34.1	43.8	22.1	77.9	100.0
Year 2015-16	9.5	34.5	44.0	21.7	78.3	100.0

Table S6: Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	41.7	17.0	58.7	71.1	28.9	100.0
Q2	41.6	17.7	59.3	70.2	29.8	100.0
Q3	41.7	18.4	60.1	69.4	30.6	100.0
Q4	42.0	18.0	60.0	70.0	30.0	100.0
Year 2015-16	41.8	17.8	59.5	70.2	29.8	100.0

Table S7: Employed population aged 15 years or older, by quarter and sector

Industry	(in million)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2015-16
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.8	25.7	25.6	24.4	25.4
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	8.2	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.9
Transportation and storage	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical a	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public administration and defense	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Education	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Activities of households as employers, u	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	59.5

Annexure-1

Table S8: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by quarter and sex

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1.4	1.3	2.6	51.4	48.6	100.0
Q2	1.3	1.3	2.6	50.5	49.5	100.0
Q3	1.3	1.4	2.7	47.4	52.6	100.0
Q4	1.3	1.2	2.5	50.4	49.6	100.0
Year 2015-16	1.3	1.3	2.6	49.9	50.1	100.0

Table S9: Total Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

Quarter	<i>(in million)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.6
Q2	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.6
Q3	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.7
Q4	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.5
Year 2015-16	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.6

Table S10: Total Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by division, sex and quarter

Division	<i>(in million)</i>							
	Quarterly estimate				Yearly estimate			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total	
Barisal	96	144	155	162	85	54	139	
Chittagong	578	414	407	426	201	256	456	
Dhaka	560	736	733	676	400	276	676	
Khulna	316	251	322	269	136	154	290	
Rajshahi	313	317	258	291	155	140	295	
Rangpur	698	626	632	561	247	382	629	
Sylhet	72	93	145	95	67	34	101	
Total	2634	2581	2651	2482	1292	1295	2587	
	Column %							
Barisal	3.7	5.6	5.9	6.5	3.3	2.1	5.4	
Chittagong	22.0	16.1	15.3	17.2	7.8	9.9	17.6	
Dhaka	21.2	28.5	27.6	27.3	15.5	10.7	26.1	
Khulna	12.0	9.7	12.1	10.9	5.2	6.0	11.2	
Rajshahi	11.9	12.3	9.7	11.7	6.0	5.4	11.4	
Rangpur	26.5	24.2	23.8	22.6	9.6	14.8	24.3	
Sylhet	2.7	3.6	5.5	3.8	2.6	1.3	3.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	

Annexure-1

Table S11: Not in labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

Quarter	<i>(in million)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	6.6	24.6	31.1	2.6	11.0	13.6	9.2	35.5	44.7
Q2	6.5	23.6	30.1	2.9	10.8	13.7	9.4	34.5	43.9
Q3	7.0	22.9	30.0	2.9	10.9	13.8	9.9	33.8	43.7
Q4	6.9	23.6	30.5	2.8	10.5	13.3	9.7	34.1	43.8
Year 2015-16	6.7	23.7	30.4	2.8	10.8	13.6	9.5	34.5	44.0

Table S12: Distribution of the population, by sex and quarter

Sex	<i>(in million)</i>						
	Quarters of 2015-16				Yearly estimate of 2015-16		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	79.6	79.4	79.6	79.9	57.4	22.3	79.6
Female	78.9	79.1	78.9	78.6	56.7	22.2	78.9
Total	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5	114.0	44.5	158.5
	Column %						
Male	50.2	50.1	50.2	50.4	50.3	50.1	50.2
Female	49.8	49.9	49.8	49.6	49.7	50.0	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex ratio	100.9	100.4	100.9	101.7	101.2	100.5	100.9

Table S13: Total working age population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

Quarter	<i>(in million)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	37.2	38.2	75.4	15.0	15.6	30.7	52.3	53.8	106.1
Q2	36.9	37.8	74.7	15.5	15.7	31.1	52.3	53.4	105.8
Q3	37.4	38.0	75.4	15.4	15.6	31.0	52.9	53.6	106.4
Q4	37.7	37.8	75.5	15.2	15.5	30.7	52.9	53.3	106.2
Year 2015-16	37.3	37.9	75.2	15.3	15.6	30.9	52.6	53.5	106.1

Table S14: Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

Quarter	<i>(in million)</i>								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	30.7	13.6	44.3	12.4	4.7	17.1	43.1	18.3	61.4
Q2	30.4	14.2	44.6	12.6	4.8	17.4	43.0	19.0	61.9
Q3	30.4	15.1	45.5	12.5	4.7	17.2	42.9	19.8	62.7
Q4	30.8	14.2	45.0	12.5	5.0	17.5	43.2	19.2	62.5
Year 2015-16	30.6	14.3	44.8	12.5	4.8	17.3	43.1	19.1	62.1

Annexure-1

<i>Table S15: Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>							
	<i>(in million)</i>						
Labour Force	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Year 2015-16
Male	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.2	30.6	12.5	43.1
Female	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.2	14.3	4.8	19.1
Total	61.4	61.9	62.7	62.5	44.8	17.3	62.1
Male	70.3	69.4	68.4	69.2	68.2	72.2	69.3
Female	29.8	30.6	31.6	30.8	31.8	27.8	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<i>Table S16: Total Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>									
	<i>(in million)</i>								
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	29.7	12.7	42.4	12.0	4.3	16.3	41.7	17.0	58.7
Q2	29.5	13.3	42.9	12.1	4.4	16.5	41.6	17.7	59.3
Q3	29.5	14.0	43.5	12.1	4.4	16.6	41.7	18.4	60.1
Q4	29.9	13.3	43.2	12.1	4.7	16.8	42.0	18.0	60.0
Year 2015-16	29.7	13.3	43.0	12.1	4.4	16.5	41.8	17.8	59.5

Employment

Table S17: Employment by age group and quarter

<i>(in million)</i>							
Dept_youth	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
15-17	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.5	2.2
18-35	27.4	28.1	27.8	27.3	18.4	9.2	27.6
36-59	24.4	24.3	25.3	25.6	17.7	7.2	24.9
60+	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.1	0.8	4.8
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	41.8	17.8	59.5
%							
15-17	3.54	3.75	3.53	3.67	3.90	2.96	3.62
18-35	46.63	47.27	46.36	45.50	44.09	51.95	46.44
36-59	41.57	40.91	42.09	42.62	42.30	40.64	41.80
60+	8.25	8.07	8.02	8.21	9.71	4.44	8.14
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table S18: Employment by sex and quarter

<i>(in million)</i>							
Employment by category	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	41.7	41.6	41.7	42.0	29.7	12.1	41.8
Female	17.0	17.7	18.4	18.0	13.3	4.4	17.8
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	43.0	16.5	59.5
%							
Male	71.09	70.18	69.36	70.00	69.0	73.2	70.2
Female	28.91	29.82	30.64	30.00	31.0	26.8	29.8
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S19: Employment by occupation and quarter

<i>(in million)</i>							
Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Year 2015-16
Other Occupations	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Managers	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
Professionals	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9
Service and Sales Workers	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.5	8.6	0.7	9.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishes	18.2	20.6	20.1	19.3	10.5	9.0	19.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9.1	9.1	9.8	10.4	7.0	2.7	9.6
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.9	0.6	4.5
Elementary Occupations	11.7	9.6	10.2	10.1	7.0	3.4	10.4
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	41.8	17.8	59.5

Annexure-1

<i>Table S20: Employed persons by status in employment and quarter</i>							
							<i>(in million)</i>
Status in employment	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Year 2015-16
Employer	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.6
Own account worker	26.6	26.2	24.8	25.4	19.9	5.9	25.7
Contributing family helper	7.3	9.0	9.6	8.5	1.9	6.7	8.6
Employee	22.9	22.2	23.9	24.2	18.2	5.1	23.3
Others	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	41.8	17.8	59.5
%							
Employer	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.7	0.4	2.7
Own account worker	45.4	44.1	41.3	42.3	47.6	33.1	43.3
Contributing family helper	12.4	15.3	16.1	14.2	4.6	37.6	14.5
Employee	38.9	37.5	39.7	40.3	43.6	28.5	39.1
Others	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0						

<i>Table S21: Distribution of persons aged 15 years or older by labour force status and quarter</i>				
				<i>(in million)</i>
Quarter	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
Q1	58.7	2.6	44.7	106.1
Q2	59.3	2.6	43.9	105.8
Q3	60.1	2.7	43.7	106.4
Q4	60.0	2.5	43.8	106.2
Year 2015-16	59.5	2.6	44.0	106.1

<i>Table S22: Distribution of persons aged 15 years or older by labour force status by quarter and locality</i>				
				<i>(in million)</i>
Quarter	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	44.3	9.4	7.7	61.4
Q2	44.6	9.6	7.8	61.9
Q3	45.5	9.5	7.7	62.7
Q4	45.0	9.6	7.9	62.5
Year 2015-16	44.8	9.5	7.8	62.1

<i>Table S23: Distribution of persons aged 15 years or older by Labour force by quarter and locality</i>								
								<i>(in million)</i>
Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	44.3	9.4	7.7	61.4	72.1	15.4	12.5	100.0
Q2	44.6	9.6	7.8	61.9	71.9	15.5	12.6	100.0
Q3	45.5	9.5	7.7	62.7	72.5	15.1	12.3	100.0
Q4	45.0	9.6	7.9	62.5	72.0	15.3	12.7	100.0
Year 2015-16	44.8	9.5	7.8	62.1	72.2	15.3	12.5	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S24: Distribution of Not in Labour force by quarter and locality *(in million)*

Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	31.1	7.9	5.6	44.7	69.6	17.7	12.6	100.0
Q2	30.1	8.0	5.8	43.9	68.7	18.2	13.1	100.0
Q3	30.0	8.1	5.7	43.7	68.5	18.4	13.0	100.0
Q4	30.5	7.9	5.3	43.8	69.7	18.1	12.2	100.0
Year 2015-16	30.4	8.0	5.6	44.0	69.1	18.1	12.7	100.0

Table S25: Distribution of Employed population by quarter and locality *(in million)*

Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	42.4	8.9	7.3	58.7	72.3	15.2	12.5	100.0
Q2	42.9	9.0	7.5	59.3	72.3	15.2	12.6	100.0
Q3	43.5	9.0	7.5	60.1	72.4	15.1	12.5	100.0
Q4	43.2	9.1	7.7	60.0	72.0	15.2	12.8	100.0
Year 2015-16	43.0	9.0	7.5	59.5	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0

Table S26: Distribution of Unemployed population by quarter and locality *(in million)*

Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	1.8	0.5	0.3	2.6	69.3	18.6	12.1	100.0
Q2	1.7	0.6	0.3	2.6	64.8	21.9	13.3	100.0
Q3	2.0	0.4	0.2	2.7	74.9	16.7	8.4	100.0
Q4	1.8	0.5	0.2	2.5	72.2	18.6	9.2	100.0
Year 2015-16	1.8	0.5	0.3	2.6	70.3	18.9	10.8	100.0

Table S27: Distribution of Labour force by quarter and sex *(in million)*

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	43.1	18.3	61.4	70.2	29.8	100.0
Q2	43.0	19.0	61.9	69.4	30.6	100.0
Q3	42.9	19.8	62.7	68.4	31.6	100.0
Q4	43.2	19.2	62.5	69.2	30.8	100.0
Year 2015-16	43.1	19.1	62.1	69.3	30.7	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S28: Distribution of Not in Labour force by quarter and sex *(in million)*

Quarter	Number			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	9.2	35.5	44.7	20.5	79.5	100.0
Q2	9.4	34.5	43.9	21.4	78.6	100.0
Q3	9.9	33.8	43.7	22.7	77.3	100.0
Q4	9.7	34.1	43.8	22.1	77.9	100.0
Year 2015-16	9.5	34.5	44.0	21.7	78.3	100.0

Table S29: Distribution of Employed population by quarter and sex *(in million)*

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	41.7	17.0	58.7	71.1	28.9	100.0
Q2	41.6	17.7	59.3	70.2	29.8	100.0
Q3	41.7	18.4	60.1	69.4	30.6	100.0
Q4	42.0	18.0	60.0	70.0	30.0	100.0
Total	41.8	17.8	59.5	70.2	29.8	100.0

Table S30: Distribution of Unemployed population by quarter and sex *(in million)*

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1.4	1.3	2.6	51.4	48.6	100.0
Q2	1.3	1.3	2.6	50.5	49.5	100.0
Q3	1.3	1.4	2.7	47.4	52.6	100.0
Q4	1.3	1.2	2.5	50.4	49.6	100.0
Total	1.3	1.3	2.6	49.9	50.1	100.0

Table S31: Distribution of Employed population by quarter and sector *(in million)*

Quarter	Number (in million)				%			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Q1	25.8	11.5	21.5	58.7	43.9	19.6	36.5	100.0
Q2	25.7	11.8	21.8	59.3	43.3	19.9	36.7	100.0
Q3	25.6	12.5	21.9	60.1	42.7	20.8	36.5	100.0
Q4	24.4	12.9	22.6	60.0	40.8	21.5	37.7	100.0
Total	25.4	12.2	22.0	59.5	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S32: Employed population by quarter and industry					
	<i>(in million)</i>				
Major Industry	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.8	25.7	25.6	24.4	25.4
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	8.2	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.9
Transportation and storage	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical a	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public administration and defense, compu	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Education	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Activities of households as employers, u	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	59.5

Table S33: Distribution of employed persons by quarter and status in employment															
Age group	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total									
Own account worker as % of total employment															
15-29	31.0	35.5	32.5	33.2	25.6	30.6	30.3	26.5	29.0	31.4	27.8	30.2	31.5	28.7	30.6
30-64	53.1	42.6	50.2	54.2	38.6	49.7	53.2	29.8	46.1	53.2	31.4	46.7	53.4	35.4	48.1
65+	70.2	47.4	66.4	66.4	50.9	64.7	69.6	26.0	63.6	70.1	30.7	64.4	69.1	38.6	64.8
Total	47.4	40.2	45.3	48.4	34.0	44.1	47.0	28.6	41.3	47.5	30.1	42.3	47.6	33.1	43.2
Contributing family worker as % of total employment															
15-29	12.6	28.5	17.7	11.6	40.4	21.4	10.8	36.7	19.4	10.4	30.7	17.0	11.3	34.2	18.9
30-64	1.4	32.4	10.1	2.2	37.8	12.5	1.3	46.0	14.9	1.2	41.3	13.2	1.5	39.5	12.7
65+	3.1	31.5	7.8	6.9	22.4	8.6	1.7	48.8	8.1	2.8	38.5	8.0	3.6	35.7	8.1
Total	4.9	31.0	12.4	5.4	38.5	15.2	4.2	42.8	16.0	4.1	37.6	14.2	4.6	37.6	14.5
Contributing family worker + own account worker as % of total employment															
15-29	43.6	64.0	50.2	44.8	66.0	52.0	41.1	63.2	48.4	41.8	58.6	47.3	42.8	63.0	49.5
30-64	54.6	74.9	60.3	56.4	76.3	62.2	54.4	75.8	60.9	54.4	72.7	59.9	55.0	74.9	60.8
65+	73.2	78.9	74.2	73.3	73.2	73.3	71.3	74.8	71.8	72.9	69.2	72.4	72.7	74.3	72.9
Total	52.3	71.2	57.7	53.8	72.4	59.3	51.2	71.4	57.4	51.6	67.8	56.4	52.2	70.7	57.7

Annexure-1

Table S34: Distribution of employed persons by quarter, sector and informality

	Sector	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Q1	Formal	3.3	13.1	32.3	15.8
	Informal	96.7	86.9	67.7	84.2
	Total	100	100	100	100
Q2	Formal	1.9	10.3	29.6	13.7
	Informal	98.2	89.7	70.4	86.3
	Total	100	100	100	100
Q3	Formal	1.2	8.8	28.8	12.8
	Informal	98.9	91.2	71.2	87.2
	Total	100	100	100	100
Q4	Formal	2	8.1	27.1	12.8
	Informal	98	91.9	72.9	87.2
	Total	100	100	100	100
Year	Formal	2.1	10	29.4	13.8
	Informal	97.9	90	70.6	86.2
	Total	100	100	100	100

Table S35: Not in labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, division, sex and area

Division	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	5.07	5.48	5.03	4.58	5.2	5.0	5.0
Chittagong	15.14	16.83	16.91	15.75	16.6	16.1	16.2
Dhaka	31.25	33.25	33.15	33.55	37.3	32.0	32.8
Khulna	13.19	11.65	12.18	12.43	12.9	12.3	12.4
Rajshahi	17.43	15.30	15.14	16.35	12.6	16.6	16.1
Rangpur	12.16	12.38	12.18	12.03	8.7	12.8	12.2
Sylhet	5.76	5.11	5.40	5.32	6.7	5.2	5.4
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S36: Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter and economic sector

Quarter	Number (in million)				<i>(in million)</i>			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Q1	25.8	11.5	21.5	58.7	43.9	19.6	36.5	100.0
Q2	25.7	11.8	21.8	59.3	43.3	19.9	36.7	100.0
Q3	25.6	12.5	21.9	60.1	42.7	20.8	36.5	100.0
Q4	24.4	12.9	22.6	60.0	40.8	21.5	37.7	100.0
Total	25.4	12.2	22.0	59.5	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S37: Total Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area *(in million)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	29.7	12.7	42.4	12.0	4.3	16.3	41.7	17.0	58.7
Q2	29.5	13.3	42.9	12.1	4.4	16.5	41.6	17.7	59.3
Q3	29.5	14.0	43.5	12.1	4.4	16.6	41.7	18.4	60.1
Q4	29.9	13.3	43.2	12.1	4.7	16.8	42.0	18.0	60.0
Year	29.7	13.3	43.0	12.1	4.4	16.5	41.8	17.8	59.5

Table S38: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sex and quarter *(in million)*

Sex	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year_Rural	Year_Urban	Year_Total
Male	41.7	41.6	41.7	42.0	29.7	12.1	41.8
Female	17.0	17.7	18.4	18.0	13.3	4.4	17.8
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	43.0	16.5	59.5
	%						
Male	71.09	70.18	69.36	70.00	69.0	73.2	70.2
Female	28.91	29.82	30.64	30.00	31.0	26.8	29.8
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S39: Employed aged 15 or over, by age group, sex and area									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1									
15-17	1143	325	1467	389	224	613	1532	549	2080
18-35	12937	6370	19307	5630	2448	8078	18567	8819	27386
36-59	12440	5303	17743	5219	1453	6671	17658	6756	24414
60+	3194	725	3920	796	129	925	3991	854	4845
Total	29714	12723	42437	12034	4254	16288	41747	16978	58725
Q2									
15-17	1245	343	1587	423	217	640	1668	559	2227
18-35	12820	6983	19803	5720	2532	8252	18540	9515	28055
36-59	12175	5484	17658	5141	1478	6620	17316	6962	24278
60+	3296	534	3830	829	128	957	4125	662	4787
Total	29536	13343	42879	12113	4355	16468	41649	17698	59347
Q3									
15-17	1199	286	1485	413	219	633	1612	505	2118
18-35	12706	6969	19676	5610	2563	8173	18316	9532	27848
36-59	12448	6044	18492	5255	1541	6796	17703	7585	25288
60+	3189	660	3849	846	125	971	4035	785	4820
Total	29543	13959	43502	12124	4448	16572	41667	18408	60074
Q4									
15-17	1286	256	1542	421	237	657	1707	493	2200
18-35	12599	6373	18971	5629	2687	8315	18228	9059	27287
36-59	12732	5991	18723	5243	1593	6837	17975	7585	25559
60+	3240	709	3949	832	147	978	4071	856	4927
Total	29856	13329	43185	12124	4663	16788	41981	17992	59973
Yearly estimates 2015-16									
15-17	1218	302	1521	412	224	636	1630	527	2156
18-35	12766	6674	19439	5647	2557	8204	18413	9231	27644
36-59	12449	5705	18154	5215	1516	6731	17663	7222	24885
60+	3230	657	3887	826	132	958	4055	789	4845
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530

Annexure-1

Table S39: Employed aged 15 or over, by broad age group, sex and area (in million)

Age group	Quarterly estimate				Yearly estimate		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
15-17	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.5	2.2
18-35	27.4	28.1	27.8	27.3	18.4	9.2	27.6
36-59	24.4	24.3	25.3	25.6	17.7	7.2	24.9
60+	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.1	0.8	4.8
Total	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	41.8	17.8	59.5

Table S40: Percent distribution of employed aged 15 or over, by broad age group, sex and area

Age group	Quarterly estimate				Yearly estimate		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
	Column %						
15-17	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.6
18-35	46.6	47.3	46.4	45.5	44.1	52.0	46.4
36-59	41.6	40.9	42.1	42.6	42.3	40.6	41.8
60+	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	9.7	4.4	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S41: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by area, sex and quarter, 2015-16 (in million)

Quarter	Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	Formal	4.7	0.6	5.3	3.5	0.5	4.0	8.2	1.1	9.3
	Informal	25.0	12.2	37.2	8.5	3.8	12.3	33.5	15.9	49.4
	Total	29.7	12.7	42.4	12.0	4.3	16.3	41.7	17.0	58.7
Q2	Formal	4.2	0.3	4.5	3.2	0.4	3.6	7.4	0.7	8.1
	Informal	25.4	13.0	38.4	8.9	4.0	12.8	34.2	17.0	51.2
	Total	29.5	13.3	42.9	12.1	4.4	16.5	41.6	17.7	59.3
Q3	Formal	3.9	0.3	4.2	3.1	0.4	3.5	7.0	0.7	7.7
	Informal	25.7	13.6	39.3	9.0	4.0	13.1	34.7	17.7	52.4
	Total	29.5	14.0	43.5	12.1	4.4	16.6	41.7	18.4	60.1
Q4	Formal	4.0	0.4	4.4	2.9	0.4	3.3	6.9	0.8	7.7
	Informal	25.9	13.0	38.8	9.2	4.3	13.5	35.1	17.2	52.3
	Total	29.9	13.3	43.2	12.1	4.7	16.8	42.0	18.0	60.0
Year	Formal	4.2	0.4	4.6	3.2	0.4	3.6	7.4	0.8	8.2
	Informal	25.5	12.9	38.4	8.9	4.0	12.9	34.4	16.9	51.3
	Total	29.7	13.3	43.0	12.1	4.4	16.5	41.8	17.8	59.5

Annexure-1

Table S42: Distribution of Informal employment by quarter, sex and area									
<i>(in '000)</i>									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total employment									
Q1	29714	12723	42437	12034	4254	16288	41747	16978	58725
Q2	29536	13343	42879	12113	4355	16468	41649	17698	59347
Q3	29543	13959	43502	12124	4448	16572	41667	18408	60074
Q4	29856	13329	43185	12124	4663	16788	41981	17992	59973
Year 2015-16	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Informal employment									
Q1	25003	12151	37154	8520	3763	12283	33523	15914	49437
Q2	25360	12998	38358	8869	3975	12844	34229	16973	51201
Q3	25666	13640	39306	9039	4032	13071	34705	17672	52377
Q4	25883	12952	38834	9179	4285	13464	35062	17237	52299
Year 2015-16	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Q1	84.1	95.5	87.6	70.8	88.4	75.4	80.3	93.7	84.2
Q2	85.9	97.4	89.5	73.2	91.3	78.0	82.2	95.9	86.3
Q3	86.9	97.7	90.4	74.6	90.6	78.9	83.3	96.0	87.2
Q4	86.7	97.2	89.9	75.7	91.9	80.2	83.5	95.8	87.2
Year 2015-16	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Table S43: Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area									
<i>(in '000)</i>									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force									
Q1	896	2121	3017	291	477	769	1187	2598	3785
Q2	522	1446	1968	200	276	476	722	1721	2444
Q3	555	1037	1591	177	479	657	732	1516	2248
Q4	499	1457	1956	196	404	599	695	1861	2556
Year	618	1515	2133	216	409	625	834	1924	2758
Time related underemployed									
Q1	497	384	881	133	101	233	629	485	1114
Q2	1036	350	1385	252	121	373	1288	470	1758
Q3	1055	510	1565	285	118	402	1340	627	1967
Q4	1081	656	1737	299	162	461	1380	818	2198
Year	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
Labour under-utilization									
Q1	961	866	1826	394	414	808	1355	1280	2634
Q2	849	824	1672	455	453	908	1304	1277	2581
Q3	865	1122	1987	392	272	664	1258	1394	2651
Q4	910	882	1792	340	349	689	1250	1232	2482
Year	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Labour under-utilization									
Q1	2353	3371	5724	818	992	1810	3171	4363	7534
Q2	2407	2619	5025	907	849	1757	3314	3468	6782
Q3	2475	2668	5143	855	869	1724	3330	3537	6867
Q4	2490	2995	5486	835	915	1750	3325	3911	7235
Year	2431	2913	5345	854	907	1760	3285	3820	7105

Annexure-1

Table S44: Proportion of Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force as % of working age population									
Q1	2.4	5.6	4.0	1.9	3.1	2.5	2.3	4.8	3.6
Q2	1.4	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.3
Q3	1.5	2.7	2.1	1.2	3.1	2.1	1.4	2.8	2.1
Q4	1.3	3.9	2.6	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.3	3.5	2.4
Year	1.7	4.0	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	3.6	2.6
Time related underemployed as % of working age population									
Q1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1
Q2	2.8	0.9	1.9	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.5	0.9	1.7
Q3	2.8	1.3	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.8
Q4	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.1
Year	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.7
Unemployed as % of working age population									
Q1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
Q2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4
Q3	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5
Q4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
Year	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Labour under-utilization as % of working age population									
Q1	6.3	8.8	7.6	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	8.1	7.1
Q2	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.4
Q3	6.6	7.0	6.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.6	6.5
Q4	6.6	7.9	7.3	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.3	7.3	6.8
Year	6.5	7.7	7.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	7.1	6.7

Annexure-1

Table S45: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	1218	302	1521	412	224	636	1630	527	2156
18-35	12766	6674	19439	5647	2557	8204	18413	9231	27644
36-59	12449	5705	18154	5215	1516	6731	17663	7222	24885
60+	3230	657	3887	826	132	958	4055	789	4845
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Column %									
15-17	4.1	2.3	3.5	3.4	5.1	3.8	3.9	3.0	3.6
18-35	43.0	50.0	45.2	46.7	57.7	49.6	44.1	52.0	46.4
36-59	42.0	42.8	42.2	43.1	34.2	40.7	42.3	40.6	41.8
60+	10.9	4.9	9.0	6.8	3.0	5.8	9.7	4.4	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S46: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and sector of employment (in 000)

Division	Employed persons (in '000)			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Barisal	1396	521	1083	2999
Chittagong	4149	1857	3614	9620
Dhaka	5581	5484	8464	19529
Khulna	3620	1127	2611	7358
Rajshahi	5128	1712	2715	9555
Rangpur	3997	1039	2220	7256
Sylhet	1528	439	1245	3212
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530
% of total employment				
Barisal	2.3	0.9	1.8	5.0
Chittagong	7.0	3.1	6.1	16.2
Dhaka	9.4	9.2	14.2	32.8
Khulna	6.1	1.9	4.4	12.4
Rajshahi	8.6	2.9	4.6	16.1
Rangpur	6.7	1.7	3.7	12.2
Sylhet	2.6	0.7	2.1	5.4
Total	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	46.5	17.4	36.1	100.0
Chittagong	43.1	19.3	37.6	100.0
Dhaka	28.6	28.1	43.3	100.0
Khulna	49.2	15.3	35.5	100.0
Rajshahi	53.7	17.9	28.4	100.0
Rangpur	55.1	14.3	30.6	100.0
Sylhet	47.6	13.7	38.8	100.0
Total	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0

Annexure-1

<i>Table S47: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality</i>				
	<i>(in '000)</i>			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Agriculture	23252	1913	233	25398
Industry	7298	2095	2787	12180
Service	12451	5016	4486	21952
Total	43001	9024	7505	59530
Column %				
Agriculture	54.1	21.2	3.1	42.7
Industry	17.0	23.2	37.1	20.5
Service	29.0	55.6	59.8	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row %				
Agriculture	91.6	7.5	0.9	100.0
Industry	59.9	17.2	22.9	100.0
Service	56.7	22.8	20.4	100.0
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0

<i>Table S48: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality</i>				
	Employed persons (in '000)			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	2459	412	128	2999
Chittagong	6703	1457	1460	9620
Dhaka	11187	3232	5110	19529
Khulna	5958	1089	312	7358
Rajshahi	7838	1507	210	9555
Rangpur	6181	946	129	7256
Sylhet	2674	382	156	3212
Total	43001	9024	7505	59530
% of total employment				
Barisal	4.1	0.7	0.2	5.0
Chittagong	11.3	2.4	2.5	16.2
Dhaka	18.8	5.4	8.6	32.8
Khulna	10.0	1.8	0.5	12.4
Rajshahi	13.2	2.5	0.4	16.1
Rangpur	10.4	1.6	0.2	12.2
Sylhet	4.5	0.6	0.3	5.4
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	82.0	13.7	4.3	100.0
Chittagong	69.7	15.1	15.2	100.0
Dhaka	57.3	16.5	26.2	100.0
Khulna	81.0	14.8	4.2	100.0
Rajshahi	82.0	15.8	2.2	100.0
Rangpur	85.2	13.0	1.8	100.0
Sylhet	83.3	11.9	4.9	100.0
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S49: Employed population aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area (in 000)

Ownership	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	602	175	776	598	159	757	1200	334	1533
Autonomous	87	21	108	102	31	133	189	52	241
Local government	75	35	109	17	7	24	92	42	134
NGO	117	87	204	80	49	129	197	137	334
Individual Proprietorship	20817	4766	25583	7468	1291	8759	28285	6057	34342
Household	4456	7144	11599	626	1115	1742	5082	8259	13341
Private	3093	1022	4115	3049	1745	4793	6141	2767	8908
Other	417	89	506	159	32	191	576	122	698
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
	%								
GAL	2.6	1.7	2.3	5.9	4.5	5.5	3.5	2.4	3.2
NGO	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6
Individual Proprietorship	70.2	35.7	59.5	61.7	29.1	53.0	67.7	34.1	57.7
Household	15.0	53.6	27.0	5.2	25.2	10.5	12.2	46.5	22.4
Private	10.4	7.7	9.6	25.2	39.4	29.0	14.7	15.6	15.0
Other	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S50: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector, sex and area (in 000)

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	13019	10233	23252	1169	977	2146	14188	11210	25398
Industry	5918	1380	7298	3401	1481	4882	9319	2861	12180
Service	10725	1726	12451	7529	1972	9501	18254	3698	21952
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
	%								
Agriculture	21.9	17.2	39.1	2.0	1.6	3.6	23.8	18.8	42.7
Industry	9.9	2.3	12.3	5.7	2.5	8.2	15.7	4.8	20.5
Service	18.0	2.9	20.9	12.6	3.3	16.0	30.7	6.2	36.9
Total	49.8	22.4	72.2	20.3	7.4	27.8	70.2	29.8	100.0
Agriculture	43.9	76.7	54.1	9.7	22.1	13.0	34.0	63.1	42.7
Industry	19.9	10.3	17.0	28.1	33.4	29.5	22.3	16.1	20.5
Service	36.2	12.9	29.0	62.2	44.5	57.5	43.7	20.8	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S51: Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, and economic sectors (in 000)

Age group	Sectors				Sectors			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Number (in 000)				%			
15-29	6385	5682	6923	18989	10.7	9.5	11.6	31.9
30-64	17392	6283	14339	38014	29.2	10.6	24.1	63.9
65+	1621	215	690	2527	2.7	0.4	1.2	4.2
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S52: Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, and economic sectors (in 000)

Ownership	Number (in 000)				% of total employed			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Government	38	142	1354	1533	0.1	0.2	2.3	2.6
Autonomous	12	121	108	241	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Local government	8	71	54	134	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
NGO	12	49	273	334	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6
Individual proprietorship	13807	6112	14423	34342	23.2	10.3	24.2	57.7
Household	10934	737	1670	13341	18.4	1.2	2.8	22.4
Private	369	4763	3776	8908	0.6	8.0	6.3	15.0
Other	218	186	294	698	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0

Table S53: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation, sex and area (in 000)

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	313	34	347	658	91	749	972	125	1096
Professionals	1126	445	1571	831	543	1374	1957	988	2945
Technicians and Associate Professionals	499	77	576	494	79	574	993	157	1150
Clerical Support Workers	375	48	422	381	73	453	755	121	876
Service and Sales Workers	5147	330	5477	3465	325	3790	8611	655	9266
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9633	8271	17903	893	749	1642	10525	9020	19545
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4497	1438	5935	2476	1216	3692	6973	2654	9627
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	2472	255	2728	1402	362	1764	3875	617	4492
Elementary Occupations	5518	2437	7955	1440	990	2430	6958	3427	10385
Other occupations	84	4	88	59	2	61	143	6	149
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Managers	1.1	0.3	0.8	5.4	2.1	4.5	2.3	0.7	1.8
Professionals	3.8	3.3	3.7	6.9	12.3	8.3	4.7	5.6	4.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.7	0.6	1.3	4.1	1.8	3.5	2.4	0.9	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.3	0.4	1.0	3.1	1.6	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	17.4	2.5	12.7	28.6	7.3	22.9	20.6	3.7	15.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	32.5	62.0	41.6	7.4	16.9	9.9	25.2	50.8	32.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.2	10.8	13.8	20.5	27.5	22.3	16.7	14.9	16.2
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	8.3	1.9	6.3	11.6	8.2	10.7	9.3	3.5	7.5
Elementary Occupations	18.6	18.3	18.5	11.9	22.3	14.7	16.7	19.3	17.4
Other occupations	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S54: Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area

<i>(in 000)</i>									
Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	10192	5285	15477	2535	1313	3848	12727	6599	19325
Primary	8120	3352	11472	2824	1118	3942	10945	4470	15414
Secondary	8618	4082	12700	3990	1251	5242	12608	5334	17941
Higher Secondary	1652	420	2073	1192	321	1513	2844	742	3586
Tertiary	1005	192	1197	1545	424	1970	2550	616	3167
Others	75	7	82	12	2	14	88	9	96
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
% of total employed									
None	17.1	8.9	26.0	4.3	2.2	6.5	21.4	11.1	32.5
Primary	13.6	5.6	19.3	4.7	1.9	6.6	18.4	7.5	25.9
Secondary	14.5	6.9	21.3	6.7	2.1	8.8	21.2	9.0	30.1
Higher Secondary	2.8	0.7	3.5	2.0	0.5	2.5	4.8	1.2	6.0
Tertiary	1.7	0.3	2.0	2.6	0.7	3.3	4.3	1.0	5.3
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	49.8	22.4	72.2	20.3	7.4	27.8	70.2	29.8	100.0

Table S55: Employed population aged 15 or older, by literacy status, sex and area

<i>(in 000)</i>									
Literacy status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	18510	7713	26222	9263	3032	12295	27773	10745	38517
Not-literate	11153	5626	16779	2836	1398	4234	13988	7024	21012
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
%									
Literate	62.4	57.8	61.0	76.6	68.4	74.4	66.5	60.5	64.7
Not-literate	37.6	42.2	39.0	23.4	31.6	25.6	33.5	39.5	35.3
Total	100.0								
% of total working age population									
Literate	76.3	34.2	56.0	77.7	26.7	52.8	76.8	31.7	55.0
Not-literate	85.5	36.5	59.0	84.1	33.0	55.6	85.2	35.8	58.3
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1

Table S56: Employed population aged 15 or older, by locality, sex and literacy status

<i>(in 000)</i>									
Locality	Literate			Not-literate			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	18510	7713	26222	11153	5626	16779	29662	13339	43001
Urban	4981	1525	6507	1759	758	2518	6741	2284	9024
City corporation	4282	1507	5789	1076	640	1716	5358	2147	7505
Total	27773	10745	38517	13988	7024	21012	41761	17769	59530
% of working age population									
Rural	76.3	34.2	56.0	85.5	36.5	59.0	79.5	35.2	57.1
Urban	76.1	24.3	50.8	84.2	29.3	53.9	78.0	25.8	51.6
City corporation	79.8	29.6	55.4	83.9	38.6	58.3	80.6	31.8	56.0
Total	76.8	31.7	55.0	85.2	35.8	58.3	79.4	33.2	56.1

Annexure-1

Table S57: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and education level (in 000)

Occupation	Level of education completed						Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Others	
Managers	3	4	64	62	15	0	149
Professionals	29	55	242	215	553	2	1096
Technicians and Associate Professionals	69	104	575	790	1359	48	2945
Clerical Support Workers	75	130	404	296	244	0	1150
Service and Sales Workers	43	73	340	199	220	0	876
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	2016	2321	3620	854	444	11	9266
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8293	4990	5533	556	152	21	19545
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	2161	3261	3693	390	116	7	9627
Elementary Occupations	1323	1527	1509	104	26	2	4492
Other Occupations	5313	2950	1960	120	37	4	10385
Total	19325	15414	17941	3586	3167	96	59530
	%						
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.2
Professionals	0.2	0.4	1.3	6.0	17.5	2.5	1.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.4	0.7	3.2	22.0	42.9	49.7	4.9
Clerical Support Workers	0.4	0.8	2.3	8.3	7.7	0.0	1.9
Service and Sales Workers	0.2	0.5	1.9	5.5	7.0	0.4	1.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	10.4	15.1	20.2	23.8	14.0	11.5	15.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	42.9	32.4	30.8	15.5	4.8	22.0	32.8
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	11.2	21.2	20.6	10.9	3.7	7.0	16.2
Elementary Occupations	6.8	9.9	8.4	2.9	0.8	2.5	7.5
Other Occupations	27.5	19.1	10.9	3.4	1.2	4.4	17.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S58: Employed population aged 15 or older, by industry and education level (in 000)

Level of education completed	Broad industry sector			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
None	11177	3054	5094	19325
Primary	6577	3909	4928	15414
Secondary	6778	4095	7068	17941
Higher Secondary	663	639	2284	3586
Tertiary	179	477	2511	3167
Others	24	6	67	96
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530
	%			
None	44.0	25.1	23.2	32.5
Primary	25.9	32.1	22.5	25.9
Secondary	26.7	33.6	32.2	30.1
Secondary	2.6	5.2	10.4	6.0
Tertiary	0.7	3.9	11.4	5.3
Others	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S59: Employed population aged 15 or older, by status in employment, sex and area

(in 000)

Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	875	39	914	678	29	707	1553	68	1621
Own account worker	15172	4910	20082	4690	971	5660	19861	5881	25742
Contributing family helper	1580	5988	7568	354	691	1046	1934	6680	8614
Employee	11900	2349	14248	6321	2721	9042	18221	5070	23291
Others	136	52	188	55	18	74	191	70	262
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
	%								
Employer	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.2	2.6	0.1	2.7
Own account worker	25.5	8.2	33.7	7.9	1.6	9.5	33.4	9.9	43.2
Contributing family helper	2.7	10.1	12.7	0.6	1.2	1.8	3.2	11.2	14.5
Employee	20.0	3.9	23.9	10.6	4.6	15.2	30.6	8.5	39.1
Others	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Total	49.8	22.4	72.2	20.3	7.4	27.8	70.2	29.8	100.0

Table S60: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and status in employment

(in 000)

Occupation	Status in employment					
	Employer	Own account	Contributing family helper	Employee	Others	Total
Managers	0	0	0	149	0	149
Professionals	132	137	12	807	9	1096
Technicians and Associate Professionals	49	428	50	2368	49	2945
Clerical Support Workers	42	328	17	749	13	1150
Service and Sales Workers	14	65	14	777	5	876
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	583	5763	637	2259	25	9266
Craft and Related Trades Workers	468	11132	6436	1475	34	19545
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	249	3204	384	5717	72	9627
Elementary Occupations	58	2240	58	2108	27	4492
Other Occupations	25	2445	1006	6882	27	10385
Total	1621	25742	8614	23291	262	59530
	%					
Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Professionals	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.1	0.7	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.9
Clerical Support Workers	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9
Service and Sales Workers	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	1.0	9.7	1.1	3.8	0.0	15.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	0.8	18.7	10.8	2.5	0.1	32.8
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	0.4	5.4	0.6	9.6	0.1	16.2
Elementary Occupations	0.1	3.8	0.1	3.5	0.0	7.5
Other Occupations	0.0	4.1	1.7	11.6	0.0	17.4
Total	2.7	43.2	14.5	39.1	0.4	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S61: Employed population aged 15 or older, by industry and status in employment

(in 000)

ISIC Rev-4/BSIC 2009 at 1 digit-Section	Status in employment					Total
	Employer	Own account	Contributing family helper	Employee	Others	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	482	12235	7455	5184	43	25398
Mining and quarrying	4	19	4	65	0	92
Manufacturing	261	1496	270	6515	53	8595
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	3	15	2	91	1	112
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	1	14	2	38	0	55
Construction	91	636	30	2553	16	3326
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	479	5548	494	1420	9	7950
Transportation and storage	53	3097	36	1385	28	4598
Accommodation and food service activities	47	561	107	287	1	1003
Information and communication	11	38	3	125	1	179
Financial and insurance activities	8	28	3	384	2	425
Real estate activities	4	60	1	32	4	101
Professional, scientific and technical a	15	107	5	133	6	266
Administrative and support service activities	27	111	15	198	5	356
Public administration and defense	9	34	2	935	8	987
Education	24	247	28	1821	37	2157
Human health and social work activities	9	131	8	358	1	508
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	30	13	32	2	79
Other service activities	81	1262	129	758	37	2268
Activities of households as employers, u	9	74	7	969	8	1069
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0	0	0	7	0	7
Total	1621	25742	8614	23291	262	59530
			%			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.9	48.2	29.4	20.4	0.2	100.0
Mining and quarrying	4.7	20.3	4.1	70.8	0.1	100.0
Manufacturing	3.0	17.4	3.1	75.8	0.6	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	2.4	13.3	1.4	81.9	1.0	100.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	2.5	24.7	4.1	68.7	0.0	100.0
Construction	2.7	19.1	0.9	76.7	0.5	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	6.0	69.8	6.2	17.9	0.1	100.0
Transportation and storage	1.1	67.3	0.8	30.1	0.6	100.0
Accommodation and food service activities	4.6	55.9	10.7	28.6	0.1	100.0
Information and communication	6.3	21.4	1.9	69.9	0.4	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	1.8	6.6	0.6	90.3	0.6	100.0
Real estate activities	4.3	59.5	0.9	31.4	3.9	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical a	5.8	40.3	1.9	49.9	2.2	100.0
Administrative and support service activities	7.5	31.2	4.1	55.8	1.4	100.0
Public administration and defense	0.9	3.4	0.2	94.7	0.8	100.0
Education	1.1	11.4	1.3	84.5	1.7	100.0
Human health and social work activities	1.8	25.8	1.6	70.5	0.3	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.7	37.7	17.0	40.5	2.1	100.0
Other service activities	3.6	55.6	5.7	33.4	1.6	100.0
Activities of households as employers, u	0.9	7.0	0.7	90.7	0.7	100.0
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	2.7	43.2	14.5	39.1	0.4	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S62: Employed population aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2335	760	3095	814	454	1268	3150	1213	4363
20-24	2889	1471	4360	1162	658	1820	4051	2129	6180
25-29	3796	2148	5944	1719	783	2502	5515	2931	8446
30-34	3587	1950	5537	1726	649	2375	5313	2599	7912
35-39	3769	1998	5767	1675	617	2292	5444	2615	8059
40-44	2993	1474	4467	1368	425	1793	4361	1899	6260
45-49	2922	1316	4238	1251	379	1630	4173	1695	5868
50-54	2248	841	3089	919	197	1116	3167	1038	4205
55-59	1894	723	2616	639	137	775	2532	859	3392
60-64	1463	358	1821	421	76	497	1883	434	2318
65+	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530

Table S63: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality (in 000)

Division	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	2459	412	128	2999
Chittagong	6703	1457	1460	9620
Dhaka	11187	3232	5110	19529
Khulna	5958	1089	312	7358
Rajshahi	7838	1507	210	9555
Rangpur	6181	946	129	7256
Sylhet	2674	382	156	3212
Total	43001	9024	7505	59530
% of total employed				
Barisal	4.1	0.7	0.2	5.0
Chittagong	11.3	2.4	2.5	16.2
Dhaka	18.8	5.4	8.6	32.8
Khulna	10.0	1.8	0.5	12.4
Rajshahi	13.2	2.5	0.4	16.1
Rangpur	10.4	1.6	0.2	12.2
Sylhet	4.5	0.6	0.3	5.4
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	82.0	13.7	4.3	100.0
Chittagong	69.7	15.1	15.2	100.0
Dhaka	57.3	16.5	26.2	100.0
Khulna	81.0	14.8	4.2	100.0
Rajshahi	82.0	15.8	2.2	100.0
Rangpur	85.2	13.0	1.8	100.0
Sylhet	83.3	11.9	4.9	100.0
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0

Annexure-1

<i>Table S64: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and sector of employment</i>				
<i>(in 000)</i>				
Division	Sector of employment			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	
Barisal	1396	521	1083	2999
Chittagong	4149	1857	3614	9620
Dhaka	5581	5484	8464	19529
Khulna	3620	1127	2611	7358
Rajshahi	5128	1712	2715	9555
Rangpur	3997	1039	2220	7256
Sylhet	1528	439	1245	3212
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530
% of total employment				
Barisal	2.3	0.9	1.8	5.0
Chittagong	7.0	3.1	6.1	16.2
Dhaka	9.4	9.2	14.2	32.8
Khulna	6.1	1.9	4.4	12.4
Rajshahi	8.6	2.9	4.6	16.1
Rangpur	6.7	1.7	3.7	12.2
Sylhet	2.6	0.7	2.1	5.4
Total	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	46.5	17.4	36.1	100.0
Chittagong	43.1	19.3	37.6	100.0
Dhaka	28.6	28.1	43.3	100.0
Khulna	49.2	15.3	35.5	100.0
Rajshahi	53.7	17.9	28.4	100.0
Rangpur	55.1	14.3	30.6	100.0
Sylhet	47.6	13.7	38.8	100.0
Total	42.7	20.5	36.9	100.0

Annexure-1

<i>Table S65: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and status in employment</i>						
<i>(in '000)</i>						
	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing family helper	Employee	Others	Total
Barisal	79	1461	517	918	23	2999
Chittagong	168	4548	1501	3322	81	9620
Dhaka	701	7375	2048	9338	68	19529
Khulna	232	3457	1212	2413	45	7358
Rajshahi	116	4636	1687	3103	12	9555
Rangpur	169	2846	1184	3028	29	7256
Sylhet	156	1419	465	1168	5	3212
Total	1621	25743	8614	23290	262	59530
% of total employed						
Barisal	0.1	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.0	5.0
Chittagong	0.3	7.6	2.5	5.6	0.1	16.2
Dhaka	1.2	12.4	3.4	15.7	0.1	32.8
Khulna	0.4	5.8	2.0	4.1	0.1	12.4
Rajshahi	0.2	7.8	2.8	5.2	0.0	16.1
Rangpur	0.3	4.8	2.0	5.1	0.0	12.2
Sylhet	0.3	2.4	0.8	2.0	0.0	5.4
Total	2.7	43.2	14.5	39.1	0.4	100.0
Row %						
Barisal	4.9	5.7	6.0	3.9	8.9	5.0
Chittagong	10.4	17.7	17.4	14.3	30.8	16.2
Dhaka	43.2	28.6	23.8	40.1	25.8	32.8
Khulna	14.3	13.4	14.1	10.4	17.1	12.4
Rajshahi	7.2	18.0	19.6	13.3	4.6	16.1
Rangpur	10.4	11.1	13.7	13.0	11.0	12.2
Sylhet	9.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	1.8	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<i>Table S66: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality</i>				
<i>(in 000)</i>				
Sector	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Agriculture	23252	1913	233	25398
Industry	7298	2095	2787	12180
Service	12451	5016	4486	21952
Total	43001	9024	7505	59530
Column %				
Agriculture	54.1	21.2	3.1	42.7
Industry	17.0	23.2	37.1	20.5
Service	29.0	55.6	59.8	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row %				
Agriculture	91.6	7.5	0.9	100.0
Industry	59.9	17.2	22.9	100.0
Service	56.7	22.8	20.4	100.0
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0

Annexure-1

<i>Table S67: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality</i>				
	<i>(in 000)</i>			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	2459	412	128	2999
Chittagong	6703	1457	1460	9620
Dhaka	11187	3232	5110	19529
Khulna	5958	1089	312	7358
Rajshahi	7838	1507	210	9555
Rangpur	6181	946	129	7256
Sylhet	2674	382	156	3212
Total	43001	9024	7505	59530
	% of total employed			
Barisal	4.1	0.7	0.2	5.0
Chittagong	11.3	2.4	2.5	16.2
Dhaka	18.8	5.4	8.6	32.8
Khulna	10.0	1.8	0.5	12.4
Rajshahi	13.2	2.5	0.4	16.1
Rangpur	10.4	1.6	0.2	12.2
Sylhet	4.5	0.6	0.3	5.4
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0
	Row %			
Barisal	82.0	13.7	4.3	100.0
Chittagong	69.7	15.1	15.2	100.0
Dhaka	57.3	16.5	26.2	100.0
Khulna	81.0	14.8	4.2	100.0
Rajshahi	82.0	15.8	2.2	100.0
Rangpur	85.2	13.0	1.8	100.0
Sylhet	83.3	11.9	4.9	100.0
Total	72.2	15.2	12.6	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S68: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Working age population</i>									
15-29	13967	15030	28997	5756	6886	12642	19723	21916	41639
30-64	20086	20333	40419	8605	8009	16615	28692	28343	57034
65+	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
<i>Labour force</i>									
15-29	9730	4930	14660	3998	2140	6138	13728	7070	20798
30-64	19050	9026	28076	8089	2604	10693	27139	11630	38770
65+	1778	306	2084	408	58	465	2185	364	2549
Total	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
<i>employed</i>									
15-29	9020	4379	13399	3695	1895	5590	12715	6274	18989
30-64	18875	8661	27536	7999	2479	10478	26874	11140	38014
65+	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
<i>unemployed</i>									
15-29	710	551	1261	303	246	548	1013	797	1809
30-64	176	365	541	90	125	215	265	490	756
65+	10	8	18	3	1	4	13	9	22
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
<i>not in labour force</i>									
15-29	4237	10100	14337	1759	4745	6504	5995	14845	20841
30-64	1036	11307	12343	516	5405	5921	1552	16712	18265
65+	1475	2273	3748	517	642	1160	1993	2915	4908
Total	6748	23680	30427	2793	10793	13585	9540	34473	44013

Annexure-1

Table S69: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in million)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
15-29	14.0	15.0	29.0	5.8	6.9	12.6	19.7	21.9	41.6
30-64	20.1	20.3	40.4	8.6	8.0	16.6	28.7	28.3	57.0
65+	3.3	2.6	5.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.5
Total	37.3	37.9	75.2	15.3	15.6	30.9	52.6	53.5	106.1
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-29	69.7	32.8	50.6	69.4	31.1	48.6	69.6	32.3	49.9
30-64	94.8	44.4	69.5	94.0	32.5	64.4	94.6	41.0	68.0
65+	54.6	11.9	35.7	44.1	8.2	28.6	52.3	11.1	34.2
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5
Employed as % of working age population									
15-29	64.6	29.1	46.2	64.2	27.5	44.2	64.5	28.6	45.6
30-64	94.0	42.6	68.1	93.0	31.0	63.1	93.7	39.3	66.7
65+	54.3	11.6	35.4	43.7	8.0	28.4	52.0	10.8	33.9
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1
Unemployed as % of labour force									
15-29	7.3	11.2	8.6	7.6	11.5	8.9	7.4	11.3	8.7
30-64	0.9	4.0	1.9	1.1	4.8	2.0	1.0	4.2	1.9
65+	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.9
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
15-29	30.3	67.2	49.4	30.6	68.9	51.4	30.4	67.7	50.1
30-64	5.2	55.6	30.5	6.0	67.5	35.6	5.4	59.0	32.0
65+	45.4	88.1	64.3	55.9	91.8	71.4	47.7	88.9	65.8
Total	18.1	62.4	40.4	18.3	69.2	44.0	18.1	64.4	41.5

Annexure-1

Table S70: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population (in 000)									
15-24	9748	9723	19471	3806	4435	8241	13554	14158	27712
25-34	7960	9596	17556	3755	4350	8105	11715	13946	25661
35-44	7006	7366	14371	3155	3098	6253	10160	10464	20624
45-54	5428	5350	10778	2297	1943	4239	7724	7293	15017
55-64	3912	3328	7240	1350	1069	2419	5262	4397	9659
65+	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-24	59.0	26.2	42.6	57.2	28.5	41.7	58.5	26.9	42.4
25-34	95.6	46.7	68.9	95.1	36.3	63.5	95.5	43.4	67.2
35-44	97.3	49.1	72.6	97.6	35.4	66.8	97.4	45.0	70.9
45-54	96.1	41.3	68.9	95.3	30.3	65.6	95.9	38.4	67.9
55-64	86.5	33.1	61.9	79.3	20.2	53.2	84.6	29.9	59.7
65+	54.6	11.9	35.7	44.1	8.2	28.6	52.3	11.1	34.2
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5
Employed as % of working age population									
15-24	53.6	22.9	38.3	51.9	25.1	37.5	53.1	23.6	38.0
25-34	92.8	42.7	65.4	91.7	32.9	60.2	92.4	39.7	63.7
35-44	96.5	47.1	71.2	96.5	33.6	65.3	96.5	43.1	69.4
45-54	95.3	40.3	68.0	94.5	29.6	64.8	95.0	37.5	67.1
55-64	85.8	32.5	61.3	78.5	19.9	52.6	83.9	29.4	59.1
65+	54.3	11.6	35.4	43.7	8.0	28.4	52.0	10.8	33.9
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1
Unemployed as % of labour force									
15-24	9.2	12.5	10.2	9.2	12.0	10.2	9.2	12.3	10.2
25-34	3.0	8.5	5.0	3.5	9.3	5.3	3.2	8.7	5.1
35-44	0.8	4.0	1.9	1.2	5.0	2.2	0.9	4.2	2.0
45-54	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.3
55-64	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.0
65+	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.9
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
15-24	41.0	73.8	57.4	42.8	71.5	58.3	41.5	73.1	57.6
25-34	4.4	53.3	31.1	4.9	63.7	36.5	4.5	56.6	32.8
35-44	2.7	50.9	27.4	2.4	64.6	33.2	2.6	55.0	29.1
45-54	3.9	58.7	31.1	4.7	69.7	34.4	4.1	61.6	32.1
55-64	13.5	66.9	38.1	20.7	79.8	46.8	15.4	70.1	40.3
65+	45.4	88.1	64.3	55.9	91.8	71.4	47.7	88.9	65.8
Total	18.1	62.4	40.4	18.3	69.2	44.0	18.1	64.4	41.5

Annexure-1

Table S71: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Barisal	2259	2398	4657	552	572	1123	2811	2970	5780
Chittagong	5941	6931	12872	2756	3029	5785	8697	9960	18657
Dhaka	10550	10547	21097	7549	7595	15144	18099	18142	36240
Khulna	4804	4799	9602	1274	1298	2572	6078	6096	12174
Rajshahi	5881	5633	11514	1549	1543	3092	7430	7176	14606
Rangpur	5335	4943	10278	1014	950	1964	6349	5893	12242
Sylhet	2537	2692	5228	593	609	1201	3129	3301	6430
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
Barisal	80.4	31.0	54.9	79.6	24.6	51.6	80.2	29.8	54.3
Chittagong	75.7	36.6	54.6	79.6	28.1	52.6	76.9	34.0	54.0
Dhaka	81.0	28.3	54.7	82.5	32.2	57.3	81.6	29.9	55.8
Khulna	83.9	44.9	64.4	82.1	32.2	56.9	83.5	42.2	62.8
Rajshahi	85.1	54.1	69.9	81.8	34.4	58.1	84.4	49.8	67.4
Rangpur	85.7	43.0	65.2	85.1	33.9	60.3	85.6	41.5	64.4
Sylhet	82.2	25.0	52.8	77.6	15.7	46.2	81.3	23.3	51.5
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5
Employed as % of working age population									
Barisal	77.6	29.4	52.8	75.4	21.7	48.1	77.2	27.9	51.9
Chittagong	73.4	33.8	52.1	77.3	26.0	50.4	74.6	31.4	51.6
Dhaka	79.1	27.0	53.0	79.9	30.4	55.1	79.4	28.4	53.9
Khulna	81.6	42.4	62.0	80.0	29.3	54.5	81.3	39.6	60.4
Rajshahi	83.1	52.4	68.1	79.5	31.5	55.5	82.3	47.9	65.4
Rangpur	81.9	36.6	60.1	80.7	27.0	54.7	81.7	35.1	59.3
Sylhet	80.0	24.0	51.2	75.6	14.7	44.8	79.2	22.3	50.0
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1
Unemployed as % of labour force									
Barisal	3.4	5.1	3.9	5.2	11.8	6.8	3.8	6.1	4.4
Chittagong	3.1	7.5	4.7	2.8	7.7	4.2	3.0	7.5	4.5
Dhaka	2.4	4.7	3.0	3.1	5.6	3.8	2.7	5.1	3.3
Khulna	2.7	5.4	3.7	2.5	8.8	4.3	2.7	6.0	3.8
Rajshahi	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	8.4	4.5	2.5	3.9	3.0
Rangpur	4.4	14.8	7.7	5.1	20.5	9.3	4.5	15.6	8.0
Sylhet	2.7	4.2	3.0	2.5	6.2	3.1	2.6	4.4	3.1
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
Barisal	19.6	69.0	45.1	20.4	75.4	48.4	19.8	70.2	45.7
Chittagong	24.3	63.4	45.4	20.4	71.9	47.4	23.1	66.0	46.0
Dhaka	19.0	71.7	45.3	17.5	67.8	42.7	18.4	70.1	44.2
Khulna	16.1	55.1	35.6	17.9	67.8	43.1	16.5	57.8	37.2
Rajshahi	14.9	45.9	30.1	18.2	65.6	41.9	15.6	50.2	32.6
Rangpur	14.3	57.0	34.8	14.9	66.1	39.7	14.4	58.5	35.6
Sylhet	17.8	75.0	47.2	22.4	84.3	53.8	18.7	76.7	48.5
Total	18.1	62.4	40.4	18.3	69.2	44.0	18.1	64.4	41.5

Annexure-1

Table S72: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
None	11966	14415	26381	3033	3938	6972	14999	18353	33353
Primary	9045	8731	17776	3123	3170	6293	12168	11901	24069
Secondary	12185	12794	24978	5450	6025	11475	17634	18819	36453
Secondary	2725	1543	4268	1823	1474	3297	4547	3017	7564
Tertiary	1254	423	1678	1836	977	2813	3090	1400	4491
Others	131	36	168	23	9	32	154	46	200
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
None	86.3	38.1	60.0	84.7	34.8	56.5	86.0	37.4	59.3
Primary	91.0	40.6	66.3	91.7	36.8	64.0	91.2	39.6	65.7
Secondary	73.1	34.4	53.2	75.6	22.8	47.9	73.8	30.7	51.6
Secondary	69.6	36.2	57.5	71.5	27.2	51.7	70.4	31.8	55.0
Tertiary	88.9	59.6	81.5	88.5	50.0	75.1	88.7	52.9	77.5
Others	60.6	23.1	52.5	61.6	16.3	48.3	60.7	21.7	51.8
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5
Employed as % of working age population									
None	85.2	36.7	58.7	83.6	33.3	55.2	84.8	36.0	57.9
Primary	89.8	38.4	64.5	90.4	35.3	62.6	89.9	37.6	64.0
Secondary	70.7	31.9	50.8	73.2	20.8	45.7	71.5	28.3	49.2
Secondary	60.6	27.2	48.6	65.4	21.8	45.9	62.5	24.6	47.4
Tertiary	80.1	45.3	71.4	84.2	43.4	70.0	82.5	44.0	70.5
Others	57.3	19.4	49.1	54.3	16.3	43.2	56.9	18.8	48.2
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1
Unemployed as % of labour force									
None	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.4	4.1	2.3	1.3	3.9	2.2
Primary	1.4	5.5	2.6	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	5.2	2.5
Secondary	3.2	7.1	4.5	3.1	9.1	4.6	3.2	7.6	4.5
Secondary	12.9	24.8	15.6	8.6	19.7	11.2	11.1	22.7	13.8
Tertiary	9.9	24.0	12.5	4.9	13.1	6.8	6.9	16.8	9.0
Others	5.3	16.1	6.3	11.9	0.0	10.7	6.3	13.6	7.0
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
None	13.7	61.9	40.0	15.3	65.2	43.5	14.0	62.6	40.7
Primary	9.0	59.4	33.7	8.3	63.2	36.0	8.8	60.4	34.3
Secondary	26.9	65.6	46.8	24.4	77.2	52.1	26.2	69.3	48.4
Secondary	30.4	63.8	42.5	28.5	72.8	48.3	29.6	68.2	45.0
Tertiary	11.1	40.4	18.5	11.5	50.0	24.9	11.3	47.1	22.5
Others	39.4	76.9	47.5	38.4	83.7	51.7	39.3	78.3	48.2
Total	18.1	62.4	40.4	18.3	69.2	44.0	18.1	64.4	41.5

Annexure-1

Table S73: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Literate	24260	22538	46798	11914	11353	23267	36174	33892	70065
Not-literate	13046	15404	28450	3373	4242	7615	16419	19645	36065
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
Literate	79.4	37.3	59.1	80.8	29.5	55.7	79.8	34.7	58.0
Not-literate	86.6	38.0	60.3	85.2	34.3	56.8	86.3	37.2	59.5
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5
Employed as % of working age population									
Literate	76.3	34.2	56.0	77.7	26.7	52.8	76.8	31.7	55.0
Not-literate	85.5	36.5	59.0	84.1	33.0	55.6	85.2	35.8	58.3
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1
Unemployed as % of labour force									
Literate	3.9	8.3	5.3	3.7	9.5	5.2	3.8	8.6	5.2
Not-literate	1.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	3.8	2.1
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
Literate	20.6	62.7	40.9	19.2	70.5	44.3	20.2	65.3	42.0
Not-literate	13.4	62.0	39.7	14.8	65.7	43.2	13.7	62.8	40.5
Total	18.1	62.4	40.4	18.3	69.2	44.0	18.1	64.4	41.5

Annexure-1

<i>Table S74: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)</i>									
Education by UNESCO	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
No primary schooling	11966	14415	26381	3033	3938	6972	14999	18353	33353
Some or completed primary	9045	8731	17776	3123	3170	6293	12168	11901	24069
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14909	14337	29246	7272	7500	14772	22181	21836	44018
Tertiary	1254	423	1678	1836	977	2813	3090	1400	4491
Not specified	131	36	168	23	9	32	154	46	200
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	86.3	38.1	60.0	84.7	34.8	56.5	86.0	37.4	59.3
Some or completed primary	91.0	40.6	66.3	91.7	36.8	64.0	91.2	39.6	65.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	72.4	34.6	53.9	74.6	23.7	48.7	73.1	30.8	52.1
Tertiary	88.9	59.6	81.5	88.5	50.0	75.1	88.7	52.9	77.5
Not specified	60.6	23.1	52.5	61.6	16.3	48.3	60.7	21.7	51.8
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5
Employed as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	85.2	36.7	58.7	83.6	33.3	55.2	84.8	36.0	57.9
Some or completed primary	89.8	38.4	64.5	90.4	35.3	62.6	89.9	37.6	64.0
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	68.9	31.4	50.5	71.3	21.0	45.7	69.7	27.8	48.9
Tertiary	80.1	45.3	71.4	84.2	43.4	70.0	82.5	44.0	70.5
Not specified	57.3	19.4	49.1	54.3	16.3	43.2	56.9	18.8	48.2
Total	79.5	35.2	57.1	79.1	28.4	53.5	79.4	33.2	56.1
Unemployed as % of labour force									
No primary schooling	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.4	4.1	2.3	1.3	3.9	2.2
Some or completed primary	1.4	5.5	2.6	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	5.2	2.5
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.9	9.1	6.2	4.4	11.5	6.2	4.8	9.7	6.2
Tertiary	9.9	24.0	12.5	4.9	13.1	6.8	6.9	16.8	9.0
Not specified	5.3	16.1	6.3	11.9	0.0	10.7	6.3	13.6	7.0
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	13.7	61.9	40.0	15.3	65.2	43.5	14.0	62.6	40.7
Some or completed primary	9.0	59.4	33.7	8.3	63.2	36.0	8.8	60.4	34.3
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	27.6	65.4	46.1	25.4	76.3	51.3	26.9	69.2	47.9
Tertiary	11.1	40.4	18.5	11.5	50.0	24.9	11.3	47.1	22.5
Not specified	39.4	76.9	47.5	38.4	83.7	51.7	39.3	78.3	48.2
Total	18.1	62.4	40.4	18.3	69.2	44.0	18.1	64.4	41.5

Annexure-1

Table S75: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Rural	24260	22538	46798	13046	15404	28450	37306	37942	75248
Urban	6547	6266	12814	2090	2584	4674	8637	8850	17487
City corporation	5367	5087	10454	1283	1658	2941	6649	6745	13395
Total	36174	33892	70065	16419	19645	36065	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
Rural	79.4	37.3	59.1	86.6	38.0	60.3	81.9	37.6	59.6
Urban	79.4	27.7	54.1	85.3	30.8	55.2	80.9	28.6	54.4
City corporation	82.4	31.8	57.8	84.9	39.6	59.4	82.9	33.7	58.1
Total	79.8	34.7	58.0	86.3	37.2	59.5	81.9	35.6	58.5
Employed as % of working age population									
Rural	76.3	34.2	56.0	85.5	36.5	59.0	79.5	35.2	57.1
Urban	76.1	24.3	50.8	84.2	29.3	53.9	78.0	25.8	51.6
City corporation	79.8	29.6	55.4	83.9	38.6	58.3	80.6	31.8	56.0
Total	76.8	31.7	55.0	85.2	35.8	58.3	79.4	33.2	56.1
Unemployed as % of labour force									
Rural	3.9	8.3	5.3	1.3	3.8	2.1	2.9	6.5	4.1
Urban	4.2	12.0	6.2	1.3	4.8	2.4	3.5	9.7	5.1
City corporation	3.2	6.8	4.1	1.2	2.6	1.7	2.8	5.5	3.6
Total	3.8	8.6	5.2	1.3	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.8	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
Rural	20.6	62.7	40.9	13.4	62.0	39.7	18.1	62.4	40.4
Urban	20.6	72.3	45.9	14.7	69.2	44.8	19.1	71.4	45.6
City corporation	17.6	68.2	42.2	15.1	60.4	40.6	17.1	66.3	41.9
Total	20.2	65.3	42.0	13.7	62.8	40.5	18.1	64.4	41.5

Annexure-1

Table S78: Employed population aged 15 or older, by formal/informal sector, economic sector and area
(in 000)

Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Agriculture	455	22797	23252	74	2072	2146	529	24869	25398
Industry	672	6626	7298	545	4336	4882	1217	10962	12180
Service	3460	8990	12451	2995	6507	9501	6455	15497	21952
Total	4588	38413	43001	3613	12915	16529	8201	51329	59530
% of respective area (rural, urban and total)									
Agriculture	1.1	53.0	54.1	0.4	12.5	13.0	0.9	41.8	42.7
Industry	1.6	15.4	17.0	3.3	26.2	29.5	2.0	18.4	20.5
Service	8.0	20.9	29.0	18.1	39.4	57.5	10.8	26.0	36.9
Total	10.7	89.3	100.0	21.9	78.1	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0
Row % of respective area (rural, urban and total)									
Agriculture	2.0	98.0	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0
Industry	9.2	90.8	100.0	11.2	88.8	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0
Service	27.8	72.2	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0
Total	10.7	89.3	100.0	21.9	78.1	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0
Column %									
Agriculture	9.9	59.3	54.1	2.0	16.0	13.0	6.4	48.5	42.7
Industry	14.6	17.2	17.0	15.1	33.6	29.5	14.8	21.4	20.5
Service	75.4	23.4	29.0	82.9	50.4	57.5	78.7	30.2	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S79: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by broad economic sector, sex, and area
(in 000)

Economic Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
Agriculture	12619	10178	22797	1099	973	2072	13719	11151	24869
Industry	5316	1310	6626	2898	1439	4336	8214	2748	10962
Service	7543	1448	8990	4905	1602	6507	12447	3050	15497
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total employment									
Agriculture	13019	10233	23252	1169	977	2146	14188	11210	25398
Industry	5918	1380	7298	3401	1481	4882	9319	2861	12180
Service	10725	1726	12451	7529	1972	9501	18254	3698	21952
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Agriculture	96.9	99.5	98.0	94.1	99.5	96.6	96.7	99.5	97.9
Industry	89.8	94.9	90.8	85.2	97.2	88.8	88.1	96.1	90.0
Service	70.3	83.9	72.2	65.1	81.2	68.5	68.2	82.5	70.6
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Annexure-1

<i>Table S80: Informal employment 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
Informal employment									
15-29	8000	4237	12237	3163	1790	4953	11163	6026	17190
30-64	15862	8405	24267	5429	2172	7601	21291	10577	31868
65+	1616	294	1910	309	52	361	1926	346	2271
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total employment									
15-29	9020	4379	13399	3695	1895	5590	12715	6274	18989
30-64	18875	8661	27536	7999	2479	10478	26874	11140	38014
65+	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-29	88.7	96.7	91.3	85.6	94.5	88.6	87.8	96.1	90.5
30-64	84.0	97.0	88.1	67.9	87.6	72.5	79.2	94.9	83.8
65+	91.5	98.3	92.5	76.4	93.0	78.4	88.6	97.5	89.9
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

<i>Table S81: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group area and sex</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
15-24	4799	2165	6964	1788	1068	2856	6587	3232	9820
25-34	6182	3955	10138	2644	1282	3926	8826	5237	14064
35-44	5632	3364	8996	2086	918	3003	7718	4282	11999
45-54	4334	2105	6439	1384	499	1883	5718	2604	8322
55-64	2914	1052	3966	692	195	887	3605	1247	4852
65+	1616	294	1910	309	52	361	1926	346	2271
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total employment									
15-24	5224	2231	7455	1977	1112	3088	7200	3342	10543
25-34	7383	4099	11482	3445	1432	4876	10828	5531	16358
35-44	6762	3473	10234	3044	1042	4086	9805	4514	14320
45-54	5170	2157	7327	2170	576	2746	7340	2733	10073
55-64	3356	1081	4437	1060	212	1272	4416	1294	5709
65+	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-24	91.9	97.0	93.4	90.4	96.1	92.5	91.5	96.7	93.1
25-34	83.7	96.5	88.3	76.8	89.5	80.5	81.5	94.7	86.0
35-44	83.3	96.9	87.9	68.5	88.1	73.5	78.7	94.8	83.8
45-54	83.8	97.6	87.9	63.8	86.6	68.6	77.9	95.3	82.6
55-64	86.8	97.3	89.4	65.3	91.8	69.7	81.6	96.4	85.0
65+	91.5	98.3	92.5	76.4	93.0	78.4	88.6	97.5	89.9
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Annexure-1

Table S82: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group area and sex									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
15-17	1165	294	1459	390	219	609	1555	512	2067
18-35	10959	6452	17410	4500	2346	6847	15459	8798	24257
36-59	10432	5551	15983	3399	1324	4723	13831	6875	20706
60+	2923	639	3562	612	125	737	3535	764	4298
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total employment									
15-17	1218	302	1521	412	224	636	1630	527	2156
18-35	12766	6674	19439	5647	2557	8204	18413	9231	27644
36-59	12449	5705	18154	5215	1516	6731	17663	7222	24885
60+	3230	657	3887	826	132	958	4055	789	4845
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-17	95.6	97.1	95.9	94.8	97.5	95.7	95.4	97.3	95.9
18-35	85.8	96.7	89.6	79.7	91.7	83.4	84.0	95.3	87.7
36-59	83.8	97.3	88.0	65.2	87.3	70.2	78.3	95.2	83.2
60+	90.5	97.2	91.6	74.2	94.4	76.9	87.2	96.8	88.7
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Table S83: Formal employment aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Education	Formal employment			Total employment			% of total employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	796	95	892	12727	6599	19325	6.3	1.4	4.6
Primary	1397	90	1486	10945	4470	15414	12.8	2.0	9.6
Secondary	2918	210	3128	12608	5334	17941	23.1	3.9	17.4
Higher secondary	1053	137	1190	2844	742	3586	37.0	18.5	33.2
Tertiary	1206	287	1492	2550	616	3167	47.3	46.5	47.1
Others	12	1	12	88	9	96	13.3	6.1	12.7
Total	7381	820	8201	41761	17769	59530	17.7	4.6	13.8

Annexure-1

Table S84: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex

(in 000)

Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
Barisal	1486	684	2171	289	106	395	1775	791	2566
Chittagong	3643	2275	5918	1614	729	2343	5257	3004	8261
Dhaka	7193	2750	9943	4438	2088	6526	11631	4838	16469
Khulna	3267	1979	5246	710	339	1049	3977	2318	6295
Rajshahi	4298	2866	7164	914	441	1355	5212	3307	8519
Rangpur	3926	1769	5694	622	235	858	4548	2004	6552
Sylhet	1665	612	2277	314	76	390	1979	688	2668
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total employment									
Barisal	1754	705	2459	416	124	540	2170	830	2999
Chittagong	4358	2345	6703	2131	786	2917	6489	3131	9620
Dhaka	8342	2846	11187	6034	2308	8341	14375	5154	19529
Khulna	3922	2036	5958	1020	381	1401	4942	2416	7358
Rajshahi	4887	2951	7838	1231	486	1717	6118	3437	9555
Rangpur	4370	1811	6181	819	256	1075	5189	2067	7256
Sylhet	2029	645	2674	448	90	538	2478	735	3212
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Barisal	84.8	97.0	88.3	69.4	85.4	73.1	81.8	95.3	85.5
Chittagong	83.6	97.0	88.3	75.8	92.7	80.3	81.0	95.9	85.9
Dhaka	86.2	96.6	88.9	73.5	90.5	78.2	80.9	93.9	84.3
Khulna	83.3	97.2	88.0	69.6	89.1	74.9	80.5	95.9	85.5
Rajshahi	88.0	97.1	91.4	74.2	90.8	78.9	85.2	96.2	89.2
Rangpur	89.8	97.7	92.1	76.0	91.9	79.8	87.6	97.0	90.3
Sylhet	82.0	95.0	85.2	70.1	84.3	72.5	79.9	93.7	83.0
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Annexure-1

Table S85: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by Occupations, sector of employment and sex						
(in 000)						
Occupation	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	374	43	417	598	81	680
Professionals	682	331	1013	1275	657	1932
Technicians and Associate Professionals	391	56	447	602	100	703
Clerical Support Workers	367	48	415	388	73	461
Service and Sales Workers	3634	106	3740	4977	549	5526
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	411	34	446	10114	8985	19099
Craft and Related Trades Workers	967	128	1095	6006	2527	8532
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	276	25	300	3599	593	4191
Elementary Occupations	145	45	190	6813	3382	10195
Other occupation	134	5	139	8	1	10
Total	7381	820	8201	34380	16949	51329
Informal employment as % of total employment						
Managers	38.4	34.7	38.0	61.6	65.3	62.0
Professionals	34.9	33.5	34.4	65.1	66.5	65.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	39.4	35.9	38.9	60.6	64.1	61.1
Clerical Support Workers	48.6	39.4	47.4	51.4	60.6	52.6
Service and Sales Workers	42.2	16.2	40.4	57.8	83.8	59.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	3.9	0.4	2.3	96.1	99.6	97.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	13.9	4.8	11.4	86.1	95.2	88.6
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	7.1	4.0	6.7	92.9	96.0	93.3
Elementary Occupations	2.1	1.3	1.8	97.9	98.7	98.2
Other occupation	94.0	79.6	93.5	6.0	20.4	6.5
Total	17.7	4.6	13.8	82.3	95.4	86.2

Annexure-1

Table S86: formal/informal employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area
(in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
None	9637	5222	14859	2295	1281	3575	11932	6503	18435
Primary	7182	3291	10473	2365	1092	3457	9547	4383	13930
Secondary	6881	3961	10842	2808	1161	3969	9690	5122	14811
Higher Secondary	1126	354	1480	666	250	916	1792	604	2396
Tertiary	584	101	685	759	229	988	1343	329	1673
Others	67	7	74	9	1	10	76	8	84
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total employment									
None	10193	5286	15479	2534	1313	3847	12727	6598	19325
Primary	8120	3353	11473	2824	1120	3944	10944	4472	15416
Secondary	8617	4081	12698	3991	1251	5242	12608	5332	17940
Higher Secondary	1653	420	2073	1192	321	1513	2844	741	3586
Tertiary	1005	192	1197	1545	424	1969	2550	616	3166
Others	75	7	82	12	2	14	88	9	96
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
% of informal employment									
None	94.5	98.8	96.0	90.5	97.6	92.9	93.8	98.6	95.4
Primary	88.5	98.2	91.3	83.7	97.5	87.6	87.2	98.0	90.4
Secondary	79.9	97.1	85.4	70.4	92.8	75.7	76.8	96.1	82.6
Higher Secondary	68.2	84.1	71.4	55.9	78.0	60.6	63.0	81.5	66.8
Tertiary	58.2	52.5	57.2	49.1	53.9	50.2	52.7	53.5	52.8
Others	88.7	100.0	89.7	74.2	65.8	73.3	86.7	93.9	87.3
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Annexure-1

**Table S87: Informal employment as % of total employment aged 15 or older, by industry, and sex
(in 000)**

Industry	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.3	0.5	2.1	96.7	99.5	97.9
Mining and quarrying	11.9	0.0	11.1	88.1	100.0	88.9
Manufacturing	12.4	3.9	9.8	87.6	96.1	90.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	38.2	36.1	38.1	61.8	63.9	61.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	24.6	6.6	22.8	75.4	93.4	77.2
Construction	9.8	2.8	9.4	90.2	97.2	90.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	40.7	16.4	39.3	59.3	83.6	60.7
Transportation and storage	6.6	8.0	6.6	93.4	92.0	93.4
Accommodation and food service activities	26.0	10.9	24.4	74.0	89.1	75.6
Information and communication	29.7	25.4	29.1	70.3	74.6	70.9
Financial and insurance activities	49.5	37.0	47.3	50.5	63.0	52.7
Real estate activities	29.9	0.0	28.9	70.1	100.0	71.1
Professional, scientific and technical a	45.4	40.0	44.8	54.6	60.0	55.2
Administrative and support service activities	33.2	8.3	30.6	66.8	91.7	69.4
Public administration and defense	81.9	70.8	80.7	18.1	29.2	19.3
Education	41.9	33.4	38.6	58.1	66.6	61.4
Human health and social work activities	46.1	37.3	43.0	53.9	62.7	57.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15.8	8.2	13.5	84.2	91.8	86.5
Other service activities	23.0	8.5	17.4	77.0	91.5	82.6
Activities of households as employers, u	5.2	0.5	1.6	94.8	99.5	98.4
Activities of extraterritorial organization	39.2	0.0	33.3	60.8	100.0	66.7
Total	17.7	4.6	13.8	82.3	95.4	86.2

Annexure-1

Table S88: Formal/informal employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, sex and area*(in 000)*

Ownership	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
Government	73	39	112	53	18	71	125	57	183
Autonomous	61	14	75	35	13	48	96	27	123
Local government	43	29	72	7	4	11	50	33	83
NGO	89	83	171	58	42	100	147	124	271
Individual proprietorship	17758	4640	22398	5414	1205	6620	23172	5846	29018
Household	4455	7144	11598	626	1115	1741	5081	8259	13340
Private	2600	898	3498	2559	1584	4144	5160	2482	7642
Other	400	88	488	149	32	181	548	120	668
Total	25478	12935	38413	8902	4014	12915	34380	16949	51329
Total employment									
Government	602	175	776	598	159	757	1200	334	1533
Autonomous	87	21	108	102	31	133	189	52	241
Local government	75	35	109	17	7	24	92	42	134
NGO	117	87	204	80	49	129	197	137	334
Individual proprietorship	20817	4766	25583	7468	1291	8759	28285	6057	34342
Household	4456	7144	11599	626	1115	1742	5082	8259	13341
Private	3093	1022	4115	3049	1745	4793	6141	2767	8908
Other	417	89	506	159	32	191	576	122	698
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
% of informal employment									
Government	12.1	22.6	14.4	8.8	11.2	9.3	10.5	17.2	11.9
Autonomous	70.1	69.1	69.9	34.6	41.1	36.1	51.0	52.4	51.3
Local government	57.3	83.7	65.6	40.6	62.4	46.9	54.2	80.1	62.2
NGO	75.9	94.4	83.8	72.7	84.7	77.2	74.6	90.9	81.3
Individual proprietorship	85.3	97.4	87.6	72.5	93.3	75.6	81.9	96.5	84.5
Household	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	84.1	87.9	85.0	84.0	90.8	86.5	84.0	89.7	85.8
Other	95.8	98.5	96.3	93.5	98.7	94.4	95.2	98.6	95.8
Total	85.9	97.0	89.3	73.6	90.6	78.1	82.3	95.4	86.2

Table S89: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by Occupations, sector of employment and sex*(in 000)*

Ownership of employment	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	89.5	82.8	88.1	10.5	17.2	11.9
Autonomous	49.0	47.6	48.7	51.0	52.4	51.3
Local government	45.8	19.9	37.8	54.2	80.1	62.2
NGO	25.4	9.1	18.7	74.6	90.9	81.3
Individual proprietorship	18.1	3.5	15.5	81.9	96.5	84.5
Household	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	16.0	10.3	14.2	84.0	89.7	85.8
Other	4.8	1.4	4.2	95.2	98.6	95.8
Total	17.7	4.6	13.8	82.3	95.4	86.2

Annexure-1

Table S90: Unemployed rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in million)

Unemployment rate (%)	Yearly estimate					Quarterly estimate 2015-16			
	2002-03	2005-06	2010	2013	2015-16	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bangladesh	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0
Male	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
Female	4.9	7.0	5.5	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.4
Rural	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0
Urban	5.3	4.3	5.3	5.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.9

Table S91: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, area and sex

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	3.1	6.4	4.1	3.2	8.9	4.7	3.1	7.0	4.3
Q2	2.8	5.8	3.8	3.6	9.4	5.2	3.0	6.7	4.2
Q3	2.8	7.4	4.4	3.1	5.8	3.9	2.9	7.0	4.2
Q4	3.0	6.2	4.0	2.7	7.0	3.9	2.9	6.4	4.0
Year 2015-16	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Table S92: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, and sex (inn 000)

Quarter	Unemployed			Labour force			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1355	1280	2634	43102	18257	61359	3.1	7.0	4.3
Q2	1304	1277	2581	42953	18975	61928	3.0	6.7	4.2
Q3	1258	1394	2651	42924	19801	62726	2.9	7.0	4.2
Q4	1250	1232	2482	43231	19224	62454	2.9	6.4	4.0
Year 2015-16	1292	1295	2587	43053	19064	62117	3.0	6.8	4.2

Table S93: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	137	50	186	44	22	66	181	72	253
18-24	391	269	660	156	130	286	547	399	946
25-29	182	232	415	103	93	196	285	326	611
30-64	176	365	541	90	125	215	265	490	756
65+ years	10	8	18	3	1	4	13	9	22
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
	%								
15-17	5.3	1.9	7.2	1.7	0.9	2.6	7.0	2.8	9.8
18-24	15.1	10.4	25.5	6.0	5.0	11.1	21.1	15.4	36.6
25-29	7.1	9.0	16.0	4.0	3.6	7.6	11.0	12.6	23.6
30-64	6.8	14.1	20.9	3.5	4.8	8.3	10.3	18.9	29.2
65+ years	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9
Total	34.6	35.7	70.3	15.3	14.4	29.7	49.9	50.1	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S94: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area

(in 000)

Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	135	213	349	35	56	91	171	269	440
Primary	115	196	311	39	49	88	154	244	399
Secondary	287	314	601	128	125	253	415	438	853
Higher Secondary	244	139	383	111	79	191	356	218	574
Tertiary	110	61	171	80	64	144	190	124	314
Others	4	1	6	2	0	2	6	1	7
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587

Table S95: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education attainment, area and sex

(in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
No primary schooling	135	213	349	35	56	91	171	269	440
Some or completed primary	115	196	311	39	49	88	154	244	399
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	531	452	984	239	204	443	771	656	1427
Tertiary	110	61	171	80	64	144	190	124	314
Not specified	4	1	6	2	0	2	6	1	7
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Unemployment rate									
No primary schooling	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.4	4.1	2.3	1.3	3.9	2.2
Some or completed primary	1.4	5.5	2.6	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	5.2	2.5
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.9	9.1	6.2	4.4	11.5	6.2	4.8	9.7	6.2
Tertiary	9.9	24.0	12.5	4.9	13.1	6.8	6.9	16.8	9.0
Not specified	5.3	16.1	6.3	11.9	0.0	10.7	6.3	13.6	7.0
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Table S96: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by literacy, area and sex

(in 000)

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
Literate	753	700	1453	359	317	676	1112	1017	2129
Not-literate	143	223	366	36	55	92	180	278	458
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Unemployment rate									
Literate	3.9	8.3	5.3	3.7	9.5	5.2	3.8	8.6	5.2
Not-literate	1.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	3.8	2.1
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Annexure-1

Table S97: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex

(in 000)

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
Barisal	62	38	100	23	17	39	85	54	139
Chittagong	139	190	330	62	65	127	201	256	456
Dhaka	206	140	346	193	137	330	400	276	676
Khulna	109	117	226	27	37	63	136	154	290
Rajshahi	120	95	215	36	45	80	155	140	295
Rangpur	203	316	519	44	66	110	247	382	629
Sylhet	56	28	84	12	6	17	67	34	101
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Unemployment rate									
Barisal	3.4	5.1	3.9	5.2	11.8	6.8	3.8	6.1	4.4
Chittagong	3.1	7.5	4.7	2.8	7.7	4.2	3.0	7.5	4.5
Dhaka	2.4	4.7	3.0	3.1	5.6	3.8	2.7	5.1	3.3
Khulna	2.7	5.4	3.7	2.5	8.8	4.3	2.7	6.0	3.8
Rajshahi	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	8.4	4.5	2.5	3.9	3.0
Rangpur	4.4	14.8	7.7	5.1	20.5	9.3	4.5	15.6	8.0
Sylhet	2.7	4.2	3.0	2.5	6.2	3.1	2.6	4.4	3.1
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Table S98: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, locality and sex

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	10.1	14.1	10.9	9.7	9.0	9.5	10.0	12.0	10.5
18-24	8.9	12.2	10.0	9.1	12.8	10.4	8.9	12.4	10.1
25-29	4.6	9.8	6.5	5.6	10.7	7.3	4.9	10.0	6.7
30-64	0.9	4.0	1.9	1.1	4.8	2.0	1.0	4.2	1.9
65+ years	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.9
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Annexure-1

<i>Table S99: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
15-24	528	318	846	200	152	352	728	471	1199
25-34	228	381	610	126	147	273	354	528	882
35-44	58	144	202	36	55	91	94	199	292
45-54	45	53	98	20	13	33	65	67	132
55-64	27	19	46	11	4	14	38	22	60
65+	10	8	18	3	1	4	13	9	22
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Unemployment rate									
15-24	9.2	12.5	10.2	9.2	12.0	10.2	9.2	12.3	10.2
25-34	3.0	8.5	5.0	3.5	9.3	5.3	3.2	8.7	5.1
35-44	0.8	4.0	1.9	1.2	5.0	2.2	0.9	4.2	2.0
45-54	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.3
55-64	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.0
65+	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.9
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Annexure-1

Table S100: Mode of looking for job of unemployed aged 15 or older, by area and sex									
Mode of looking for job	(in 000)								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Number								
Government employment centre	37	27	64	15	14	29	52	41	93
Private employer	18	12	31	4	4	7	22	16	38
Private employment centre	14	9	23	5	3	8	19	12	31
Visiting factory / farm	163	139	302	110	108	218	273	246	519
Friends / relatives	238	420	658	64	97	162	303	517	820
Newspaper advert	312	208	520	101	81	183	414	289	703
Internet	28	23	51	61	46	107	89	69	159
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	37	19	57	22	8	30	60	27	87
Waited on the street to be recruited	38	49	87	9	7	16	47	56	103
Others	10	17	27	4	4	8	14	21	36
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
	Column %								
Government employment centre	4.1	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.6
Private employer	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.5
Private employment centre	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2
Visiting factory / farm	18.2	15.0	16.6	27.8	29.0	28.4	21.1	19.0	20.1
Friends / relatives	26.6	45.5	36.2	16.3	26.1	21.0	23.4	39.9	31.7
Newspaper advert	34.9	22.5	28.6	25.6	21.9	23.8	32.0	22.3	27.2
Internet	3.1	2.5	2.8	15.5	12.3	14.0	6.9	5.3	6.1
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	4.2	2.1	3.1	5.6	2.0	3.9	4.6	2.1	3.3
Waited on the street to be recruited	4.2	5.3	4.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.6	4.3	4.0
Others	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of total unemployed								
Government employment centre	1.4	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.0	1.6	3.6
Private employer	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.5
Private employment centre	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2
Visiting factory / farm	6.3	5.4	11.7	4.2	4.2	8.4	10.5	9.5	20.1
Friends / relatives	9.2	16.2	25.4	2.5	3.8	6.2	11.7	20.0	31.7
Newspaper advert	12.1	8.0	20.1	3.9	3.1	7.1	16.0	11.2	27.2
Internet	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	4.1	3.5	2.7	6.1
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	2.3	1.0	3.3
Waited on the street to be recruited	1.5	1.9	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.8	2.2	4.0
Others	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4
Total	34.6	35.7	70.3	15.3	14.4	29.7	49.9	50.1	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S101: Not looking for job aged 15 or older, by reason, area and sex

(in 000)

Reasons for not looking for job	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Waiting for joining	46	25	71	13	15	29	59	41	100
No jobs available	339	841	1180	29	50	79	368	891	1259
Off season	158	164	322	31	239	270	188	403	592
Waiting for setting self-business	100	23	123	54	24	77	154	47	200
Illness injury	1760	2261	4021	696	859	1555	2456	3120	5576
In School / training	2728	2129	4857	1199	1183	2382	3927	3312	7240
Housework/ family work	485	17139	17624	207	7926	8133	692	25065	25757
Inadequate work	565	398	963	317	204	522	882	602	1485
No desire work	189	307	496	70	90	160	259	397	656
Others (specify)	378	392	770	176	202	378	554	594	1148
Total	6748	23680	30427	2793	10793	13585	9540	34473	44013
	%								
Waiting for joining	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
No jobs available	5.0	3.6	3.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.9	2.6	2.9
Off season	2.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3
Waiting for setting self-business	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.5
Illness injury	26.1	9.5	13.2	24.9	8.0	11.4	25.7	9.1	12.7
In School / training	40.4	9.0	16.0	42.9	11.0	17.5	41.2	9.6	16.4
Housework/ family work	7.2	72.4	57.9	7.4	73.4	59.9	7.3	72.7	58.5
Inadequate work	8.4	1.7	3.2	11.4	1.9	3.8	9.2	1.7	3.4
No desire work	2.8	1.3	1.6	2.5	0.8	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.5
Others (specify)	5.6	1.7	2.5	6.3	1.9	2.8	5.8	1.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S102: Youth aged 15-29 unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	9.6	12.7	10.4	8.5	9.5	8.8	9.3	11.5	9.9
20-24	8.8	12.4	10.1	9.7	13.7	11.2	9.1	12.8	10.4
25-29	4.6	9.8	6.5	5.6	10.7	7.3	4.9	10.0	6.7
Youths 15-19	7.3	11.2	8.6	7.6	11.5	8.9	7.4	11.3	8.7
National	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Table S103: Youth aged 15-29 unemployment rate, by education level, sex and area

Education level	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	6.7	8.7	7.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	6.1	7.4	6.7
Primary	6.4	14.5	9.0	6.2	10.7	7.9	6.4	13.4	8.7
Secondary	7.5	18.9	10.7	8.6	14.7	10.7	7.8	17.6	10.7
Higher Secondary	6.2	5.0	5.7	6.0	8.2	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.0
Tertiary	9.9	12.7	10.7	12.6	18.6	14.7	10.8	15.0	12.1
Others	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7
Total	7.3	11.2	8.6	7.6	11.5	8.9	7.4	11.3	8.7

Table S104: Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, sex and area

Duration of unemployment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1 month	115	75	190	40	36	76	155	111	266
1-6 months	348	236	584	144	95	239	492	331	823
6-12 months	124	100	225	53	46	99	177	147	324
1-2 years	90	75	165	40	40	80	130	114	245
2 years and above	33	65	97	26	28	54	59	93	151
Total	710	551	1261	303	246	548	1013	797	1809
	%								
< 1 month	16.3	13.6	15.1	13.1	14.7	13.8	15.3	14.0	14.7
1-6 months	49.0	42.9	46.3	47.5	38.8	43.6	48.5	41.6	45.5
6-12 months	17.5	18.2	17.8	17.5	18.8	18.1	17.5	18.4	17.9
1-2 years	12.7	13.6	13.1	13.3	16.1	14.6	12.9	14.4	13.5
2 years and above	4.6	11.7	7.7	8.6	11.6	9.9	5.8	11.7	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

<i>Table S105: Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, and education</i>						
	<i>(in 000)</i>					
Education	<1 month	1-6 month	6-12 month	1-2 years	2+ years	Total
None	33	57	14	11	6	121
Primary	59	110	32	18	17	237
Secondary	111	321	96	71	56	656
Higher Secondary	48	228	131	80	37	524
Tertiary	15	102	49	64	35	265
Others	0	4	2	0	0	7
Total	266	823	324	245	151	1809
	%					
None	27.6	47.2	11.3	8.9	5.1	100.0
Primary	24.9	46.6	13.5	7.6	7.3	100.0
Secondary	16.9	49.0	14.7	10.9	8.5	100.0
Higher Secondary	9.2	43.5	25.0	15.3	7.1	100.0
Tertiary	5.6	38.5	18.5	24.3	13.2	100.0
Others	4.5	61.8	28.5	5.2	0.0	100.0
Total	14.7	45.5	17.9	13.5	8.4	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S106: NEET by broad age group , sex and quarters of population aged 15 years and over
(in million)

Quarter	Male				Female				Total			
	15-29	30-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-64	65+	Total
Number (in million)												
Q1	2.0	1.7	1.7	5.4	12.0	17.4	3.1	32.4	14.0	19.1	4.8	37.9
Q2	1.7	1.8	2.1	5.7	11.3	17.3	2.9	31.5	13.1	19.1	5.0	37.2
Q3	1.6	1.7	2.2	5.5	10.8	16.7	3.0	30.6	12.4	18.5	5.2	36.0
Q4	1.5	1.9	2.1	5.5	10.9	17.1	2.8	30.8	12.4	19.0	4.8	36.3
Total	1.7	1.8	2.0	5.5	11.3	17.1	2.9	31.3	13.0	18.9	4.9	36.8
% of total working age population												
Q1	10.3	5.9	44.2	10.4	53.7	62.1	87.6	60.3	33.4	33.6	64.9	35.7
Q2	8.9	6.5	48.8	10.8	51.3	61.3	91.3	59.0	31.4	33.7	67.0	35.1
Q3	7.9	6.0	50.6	10.4	49.7	58.8	89.8	57.0	29.7	32.4	67.7	33.9
Q4	7.8	6.5	47.9	10.4	50.6	59.8	88.0	57.7	30.1	33.1	64.8	34.1
Total	8.7	6.2	48.0	10.5	51.4	60.5	89.1	58.5	31.2	33.2	66.1	34.7

Table S107: NEET by division area and sex of population aged 15 years and over
(in million)

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number (in million)									
Barisal	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.9	2.2
Chittagong	1.0	4.1	5.0	0.4	2.0	2.3	1.4	6.0	7.4
Dhaka	1.2	6.9	8.1	0.7	4.5	5.2	1.9	11.4	13.3
Khulna	0.4	2.4	2.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	3.2	3.7
Rajshahi	0.4	2.3	2.7	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	3.2	3.8
Rangpur	0.4	2.7	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.3	3.8
Sylhet	0.3	1.8	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.6
Total	4.0	21.8	25.7	1.6	9.6	11.1	5.5	31.3	36.8
% of total working age population									
Barisal	12.2	63.2	38.4	11.9	66.2	39.5	12.1	63.8	38.7
Chittagong	16.6	58.5	39.2	13.2	65.1	40.4	15.5	60.5	39.5
Dhaka	11.2	65.5	38.3	9.7	59.4	34.6	10.6	62.9	36.8
Khulna	8.0	50.0	29.0	9.0	59.4	34.4	8.2	52.0	30.1
Rajshahi	7.1	41.3	23.8	8.6	57.5	33.0	7.4	44.8	25.8
Rangpur	7.6	55.5	30.6	7.8	61.7	33.9	7.6	56.5	31.2
Sylhet	11.9	68.1	40.8	12.0	72.9	42.9	11.9	69.0	41.2
Total	10.6	57.4	34.2	10.2	61.3	36.0	10.5	58.5	34.7

Annexure-1

Table S108: Youth aged 15-24 not in employment and not currently in education or training, by age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	615	1895	2510	191	603	794	806	2498	3304
20-24	386	2899	3286	159	1256	1415	546	4155	4701
Total	1001	4794	5795	350	1859	2209	1351	6653	8005
%									
15-19	61.4	39.5	43.3	54.5	32.5	35.9	59.6	37.5	41.3
20-24	38.6	60.5	56.7	45.5	67.5	64.1	40.4	62.5	58.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S109: Youth 15-24 NEET, by completed education level, sex and area

(in 000)

Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	212	589	802	68	195	264	281	785	1065
Primary	327	1202	1529	84	417	501	411	1619	2030
Secondary	391	2738	3129	162	1062	1224	553	3800	4353
Secondary	54	218	272	28	149	176	82	366	448
Tertiary	14	40	55	7	33	40	22	73	95
Others	2	7	10	1	3	4	4	10	14
Total	1001	4794	5795	350	1859	2209	1351	6653	8005
Column %									
None	21.2	12.3	13.8	19.5	10.5	11.9	20.8	11.8	13.3
Primary	32.7	25.1	26.4	24.0	22.5	22.7	30.4	24.3	25.4
Secondary	39.1	57.1	54.0	46.1	57.1	55.4	40.9	57.1	54.4
Higher Secondary	5.4	4.5	4.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.5	5.6
Tertiary	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.2
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NEET as % of youth 15-24 working age population									
None	24.4	73.8	48.1	24.4	60.4	43.7	24.4	69.9	46.9
Primary	14.3	66.1	37.2	10.3	52.7	31.2	13.2	62.0	35.5
Secondary	7.7	45.5	28.2	8.3	42.5	27.6	7.9	44.6	28.0
Higher Secondary	4.1	22.5	11.8	4.1	20.8	12.6	4.1	21.8	12.1
Tertiary	12.0	39.8	24.9	9.0	32.5	21.9	10.8	36.2	23.5
Others	3.3	34.9	10.6	12.1	47.1	25.4	4.5	37.8	12.9
Total	10.3	49.3	29.8	9.2	41.9	26.8	10.0	47.0	28.9

Annexure-1

Table S110: Youth 18-35 NEET, by completed education level, sex and area

(in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	232	2022	2254	72	642	714	304	2664	2968
Primary	238	2790	3028	66	1046	1112	305	3836	4140
Secondary	443	4944	5388	189	2490	2679	633	7434	8067
Higher Secondary	87	443	530	45	447	492	132	890	1022
Tertiary	74	129	202	41	249	290	114	378	492
Others	3	9	12	2	4	7	5	14	19
Total	1077	10337	11414	415	4879	5294	1493	15216	16708
NEET as % of youth 18-35 working age population									
None	8.3	59.2	36.4	8.8	58.0	37.1	8.4	58.9	36.5
Primary	5.7	60.3	34.3	4.3	59.5	33.7	5.3	60.1	34.1
Secondary	7.5	58.7	37.7	7.0	67.8	42.0	7.4	61.5	39.0
Higher Secondary	4.5	32.8	16.1	4.0	39.1	21.7	4.3	35.7	18.4
Tertiary	10.5	37.3	19.3	5.5	41.0	21.4	7.9	39.7	20.5
Others	4.6	52.8	15.6	17.8	68.4	35.5	6.8	57.0	19.4
Total	6.9	56.9	33.8	6.0	58.8	34.7	6.6	57.5	34.1

Table S111: Youth aged 15-24 NEET, by age group, sex and area

(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	615	1895	2510	191	603	794	806	2498	3304
20-24	386	2899	3286	159	1256	1415	546	4155	4701
Total	1001	4794	5795	350	1859	2209	1351	6653	8005
Column %									
15-19	61.4	39.5	43.3	54.5	32.5	35.9	59.6	37.5	41.3
20-24	38.6	60.5	56.7	45.5	67.5	64.1	40.4	62.5	58.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S112: Youth aged 15-29 NEET, by age group, sex and area

(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	615	1895	2510	191	603	794	806	2498	3304
20-24	386	2899	3286	159	1256	1415	546	4155	4701
25-29	269	3052	3321	100	1550	1649	368	4602	4970
Total	1270	7846	9116	450	3409	3859	1720	11255	12975
NEET as % of youth 15-29 working age population									
15-19	10.7	38.7	23.6	9.2	28.3	18.9	10.3	35.6	22.2
20-24	9.7	60.0	37.2	9.2	54.5	35.1	9.5	58.2	36.5
25-29	6.4	57.5	34.9	5.1	63.3	37.5	6.0	59.3	35.7
Total	9.1	52.2	31.4	7.8	49.5	30.5	8.7	51.4	31.2

Annexure-1

Table S113: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in '000)

Locality	Male				Female				Total			
	15-29	30-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-64	65+	Total
Rural	13967	20086	3253	37306	15030	20333	2579	37942	28997	40419	5831	75248
Urban	3182	4869	587	8637	3730	4660	460	8850	6912	9528	1047	17487
City corporation	2575	3736	338	6649	3155	3350	240	6745	5730	7086	578	13395
Total	19723	28692	4178	52593	21916	28343	3279	53537	41639	57034	7457	106130
Labour force as % of working age population												
Rural	69.7	94.8	54.6	81.9	32.8	44.4	11.9	37.6	50.6	69.5	35.7	59.6
Urban	67.0	93.9	47.5	80.9	26.2	32.5	8.7	28.6	45.0	63.9	30.4	54.4
City corporation	72.4	94.1	38.2	82.9	36.9	32.6	7.3	33.7	52.8	65.0	25.4	58.1
Total	69.6	94.6	52.3	81.9	32.3	41.0	11.1	35.6	49.9	68.0	34.2	58.5

Table S114: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
15-29	13967	15030	28997	5756	6886	12642	19723	21916	41639
30-64	20086	20333	40419	8605	8009	16615	28692	28343	57034
65+	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-29	69.7	32.8	50.6	69.4	31.1	48.6	69.6	32.3	49.9
30-64	94.8	44.4	69.5	94.0	32.5	64.4	94.6	41.0	68.0
65+	54.6	11.9	35.7	44.1	8.2	28.6	52.3	11.1	34.2
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5

Annexure-1

Table S115: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
15-24	9748	9723	19471	3806	4435	8241	13554	14158	27712
25-34	7960	9596	17556	3755	4350	8105	11715	13946	25661
35-44	7006	7366	14371	3155	3098	6253	10160	10464	20624
45-54	5428	5350	10778	2297	1943	4239	7724	7293	15017
55-64	3912	3328	7240	1350	1069	2419	5262	4397	9659
65+	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-24	59.0	26.2	42.6	57.2	28.5	41.7	58.5	26.9	42.4
25-34	95.6	46.7	68.9	95.1	36.3	63.5	95.5	43.4	67.2
35-44	97.3	49.1	72.6	97.6	35.4	66.8	97.4	45.0	70.9
45-54	96.1	41.3	68.9	95.3	30.3	65.6	95.9	38.4	67.9
55-64	86.5	33.1	61.9	79.3	20.2	53.2	84.6	29.9	59.7
65+	54.6	11.9	35.7	44.1	8.2	28.6	52.3	11.1	34.2
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5

Table S116: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Education level	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
None	11966	14415	26381	3033	3938	6972	14999	18353	33353
Primary	9045	8731	17776	3123	3170	6293	12168	11901	24069
Secondary	12185	12794	24978	5450	6025	11475	17634	18819	36453
Higher Secondary	2725	1543	4268	1823	1474	3297	4547	3017	7564
Tertiary	1254	423	1678	1836	977	2813	3090	1400	4491
Others	131	36	168	23	9	32	154	46	200
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
None	86.3	38.1	60.0	84.7	34.8	56.5	86.0	37.4	59.3
Primary	91.0	40.6	66.3	91.7	36.8	64.0	91.2	39.6	65.7
Secondary	73.1	34.4	53.2	75.6	22.8	47.9	73.8	30.7	51.6
Secondary	69.6	36.2	57.5	71.5	27.2	51.7	70.4	31.8	55.0
Tertiary	88.9	59.6	81.5	88.5	50.0	75.1	88.7	52.9	77.5
Others	60.6	23.1	52.5	61.6	16.3	48.3	60.7	21.7	51.8
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5

Annexure-1

Table S117: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by division, sex and area
(in 000)

Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Barisal	2259	2398	4657	552	572	1123	2811	2970	5780
Chittagong	5941	6931	12872	2756	3029	5785	8697	9960	18657
Dhaka	10550	10547	21097	7549	7595	15144	18099	18142	36240
Khulna	4804	4799	9602	1274	1298	2572	6078	6096	12174
Rajshahi	5881	5633	11514	1549	1543	3092	7430	7176	14606
Rangpur	5335	4943	10278	1014	950	1964	6349	5893	12242
Sylhet	2537	2692	5228	593	609	1201	3129	3301	6430
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
Barisal	80.4	31.0	54.9	79.6	24.6	51.6	80.2	29.8	54.3
Chittagong	75.7	36.6	54.6	79.6	28.1	52.6	76.9	34.0	54.0
Dhaka	81.0	28.3	54.7	82.5	32.2	57.3	81.6	29.9	55.8
Khulna	83.9	44.9	64.4	82.1	32.2	56.9	83.5	42.2	62.8
Rajshahi	85.1	54.1	69.9	81.8	34.4	58.1	84.4	49.8	67.4
Rangpur	85.7	43.0	65.2	85.1	33.9	60.3	85.6	41.5	64.4
Sylhet	82.2	25.0	52.8	77.6	15.7	46.2	81.3	23.3	51.5
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5

Table S118: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by literacy status, sex and area
(in 000)

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Literate	24260	22538	46798	11914	11353	23267	36174	33892	70065
Not-literate	13046	15404	28450	3373	4242	7615	16419	19645	36065
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
Literate	79.4	37.3	59.1	80.8	29.5	55.7	79.8	34.7	58.0
Not-literate	86.6	38.0	60.3	85.2	34.3	56.8	86.3	37.2	59.5
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5

Annexure-1

Table S119: Labour force participation rate (LFPR), by education attainment, sex and area (in 000)

Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
No primary schooling	11966	14415	26381	3033	3938	6972	14999	18353	33353
Some or completed primary	9045	8731	17776	3123	3170	6293	12168	11901	24069
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14909	14337	29246	7272	7500	14772	22181	21836	44018
Tertiary	1254	423	1678	1836	977	2813	3090	1400	4491
Not specified	131	36	168	23	9	32	154	46	200
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	86.3	38.1	60.0	84.7	34.8	56.5	86.0	37.4	59.3
Some or completed primary	91.0	40.6	66.3	91.7	36.8	64.0	91.2	39.6	65.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	72.4	34.6	53.9	74.6	23.7	48.7	73.1	30.8	52.1
Tertiary	88.9	59.6	81.5	88.5	50.0	75.1	88.7	52.9	77.5
Not specified	60.6	23.1	52.5	61.6	16.3	48.3	60.7	21.7	51.8
Total	81.9	37.6	59.6	81.7	30.8	56.0	81.9	35.6	58.5

Table S120: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, area and sex (in 000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
Q1	961	866	1826	394	414	808	1355	1280	2634
Q2	849	824	1672	455	453	908	1304	1277	2581
Q3	865	1122	1987	392	272	664	1258	1394	2651
Q4	910	882	1792	340	349	689	1250	1232	2482
Year 2015-16	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Total labour force									
Q1	30674	13589	44263	12428	4669	17096	43102	18257	61359
Q2	30385	14167	44551	12568	4808	17377	42953	18975	61928
Q3	30408	15081	45489	12516	4720	17236	42924	19801	62726
Q4	30766	14211	44977	12464	5012	17477	43231	19224	62454
Year 2015-16	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
Unemployment rate									
Q1	3.1	6.4	4.1	3.2	8.9	4.7	3.1	7.0	4.3
Q2	2.8	5.8	3.8	3.6	9.4	5.2	3.0	6.7	4.2
Q3	2.8	7.4	4.4	3.1	5.8	3.9	2.9	7.0	4.2
Q4	3.0	6.2	4.0	2.7	7.0	3.9	2.9	6.4	4.0
Year 2015-16	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Annexure-1

Table S121: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, area and sex

(in 000)

Quarter	Unemployed			Labour force			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1355	1280	2634	43102	18257	61359	3.1	7.0	4.3
Q2	1304	1277	2581	42953	18975	61928	3.0	6.7	4.2
Q3	1258	1394	2651	42924	19801	62726	2.9	7.0	4.2
Q4	1250	1232	2482	43231	19224	62454	2.9	6.4	4.0
Year 2015-16	1292	1295	2587	43053	19064	62117	3.0	6.8	4.2

Table S122: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed as % of labour force									
15-29	7.3	11.2	8.6	7.6	11.5	8.9	7.4	11.3	8.7
30-64	0.9	4.0	1.9	1.1	4.8	2.0	1.0	4.2	1.9
65+	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.9
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Annexure-1

<i>Table S123: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education, area and sex</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
None	135	213	349	35	56	91	171	269	440
Primary	115	196	311	39	49	88	154	244	399
Secondary	287	314	601	128	125	253	415	438	853
Higher Secondary	244	139	383	111	79	191	356	218	574
Tertiary	110	61	171	80	64	144	190	124	314
Others	4	1	6	2	0	2	6	1	7
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Labour force									
None	10327	5499	15826	2570	1369	3939	12897	6868	19765
Primary	8235	3547	11783	2863	1167	4030	11099	4714	15813
Secondary	8904	4396	13300	4118	1376	5494	13023	5772	18795
Higher Secondary	1897	559	2456	1303	400	1704	3200	959	4159
Tertiary	1115	252	1368	1625	488	2113	2741	741	3481
Others	80	8	88	14	2	15	93	10	103
Total	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
Unemployment rate									
None	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.4	4.1	2.3	1.3	3.9	2.2
Primary	1.4	5.5	2.6	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	5.2	2.5
Secondary	3.2	7.1	4.5	3.1	9.1	4.6	3.2	7.6	4.5
Higher Secondary	12.9	24.8	15.6	8.6	19.7	11.2	11.1	22.7	13.8
Tertiary	9.9	24.0	12.5	4.9	13.1	6.8	6.9	16.8	9.0
Others	5.3	16.1	6.3	11.9	0.0	10.7	6.3	13.6	7.0
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

Annexure-1

<i>Table S124: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education attainment, area and sex</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
<i>Education attainment</i>	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Unemployed									
No primary schooling	135	213	349	35	56	91	171	269	440
Some or completed primary	115	196	311	39	49	88	154	244	399
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	531	452	984	239	204	443	771	656	1427
Tertiary	110	61	171	80	64	144	190	124	314
Not specified	4	1	6	2	0	2	6	1	7
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Labour force									
No primary schooling	10327	5499	15826	2570	1369	3939	12897	6868	19765
Some or completed primary	8235	3547	11783	2863	1167	4030	11099	4714	15813
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	10801	4955	15756	5422	1777	7198	16223	6732	22954
Tertiary	1115	252	1368	1625	488	2113	2741	741	3481
Not specified	80	8	88	14	2	15	93	10	103
Total	30558	14262	44820	12494	4802	17297	43053	19064	62117
Unemployment rate									
No primary schooling	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.4	4.1	2.3	1.3	3.9	2.2
Some or completed primary	1.4	5.5	2.6	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	5.2	2.5
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	4.9	9.1	6.2	4.4	11.5	6.2	4.8	9.7	6.2
Tertiary	9.9	24.0	12.5	4.9	13.1	6.8	6.9	16.8	9.0
Not specified	5.3	16.1	6.3	11.9	0.0	10.7	6.3	13.6	7.0
Total	2.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.7	4.4	3.0	6.8	4.2

<i>Table S125: Unemployment rate by age group, migrant/non-migrant and sex</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
<i>Age group</i>	<i>Migrant</i>			<i>Non-migrant</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
15-29	80	216	296	933	581	1513	1013	797	1809
30-64	30	143	174	235	347	582	265	490	756
65+	2	1	3	11	8	19	13	9	22
Total	113	360	473	1179	935	2114	1292	1295	2587
Labour force									
15-29	1788	2465	4253	11940	4605	16545	13728	7070	20798
30-64	4142	3319	7462	22997	8311	31308	27139	11630	38770
65+	193	63	257	1992	301	2292	2185	364	2549
Total	6124	5847	11971	36929	13217	50146	43053	19064	62117
Unemployment rate									
15-29	4.5	8.8	7.0	7.8	12.6	9.1	7.4	11.3	8.7
30-64	0.7	4.3	2.3	1.0	4.2	1.9	1.0	4.2	1.9
65+	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.5	2.6	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.9
Total	1.8	6.2	4.0	3.2	7.1	4.2	3.0	6.8	4.2

Annexure-1

Table S126. Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area (in 000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed total									
15-29	9020	4379	13399	3695	1895	5590	12715	6274	18989
30-64	18875	8661	27536	7999	2479	10478	26874	11140	38014
65+	1767	299	2066	405	56	461	2172	355	2527
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Own account worker									
15-29	3028	1466	4494	976	336	1313	4004	1802	5807
30-64	10894	3331	14224	3464	611	4075	14358	3941	18299
65+	1251	114	1364	249	23	273	1500	137	1637
Total	15172	4910	20082	4690	971	5660	19862	5881	25743
Contributing family worker									
15-29	1180	1946	3127	262	202	463	1442	2148	3590
30-64	329	3928	4256	84	478	562	413	4406	4819
65+	71	115	186	8	12	20	79	127	206
Total	1580	5989	7569	354	691	1046	1934	6680	8614
Own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	33.6	33.5	33.5	26.4	17.8	23.5	31.5	28.7	30.6
30-64	57.7	38.5	51.7	43.3	24.6	38.9	53.4	35.4	48.1
65+	70.8	38.1	66.0	61.6	41.3	59.1	69.1	38.6	64.8
Total	51.1	36.8	46.7	38.8	21.9	34.2	47.6	33.1	43.2
Contributing family worker as % of total employment									
15-29	13.1	44.4	23.3	7.1	10.6	8.3	11.3	34.2	18.9
30-64	1.7	45.3	15.5	1.1	19.3	5.4	1.5	39.5	12.7
65+	4.0	38.5	9.0	2.1	20.7	4.3	3.6	35.7	8.1
Total	5.3	44.9	17.6	2.9	15.6	6.3	4.6	37.6	14.5
Contributing family worker + own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	46.7	77.9	56.9	33.5	28.4	31.8	42.8	63.0	49.5
30-64	59.5	83.8	67.1	44.4	43.9	44.3	55.0	74.9	60.8
65+	74.8	76.6	75.0	63.7	62.0	63.5	72.7	74.3	72.9
Total	56.5	81.7	64.3	41.7	37.5	40.6	52.2	70.7	57.7

Annexure-1

Table S127: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use provision of services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking									
Employed	607	12168	12774	469	3742	4211	1075	15910	16985
Unemployed	23	799	822	20	316	335	43	1115	1157
Not in LF	269	18995	19264	122	8848	8970	391	27843	28234
Total	899	31962	32860	610	12906	13516	1509	44867	46376
Cleaning clothes and dishes									
Employed	3109	12314	15423	1581	3806	5387	4690	16120	20810
Unemployed	116	830	946	65	329	394	182	1158	1340
Not in LF	884	19685	20568	390	8987	9377	1273	28672	29945
Total	4109	32828	36937	2036	13122	15158	6145	45950	52095
Cleaning utensil / house									
Employed	2140	12039	14179	963	3659	4622	3103	15698	18801
Unemployed	66	828	894	38	329	367	104	1157	1261
Not in LF	531	19268	19799	242	8922	9164	773	28190	28963
Total	2737	32135	34872	1243	12910	14153	3980	45045	49025
Shopping									
Employed	22789	2715	25504	9430	1725	11155	32219	4440	36658
Unemployed	458	263	721	229	137	366	687	401	1087
Not in LF	2639	3531	6170	1154	2898	4052	3793	6429	10222
Total	25886	6509	32395	10813	4760	15573	36698	11269	47967
Caring for children/ old/ sick									
Employed	4482	7187	11669	2300	1886	4186	6782	9073	15855
Unemployed	70	550	619	51	207	257	120	756	876
Not in LF	583	12250	12833	240	5613	5853	823	17864	18686
Total	5135	19987	25122	2590	7706	10297	7725	27693	35418
Any other Household chores									
Employed	4913	5016	9929	1999	1551	3551	6912	6568	13480
Unemployed	125	375	500	61	139	200	186	514	700
Not in LF	731	8954	9685	327	3986	4313	1058	12940	13998
Total	5768	14346	20114	2387	5676	8063	8156	20022	28177
Cooking (%)									
Employed	2.0	91.2	29.7	3.9	84.5	25.5	2.6	89.5	28.5
Unemployed	2.6	86.5	45.2	5.0	84.8	43.7	3.3	86.0	44.7
Not in LF	4.0	80.2	63.3	4.4	82.0	66.0	4.1	80.8	64.1
Total	2.4	84.2	43.7	4.0	82.8	43.8	2.9	83.8	43.7
Cleaning clothes and dishes (%)									
Employed	10.5	92.3	35.9	13.1	85.9	32.6	11.2	90.7	35.0
Unemployed	13.0	89.8	52.0	16.5	88.4	51.4	14.1	89.4	51.8
Not in LF	13.1	83.1	67.6	13.9	83.3	69.0	13.3	83.2	68.0
Total	11.0	86.5	49.1	13.3	84.1	49.1	11.7	85.8	49.1
Cleaning utensil / house (%)									
Employed	7.2	90.3	33.0	8.0	82.6	28.0	7.4	88.3	31.6
Unemployed	7.3	89.7	49.2	9.6	88.4	47.8	8.0	89.3	48.8
Not in LF	7.9	81.4	65.1	8.7	82.7	67.5	8.1	81.8	65.8
Total	7.3	84.7	46.3	8.1	82.8	45.8	7.6	84.1	46.2
Shopping (%)									
Employed	76.8	20.4	59.3	77.9	38.9	67.5	77.2	25.0	61.6

Annexure-1

Table S127: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use provision of services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area (in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	51.1	28.5	39.6	57.8	36.9	47.7	53.2	30.9	42.0
Not in LF	39.1	14.9	20.3	41.3	26.9	29.8	39.8	18.6	23.2
Total	69.4	17.2	43.1	70.7	30.5	50.4	69.8	21.0	45.2
Caring for children/ old/ sick (%)									
Employed	15.1	53.9	27.1	19.0	42.6	25.3	16.2	51.1	26.6
Unemployed	7.8	59.5	34.0	12.8	55.6	33.5	9.3	58.4	33.9
Not in LF	8.6	51.7	42.2	8.6	52.0	43.1	8.6	51.8	42.5
Total	13.8	52.7	33.4	16.9	49.4	33.3	14.7	51.7	33.4
Any other Household chores (%)									
Employed	16.6	37.6	23.1	16.5	35.0	21.5	16.6	37.0	22.6
Unemployed	14.0	40.6	27.5	15.4	37.2	26.0	14.4	39.7	27.0
Not in LF	10.8	37.8	31.8	11.7	36.9	31.7	11.1	37.5	31.8
Total	15.5	37.8	26.7	15.6	36.4	26.1	15.5	37.4	26.5

Annexure-1

<i>Table S128: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking									
No primary schooling	286	11915	12202	140	3180	3320	427	15095	15522
Some or completed primary	221	7931	8151	133	2785	2919	354	10716	11070
post-secondary non-tertiary	367	11762	12129	265	6105	6370	633	17867	18500
Tertiary	23	329	352	70	828	899	93	1158	1251
Not specified	2	25	26	1	7	8	2	32	34
Total	899	31962	32860	610	12906	13516	1509	44867	46376
Cleaning clothes and dishes									
No primary schooling	974	12041	13016	346	3196	3542	1320	15237	16558
Some or completed primary	1086	8004	9091	472	2842	3313	1558	10846	12404
post-secondary non-tertiary	1883	12415	14298	1021	6362	7383	2905	18777	21682
Tertiary	146	339	486	194	715	909	340	1054	1394
Not specified	19	28	47	3	8	11	21	36	57
Total	4109	32828	36937	2036	13122	15158	6145	45950	52095
Cleaning clothes and dishes									
No primary schooling	814	11669	12483	259	3068	3328	1074	14737	15811
Some or completed primary	728	7788	8516	279	2742	3021	1007	10530	11537
post-secondary non-tertiary	1109	12323	13432	595	6336	6931	1704	18659	20363
Tertiary	81	328	408	108	756	864	188	1084	1272
Not specified	4	28	32	2	8	10	7	36	42
Total	2737	32135	34872	1243	12910	14153	3980	45045	49025
Shopping									
No primary schooling	9252	2070	11322	2250	1013	3263	11502	3083	14585
Some or completed primary	6550	1541	8091	2301	973	3273	8851	2514	11365
post-secondary non-tertiary	9193	2793	11985	4824	2351	7176	14017	5144	19161
Tertiary	820	98	919	1423	421	1844	2244	519	2762
Not specified	70	7	77	14	2	16	84	9	94
Total	25886	6509	32395	10813	4760	15573	36698	11269	47967
Caring for children/ old/ sick									
No primary schooling	1523	6708	8231	482	1703	2184	2005	8411	10415
Some or completed primary	1563	5193	6755	576	1682	2257	2138	6874	9013
post-secondary non-tertiary	1871	7860	9732	1155	3810	4965	3026	11671	14697
Tertiary	164	209	373	373	505	879	538	714	1252
Not specified	13	17	30	5	6	11	18	23	42
Total	5135	19987	25122	2590	7706	10297	7725	27693	35418
Any other Household chores									
No primary schooling	1966	5213	7179	468	1349	1817	2434	6562	8997
Some or completed primary	1453	3739	5193	492	1233	1724	1945	4972	6917
post-secondary non-tertiary	2168	5244	7411	1124	2774	3899	3292	8018	11310

Annexure-1

<i>Table S128: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tertiary	165	134	299	302	317	618	467	451	917
Not specified	16	16	31	2	3	5	17	19	36
Total	5768	14346	20114	2387	5676	8063	8156	20022	28177
Cooking (%)									
No primary schooling	2.4	82.7	46.3	4.6	80.7	47.6	2.8	82.2	46.5
Some or completed primary	2.4	90.8	45.9	4.3	87.9	46.4	2.9	90.0	46.0
post-secondary non-tertiary	2.5	82.0	41.5	3.6	81.4	43.1	2.9	81.8	42.0
Tertiary	1.8	77.8	21.0	3.8	84.8	32.0	3.0	82.7	27.8
Not specified	1.2	67.9	15.6	2.7	78.2	24.8	1.4	70.0	17.1
Total	2.4	84.2	43.7	4.0	82.8	43.8	2.9	83.8	43.7
Cleaning clothes and dishes (%)									
No primary schooling	8.1	83.5	49.3	11.4	81.1	50.8	8.8	83.0	49.6
Some or completed primary	12.0	91.7	51.1	15.1	89.6	52.7	12.8	91.1	51.5
post-secondary non-tertiary	12.6	86.6	48.9	14.0	84.8	50.0	13.1	86.0	49.3
Tertiary	11.7	80.1	28.9	10.6	73.1	32.3	11.0	75.2	31.0
Not specified	14.4	77.4	28.0	11.4	84.9	32.9	13.9	79.0	28.8
Total	11.0	86.5	49.1	13.3	84.1	49.1	11.7	85.8	49.1
Cleaning utensil / house (%)									
No primary schooling	6.8	81.0	47.3	8.5	77.9	47.7	7.2	80.3	47.4
Some or completed primary	8.1	89.2	47.9	8.9	86.5	48.0	8.3	88.5	47.9
post-secondary non-tertiary	7.4	86.0	45.9	8.2	84.5	46.9	7.7	85.5	46.3
Tertiary	6.4	77.4	24.3	5.9	77.4	30.7	6.1	77.4	28.3
Not specified	3.3	76.8	19.2	10.0	83.1	31.4	4.3	78.1	21.2
Total	7.3	84.7	46.3	8.1	82.8	45.8	7.6	84.1	46.2
Shopping (%)									
No primary schooling	77.3	14.4	42.9	74.2	25.7	46.8	76.7	16.8	43.7
Some or completed primary	72.4	17.7	45.5	73.7	30.7	52.0	72.7	21.1	47.2
post-secondary non-tertiary	61.7	19.5	41.0	66.3	31.4	48.6	63.2	23.6	43.5
Tertiary	65.4	23.2	54.8	77.5	43.0	65.5	72.6	37.0	61.5
Not specified	53.6	19.3	46.2	62.1	24.8	51.1	54.8	20.4	47.0
Total	69.4	17.2	43.1	70.7	30.5	50.4	69.8	21.0	45.2
Caring for children/ old/ sick (%)									
No primary schooling	12.7	46.5	31.2	15.9	43.2	31.3	13.4	45.8	31.2
Some or completed primary	17.3	59.5	38.0	18.4	53.0	35.9	17.6	57.8	37.4
post-secondary non-tertiary	12.6	54.8	33.3	15.9	50.8	33.6	13.6	53.4	33.4
Tertiary	13.1	49.3	22.2	20.3	51.7	31.2	17.4	51.0	27.9
Not specified	9.9	47.4	18.0	23.5	65.3	35.7	11.9	51.1	20.9
Total	13.8	52.7	33.4	16.9	49.4	33.3	14.7	51.7	33.4
Any other Household chores (%)									
No primary schooling	16.4	36.2	27.2	15.4	34.3	26.1	16.2	35.8	27.0

Annexure-1

Table S128: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area (in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Some or completed primary	16.1	42.8	29.2	15.7	38.9	27.4	16.0	41.8	28.7
post-secondary non-tertiary	14.5	36.6	25.3	15.5	37.0	26.4	14.8	36.7	25.7
Tertiary	13.2	31.7	17.8	16.4	32.4	22.0	15.1	32.2	20.4
Not specified	12.0	43.3	18.8	7.0	33.5	14.7	11.3	41.3	18.1
Total	15.5	37.8	26.7	15.6	36.4	26.1	15.5	37.4	26.5

Table S129: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	8	26	19	9	27	19	9	26	19
Some or completed primary	9	28	19	9	28	19	9	28	19
post-secondary non-tertiary	9	25	18	9	27	19	9	26	19
Tertiary	9	23	13	9	24	15	9	24	14
Not specified	10	24	14	9	27	15	10	25	15
Total	9	26	19	9	27	19	9	27	19

Table S130: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	8	20	12	8	18	11	8	19	12
Unemployed	13	26	21	14	26	21	14	26	21
Not in LF	14	30	28	14	31	29	14	31	28
Total	9	26	19	9	27	19	9	27	19

Table S131: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	9	24	18	9	24	18	9	24	18
30-64	9	29	20	9	30	20	9	29	20
65+	8	14	11	9	14	11	8	14	11
Total	9	26	19	9	27	19	9	27	19

Annexure-1

Table S132: Distribution of persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by literacy, sex and area

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number (in 000)									
Literate	4591	2176	6766	2557	1469	4026	7148	3644	10792
Not-literate	2018	1094	3112	529	359	888	2547	1453	4000
Total	6608	3270	9878	3087	1827	4914	9695	5097	14792
Literate	24260	22538	46798	11914	11353	23267	36174	33892	70065
Not-literate	13046	15404	28450	3373	4242	7615	16419	19645	36065
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
% of working age population									
Literate	18.9	9.7	14.5	21.5	12.9	17.3	19.8	10.8	15.4
Not-literate	15.5	7.1	10.9	15.7	8.5	11.7	15.5	7.4	11.1
Total	17.7	8.6	13.1	20.2	11.7	15.9	18.4	9.5	13.9

Annexure-1

<i>Table S133: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area</i>									
<i>(in 000)</i>									
Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own plot, farm for own consumption									
Employed	8006	6899	14904	716	671	1387	8722	7570	16292
Unemployed	89	126	215	8	19	26	97	145	242
Not in LF	332	2827	3159	39	456	495	371	3283	3654
Total	8427	9851	18278	763	1146	1909	9190	10997	20187
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals									
Employed	3086	389	3475	260	34	295	3346	423	3770
Unemployed	63	53	116	8	3	11	71	57	128
Not in LF	222	288	510	21	33	55	243	321	565
Total	3371	730	4101	289	71	361	3661	801	4462
Construction in own land, plot, etc									
Employed	1275	316	1591	172	28	201	1447	344	1791
Unemployed	33	27	61	8	5	13	41	32	73
Not in LF	88	360	448	26	57	83	114	416	530
Total	1396	703	2099	206	89	296	1603	792	2395
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption									
Employed	3686	6430	10116	697	839	1536	4383	7269	11652
Unemployed	66	418	484	18	86	104	84	504	588
Not in LF	394	7718	8112	85	1752	1838	479	9471	9950
Total	4146	14566	18712	801	2677	3478	4947	17243	22190
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use									
Employed	477	689	1166	74	198	272	551	887	1438
Unemployed	16	79	96	2	20	22	18	99	118
Not in LF	52	749	801	7	277	284	59	1026	1085
Total	545	1517	2063	83	495	578	628	2012	2640
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family									
Employed	1467	990	2457	147	321	468	1614	1311	2925
Unemployed	29	40	68	3	28	31	32	68	100
Not in LF	141	1123	1265	18	684	702	160	1807	1967
Total	1637	2153	3790	169	1033	1202	1806	3186	4992
Own plot, farm for own consumption									
Employed	27.0	51.7	34.7	5.9	15.1	8.4	20.9	42.6	27.4
Unemployed	10.0	13.6	11.8	1.9	5.1	3.5	7.5	11.2	9.3
Not in LF	4.9	11.9	10.4	1.4	4.2	3.6	3.9	9.5	8.3
Total	22.6	26.0	24.3	5.0	7.4	6.2	17.5	20.5	19.0
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals									
Employed	10.4	2.9	8.1	2.2	0.8	1.8	8.0	2.4	6.3
Unemployed	7.1	5.8	6.4	1.9	0.9	1.5	5.5	4.4	4.9
Not in LF	3.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.9	1.3

Annexure-1

Table S133: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	9.0	1.9	5.5	1.9	0.5	1.2	7.0	1.5	4.2
Construction in own land, plot, etc									
Employed	4.3	2.4	3.7	1.4	0.6	1.2	3.5	1.9	3.0
Unemployed	3.7	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.6	3.2	2.5	2.8
Not in LF	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	3.7	1.9	2.8	1.4	0.6	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.3
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption									
Employed	12.4	48.2	23.5	5.8	18.9	9.3	10.5	40.9	19.6
Unemployed	7.4	45.3	26.6	4.6	23.1	13.6	6.5	38.9	22.7
Not in LF	5.8	32.6	26.7	3.1	16.2	13.5	5.0	27.5	22.6
Total	11.1	38.4	24.9	5.2	17.2	11.3	9.4	32.2	20.9
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use									
Employed	1.6	5.2	2.7	0.6	4.5	1.6	1.3	5.0	2.4
Unemployed	1.8	8.6	5.3	0.6	5.3	2.9	1.4	7.7	4.5
Not in LF	0.8	3.2	2.6	0.2	2.6	2.1	0.6	3.0	2.5
Total	1.5	4.0	2.7	0.5	3.2	1.9	1.2	3.8	2.5
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family									
Employed	4.9	7.4	5.7	1.2	7.2	2.8	3.9	7.4	4.9
Unemployed	3.2	4.3	3.7	0.8	7.6	4.1	2.4	5.2	3.8
Not in LF	2.1	4.7	4.2	0.7	6.3	5.2	1.7	5.2	4.5
Total	4.4	5.7	5.0	1.1	6.6	3.9	3.4	6.0	4.7

Table S134: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	12	25	16	3	8	4	10	21	13
Unemployed	7	12	9	1	6	4	5	11	8
Not in LF	2	8	6	1	4	3	2	6	5
Total	10	14	12	2	5	4	8	11	10

Table S135: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by age group, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	6	11	8	1	4	3	5	9	7
30-64	13	17	15	3	7	5	10	14	12
65+	11	6	9	4	3	4	9	6	8
Total	10	14	12	2	5	4	8	11	10

Annexure-1

Table S136: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Volunteer									
Employed	5737	1474	7211	2641	628	3269	8378	2102	10480
Unemployed	139	129	268	63	53	116	202	182	384
Not in LF	787	1729	2516	396	1160	1556	1183	2888	4071
Total	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
Working age population									
Employed	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Unemployed	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Not in LF	6748	23680	30427	2793	10793	13585	9540	34473	44013
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Volunteer as % of working age population									
Employed	19.3	11.1	16.8	21.8	14.2	19.8	20.1	11.8	17.6
Unemployed	15.5	13.9	14.7	16.0	14.2	15.1	15.7	14.0	14.8
Not in LF	11.7	7.3	8.3	14.2	10.7	11.5	12.4	8.4	9.3
Total	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1

Table S137: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by age group sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	1743	1234	2977	803	737	1540	2547	1971	4518
30-64	4304	1954	6258	2100	1064	3164	6404	3018	9422
65+	615	144	759	198	39	236	813	182	995
Total	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
15-29	13967	15030	28997	5756	6886	12642	19723	21916	41639
30-64	20086	20333	40419	8605	8009	16615	28692	28343	57034
65+	3253	2579	5831	925	700	1625	4178	3279	7457
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
15-29	12.5	8.2	10.3	14.0	10.7	12.2	12.9	9.0	10.9
30-64	21.4	9.6	15.5	24.4	13.3	19.0	22.3	10.6	16.5
65+	18.9	5.6	13.0	21.4	5.5	14.5	19.5	5.6	13.3
Total	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1

Annexure-1

Table S138: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by education, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Volunteers									
No primary schooling	1814	1013	2826	452	322	774	2265	1335	3600
Some or completed primary	1523	828	2351	574	367	942	2097	1195	3293
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2871	1421	4292	1482	945	2427	4354	2366	6720
Tertiary	417	64	481	588	204	792	1005	268	1273
Not specified	37	6	44	5	2	6	42	8	50
Total	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
working age population									
No primary schooling	11966	14415	26381	3033	3938	6972	14999	18353	33353
Some or completed primary	9045	8731	17776	3123	3170	6293	12168	11901	24069
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14909	14337	29246	7272	7500	14772	22181	21836	44018
Tertiary	1254	423	1678	1836	977	2813	3090	1400	4491
Not specified	131	36	168	23	9	32	154	46	200
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
% of working age population									
No primary schooling	15.2	7.0	10.7	14.9	8.2	11.1	15.1	7.3	10.8
Some or completed primary	16.8	9.5	13.2	18.4	11.6	15.0	17.2	10.0	13.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	19.3	9.9	14.7	20.4	12.6	16.4	19.6	10.8	15.3
Tertiary	33.3	15.1	28.7	32.0	20.9	28.2	32.5	19.2	28.4
Not specified	28.5	17.2	26.0	20.7	18.0	19.9	27.3	17.4	25.0
Total	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1
Column %									
No primary schooling	27.2	30.4	28.3	14.6	17.5	15.7	23.2	25.8	24.1
Some or completed primary	22.9	24.9	23.5	18.5	20.0	19.1	21.5	23.1	22.0
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	43.1	42.6	42.9	47.8	51.4	49.1	44.6	45.7	45.0
Tertiary	6.3	1.9	4.8	19.0	11.1	16.0	10.3	5.2	8.5
Not specified	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0								
Row %									
No primary schooling	50.4	28.1	78.5	12.5	8.9	21.5	62.9	37.1	100.0
Some or completed primary	46.3	25.1	71.4	17.4	11.2	28.6	63.7	36.3	100.0
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	42.7	21.1	63.9	22.1	14.1	36.1	64.8	35.2	100.0
Tertiary	32.8	5.0	37.8	46.2	16.0	62.2	78.9	21.1	100.0
Not specified	74.8	12.5	87.3	9.4	3.4	12.7	84.1	15.9	100.0
Total	44.6	22.3	66.9	20.8	12.3	33.1	65.4	34.6	100.0

Annexure-1

Table V4: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by division, sex and area (in 000)									
Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	129	89	218	43	26	69	172	116	287
Chittagong	1663	1008	2671	857	557	1414	2520	1565	4085
Dhaka	1920	1253	3173	1466	943	2409	3386	2196	5582
Khulna	735	440	1175	241	166	407	976	606	1582
Rajshahi	1220	240	1460	249	56	304	1469	296	1765
Rangpur	759	254	1013	182	81	262	941	335	1275
Sylhet	237	47	283	63	12	75	300	59	358
Total	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
Column %									
Barisal	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.9
Chittagong	25.0	30.3	26.7	27.7	30.3	28.6	25.8	30.3	27.4
Dhaka	28.8	37.6	31.7	47.3	51.3	48.8	34.7	42.5	37.4
Khulna	11.0	13.2	11.8	7.8	9.0	8.2	10.0	11.7	10.6
Rajshahi	18.3	7.2	14.6	8.0	3.0	6.2	15.0	5.7	11.8
Rangpur	11.4	7.6	10.1	5.9	4.4	5.3	9.6	6.5	8.5
Sylhet	3.6	1.4	2.8	2.0	0.7	1.5	3.1	1.1	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of working age population									
Barisal	5.7	3.7	4.7	7.8	4.6	6.2	6.1	3.9	5.0
Chittagong	28.0	14.5	20.7	31.1	18.4	24.4	29.0	15.7	21.9
Dhaka	18.2	11.9	15.0	19.4	12.4	15.9	18.7	12.1	15.4
Khulna	15.3	9.2	12.2	18.9	12.8	15.8	16.1	9.9	13.0
Rajshahi	20.8	4.3	12.7	16.0	3.6	9.8	19.8	4.1	12.1
Rangpur	14.2	5.1	9.9	17.9	8.5	13.4	14.8	5.7	10.4
Sylhet	9.3	1.7	5.4	10.6	2.0	6.2	9.6	1.8	5.6
Total	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1

Annexure-1

Table S139: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Personal assistance as % of working age population									
Employed	10.4	5.8	9.0	14.7	9.3	13.3	11.7	6.6	10.2
Unemployed	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.6	9.1	8.3	7.5	8.5	8.0
Not in LF	5.1	3.8	4.1	7.6	7.3	7.4	5.8	4.9	5.1
Total	9.4	4.6	7.0	13.2	7.9	10.5	10.5	5.6	8.0
Activities related to healthcare as % of working age population									
Employed	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.6
Unemployed	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.8
Not in LF	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0
Total	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Activities related to education as % of working age population									
Employed	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Unemployed	3.2	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.3
Not in LF	2.2	0.5	0.9	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.9
Total	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0
Activities related to youths and children as % of working age population									
Employed	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Unemployed	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.9
Not in LF	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Total	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Cultural and recreational activities as % of working age population									
Employed	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.1
Unemployed	3.2	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.7	0.8	1.7
Not in LF	1.7	0.4	0.7	2.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.8
Total	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.0
Social Welfare as % of working age population									
Employed	5.6	2.9	4.7	8.0	4.8	7.2	6.3	3.4	5.4
Unemployed	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.8	4.8	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.9
Not in LF	2.9	1.5	1.8	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.1	2.4
Total	5.1	2.1	3.6	7.3	3.8	5.6	5.8	2.6	4.2
Emergency and Relief as % of working age population									
Employed	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
Unemployed	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Not in LF	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.6
Financial help as % of working age population									
Employed	2.9	1.0	2.3	4.2	2.0	3.6	3.3	1.2	2.7
Unemployed	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7
Not in LF	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.2
Total	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.0
Activities related to religion as % of working age population									
Employed	7.0	2.4	5.5	5.0	1.6	4.1	6.4	2.2	5.1
Unemployed	3.6	1.1	2.3	2.5	1.5	2.0	3.3	1.2	2.2
Not in LF	4.9	1.8	2.5	5.5	2.1	2.8	5.1	1.9	2.6
Total	6.5	2.0	4.2	5.0	2.0	3.5	6.1	2.0	4.0
Human rights and politics as % of working age population									
Employed	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.4	1.3

Annexure-1

Table S139: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.6	2.0
Not in LF	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4
Total	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9
Environment protection as % of working age population									
Employed	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.7
Unemployed	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
Not in LF	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
Total	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6
Volunteer of other type as % of working age population									
Employed	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.1
Unemployed	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Not in LF	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9

Table S140: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Personal assistance as % of working age population									
15-29	6.5	4.2	5.3	9.2	7.4	8.2	7.3	5.2	6.2
30-64	11.5	5.2	8.3	16.2	8.7	12.6	12.9	6.2	9.6
65+	8.5	2.6	5.9	11.3	3.5	7.9	9.1	2.8	6.3
Total	9.4	4.6	7.0	13.2	7.9	10.5	10.5	5.6	8.0
Activities related to healthcare as % of working age population									
15-29	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
30-64	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
65+	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Activities related to education as % of working age population									
15-29	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.5
30-64	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.7
65+	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4
Total	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0
Activities related to youths and children as % of working age population									
15-29	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
30-64	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
65+	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Cultural and recreational activities as % of working age population									
15-29	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.2
30-64	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.8
65+	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.5
Total	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.0
Social Welfare as % of working age population									
15-29	3.5	2.1	2.8	5.0	3.8	4.3	3.9	2.6	3.2
30-64	6.2	2.2	4.2	8.9	4.1	6.6	7.0	2.8	4.9

Annexure-1

Table S140: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
65+	5.2	1.1	3.4	6.9	1.3	4.5	5.6	1.1	3.6
Total	5.1	2.1	3.6	7.3	3.8	5.6	5.8	2.6	4.2
Emergency and Relief as % of working age population									
15-29	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
30-64	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7
65+	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Total	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.6
Financial help as % of working age population									
15-29	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.4
30-64	3.4	0.9	2.1	4.8	1.8	3.3	3.8	1.1	2.5
65+	3.0	0.5	1.9	3.8	0.6	2.5	3.2	0.5	2.0
Total	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.0
Activities related to religion as % of working age population									
15-29	3.3	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.5	2.2
30-64	8.1	2.3	5.2	6.2	2.6	4.5	7.5	2.4	5.0
65+	10.7	2.2	6.9	11.1	1.8	7.1	10.8	2.1	7.0
Total	6.5	2.0	4.2	5.0	2.0	3.5	6.1	2.0	4.0
Human rights and politics as % of working age population									
15-29	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
30-64	2.0	0.3	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.2
65+	1.9	0.2	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.0	0.3	1.2
Total	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9
Environment protection as % of working age population									
15-29	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.4
30-64	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.8
65+	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4
Total	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6
Volunteer of other type as % of working age population									
15-29	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
30-64	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.9
65+	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8
Total	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9

Annexure-1

Table V4: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, sex and area

Type of volunteer work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Personal assistance	3554	1814	5368	2039	1243	3283	5593	3057	8650
Activities related to healthcare	448	530	978	223	222	446	671	753	1424
Activities related to education	487	245	732	212	148	360	699	393	1092
Activities related to youths and children	197	36	233	88	16	104	285	52	337
Cultural and recreational activities	505	159	665	253	103	357	758	263	1021
Social Welfare	1902	797	2699	1123	600	1723	3025	1397	4422
Emergency and Relief	235	82	317	194	80	274	429	162	591
Financial help	995	321	1316	582	259	841	1577	580	2157
Activities related to religion	2485	823	3308	779	321	1100	3264	1144	4408
Human rights and politics	562	133	695	229	63	292	791	196	987
Environment protection	733	567	1300	245	200	445	978	767	1745
Other type	377	190	567	208	155	363	585	345	931
Volunteer any type	6663	3332	9994	3101	1840	4941	9763	5172	14935
Working age population	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Personal assistance	9.5	4.8	7.1	13.3	8.0	10.6	10.6	5.7	8.2
Activities related to healthcare	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Activities related to education	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0
Activities related to youths and children	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Cultural and recreational activities	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.0
Social Welfare	5.1	2.1	3.6	7.3	3.8	5.6	5.8	2.6	4.2
Emergency and Relief	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.6
Financial help	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.0
Activities related to religion	6.7	2.2	4.4	5.1	2.1	3.6	6.2	2.1	4.2
Human rights and politics	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9
Environment protection	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6
Other type	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
Volunteer any type	17.9	8.8	13.3	20.3	11.8	16.0	18.6	9.7	14.1

Annexure-1

<i>Table S141: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area (in 000)</i>									
Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	42	17	59	13	3	16	55	20	75
Unemployed	8	2	9	5	1	6	13	3	15
Not in LF	35	10	44	16	6	22	51	15	66
Total	84	28	113	34	10	44	118	38	157
Apprentice as % of working age population									
Employed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployed	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.6
Not in LF	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Column %									
Employed	50.1	59.6	52.5	37.2	35.3	36.8	46.4	53.3	48.1
Unemployed	9.0	6.2	8.3	14.7	7.5	13.0	10.6	6.5	9.6
Not in LF	40.9	34.2	39.2	48.1	57.2	50.2	43.0	40.1	42.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<i>Table S142: Hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by hours band, sex and area (in 000)</i>									
Hours worked	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-10	37384	18824	56208	14421	4105	18525	51805	22929	74734
11-20	7318	3481	10799	3986	1108	5094	11304	4589	15893
21-30	21866	6014	27880	9763	3556	13318	31629	9570	41199
31-40	9955	0.0	9955	1924	153	2077	11879	153	12032
41+	7965	0.0	7965	3804	953	4757	11769	953	12722
Total	84489	28319	112808	33897	9874	43771	118386	38193	156579

<i>Table S143: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area (in 000)</i>									
Hours worked	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	65424	19846	85270	26982	6728	33710	92406	26574	118979
30-64	19065	8473	27538	6915	3146	10061	25980	11619	37600
Total	84489	28319	112808	33897	9874	43771	118386	38193	156579
Column %									
15-29	77.4	70.1	75.6	79.6	68.1	77.0	78.1	69.6	76.0
30-64	22.6	29.9	24.4	20.4	31.9	23.0	21.9	30.4	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S144: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area (in 000)

Hours worked	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	10.9	9.8	10.6	5.5	10.2	6.6	9.4	9.9	9.5
Some or completed primary	28.1	23.6	27.0	19.2	16.9	18.7	25.5	21.9	24.6
Secondary post-secondary non-tertiary	53.1	61.4	55.2	58.6	61.6	59.3	54.7	61.5	56.3
Tertiary	7.9	5.2	7.2	16.7	11.2	15.5	10.4	6.8	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 145: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by hours range, sex and area (in 000)

Hours worked	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	74	26	99	32	9	40	105	34	140
Not-literate	11	3	14	2	1	3	13	4	17
Total	84	28	113	34	10	44	118	38	157
Literate	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Not-literate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Annexure-1

Table S146: Distribution of type labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area									
<i>(in '000)</i>									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force									
Q1	896	2121	3017	291	477	769	1187	2598	3785
Q2	522	1446	1968	200	276	476	722	1721	2444
Q3	555	1037	1591	177	479	657	732	1516	2248
Q4	499	1457	1956	196	404	599	695	1861	2556
Year	618	1515	2133	216	409	625	834	1924	2758
Time related underemployed									
Q1	497	384	881	133	101	233	629	485	1114
Q2	1036	350	1385	252	121	373	1288	470	1758
Q3	1055	510	1565	285	118	402	1340	627	1967
Q4	1081	656	1737	299	162	461	1380	818	2198
Year	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
Unemployed									
Q1	961	866	1826	394	414	808	1355	1280	2634
Q2	849	824	1672	455	453	908	1304	1277	2581
Q3	865	1122	1987	392	272	664	1258	1394	2651
Q4	910	882	1792	340	349	689	1250	1232	2482
Year	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Labour under-utilization									
Q1	2353	3371	5724	818	992	1810	3171	4363	7534
Q2	2407	2619	5025	907	849	1757	3314	3468	6782
Q3	2475	2668	5143	855	869	1724	3330	3537	6867
Q4	2490	2995	5486	835	915	1750	3325	3911	7235
Year	2431	2913	5345	854	907	1760	3285	3820	7105

Table S147: Distribution of discouraged job seekers of the country, by age group, sex and area									
<i>(in '000)</i>									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	501	758	1259	166	253	419	667	1011	1678
30-64	57	280	337	29	81	109	86	361	446
65+	13	6	19	3	2	5	16	8	24
Total	572	1043	1615	198	336	534	769	1379	2149
Column %									
15-29	87.7	72.6	78.0	83.9	75.3	78.5	86.7	73.3	78.1
30-64	10.0	26.8	20.9	14.6	24.0	20.5	11.2	26.1	20.8
65+	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S148: Time related underemployed of the country, by age group, sex and area

(in '000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	377	184	562	103	62	165	480	247	727
30-64	513	285	798	133	63	196	647	347	994
65+	27	6	33	5	1	6	32	6	39
Total	917	475	1392	242	125	367	1159	600	1759
Column %									
15-29	41.1	38.9	40.3	42.6	49.7	45.0	41.4	41.1	41.3
30-64	56.0	59.9	57.3	55.1	49.9	53.3	55.8	57.8	56.5
65+	2.9	1.2	2.4	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total employed persons									
15-29	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
30-64	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.6
65+	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5
Total	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.0

Table S149: Potential labour force of the country, by age group, sex and area

(in '000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	524	909	1433	177	281	458	701	1190	1891
30-64	70	584	654	33	122	155	103	706	809
65+	23	23	46	6	6	12	30	28	58
Total	618	1515	2133	216	409	625	834	1924	2758
Column %									
15-29	84.9	60.0	67.2	81.8	68.7	73.2	84.1	61.8	68.6
30-64	11.4	38.5	30.7	15.3	29.9	24.9	12.4	36.7	29.3
65+	3.8	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S150: Unemployed population of the country, by age group, sex and area

(in '000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	710	551	1261	303	246	548	1013	797	1809
30-64	176	365	541	90	125	215	265	490	756
65+	10	8	18	3	1	4	13	9	22
Total	896	923	1819	395	372	768	1292	1295	2587
Column %									
15-29	79.3	59.7	69.3	76.5	66.0	71.4	78.4	61.5	69.9
30-64	19.6	39.5	29.7	22.7	33.7	28.0	20.6	37.8	29.2
65+	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

<i>Table S151: Labour under-utilization of the country 2015-16, by age group sex and area</i>									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Number								
15-29	1612	1644	3256	583	589	1171	2194	2233	4427
30-64	759	1233	1992	256	310	566	1015	1543	2559
65+	60	36	96	15	8	22	75	44	119
Total	2431	2913	5345	854	907	1760	3285	3820	7105
Column %									
15-29	66.3	56.4	60.9	68.2	64.9	66.5	66.8	58.5	62.3
30-64	31.2	42.3	37.3	30.0	34.2	32.2	30.9	40.4	36.0
65+	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total working age population									
15-29	11.5	10.9	11.2	10.1	8.5	9.3	11.1	10.2	10.6
30-64	3.8	6.1	4.9	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.4	4.5
65+	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.6
Total	6.5	7.7	7.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	7.1	6.7

<i>Table S152: Labour under-utilization of the country, by education attainment, sex and area</i>									
Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Underutilized								
No primary schooling	527	615	1142	119	170	289	646	785	1431
Some or completed primary	480	602	1082	136	151	287	616	753	1369
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1231	1593	2824	476	484	960	1707	2077	3784
Tertiary	182	100	282	121	101	222	303	202	504
Not specified	11	3	14	2	0	2	13	3	16
Total	2431	2913	5345	854	907	1760	3285	3820	7105
working age population									
No primary schooling	11966	14415	26381	3033	3938	6972	14999	18353	33353
Some or completed primary	9045	8731	17776	3123	3170	6293	12168	11901	24069
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14909	14337	29246	7272	7500	14772	22181	21836	44018
Tertiary	1254	423	1678	1836	977	2813	3090	1400	4491
Not specified	131	36	168	23	9	32	154	46	200
Total	37306	37942	75248	15287	15595	30882	52593	53537	106130
Underutilized as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Some or completed primary	5.3	6.9	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.6	5.1	6.3	5.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	8.3	11.1	9.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.7	9.5	8.6
Tertiary	14.5	23.7	16.8	6.6	10.4	7.9	9.8	14.4	11.2
Not specified	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.6	0.0	6.8	8.6	6.7	8.1
Total	6.5	7.7	7.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	7.1	6.7

Annexure-1

<i>Table S153: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sex and area</i>									
(in 000)									
Intention of employment work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pay or profit	28056	6993	35049	11966	3841	15807	40022	10834	50856
Own-use production of goods	1606	6346	7952	133	589	722	1739	6935	8674
Total	29662	13339	43001	12099	4430	16529	41761	17769	59530
Column %									
Pay or profit	94.6	52.4	81.5	98.9	86.7	95.6	95.8	61.0	85.4
Own-use production of goods	5.4	47.6	18.5	1.1	13.3	4.4	4.2	39.0	14.6
Total	100.0								

<i>Table S154: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, and economic sector</i>				
(in 000)				
Intention of employment work	Sector			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Pay or profit	16760	12169	21927	50856
Own-use production of goods	8638	11	25	8674
Total	25398	12180	21952	59530
Column %				
Pay or profit	66.0	99.9	99.9	85.4
Own-use production of goods	34.0	0.1	0.1	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<i>Table S155: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sector, sex and area</i>									
(in 000)									
Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pay or profit									
Agriculture	11418	3910	15328	1037	396	1433	12455	4306	16760
Industry	5916	1372	7288	3401	1480	4881	9316	2852	12169
Service	10723	1711	12433	7528	1965	9493	18251	3676	21927
Total	28056	6993	35049	11966	3841	15807	40022	10834	50856
Own-use production of goods									
Agriculture	1602	6323	7925	132	581	713	1734	6904	8638
Industry	2	8	10	0	0	1	2	8	11
Service	2	15	17	1	7	8	3	22	25
Total	1606	6346	7952	133	589	722	1739	6935	8674
Own-use production of goods % of total employed									
Agriculture	12.3	61.8	34.1	11.3	59.5	33.2	12.2	61.6	34.0
Industry	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Service	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	5.4	47.6	18.5	1.1	13.3	4.4	4.2	39.0	14.6

Annexure-1

Table S156: Occupational segregation (aged 15 or older), by sex and area

Occupation-BSCO 08	Male (in '000)			Female (in '000)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	313	658	972	34	91	125
Professionals	1126	831	1957	445	543	988
Technicians and Associate Professionals	499	494	993	77	79	157
Clerical Support Workers	375	381	755	48	73	121
Service and Sales Workers	5147	3465	8611	330	325	655
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9633	893	10525	8271	749	9020
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4497	2476	6973	1438	1216	2654
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	2472	1402	3875	255	362	617
Elementary Occupations	5518	1440	6958	2437	990	3427
Other occupations	84	59	143	4	2	6
Total	29662	12099	41761	13339	4430	17769
	Column %					
Managers	1.1	5.4	2.3	0.3	2.1	0.7
Professionals	3.8	6.9	4.7	3.3	12.3	5.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.7	4.1	2.4	0.6	1.8	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.3	3.1	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.7
Service and Sales Workers	17.4	28.6	20.6	2.5	7.3	3.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	32.5	7.4	25.2	62.0	16.9	50.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.2	20.5	16.7	10.8	27.5	14.9
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	8.3	11.6	9.3	1.9	8.2	3.5
Elementary Occupations	18.6	11.9	16.7	18.3	22.3	19.3
Other occupations	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure-1

Table S157: Female share of employment aged 15 or older in high-status occupations, by broad sector

Sub-major group	Rural				Urban				Bangladesh			
	Agri	Industry	Service	Total	Agri	Industry	Service	Total	Agri	Industry	Service	Total
Male (in '000)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	2	14	29	45	1	57	69	127	3	71	99	172
Administrative and Commercial Managers	1	46	32	79	0	78	144	222	1	124	176	301
Total	3	60	61	124	2	135	213	350	5	194	274	473
Female (in '000)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	1	1	8	10	0	4	13	17	1	4	22	27
Administrative and Commercial Managers	1	2	5	7	0	7	20	27	1	9	25	34
Total	2	2	13	17	0	11	33	44	2	13	46	61
Both (in '000)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	3	15	38	55	2	60	83	144	4	75	120	200
Administrative and Commercial Managers	2	47	37	86	0	85	163	249	2	132	200	335
Total	5	62	75	141	2	145	246	393	7	207	321	535
Female share (%)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	31.1	6.2	22.5	18.5	10.1	5.9	16.0	11.7	23.3	5.9	18.0	13.6
Administrative and Commercial Managers	38.7	3.2	13.3	8.4	0.0	8.2	12.0	10.7	36.9	6.4	12.3	10.1
Total	34.5	3.9	17.9	12.4	9.4	7.3	13.4	11.1	28.0	6.3	14.4	11.4

Table S158: Female share in employment of persons aged 15 or older, by major occupational group and area

Occupation	Women as % of total			Both sex			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	9.7	12.2	11.4	347	749	1096	34	91	125
Professionals	28.3	39.5	32.5	1571	1374	2945	445	543	988
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13.4	13.8	13.6	576	574	1150	77	79	157
Clerical Support Workers	11.3	16.1	13.8	422	453	876	48	73	121
Service and Sales Workers	6.0	8.6	7.1	5477	3790	9266	330	325	655
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	46.2	45.6	46.1	17903	1642	19545	8271	749	9020
Craft and Related Trades Workers	24.2	32.9	27.6	5935	3692	9627	1438	1216	2654
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	9.3	20.5	13.7	2728	1764	4492	255	362	617
Elementary Occupations	30.6	40.7	33.0	7955	2430	10385	2437	990	3427
Other occupations	4.7	3.1	4.0	88	61	149	4	2	6
Total	31.0	26.8	29.8	43001	16529	59530	13339	4430	17769

Annexure-1

Table S159: Share of women in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area

Occupation	% of women			Both sex			Women		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	9.0	14.3	12.7	241	559	801	22	80	102
Professionals	28.3	40.0	34.0	1207	1152	2359	341	461	803
Technicians and Associate Professionals	17.5	17.7	17.6	326	405	731	57	72	129
Clerical Support Workers	11.3	16.6	14.2	353	416	768	40	69	109
Service and Sales Workers	7.7	12.3	9.9	1161	1062	2223	89	130	219
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	11.4	15.7	12.4	20	6	26	2	1	3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17.2	33.1	24.2	3177	2502	5679	548	827	1375
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	16.8	29.9	23.6	1004	1081	2085	169	323	492
Elementary Occupations	23.9	50.4	35.1	1900	1389	3289	454	700	1153
Other occupations	4.2	2.9	3.7	85	60	146	4	2	5
Total	18.2	30.9	24.2	9475	8632	18107	1725	2665	4390

Table S160: Share of women in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area

Sector	Share of women in wage employment			Women in employment			Wage employment		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Industry	16.4	33.0	23.6	5249	4012	9261	860	1323	2184
Service	20.5	29.0	24.9	4226	4620	8845	865	1342	2207
Total	18.2	30.9	24.2	9475	8632	18106	1725	2665	4390

Annexure-1

Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area (in 000)

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
01. Crop and animal production, hunting	12054	10201	22255	1013	972	1984	13066	11173	24239
02. Forestry and logging	87	3	90	19	1	20	106	4	110
03. Fishing and aquaculture	878	29	908	137	5	142	1016	34	1050
Sub-total	13019	10233	23252	1169	977	2146	14188	11210	25398
05: Mining of coal and lignite	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
06: Extraction of crude petroleum	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
07: Mining of metal ores	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
08: Other mining and quarrying	72	5	76	8	0	8	79	5	84
09: Mining support service activities	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3
10: Manufacture of food products	413	70	483	172	49	221	585	119	704
11: Manufacture of beverages	7	0	8	19	1	20	26	1	28
12: Manufacture of tobacco products	37	32	69	21	15	36	58	47	105
13: Manufacture of textiles	596	407	1003	253	170	423	849	577	1426
14: Manufacture of wearing apparel (Readymade garments)	850	435	1285	849	1003	1852	1699	1438	3137
15: Manufacture of leather and related products	55	10	65	45	19	64	100	29	129
16: Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	205	151	356	53	29	81	257	179	437
17: Manufacture of paper and paper products	21	8	29	19	17	36	40	25	65
18: Printing and reproduction of recorded media	14	1	15	19	2	21	32	3	36
19: Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	28	4	32	41	7	48	69	11	80
21: Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	62	14	76	82	13	95	144	27	172
22: Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	41	4	45	59	24	83	100	28	128
23: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	363	45	408	78	23	101	441	68	509
24: Manufacture of basic metals	29	1	30	46	4	49	75	5	79
25: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	136	8	145	112	12	124	248	20	268
26: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	5	0	6	15	1	16	21	1	22
27: Manufacture of electrical equipment	33	4	37	33	3	36	66	7	73

Annexure-1

Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area (in 000)

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7	0	8	6	1	7	13	1	14
29: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4	1	4	5	0	5	9	1	10
30: Manufacture of other transport equipment	19	0	20	8	1	8	27	1	28
31: Manufacture of furniture	562	21	583	227	10	238	789	31	821
32: Other manufacturing	94	4	98	86	18	105	180	22	202
33: Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	72	2	73	48	0	48	120	2	122
35: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	54	4	58	47	6	53	101	10	111
36: Water collection, treatment and supply	22	1	23	17	1	18	39	2	41
37: Sewerage	2	1	2	4	0	4	5	1	6
38: Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	0	1	3	2	5	4	2	6
39: Remediation activities and other waste management services	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
41: Construction of buildings	1480	54	1533	711	24	735	2190	78	2268
42: Civil engineering	353	79	432	111	13	124	464	91	556
43: Specialized construction activities	277	13	290	201	11	212	478	25	503
Sub-total	5918	1380	7298	3401	1481	4882	9319	2861	12180
45: Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, auto-rickshaws and rickshaws	206	5	211	213	7	220	419	12	431
46: Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	726	21	747	571	31	602	1297	53	1349
47: Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3532	211	3743	2265	161	2426	5797	373	6169
49: Land transport and transport via pipelines	2581	60	2641	1517	39	1555	4098	98	4196
50: Water transport	106	3	110	30	3	33	137	6	142
51: Air transport	2	1	2	8	1	9	9	2	11
52: Warehousing and support activities for transportation	126	4	130	83	9	92	208	13	222
53: Postal and courier activities	13	1	14	11	2	13	25	3	27
55: Accommodation	11	2	13	17	6	23	28	8	36
56: Food and beverage service activities	525	43	568	342	57	399	867	99	967
58: Publishing activities	3	0	3	21	2	23	24	2	26
59: Motion picture, video and television programme	5	0	5	6	0	6	11	0	11

Annexure-1

Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area (in 000)

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
production, sound recording and music publishing activities									
60: Programming and broadcasting activities	1	1	2	15	5	20	16	7	22
61: Telecommunications	23	4	27	41	5	45	64	8	72
62: Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	6	1	7	15	2	16	21	3	24
63: Information service activities	6	1	7	14	3	17	20	4	23
64: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	85	12	96	188	45	233	272	57	330
65: Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	21	3	24	31	11	42	52	14	66
66: Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	7	1	8	19	3	22	25	5	30
68: Real estate activities	33	0	33	65	3	68	98	3	101
69: Legal and accounting activities	44	2	45	54	13	67	98	15	113
70: Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	4	0	4	6	1	7	10	1	11
71: Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	11	2	13	21	1	22	32	4	35
72: Scientific research and development	2	0	2	5	2	7	7	2	9
73: Advertising and market research	8	0	8	19	1	19	27	1	27
74: Other professional, scientific and technical activities	19	2	21	23	2	25	42	4	46
75: Veterinary activities	18	1	20	4	1	5	22	2	25
77: Rental and leasing activities	64	6	70	83	6	89	147	12	159
78: Employment activities	5	0	5	10	1	11	15	1	16
79: Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	4	0	4	13	1	14	17	1	18
80: Security and investigation activities	26	2	28	23	1	23	49	2	51
81: Services to buildings and landscape activities	4	2	6	8	2	10	12	4	15
82: Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	35	8	43	42	11	53	77	18	96
84: Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	418	37	455	461	71	532	879	108	987
85: Education	824	400	1224	485	447	933	1309	847	2157

Annexure-1

Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area (in 000)

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
86: Human health activities	158	60	217	159	113	272	317	173	489
87: Residential care activities	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	6
88: Social work activities without accommodation	7	3	9	2	2	4	9	4	13
90: Creative, arts and entertainment activities	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
91: Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
92: Gambling and betting activities	8	0	8	1	0	2	9	0	9
93: Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	24	18	42	19	4	22	43	22	65
94: Activities of membership organizations	246	43	289	120	35	155	366	78	443
95: Repair of computers and personal and household goods	122	4	127	101	2	103	223	7	230
96: Other personal service activities	559	481	1040	242	312	554	801	793	1594
97: Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	94	279	373	149	547	696	243	826	1069
98: Undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of private households for own use	1	0	1	5	1	6	6	1	7
Sub-total	10725	1726	12451	7530	1972	9502	18255	3698	21953
Total	29662	13339	43001	12100	4430	16530	41762	17769	59531

Table S162: Persons aged 15 or older, by working age population, labour force status, division and sex (in 000)

Category	Sex	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
Working age population	Male	2811	8697	18099	6078	7430	6349	3129	52593
	Female	2970	9960	18142	6096	7176	5893	3301	53537
	Total	5780	18657	36240	12174	14606	12242	6430	106130
Employed	Male	2170	6489	14375	4942	6118	5189	2478	41761
	Female	830	3131	5154	2416	3437	2067	735	17769
	Total	2999	9620	19529	7358	9555	7256	3212	59530
Unemployed	Male	85	201	400	136	155	247	67	1292
	Female	54	256	276	154	140	382	34	1295
	Total	139	456	676	290	295	629	101	2587
Not in labour force	Male	556	2007	3324	1000	1156	912	584	9540
	Female	2086	6573	12712	3526	3599	3445	2532	34473
	Total	2642	8580	16036	4526	4756	4357	3116	44013

Annexure-1

<i>Table S163: Persons aged 15 or older, by working age population, labour force status, sex and stratum</i>												
Division	Rural			Urban			City corporation			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population												
Barisal	2259	2398	4657	417	436	853	134	136	270	2811	2970	5780
Chittagong	5941	6931	12872	1388	1584	2972	1368	1445	2813	8697	9960	18657
Dhaka	10550	10547	21097	3209	3266	6474	4341	4329	8670	18099	18142	36240
Khulna	4804	4799	9602	974	994	1967	301	304	605	6078	6096	12174
Rajshahi	5881	5633	11514	1346	1329	2675	203	215	417	7430	7176	14606
Rangpur	5335	4943	10278	891	824	1715	123	125	248	6349	5893	12242
Sylhet	2537	2692	5228	413	418	831	179	191	371	3129	3301	6430
Total	37306	37942	75248	8637	8850	17487	6649	6745	13395	52593	53537	106130
Labour force												
Barisal	1816	743	2559	332	102	434	107	39	145	2255	884	3139
Chittagong	4498	2535	7033	1083	451	1534	1110	400	1510	6690	3387	10077
Dhaka	8548	2985	11533	2567	821	3388	3660	1623	5283	14775	5430	20205
Khulna	4031	2153	6184	807	330	1137	239	88	327	5078	2570	7648
Rajshahi	5007	3046	8053	1107	470	1577	160	60	220	6274	3577	9850
Rangpur	4574	2126	6700	763	283	1045	100	39	140	5436	2448	7885
Sylhet	2085	673	2758	324	72	397	135	23	159	2545	769	3314
Total	30558	14262	44820	6984	2530	9513	5510	2273	7783	43053	19064	62117
Employed												
Barisal	1754	705	2459	317	95	412	99	29	128	2170	830	2999
Chittagong	4358	2345	6703	1048	408	1457	1082	378	1460	6489	3131	9620
Dhaka	8342	2846	11187	2469	762	3232	3564	1546	5110	14375	5154	19529
Khulna	3922	2036	5958	788	300	1089	232	80	312	4942	2416	7358
Rajshahi	4887	2951	7838	1078	429	1507	153	57	210	6118	3437	9555
Rangpur	4370	1811	6181	724	222	946	94	34	129	5189	2067	7256
Sylhet	2029	645	2674	315	67	382	133	23	156	2478	735	3212
Total	29662	13339	43001	6741	2284	9024	5358	2147	7505	41761	17769	59530
Unemployed												
Barisal	62	38	100	15	7	22	8	10	17	85	54	139
Chittagong	139	190	330	34	43	77	27	22	50	201	256	456
Dhaka	206	140	346	98	59	157	96	78	173	400	276	676
Khulna	109	117	226	19	30	48	8	7	15	136	154	290
Rajshahi	120	95	215	29	41	70	6	4	10	155	140	295
Rangpur	203	316	519	38	61	99	6	5	11	247	382	629
Sylhet	56	28	84	10	5	15	2	0	2	67	34	101
Total	896	923	1819	243	246	489	152	126	278	1292	1295	2587
Not in labour force												
Barisal	443	1655	2098	85	334	418	28	97	125	556	2086	2642
Chittagong	1444	4395	5839	305	1133	1438	259	1045	1303	2007	6573	8580
Dhaka	2002	7562	9563	642	2444	3086	681	2706	3387	3324	12712	16036
Khulna	773	2646	3418	166	664	830	62	217	278	1000	3526	4526
Rajshahi	875	2586	3461	239	859	1097	43	154	198	1156	3599	4756
Rangpur	761	2817	3578	128	542	670	23	86	109	912	3445	4357
Sylhet	451	2019	2470	89	345	434	44	168	212	584	2532	3116
Total	6748	23680	30427	1653	6321	7974	1139	4472	5611	9540	34473	44013

Standard errors of the estimates

Table SE1: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Barisal	2999233	110025	2783381	3215084
Chittagong	9620443	316247	9000015	10240871
Dhaka	19528724	478568	18589849	20467600
Khulna	7358398	232883	6901519	7815278
Rajshahi	9555182	268000	9029408	10080957
Rangpur	7255587	207368	6848763	7662412
Sylhet	3212250	165081	2888387	3536113

Table SE2: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Male	41760982	487047	40805471	42716493
Female	17768837	341479	17098909	18438765

Table SE3: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Rural	43000926	624684	41775393	44226459
Urban	9024223	219103	8594377	9454070
City corporation	7504670	314992	6886704	8122635

Table SE4: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Rural	43000926	624684	41775393	44226459
Urban	16528893	383701	15776132	17281654

Table SE5: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
No primary schooling	19325299	400393	18539790	20110807
Some or completed primary	15414251	252392	14919098	15909404
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	21527359	345020	20850483	22204235
Tertiary	3166748	150438	2871613	3461883
Not specified	96162	13284	70101	122223

Table SE6: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Barisal	Rural	2458969	2251331	2666607
	Urban	412115	353667	470562
	City corporation	128149	120255	136044
Chittagong	Rural	6703398	6153416	7253380
	Urban	1456746	1294014	1619479
	City corporation	1460299	1223720	1696877
Dhaka	Rural	11187291	10515060	11859521
	Urban	3231606	2907705	3555507
	City corporation	5109827	4540019	5679636
Khulna	Rural	5957786	5518665	6396906
	Urban	1088738	963817	1213658
	City corporation	311875	294347	329403
Rajshahi	Rural	7838237	7331471	8345002
	Urban	1507179	1369332	1645026
	City corporation	209767	184760	234774
Rangpur	Rural	6180922	5788928	6572916
	Urban	946125	837960	1054289
	City corporation	128541	116417	140665
Sylhet	Rural	2674324	2356287	2992360
	Urban	381715	321287	442144
	City corporation	156211	146784	165639

Table SE7: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by age group)

Broad age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
15-17	2156342	57682	2043179	2269505
18-24	8386477	151645	8088973	8683982
25-29	8446054	139198	8172969	8719139
30-64	38013981	470846	37090254	38937707
65+	2526964	56358	2416398	2637530

Table SE8: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by occupation)

Occupation (ISCO-2008)	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Managers	1096463	69905	959320	1233606
Professionals	2944523	97772	2752708	3136337
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1149808	40160	1071021	1228595
Clerical Support Workers	875713	36139	804814	946613
Service and Sales Workers	9266468	200480	8873158	9659777
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	19544895	421111	18718741	20371050
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9626828	261368	9114066	10139591
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	4491851	126879	4242935	4740767
Elementary Occupations	10384735	227075	9939249	10830221
Other occupations	148534	24263	100933	196135

Table SE9: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by industry)

BSIC Industry (ISIC Rev 4)	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25398247	509762	24398175	26398320
Mining and quarrying	91807	18812	54901	128714
Manufacturing	8594662	310170	7986157	9203167
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioner	111655	9700	92626	130684
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	55050	7787	39773	70327
Construction	3326344	109514	3111495	3541193
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	7949545	181277	7593908	8305182
Transportation and storage	4598295	116917	4368922	4827669
Accommodation and food service activities	1002811	38827	926639	1078982
Information and communication	179025	15226	149154	208895
Financial and insurance activities	425365	31748	363081	487649
Real estate activities	100831	13399	74545	127117
Professional, scientific and technical a	266396	16507	234013	298779
Administrative and support service activities	355559	20062	316199	394918
Public administration and defense	987258	62236	865160	1109356
Education	2156518	71629	2015993	2297043
Human health and social work activities	507910	30110	448839	566980
Arts, entertainment and recreation	79200	26417	27374	131025
Other service activities	2267981	68327	2133935	2402028
Activities of households as employers, u	1068542	66615	937855	1199230
Activities of extraterritorial organization	6817	2215	2473	11162

Table SE10: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by sector of employment)

Sector of employment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Agriculture	25398247	509762	24398175	26398320
Industry	12179519	336122	11520099	12838938
Service	21952053	404828	21157843	22746263

Table SE11: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by age group)

Age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
15-19	4362929	97963	4170741	4555116
20-24	6179891	113826	5956583	6403199
25-29	8446054	139198	8172969	8719139
30-34	7912245	122103	7672698	8151793
35-39	8059334	121829	7820324	8298343
40-44	6260486	101560	6061241	6459731
45-49	5867640	93901	5683420	6051860
50-54	4205020	73938	4059964	4350075
55-59	3391525	64807	3264383	3518666
60-64	2317732	48611	2222364	2413099
65 +	2526964	56358	2416398	2637530

Table SE12: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by informality status)

Informality status	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	59529819	733114	58091563	60968075
Formal employment	8201215	199300	7810219	8592211
Informal employment	51328603	671631	50010968	52646238

UNEMPLOYED

Table SE13: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2587029	115433	2360531	2813527
Barisal	139453	17628	104863	174043
Chittagong	456455	65571	327796	585115
Dhaka	676110	37842	601858	750361
Khulna	289505	25314	239835	339176
Rajshahi	295100	22803	250357	339842
Rangpur	629041	77062	477833	780250
Sylhet	101365	13536	74804	127926

Table SE14: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2587029	115433	2360531	2813527
Male	1291580	46486	1200368	1382792
Female	1295449	81622	1135295	1455604

Table SE15: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2587029	115433	2360531	2813527
Rural	1819416	107424	1608633	2030199
Urban	489237	37700	415264	563210
City corporation	278376	19068	240962	315791

Table SE16: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2587029	115433	2360531	2813527
Rural	1819416	107424	1608633	2030199
Urban	767613	42248	684717	850510

Table SE17: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
No primary schooling	439798	34779	371556	508040
Some or completed primary	398664	29599	340587	456741
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1426948	63763	1301836	1552060
Tertiary	314400	18194	278701	350099
Not specified	7219	2124	3052	11386

Table SE18: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		
			Lower bound	Upper bound	
Bangladesh	2587029	115433	2360531	2813527	
Barisal	Rural	100007	17284	66093	133922
	Urban	22250	2949	16463	28036
	City corporation	17196	1823	13619	20773
Chittagong	Rural	329520	62289	207300	451740
	Urban	77256	20169	37681	116831
	City corporation	49679	3576	42661	56697
Dhaka	Rural	346095	27803	291542	400648
	Urban	156759	17815	121803	191714
	City corporation	173257	18483	136989	209524
Khulna	Rural	226113	23643	179723	272504
	Urban	48458	8872	31050	65866
	City corporation	14934	1769	11464	18404
Rajshahi	Rural	214910	20268	175141	254679
	Urban	70309	10406	49890	90727
	City corporation	9881	934	8049	11713
Rangpur	Rural	518802	73755	374083	663520
	Urban	99174	22300	55419	142929
	City corporation	11065	1257	8598	13533
Sylhet	Rural	83969	13372	57730	110207
	Urban	15032	2040	11029	19035
	City corporation	2364	506	1371	3357

Table SE19: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by broad age group)

Broad age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
15-17	252776	15380	222598	282954
18-24	945839	40725	865930	1025747
25-29	610825	30207	551553	670096
30-64	755588	50290	656911	854264
65+	22002	3543	15050	28954

LABOUR FORCE

Table SE20: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh				
Barisal	3138686	118472	2906263	3371109
Chittagong	10076898	331855	9425850	10727947
Dhaka	20204834	495333	19233067	21176601
Khulna	7647904	245698	7165882	8129926
Rajshahi	9850282	279457	9302031	10398533
Rangpur	7884629	235146	7423309	8345949
Sylhet	3313615	162573	2994672	3632557

Table SE21: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	62116848	860493	60428693	63805002
Male	43052562	501292	42069104	44036019
Female	19064286	359201	18359589	19768983

Table SE22: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	62116848	1217271	59728751	64504945
Rural	44820341	653436	43538402	46102280
Urban	9513461	238487	9045586	9981336
City corporation	7783046	325348	7144763	8421329

Table SE23: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	62116848	1056831	60043510	64190185
Rural	44820341	653436	43538402	46102280
Urban	17296507	403395	16505108	18087905

Table SE24: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	62116847	2655471	56907230	67326465
No primary schooling	19765097	407653	18965346	20564847
Some or completed primary	15812915	258241	15306287	16319543
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	22954307	367894	22232557	23676057
Tertiary	3481148	159637	3167964	3794332
Not specified	103381	13885	76141	130621

Table SE25: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	62116847	2655471	56907230	67326465
Barisal				
Rural	2558976	113969	2335388	2782565
Urban	434364	31907	371767	496961
City corporation	145345	5352	134846	155845
Chittagong				
Rural	7032918	294271	6455605	7610231
Urban	1534002	93965	1349658	1718347
City corporation	1509978	121257	1272089	1747866
Dhaka				
Rural	11533385	351419	10843957	12222814
Urban	3388365	176227	3042635	3734095
City corporation	5283084	301337	4691907	5874261
Khulna				
Rural	6183899	235793	5721310	6646487
Urban	1137196	68440	1002926	1271465
City corporation	326809	9241	308679	344940
Rajshahi				
Rural	8053147	269139	7525139	8581154
Urban	1577488	74149	1432020	1722955
City corporation	219648	12754	194627	244669
Rangpur				
Rural	6699724	224605	6259083	7140364
Urban	1045299	69304	909335	1181262
City corporation	139606	6569	126718	152495
Sylhet				
Rural	2758292	159431	2445515	3071070
Urban	396747	31427	335092	458402
City corporation	158575	4915	148934	168217

Table SE26: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by age group)

Age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	62116847	2655471	56907230	67326465
15-19	4844816	102337	4644048	5045585
20-24	6896618	122244	6656795	7136442
25-29	9056879	146368	8769729	9344029
30-34	8183681	126146	7936203	8431159
35-39	8235952	124989	7990743	8481161
40-44	6376366	103043	6174212	6578520
45-49	5946052	94992	5759692	6132412
50-54	4258153	74419	4112155	4404150
55-59	3426713	65192	3298816	3554611
60-64	2342651	49028	2246465	2438837
65 +	2548966	56831	2437473	2660459

NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

Table SE27: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	44012886	615302	42805761	45220012
Barisal	2641789	108569	2428794	2854784
Chittagong	8580286	347802	7897953	9262619
Dhaka	16035576	389466	15271506	16799647
Khulna	4526430	167330	4198155	4854705
Rajshahi	4755736	133255	4494310	5017162
Rangpur	4357084	179729	4004484	4709683
Sylhet	3115986	126889	2867050	3364922

Table SE28: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	44012886	615302	42805761	45220012
Male	9540181	168412	9209784	9870578
Female	34472705	481242	33528584	35416827

Table SE29: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	44012886	615302	42805761	45220012
Rural	30427398	516854	29413411	31441386
Urban	7974022	213831	7554519	8393526
City corporation	5611466	256386	5108475	6114456

Table SE30: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by Area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	44012886	615302	42805761	45220012
Rural	30427398	516854	29413411	31441386
Urban	13585488	333853	12930521	14240455

Table SE31: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	44012886	615302	42805761	45220012
No primary schooling	13587485	257921	13081485	14093485
Some or completed primary	8256176	165709	7931082	8581271
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	21063548	365025	20347426	21779670
Tertiary	1009454	70830	870497	1148411
Not specified	96223	9723	77148	115298

Table SE32: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum		Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh		44012886	615302	42805761	45220012
Barisal	Rural	2098216	105386	1891466	2304966
	Urban	418453	25625	368181	468725
	City corporation	125120	4944	115420	134820
Chittagong	Rural	5838989	318190	5214750	6463228
	Urban	1438147	108502	1225283	1651011
	City corporation	1303149	89155	1128241	1478058
Dhaka	Rural	9563143	265352	9042565	10083722
	Urban	3085931	154086	2783637	3388224
	City corporation	3386503	239853	2915949	3857056
Khulna	Rural	3418162	159131	3105971	3730353
	Urban	829952	51073	729755	930149
	City corporation	278316	8254	262123	294508
Rajshahi	Rural	3460731	120298	3224725	3696738
	Urban	1097282	56514	986410	1208153
	City corporation	197723	9565	178957	216489
Rangpur	Rural	3578306	172440	3240005	3916607
	Urban	670113	50450	571137	769089
	City corporation	108665	4630	99581	117749
Sylhet	Rural	2469851	121843	2230813	2708889
	Urban	434145	34704	366061	502229
	City corporation	211990	7114	198034	225945

Table SE33: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by age group)

Age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	44012886	615302	42805761	45220012
15-19	10004814	163267	9684509	10325118
20-24	5966101	106014	5758117	6174084
25-29	4869824	88536	4696130	5043518
30-34	3550469	74156	3404986	3695953
35-39	3397782	74237	3252141	3543424
40-44	2613852	58188	2499696	2728008
45-49	2630411	57693	2517227	2743595
50-54	2182680	49301	2085959	2279402
55-59	1950163	43785	1864264	2036062
60-64	1939193	45834	1849275	2029111
65 +	4907597	100450	4710529	5104665

Table SE34: Standard errors of the estimates (mean income in take- in last month by category)

Category	Mean monthly Income	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	12897	180	12543	13251
Male	13127	195	12745	13509
Female	12072	177	11725	12419
Rural	11527	128	11275	11779
Urban	14193	233	13736	14651
City corporation	15833	726	14409	17258
Rural Male	11635	139	11361	11908
Rural Female	10988	169	10658	11319
Urban Male	15945	478	15007	16882
Urban Female	13021	292	12448	13595

Table SE35: Standard errors of the estimates (mean actual hours worked in last week by category)

Category	Average weekly hours worked	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	49	0.179	48.5	49.2
Male	53	0.188	52.8	53.5
Female	39	0.264	38.3	39.4
Rural	47	0.211	46.8	47.7
Urban	51	0.379	50.1	51.5
City corporation	56	0.305	55.5	56.7
Rural Male	52	0.235	51.8	52.7
Rural Female	36	0.276	35.5	36.6
Urban Male	55	0.276	54.9	55.9
Urban Female	47	0.454	46.3	48.0

সূচিপত্র

সেকশন অংশ

পাতা

1	খানার তথ্য	৩
	আর্থসামাজিক অবস্থা (বাসস্থান, সম্পদ ইত্যাদি)	
2	খানা তালিকা	8
3	শিক্ষা	৫
	A সাধারণ শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা	
	B বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ	
4	কাজের অবস্থা	9
5	প্রধান কাজ	b
6	অ-প্রধান কাজ	১২
7	পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা এবং স্বাস্থ্য	১৪
8	সময় ভিত্তিক উনিয়োজন	১৬
9	বেকারত্ব	১9
10	নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন	১৮
11	নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য সেবা কার্য	১9
12	অবৈতনিক প্রশিক্ষণার্থী কাজ	২০
13	সেচ্ছাসেবামূলক কাজ	২১
14	মাইগ্রেশন (অভিগ্রাণ/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 / গ্লাস্টিক	1
মাটি	2
টিন	3
কঠ	4
ইট / সিমেন্ট	5
অন্যান্য	9

4 খানার বসত ঘরের ছাদ নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

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

5 খানার বসত ঘরের মেঝে নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

মাটি	1
কঠ / বাঁশ	2
ইট / সিমেন্ট	3
সোজাইক / টাইলস	4
অন্যান্য	9

6 কক্ষ সংখ্যা

মোট	
শয়ন কক্ষ	

7 আপনার খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?

ঢালা	1
নালকূপ / গভীর নালকূপ	2
কূপ	3
পুকুর	4
নদী / খাল / খন্দ	5
অন্যান্য	9

8 এই খানায় কি ফুটানো / বোতলজাত / ফিল্টার পানি পান করা হয়?

হ্যাঁ	1
না	2

9 আলোর প্রধান উৎস কি?

বিদ্যুৎ	1
সৌর বিদ্যুৎ	2
কেবোসিন	3
বায়োগ্যাস	4
অন্যান্য	9

10 রান্নার কাজে ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানীর প্রধান উৎস কি?

কাঠ/জ্বালানী কাঠ	1
গোবর/পাতা/খড়	2
গ্যাস/ এল পি গ্যাস	3
বায়োগ্যাস	4
কেবোসিন	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 আয়ের প্রধান উৎস কি?

কৃষি	1
শিল্প	2
সেবা	3
আয় গ্রহণকারী	4
রেমিটেন্স	5
অন্যান্য	9

13 খানার সদস্যদের 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 সমূহে ক্রস চিহ্ন (X) দিন

14a	আলমারি/ ওয়ারড্রব	
14b	সেলাই মেশিন	
14c	মাইক্রোওয়েভ ওভেন	
14d	ফ্রিজ / ডিপ ফ্রিজ	
14e	ঠেলা গাড়ি / রিক্সা / রিক্সা ডান	
14f	বাইসাইকেল	
14g	মোটরসাইকেল	
14h	৩ চাকর মোটর গাড়ি/ ইজিবাইক	
14i	৪ অথবা তার বেশি চাকর যানবাহন	
14j	নৌকা / ইঞ্জিন চালিত নৌকা	
14k	ইলেকট্রিক ফ্যান	
14l	সেবাইল	
14m	টেলিফোন (ল্যান্ডফোন)	
14n	টেলিভিশন	
14o	কম্পিউটার (ডেস্কটপ, ল্যাপটপ, ট্যাবলেট)	

সেকশন ২: খানা তালিকা

খানার সকল সদস্য

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	খানার সকল সদস্যের তালিকা সাধারণত যারা একই বাড়িতে এক সাথে থাকে এবং খাবার খায় সে সাথে গৃহস্থালি আরোজন ভাগ করে নেয় সে সব সকল সদস্য। কোনো কারণে ৬ মাসের কম সময়ের জন্য কোনো ব্যক্তি খানায় অনুপস্থিত থাকলে তাকেও খানার সদস্য হিসেবে বিবেচনা করতে হবে। অতিথি এবং আগন্তুকদেরকে খানার সদস্য হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা যাবে না। সর্বপ্রথম খানা প্রধানের নাম, তারপর খানা প্রধানের স্ত্রী/স্বামীর নাম, তারপর সর্বকনিষ্ঠ পুত্র/কন্যার নাম, এরপর জ্যেষ্ঠতম পুত্র/কন্যার নাম, এরপর পুত্র/কন্যার স্ত্রী/স্বামী ও সন্তানের নাম (ছোট থেকে বড়), এরপর পিতা/মাতা, তারপর ভাই/বোন, শ্বশুর/শাশুড়ি, অবশেষে অন্যান্য আত্মীয় স্বজন, গৃহপরিচারক/গৃহপরিচারিকার নাম ও অন্যান্যদের নাম।	16 খানা প্রধান এর সাথে সম্পর্ক					17 লিঙ্গ	18 বয়স (পূর্ণ বছর)	19 ধর্ম	20 বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা শুধু মাত্র >=১০ বছর বয়সীদের জন্য
		1 খানা প্রধান	2 স্ত্রী/স্বামী	3 পুত্র/কন্যা	4 মা/ বাবা/ শ্বশুর/ শাশুড়ি	5 ভাই/বোন	1 পুরুষ 2 মহিলা	যদি বয়স <1 00 লিখুন বয়স ≥99 99 লিখুন	1 ইসলাম 2 হিন্দু 3 বৌদ্ধ 4 খ্রীষ্টান 5 অন্যান্য	1 অবিবাহিত 2 বিবাহিত 3 বিধবা/ বিপন্নিক 4 আলাদা 5 তলাকপ্রাপ্ত
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সেকশন ৩: শিক্ষা; অংশ A: সাধারণ শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা

৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

21	22	23	24
আপনি যেকোনো একটি ভাষায় পড়তে ও লিখতে পারেন কি?	আপনি কখনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে গিয়েছেন কি? হ্যাঁ, এখন যাচ্ছি হ্যাঁ, অতীতে গিয়েছিলেন না, কখনো যাইনি	আপনি বর্তমানে কোন শ্রেণীতে পড়ছেন? যদি বয়স <১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং যদি বয়স >=১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং	আপনি সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন? যদি বয়স <১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং যদি বয়স >=১৫, উত্তর দিন এবং
হ্যাঁ না	1 2 ▶ 24 3 যদি বয়স <১৫ ▶ 95 যদি বয়স >=১৫ ▶ 25	ব্রাক-প্রাথমিক ১ম শ্রেণী ২য় শ্রেণী ৩য় শ্রেণী ৪র্থ শ্রেণী ৫ম শ্রেণী ৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী ৭ম শ্রেণী ৮ম শ্রেণী ৯ম শ্রেণী	কোনো ক্লাস পাস করা হয়নি ১ম শ্রেণী ২য় শ্রেণী ৩য় শ্রেণী ৪র্থ শ্রেণী ৫ম শ্রেণী ৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী ৭ম শ্রেণী ৮ম শ্রেণী ৯ম শ্রেণী
হ্যাঁ না	1 2	00 এসএসসি/ সমতুল্য 01 02 এইচএসসি / সমতুল্য 03 04 ডিপ্লোমা 05 স্নাতক 06 07 স্নাতকোত্তর 08 09 পিএইচডি	00 এসএসসি/ সমতুল্য 01 02 এইচএসসি / সমতুল্য 03 04 ডিপ্লোমা 05 স্নাতক 06 07 স্নাতকোত্তর 08 09 পিএইচডি

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

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

	25	26	27	28	29
১২	গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি কোনো বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন কি?	আপনি কতদিন ধরে এই প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন? (একাধিক প্রশিক্ষণ হলে সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণটি সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)	আপনি প্রধানত কি ধরনের প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন? যাত্রা প্রকৌশল/সিভিল তড়িৎ এবং ইলেকট্রনিক 01 ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং 02 কম্পিউটার 03 চামড়া ও টেক্সটাইল 04 ক্যাটারিং, হোটেল এবং রেস্টুরেন্ট 05	আপনি কোথা হতে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন? (ডিপ্লোমা/সার্টিফিকেট) সরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠান 1 বে-সরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠান 2 এনজিও 3 বিশেষী প্রতিষ্ঠান 4 বৌধ উদ্যোগে পরিচালিত প্রতিষ্ঠান 5 অন্যান্য 9	আপনি কি ধরনের প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক? প্রশিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন নেই 00
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সেকশন ৪: কাজের অবস্থা

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

ক্র.সং	বিবরণ	30	31	32	33	34	Q32 এবং Q34 এর উত্তর যদি 2 হয়
		উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেতন/মজুরি বা মুনাফার বিনিময় কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন কি?	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কি এই বেতন/মজুরি বা মুনাফার কাজ থেকে সাময়িক অনুপস্থিত ছিলেন যেখানে আবার দ্রুত ফিরে যাবেন?	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি গবাদি পশু পালন বা শাক-সবজি উৎপাদনমূলক কাজ করা। প্রধানত নিজস্ব খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য জমিতে কৃষিকাজ, ধান, গম, আলু, শাকসবজি ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন।	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদনের নিমিত্ত কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন কি?	Q32 এবং Q34 এর উত্তর যদি 2 হয়
		সরাসরি খানার প্রত্যেক সদস্যের সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়ার চেষ্টা করুন	উদাহরণ: চাকুরি, ব্যবসা, রিক্রাচালনা, ফেরিওয়ালা ... প্রধানতঃ বিক্রির জন্য কৃষিকাজ যেমনঃ ধান, গম, আলু ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন	7d	7d	7d	▶ 77
			হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না	1 2

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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)

৩৮	আপনি যেখানে নিয়োজিত সেখানে কতজন লোক কাজ করে? মাসিক এবং তার খানার সদস্য যারা ব্যবসায় সংযুক্ত রয়েছে তাদেরকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে	৩৯ আপনি যেখানে কাজ করছেন সেই প্রতিষ্ঠান/কর্মক্ষেত্রের মালিকানার ধরন কি? 1 সরকারি 2 স্বয়ংশাসিত 3 স্থানীয় সরকার 4 এনজিও 5 ব্যক্তিগত উদ্যোগ 6 খানা 7 বেসরকারি 9 অন্যান্য	৪০ আপনি যেখানে কাজ করছেন সেই প্রতিষ্ঠানে (ব্যবসা / ফার্ম / অফিস ইত্যাদি) হিসাব নির্বাহ করা হয় কি? 1 লিখিত হিসাব 2 মৌখিক হিসাব 3 হিসাব রাখা হয় না
৩৯	শ্রমসম্মত আয় ২-৪ জন ৫-৯ জন ১০-২৪ জন ২৫-৯৯ জন ১০০-২৪৯ জন ২৫০+ জন	▶ ৪১	৪১ আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেই কর্মক্ষেত্রটি (ব্যবসা / ফার্ম / অফিস ইত্যাদি) কোথায় অবস্থিত? 1 বাড়ির অভ্যন্তরে 2 বাড়ির সামনে / উঠানে 3 কারখানা, অফিস, ওয়ার্কশপ, স্টোর 4 খামার, কৃষি জমি, নদী ইত্যাদি 5 নিয়োগকর্তার কাজের স্থান 6 নির্মাণ স্থান 7 রাস্তার পাশে স্থল 8 ভ্রাম্যমান 9 অন্যান্য
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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)

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				গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি অন্য কোনো কাজ করেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ না	এই কাজের অভিপ্রায় কি ছিল?	প্রধানত বেতন বা মুনাফার জন্য	খানার সদস্যদের ভোগের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন করা	খুচরা কম্পিউটার বিক্রয় করা হয় ধান/গম/সবজি ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন করা হয় শার্ট - প্যান্ট, উলেন সোয়েটার ইত্যাদি তৈরী করা হয় ইট / টালী তৈরি করা হয় লঞ্চ / কাপো তৈরি করা হয়	অর্থনৈতিক খাত	57b	57c	কর্মক্ষেত্রে আপনার প্রধান কাজ বা দায়িত্ব কি?
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সেকশন ৭: পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা ও স্বাস্থ্য: (অংশ A)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তির জন্য

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	<p>63 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি কি কর্মক্ষেত্রে কর্মকালীন কোন দুর্ঘটনার দ্বারা আহত/অসুস্থ হয়েছিলেন কি? (কর্মক্ষেত্রে যাতায়াতকালে কোনো দুর্ঘটনা দ্বারা আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত বা অসুস্থ হয়ে থাকলে তা অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12m</p> <p>হ্যাঁ 1 2 ▶ 68 না 1 2 ▶ 68</p>	<p>64 আপনি কি এরকম কোন দুর্ঘটনার শিকার হয়েছেন যার ফলে দুর্ঘটনার দিন ছাড়াও অন্য দিন কর্মস্থল/শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান এ অসুস্থ একদিন অনুপস্থিত ছিলেন?</p> <p>হ্যাঁ 1 2 ▶ 66 না 1 2 ▶ 66</p>	<p>65 কাজে উপস্থিত থাকা সত্ত্বেও আঘাত এর কারণে আপনি কি কাজ করতে বাঁধাপ্রাপ্ত হয়েছেন?</p> <p>হ্যাঁ 1 2 ▶ 67 না 1 2 ▶ 67</p>	<p>66 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে এরকম কতবার আপনি আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত হয়েছেন?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12m</p> <p>দুর্ঘটনার সংখ্যা</p>	<p>67 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে দুর্ঘটনার দ্বারা আঘাতপ্রাপ্তের কারণে আপনি কত দিন কাজ থেকে বিরত বা কাজ করতে অসমর্থ ছিলেন?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12m</p> <p>যদি কাজ থেকে কোন দিন বিরত না থাকে তাহলে 00 লিখতে হবে</p> <p>দুর্ঘটনাজনিত কারণে যদি কখনো কাজে ফিরে আসার সম্ভাবনা না থাকে তাহলে 99 লিখতে হবে।</p>
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সেকশন C: সময় নির্ভর উনিয়োজন (আন্ডার এমপ্লয়মেন্ট)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তির জন্য

ক্র.সং.	বিষয়	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	Q.31=1 অথবা Q.32=1 হয় ▶ 84
01	আমি	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেশি ঘন্টা কাজ করতে চেয়েছিলেন কি?	আপনি দৈনিক কত ঘন্টা বেশি কাজ করতে চেয়েছিলেন?	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেশি ঘন্টা কাজ করার জন্য প্রস্তুত ছিলেন কি?	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ খুঁজেছিলেন কি?	এই কাজের অভিপ্রায় কি ছিল?	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ খোঁজার প্রধান কারণ কি ছিল?	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ না খোঁজার কারণ কি?	যদি (Q.31) অথবা Q.32=1 হয় ▶ 84
02	আমি	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 72	7d	7d	30d	প্রধানত বেতন বা মূল্যের জন্য 1 মূলত খানার সদস্যদের ভোগের জন্য পর্যাপ্ত উৎপাদন করা 2	বর্তমান চাকুরি/কাজ অস্থায়ী 1 বর্তমান চাকুরি/কাজ হারানোর ভয় 2 বেশি সময় কাজ করার জন্য 3 ভাল চাকুরি/কাজ 4 দক্ষতা ও শিক্ষার ভাল ব্যবহার এর জন্য 5 যা স্থগিত কারণ 6 কাজের অধিক ভাল পরিবেশ 7 অন্যান্য 9	বেশি ঘন্টা কাজ করতে চাইনি 1 অথাবা/কোটা মালের অভাব 2 মন্দা মৌসুম 3 শিল্প বিব্রোহ 4 ছাত্র 5 গৃহস্থালীর দায়িত্ব পালন করেছে 6 অসুস্থতা/অক্ষমতা 7 অন্যান্য 9	যদি (Q.31) অথবা Q.32=2 হয় (Q.33) অথবা Q.34=1 হয় ▶ 77

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সেকশন ১১: খানার নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য সেবা কার্য

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	<p>85 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি নিজের খানার জন্য কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘণ্টার জন্য হলেও নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন কাজ করেছেন কি? কাজগুলো শুধুমাত্র খানার জন্য, বেতন/মজুরী/মুনাফার জন্য নয়</p> <p>কিছুই প্রযোজ্য না হলে ▶ 87</p> <p>প্রযোজ্য উত্তরসমূহে ক্রম চিহ্ন (X) দিন</p>	86 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি আপনার খানার এই কাজগুলোর জন্য মোট কত ঘণ্টা সময় ব্যয় করেছেন?						
01		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1598 708 1814">85 a খানা পরিষ্কার</td> <td data-bbox="618 1383 708 1598">85 b খানা পরিষ্কার বা পরিষ্কার</td> <td data-bbox="618 1169 708 1383">85 c খাবার বা পানীয় সাজানো</td> <td data-bbox="618 955 708 1169">85 d বিক্রয়</td> <td data-bbox="618 741 708 955">85 e ঘর পরিষ্কার/সাজানো</td> <td data-bbox="618 527 708 741">85 f ছাক লাগানো</td> </tr> </table>	85 a খানা পরিষ্কার	85 b খানা পরিষ্কার বা পরিষ্কার	85 c খাবার বা পানীয় সাজানো	85 d বিক্রয়	85 e ঘর পরিষ্কার/সাজানো	85 f ছাক লাগানো	7d ঘণ্টায়
85 a খানা পরিষ্কার	85 b খানা পরিষ্কার বা পরিষ্কার	85 c খাবার বা পানীয় সাজানো	85 d বিক্রয়	85 e ঘর পরিষ্কার/সাজানো	85 f ছাক লাগানো				
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সেকশন ১২: অবৈতনিক প্রশিক্ষার্থী কাজ

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

ক্র. নং	বিষয়	87 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কোন প্রশিক্ষার্থী, শিক্ষাবিধি বা ইস্টাবলিশমেন্টে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন কি যেখানে কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘণ্টার জন্য হলেও অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে? কোন পণ্য উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করতে হয়েছিল? কমরত কোন ব্যক্তির কর্মক্ষেত্রে দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ এক্ষেত্রে গ্রহণযোগ্য নয় হ্যাঁ না	88 উক্ত কাজের জন্য আপনি নগদে বা দ্রব্যে কোন প্রকার পারিশ্রমিক গ্রহণ করেছেন কি? ন্যাক্স, দুপুরের খাবার, বাস ভাড়া ইত্যাদি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা যাবে না হ্যাঁ না	89 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কত ঘণ্টা এই ধরনের কাজ করেছেন? 7d ঘণ্টায়	90 প্রশিক্ষার্থী, শিক্ষাবিধি, ইস্টাবলিশমেন্ট বা দক্ষতা প্রশিক্ষণের মেয়াদ কত দিন ছিল যেখানে আপনি কোন পণ্য উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করতে হয়েছিল? 7d দিন
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সেকশন ১৩: স্বেচ্ছাসেবামূলক কাজ

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	<p>91 গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি আপনার নিজস্ব খানা ব্যতিত অন্যের জন্য কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘণ্টার জন্য হলেও নিম্নবর্ণিত কাজগুলো স্বেচ্ছাসেবামূলকভাবে (বেতন/মজুরী/মুনাফা/দ্রব্য-সামগ্রীর বিনিময়ে নয় এমন) করেছেন কি?</p> <p>কিছুই প্রযোজ্য নয় ▶ 95</p> <p>প্রযোজ্য উত্তরমতে ক্রমে চিহ্ন (X) দিন</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>91a</td> <td>বাড়িতে পরিষ্কার</td> <td>91b</td> <td>খাদ্য তৈরি করা</td> <td>91c</td> <td>শিশু পরিচর্যা করা</td> <td>91d</td> <td>সুপক ও শিশু পরিষ্কার করা</td> <td>91e</td> <td>বাড়িতে পরিষ্কার করা</td> <td>91f</td> <td>বাড়ির বাইরে পরিষ্কার করা</td> <td>91g</td> <td>জরুরী সাহায্য ও ত্রাণ</td> <td>91h</td> <td>আর্থিক সাহায্য সংগ্রহ করা</td> <td>91i</td> <td>দুঃস্থ পরিচর্যা করা</td> <td>91j</td> <td>মানবিক কর্মসূচি/সেবা</td> <td>91k</td> <td>পরিবেশ সুস্বচ্ছ</td> <td>91l</td> <td>নির্জন</td> </tr> </table>	91a	বাড়িতে পরিষ্কার	91b	খাদ্য তৈরি করা	91c	শিশু পরিচর্যা করা	91d	সুপক ও শিশু পরিষ্কার করা	91e	বাড়িতে পরিষ্কার করা	91f	বাড়ির বাইরে পরিষ্কার করা	91g	জরুরী সাহায্য ও ত্রাণ	91h	আর্থিক সাহায্য সংগ্রহ করা	91i	দুঃস্থ পরিচর্যা করা	91j	মানবিক কর্মসূচি/সেবা	91k	পরিবেশ সুস্বচ্ছ	91l	নির্জন	<p>92 93</p> <p>গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি এই ধরনের কাজ কতবার করেছেন?</p> <p>যদি কেউ একাধিক ধরনের কাজ করে থাকে তাহলে সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কাজটি সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন</p> <p>দৈনিক 1 ৩-৬ বার / সপ্তাহে 2 ১-২ বার / সপ্তাহে 3 ১ বার দুই সপ্তাহে 4 শুধু ১ বার 5</p>	<p>93</p> <p>আপনি এই কাজ প্রধানত কিভাবে করেছেন?</p> <p>এক 1 স্থানীয় গ্রুপ এর মাধ্যমে 2 প্রতিষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে 3</p>	<p>94</p> <p>গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি কত ঘণ্টা এই ধরনের স্বেচ্ছাসেবামূলক কাজ করেছেন?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">30d</p> <p>ঘণ্টায়</p>
91a	বাড়িতে পরিষ্কার	91b	খাদ্য তৈরি করা	91c	শিশু পরিচর্যা করা	91d	সুপক ও শিশু পরিষ্কার করা	91e	বাড়িতে পরিষ্কার করা	91f	বাড়ির বাইরে পরিষ্কার করা	91g	জরুরী সাহায্য ও ত্রাণ	91h	আর্থিক সাহায্য সংগ্রহ করা	91i	দুঃস্থ পরিচর্যা করা	91j	মানবিক কর্মসূচি/সেবা	91k	পরিবেশ সুস্বচ্ছ	91l	নির্জন						
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সেকশন ১৪: মাইগ্রেশন (অভিপ্রয়াণ/স্থানান্তর)

খানার সকল সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩
১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭
২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
৩৫	৩৬	৩৭	৩৮	৩৯	৪০	৪১	৪২	৪৩	৪৪	৪৫	৪৬	৪৭
৫০	৫১	৫২	৫৩	৫৪	৫৫	৫৬	৫৭	৫৮	৫৯	৬০	৬১	৬২
৬৫	৬৬	৬৭	৬৮	৬৯	৭০	৭১	৭২	৭৩	৭৪	৭৫	৭৬	৭৭
৮০	৮১	৮২	৮৩	৮৪	৮৫	৮৬	৮৭	৮৮	৮৯	৯০	৯১	৯২
৯৫	৯৬	৯৭	৯৮	৯৯	১০০	১০১	১০২	১০৩	১০৪	১০৫	১০৬	১০৭



For more information :
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

LMIS Project

Parishankhyan Bhaban (Level-4, Block-B)

E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207

Phone : 880-2-8181268

Email : lmis.project.bbs@gmail.com

www.bbs.gov.bd, www.sid.gov.bd