



**REPORT  
ON  
MONITORING OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY-2009**

**APRIL-2010**



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Capacity Building of BBS Project**



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**COMPLEMENTARY**

# Monitoring of Employment Survey-2009

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Secretary  
Planning Division  
Ministry of Planning

## Foreword

Government has approved a three-stage Programme for Statistical Capacity Building in Bangladesh. Under stage 1 of this programme Capacity Building of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics project was undertaken. The project has 5 major components; one of which is Monitoring of Employment Survey. It was a World Bank Aided Project. Under this project monitoring of employment survey was undertaken in 7000 PSUs in March and April 2009. The filled-in data were then edited and data entry was done under direct supervision of the Project Director. Data analysis and drafting of the report were done in the project office in consultation with the local consultants.

This survey is designed to measure the indicators and monitor the employment indicators of the people on an annual basis. The indicators of employment were estimated to monitor the changes in employment situation and progress of poverty reduction in the country.

I am happy to learn that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is going to publish the report of the Monitoring of Employment Survey, 2009 in the shortest possible time. I hope that the report will be very useful to the planners, policy makers, researchers, development partners, NGO's and other users in their respective fields. The findings of this survey may be useful input to review Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

I am grateful to the World Bank for providing technical and financial support to conduct this survey and prepare this report.

I thank Mr. Md. Shajahan Ali Mollah, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Md. Aynul Kabir, Project Director and their colleagues for their hard work in bringing out this publication in time.

Md. Habib Ullah Majumder



Director General  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning

## *Preface*

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted the Monitoring of Employment Survey (MES) for the first time of its kind. This survey aims to collect indicators of employment situation in the country on an annual basis. Usually, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the standard survey to provide the indicators on labour force characteristics, which is conducted in an interval of 3 to 4 years. The labour force survey is designed to collect data on employment and unemployment from 1000 PSUs with data collection panel of 12 months.

The MES was conducted in 700 PSUs which is a subset of 1000 PSUs of IMPS of Bangladesh. The origin of IMPS lies with the sampling frame obtained from the population and housing census 2001. A module on employment monitoring was added with the Welfare Monitoring Survey Questionnaire for monitoring the employment. The Monitoring of Employment Survey will meet the current data needs on labour force statistics. The combine data sets may fulfill the current data needs of the users to a great extend.

I acknowledge with gratitude the Technical and Financial Assistance of the World Bank in conducting this survey. Mr. Graham Eele, Sr. Statistician of World Bank, Washington Office and Dr. Md. Abul Basher, Economist, Dhaka Office rendered valuable contributions in different phases of implementing the survey.

I acknowledge the hard works of Mr. Md. Aynul Kabir, Project Director, Mr. Sirajul Islam Lasker, Mr Md Hamidul Haque Bhuiyan and Mr Nurul Islam Siddique Consultant of Capacity Building of BBS Project for conducting the survey, analyzing the data and writing the report in time.

Constructive suggestions and comments on the report are most welcome.

Dhaka  
April, 2010

Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah

## Acknowledgement

The Capacity Building of BBS Project under the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics conducted the Monitoring of Employment Survey to provide the current indicators of Labour Force Characteristics.

A comprehensive questionnaire was developed with 13 modules for Welfare and one module for employment to cover the spectrum of welfare and employment situation of 2009. A fairly large sample of 14000 households from 700 PSUs with due rural and urban allocation was selected. 700 enumerators and 120 supervisors were appointed. Senior officers of BBS were engaged for control and supervision of field works. Two tiers training were imparted; the master trainers were trained at headquarters office at Dhaka and the Regional offices. In addition, the senior officers of BBS from the headquarters office and the consultants of the project visited the field and closely supervised the field works. I acknowledge the sincere works of these officers who participated in field supervision.

I acknowledge the hard works of Mr. Sirajul Islam Lasker, Consultant, Capacity Building of BBS Project, in analyzing and writing the report in the quickest time. Mr. Md. Hamidul Hoque Bhuiyan, Consultant made valuable contribution in preparation of the Sample Design of the Survey and editing the report. Data processing job was successfully done by Mr. Nurul Islam Siddique, Consultant, who was actively assisted by the officers and staffs members of the project.

I acknowledge with gratitude the Technical and Financial Assistance of the World Bank in conducting the survey. Mr. Graham Eele, Sr. Statistician of Washington Office and Dr. Md. Abul Basher, Economist of Dhaka office of the World Bank rendered valuable contribution in different phases of implementing the survey.

Suggestions and comments on the report are most welcome.

Dhaka,  
April, 2010

Md. Aynul Kabir  
Project Director  
Capacity Building of BBS Project

## Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AGR	Annual Growth Rate
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CAR	Crude Activity Rate
EA No	Enumeration Area Number
ERD	Economic Dependency Ratio
FDR	Fixed Deposit Receipt
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	House Hold
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HQ	Head Quarter
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
IFS	Institutional Food Support
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMPS	Integrated Multipurpose Sample
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFW	Money for Works
NA	Not Available
NGO	Non Government Organizations
PMS	Poverty Monitoring Survey
PPS	Probability to preoperational to Size
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RAR	Refined Activity Rate
RMO	Rural Municipality Other Urban
RMP	Rural Maintenance Programme
RSE	Relative Standard Error
RSO	Regional Statistical Officer
SE	Standard Error
SMA	Statistical Metropolitan Area
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
SSN	Social Safety Nets
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WB	World Bank
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

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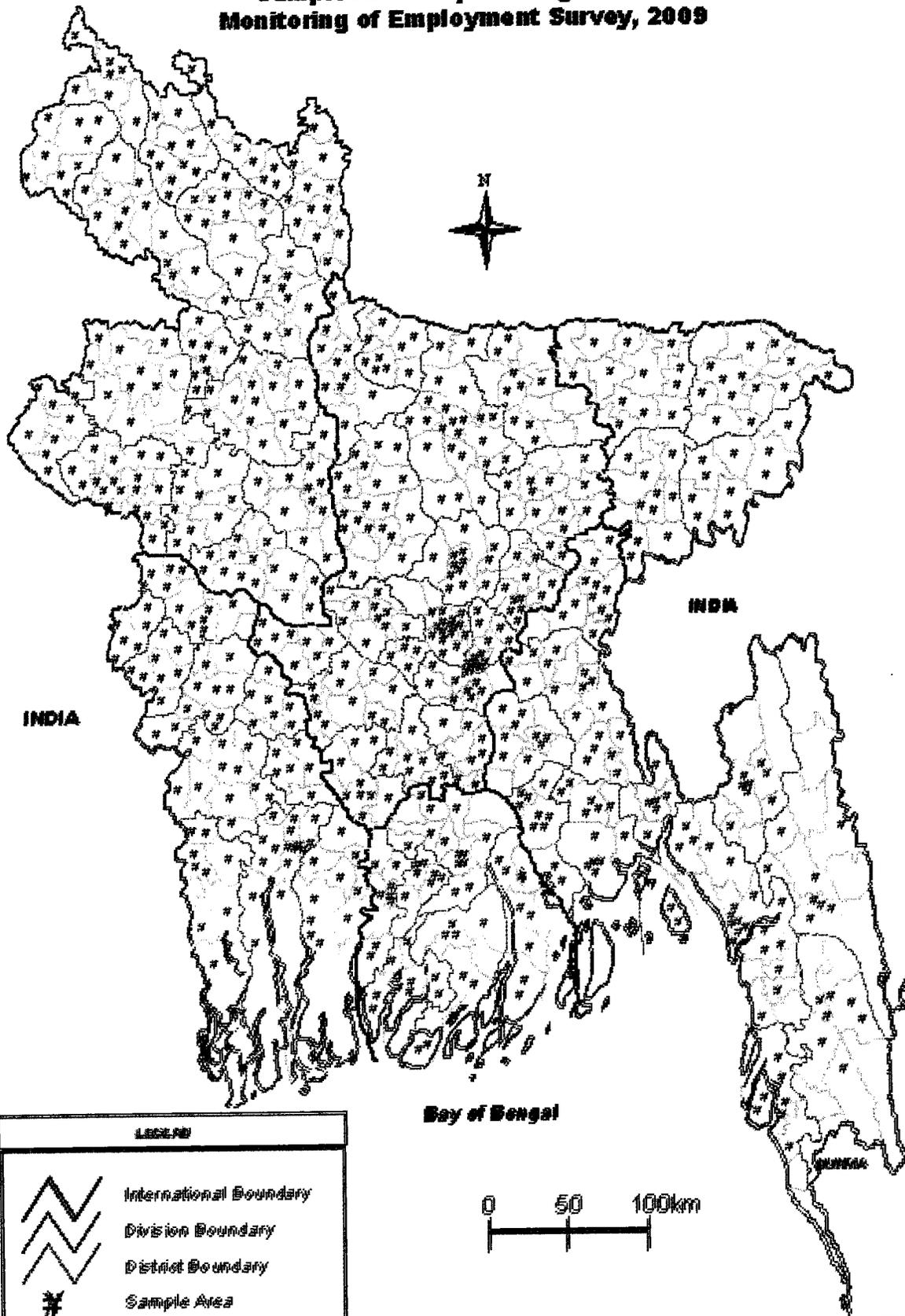
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# Sample Area Map of Bangladesh Monitoring of Employment Survey, 2009



Reported by: Registrar, 2009

## **Executive summary**

### **Introduction**

This report is based on Monitoring of Employment (Labour Force) Survey (MES) 2009. Under the capacity building of BBS project, MES was conducted with a short module of questions along with the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS). It has been conducted in 700 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of 1000 PSUs. A sample of 20 households was drawn from each PSU which yielded 14,000 households for survey throughout the country.

The main objectives of the Monitoring of Employment (Labour Force) Survey were:

1. To standardize concepts, definitions and measurement techniques of Labour Force statistics by gender.
2. To review the Labour Force Dynamics of the country.
3. To identify key labour force indicators to be updated annually.
4. To develop instrument/ questionnaire for collecting employment data.

The labour force i.e. economically active population consists of persons (15+) employed for pay or profit during the specified week, plus persons who sought work during that week, the underemployed. All others aged 15 and over are categorized as not in the labour force.

### **Dimension of the labour force**

The survey finds that the labour force increased from 49.5 million to 53.7 million from 2006 to 2009. The growth rate has been 2.7% a year. 62.7% of the population are of age 15 years and over and out of them 59.3% are economically active and 40.7% are economically not active. The volume of female labour force (13.5m) is much smaller than that of male (40.2m) and the volume of not in the labour force for female is larger than that of male. Employment rate for male (94.9%) was higher than female (92.5%) at the national level. Employment rate in urban area (59.5%) was slightly higher than that of rural area (59.2%). Unemployment was higher for female (7.7%) than male (4.3%). Unemployment rate was also higher in the rural area (5.1%) than in the urban area (5.0%).

The population growth, size and structure are important determinant of labour force growth in Bangladesh. Changes in the size of the labour force are brought about by changes in the size of the population interacting with changes in the activity rate i.e., the percentage of the economically active persons in the total population. The crude activity rate for both sexes is 37.2 while the rate for male (54.6) is much more than that of female (19.1). It shows that only slightly over one third of the population is engaged in income-producing activities and males are more active than the females. Both males and females of urban areas (56.2%, 19.7%) are more active than that of the rural areas (54.1%, 18.9%). In addition to the youthful age structure of the population, the low level of the female activity rate is due to, among other things, the principal role of women considered to be in domestic work at home.

While the levels of refined rates are, by definition, higher than those of crude rates, their trends are similar to the CARs. Refined Activity Rates (RAR) of both male and females of both the urban and rural areas are substantially more than those of the crude activity rates. Refined activity rates for males (87.5%) also are more than females (30.3%).

Data show that both the men and women at old ages remain in the labour force as long as they are physically able, in order to share the burden of supporting their large and poor families. Since most of these aged men are independent workers in agriculture and trade and women are independent worker in agriculture , they can continue their participation in economic activities beyond the age at which wage earners retire.

Impact of education appear to be very powerful factor tending to increase female participation in economic activities, not only by breaking down the traditional barriers, but also by opening up new and desirable employment opportunities.

### **Labour Force Structure**

For labour force structure analysis, three sector classifications in various forms have been used – the categories being (a) agricultural (b) secondary sector (c) tertiary sector. The rates of growth of the Bangladesh labour force during 2005-2009 period were uneven among different industries. The results are reflected in the changes of the industrial structure. The leading role played by agriculture is clearly revealed in the report. Its relative share in the economically active population ranged between 43.6 and 48.1 percent during 2005-2009 period. The shares of agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the labour force underwent some change. The non-agricultural labour force increased significantly, both in absolute number and in its proportionate share. Within the secondary sector, manufacturing has occupied a primary place; its share ranged between 11 and 13 percent of the labour force in that sector between 2006 and 2009. Tertiary sector provides higher employment opportunities for the females. There has been a sustained transformation, with two outstanding features: a shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activities and, within the non-agricultural sector, a shift from less productive to more productive industries and lines of activity. These features are indicative of progressive economic growth.

### **Occupation**

The proportion of workers in white-collar occupations ( as seen at table 4.4.3) amounted to about 33 percent of the economically active population while the proportion of blue-collar workers are rest. The occupational shifts observed overtime seems to be compatible with no increasing complexity of technology and economic organization. Females appear to have larger proportionate shares than males in both professional, service and agriculture occupations and smaller shares in other occupations. In short, the occupational structure is influenced not only by industrial shifts but also among other things, by occupational substitution and the increase of general education and vocational training of the population.

## **Status Composition**

The status composition of the labour force varies significantly between the two sexes (males and females) as well as by age. Females, as compared with males, have in general lower proportion in the groups on independent workers and higher proportions of unpaid family workers. However, the trend for each sex follows the same pattern with varying rates of change. It is quite likely that the high and rising man/land ratio in Bangladesh with the concomitant rise in the number of land-less workers, who continue living on the farm and derive their livelihood by wage earning in agricultural activities, is a primary factor for the high proportion of employees in agriculture.

## **Unemployment and Underemployment**

Although unemployment picture of Bangladesh depicts a very low level (5.0%), the real situation is reflected in the high underemployment rate (28.7%) and the statistical artifact emanated from the definition of labour force i.e. active and inactive population, unemployment and underemployment along with the questionnaire employed for measurement of the economically active and economically inactive population. Substantial underemployment exists both in rural and urban areas. Underemployment rates of females are more than those of males both in urban and rural areas. Similar scenario prevails for unemployment rates of males and females also.

## **Monthly Income and Wages**

The survey shows (Table 5.1 and 5.2) that indicative wage rates of both the males and also females workers by industrial and occupational classifications. The general observations are that the wage rates of males are slightly higher than those of females in both the urban and rural areas. The only exception is agricultural occupation where the wage rate for female is more than male. In case of monthly income (as evident from table 5.3 and 5.4) average monthly income of males are more than those of females.

## **Relevance and Reflections of MES**

The Monitoring of Employment (Labour Force) Survey is meant to be comprehensive source of information on economic activity of the entire population. As per international standard, a Labour Force Survey (i.e. a survey of the economically active population) should cover all branches of economic activity, all sectors of the economy and categories of workers, and should be developed to the fullest extent possible in harmony with other economic and social statistics.

Bangladesh should undertake labour force surveys on a regular basis with the objective of measuring current levels of employment and unemployment and the corresponding changes. The aim of these surveys should be to provide more detailed information on the structure of the labour market. Such surveys are of longer-term interest, owing to their value in providing essential information for planning and policy formulation at the national level. Owing to the official status and national scope, labour force surveys are subject to fairly stringent requirements of timing, data accuracy and internal consistency, especially consistency of the time series generated by regular surveys. Keeping these concerns in mind, regular surveys should be conducted to monitor the performance of the economy; to obtain indicators of changes in current rates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and underemployment; and to measure trends, as well as cyclic and seasonal variations in the rates. From this stand point the findings of MES can be used as the benchmark indicators.

## Key Findings

Labour Force Characteristics	MES 2009	LFS 2005-06
1. Economically Active Population / Labour Force (Million) (15+)		
1.1 Bangladesh		
Total	53.7	49.5
Male	40.2	37.3
Female	13.5	12.1
1.2 Urban		
Total	12.8	11.7
Male	9.7	8.9
Female	3.1	2.8
1.3 Rural		
Total	40.9	37.8
Male	30.5	28.5
Female	10.4	9.3
2. Employed Population (Million)		
2.1 Bangladesh		
Total	51.0	47.4
Male	38.5	36.1
Female	12.5	11.3
2.2 Urban		
Total	12.2	11.3
Male	9.3	8.6
Female	2.9	2.7
2.3 Rural		
Total	38.8	36.1
Male	29.2	27.5
Female	9.6	8.6
3. Unemployed population (Million)		
3.1 Bangladesh		
Total	2.7	2.1
Male	1.7	1.2
Female	1.0	0.9
3.2 Urban		
Total	0.6	0.5
Male	0.4	0.3

<b>Labour Force Characteristics</b>	<b>MES 2009</b>	<b>LFS 2005-06</b>
Female	0.2	0.2
3.3 Rural		
Total	2.1	1.6
Male	1.3	0.9
Female	0.8	0.7
4. Not in Labour Force (Million)		
4.1 Bangladesh		
Total	36.9	35.1
Male	5.7	5.7
Female	31.2	29.4
4.2 Urban		
Total	8.7	9.3
Male	1.5	1.8
Female	7.2	7.5
4.3 Rural		
Total	28.2	25.8
Male	4.2	3.9
Female	24.0	21.9
5. Unemployment Rate (%)		
Total	5.1	4.3
Male	4.3	3.4
Female	7.5	7.0
6. Underemployment Rate (%)		
Bangladesh		
Total	28.7	24.5
Male	27.5	10.9
Female	32.5	68.3
7. Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
Bangladesh		
Total	59.3	58.5
Male	87.2	86.8
Female	31.5	29.2
Urban		
Total	59.5	55.7
Male	86.4	83.2
Female	30.5	27.4

<b>Labour Force Characteristics</b>	<b>MES 2009</b>	<b>LFS 2005-06</b>
Rural		
Total	59.2	59.4
Male	87.9	88.0
Female	30.2	29.8
8. Crude Activity Rate (%)		
Bangladesh		
Total	37.2	36.0
Male	54.6	53.3
Female	19.1	18.0
Urban		
Total	38.6	36.3
Male	56.2	54.2
Female	19.7	17.9
Rural		
Total	36.7	35.9
Male	54.1	53.0
Female	18.9	18.1
9. Employment by Broad Economic Sector (%)		
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	43.6	48.1
Non-agriculture	56.4	51.9
10. Employment by Major Occupation (Million)		
Total	51.0	47.4
Professional, Technical	2.8	2.2
Administrative, Managerial	0.5	0.2
Clerical Workers	1.4	1.0
Sales Workers	7.1	6.7
Service Workers	4.9	2.8
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	22.2	23.0
Production and Transport Labourers	12.1	11.5
11. Employment by Major Industry (Million)		
Total	51.0	47.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	22.2	22.8
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	6.9	5.2
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.1	0.1

<b>Labour Force Characteristics</b>	<b>MES 2009</b>	<b>LFS 2005-06</b>
Construction	2.0	1.5
Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	7.8	7.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.2	4.0
Finance and Business Services and Real Estate	1.2	0.8
Health, Education, Public administration and Defense	3.6	2.6
Community and Personal Services	2.9	2.6
12. Status in Employment (Million)		
Total	51.0	47.4
Self Employed/ Own Account Workers	20.0	19.9
Employer	0.2	0.1
Employee	8.7	6.6
Unpaid Family Helper	10.8	10.3
Day labourers	10.3	8.6
Others	0.9	1.9

# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

### 1. Labour Force Concepts, Definitions and Measurement

#### 1.1 Economically Active

It is interesting to know what proportion of population of a society contributes to the formation of the national product and in what ways this contribution is made. Generally, people in a society can be classified into two categories. Those who are engaged in production of economic goods and services who are classified as the economically active population and those who perform no economic activities who are classified as the economically inactive population. The distinction between the two groups is seldom clear-cut. In many cases, persons performing the same types of activity could be classified as economically active or inactive depending on whether the products or services of their activities go to the market or not. The classic example is those housewives doing household chores and domestic servants doing the same kind of work; the former are generally not considered to be economically active and the latter are. In another example, a "retired" person engaging in some kind of part-time work other than his former occupation and a farmer's wife helping in the field in addition to taking care of the whole family, could be considered as economically active, since they are directly engaged in the production of economic goods and services or they could be considered as economically inactive if the extent of their work fails to meet the requirement of being classified as economically active. Anyway, there exists two groups, one engaged in the production of economic goods and services and, therefore, contributing to the total national product and the other not participating in such activities.

#### 1.2 Working Force

The working force is conceived as that portion of the population which is 'economically active'. The working force is a function of the socioeconomic structure of society. The services performed by housewives, although highly desirable from a societal point of view, are not regarded as economic. Housewives are therefore excluded from what is measured as the working force because such work is outside the characteristic system of work organization or production. Moreover, their inclusion in the work force, for purposes of economic analysis, would not help policy makers to solve the significant economic problems of the society.

#### 1.3 Labour Market

Labour market is that specialized portion of the market place in which the person is free to offer his services for cash hire. The farmer or own account worker represents the special case of the individual who may offer his goods or labour services simultaneously to the buyers. Those persons who voluntarily offer their services for hire in the labour market and who thereby participate (or attempt to participate) in the production of the gross national product, form the working force. Accordingly, those persons who, for whatever reasons, do not offer their services for hire in the labour market, thereby automatically exclude themselves from the working force. Labour is the voluntary efforts of human beings to produce objects of desire. Therefore, involuntary or uncompensated efforts are not to be classed as labour.

## **1.4 Employment and Unemployment**

Each person living in the household who is of age 15 years and over is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force by means of the following procedure. Initially, a series of questions are asked: (a) The first question is, 'Did you do any economic activity for at least one hour or more during the last week as paid worker or for family gain or profit or for own use or consumption?' If the answer is 'yes', (s)he is regarded as employed. If the answer to some other question has been that he or she was looking for work', the person is included among the unemployed. (b) Those who replied "looking for work" or something else" are then asked whether, in addition, they also worked for pay or profit during the past week. If the answer is yes, then they are also included among the employed. (c) If the answer to the question of whether a person had worked for pay or profit is 'no' but the reply to question (a) has been that he or she was looking for work", the person is included among the unemployed. (d) If the person answers 'no' to the question about pay or profit but had originally replied "something else" to question (a), then it is asked whether he or she looked for work last week. If the answer is yes, the person is included among the unemployed. (e) If the answer to question (d) is no, the person is asked whether there was a job or business from which he or she was temporarily absent last week. (f) If the answer to question (e) is yes, the person is included among the employed. (g) If the answer to question (e) is no, the person is classified as not in the labour force.

## **1.5 Labour Force**

The 'labour force' thus consists of persons employed for pay or profit during the specified week, plus persons who sought work during that week, the unemployed. All others aged 15 and over are categorized as not in the labour force.

## **1.6 Target Population**

The sample surveys cover only civilian population, omitting those who are residents of institutions (jails, hospitals, old people's homes, etc). Persons in the labour force are asked questions about various other matters, including their occupation, industry, type of remuneration (self-employed, wage or salary worker, unpaid family worker), and hours worked per week. The unemployed are sometimes asked how many weeks they have spent looking for work. Additional questions are asked from time to time covering other aspects, such as earnings last year, multiple job holdings, and so forth.

## **1.7 Measurement Criterion**

Three types of measurement of underemployment are possible: (a) arbitrary efforts to allocate workers in accordance with the number of hours worked per week (or some other standard time period such as 40 hours per week); (b) use of amount of time which the person had wanted to work so that the underemployed are defined as those who worked less time than they had wanted; (c) some assessment of the workers desire to change his job because of the poor quality of present employment, including low earnings, little opportunity to use skills, and so on.

## **1.8 Measurement of Unemployment**

There is no uniquely correct way of measuring underemployment; alternative measures provide alternative statistics. The most important factor is the use of identical procedures overtime within any given country, so that changes can be measured. In fact, only changes overtime can be measured, never absolute levels. If there is any more nearly 'correct' measure of underemployment for a particular country, it is the definition which best fits the social, economic, and political context – if such a definition can be determined. For internationally comparable measures of underemployment, a standard definition and procedures are to be followed by countries in all manpower respects. Working force statistics are most useful for dealing with the problems of a specific country and for determining the changes that have occurred there overtime.

## **1.9 Growth of Economically Active Population**

With a high growth of population, there may be a rapid growth of economically active population and that does not necessarily mean a high level of economic development. At the same time, a large proportion of population in the economically active segment does not assure a high level of economic development. The dimension of labour within the system of production has much more influence upon the level of economic development than does the overall proportion of population in the labour force. Nevertheless, to dichotomize the population into economically active and inactive is the first step in understanding the socio-economic structure of human resource. In addition to this, the composition of the economically active population, that is, its age, sex, occupation, industry, class of worker, etc. requires study. Furthermore, factors which affect changes in the size of the economically active population and in the patterns of labour force participation are also important subjects of inquiry.

## **1.10 Labour Force Participation Rate**

The degree to which the population is economically active is generally measured by the "labour force participation rate" (also called the activity rate), i.e., the proportion of population in the labour force. For each age, sex, marital status group, a specific rate may be evaluated. Variations in these activity rates among societies and overtime are major subjects of studying the manpower situation in the country.

## **1.11 Supply and Demand of Manpower**

In Bangladesh, there has been an increase in the size of the economically active population along with the growth of population. Accompanying the growing size of the population in Bangladesh in recent years, has been an increase in the size of the economically active population. Actually, it is the young, dependent population that grew most rapidly. Problems arise when the existing systems are unable to absorb the rapid increase in available manpower. Thus, there is a maladjustment between the supply of and demand for manpower. The effective utilisation of the existing manpower becomes a major concern of the government and relevant agencies.

## 1.12 Subsistence Economy

In a subsistence economy or in a society where the market economy is not well developed, as in Bangladesh, practically every able-bodied person is working to some extent.

## 1.13 Concept of Labour Force

According to labour force concept, a person is in the labour force if he is employed or seeking employment in a specified period of time usually one week or one day, regardless his usual activity or his concept of occupation. The total labour force includes civilian labour force and the armed forces. The civilian labour force consists of all civilians who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed. The United Nations defined the labour force in the following way:

*"The group economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour available for the production of economic goods and services. It includes both persons employed and unemployed during the time of reference period adopted in the census. The employed comprise all persons, including family workers, who are at work or who have jobs during the specified period, whether they are full time workers or part time workers, provided that the latter work at least a minimum period. The unemployed consists of all persons above a specified age who during the reference period are not working and are seeking work for pay or profit, including those who never worked before. The total economically active population is the sum of the civilian economically active population and the armed forces"<sup>1</sup>.*

## 1.14 Labour Force Approach

The labour force approach emphasises the supply and demand of labour. This definition is applicable most easily in urban and other areas where the people participate in a money economy. The problem of who is employed rises most acutely in those populations where only part of the work is performed for cash wages or profits and part consists of subsistence agriculture and non-money activities. Besides, labour force participation is heavily affected by the selection of the reference period.

## 1.15 Economically Active Population

The economically active population are all those persons who during the specified reference periods are classified either as employed or as unemployed, i.e.-who supply labour. If the reference period is short, e.g. a day or a week, the terms labour force or currently active population are frequently used. Economically active population does not include students and retired persons who do not work or seek work, persons occupied solely in domestic duties in their own households, persons living entirely on their own means, and persons wholly dependent upon others. In practice, the statistics also exclude persons living in collective households such as prisons and convents.

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United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses, (ST/STAT/SER M27) New York: 1958. P.14

### **1.16 Comparability with Different Surveys /Censuses**

The comparability of the statistics for different surveys/censuses overtime are limited by details of the definitions used and groups covered, as well as by differences in the methods of collection, classifications and tabulation of the basic data. The reference period may also be an important factor of difference: in some survey statistics on the economically active population may refer to the actual position of each individual on the day of the census or surveys during a brief, specific period, such as the week immediately prior to the survey date; while in other surveys the data recorded may refer to the usual position of each persons, generally without an explicit reference to a given period of time.

### **1.17 Crude Activity Rate**

Crude activity rates, i.e. ratios (expressed in percent) of the total economically active population to the total population which includes persons who do not belong to the working-age population. The crude activity rates, i.e. the ratios of the total economically active population to the total population of all ages are affected by the relative size of the population in each sex-age group (and in particular those under 15 years of age). A country with many young (or old) people who are mainly inactive will have lower crude activity rate than a country with relatively few young (or old) people. Differences in the definitions of the economically active population used may influence the comparability of the activity rates for women. In Bangladesh, relatively a large number of women work without pay on family farms or in other family enterprises. Countries differ in the criteria adopted and the procedures used for determining the extent to which such workers are to be counted among the economically active. Bangladesh (i.e. BBS) broadly follows the following ILO definitions and concepts, the explicit elucidation of which have been presented above:

### **1.18 Employed**

The “employed” comprise all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period, either are one week or one day, were in the following categories:

### **1.19 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 and had a formal attachment to their job.

This formal job attachment should be determined in accordance with one or more of the following criteria:

- the continued receipt of wage or salary;
- an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return;
- the elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workers can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs.

### **1.20 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 with an enterprise, which may, be a business enterprise, a farm or service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

‘Some work’ may be interpreted as work for at least one hour.

Persons temporarily not at work because of illness or injury holiday or vacations, strike or lockout, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, reduction in economic activity, temporary disorganization or suspension of work due to such reasons as bad weather, mechanical or electrical breakdown, or shortage of raw materials or fuels, or other temporary absence with or without leave are considered as in paid employment provided they had a formal job attachment.

Employers, own-account workers and members of producers’ cooperatives are considered as in self-employment and classified as ‘at work’ or ‘not at work’, as the case may be.

Unpaid family workers at work are considered as in self employment irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period.

Persons engaged in the production of economic goods and services for own and household consumption are considered as in self-employment if such production comprises an important contribution to the total consumption of the household

### **1.21 Paid Employee**

Apprentices who received pay in cash or in kind are considered in paid employment and classified ‘at work’ or ‘not at work’ on the same basis as other persons in paid employment.

### **1.22 Students , Homeworks and Others**

Students, home-workers and others mainly engaged in non-economic activities during the reference period, who at the same time were in paid employment or self-employment as defined above (1) should be considered as employed on the same basis as other categories of employed persons and be identified separately, where possible.

### **1.23 Members of Armed Forces**

Members of the armed forces are included among persons in paid employment.

### **1.24 Industrial Classification**

Industry where work is performed is fundamentally different from that according to main type of duties performed (occupation). In the former, all persons working in a given establishment are classified under the same industry irrespective of their particular occupations. The latter, on the other-hand, brings together individuals working together in similar types of work irrespective of where the work is performed. Classification into broad groups may obscure fundamental differences in the industrial occupational patterns.

### **1.25 Total Labour Force and Its Components**

Labour force sample surveys provide information on both the total labour force and its components (employed and unemployed persons) and the total inactive population. For total employment, these surveys cover all status groups, that is, not only employees (wage earners and salaried employees), including paid family workers, but also employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers and workers not classifiable by status. The data relate to employment during a specified brief period, either one week or one day. No distinction is made between persons employed full time and those working less than full time.

### **1.26 Unemployment**

The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

- a) "without work", i.e. were not in paid employment or self employment;
- b) "currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- c) "seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include application to employers; checking at work-sites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; registering at a public or private employment exchange; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise; arranging for financial resources; applying for permits and licenses, etc.

## **1.27 Unemployed**

Notwithstanding the criterion of seeking work embodied in the standard definition of unemployment, persons without work and currently available for work who had made arrangements to take up paid employment or undertake self-employment activity at a date subsequent to the reference period are considered as unemployed.

Persons temporarily absent from their jobs with no formal job attachment who were currently available for work and seeking work are also regarded as unemployed in accordance with the standard definition of unemployment.

Students, home-makers and others mainly engaged in non-economic activities during the reference period who satisfy the criteria laid down above should be regarded as unemployed on the same basis as other categories of unemployed identified separately, where possible.

## **1.28 Industrial and Occupational Classification**

The classification according to industry (main economic activity carried out where work is performed) is fundamentally different from that according to occupation (main type of duties performed). In the former, all persons working in a given establishment are classified under the same industry irrespective of their particular occupations. The latter, on the other-hand, brings together individuals working in similar types of work irrespective of where the work is performed.

## **Hours of Work**

### **1.29 Coverage of Hours Worked**

Statistics of hours actually worked should include:

- a) hours actually worked during normal periods of work;
- b) time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work, and generally paid at higher rates than normal rates (overtime);
- c) time spent at the place of work on work such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning tools and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;
- d) time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by for such reasons as lack of supply of work, breakdown of machinery, or accidents, or time spent at the place of work during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract;
- e) time corresponding to short rest periods at the workplace, including tea and coffee-breaks.

### **1.30 Exception of Hours Worked**

Statistics of hours actually worked should exclude:

- a) hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays, paid sick leave;
- b) meal breaks;
- c) time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa.

Average hours actually worked or paid for per week or per month are compiled by dividing the total number of hours actually worked or paid for during a week or a month by the average number of workers on the payrolls during the same period. Average hours actually worked or paid for per day are generally compiled by dividing the total number of hours actually worked or paid for during a week, fortnight or month by the total number of days actually worked or paid for during the same period.

### **1.31 Definition of Hours Worked**

In making comparisons of data on hours of work, it should be borne in mind that the data are influenced by the number of days normally worked per week, regulations and customs regarding weekly holidays and overtime work, the extent of absenteeism, labour turnover, etc. In addition, conditions of work in agriculture are quite different from those in other activities. The statistics may be affected by the length of the working day or week, as well as by fluctuations which may be more important in some countries than in others. Differences in definitions of hours of work, the coverage of the series and the methods of compilation must also be taken into account.

### **1.32 Concept of Earnings**

The concept of earnings, as applied in wage statistics, relates to remuneration in cash and in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as for annual vacation, other paid leave or holidays. Earnings exclude employers' contributions in respect of their employees paid to social security and pension schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay. Statistics of earnings should relate to employees' gross remuneration, i.e., the total before any deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes, contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations of employees.

### **1.33. Scope of Earning**

Earnings should include: direct wages and salaries, remuneration for time not worked (excluding severance and termination pay), bonuses and gratuities and housing and family allowances paid by the employer directly to this employee. Remuneration for time not worked comprises direct payments to employees in respect of public holidays, annual vacations and other time with pay granted by the employer. Bonuses and gratuities cover seasonal and end-of-year bonuses, additional payments in respect of vacation period (supplementary to normal pay) and profit-sharing bonuses. Statistics of earnings should distinguish cash earnings from payments in kind.

Wage rates should include basic wages, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances, but exclude overtime payments, bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and other social security payments made by employers.

Time rates of wages for nominal periods of work should be distinguished from special and other rates such as piece rates, overtime rates, premium rates for work on holidays and shift rates.

### **1.34 Fluctuation in Earnings**

Earnings data show fluctuations which reflect the influence both of changes in wage rates and supplementary wage payments. Weekly, daily and monthly earnings are in addition much dependent on variations in hours of work. Statistics of wage rates do not reflect the influence of changes in wage supplements nor the influence of variations in hours of work. The fluctuations of average earnings are also influenced by changes in the employment structure, i.e. the relative importance of males, females, unskilled and skilled labour, full-time and part-time workers etc., while average wage rates are normally compiled using the employment structure of a given year as weights. Average hourly earnings are generally higher than hourly rates because the former include overtime payments, premiums, bonuses and allowances which do not enter into statistics of wage rates. Average weekly or monthly earnings should also be higher than the corresponding rates, but may sometimes fall short of wage rates because of loss of working time through sickness, other absences or part-time work. In making comparisons between wage rates, account must be taken of differences in concepts, scope, methods of compilation and presentation of data. It should be borne in mind that figures of wages do not reflect workers' disposable or net earnings, since they generally represent the gross wages, before deductions such as those for taxes or social security contributions.

### **1.35 Objectives of Employment Monitoring Survey**

The main objectives of the employment monitoring survey are:

- (i) To standardize concepts, definition and measurement techniques of labour force statistics by gender.
- (ii) To review the labour force dynamics of the country.
- (iii) to identify key labour force indicators to be updated annually.
- (iv) To develop instrument/questionnaire for collecting employment data.

One of the strategic agenda of the poverty reduction strategy is employment generation. Therefore, monitoring the growth of employment in public and private sectors, annual estimation is inevitable. The current labour force survey (LFS) is being conducted in an interval 3 years which will, be the main source of labour force indicators. The LFS was conducted in 2005-06 in 1000 PSUs and data collection were made for 12 months with panel sample.

The employment situation of the country needs to be updated regularly by service data as well as survey data. Data for employment in the formal sector can be obtained from the respective organizations while informal sector data should be collected through regular household surveys. Under the capacity building of BBS project Employment Monitoring Survey has been conducted with a short module of questions in the welfare monitoring survey. It is being conducted in 700 PSUs out of 1000 PSUs. The short module contains 14 questions and is added to the WMS questionnaire and canvassed at a time with better training and close supervision. The target is to collect data for production of employment monitoring indicators. There are three advantages in this process:

1. It can compare its indicators with those of WMS;
2. It can complete the employment monitoring survey in the shortest possible time; and
3. It can set up exemplary indicators for regular monitoring the poverty situation.

The module of monitoring of employment component is appended at Annex. A.



## Chapter 2

### Survey Methodology

#### 2.1 Sample Design

A Stratified Two-Stage Cluster Sample Design was adopted for the Monitoring of Employment Survey (MES), 2009. It is a subset of existing Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) design of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

#### 2.2 Stratification

Stratification was done in two ways. First level stratification was done by locality: Rural, Urban and SMA. There are three strata in the universe. The second level stratification was done within each stratum by administrative district. There are 64 sub-strata within rural stratum, 61 sub-strata within urban stratum (Excluding Gazipur, Narayanganj and Khulna districts where the urban areas are included in corresponding SMAs) within urban stratum and 6 sub-strata within SMA stratum. Thus, for this survey the universe is divided into 3 strata, and 131 sub-strata.

#### 2.3 Allocation of PSUs (Clusters) for IMPS

Allocation of clusters to sub-strata was done in two phases. Firstly, number of clusters was allocated by PPS method. Secondly, with the consideration of intra-class correlation co-efficient values shifting of some clusters were made from rural as well as SMA strata to urban stratum. Adjustments created opportunities to produce estimates at urban sub-strata level. The statistics of number of clusters so allocated to strata are shown at table 1.

Table 1: Allocation of Clusters and Derived Weights by Strata

Strata	Allocation of Clusters to Strata		Weight (Inverse of Sampling Fraction)
	Original Allocation by PPS	Adjusted Allocation through Shifting	
Rural Stratum	805	640	164.713
Urban Stratum	114	272	35.074
SMA Stratum	81	88	182.318
Total	1000	1000	131.000

#### 2.4 Allocation of PSUs for Monitoring of Employment Survey (MES), 2009

For Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2009, initially it was decided to draw 700 PSUs out of 1000 PSUs of IMPS with necessary adjustment of the sampling frame by the recent Agriculture Census data. Accordingly, a detailed exercise was done and the sampling frame was updated to the extent possible with the recent agriculture census data. Due to basic constraint and difference in the definition of urban area between the population census and agriculture census, data for

municipalities other than the District head-quarters based municipalities were not collected in the agriculture census. As a result, sampling frame updated with the agriculture census data did not cover the EAs of other municipalities. As per decision of the Technical Committee, it was then decided to use the original IMPS developed with the sampling frame of population and housing census 2001. Thus, sub-sample of 700 PSUs was drawn from 1000 PSUs of IMPS with sampling fraction shown at table 2.

Table 2: Allocation of Clusters for LFS by Stratum

Strata	Allocation of Clusters to Strata		Weight (Inverse of Sampling Fraction )
	IMPS	LFS	
Rural Stratum	640	420	250.990
Urban Stratum	272	214	44.579
SMA Stratum	88	66	243.091
Total	1000	700	187.143

#### Listing of Households and Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU).

Listing of households was done in all the 700 PSUs thus selected for MES. In the listing operation type of households with respect to their participation in economic activity, such as, Formal, Informal and Agriculture were collected. Then, a sample of 20 households was drawn in such a way so that proportional representation is there from the formal and informal category. The selected 20 households were the unit of enumeration (secondary sampling unit) of each PSU.

#### 2.5 Estimation procedure

Generally, ratio estimates will be produced from the cleaned survey data. Post design weight prepared from the listing sheet of each stratum is used for estimation purposes. Post design weight calculated is appended at Annex-B.

#### 2.6 Selections and Training of Enumerators and Supervisors

700 enumerators were selected for 700 selected PSUs of the MES 2009. They were selected from amongst the experienced staff of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Training was conducted in two phases: the master trainers were trained in the headquarters office at Dhaka and then the master trainers trained the enumerators and supervisors at Regional Offices of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

## **2.7 Supervision and Quality Control**

Strong supervision and control measures were taken during the field works of the MES to ensure quality of enumeration. To supervise the works of every five to six enumerators, one supervisor was engaged. The supervisors were selected from the experienced and efficient staff of the field offices of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. There was a Upazila (Sub-district) level officer to supervise the works of enumerators and supervisors within the Upazila. In every District/Region one senior officer was assigned to supervise the works of the District/Region. Moreover, the senior officers from the HQ office of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the Consultants of the Capacity Building of BBS Project visited the field and supervised the field works.

## **2.8 Data Entry, Processing and Validation**

A comprehensive data entry programme with necessary validity checks was written and tested for data entry. A batch of well trained data entry operators were engaged to enter data into the computer. The entered data were edited by a computer edit program and made error free and consistent for cross-classification. Necessary tabulations were produced and checked for inter-table consistency. The tables were made final after proper verification and scrutiny.

### **Data Analysis and Report Writing**

After receiving the final tables, data were properly analyzed and a survey report is prepared on MES 2009. Necessary charts, diagrams were given to have visual presentation of data.



## CHAPTER 3

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Gender Dimension

Population is the resource of the country. The people create every thing and thus, become an asset or capital to ensure welfare at household or community level and also at national level as a whole. In other words, welfare is broadly the out come of productive activities of the people, either individually at household level or collectively at national level. Trained and potential workforce is always an important asset that can bring about positive changes and add to the level of welfare of the country. Therefore, population characteristics and its structures are important consideration of welfare and employment assessment of the people.

In the MES the Sex Ratio is found to be 104 and Population Density 979 persons per sq km. The Population Census 2001 counted 130.5 million (Adjusted) population with a Sex Ratio 107.9 and Population Density 843 persons per sq km. During this eight years period, there is an increase of 14 million people with an average growth rate of 1.75 million people per annum. It is important to note that population growth rate has a declining trend during the last three or four decades because of declining fertility rate of the woman of child bearing age.

Depending on the base population of census 2001 and the declining trends of vital rates as obtained from Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) for the year 2001 to 2008 the population for 2009 has been estimated by locality and shown at table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Population Distribution by Broad Age- group , Sex and Locality, 2009

Age-group	Bangladesh	Rural	Urban
Both sexes			
Total	144525924	111277256	33248669
0-14	53881694	42209913	11671783
15+	90644230	69067343	21576886
Male			
Total	73664373	56437777	17226596
0-14	27692991	21683619	6009372
15+	45971382	34754158	11217224
Female			
Total	70861552	54839479	16022073
0-14	26188705	20526294	5662411
15+	44672847	34313185	10359662

It is evident from the table that 77.0% of Bangladesh population lives in rural areas and remaining 23% in urban areas.

### 3.2 Age-Sex Structure

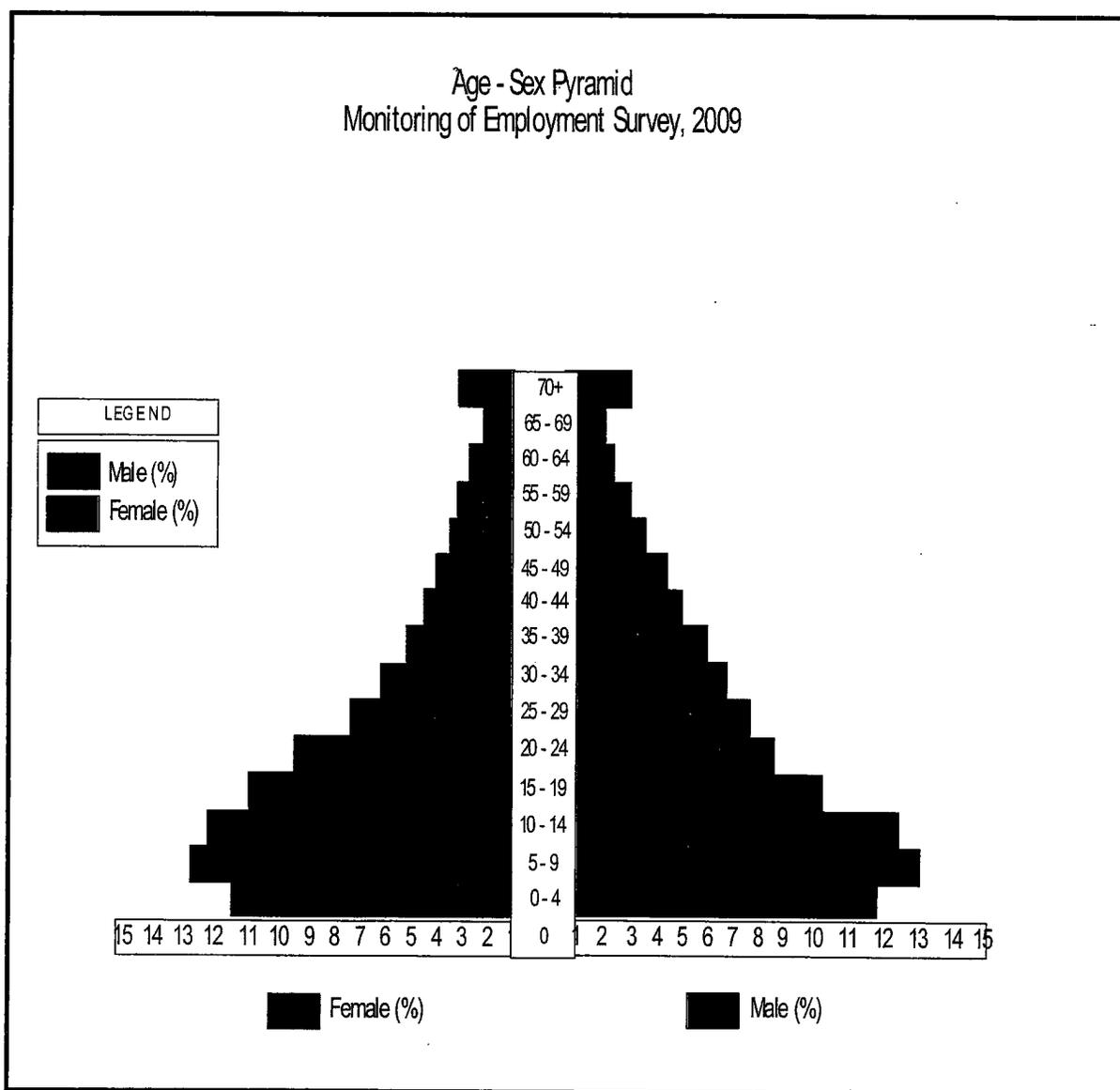
Age is the total period of human life and measured by the total completed years from the date of birth. Age less than one year is counted as zero age. Age structure is a powerful determinant of nature and potentiality of the population. Age data by five-year age group is shown at table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age-Group, Sex and Division.

Sex/Age-group	Administrative Divisions						
	Total	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	11.8	11.3	11.9	12.1	11.1	11.2	12.1
5-9	13.1	13.2	13.7	13.4	11.3	12.7	14.7
10-14	12.5	14.3	13.7	11.8	12.3	11.7	13.2
15-24	19.4	18.0	21.1	18.8	19.5	19.3	19.8
25-34	14.6	13.6	13.5	14.7	16.1	15.3	13.5
35-44	11.0	10.3	9.6	11.1	11.5	12.2	9.9
45-54	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.4	7.8	8.4	7.0
55-64	5.4	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.5
65+	4.7	5.5	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.3
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5	12.0
5-9	13.3	13.5	13.8	13.4	11.5	12.8	15.1
10-14	12.5	14.6	14.1	11.9	12.5	11.4	13.1
15-24	19.2	17.1	21.3	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.7
25-34	14.5	13.7	13.4	14.6	15.9	14.9	13.5
35-44	11.0	10.2	9.4	11.2	11.6	12.4	9.6
45-54	7.6	7.2	6.5	7.4	7.9	9.1	6.9
55-64	5.4	6.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.6
65+	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.5
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	11.5	11.0	12.0	12.0	10.9	10.6	12.1
5-9	13.0	13.0	13.6	13.4	11.1	12.7	14.3
10-14	12.4	14.0	13.3	11.9	12.0	12.0	13.4
15-24	19.8	18.8	20.9	18.9	20.6	19.8	20.0
25-34	14.8	13.5	13.6	14.8	16.2	15.8	13.6
35-44	11.0	10.3	9.8	11.0	11.3	12.1	10.1
45-54	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.0
55-64	5.4	6.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5
65+	4.7	5.6	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.0

Data by quinquennial age - group show that, 11.8% population belongs to age group 00-04 (less than five), 13.1% to age group 05-09, 12.5% to age group 10-14, 19.4% to age group 15-24, 14.6% to age group 25-34 and so on. Age distribution of male and female by five years age group show almost the similar pattern. Data show declining trend of percentage of people in lower age groups in comparison to those of the population census 2001. This indicate declining trend of population growth which is desirable for welfare of the people. Age-sex pyramid of the survey population of Bangladesh for the year 2009 is shown at Figure 3.1

Figure 3.1 Age-Sex Pyramid of Bangladesh Population Prepared with the Employment Monitoring of Employment Survey Data of 2009.



### 3.3 Marital Status

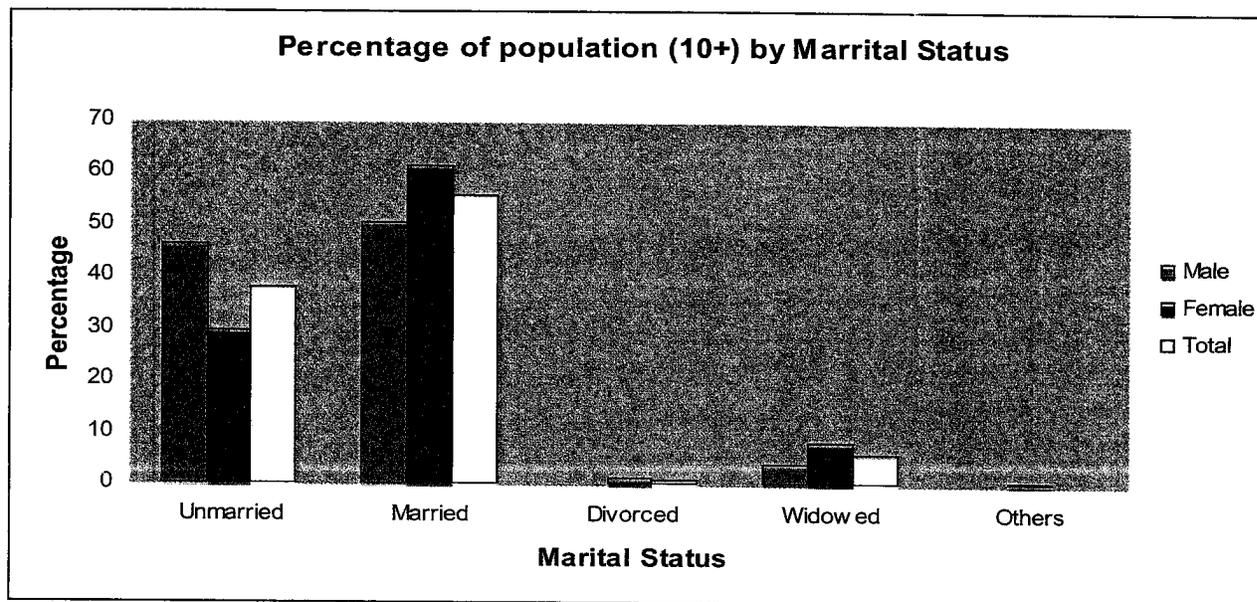
A person's marital status describes his or her official status regarding marriage (i.e. unmarried, married, divorced, widowed, etc.). In Bangladesh, marriage is universal for leading conjugal life. The official age for marriage is 18 for the female and 21 for the male. In practice, this age limit is not strictly followed in the rural area, specially for the girls. Percentage distribution of the population 10 years and over marital status and division and gender is shown at table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Marital Status, Division and Gender

Sex / Marital Status	Administrative Divisions						
	Total	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unmarried	37.8	38.2	43.9	36.6	35.5	34.1	45.2
Married	55.7	54.1	50.6	57	58.2	59.6	47.1
Divorced	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Widowed	5.7	7	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.7
Others	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unmarried	46.0	44.1	52.4	45.4	42.9	42.5	51.2
Married	50.3	51.3	44.2	50.6	53.3	54.4	43.6
Divorced	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Widowed	3.6	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	2.9	5
Others	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unmarried	29.5	32.4	35	27.5	28.1	25.5	38.9
Married	61.4	56.7	57.3	63.7	63.1	64.7	50.9
Divorced	1.2	1	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7
Widowed	7.8	9.7	7	7.4	7.3	8.4	8.4
Others	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Classification of population ten years old and above by marital status show that, 37.8% is unmarried where 46.0% is male and 29.5% female. On the other hand, 55.7% is married where 50.3% is male and 61.4% is female. Figure 3.2 shows the gender differentials of unmarried, married, divorced, separated and others population of age 10+ in bar diagrams.

Chart 3.2: Percentage of Population (10 Years and above) by Marital Status



Marital status of population by administrative Division shows that, in Barisal Division 38.2% is unmarried and 54.1% is married, in Chittagang Division 43.9% is unmarried and 50.6% is married, in Dhaka Division 36.6% is unmarried and 57.0% is married, in Khulna Division 35.6% is unmarried and 58.2% is married, in Rajshahi Division 34.1% is unmarried and 59.5% is married and in Sylhet Division 45.3% is unmarried and 47.1% is married.

### 3.4 Literacy

The traditional definition of literacy is considered to be the ability to read and write with understanding. In Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, "Literacy" is the ratio of population of age 7 years and above, expressed in percentages, who can write a letter to total population of the same age 7 years and above. Primary education is compulsory in Bangladesh.

Literacy is considered as human capital and has strong correlation with the level of welfare and social development. The literate people are more productive and can be trained less expensively than illiterate people. The literate people enjoy more public facilities and socio-economic status and enjoy better health and employment prospects. Literacy is a process of skill development, increases job opportunities and access to higher education. Literacy has inverse relationship with poverty. Education is a life time investment and puts people in the route of human development. Literacy of population of age 7+ years by administrative divisions are shown at table 3.4 Literacy scenario has also been displayed at figure 3.5 and figure 3.6.

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Literate Population (7 years and above) by Division, Literacy Status and Sex .

Sex and Marital Status	Administrative Divisions						
	Total	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate	54.8	58.1	54.1	56.6	53.2	53.3	53.2
Illiterate	45.2	41.9	45.9	43.4	46.8	46.7	46.8
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate	58.9	58.7	58.6	62.1	55.8	57.2	56.3
Illiterate	41.1	41.3	41.4	37.9	44.2	42.8	43.7
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate	50.6	57.4	49.3	51.0	50.5	49.3	49.8
Illiterate	49.4	42.6	50.7	49.0	49.5	50.7	50.2

Chart 3.5: Literacy Rate of Population (7 Years +) by Sex

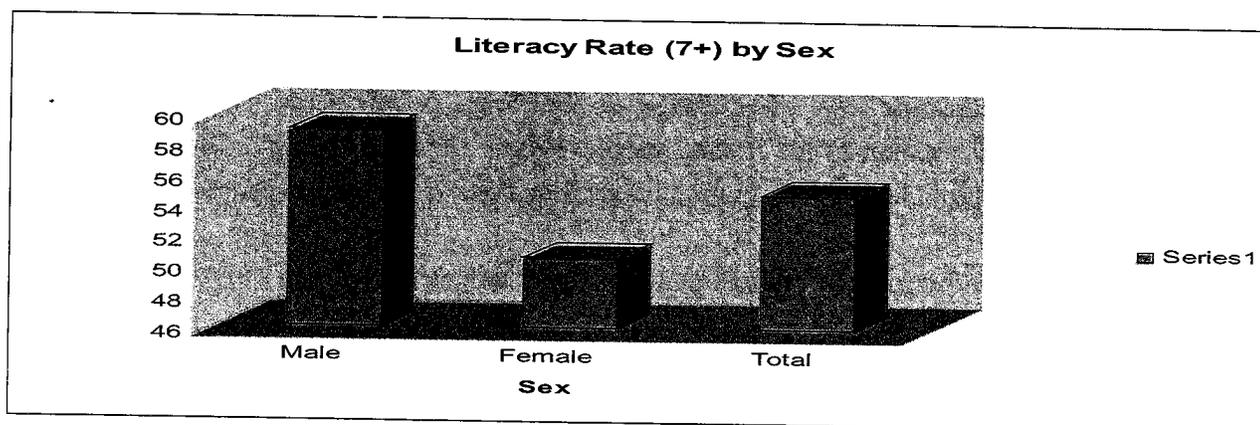
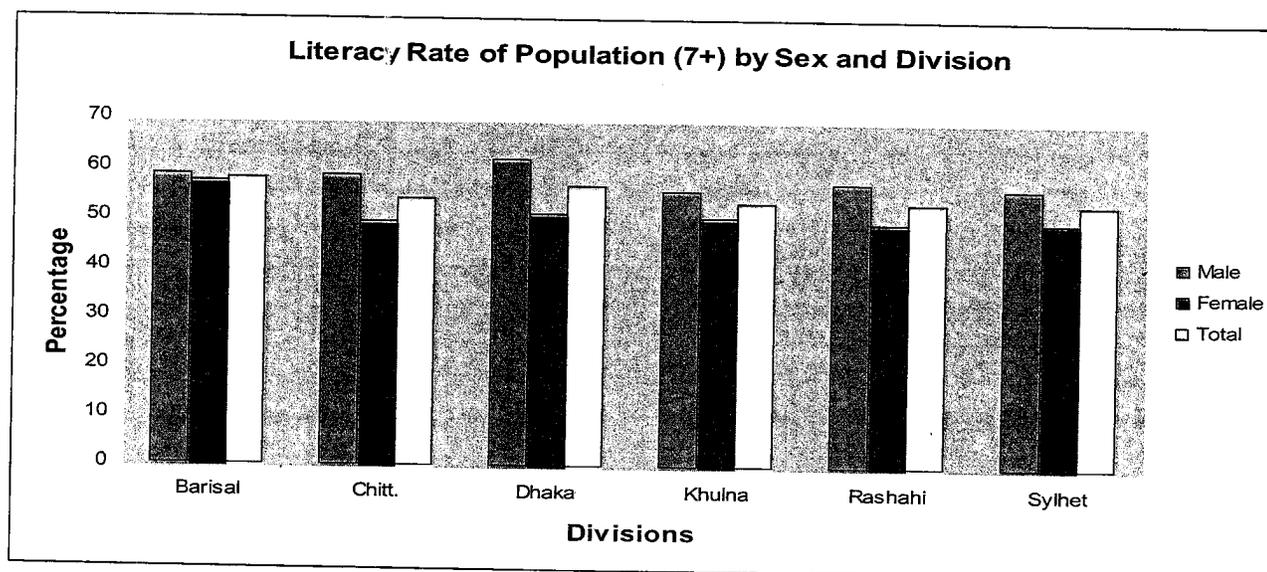


Chart 3.6: Literacy Rate of Population (7 years +) by Sex and Division



Literacy rates can vary widely from country to country or region to region. This often coincides with the region's wealth or urbanization, though many factors play a role, such as, social customs which limit the education of females in some areas. Literacy rates of different surveys and census are shown at table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Literacy Rates by Gender and Source (%)

Gender	MES 2009	SVRS 2008	Population Census 2001
Both Sex	54.8	57.7	46.2
Male	58.9	60.8	50.3
Female	50.5	54.6	41.8

The Employment Monitoring Survey 2009 findings show that, 54.8% people (7 years+) of the country is literate where, 58.9% is male and 50.5% is female. The SVRS 2006 findings show that, 57.7% people was literate where 60.8% was male and 54.6% was female. It appears from the data that, literacy rate has increased by three percent during this period of three years.

### 3.5.1 Grade Passed

Grade passed indicates the level of education of the literate people. Only literacy rate does not bear the qualitative information of the literate people. People of higher grade passed are fit for quality jobs. The table 3.6 provides the information on grade passed of the literate people.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Population (7 years and above) by Sex and Grade Passed and by Division.

Sex and Grade Passed	Administrative Divisions						
	Total	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education	36.4	30.5	34.7	33.6	37.4	40.6	41.0
Primary	27.6	31.4	28.4	27.8	25.6	25.7	31.5
Secondary	22.7	22.1	23.8	23.3	26.0	21.1	17.2
SSC	5.6	5.5	6.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.2
HSC	3.8	4.2	3.5	4.8	3.3	3.4	2.2
Degree	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.9	2.7
Post Graduate	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
Others	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.6
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education	31.4	28.6	31.0	28.4	33.4	34.3	36.8
Primary	28.2	31.8	29.6	27.2	26.3	26.9	33.8
Secondary	23.8	21.9	23.8	25.3	26.5	22.8	17.6
SSC	6.4	5.5	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.2	4.5
HSC	5.1	5.3	4.4	6.5	4.1	4.7	2.6
Degree	3.0	4.2	2.6	3.5	2.0	2.5	3.3

Sex and Grade Passed	Administrative Divisions						
	Total	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Post Graduate	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
Others	0.9	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.6
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education	41.2	32.2	38.6	39.3	41.4	47.1	45.3
Primary	27.1	31.1	27.2	28.4	24.9	24.4	29.2
Secondary	21.5	22.4	23.8	21.2	25.5	19.3	16.8
SSC	4.7	5.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9
HSC	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7
Degree	1.7	3.6	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.1
Post Graduate	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4
Other	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.6

The table shows that 36.4% of the population of age 7 years and above has no education, 27.6% has passed primary grade, 22.7% passed secondary level, 5.6% passed SSC, 3.8% passed HSC, 2.3% passed Degree, 0.8% passed Post Graduate and 0.8% others. Percentage of higher grade passed are still insignificant.

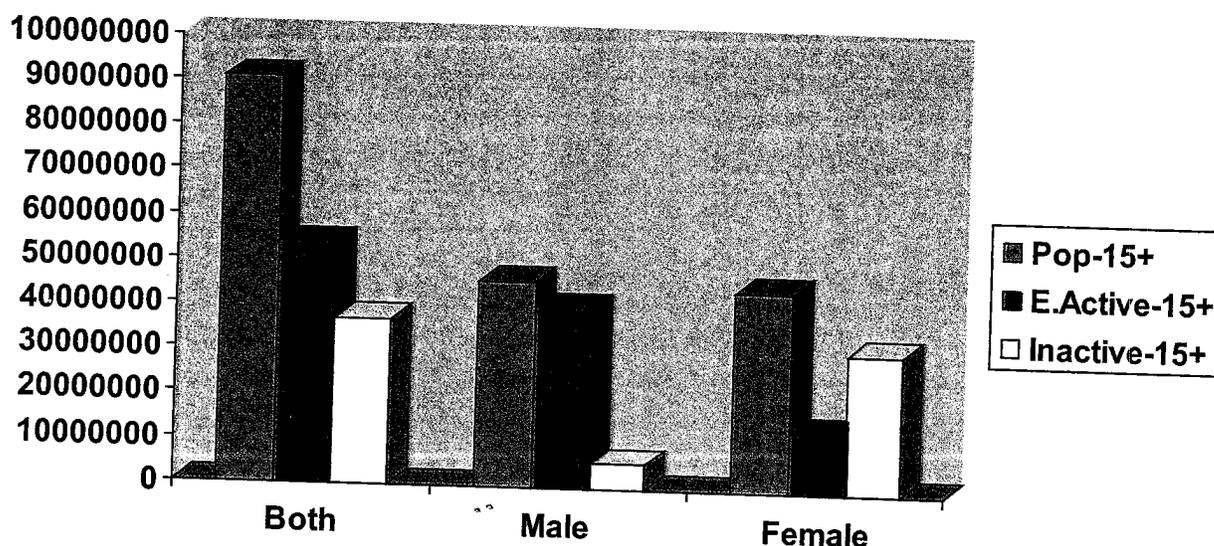
### 3.5 Activity status of population

Population of 15 years and above and of out of them the number economically active and the number economically inactive are shown in the following table.

Gender	Population (Age 15+ years)			Economically Active Population (Age 15 + years)			Economically Inactive Population (Age 15 + years)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Both	90644230	69067344	21576886	53744104	40897507	12846597	36900126	28169837	8730289
Male	45971382	34754158	11217224	40221332	30532985	9688346	5750050	4221173	1528878
Female	44672847	34313185	10359662	13522772	10364522	3158250	31150075	23948663	7201412

It is evident from the table that 62.7% of the population are of age 15 years and over and out of them 59.3% are economically active and 40.7% are economically inactive. In case of rural and urban areas the corresponding ratios are (59.2%, 40.8%) and in case of urban area the ratios are (59.5%, 40.5%). That means, there do not exist substantial differences in the economically active population of rural and urban areas. With respect to gender the statistics on economically active population for male are 87.5% (total), 87.9%(rural) and 86.4%(urban) and for female are 30.3% (total), 30.2(rural) and 30.5%(urban). That means, there do not exist remarkable differences within the same gender but there are substantial differences between the gender. For economically inactive population females are predominant but within the locality their proportions are close to each other. Activity status of population of age 15 years above are shown in figure 3.7

Figure 3.7 Activity Status of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Gender



The figure shows that economically active female population are very low in volume which is due to exclusion of household work from the list of economic activity. In case of male the scenario is otherwise.

### 3.6 Working Status of Population

At the national level 56.2% of the population of 15 years and above are working and 43.8% are not working . In case rural area the proportion is 56:44 where in urban area the proportion is 57:43. Age -group to age-group differentials within the same gender is shown at table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Working Status of Population of Age 15+ Years by Age\_Group and Gender

Age group	Both Sex		Male		Female	
	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working
15-19	11.2	24.3	11.6	43.2	10.2	19.8
20-24	12.5	16.1	12.7	20.3	11.8	15.1
25-29	13.9	10.6	13.7	5.7	14.6	11.8
30-34	12.5	8.8	12.2	3.8	13.5	10.0
35-39	11.2	7.4	10.9	2.9	11.9	8.4
40-44	9.3	6.3	9.1	2.6	10.1	7.2
45-49	8.0	5.0	8.0	1.8	8.0	5.8
50-54	6.1	4.3	6.0	1.4	6.2	5.0
55-59	5.4	4.1	5.5	1.9	5.2	4.6
60-64	4.0	3.6	4.1	2.4	3.7	3.9
65+	5.9	9.5	6.3	14.0	4.9	8.4
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



## Chapter 4

### Dimensions and Structure of the Labour Force

#### 4.1 Dimension

On the dimensional side, the focus is on labor force growth, its source, components and dynamics, as well as rates of participation in economic activities and other measures of the labour force in relation to demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This report depends primarily on labor force survey data (2009). These are more comprehensive, and to some extent more consistent than the data from other sources. Survey data can be traced back at least to 1985. But these survey data are not completely comparable over time. A first major goal of this study is, therefore, to secure an acceptable degree of comparability in the data over the period of time under consideration.

#### 4.2 Working Age Population

Working age population by broad economic category is shown at table 4.1. Total Labour Force, Employed, Unemployed and Not in Labour Force (i.e., economically inactive) are estimated and shown in the table along with the rates. The labour force dimensions are also shown graphically in figure 4.1.

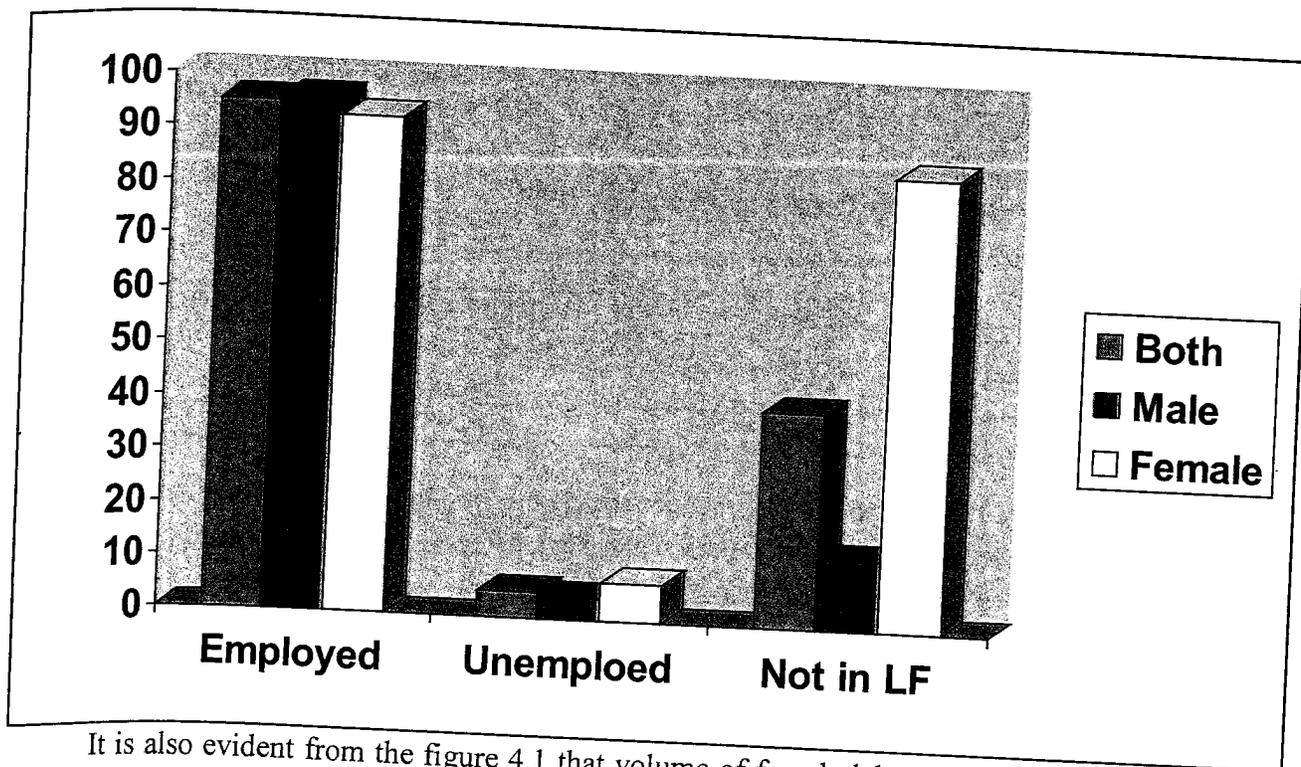
Table 4.1: Working Age Population by Broad Economic Category and Gender

Economic Category	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total Labour Force	53744104	40221332	13522772	40897507	30532985	10364522	12846597	9688346	3158250
Employed	51015378	38508661	12506717	38807550	29211125	9596425	12207827	9297536	2910291
Unemployed	2728726	1712671	1016056	2089957	1321860	768097	638769	390810	247959
Not in Labour Force	36900126	5750051	31150075	28169836	4221173	23948663	8730290	1528877	7201412
-Student	5501927	3143832	2358095	3849041	2178357	1670685	1652886	965475	687411
-HH works	27828877	1279629	26549248	21481815	1055559	20426256	6347062	224070	6122992
-Others	3569321	1326590	2242732	2838980	987257	1851722	730342	339332	391009
Total Labour Force	59.29	87.49	30.27	59.21	87.85	30.21	59.54	86.37	30.49
Employed	94.92	95.74	92.49	94.89	95.67	92.59	95.03	95.97	92.15
Unemployed	5.08	4.26	7.51	5.11	4.33	7.41	4.97	4.03	7.85
Not in Labour Force	40.71	13.51	69.73	40.79	12.15	69.79	40.46	13.63	69.51
-Student	14.91	54.67	7.57	13.66	51.61	6.98	18.93	63.15	9.55
-HH works	75.42	22.25	85.23	76.26	25.01	85.29	72.70	14.66	85.02
-Others	9.67	23.08	7.20	10.08	23.38	7.73	8.37	22.19	5.43

It is evident from the table that in 2009 employment rate for male was higher than female at the national level.

On the other hand employment rate in urban area was slightly more than that of rural area. In case of unemployment rate it was higher for female than male. With respect to locality it was higher in rural area than in urban area.

Figure 4.1: Labour Force, Employment , Unemployment and Not in Labour Force by Gender (%)



It is also evident from the figure 4.1 that volume of female labor force is much smaller than that of male and volume of not in labor force for female is larger than that of male.

The most important factors affecting the size of the labor force are those associated with the size and structure of the population. Population growth is one of the major factor that determines the labor force growth in Bangladesh. However, there are other demographic factors whose influence on labor force dimensions cannot be ignored.

It is evident from the survey that unemployment rate in Bangladesh is 5.08%, where it is 4.26% for male and 7.51% for female. Unemployment rate in rural area is found to be slightly more than the urban area. On the other hand, unemployment rate for females are more than males in both the urban and rural areas.

In case of "Not in Labour Force" 85.23% of the females are engaged in HH work and 54.67% of males are students

## 4.3 Labour Force Participation Rate

### 4.3.1 Crude Activity Rate

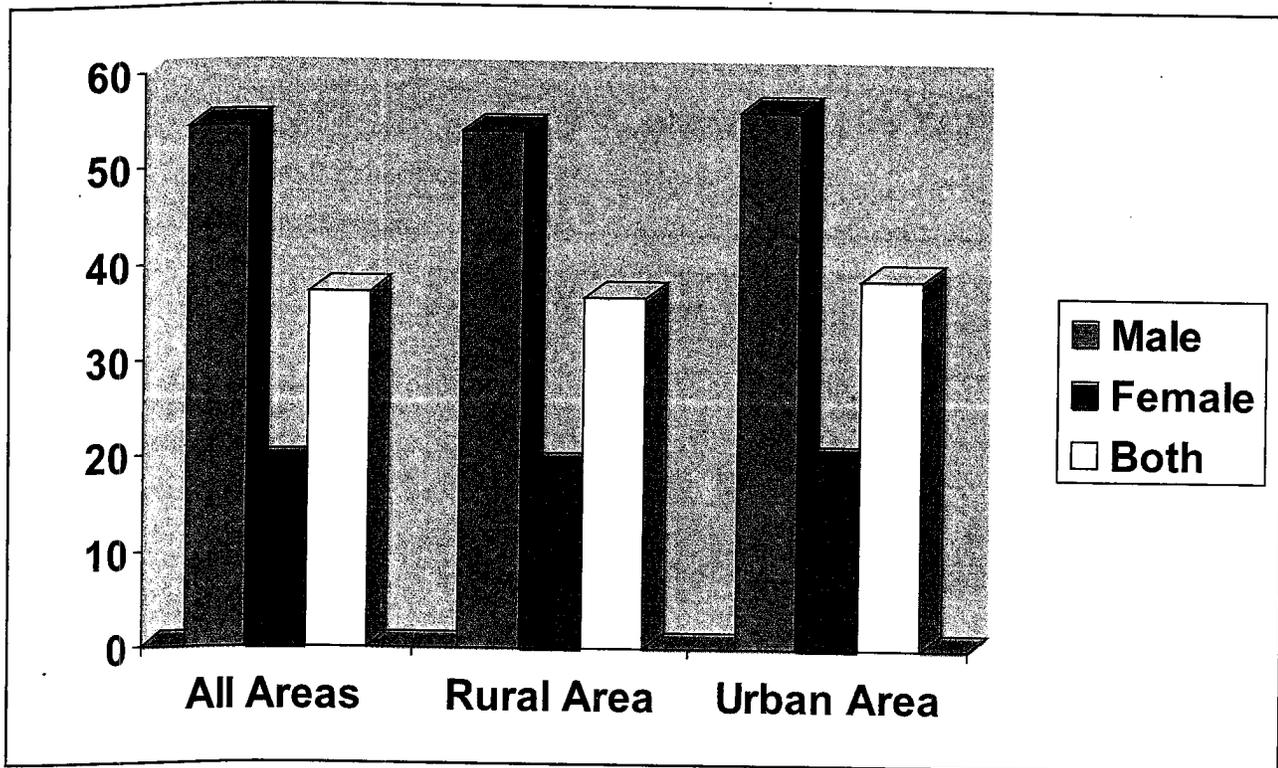
Crude activity rates is defined as the ratio of economically active population to the total population expressed in percentage. In reality changes in the size of the labor force are brought about by changes in size of the population interacting with changes in the activity rate: i.e., the percentage of economically active persons in the total; and it is of interest to calculate how much of the labor force change is attributable to each of the factors. Because of possible interrelations between population growth and activity rates, operating directly or through other intermediate variables, the magnitudes of such effects cannot be determined absolutely. Crude activity rate by sex and locality is shown at table 4.3.1.

Table 4.3.1 Crude Activity Rate by Gender and Locality, 2009

Gender	Locality		
	Total	Rural Area	Urban Area
Both Sexes	37.2	36.8	38.6
Male	54.6	54.1	56.2
Female	19.1	18.9	19.7

The table shows that crude activity rate for male is more than that of female where as the crude activity rate urban area is slightly more than that of rural area. That means, males are substantially more active than the females and categorically both the males and females of urban areas are more active than that of the rural areas. In addition to the youthful age structure of the population, the low level of the female activity rate makes for a low crude activity rate in the population as a whole. The low female activity rate is due, among other things, the principal role of women is considered to be in domestic work at home. Crude Activity Rate by gender and locality is shown at figure 4.3.1. For Bangladesh in 2009, the crude activity rate is about 37.2 percent; that means slightly over one third of the total population is engaged in income-producing activities. The difference between the two sexes in this respect is extremely large. As of 2009, 54.6 percent of male population but only 19.1 percent of females are reported as economically active. Comparing with other countries, and bearing in mind the problems of international comparisons, one finds that activity rates in Bangladesh are among the lowest especially with respect to females. While the levels of refined rates are, by definition, higher than those of crude rates, their trends are similar.

Figure 4.3.1: Crude Activity Rate By Gender and Locality



It is evident from the figure 4.3.1 that crude activity rates for males are more than double as compared to females in both the rural and urban areas mainly due to exclusion of household work from economic activity.

Since rates of participation in income-producing activities differ between sex and age groups, the sex-age structure of the population is an important determinant of the level of crude activity rate. Other things being equal, the higher the proportion of males and / or the higher the proportion of persons in the working-age brackets, the higher the crude activity rates.

#### 4.3.2 Refined Activity Rate

Refined activity rate is the ratio of the economically active population to the population of age 15+ years expressed in percentages. The refined activity rates by gender and locality is shown at table 4.3.2

Table 4.3.2 Refined Activity Rate by Gender and Locality, 2009

Gender	Locality		
	Total	Rural Area	Urban Area
Both Sexes	59.8	59.5	60.4
Male	87.2	87.7	86.4
Female	31.4	31.5	31.4

It is evident from table 4.3.2 that refined activity rates of both the males and females of both the urban and rural areas are substantially more than those of the crude activity rates. Obviously the reasons are changes of denominator. The comparative position of Crude Activity Rates and Refined Activity Rates are shown at figure 4.3.2

Figure 4.3.2 Comparison of CAR and RAR by Gender, 2009

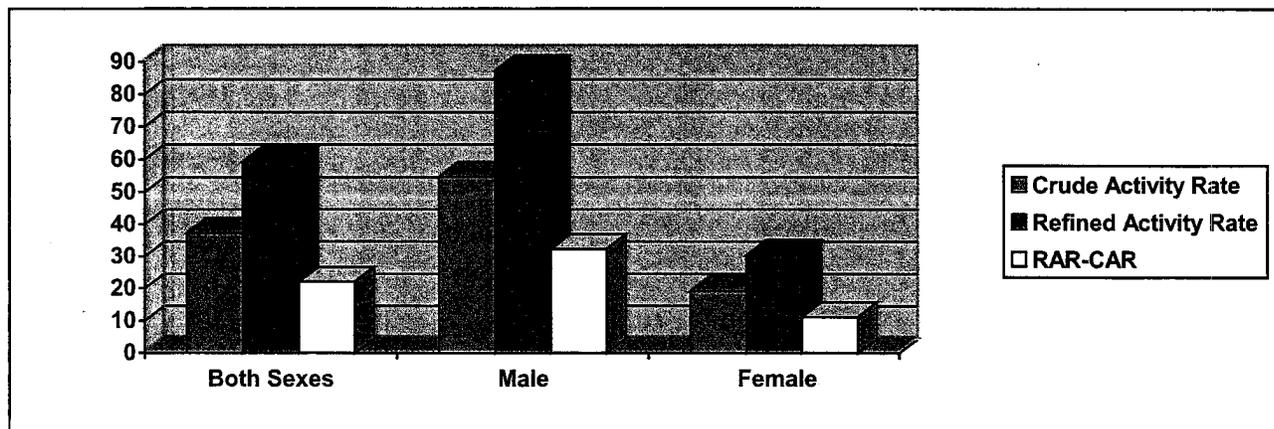


Figure 4.3.2 clearly demonstrates that CAR and RAR are largely different from each other for both the males and females

### 4.3.3 Changing Pattern of labour Force

The labor force increased from 4.9 Million to 5.4 million from 2006 to 2009. The growth rate has been 2.96 percent a year. The contribution of population growth to expansion of the labor force overshadowed the effects of changes in socio-economic factors upon the rate of participation in economic activities. The proportion of the total population in the labor force has been relatively low, implying a heavy load of dependency. A primary factor in this respect is the youthful age structure of the population resulting from the high level of fertility. Refined activity rates by age-group, gender and locality are shown at table 4.3.3.

The probability of a women's participation in the labor force is closely associated with her marital status. Other things being equal, a single, divorced or widowed women is freer and, perhaps more likely to have to seek employment in income-producing activities than a married women. Aside from her role as a wife, the entry of a married women into the labor force may also be inhibited by the responsibilities of motherhood. The extent of these responsibilities depends on the number and ages of children under her care.

Table 4.3.3: Labour Force Participation Rates in Bangladesh by Age, Sex and Locality

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65.23	18.82	42.07	58.2	20.09	39.41	63.7	19.09	41.5
20-24	84.99	26.3	55.47	78.05	25.45	52.86	83.3	26.11	54.85
25-29	97.13	35.9	66.4	95.03	34.52	66.04	96.62	35.58	66.32
30-34	97.78	37.19	67.29	96.36	37.32	68.36	97.43	37.22	67.55
35-39	97.55	37.24	68.12	98.34	38.94	69.6	97.74	37.64	68.46
40-44	97.41	36.79	67.14	98.74	38.63	70.39	97.75	37.22	67.95
45-49	97.65	36.39	68.68	98.65	37.8	70.1	97.89	36.73	69.03
50-54	97.21	34.16	65.69	97.91	35.09	67.74	97.41	34.42	66.27
55-59	96.36	32.4	64.93	95.32	31.86	65.22	96.11	32.28	65.00
60-64	91.34	28.71	60.37	91.16	26.27	59.58	91.3	28.13	60.18
65+	70.53	19.84	45.48	71.73	17.61	45.68	70.84	19.28	45.53
Total	87.85	30.21	59.22	86.36	30.49	59.54	87.49	30.27	59.29

The table also shows that men at old ages remain in the labor force as long as they are physically able, in order to share the burden of supporting their large and poor families. Since most of these aged men are independent workers in agriculture and trade, they can continue their participation in economic activities beyond the age at which wage earners retire.

Participation in economic activity is unevenly distributed among different sex-age groups. In fact, the proportion of active persons of a given age, i.e., the age-specific activity rate, varies from 41.5 in 15-19 age-group to nearly 69.0 percent in other age- group (45-49). The data shows the marked predominance of males in the labor force, specially those in adult ages, 15 years and over. It also provides an idea about the close relationship between the age structure of the male labor force and that of the male population in working-ages, which results from the fact that almost all adult males are usually in the labor force.

Age patterns of activity for Bangladesh males and females show a certain degree of similarity. For males, the rates are lowest at young age, increase rapidly during adulthood, reach a maximum, and then decline at older ages. The rates for females increase at ages in the twenties, thirties and forties, and finally decline again at old ages. A declining trend of the rates for males in the youngest and oldest groups is clearly marked. There is no clear evidence of a definite trend in the female activity rates by age groups. The purpose of analyzing survey data on the labor force is not merely to measure its size, composition and growth but also to gain knowledge of the factors which enter into the determination of these dimensions. Such knowledge is useful in dealing with many questions of policy and formulation of action programs in economic and social fields. It has been repeatedly stated in various studies that migration is closely related to economic opportunities. There has been a close association between internal migration and urbanization. Urbanization, in turn, tends to influence the extent of participation in the labor force through other factors associated with it such as organization and industrial structure of the economy, education, etc. The effects of such factors counteract each other. The net result of all factors associated with urbanization is a dampening effect on the activity rate, at least of males.

The bulk of the economically active population is relatively stable in proportion to the size of the population.

The positive relationship between the activity rate and the share of agriculture in the labor force is plausible because agriculture offers opportunities for young and old persons to engage in simple kinds of work and because the poor economic conditions in rural areas inhibit long periods of schooling for children and retirement for the aged. The positive relationship between the activity rate and the percentage of unpaid family workers can be viewed as a consequence of the nature of family enterprise, in which family members can participate without the kinds of rigid regulation that exist in non-family enterprise. These two relationships are closely linked in Bangladesh, where agriculture is based to a great extent on family enterprise.

In addition to the youthful age structure of population, the overall crude activity rate in Bangladesh is a result of the low level of the female activity rate. The latter is, in turn, affected by the classical social norms still prevailing in the country, which according to the proper role of females is considered to be in domestic work at home.

Neither the spread of modern appliances nor the development of commercial industries taking over domestic work from the home, which have freed many women in developed countries to seek paid employment, has materialized in a significant degree in Bangladesh. The lack of such developments has supported the continuation of women's traditional role. It is true that the liberalization of attitudes toward the role of females promoted by women's movements and by the rising educational level of the people along with somewhat better appliances in recent decades are common knowledge in Bangladesh.

It is likely that underreporting of females in the labor force is an important factor in the low level of their recorded participation rate. In fact, it would be observed that wives and daughters, particularly in rural areas, helping their husbands or fathers in various kinds of agricultural work such as vegetables producing and picking, harvesting, watching cattle in the field, etc. That this work is not adequately reported may be due to the traditional line of thinking about women's role and / or to discounting of the importance of their part in the work of the farm.

#### **4.3.4 Impact of Level of Education**

Labour force by level of education, gender and locality is shown at table 4.3.4. Education is the most powerful single factor tending to increase female participation in economic activities, not only breaking down the traditional barriers, but also by opening up new and desirable employment opportunities. With increasing education, one may expect women's share in the labor force to grow in the coming decades.

Table 4.3.4: Labour Force by Level of Education and Locality

Level of Education	Bangladesh			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Upto Class V	27.0	24.7	30.1	30.0	27.8	32.9	20.2	17.6	23.7
Class VI to IX	41.1	39.9	42.7	43.2	42.1	44.6	36.4	34.8	38.4
SSC	13.2	13.7	12.4	12.2	13.1	11.2	15.3	15.3	15.2
HSC	9.1	10.9	6.8	7.1	8.8	4.8	13.9	15.7	11.5
Degree	5.6	6.34	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.5	8.8	10.0	7.2
Post Graduate	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	4.0	4.9	2.9
Others	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is evident from the table that among the labour force majority are Class VI to IX passed, next majority is less than class V and the lowest one is post graduate degree holders. Post graduate degree holders are relatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Education has more than a one-sided effect on the extent of participation in the labor force. On the one hand, it has a negative effect on the activity rate of young persons of school age. Later in life, on the other hand, education may add to propensity to be in the labor force, particularly in the case of females. Education helps surmount traditional barriers against female employment. Husbands or parents are more inclined to permit their wives or daughters to work outside the home if they have sufficient education to be able to find jobs of a certain quality with respect to earnings, interest, prestige, etc

#### 4.3.5 Impact of Marital Status

Percentage distribution of employed persons by marital status is shown at table E11. The table shows that 68.82% of the economically active population are married, where 65.9% are males and 77.6% are females. Unmarried persons are 25.7% of the total where 30.5% are males and 11.3% are females. That means unmarried women seldom come for job. Divorced and widowed persons are very few in the employment.

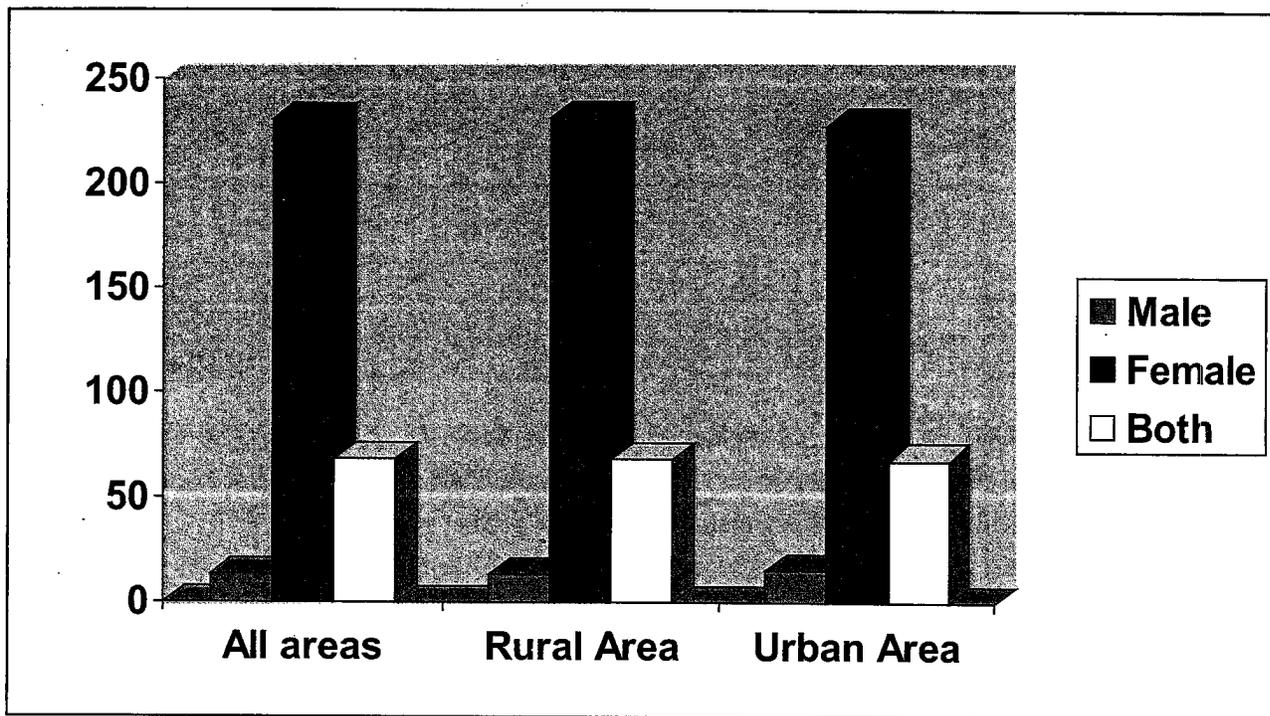
#### 4.3.6 Economic dependency ratio (EDR)

EDR is the ratio of the economically inactive population to the economically active population expressed in percentages. The survey findings is shown at table 4.3.5 and figure 4.3.3.

Table 4.3.5 Economic Dependency Ratio by Gender and Locality

Locality	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Areas	68.7	14.3	230.4
Rural Areas	68.9	13.8	231.1
Urban Areas	68.0	15.8	228.0

Figure 4.3.3: Bar diagram of economic dependency ratio



It is evident from the table and the figure that economic dependency ratio women is extreme high in both the rural and urban areas because of social system.

#### 4.4 Labor Force Structure

Major Classification of Economic Activity: The structure of the labor force is represented by three major classifications of types of economic activity: industry (referring to the function of the establishment in which the person works - or worked previously if unemployed); occupation (i.e., the kind of work done by the individual - or previously performed by the unemployed); and status (employer, self-employed, employee, etc.). Data on industry, occupation and status have been extensively used in sociological, demographic and economic studies. Studies of social stratification, of differentials in fertility and mortality, and of its structural aspects are also of great importance for policy decisions regarding socio-economic development.

##### 4.4.1 Industrial Classification

The results of a study of industrial structure and its changes over time depend much on the industrial classification used. Different industries are distinguished from one another by various criteria. Ideally, the industrial classification of economic activities take all the criteria into account. However, a classification incorporating all the criteria for each industry is unmanageable. Therefore, classifications based on grouping of similar industries have been used, within the framework of the International Standard Classification in table 4.4.1

Table 4.4.1- Percentage Distribution of Employment by Major Industry, Gender and Locality, 2009

Major Industry	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	40.51	53.02	43.57	51.11	62.36	53.89	7.19	22.20	10.77
Mining and Queering	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.03	0.13	0.09	0.18	0.11
Manufacturing	12.59	16.96	13.66	9.37	12.94	10.25	22.69	30.22	24.48
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.27	0.03	0.21	0.24	0.03	0.19	0.37	0.02	0.29
Construction	4.16	2.69	3.80	4.05	2.75	3.73	4.51	2.49	4.03
Whole Sale and Retail Trade	16.54	5.43	13.82	13.69	4.40	11.39	25.51	8.82	21.53
Hotel and Restaurant	1.96	0.71	1.65	1.63	0.43	1.33	2.98	1.66	2.67
Transport, Storage and Communication	10.74	0.40	8.20	9.11	0.21	6.91	15.84	1.00	12.30
Banking and Insurance	1.22	1.37	1.26	0.66	1.13	0.78	2.97	2.17	2.78
Real State and Business Services	1.19	0.22	0.96	0.97	0.14	0.77	1.88	0.49	1.55
Public Admin. and Defence	2.18	1.02	1.89	1.66	0.70	1.42	3.81	2.04	3.39
Education Recreation and Entertainment	3.21	4.70	3.58	2.93	3.42	3.05	4.11	8.93	5.26
Health and Social Worker	1.16	2.60	1.51	1.02	2.02	1.27	1.59	4.53	2.29
Community and Personnel Services	4.13	10.78	5.76	3.39	9.43	4.88	6.46	15.24	8.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The simplest grouping is the division of the economy into agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. In the present analysis, three-sector classifications in various forms are used. In the three-sector grouping used here, the categories are: (a) agricultural sector, including forestry and hunting as well as agriculture; and fishing; (b) secondary sector, comprising mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, etc.; (c) tertiary sector, consisting of commerce and services.

The rates of growth of the Bangladeshi labour force during 2005-2009 period were uneven among different industries. The results are reflected in the changes of the industrial structure shown in tables by sex. The leading role played by agriculture (including forestry, fishing and hunting) is clearly revealed in above table. Its relative share in the economically active population ranged between 40 and 48 percent during 2005-2009 periods. The shares of agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the labor force underwent some changes. The non-agricultural labor force increased significantly, both in absolute number and in its proportionate share.

Associated with these changes, a number of socio-economic developments took place. In agriculture, the small increase in the labor force was accompanied by a faster increase in the area of cultivated land and area cropped. Improvements in irrigation and drainage continued; the use of chemical fertilizers increased; and agricultural machinery rose significantly.

Among the classical factors of industrial shifts is the increased relative demand for non-agricultural products and services. In the recent past considerable expenditure increased the demand for industrial products and so contributed to the stimulation of industrial growth. The growth of urban and total population was a primary factor of increase in the labor force in the service industries. The increase in the intensity of certain services such as educational and medical services has been another factor. The possibility that the accelerated growth of population might have been a stimulus for structural changes may not be ruled out

For the most part, the declining share of agriculture and other primary industries in the economically active population of a developing country is accompanied initially by growth in the share of the secondary sector, and at a later stage by an increase in the tertiary relative to the secondary sector. This theory is based on the assumption of higher income elasticity of demand for the products of the tertiary sector, together with slower growth of productivity in the tertiary than the secondary sector. By and large, parallel trends, in the shares of different sectors of the Bangladesh labor force are discernable.

The reallocation of the labor force between broad sectors of the economy may be accompanied by shifts between industries within each sector. In fact, economic growth is bound to be enhanced by shifts from less productive to more productive industries within each sector even in the absence of any changes in the broad sectoral shares in the total labor force.

Within the secondary sector, manufacturing has occupied a primary place; its share ranged between 11 and 13 percent of the labor force in that sector between 2006 and 2009. Both mining and quarrying and electricity, gas, etc. have been insignificant in terms of employment opportunities. Their share in the labor force of the secondary sector has been relatively stable. The rest of the secondary sector is distributed between, 'construction and building' and 'transport and communication', the latter division always having a larger share. Although the share of transport and communication in the total labor force showed some increase, its share in the secondary sector was almost constant. Construction, on the other hand, showed no stability in its share; a characteristic of construction, which is very sensitive to changes in the level of investment activity within very narrow time periods. Within the transport and communication division an appreciable increase occurred in the proportion of workers in the more mechanized lines such as, in airplanes, trains, automobiles, buses, and trains. The share of the tertiary sector in the total labor force increased continuously. The continual expansion of this sector as a major source of employment opportunities for the growing population calls for some further investigation of its composition and the changes in that composition over time. Within the tertiary sector, the labor force in commerce show 15 percent of the sectoral total. Commerce in Bangladesh is dominated by retail trade another feature of a less developed economy.

Tertiary sector provides higher employment opportunities for the females. Among the tertiary industries, community and personal services show the highest proportions of females. Particularly important within these groups are the proportion in domestic services and in medical services. In addition, the proportion of females in educational services rose. Outside the tertiary sector, significant proportion of females are also found in agriculture and some manufacturing industries.

In brief, the industrial distribution of the labor force shows fluctuations, but without notable trends among any of the component industries. Since then, there has been a sustained transformation, with two outstanding features : a shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activities and, within the non-agricultural sector, a shift from less productive to more productive industries and lines of activity. These features are indicative of progressive economic growth.

The increasing relative share of non-agricultural activities is particularly noteworthy in view of the rapid growth of population.

#### **4.4.2 Occupational Structure**

The occupational structure of the labor force and its changes occupy an important place in various fields of social sciences. In fact, an individual's occupation in a modern society is a primary factor in determining his social class. Hence, the data on occupational patterns and changes in these patterns have been used frequently for explaining some aspects of the dynamics of social stratification.

In the course of economic development, the occupational distribution of economically active population shifts as a consequence of changes in the demand for goods and services and in the supply of human skills required for various occupations. Information on occupational patterns and their trends is of special importance in the statistical framework of manpower planning as an integrated part of policy for socio-economic development. Occupational data are also used in studying patterns of consumer behavior and differentials in fertility, mortality and migration.

The proportion of workers in white-collar occupations (professional, technical, administrative, managerial, clerical, service and sales workers) amounted to 43.2 percent of economically active population. The proportion of blue-collar workers (miners, quarrymen, workers in transport, craftsmen and production process workers) are rest.. The occupational shifts observed overtime seems to be compatible with no increasing complexity of technology and economic organization. The increase in the proportion of white collar workers are showed by all the occupational groups comprised by the broad category. This observation remains valid when differences in the age range are taken into account. The shares of the blue-collar occupations as well as service and sport workers also increased during the same period, though the increase in the share of the latter group was less impressive. Occupational classification of population by sex and locality is shown at table 4.4.2.

Table 4.4.2: Distribution of Employed Population by Major Occupation, Sex and Locality

Major occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Technical	5.47	5.52	5.48	3.85	3.57	3.78	10.58	11.97	10.91
Admin. Manager	1.17	0.40	0.98	0.57	0.36	0.52	3.06	0.53	2.46
Clerical Workers	3.00	2.20	2.81	1.74	1.84	1.76	6.97	3.40	6.12
Sale Workers	16.61	5.64	13.92	13.70	4.61	11.45	25.75	9.06	21.77
Service Workers	9.20	10.54	9.53	9.07	9.18	9.10	9.61	15.02	10.90
Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries	40.44	53.01	43.52	51.13	62.36	53.91	6.86	22.17	10.51
Production, Transport Labours	24.11	22.69	23.76	19.95	18.09	19.49	37.19	37.85	37.35
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The sex differentials in occupational patterns can be seen in the above table. Female appear to have larger proportionate shares than males in both professional and service occupations and smaller shares in other occupations. Because of the possible difference in reporting of economically active females, the concentration of female specific occupations may be viewed through the proportions of females among the total workers in each occupational group. These proportions are relatively high in the group of professionals as well as service workers.

The occupational patterns for different industries are given in table 4.4.3. It shows higher than average proportions of white-collar occupations. The proportions of craftsmen and production-process workers are highest in manufacturing, construction, and electricity, gas, etc. industries.

These tables also give an idea of the influence of the demand for labor in given industries on the demand for different occupational groups. For instance, despite the relatively high proportion of professional and technical occupations in mining and quarrying, a sizable expansion of that industry would not significantly affect the demand for professional and technical personnel in view of the fact that mining and quarrying employ less than one-half of one percent of all professional and technical workers. A similar expansion in manufacturing, which employs many more professional and technical workers, would have a much more important impact on the demand for such workers although their proportion of the total manufacturing labor force is less than half of the overall average. Besides, changes in the labor supply in given occupational groups may affect also the growth of the labor force in given industries. In short, the occupational structure is influenced not only by industrial shifts but also, among other things, by occupational substitution and the increase of general education and vocational training in the population.

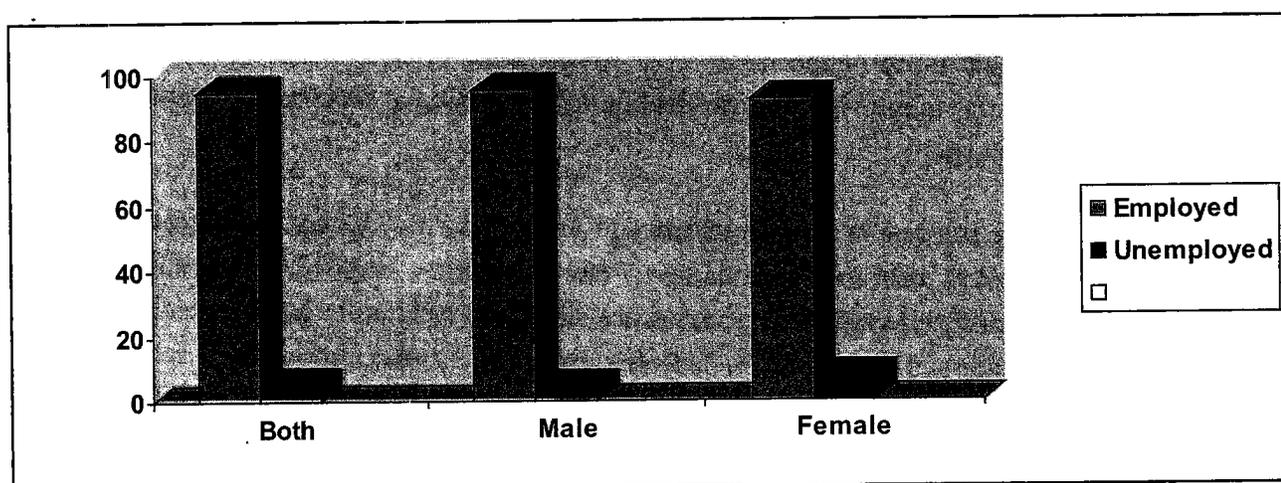
### 4.4.3 Labor Force Structure by Employment Status

Labour Force By Employment Status , Gender and Locality is shown at table 4.4.3. and figure 4.3.3.

Table 4.4.3 Distribution of Labour Force By Broad Employment Status, Gender and Locality

Broad Employment Status	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Employed	94.9	95.7	92.5	94.9	95.7	92.6	95.0	96.0	92.2
Unemployed	5.1	4.3	7.5	5.1	4.3	7.4	5.0	4.0	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 4.4.3 Labour Force by Employment Status, gender and Locality



Here unemployed refers to people who has no job but has reported that they are looking for job to the enumerator. Thus, the unemployment rate might be too small in Bangladesh for both the males and females. The structure of the labor force shown by tabulations might have slightly affected by errors in reporting of industry, occupation, and status, and also by the extent of coverage of marginal groups, which are found in disproportionate numbers in certain categories of industry, occupation, and status. Comparison between the data of two surveys may be affected also by differences in the classifications of industry, occupation, and status and in definitions of economically active and inactive persons.

In the literature on economic theory, changes in industrial structures are considered as depending on a number of factors such as the allocation of income, tastes and customs of consumers, population growth, technological level and the concomitant degree of division of labor in different industries, differentials in real wages by industry, etc.

Shifts in the allocation of income is a major factor in changing the industrial structure. Changes in the propensity to save, or to consume, for instance, affect the division of total output between producers' and consumers' goods. Changes in the pattern of consumers' outlays (i.e., the shares spent on different consumer goods and services) influence the relative quantities of these goods and services to be produced.

Shifts in the allocation of income, in turn, depend, among other things, on changes in real income as well as custom and fashion. When per capita income rises, shifts in production are induced by shifts in demand resulting from differentials in income elasticity of demand for different goods. A rise in the standard of living of a community results in a higher proportion of its production being devoted to luxuries and a smaller proportion to bare necessities.

Usually, technological change has been emphasized as a determinant of industrial shifts. The invention of a new product may change the pattern of consumer outlay by diverting some of the expenditure to this product; which induces a shift in production. In general, new products affect tastes and customs of consumers. The influence of technological advances also bears on existing industries through new methods of production which result in changes in productivity. In fact, the differential effects of advances in technology ( or any other factor) on the productivity of various industrial sectors are one important explanation for differences between the trends of industrial shares of the total output and those of the labor force. When labor productivity rises in a certain industry, its share in the total output is likely to decline unless growing demand for its products outpaces the rise in productivity.

Economically active persons in a given industry or occupation may be further differentiated according to status (employers, self-employed or own-account workers, employees, unpaid family workers, etc.). Employers and self-employed persons, are sometime referred to as independent and the rest as dependent workers. Differentiation between employment statuses in modern society carries different social weights. For instance, a truck driver in large company and a director of that company are both employees, but they cannot be grouped together in the same social status. The status of a self-employed peddler may not equal that of a truck driver. In fact, extension of market economy and division of labor, the improvements in techniques of production, the movement of labor unions and increasing governmental supervision of working conditions, etc. reinforced by rapid population growth in modern times have resulted in pronounced changes in the structure of economically active population, and in the attitudes of different status groups.

The status composition of the labor force reflects the organizational framework of the economy, which is influenced by the factors cited above as well as others. Among others is the political system. The procedure used for status classification is also important.

It is often true in the early stages of development, as is the case at present in many less developed countries like Bangladesh, that most economic activities are carried on in small, family-owned and family-managed enterprises. As development proceeds, this system gives way to a more complex type of economic organization with large-scale, mass-production enterprises. These shifts are reflected by changes in the status structure of the labor force; the proportionate shares of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and, perhaps employers decline, while the proportion of the employee group increases. Employment status by gender and locality is shown at table 4.4.4

Table 4.4.4 : Percentage Distribution of Labour Force by Employment Status, Sex and Locality

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	0.32	0.48	0.36	0.19	0.02	0.15	0.29	0.37	0.31
Self-employment	47.70	16.57	40.00	43.36	17.92	37.30	46.65	16.88	39.36
Employee	10.05	12.20	10.58	36.06	42.24	37.53	16.33	19.19	17.03
Family worker	12.66	61.25	24.68	4.82	27.75	10.29	10.77	53.46	21.23
Day labour	27.62	7.10	22.54	13.58	9.62	12.63	24.23	7.69	20.17
Others	1.65	2.41	1.83	1.99	2.44	2.10	1.73	2.41	1.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The table shows that large number of labour force are self-employed (39.36%), which is followed by family helper (21.23%), day labor (20.17%), employee (17.03%) etc. It is interesting that among the self-employed males are dominant and among the family helpers females e dominant. The status composition of the labor force varies significantly between the two sexes. Table4.4.4 shows that females, as compared with males, have in general lower proportion in the groups of independent workers and higher proportions of unpaid family workers. However, the trend for each sex follows the same pattern with varying rates of change.

The distinctive patterns of status structure by age are illuminating. Employers and self-employed persons, i.e., the entrepreneurial groups, prevail among old age groups. The higher proportions of employers and self-employed among old age groups are partly attributable to the longer average number of years in working life among persons in those statuses, as the voluntary or involuntary shifts of individuals from the status of wage-earners or family helpers to the entrepreneurial status as they become older. Another factor is the increasing trend over time in the share of employees. The older age groups are survivors from a time when the share of independent workers in the labor force was higher than it is now.

While procedures of reporting females in agriculture are an important factor, the difference exists also in the patterns for males, though in a lesser degree. It is quite likely that the high and rising man / land ratio in Bangladesh with the concomitant rise in the number of landless workers, who continue living on the farm and derive their livelihood by wage-earning in agricultural activities, is a primary factor for the high proportion of employees in agriculture.

Commerce exhibits the highest proportion of independent workers and particularly of self-employed persons, indicating the predominance, in this industry division, of small, individually operated commercial units in retail trade and food products as well as hawking and peddling.

Most of the professional and clerical workers are employees; this is more true for females than for males. In contrast, the proportion of male craftsmen and production-process workers who are self-employed is lower than that of females. The relatively high proportion of the self-employed females in this occupational group reflects the importance of cottage industries in the economy.

On the whole, the trends in status composition, like those in industry structure and occupational patterns, show marks of progressive economic development, subject to some reservations with respect to commerce and possibly agriculture.

#### 4.5 Unemployment Rate

Table 4.5 shows the latest situation of unemployment rates in Bangladesh for different age-groups, gender and locality.

Table 4.5: Unemployment Rates of Bangladesh by Age, Sex and Locality.

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	8.99	13.19	9.93	9.24	12.83	10.14	9.04	13.11	9.97
20-24	8.30	11.50	9.06	8.38	10.38	8.84	8.32	11.25	9.01
25-29	4.37	8.92	5.60	3.53	8.09	4.67	4.17	8.73	5.39
30-34	3.22	6.65	4.17	2.53	7.68	3.86	3.05	6.89	4.10
35-39	2.63	5.74	3.46	2.93	6.35	3.86	2.70	5.89	3.56
40-44	2.94	5.08	3.52	3.16	5.32	3.72	2.99	5.14	3.57
45-49	2.05	4.36	2.63	1.94	7.57	3.37	2.02	5.16	2.81
50-54	1.81	4.84	2.60	1.71	5.53	2.66	1.78	5.03	2.62
55-59	2.30	4.24	2.78	1.94	6.08	2.90	2.21	4.66	2.81
60-64	1.35	4.39	2.06	3.22	7.68	4.18	1.80	5.12	2.57
65+	1.56	3.33	1.94	1.89	5.96	2.64	1.65	3.93	2.12
Total	4.33	7.41	5.11	4.03	7.85	4.97	4.26	7.51	5.08

It is evident from the table that unemployment rates for different age groups, gender and locality are low. The rate may slightly change if the impact of under-employment is separated out.

## 4.6 Underemployment Rate

Table 4.6.1 shows underemployment rate considering below 35 hours as underemployment and table 4.6.2 shows underemployment rate considering below 40 hours as underemployment whereas table 4.6.3 shows employed persons by weekly hours worked. Although the figure 4.4.3 depicts a very low level of unemployment (5.0%), the real situation is reflected in the high underemployment rate (36.0%) and the statistical artifact emanated from the definition of labour force i.e., active and inactive population, unemployment and underemployment along with the questionnaire employed for measurement of the economically active and economically inactive population.

Table 4.6.1: Underemployment Rate Considering less than 35 hours as Underemployment by Gender and Locality.

Employment Status	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Underemployed	28.7	27.5	32.5	31.8	30.8	34.7	19.0	17.1	25.0
Employed	71.3	72.5	67.5	68.2	69.2	65.3	81.0	82.9	75.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table shows that there are substantial under employment in the rural areas and also in the urban areas. Underemployment rates of females are more than those of males in both the urban and rural areas. Similar scenario prevails for unemployment rates of males and females also.

Table 4.6.2: Underemployment Rate Considering less than 40 hours as Underemployment by Gender and Locality.

Employment Status	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Underemployed	36.4	34.9	40.9	38.6	37.3	42.8	29.1	27.4	34.8
Employed	63.6	65.1	59.1	61.4	62.7	57.2	70.9	72.6	65.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Similar to underemployment rate of below 35 hours more females are underemployed than males for underemployment rates of below 40 hours.

Distribution of employed persons by hours worked, gender and locality is shown at table 4.6.3.

Table 4.6.3: Employed Persons by Weekly Hours Worked by Gender and Locality.

Weekly hours worked	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
< 15 hours	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.0
15-19	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
20-29	8.7	8.2	10.3	9.8	9.4	11.0	5.4	4.6	7.8
30-39	20.9	19.8	24.6	22.5	21.3	26.3	15.9	14.9	18.9
40-49	31.1	29.4	36.6	29.9	28.5	34.3	34.9	32.1	44.1
50-59	20.1	20.9	17.4	20.3	21.1	17.9	19.2	20.3	15.6
60+	16.4	18.9	8.7	14.5	16.6	8.0	22.4	26.0	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The modal weekly hours worked is 40-49 in both the rural and urban areas. This is equally true for males and females. At the modal class the average weekly hours worked was more for females by 7.2 hours at the national level, 5.8 hours at the rural area and 12.0 hours at the urban area level.



## Chapter 5

### Monthly Income and Wage Rates

#### 5.1 Wage Rate

Data on daily wage, sex, industry and occupation were collected in the survey. Those were then cross classified and wage rates were computed for males and females, industrial workers and workers of different occupations. The survey shows that at the national level the wage rate for male was Tk. 171 and that for female was Tk.170. In rural and urban areas the corresponding rates were (167-male, 161-female) and (171-male, 170-female). That means, the wage rates for males were slightly more than those of females in both the rural and urban areas. Average wage rate for males and females of both the urban and rural areas for major industrial classes are shown at table 5.1

Table 5.1 Average Wage Rate by Industry, Gender and Locality

(In taka)

Major Industry	All Area			Rural area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Agriculture	153	149	169	152	149	171	162	162	161
Mining and Quarrying	162	163	150	158	158	150	195	195	NA
Manufacturing	186	187	170	185	185	173	187	190	169
Electricity , Gas and Water Supply	209	209	NA	214	214	NA	177	177	NA
Construction	187	189	172	183	186	171	195	200	177
Wholesale and Retail Trade	190	190	180	191	192	180	186	186	NA
Hotel and Restaurant	172	168	204	127	127	NA	181	179	204
Transport, Storage and Communication	212	212	146	211	211	150	216	216	139
Banking and Insurance	120	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	120	120	NA
Real Estate and Business Services	182	179	200	176	176	200	186	186	NA
Public Admin. and Defense	213	195	200	197	195	200	NA	NA	NA
Education , Recreation and	218	218	NA	217	217	NA	300	300	NA
Health and Social Worker	161	180	125	161	180	125	NA	NA	NA
Community and Personal Services	174	175	164	167	168	161	195	197	176
Total	172	171	170	161	167	161	171	171	170

NA – Means either not available or rarely occurring item

It is evident from the table that wage rate for females were more than those of males in agriculture, hotel and restaurant, real estate and business services, public administration and defense sectors. In other sectors the wage rates were higher for males than females.

Average occupation rates for males and females of different major occupation groups of both the urban and rural areas are shown at table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Average Wage Rates by Occupation, Gender and Locality

(In taka)

Occupation	All Area			Rural area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Professional and technical	179	193	163	171	180	163	248	248	NA
Admin. Manager	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Clerical Workers	171	171	NA	200	200	NA	128	128	NA
Sales Workers	188	188	166	191	192	180	177	179	100
Service Workers	193	193	184	191	192	178	197	197	193
Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries	152	149	169	152	149	171	161	162	161
Production Transport Labours	195	197	170	193	195	170	199	202	173
Total	171	171	170	161	167	161	171	171	170

The table shows that average wage rates of male professionals are generally higher than those of females. But in case of female professionals of agriculture, forests and fisheries sector o get more wages than the males.

## 5.2 Monthly Income

### 5.2.1 Industry

Average monthly income of people engaged in different industrial sectors has been computed and shown at table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Average Monthly income by Major Industry, Gender and Locality

(In taka)

Major Industry	All Area			Rural area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Agriculture	2949	3048	2296	2734	2784	2312	3576	3912	2272
Mining and Queering	3233	4465	2000	5000	5000	NA	2510	3725	2000
Manufacturing	5162	5727	3763	4273	4359	3803	5622	6664	3755
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7728	7902	3827	6439	6633	3000	9961	10034	7000
Construction	6146	6171	1100	6187	6187	NA	5962	6099	1100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5026	5042	4672	4779	4779	NA	5569	5708	4672
Hotel and Restaurant	4302	4666	3016	4802	5078	3630	3730	4154	2488

Major Industry	All Area			Rural area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Transport, Storage and Communication	6368	6436	4373	6046	6033	6563	6621	6756	3228
Banking and Insurance	10366	10981	8727	7966	7989	7927	12506	13066	10107
Real Estate and Business Services	8726	9072	3590	4884	5122	3185	11117	11283	4804
Public Admin. and Defense	8112	8286	6786	6930	7019	6074	9624	9996	7388
Education, Recreation and	8460	8969	7581	6368	6173	6633	11528	12255	9674
Health and Social Worker	7248	7881	6550	6581	6798	6325	8133	9434	6825
Community and Professional Services	3459	4322	2870	3419	4401	3074	3507	4279	2437
Total	6325	6922	4857	5468	5756	4818	7174	8021	4901

It is evident from the table that average monthly income of male employees are higher than those of females in all the sectors. Employees of banking and Insurance sector get more salaries than other sectors. Employees of agriculture sector get the least salaries.

### 5.2.2 Occupation

Average monthly income of employees engaged in different occupation has been computed and shown at table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Average Monthly Income by Occupation Gender, and Locality

(In taka)

Occupation	All Area			Rural area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Professional and technical	8963	9508	7532	7005	7165	6703	10699	11232	8729
Admin. Manager	12566	12254	17716	10149	9664	26890	13735	13565	15959
Clerical Workers	7538	7910	6019	6237	6603	5239	8603	8818	7257
Sales Workers	5241	5242	5099	4779	4779	NA	5972	5992	5099
Service Workers	4776	5033	4508	4597	5167	4010	5133	4772	5527
Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries	3177	3319	2239	3036	3119	2312	3707	4194	2119
Production Transport Labours	4763	5437	2741	4854	5001	4066	4701	5808	2278
Total	6328	6925	4857	5468	5756	4818	7179	8027	4901

It is evident from the table that professionals of 'Admin. manager' get the highest salary and those of 'Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries' the least salary. It is also evident from the table that except for 'Admin. Manager' occupation male professionals get more salary than the females.

### 5.2.3 Employment status

Average monthly income of employees by employment status, gender and locality is shown at table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Average Monthly Income by Employment Status, Gender and Locality

(In taka)

Employment Status	All Area			Rural area			Urban Area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Employer	9202	-	9202	9202	NA	9202	NA	NA	NA
Self-employment	5139	5143	3348	5146	5146	NA	4252	4585	3348
Employee	6369	6996	4723	5579	5812	4993	7077	8033	4467
Family Helper	2319	5567	2281	2281	NA	2281	5567	5567	NA
Day Labour	1122	1122	NA	1122	1122	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	1417	1750	1412	1400	NA	1400	1482	1750	1459
Total	6245	6925	4572	5437	5756	4715	7046	8027	4413

It is evident from the table that employer get the highest salary which is followed by employee. Apart from day labourer, family helper gets the lowest salary. Distribution of employees by income class employment status and locality is shown at table 5.6

Table 5.6: Labour Force by Monthly Household Income , Employment Status and Locality

(In taka)

Locality/Employment Status	Monthly Household Income								
	<2000	2000-3999	4000-5999	6000-6999	7000-7999	8000-8999	9000-9999	10000 +	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.5
Self-employment	0.0	3.3	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.4
Employee	85.8	92.9	93.8	99.3	98.1	99.0	98.5	97.8	94.6
Family worker	3.2	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Day Labour	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8	2.4	2.8	3.4	1.0
Self-employment	0.0	5.6	11.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.9
Employee	77.5	87.9	87.8	98.8	96.2	97.6	97.2	93.3	89.8
Family worker	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Day Labour	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employment	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Employee	95.2	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4
Family worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day Labour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.5

It is evident from the table that employees are the largest in number which is followed by self-employee and family workers. In rural area there are 15.5% cases of income group <"2000" who might be the contractual workers.

## Chapter 6

### **Monitoring of Employment Survey (Labor force survey), its limitations and suggestions**

1. The labor force survey is meant to be a comprehensive source of information on economic activity of the entire population. As per International standard, a Labor Force Survey (i.e. a survey of the economically active population) should cover all branches of economic activity, all sectors of the economy and all categories of workers, and should be developed to the fullest extent possible in harmony with other economic and social statistics as follows:

- (a) The survey of the economically active population should specifically provide for both short-term and long-term needs, i.e., statistics for current purposes compiled frequently on a recurrent basis and statistics compiled at longer intervals for structural in-depth analysis and as benchmark data;
- (b) The current Labour Force Survey (LFS) should encompass statistics of the currently active population and its components in such a way that trends and seasonal variation can be adequately monitored;

2. In Bangladesh, labour force surveys tend to be relatively large-scale surveys of the whole population; these are national in scope and have official status. The national statistical office i.e. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) - a major public agency in statistical work generally undertake such major operations.

3. Bangladesh should undertake labor force surveys on a regular basis with the objective of measuring current levels of employment and unemployment and the corresponding changes. The aim of these surveys should be to provide more detailed information on the structure of the labour market. Such surveys are of longer-term interest, owing to their value in providing essential information for planning and policy formulation at the national level. Greater emphasis, however, needs to be put on the production of structural information of longer-term interest, as compared to the production of statistics on current levels. For that reason, it is suggested that surveys should be taken that include in-depth statistics on the activity pattern of the economically active population over the year and the relationship between employment, income and other social and economic characteristics. Owing to the official status and national scope, labor force surveys are subject to fairly stringent requirements of timing, data accuracy and internal consistency, especially consistency of the time series generated by regular surveys. Those requirements can be met only if the sample is representative of the whole population, not only geographically but also over a period of time owing to seasonal and other variations and the need to provide good estimates of changes. Thus, samples have to be selected randomly, be of fairly large size and be drawn from an up to date frame covering the whole population. The survey estimates have to be as consistent as possible with estimates obtained from other sources such as the population censuses, other household surveys, establishment surveys and administrative data.

4. The primary determining factors are the substantive objectives of a survey, that is to say, the content, complexity, timeliness and periodicity of the information sought. The survey may be designed to obtain regular time series on current levels and trends for a few basic characteristics of the labor force, such as the levels of employment and unemployment. Alternatively, or in addition, it may focus on less frequent information of a more structural nature and longer-term interest. Such substantive consideration will also determine the appropriate timing, frequency, reference period, sampling arrangements and other aspects of the survey structure. The requirement of appropriate linkages with other surveys, both in terms of subject matter and field operations, can be another important factor determining the survey structure and arrangements.

There is a major distinction between regular versus occasional labour force surveys. The labour force survey may be limited in different ways to other household surveys in the country, from a separate survey to a system of closely integrated surveys.

5. Regular surveys are primarily conducted to generate a time series of statistics on current levels and trends. When the survey is designed to follow individuals from one survey round to the next, the survey may also provide estimates of gross changes and flows of individuals between different activity statuses and types of economic activity. Regular surveys should be conducted to monitor the performance of the economy; to obtain indicators of changes in current rates of labor force participation, employment, unemployment and underemployment; and to measure trends, as well as cyclic and seasonal variations in the rates.

6. Given that the main purpose of ongoing surveys, whether through continuous or periodic field-work, is to generate a regular sequence of data, it is imperative that in such surveys the results be released regularly and opportunely and that the volume and complexity of the information collected not overwhelm the organization's (in this case BBS's) data processing and reporting capacity.

7. Comprehensive surveys of the economically active population may be conducted less frequently to obtain benchmark data and detailed structural information at the national level. Those surveys would obtain, for example, detailed information on the economically active population by industry, occupation and status in employment; on activity patterns over the year, work experience, multiple job-holding, education and training, hours worked, and income from employment; and so on. In national development planning such surveys are needed for analyses of the employment conditions at the beginning of the planning period and for fixing targets and goals. While adhoc surveys of this type are not designed to yield a continuous flow of current statistics or information on changes over short periods, they are well suited to provide less frequently needed information on essential structural characteristics and on longer term changes at the national level. As those characteristics do not change rapidly, it is not necessary to undertake such surveys more than once every few years, i.e. every five years.

8. The timing of the survey has to be determined carefully. The results should be available when structural and benchmark data are most needed, as for example to provide basis for the formulation of development plans. To be of long-term value, survey timing should not coincide with periods of abnormal or transient employment conditions unless the measurement of that abnormality itself constitutes a main objective of undertaking a special survey. The survey period should also take into account seasonal and other short-term variations. For the preceding reasons, it may be useful to spread out fieldwork over a whole year, covering all seasons; it may be done on a continuous basis with uninterrupted fieldwork throughout the year, or in the form of more concentrated periods of fieldwork spaced out over the year. The Labour Force Survey 2005-2006 was carried out throughout the year (during October 2005 through September 2006).

9. It is often necessary to undertake surveys, whether on the economically active population or on other topics, as part of a common survey system or programme, or best to ensure that individual surveys are closely coordinated. Those requirements can be particularly important in the case of survey on the economically active population, which often tend to be comprehensive in coverage, national in scope and relatively large in size. The need for linkages becomes even greater when a survey involves regular operations repeated periodically or continuously, for they can greatly affect and be affected by other operations in which the statistical organization is simultaneously involved. Linkages between surveys can be in two broad aspects, such as, (a) Coordination at the design and operational level, where common procedures, arrangements and facilities are used to increase the economy and flexibility of the operations; (b) Integration at the substance or subject matter level, where a number of topics are covered in conjunction with each other, using similar definitions and classifications, to permit the production of interrelated statistics that can be analyzed jointly. Coordination implies that individual surveys are designed and undertaken in proper operational relationships to one another, utilizing common procedures and infrastructures, including organizational arrangements, sampling frames and other materials, technical and supervisory staff, field and office personnel, as well as transport, data processing, printing and other facilities. The degree of coordination and sharing of facilities may vary, depending on the type of organization, the nature of its operations, special requirements, funding and other arrangements for the surveys, and so on. While smaller one-time surveys can often be carried out on the basis of more or less special or ad hoc arrangements, it is much less likely to be the case for such major undertakings as national labour force surveys. When labour force surveys are carried out as part of the regular operations of the national statistical agency (BBS), their planning requires careful consideration of operational links with other undertakings. It also requires an evaluation of the possible constraints and problems (such as increased pressure on available data processing facilities and technical staff) and as of the opportunities and flexibility when those linkages can offer.

10. Integration at the substantive level implies the use of a common study population; common concepts and definitions; a common system of classifications, and possibly standard survey questions for such frequently used classifiers as age, sex, education and economic activity status; and common or overlapping samples of respondents. Sometimes the term 'complete integration' is used to indicate coverage of multiple topics in a single survey, over a common sample, and possibly during a single interview with the respondent. By contrast, the term "partial integration" implies a situation where the various topics are covered using the same sample of areas but with different samples of household within each area. Only complete integration permits data linkages at the microlevel.

11. In practice, labour force surveys can be carried out in the patterns, such as : (a) A labour force survey may be organized as an operation more or less separate from other surveys; (b) A more comprehensive labour force survey may serve as a vehicle for covering other related topics as well , in the form of modules attached to it; (c) A labour force survey may form part of a multipurpose survey covering a range of topics, or of surveys specially designed to enumerate population groups of special interest; (d) A labour force survey may be undertaken as one round of an ongoing survey system that focuses on different topics in different rounds.

Separate labour force survey implies its single subject focus and a considerable degree of separation in design and execution. Such separation can sometimes be helpful in providing better control and supervision and greater flexibility in the design and operation of the survey.

12. Labour force module attached to other surveys can be most effective when the survey serving as the base for labour force survey is a regular survey, so that it can be used for generating a regular time series of labour force statistics. Inclusion of basic items in other ongoing surveys, where they are useful as background variables for the main items of the surveys, can be an extremely economical way of obtaining some essential information on the labour force and its characteristics. Using the module can be particularly helpful when a full-fledged labour force survey cannot be undertaken owing to limited resources or competing priorities. A module on labour force items may be included in other surveys on an occasional basis or on a sustained basis, depending on the requirements.

13. The limitations of this approach include (a) there are limits to the number and detail of labor force items that can reasonably be inserted into operations concerned primarily with other topics; (b) to ensure data quality and usefulness of the results, it is necessary that the various topics included in the same survey are compatible in terms of concepts, definitions, survey methods, reference periods, coverage and other design requirements. It is not always possible or easy to achieve, such compatibility. At the same time, the requirement of compatibility with other topics covered in the same survey may itself limit the type of information that can be requested in the labour force module.

14. Integration can also take a more extreme form in which a large number of detailed topics are combined in a single omnibus undertaking. In principle, the main advantages of comprehensive multipurpose surveys are the possible economies of scale and the potential for cross-checking and for combined analysis of detailed data on various topics. Multipurpose surveys can thus yield a wealth of information on labour force variables in conjunction with other topics, provided that the samples are sufficiently large, given that they have to be able to provide precise estimates for a multitude of variables. However, complex multi-purpose surveys can, and often do, suffer from serious disadvantages. Such disadvantages include the increased length and complexity of the interview, increased respondent burden, possible increase in non-sampling errors, reduced efficiency of the questionnaire design, which needs to accommodate diverse requirements, and of the sample design, which needs to provide precise estimates for many topics; and the danger of delays and failures at the data processing stage owing to the increased volume and complexity of the data collected.

15. Population censuses, demographic surveys, household income and expenditure surveys and other surveys often collect basic information on the economic characteristics and activities of the people. Often the objective is to provide explanatory variables that are useful for cross classification and analysis of the characteristics that are the primary focus of the survey. Although in that case the survey is not aimed at providing estimates for labor force variables per se, it can be useful in enhancing the understanding of relationships between labor force and other characteristics such as fertility, childcare, health, income, consumption behavior and so on.

16. The survey is kept limited to set up the bench mark for monitoring the employment status of both the males and females in both the urban and rural areas in particular. The enumerators were trained well and supervision were made as close as possible. But during editing the filled-in returns respondents were found to remain mum in some instances.



# **STATISTICAL TABLES**



Table E01: Percentage Distribution of Labour Force Engaged at least one hour by Age, Working Status, Gender and Locality

Sex & Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Engaged	Not Engaged	Total	Engaged	Not Engaged	Total	Engaged	Not Engaged	Total
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	11.24	24.26	16.95	11.76	24.72	17.46	9.59	22.74	15.31
20-24	12.46	16.11	14.06	12.67	15.97	14.12	11.82	16.55	13.87
25-29	13.89	10.59	12.44	13.92	10.60	12.46	13.79	10.55	12.38
30-34	12.52	8.81	10.89	12.51	8.89	10.92	12.54	8.55	10.81
35-39	11.15	7.39	9.50	11.18	7.46	9.55	11.05	7.16	9.36
40-44	9.34	6.34	8.03	9.14	6.38	7.92	10.01	6.21	8.36
45-49	7.98	5.04	6.70	7.91	5.03	6.64	8.23	5.10	6.87
50-54	6.07	4.29	5.29	5.67	4.08	4.97	7.35	4.95	6.31
55-59	5.41	4.06	4.82	5.42	4.07	4.82	5.37	4.05	4.79
60-64	4.00	3.62	3.84	4.04	3.56	3.83	3.91	3.82	3.87
65+	5.93	9.49	7.49	5.79	9.23	7.31	6.35	10.32	8.07
Male	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	11.59	43.20	16.78	12.25	43.96	17.38	9.52	41.00	14.93
20-24	12.69	20.27	13.93	12.91	19.29	13.94	12.00	23.14	13.91
25-29	13.67	5.66	12.36	13.65	5.54	12.34	13.74	6.01	12.41
30-34	12.20	3.79	10.82	12.14	3.73	10.78	12.38	3.95	10.93
35-39	10.92	2.93	9.61	10.99	3.07	9.71	10.69	2.52	9.29
40-44	9.10	2.62	8.03	8.87	2.77	7.89	9.80	2.20	8.49
45-49	7.98	1.83	6.97	7.91	1.99	6.96	8.19	1.37	7.02
50-54	6.03	1.44	5.27	5.61	1.45	4.94	7.32	1.40	6.31
55-59	5.46	1.88	4.87	5.46	1.88	4.88	5.46	1.87	4.85
60-64	4.12	2.42	3.84	4.13	2.35	3.84	4.07	2.62	3.82
65+	6.25	13.97	7.51	6.06	13.99	7.34	6.83	13.92	8.05
Female	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	10.16	19.81	17.12	10.26	20.36	17.54	9.82	18.02	15.72
20-24	11.76	15.13	14.19	11.92	15.22	14.29	11.25	14.84	13.84
25-29	14.57	11.75	12.54	14.74	11.75	12.59	13.98	11.73	12.36
30-34	13.50	9.99	10.97	13.64	10.06	11.06	13.06	9.74	10.67
35-39	11.86	8.44	9.39	11.76	8.46	9.38	12.17	8.36	9.43
40-44	10.11	7.21	8.02	9.93	7.20	7.96	10.68	7.24	8.21
45-49	7.99	5.80	6.41	7.88	5.72	6.32	8.36	6.07	6.71
50-54	6.20	4.96	5.30	5.82	4.68	5.00	7.45	5.86	6.31
55-59	5.24	4.58	4.76	5.30	4.57	4.77	5.05	4.61	4.74
60-64	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.74	3.83	3.81	3.39	4.14	3.93
65+	4.94	8.44	7.46	4.99	8.15	7.27	4.78	9.39	8.09

Table E02: Percentage Distribution of Labour Force Engaged with Economic Activity by Age, Activity Status, Gender and Locality

Sex & Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	14.64	24.28	24.26	16.51	24.75	24.72	0.00	22.77	22.74
20-24	15.07	16.11	16.11	15.56	15.97	15.97	11.21	16.56	16.55
25-29	5.81	10.60	10.59	6.55	10.62	10.60	0.00	10.57	10.55
30-34	22.12	8.78	8.81	21.82	8.85	8.89	24.47	8.53	8.55
35-39	9.87	7.38	7.39	6.85	7.46	7.46	33.53	7.13	7.16
40-44	9.65	6.33	6.34	9.51	6.37	6.38	10.79	6.20	6.21
45-49	6.66	5.04	5.04	6.85	5.02	5.03	5.17	5.10	5.10
50-54	3.47	4.29	4.29	3.43	4.09	4.08	3.86	4.95	4.95
55-59	6.43	4.06	4.06	6.55	4.06	4.07	5.49	4.05	4.05
60-64	0.00	3.63	3.62	0.00	3.57	3.56	0.00	3.83	3.82
65+	6.28	9.50	9.49	6.38	9.24	9.23	5.49	10.32	10.32
Male	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	18.50	43.47	43.20	20.30	44.28	43.96	0.00	41.15	41.00
20-24	19.05	20.28	20.27	19.14	19.29	19.29	18.13	23.16	23.14
25-29	7.35	5.64	5.66	8.06	5.50	5.54	0.00	6.03	6.01
30-34	12.63	3.69	3.79	11.69	3.63	3.73	22.34	3.88	3.95
35-39	5.49	2.90	2.93	4.21	3.05	3.07	18.64	2.46	2.52
40-44	8.10	2.56	2.62	8.06	2.69	2.77	8.57	2.17	2.20
45-49	8.42	1.75	1.83	8.43	1.90	1.99	8.36	1.34	1.37
50-54	4.39	1.40	1.44	4.21	1.41	1.45	6.23	1.39	1.40
55-59	8.13	1.81	1.88	8.06	1.79	1.88	8.87	1.85	1.87
60-64	0.00	2.45	2.42	0.00	2.38	2.35	0.00	2.63	2.62
65+	7.94	14.04	13.97	7.85	14.07	13.99	8.87	13.93	13.92
Female	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	0.00	19.83	19.81	0.00	20.37	20.36	0.00	18.03	18.02
20-24	0.00	15.14	15.13	0.00	15.23	15.22	0.00	14.85	14.84
25-29	0.00	11.76	11.75	0.00	11.76	11.75	0.00	11.73	11.73
30-34	58.03	9.96	9.99	65.87	10.02	10.06	27.94	9.73	9.74
35-39	26.45	8.42	8.44	18.33	8.45	8.46	57.68	8.33	8.36
40-44	15.51	7.21	7.21	15.81	7.20	7.20	14.38	7.24	7.24
45-49	0.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	5.72	5.72	0.00	6.07	6.07
50-54	0.00	4.96	4.96	0.00	4.69	4.68	0.00	5.86	5.86
55-59	0.00	4.58	4.58	0.00	4.57	4.57	0.00	4.62	4.61
60-64	0.00	3.91	3.90	0.00	3.84	3.83	0.00	4.14	4.14
65+	0.00	8.45	8.44	0.00	8.16	8.15	0.00	9.39	9.39

Table E03: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age, Unemployment Status, Locality and Gender

Gender and Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Looking	Not Looking	Total	Looking	Not Looking	Total	Looking	Not Looking	Total
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	37.31	24.21	24.28	43.18	24.65	24.75	17.84	22.79	22.77
20-24	24.09	16.07	16.11	22.72	15.94	15.97	28.60	16.49	16.56
25-29	15.62	10.58	10.60	14.74	10.59	10.62	18.55	10.53	10.57
30-34	5.42	8.79	8.78	6.37	8.86	8.85	2.27	8.56	8.53
35-39	6.30	7.39	7.38	3.62	7.48	7.46	15.16	7.09	7.13
40-44	4.71	6.34	6.33	3.71	6.38	6.37	8.03	6.19	6.20
45-49	1.43	5.06	5.04	1.86	5.04	5.02	0.00	5.13	5.10
50-54	0.00	4.31	4.29	0.00	4.11	4.09	0.00	4.97	4.95
55-59	1.70	4.07	4.06	1.75	4.07	4.06	1.52	4.06	4.05
60-64	3.43	3.63	3.63	2.04	3.58	3.57	8.03	3.81	3.83
65+	0.00	9.55	9.50	0.00	9.29	9.24	0.00	10.37	10.32
Male	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	35.94	43.67	43.47	41.47	44.35	44.28	18.58	41.69	41.15
20-24	24.45	20.18	20.28	23.07	19.19	19.29	28.79	23.03	23.16
25-29	16.20	5.37	5.64	16.21	5.23	5.50	16.16	5.79	6.03
30-34	5.89	3.64	3.69	7.01	3.54	3.63	2.36	3.92	3.88
35-39	6.84	2.80	2.90	3.98	3.03	3.05	15.79	2.15	2.46
40-44	3.57	2.53	2.56	2.05	2.71	2.69	8.36	2.02	2.17
45-49	1.55	1.76	1.75	2.05	1.89	1.90	0.00	1.37	1.34
50-54	0.00	1.44	1.40	0.00	1.45	1.41	0.00	1.42	1.39
55-59	1.84	1.81	1.81	1.93	1.79	1.79	1.58	1.85	1.85
60-64	3.72	2.41	2.45	2.24	2.39	2.38	8.36	2.49	2.63
65+	0.00	14.39	14.04	0.00	14.44	14.07	0.00	14.27	13.93
Female	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	53.27	19.81	19.83	60.37	20.35	20.37	0.00	18.04	18.03
20-24	19.86	15.14	15.14	19.29	15.22	15.23	24.19	14.85	14.85
25-29	8.92	11.76	11.76	0.00	11.77	11.76	75.81	11.72	11.73
30-34	0.00	9.96	9.96	0.00	10.03	10.02	0.00	9.73	9.73
35-39	0.00	8.43	8.42	0.00	8.46	8.45	0.00	8.33	8.33
40-44	17.95	7.20	7.21	20.34	7.19	7.20	0.00	7.24	7.24
45-49	0.00	5.81	5.80	0.00	5.72	5.72	0.00	6.08	6.07
50-54	0.00	4.96	4.96	0.00	4.69	4.69	0.00	5.87	5.86
55-59	0.00	4.58	4.58	0.00	4.57	4.57	0.00	4.62	4.62
60-64	0.00	3.91	3.91	0.00	3.84	3.84	0.00	4.14	4.14
65+	0.00	8.45	8.45	0.00	8.16	8.16	0.00	9.39	9.39

Table E04: Percentage Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Age, Inactive-Class, Gender and Locality

Gender & Age	Rural				Urban				Total			
	Student	HH Works	Others	Total	Student	HH Works	Others	Total	Student	HH Works	Others	Total
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	83.90	16.78	5.34	24.80	71.12	12.45	4.87	22.92	80.06	15.79	5.24	24.35
20-24	15.53	17.10	2.52	15.41	25.42	15.22	3.44	16.16	18.50	16.67	2.70	15.59
25-29	0.57	13.17	1.45	10.27	3.22	13.34	1.05	10.39	1.36	13.21	1.37	10.30
30-34	0.00	11.38	0.79	8.76	0.23	11.41	1.30	8.45	0.07	11.39	0.89	8.68
35-39	0.00	9.66	0.95	7.46	0.00	9.54	1.03	7.02	0.00	9.63	0.97	7.36
40-44	0.00	8.30	0.57	6.38	0.00	8.34	0.62	6.11	0.00	8.31	0.58	6.32
45-49	0.00	6.56	0.93	5.10	0.00	6.83	1.35	5.08	0.00	6.62	1.02	5.09
50-54	0.00	5.08	3.08	4.18	0.00	6.67	2.12	5.03	0.00	5.44	2.88	4.38
55-59	0.00	4.70	5.59	4.15	0.00	4.89	6.74	4.12	0.00	4.74	5.83	4.14
60-64	0.00	3.27	12.14	3.72	0.00	3.87	12.66	3.87	0.00	3.41	12.24	3.75
65+	0.00	4.01	66.64	9.77	0.00	7.45	64.83	10.84	0.00	4.79	66.27	10.02
Male	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	80.15	25.95	8.12	49.75	68.38	8.08	6.38	45.78	76.54	22.82	7.67	48.69
20-24	19.34	25.41	3.83	17.23	29.11	18.08	6.18	22.41	22.34	24.12	4.43	18.61
25-29	0.51	8.79	1.94	2.91	2.44	17.22	2.05	4.52	1.10	10.27	1.97	3.34
30-34	0.00	7.33	0.58	1.97	0.07	15.69	2.61	2.92	0.02	8.80	1.10	2.22
35-39	0.00	7.05	0.83	1.96	0.00	7.42	0.00	1.09	0.00	7.12	0.62	1.73
40-44	0.00	6.19	0.57	1.68	0.00	5.03	0.21	0.78	0.00	5.99	0.48	1.44
45-49	0.00	4.60	0.84	1.35	0.00	4.19	0.37	0.70	0.00	4.53	0.72	1.17
50-54	0.00	3.56	1.04	1.13	0.00	4.93	1.11	0.97	0.00	3.80	1.06	1.09
55-59	0.00	3.16	2.88	1.46	0.00	3.31	5.31	1.66	0.00	3.18	3.50	1.52
60-64	0.00	3.39	8.09	2.74	0.00	4.39	8.26	2.48	0.00	3.57	8.13	2.67
65+	0.00	4.56	71.28	17.81	0.00	11.67	67.52	16.70	0.00	5.81	70.32	17.52
Female	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	88.79	16.30	3.86	20.40	74.97	12.61	3.57	18.07	84.76	15.45	3.81	19.86
20-24	10.56	16.67	1.81	15.09	20.24	15.11	1.05	14.84	13.38	16.31	1.68	15.04
25-29	0.64	13.40	1.19	11.56	4.32	13.19	0.18	11.64	1.71	13.35	1.02	11.58
30-34	0.00	11.59	0.90	9.95	0.47	11.26	0.16	9.62	0.14	11.51	0.77	9.88
35-39	0.00	9.80	1.02	8.43	0.00	9.62	1.92	8.28	0.00	9.76	1.18	8.40
40-44	0.00	8.41	0.56	7.21	0.00	8.46	0.97	7.25	0.00	8.42	0.64	7.22
45-49	0.00	6.67	0.98	5.76	0.00	6.93	2.20	6.01	0.00	6.73	1.19	5.82
50-54	0.00	5.15	4.16	4.72	0.00	6.74	3.00	5.89	0.00	5.52	3.96	4.99
55-59	0.00	4.78	7.04	4.62	0.00	4.95	7.98	4.64	0.00	4.82	7.20	4.63
60-64	0.00	3.26	14.30	3.89	0.00	3.85	16.48	4.17	0.00	3.40	14.68	3.95
65+	0.00	3.98	64.17	8.35	0.00	7.29	62.50	9.59	0.00	4.74	63.88	8.64

Table E05: Labour force by Household Income , Employment Status and Locality

Employment Status	Monthly Income								Total
	<2000	2000-3999	4000-5999	6000-6999	7000-7999	8000-8999	9000-9999	10000 +	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	1.91	1.03	1.48	1.11	0.50
Self-employment	0.00	3.33	5.89	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	2.44
Employee	85.77	92.87	93.76	99.29	98.09	98.97	98.52	97.81	94.63
Family worker	3.22	3.80	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13
Day labour	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Others	10.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	3.79	2.37	2.78	3.39	1.00
Self-employment	0.00	5.57	11.56	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	4.87
Employee	77.46	87.95	87.78	98.78	96.21	97.63	97.22	93.34	89.80
Family worker	6.05	6.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24
Day labour	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Others	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Self-employment	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Employee	95.22	99.85	99.91	99.86	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.41
Family worker	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Day labour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	4.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53

Table-E06: Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Locality Age- group and Gender

Sex / Age group	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	11.86	12.40	10.13
20-24	13.01	13.22	12.32
25-29	13.92	13.98	13.74
30-34	12.41	12.41	12.41
35-39	10.97	10.98	10.94
40-44	9.20	8.99	9.88
45-49	7.79	7.70	8.09
50-54	5.91	5.52	7.18
55-59	5.28	5.29	5.25
60-64	3.89	3.90	3.87
65+	5.75	5.61	6.19
Male	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	12.22	12.90	10.06
20-24	13.27	13.49	12.57
25-29	13.64	13.64	13.65
30-34	12.05	12.00	12.19
35-39	10.74	10.79	10.58
40-44	8.98	8.74	9.71
45-49	7.80	7.73	8.01
50-54	5.87	5.47	7.15
55-59	5.35	5.35	5.35
60-64	4.00	4.00	4.03
65+	6.08	5.89	6.69
Female	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	10.80	10.93	10.36
20-24	12.24	12.45	11.55
25-29	14.73	14.96	13.99
30-34	13.49	13.62	13.06
35-39	11.68	11.57	12.05
40-44	9.86	9.70	10.40
45-49	7.78	7.61	8.33
50-54	6.03	5.66	7.26
55-59	5.08	5.12	4.95
60-64	3.56	3.62	3.38
65+	4.75	4.77	4.68

Table E07 : Economically Active Population by Marital Status, Gender and Locality

Locality /Sex	Total	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Others
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	74.84	88.96	71.63	20.84	52.62	32.30
Female	25.16	11.04	28.37	79.16	47.38	67.70
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	74.66	88.63	71.56	23.98	52.29	37.67
Female	25.34	11.37	28.44	76.02	47.71	62.33
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	75.42	90.03	71.86	8.21	54.01	20.83
Female	24.58	9.97	28.14	91.79	45.99	79.17

Table E08: Percentage Distribution of Employment by Gender, Employment Status and Locality

Locality/ Employment Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	0.31	0.29	0.37
Self-employment	39.36	46.65	16.88
Employee	17.03	16.33	19.19
Family worker	21.23	10.77	53.46
Day labour	20.17	24.23	7.69
Others	1.90	1.73	2.41
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	0.36	0.32	0.48
Self-employment	40.00	47.70	16.57
Employee	10.58	10.05	12.20
Family worker	24.68	12.66	61.25
Day labour	22.54	27.62	7.10
Others	1.83	1.65	2.41
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employer	0.15	0.19	0.02
Self-employment	37.30	43.36	17.92
Employee	37.53	36.06	42.24
Family worker	10.29	4.82	27.75
Day labour	12.63	13.58	9.62
Others	2.10	1.99	2.44

Table E09: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Gender, Age -group and Locality

Locality/ Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	12.42	12.84	11.13
20-24	13.76	14.05	12.89
25-29	15.31	15.10	15.96
30-34	13.84	13.49	14.91
35-39	12.31	12.07	13.04
40-44	10.32	10.06	11.10
45-49	8.81	8.83	8.76
50-54	6.70	6.66	6.80
65+	6.54	6.91	5.41
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	13.00	13.58	11.26
20-24	14.00	14.30	13.08
25-29	15.35	15.08	16.18
30-34	13.84	13.43	15.09
35-39	12.34	12.14	12.94
40-44	10.09	9.81	10.93
45-49	8.73	8.75	8.65
50-54	6.25	6.21	6.39
65+	6.40	6.71	5.48
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	10.56	10.52	10.70
20-24	13.02	13.27	12.27
25-29	15.19	15.17	15.24
30-34	13.83	13.69	14.29
35-39	12.20	11.83	13.37
40-44	11.03	10.83	11.67
45-49	9.07	9.05	9.12
50-54	8.10	8.09	8.13
65+	6.99	7.56	5.21

Table E10: Percentage distribution of Economically Active Population by Gender, Marital Status and Locality

Locality/ Marital Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unmarried	25.69	30.53	11.27
Married	68.82	65.88	77.59
Divorced	0.58	0.16	1.84
Widowed	4.83	3.40	9.10
Others	0.08	0.03	0.21
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unmarried	25.79	30.61	11.57
Married	68.39	65.55	76.74
Divorced	0.61	0.20	1.84
Widowed	5.14	3.60	9.68
Others	0.07	0.03	0.17
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unmarried	25.36	30.28	10.28
Married	70.20	66.89	80.37
Divorced	0.49	0.05	1.82
Widowed	3.85	2.75	7.20
Others	0.10	0.03	0.33

Table E11: Distribution of Employed Population by Gender, Marital Status and Locality

Locality /Marital Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unmarried	24.50	29.05	10.50
Married	69.93	67.32	77.96
Divorced	0.59	0.16	1.90
Widowed	4.91	3.43	9.44
Others	0.07	0.03	0.20
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unmarried	24.58	29.12	10.78
Married	69.51	67.01	77.13
Divorced	0.62	0.20	1.90
Widowed	5.22	3.64	10.04
Others	0.07	0.04	0.15
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unmarried	24.25	28.83	9.59
Married	71.26	68.31	80.68
Divorced	0.50	0.05	1.93
Widowed	3.90	2.79	7.45
Others	0.10	0.02	0.36

Table E12: Percentage Distribution of Labour Force by Gender, Age- group and Locality

Age Group & Locality	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	13.06	13.48	11.82
20-24	14.32	14.64	13.40
25-29	15.33	15.05	16.13
30-34	13.66	13.29	14.76
35-39	12.08	11.85	12.78
40-44	10.13	9.90	10.80
45-49	8.58	8.60	8.52
50-54	6.51	6.48	6.60
65+	6.33	6.71	5.20
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	13.66	14.23	11.97
20-24	14.56	14.88	13.64
25-29	15.39	15.05	16.39
30-34	13.67	13.24	14.92
35-39	12.10	11.90	12.67
40-44	9.90	9.65	10.63
45-49	8.48	8.53	8.34
50-54	6.07	6.03	6.20
65+	6.18	6.50	5.23
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	11.15	11.10	11.30
20-24	13.56	13.87	12.60
25-29	15.12	15.07	15.27
30-34	13.65	13.45	14.25
35-39	12.04	11.68	13.14
40-44	10.87	10.71	11.34
45-49	8.90	8.84	9.08
50-54	7.90	7.89	7.92
65+	6.81	7.38	5.10

Table E13: Distribution of Labour Force by Gender, Employment Status and Locality

Locality /Employment Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	94.92	95.74	92.49
Unemployed	5.08	4.26	7.51
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	94.89	95.67	92.59
Unemployed	5.11	4.33	7.41
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	95.03	95.97	92.15
Unemployed	4.97	4.03	7.85

Table E14: Percentage Distribution of Population of Age 15 Years and Above By Gender, Activity Status and Locality

Locality / Activity Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	56.41	84.11	28.01
Unemployed	2.79	3.34	2.24
Economically Inactive	40.80	12.56	69.75
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	56.31	84.39	27.98
Unemployed	2.81	3.41	2.20
Economically Inactive	40.88	12.20	69.82
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	56.70	83.22	28.10
Unemployed	2.75	3.10	2.38
Economically Inactive	40.55	13.68	69.53

Table E15: Distribution of Labour Force by Gender, Level of Education and Locality

Education level & Locality	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Upto Class V	27.04	24.69	30.09
Class VI to IX	41.08	39.85	42.68
SSC	13.16	13.74	12.42
HSC	9.13	10.90	6.84
Degree	5.60	6.34	4.63
Post Graduate	2.00	2.47	1.39
Others	1.99	2.02	1.95
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Upto Class V	30.03	27.81	32.90
Class VI to IX	43.15	42.06	44.55
SSC	12.24	13.06	11.19
HSC	7.06	8.78	4.82
Degree	4.20	4.74	3.49
Post Graduate	1.12	1.41	0.75
Others	2.21	2.14	2.30
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Upto Class V	20.22	17.59	23.66
Class VI to IX	36.36	34.81	38.39
SSC	15.26	15.28	15.24
HSC	13.87	15.71	11.46
Degree	8.79	9.97	7.24
Post Graduate	4.02	4.90	2.87
Others	1.48	1.73	1.14

Table E16 : Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Gender, Weekly Hours Worked and Locality

Locality/ Hours Worked per Week	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
<15hrs	1.64	1.72	1.41
15-19	1.12	1.10	1.17
20-29	8.73	8.23	10.26
30-39	20.95	19.78	24.56
40-49	31.14	29.37	36.57
50-59	20.05	20.93	17.36
60+	16.38	18.88	8.68
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
<15hrs	1.66	1.81	1.22
15-19	1.26	1.26	1.26
20-29	9.78	9.38	11.00
30-39	22.55	21.32	26.27
40-49	29.94	28.50	34.31
50-59	20.32	21.12	17.90
60+	14.49	16.61	8.05
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
<15hrs	1.57	1.43	2.03
15-19	0.66	0.60	0.85
20-29	5.38	4.62	7.81
30-39	15.88	14.93	18.91
40-49	34.95	32.10	44.06
50-59	19.20	20.33	15.58
60+	22.36	26.00	10.75

Table E17: Underemployment Rate of Economically Active Population Working Less Than 35 Working Hours per Week by Gender , Employment Status and Locality

	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under Employed	28.74	27.53	32.46
Employed	71.26	72.47	67.54
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under Employed	31.81	30.85	34.73
Employed	68.19	69.15	65.27
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under Employed	18.97	17.09	24.97
Employed	81.03	82.91	75.03

Table E18: Underemployment Rate of Economically Active Population Working Less Than 40 Working Hours per Week by Gender, Employment Status and Locality

Broad Employment Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under Employed	36.37	34.89	40.91
Employed	63.63	65.11	59.09
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under Employed	38.65	37.29	42.77
Employed	61.35	62.71	57.23
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under Employed	29.12	27.36	34.76
Employed	70.88	72.64	65.24

Table E19: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Major Industries, Gender and Locality

Major Industries & Locality	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	43.57	40.51	53.02	53.89	51.11	62.36	10.77	7.19	22.20
Mining and Queering	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.18
Manufacturing	13.66	12.59	16.96	10.25	9.37	12.94	24.48	22.69	30.22
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.21	0.27	0.03	0.19	0.24	0.03	0.29	0.37	0.02
Construction	3.80	4.16	2.69	3.73	4.05	2.75	4.03	4.51	2.49
Whole Sale and Retail Trade	13.82	16.54	5.43	11.39	13.69	4.40	21.53	25.51	8.82
Hotel and Restaurant	1.65	1.96	0.71	1.33	1.63	0.43	2.67	2.98	1.66
Transport, Storage and Communication	8.20	10.74	0.40	6.91	9.11	0.21	12.30	15.84	1.00
Banking and Insurance	1.26	1.22	1.37	0.78	0.66	1.13	2.78	2.97	2.17
Real State and Business Services	0.96	1.19	0.22	0.77	0.97	0.14	1.55	1.88	0.49
Public Admin. and Defence	1.89	2.18	1.02	1.42	1.66	0.70	3.39	3.81	2.04
Education Recreation and Entertainment	3.58	3.21	4.70	3.05	2.93	3.42	5.26	4.11	8.93
Health and Social Worker	1.51	1.16	2.60	1.27	1.02	2.02	2.29	1.59	4.53
Community and Personnel Services	5.76	4.13	10.78	4.88	3.39	9.43	8.55	6.46	15.24

Table E20: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Gender, Major Occupation and Locality

Locality/Major Occupation	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and Technical	5.48	5.47	5.52	3.78	3.85	3.57	10.91	10.58	11.97
Admin. Manager	0.98	1.17	0.40	0.52	0.57	0.36	2.46	3.06	0.53
Clerical Workers	2.81	3.00	2.20	1.76	1.74	1.84	6.12	6.97	3.40
Sale Workers	13.92	16.61	5.64	11.45	13.70	4.61	21.77	25.75	9.06
Service Workers	9.53	9.20	10.54	9.10	9.07	9.18	10.90	9.61	15.02
Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries	43.52	40.44	53.01	53.91	51.13	62.36	10.51	6.86	22.17
Production, Transport Labours	23.76	24.11	22.69	19.49	19.95	18.09	37.35	37.19	37.85

Table E21: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Division of Industries, Gender and Locality

Division of Industries	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	41.68	38.36	51.89	51.59	48.49	61.02	10.18	6.55	21.78
Forestry, logging and related service activities	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service	1.86	2.10	1.13	2.27	2.57	1.34	0.57	0.62	0.42
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mining of metal ores	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Other mining and quarrying	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.16
Manufacture of food products and beverages	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.94	1.00	0.74
Manufacture of tobacco products	0.53	0.24	1.42	0.47	0.17	1.39	0.73	0.48	1.52

	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacture of textiles	2.31	2.04	3.13	1.86	1.60	2.64	3.73	3.42	4.72
Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	4.18	3.19	7.22	2.44	1.98	3.84	9.71	7.00	18.36
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, han	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.72	0.84	0.31
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except	0.26	0.33	0.02	0.19	0.25	0.00	0.47	0.59	0.11
Manufacture of paper and paper products	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.11
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.28	0.30	0.23
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0.14	0.18	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.44	0.57	0.02
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.51	0.49	0.58
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.88	1.03	0.41	0.89	1.02	0.51	0.83	1.07	0.08
Manufacture of basic metals	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.34	0.44	0.00
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery a	0.39	0.49	0.09	0.18	0.22	0.04	1.07	1.33	0.26
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00
Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.18
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.16
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment	0.10	0.13	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.20	0.24	0.04
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
instruments, w									
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.14	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.52	0.69	0.00
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	2.86	2.76	3.15	2.64	2.43	3.26	3.56	3.80	2.79
Recycling	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00
Electricity and gas supply	0.14	0.18	0.03	0.12	0.15	0.03	0.20	0.26	0.02
Collection, purification and distribution of water	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.00
Construction	3.80	4.16	2.69	3.73	4.05	2.75	4.03	4.51	2.49
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	0.53	0.67	0.08	0.35	0.47	0.00	1.07	1.29	0.36
Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicle	0.66	0.88	0.00	0.33	0.43	0.00	1.73	2.27	0.00
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repairing	12.63	15.00	5.35	10.71	12.79	4.40	18.73	21.94	8.46
Hotels and restaurants	1.65	1.96	0.71	1.33	1.63	0.43	2.67	2.98	1.66
Land transport; transport via pipelines	6.38	8.41	0.14	5.69	7.51	0.15	8.57	11.21	0.11
Water transport	0.45	0.60	0.00	0.44	0.58	0.00	0.50	0.66	0.02
Air transport	0.32	0.42	0.02	0.14	0.18	0.03	0.90	1.18	0.00
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of	0.73	0.94	0.11	0.41	0.54	0.00	1.77	2.19	0.46
Post and telecommunications	0.31	0.37	0.12	0.23	0.30	0.03	0.56	0.61	0.41
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	0.95	0.90	1.10	0.53	0.43	0.83	2.30	2.40	2.01
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.25	0.32	0.38	0.11
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.18	0.05
Real estate activities	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.00
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of p	0.40	0.53	0.02	0.33	0.44	0.02	0.62	0.81	0.00
Computer and related	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.17	0.22	0.02

	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
activities									
Research and development	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
Other business activities	0.40	0.47	0.20	0.33	0.39	0.12	0.64	0.70	0.47
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.89	2.18	1.02	1.42	1.66	0.70	3.39	3.81	2.04
Education	3.33	2.89	4.67	2.82	2.62	3.42	4.93	3.72	8.81
Health and social work	1.51	1.16	2.60	1.27	1.02	2.02	2.29	1.59	4.53
Other community, social and personal service activities	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.02
Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.	0.76	0.60	1.28	0.56	0.35	1.19	1.41	1.36	1.58
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	0.25	0.33	0.03	0.23	0.30	0.00	0.33	0.39	0.13
Other service activities	3.30	2.95	4.36	2.92	2.72	3.51	4.51	3.68	7.16
Private households with employed persons	1.67	0.54	5.14	1.39	0.29	4.74	2.56	1.33	6.49
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00

Table E22: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Division of Occupation, Gender and Locality

Locality / Division of Occupation	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	0.27	0.36	0.00	0.14	0.19	0.00	0.67	0.88	0.00
Legislators and, Senior Officials and Managers	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.32
Corporate Managers	0.40	0.46	0.23	0.18	0.15	0.30	1.09	1.43	0.00
General Managers	0.28	0.35	0.10	0.18	0.22	0.06	0.62	0.75	0.21
Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.17	0.22	0.00
Life Science and Health Professional	0.62	0.43	1.22	0.49	0.34	0.95	1.06	0.73	2.10
Teaching Professionals	1.90	1.84	2.09	1.46	1.65	0.88	3.31	2.44	6.09
Other Professionals	0.66	0.84	0.11	0.48	0.60	0.15	1.23	1.62	0.00

	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals	0.19	0.23	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.64	0.79	0.16
Life Science and Health Associate Professionals	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.23
Teaching Associate Professionals	0.72	0.51	1.35	0.60	0.50	0.90	1.09	0.54	2.85
Other Associate Professionals	1.19	1.40	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.52	3.20	4.03	0.56
Office Clerks	1.95	2.05	1.66	1.21	1.14	1.43	4.30	4.90	2.40
Customer Services Clerks	0.85	0.95	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.40	1.82	2.07	0.99
Personal and Protective Services Workers	3.95	3.56	5.14	3.70	2.98	5.92	4.73	5.40	2.58
Models, Sales Persons and Demonstrators	11.73	14.37	3.62	9.56	11.75	2.88	18.66	22.60	6.06
Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	5.17	4.97	5.77	6.35	6.09	7.13	1.41	1.45	1.31
Substance Agricultural and Fishery Workers	15.80	14.78	18.95	19.79	18.68	23.19	3.11	2.52	5.00
Extraction and Building Trades Workers	1.27	1.64	0.11	1.25	1.63	0.09	1.34	1.70	0.17
Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers	0.70	0.87	0.15	0.35	0.44	0.05	1.81	2.23	0.47
Precision, Handicrafts, Printing and Related Trades Workers	2.30	1.47	4.86	2.08	1.85	2.78	2.99	0.25	11.73
Other Craft and Related Trade Workers	1.32	1.66	0.28	1.72	2.18	0.34	0.04	0.03	0.06
Stationary-Plant and Related Operators	0.21	0.27	0.03	0.14	0.17	0.03	0.43	0.56	0.02
Machine Operators and Assemblers	5.36	4.96	6.60	4.11	3.50	5.98	9.34	9.56	8.65

	All Areas			Rural Area			Urban Area		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Drivers and Mobile-Plant Operators	2.60	3.41	0.08	2.07	2.73	0.09	4.26	5.57	0.05
Sales and Services Elementary Occupations	2.18	2.23	2.03	1.89	1.94	1.73	3.11	3.15	3.00
Agricultural, Fishery and Related Labours	22.55	20.69	28.28	27.77	26.36	32.04	5.98	2.89	15.86
Labourers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing & Transport	15.59	15.47	15.98	13.16	13.55	11.99	23.32	21.50	29.12

Table E23: Labour Force Participation Rates by Age, Gender, Locality and Administrative Division

Division & Age	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total	15-19	63.70	19.09	41.50	65.23	18.82	42.07	58.20	20.09	39.41
	20-24	83.30	26.11	54.85	84.99	26.30	55.47	78.05	25.45	52.86
	25-29	96.62	35.53	66.32	97.13	35.90	66.40	95.03	34.52	66.04
	30-34	97.43	37.22	67.55	97.78	37.19	67.29	96.36	37.32	68.36
	35-39	97.75	37.64	68.47	97.55	37.24	68.12	98.40	38.94	69.63
	40-44	97.75	37.22	67.95	97.41	36.79	67.14	98.74	38.63	70.39
	45-49	97.89	36.73	69.03	97.65	36.39	68.68	98.65	37.80	70.10
	50-54	97.41	34.42	66.27	97.21	34.16	65.69	97.91	35.09	67.74
	55-59	96.11	32.23	65.00	96.36	32.40	64.93	95.32	31.86	65.22
	60-64	91.30	28.12	60.17	91.34	28.71	60.37	91.16	26.23	59.54
	65+	70.84	19.27	45.51	70.53	19.82	45.46	71.73	17.61	45.68
Total	87.49	30.27	59.29	87.85	30.21	59.21	86.37	30.49	59.54	
Barisal	15-19	62.87	20.54	40.06	63.93	20.13	39.85	56.95	23.70	41.41
	20-24	86.17	26.84	56.36	86.05	26.52	55.94	86.95	29.27	59.30
	25-29	97.08	35.51	66.28	97.09	35.58	66.18	97.01	35.08	66.86
	30-34	97.96	37.05	68.40	98.00	37.23	68.56	97.65	35.77	67.29
	35-39	97.67	37.98	69.62	97.53	38.03	69.74	98.63	37.70	68.85
	40-44	97.35	36.87	65.50	97.22	37.04	65.36	98.30	35.56	66.60
	45-49	98.14	36.26	66.67	98.11	35.71	66.06	98.30	39.67	70.26
	50-54	97.76	34.40	66.67	97.96	34.04	66.67	96.83	36.02	66.67
	55-59	96.69	34.99	65.53	96.61	35.00	65.55	97.42	34.88	65.36
	60-64	90.93	30.99	61.77	90.24	30.77	61.25	95.07	32.34	64.96
	65+	68.84	17.81	43.06	68.29	17.86	42.77	73.01	17.42	45.31
Total	88.14	30.50	59.06	88.22	30.32	58.85	87.68	31.77	60.47	
Chittago	15-19	62.50	19.78	42.56	63.82	19.21	43.55	55.96	21.92	38.20
	20-24	81.31	27.31	54.22	83.43	27.73	55.29	74.83	25.96	50.86
	25-29	94.01	34.65	65.15	94.51	35.63	65.73	92.69	31.94	63.57
	30-34	96.54	35.47	66.45	97.42	35.44	66.17	94.07	35.56	67.32

Division & Age	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	35-39	97.49	37.83	68.08	97.50	37.76	67.93	97.44	38.07	68.58
	40-44	97.90	38.12	68.06	97.65	37.79	67.54	98.72	39.27	69.79
	45-49	97.28	37.85	67.65	96.88	38.17	67.18	98.29	36.98	68.87
	50-54	96.80	35.33	66.13	97.30	35.09	65.78	95.61	35.99	67.00
	55-59	96.24	33.24	65.05	97.12	33.65	65.38	93.72	31.96	64.04
	60-64	89.06	27.52	58.61	90.63	28.57	59.28	85.13	24.44	56.82
	65+	70.05	16.72	43.71	69.75	16.25	43.17	70.84	18.06	45.22
	Total	84.86	29.84	57.93	85.08	29.82	57.98	84.20	29.88	57.78
Dhaka	15-19	60.29	18.60	39.68	62.40	18.10	40.06	56.79	19.54	39.02
	20-24	81.58	27.27	54.98	84.41	28.41	56.26	77.16	25.23	52.85
	25-29	96.28	36.50	66.78	97.22	37.01	66.67	94.76	35.55	66.98
	30-34	97.45	38.74	68.45	98.03	38.63	67.92	96.54	38.93	69.36
	35-39	98.11	39.49	69.77	97.73	38.51	68.76	98.71	41.14	71.41
	40-44	98.35	39.34	69.45	97.60	38.43	67.72	99.39	40.78	71.99
	45-49	98.38	38.51	69.19	97.94	37.88	67.60	98.96	39.46	71.42
	50-54	98.06	35.76	67.41	97.30	35.53	66.00	98.95	36.08	69.14
	55-59	96.23	32.58	65.39	96.43	32.73	64.86	95.89	32.29	66.31
	60-64	93.19	28.68	61.95	92.68	30.09	62.71	94.08	26.35	60.66
	65+	72.34	21.14	47.08	72.79	23.08	47.89	71.56	17.49	45.61
Total	87.16	31.44	59.82	87.67	31.46	59.46	86.36	31.41	60.41	
Khulna	15-19	66.63	18.74	40.80	67.67	18.57	40.82	62.18	19.60	40.72
	20-24	85.06	23.96	54.57	85.65	23.74	54.48	82.17	25.13	55.05
	25-29	98.19	34.17	66.21	98.51	34.30	66.01	96.79	33.52	67.10
	30-34	97.92	36.94	67.27	98.31	37.16	67.22	96.26	35.87	67.50
	35-39	98.18	34.88	66.89	98.03	34.64	66.23	98.82	36.06	69.81
	40-44	98.10	33.55	66.65	98.31	33.91	66.52	97.33	32.04	67.15
	45-49	97.42	33.10	66.71	97.09	32.98	66.50	98.99	33.70	67.71
	50-54	96.78	32.93	64.87	96.39	33.33	64.67	98.16	31.43	65.57
	55-59	92.30	28.06	61.28	92.11	28.17	61.22	93.25	27.56	61.56
	60-64	89.94	28.99	59.88	91.07	29.09	60.36	85.04	28.55	57.77
	65+	69.37	18.14	44.27	68.91	18.42	44.21	71.22	17.03	44.52
Total	88.59	28.62	58.50	88.85	28.63	58.35	87.48	28.55	59.19	
Rajshahi	15-19	67.16	18.49	42.62	67.39	18.59	42.87	65.20	17.72	40.58
	20-24	85.49	24.10	54.58	86.02	24.05	54.85	82.11	24.40	52.89
	25-29	97.86	35.42	66.19	97.95	35.59	66.46	97.23	34.32	64.37
	30-34	97.42	36.48	66.74	97.30	36.69	66.77	98.21	35.09	66.55
	35-39	97.44	36.47	68.07	97.36	36.69	68.57	98.00	35.11	64.68
	40-44	97.01	35.59	66.99	96.97	35.69	66.86	97.27	34.93	67.86
	45-49	97.93	35.35	71.03	97.95	35.48	71.37	97.76	34.22	67.97
	50-54	97.32	32.68	65.55	97.37	32.65	65.55	97.05	32.84	65.54
	55-59	97.58	31.16	64.82	97.86	31.39	64.98	95.70	29.56	63.73
	60-64	90.72	25.17	58.16	90.29	25.74	58.33	93.34	21.85	57.13
	65+	70.72	17.43	44.61	70.11	17.78	44.23	73.31	15.83	46.25
Total	89.18	29.45	59.76	89.27	29.61	59.97	88.57	28.43	58.41	
15-19	67.48	20.71	44.71	68.81	20.29	45.18	59.06	23.41	41.73	

Division & Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
20-24	83.90	27.46	56.12	85.06	27.49	56.52	75.24	27.27	52.90
25-29	97.37	37.03	68.00	97.28	36.88	67.71	97.95	38.10	70.01
30-34	98.39	37.65	68.67	98.37	37.82	68.60	98.51	36.16	69.34
35-39	97.15	37.83	66.50	96.97	37.96	66.18	98.42	36.78	68.90
40-44	96.97	37.31	68.47	96.67	37.35	68.21	98.62	37.08	69.94
45-49	97.31	37.41	68.52	97.10	37.50	68.42	98.34	36.97	69.02
50-54	97.06	34.32	65.99	96.92	34.38	65.89	97.86	34.00	66.63
55-59	96.12	37.11	70.19	96.08	36.84	70.79	96.29	37.99	67.97
60-64	93.47	31.57	61.70	93.10	30.65	60.83	96.62	40.73	69.65
65+	70.16	26.50	50.19	69.77	26.76	50.32	72.16	25.32	49.57
Total	87.64	31.65	60.37	87.97	31.56	60.40	85.60	32.22	60.15

Table E24: Unemployment Rates by Age, Gender, Locality and Administrative Division

Division & Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total	15-19	9.04	13.11	9.97	8.99	13.19	9.93	9.24	12.83	10.14
	20-24	8.32	11.25	9.01	8.30	11.50	9.06	8.38	10.38	8.84
	25-29	4.17	8.73	5.39	4.37	8.92	5.60	3.53	8.09	4.67
	30-34	3.05	6.89	4.10	3.22	6.65	4.17	2.53	7.68	3.86
	35-39	2.72	5.89	3.57	2.63	5.74	3.46	2.99	6.35	3.90
	40-44	2.99	5.14	3.57	2.94	5.08	3.52	3.16	5.32	3.72
	45-49	2.02	5.16	2.81	2.05	4.36	2.63	1.94	7.57	3.37
	50-54	1.78	5.03	2.62	1.81	4.84	2.60	1.71	5.53	2.66
	55-59	2.21	4.66	2.81	2.30	4.24	2.78	1.94	6.08	2.90
	60-64	1.80	5.12	2.57	1.35	4.39	2.06	3.22	7.68	4.18
	65+	1.65	3.93	2.12	1.56	3.33	1.94	1.89	5.96	2.64
Total	4.26	7.51	5.08	4.33	7.41	5.11	4.03	7.85	4.97	
Barisal	15-19	8.86	21.21	12.27	8.97	23.33	12.96	8.14	7.29	7.91
	20-24	8.09	9.57	8.45	8.11	8.57	8.22	8.00	16.26	9.95
	25-29	4.32	6.31	4.85	4.00	5.41	4.38	6.27	12.29	7.81
	30-34	3.30	5.43	3.86	3.06	5.71	3.76	4.95	3.41	4.55
	35-39	3.48	8.03	4.65	3.80	7.41	4.72	1.39	11.87	4.20
	40-44	4.19	3.48	3.98	4.29	3.33	4.00	3.46	4.69	3.79
	45-49	1.89	4.95	2.74	1.92	5.00	2.78	1.73	4.69	2.53
	50-54	2.32	5.91	3.23	2.08	6.25	3.13	3.46	4.48	3.73
	55-59	2.14	4.99	2.91	1.75	4.76	2.56	5.59	7.03	5.98
	60-64	2.69	8.32	4.06	2.70	8.33	4.08	2.59	8.26	3.95
	65+	1.83	6.92	2.89	1.79	6.67	2.82	2.13	9.00	3.45
Total	4.38	7.99	5.32	4.33	7.91	5.26	4.76	8.52	5.72	
Chittago	15-19	7.90	10.05	8.36	7.41	10.23	7.97	10.68	9.46	10.31
	20-24	7.07	9.29	7.63	6.86	9.57	7.55	7.79	8.32	7.93
	25-29	3.64	7.34	4.60	3.49	7.53	4.56	4.06	6.77	4.72
	30-34	2.96	7.37	4.12	3.08	7.14	4.18	2.59	8.13	3.92

Division & Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	35-39	3.54	6.03	4.22	3.59	5.41	4.09	3.36	8.10	4.64
	40-44	3.69	4.08	3.80	3.61	4.62	3.90	3.95	2.28	3.49
	45-49	2.31	5.31	3.15	1.61	4.00	2.30	4.00	9.02	5.29
	50-54	1.46	4.01	2.14	1.85	5.00	2.70	0.50	1.44	0.74
	55-59	1.65	2.68	1.91	1.98	2.86	2.21	0.66	2.09	1.00
	60-64	2.17	3.38	2.45	1.15	3.57	1.74	4.91	2.72	4.47
	65+	1.43	3.38	1.80	1.77	3.85	2.16	0.52	2.18	0.84
	Total	4.17	6.58	4.78	4.14	6.65	4.77	4.29	6.38	4.82
Dhaka	15-19	9.26	12.52	10.01	9.63	11.58	10.07	8.58	14.13	9.90
	20-24	8.38	9.84	8.74	8.44	10.08	8.86	8.28	9.35	8.52
	25-29	4.20	8.84	5.45	5.19	9.27	6.34	2.56	8.00	3.92
	30-34	2.63	6.82	3.80	3.16	6.38	4.09	1.79	7.60	3.33
	35-39	3.28	5.32	3.84	3.31	5.26	3.85	3.23	5.41	3.82
	40-44	2.24	5.32	3.09	1.64	5.10	2.63	3.05	5.64	3.73
	45-49	1.92	5.30	2.84	2.11	4.00	2.64	1.69	7.22	3.11
	50-54	1.96	4.25	2.56	2.08	3.70	2.53	1.81	4.97	2.59
	55-59	1.96	4.67	2.61	1.85	3.70	2.31	2.14	6.52	3.13
	60-64	1.71	5.48	2.55	0.88	2.94	1.35	3.15	10.28	4.68
	65+	1.71	3.22	2.04	1.52	1.59	1.53	2.04	7.30	3.01
	Total	4.13	7.06	4.88	4.38	6.65	4.98	3.74	7.77	4.73
Khulna	15-19	8.81	16.40	10.69	8.92	17.31	11.00	8.34	11.99	9.22
	20-24	8.52	11.43	9.15	8.65	11.54	9.28	7.83	10.84	8.48
	25-29	4.31	10.96	6.02	4.52	11.27	6.30	3.35	9.36	4.76
	30-34	2.49	6.25	3.53	2.30	5.88	3.31	3.33	8.17	4.55
	35-39	1.74	4.12	2.35	2.01	3.77	2.48	0.60	5.72	1.82
	40-44	2.62	5.09	3.23	2.59	5.13	3.23	2.74	4.92	3.22
	45-49	2.65	3.81	2.93	3.00	3.23	3.05	1.02	6.51	2.33
	50-54	1.80	5.29	2.69	1.25	3.57	1.85	3.69	12.07	5.65
	55-59	1.44	5.05	2.24	1.43	5.00	2.22	1.47	5.32	2.30
	60-64	1.96	6.26	2.99	1.96	6.25	2.99	1.98	6.33	3.02
	65+	1.18	4.69	1.88	1.22	4.76	1.94	1.02	4.41	1.66
	Total	4.01	8.03	5.00	4.11	7.98	5.07	3.59	8.25	4.66
Rajshahi	15-19	9.52	12.92	10.26	9.38	12.63	10.09	10.68	15.32	11.73
	20-24	8.79	15.67	10.32	8.68	15.84	10.26	9.46	14.64	10.67
	25-29	3.81	9.82	5.44	3.66	9.86	5.33	4.92	9.52	6.20
	30-34	3.54	7.44	4.61	3.40	7.26	4.46	4.49	8.68	5.59
	35-39	1.68	7.12	3.08	1.51	7.08	2.92	2.99	7.40	4.25
	40-44	3.01	5.87	3.75	3.13	5.49	3.75	2.25	8.50	3.76
	45-49	1.65	5.65	2.51	1.74	5.19	2.47	0.76	9.50	2.82
	50-54	1.26	6.75	2.60	1.35	6.25	2.55	0.79	9.30	2.88
	55-59	3.47	5.41	3.93	3.65	4.65	3.89	2.25	11.10	4.23
	60-64	1.13	4.11	1.77	1.08	3.85	1.68	1.43	5.93	2.30
	65+	1.92	3.71	2.26	1.55	3.13	1.86	3.40	6.76	3.94
	Total	4.21	8.61	5.28	4.16	8.41	5.19	4.58	9.99	5.90

Division & Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Sylhet	15-19	10.61	12.42	11.02	10.67	11.90	10.94	10.19	15.23	11.56
	20-24	9.57	10.82	9.87	9.46	10.64	9.74	10.53	12.33	10.96
	25-29	6.45	5.43	6.18	6.29	5.77	6.15	7.44	3.07	6.33
	30-34	4.58	6.47	5.09	4.96	6.67	5.42	1.51	4.69	2.29
	35-39	3.57	4.86	3.95	3.13	4.88	3.65	6.62	4.69	6.13
	40-44	4.78	6.13	5.13	4.60	6.45	5.08	5.75	4.27	5.39
	45-49	2.77	4.29	3.17	2.99	4.17	3.30	1.69	4.92	2.52
	50-54	3.03	4.82	3.49	3.17	4.55	3.53	2.18	6.57	3.28
	55-59	2.02	6.67	3.10	2.04	7.14	3.17	1.93	5.17	2.81
	60-64	2.03	5.70	2.99	1.85	5.26	2.74	3.50	8.91	5.03
	65+	1.70	5.35	2.58	1.67	5.26	2.53	1.89	5.77	2.84
	Total	5.66	7.04	6.01	5.68	7.02	6.03	5.51	7.13	5.92

## Annexure-A

### Post Design Weight for Monitoring of Employment Survey, 2009

Post design weight for the Monitoring of Employment Survey has been developed in two stages:  
Stage 1: Projection of household by strata using the households of 2001 census as the base; and  
Stage 2: Computation of post design weight.

Stage 1: Projection of household by sub-strata using the households of 2001 census as the base. In the Population and Housing Census 2001 zero hours of 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2001 was the reference time and enumeration was done in the last week of January 2001. On the contrary, Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009 was conducted in the last week of March 2009. Thus, the number of households obtained from the census was first raised by 2 months to determine the base population of the projection as of 23.03.2001 for the division-wise sub-strata of Rural, Urban and SMA strata separately. There are  $3 \times 6 = 18$  sub-strata in total.

Three assumptions were made for raising the household over time.

Assumption-1: The socio-demographic features of the pre-census decade will continue till 2009 in all the three strata;

Assumption-2: The household will grow in the same progression during 2001-2009 as it was in the pre-census decade 1991-2001; and

Assumption-3: Household growth will follow the annual compounded rate during 2001-2009.

Annual growth rate (AGR): From the analytical report of Population and Housing Census 2001 and 1991 AGR for each sub-stratum was computed. While doing the computation the census household population of 2001 was raised for 48 days to make it compatible with that of 1991.

The base household population thus obtained were used to compute the annual growth rate (AGR) for each sub-stratum by annual compounding formulae. The adjustment factor was avoided from both the numerator as well as the denominator.

Projection of household for March 23, 2009:

The following annual compounding equation was used to project the households of each sub-stratum for March 23, 2009:

$$P_n = P_0 * (1 + r) ** 8$$

where  $P_n$  - Projected Households of 2009;

$P_0$  - Base year household, as of March 2001; and

$r$  - Annual Household Growth Rate (AGR).

Households of base year 2001 and the projected year 2009 and AGR by Sub-Stratum are shown at table 1 for rural stratum. Table 2 for urban stratum and table 3 for SMA stratum..

Table 1: Computation of AGR by Sub-strata for Rural Stratum

Sub-stratum	Household			Annual Growth Rate AGR)	Projected Household 23.03.2009
	Census-1991	Census-2001 (22.01.01)	Census-2001 (11.03.01)		
Barisal Rural	1348122	1483350	1486243	0.98	1606841
Chittagong Rural	3158095	3448285	3455009	0.90	3711749
Dhaka Rural	4725281	5491720	5502429	1.534	6215076
Khulna Rural	2032135	2534496	2583919	2.431	3131340
Rajshahi Rural	4648417	5861358	5872788	2.3656	7080707
Sylhet Rural	1130384	1247105	1249537	1.007	1353820
Total Rural	17042434	20066314	20149925	1.8234	23099533

Table 2: Computation of AGR by Sub-strata for Urban Stratum

Sub-stratum	Household			Annual Growth Rate (AGR)	Projected Household 23.03.2009
	Census-1991	Census-2001 (22.01.01)	Census-2001 (11.03.01)		
Barisal Urban	42227	130870	131125	8.998*	261237
Chittagong Urban	185599	295830	296407	4.7928	431063
Dhaka Urban	307574	488417	489369	4.7535	709553
Khulna Urban	156622	248490	248975	4.7443	360744
Rajshahi Urban	316874	545001	546064	5.5931	843972
Sylhet Urban	27064	107275	107486	11.7879*	262127
Total Urban	1035960	1815883	1819426	5.79	2868696

- Adjusted

Table 3: Computation of AGR by Sub-strata for SMA Stratum

Sub-stratum	Household			Annual Growth Rate AGR)	Projected Household 23.03.2009
	Census-1991	Census-2001 (22.01.01)	Census-2001 (11.03.01)		
Barisal SMA	32000	43980	44066	3.231	56831
Chittagong SMA	398594	588471	589619	3.973	805260
Dhaka SMA	1214391	2071046	2075085	5.483	3180502
Khulna SMA	188414	253215	253709	3.000	321391
Rajshahi SMA	95203	135616	135881	3.601	180331
Sylhet SMA	19000	54440	54546	8.100*	101712
Total SMA	1947602	3146768	3152906	4.95	4646027

- \* Adjusted

## Stage 2: Computation of Post Design Weight

Sample households are computed and shown at table 4.

Table 4 Distribution of PSUs and SSUs (Households) by Sub-strata

Sub-strata	Strata					
	Rural		Urban		SMA	
	PSU	SSU	PSU	SSU	PSU	SSU
Barisal	31	620	19	380	3	60
Chittagong	74	1480	37	740	11	220
Dhaka	113	2260	58	1160	33	660
Khulna	55	1100	31	620	9	180
Rajshahi	114	2280	58	1160	7	140
Sylhet	33	660	11	220	3	60
Total	420	8400	214	4080	66	1320

Post Design Weight is the inverse of the sampling fraction. It is computed for 2009 by dividing the projected households of 23.03.2009 of each sub-stratum by the corresponding actual survey data and is shown at table 5.

Table 5. Post Design Weight for Each Sub-Stratum (Revised)

Sub-stratum (Admn. Division)	Stratum		
	Rural	Urban	SMA
Barisal	2709.19	452.71	956.23
Chittagong	2720.44	606.97	3749.35
Dhaka	2879.49	644.08	4666.73
Khulna	2857.06	622.67	1828.25
Rajshahi	3158.79	709.55	1313.97
Sylhet	2147.66	489.09	1521.50
Bangladesh	2854.27	658.10	3459.55



## Appendix-B

### গোপনীয়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার  
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়, পরিকল্পনা বিভাগ  
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো  
ক্যাপাসিটি বিল্ডিং অব বাংলাদেশ ব্যুরো অব স্ট্যাটিস্টিক্স প্রকল্প  
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন  
ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা-১২০৭

### মৌলিক সুযোগ সুবিধা পরিবীক্ষণ জরিপঃ ২০০৯ (Welfare Monitoring Survey: 2009)

#### 01. নমুনা এলাকার পরিচিতি

এলাকা	নাম	কোড
বিভাগ		
জেলা		
উপজেলা/থানা		
ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড		
মৌজা/মহল্লা		
নমুনা এলাকা নম্বর(EA No.)		
পল্লী/শহর(RMO)	পল্লী-1, শহর-2, এসএমএ-4	
নমুনা খানার নম্বর		

খানা প্রধানের ধর্ম	ইসলাম-1, হিন্দু-2, বৌদ্ধ-3, খৃষ্টান-4, অন্যান্য-5।
উত্তর দাতার নাম	

বিঃ দ্রঃ সকল সংখ্যা ইংরেজীতে লিখতে হবে।

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ : \_\_\_\_\_

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ : \_\_\_\_\_

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম : \_\_\_\_\_

সুপারভাইজারের নাম : \_\_\_\_\_

## 02. খানার বাসগৃহ, সুযোগ-সুবিধা ও সম্পদসমূহ

ক্রম নং	প্রশ্ন
2.1	আপনার খানার প্রধান বাসগৃহের প্রকার কি ? পাকা-----1 অধাপাকা-----2 কাঁচা-----3 ঝুঁপরি/অন্যান্য-----4
2.2	আপনার বাসগৃহের মালিকানা কি ? নিজস্ব-----1 ভাড়া-----2 বিনা ভাড়া-----3
2.3	আপনার খানার খাবার পানির উৎস কি? নলকূপ-----1 কুয়া-----2 সরবরাহকৃত পানি/টপ-----3 পুকুর/ভেড়া/খাল/নদী-----4 অন্যান্য-----5
2.4	২.৩ নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর নলকূপ হলে পানি কি আর্গেনিকমুক্ত? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 জানা নেই-----3
2.5	আপনার খানার রান্নার জ্বালানীর উৎস কি ? কাঠ/বাশ-----1 খড়খুড়া/পাতা/গোবর-----2 কেকোরসিন-----3 গ্যাস-----4 অন্যান্য-----5
2.6	আপনার খানার আঙোর ব্যবস্থা কি? কেকোরসিন-----1 বিদ্যুৎ-----2 গ্যাস/অন্যান্য-----3
2.7	আপনার খানার পায়খানার ব্যবস্থা কি? স্যানিটরী-----1 পাকা(যথলা/পানি নিষেধক)-----2 পাকা(যথলা/পানি নিষেধক নয়)-----3 কাঁচা-----4 পায়খানা সেই/খোলা মাঠ-----5
2.8	আপনার খানার মালিকানাধীন নিজস্ব জমি আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2

ক্রম নং	প্রশ্ন
2.9	2.8 প্রশ্নের উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে জমির পরিমাণ কত? একর শতাংশ
2.10	খানার কোন সদস্যের কাড/যোবাইল ফোন আছে কি ? ক্যাড ফোন-----হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 যোবাইল ফোন-----হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
2.11	খানার মালিকানাধীন গরু-মহিষ/ছাগল-ভেড়া/হাঁস-মুরগী আছে কি ? গরু-মহিষ/ছাগল-ভেড়া-----হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 হাঁস-মুরগী-----হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
2.12	আপনার খানার মালিকানাধীন নিম্নবর্ণিত সম্পদসমূহ আছে কি (একাত্তিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? ফ্যান/এসি-----1 দোকান/বরফা-----2 রেডিও/টিভি-----3 ফ্রিজ-----4 ভতেন-----5 ঘড়ি-----6 অলমারী/কাঠের আসবাবপত্র-----7 সেলাই মেশিন-----8 শ্যাংকো মেশিন/ট্রাক্টর-----9 অন্যান্য-----10 কিছুই নেই-----11
2.13	আপনার খানার নিজস্ব যানবাহন আছে কি ? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নিম্ন বর্ণিত যানবাহন আছে কি (একাত্তিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? মৌকা-----1 গরুর গাড়ী-----2 সাইকেল/রিজা/ভ্যান-----3 মোটর সাইকেল/টেন্ডি-----4 মোটর গাড়ী-----5 অন্যান্য-----6
2.14	খানায় কম্পিউটার আছে কি ? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
2.15	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নিম্নবর্ণিত সুবিধাসমূহ আছে কি ? ইন্টারনেট-----হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 ই-মেইল-----হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
2.16	খানা হতে নিম্ন বর্ণিত স্থানসমূহের দূরত্ব কত? ঔষধিক বিদ্যালয়-----কিঃমিঃ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়-----কিঃমিঃ উপসনালয়/মাদ্রাসা-----কিঃমিঃ বাজার/হাট-----কিঃমিঃ হাসপাতাল/ক্লিনিক-----কিঃমিঃ



## 04. খানার শাস্ত্র বিষয়ক তথ্যাবলী :

শাহীন নম্বর	প্রতিবেদক কি ? না-1 না-2 জানি না-3 (৫ বঙ্গের বা তার কাম বঙ্গ)	গত মাসে অনুস্থ/আহত ছিল কি? (সকল বঙ্গের জন্য)		গত মাসে অনুস্থ/আহত হওয়ার কারণে কোন পরামর্শ নিয়েছেন কি ?		কিন্তু নিরঞ্জন হয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	গত মাসে কেউ শাস্ত্রসেবা গ্রহণ না করার কারণ কি? প্রয়োজন নাই-1 ব্যবস্থান-2 দুরবর্তী স্থান-3 অন্যান্য-4	কোন প্রকার নির্ব মেয়াদী অনুস্থ আছে কি ? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	বিকাশিত ১৫-৪৯ বছর মহিলাদের জন্য				
		হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কি ধরণের অনুস্থ/আহত ছিল ? (কোড)	হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	হ্যাঁ হলে কোন ধরণের শাস্ত্র সেবা ? ঈশ্বরের সৌকর্য-1 নারকরী হাসপাতাল/ শাস্ত্র কেন্দ্র/উদ্যোগসারী-2 ক্রিনিক-3 হোমিওপ্যাথ/কিবিরাজ-4 এইডেড অর্জার-5 অন্যান্য-6				গতকালীন সময়ে গ্রন্থপূর্ব সেবা পেয়েছেন কি ? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	সভান ভূমিট হওয়ার স্থান ? হাসপাতাল/ মাতৃসদন-1 বাগা-2 অন্যত্র-3	সভান ভূমিটকালীন সহায়তা কে করেছিল ? উক্তার-1 নার-2 আমা-3 দই-4 অন্যান্য-5	সভান গ্রন্থদের পর প্রয়োজনীয় মাতৃ/শিশু সেবা সেওয়া হয়েছে কি ? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													

অনুস্থতার কোড: স্ব-1, জরুরিয়া/আমন্ত্রণ-2, দাঁতে সমস্যা-3, ডোষের সমস্যা-4, ত্বকের সমস্যা-5, নাক/কান/গলা-6, উচ্চ রক্তচাপ-7, জন্মাবকটিন-8, দৃষ্টিনা-9, অন্যান্য-10

## ১. দারিদ্রের স্ব-মূল্যায়ণ (Self-Assessment of Poverty)

প্রশ্ন নং	প্রশ্ন
১.১	আপনার খানার অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা কি রকম বলে মূল্যায়ণ করেন? উচ্চবিত্ত-----1 মধ্যবিত্ত-----2 চলনসই/নিম্ন মধ্যবিত্ত-----3 নিম্নবিত্ত-----4 অতি দরিদ্র-----5 (উত্তর কোড ১, ২, ৩ হলে ৬.১ নং প্রশ্নে যান)
১.২	নিম্নবিত্ত ও অতি দরিদ্র হলে (কোড ৪ ও ৫) এর কারণ কি (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? ভূমিহীন/উত্তরাধিকার সূত্রে কিছু না পাওয়া--1 বাকসায় পুঞ্জির অভাব/ক্ষতি-----2 শিক্ষার/কারিগরি জ্ঞানের অভাব-----3 নদী ভাঙ্গন/প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ-----4 কাজের অভাব-----5 উপার্জননীর সদস্যের মৃত্যু/অভাব-----6 শারিরিক অক্ষমতা-----7 মামলা মোকাদ্দমায় ক্ষতি-----8 চুরি ডাকাতি/প্রতারণায় ক্ষতি-----9 পরিবারের সদস্য বেশী হওয়া-----10 অন্যান্য-----11
১.৩	এ দারিদ্রতা কত দিন যাবত বিদ্যমান? এক বৎসর-----1 দুই বৎসর-----2 তিন বৎসর-----3 চার বৎসর-----4 পাঁচ বৎসর বা তদুর্ধ্ব-----5 গত বৎসরের তুলনায় আপনার পরিবারের দারিদ্রতা কমেছে না বেড়েছে? কমেছে-----1 বেড়েছে-----2 একই রকম আছে-----3
১.৪	গত বৎসরের তুলনায় আপনার পরিবারের দারিদ্রতা কমেছে না বেড়েছে? কমেছে-----1 বেড়েছে-----2 একই রকম আছে-----3
১.৫	এ দারিদ্র অবস্থা কতদিনের মধ্যে দূর হবে বলে আশা করেন? আগামী ১ বৎসর-----1 আগামী ২ বৎসর-----2 আগামী ৩ বৎসর-----3 জানা নেই-----4

## ০৬. খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা (Food Security)

প্রশ্ন নং	প্রশ্ন
৬.১	খানার সকল সদস্যের ৩ বোলা পেট ভরে খাওয়ার মত আয় বা খাদ্য উৎপাদনের সংস্থান আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে 7.1 নং প্রশ্নে যান) না-----2
৬.২	উত্তর না হলে কিভাবে খাদ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা করে থাকেন(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? ঋণ/ধার করে-----1 সঞ্চয় ভেঙ্গে-----2 বিষয় সম্পত্তি বিক্রি করে-----3 পছন্দের খাওয়া কমিয়ে-----4 বয়স্করা কম খেয়ে শিশুদের ঠিকমতো খাওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করে-----5 দিনে এক বা দু'বেলা না খেয়ে-----6
৬.৩	পর্বাণ্ড খাওয়ার সংস্থান না থাকায় সপ্তাহে কত দিন পরিমাণে কম বা দু' এক বেলা না খেয়ে থাকতে হয়? সপ্তাহে প্রতি দিন-----1 সপ্তাহে ৫-৬ দিন-----2 সপ্তাহে ৮-৯ দিন-----3 সপ্তাহে ২-১ দিন-----4 প্রয়োজ্য নয়-----5
৬.৪	খাদ্যের সংস্থান না থাকতে সপ্তাহে দু' এক দিন কি না খেয়ে থাকতে হয়? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
৬.৫	আপনার খানার খাদ্য সংকট কি সাময়িক না দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী? সাময়িক-----1 দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী-----2
৬.৬	খাদ্য সংকট দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী হলে কত বৎসরের মধ্যে এ সংকট হতে উত্তরণের আশা করেন? এক বৎসর-----1 দুই বৎসর-----2 তিন বৎসর-----3 চার বৎসর-----4 পাঁচ বৎসর বা তার বেশী-----5
৬.৭	আপনার খানার বর্তমান খাদ্য সংকটের মূল কারণ কি(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? পর্বাণ্ড আয় নেই-----1 পর্বাণ্ড কৃষি জমি নেই-----2 কৃষি উপকরণ ক্রয়ের সামর্থ্য নেই-----3 বাকসায় মন্দা/ক্ষতি-----4 চাকুরী নেই-----5 কর্মক্ষম ব্যক্তির অসুখ/মৃত্যু-----6 বন্যায়/খরায়/ প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগে শস্যের ক্ষতি-----7 নদী ভাঙ্গনের ক্ষতি-----8 অন্যান্য-----9

প্রশ্ন নং	প্রশ্ন
6.8	আপনার খানা বা খানার কোন সদস্য গত এক বৎসরে সরকারের সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বেটনী কর্মসূচির অধীনে কোন সহায়তা পেয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
6.9	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন কোন কর্মসূচী হতে সহায়তা পেয়েছে(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? কাজের বিনিময় খাদ্য-----1 শিক্ষার বিনিময় খাদ্য-----2 দুস্থ জনগোষ্ঠী খাওয়ানো-----3 দুস্থ জনগোষ্ঠী উন্নয়ন-----4 বয়স্ক ভাতা-----5 কৃষক সমবায় সমিতি-----6 বিত্তহীন সমবায় সমিতি-----7 পশুপালন/স্বাস্থ্য চাবের জন্য বিশেষ ব্যাংক ঋণ-----8 বয়স্ক শিক্ষা-----9 সরকারী অন্যান্য কর্মসূচী-----10
6.10	এনজিও বা অন্য কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান হতে সহায়তা পেয়েছেন কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2

## 07. পরিষেব বস্ত্র ও পাদুকা (Clothing and Footwear)

প্রশ্ন নং	প্রশ্ন
7.1	আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের ন্যূনতম এক জোড়া শার্ট, কুর্শি/পেন্ট, শাড়ী/কাবিজ আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
7.2	খানার সদস্যদের জন্য ঋণোক্তনীয় শীতকালীন পোষাক, লেপা/তোষক আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
7.3	আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের এক জোড়া স্যাঙ্গেল/জুতা আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2

## 08. দুঃসময় ও দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলা (Crisis Coping)

প্রশ্ন নং	প্রশ্ন
8.1	আপনার খানা কি গত এক বৎসরে নিম্নবর্ণিত দুঃসময় বা দুর্যোগের ঐতিহ্যিক মোকাবেলা করেছে? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 (উত্তর না হলে 9.1 নং প্রশ্নে যান)
8.2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নিম্ন বর্ণিত দুঃসময়/ দুর্যোগের কিভাবে মোকাবেলা করছে(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? খানার ব্যবসা বন্ধ-----1 বন্যা/খরায় ফসল নষ্ট-----2 উপার্জনশীল সদস্যের চাকুরী হারানো-----3 উপার্জনশীল সদস্যের বেতন বন্ধ-----4 খানার সদস্যের বড় ধরনের অসুস্থতা/দুর্ঘটনা-----5 কর্মরত সদস্যের মৃত্যু-----6 বাহিরের উৎস হতে সাহায্য বন্ধ-----7 খানা বিভক্ত হওয়া-----8 বিবাহ/যৌতুক জটিল খরচ-----9 মুরি/জমাকতি/আগিকান্ডে ক্ষতি-----10 বাত্তী/জরি হতে উৎখাত-----11 মামলা মোকদ্দমা-----12 চাঁদবাজের উৎপাত/নিরাপত্তার অভাব-----13 অন্যান্য-----14
8.3	যদি উপরের কোন উত্তর হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কিভাবে তা মোকাবেলা করেন(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? আত্মীয়-স্বজন/ বন্ধুর নিকট থেকে ধার করে-----1 মহাজনের নিকট থেকে ধার/সম্পত্তি বন্ধক দিয়ে-----2 ব্যাংক হতে ঋণ নিয়ে-----3 এনজিও হতে ঋণ নিয়ে-----4 জমি/ঘর বিক্রি করে-----5 অস্থাবর সম্পত্তি বিক্রি করে-----6 গরু/মহিষ বিক্রি করে-----7 সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বেটনী-----8 বয়স্কাত্তি সাহায্য-----9 অন্যান্য-----10
8.4	আপনার খানার দুঃসময়, দুর্যোগকালে কোন সরকারী সাহায্য পেয়েছেন কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
8.5	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে এ সাহায্যে কি ধরনের মাসিক ছিল? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2

## ঋণ ও বিনিয়োগ (Credit and Investment)

ক্রম নং	প্রশ্ন
1	গত এক বৎসরে আপনার খানা কোন ঋণ গ্রহণ করেছে কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 (উত্তর না হলে 9.6 নং প্রশ্নে যান)
2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা হতে ঋণ নিয়েছেন(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? আত্মীয় স্বজনদের নিকট হতে-----1 স্থানীয় মহাজনের নিকট হতে-----2 ব্যাংক হতে-----3 এনজিও হতে-----4 সমবায়/সমিতি হতে-----5 অন্যান্য-----6 এ ঋণ কেন নিয়েছেন(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? খানার খাওয়া খরচ চালানোর জন্য-----1 ছেলে-মেয়ের লেখাপড়ার জন্য-----2 বাবসায় পুজির জন্য-----3 জমি/গৃহ নির্মাণ/সম্পত্তি ক্রয়ের জন্য-----4 চিকিৎসা ব্যয় মিটানোর জন্য-----5 বিয়ের/বৌতুকের জন্য-----6 কৃষি কাজ/কৃষি উপকরণ ক্রয়ের জন্য-----7 মামলা মোকদমার জন্য-----8 অন্যান্য-----9
4	গত এক বৎসরে কোন ঋণ পরিশোধ করেছেন কি? আংশিক পরিশোধ-----1 সম্পূর্ণ পরিশোধ-----2 না-----3
5	ঋণের পরিমাণ দিন দিন কমছে না বাড়ছে? কমছে-----1 বাড়ছে-----2 একই রকম আছে-----3
6	গত এক বৎসরে কোন আর্থিক বিনিয়োগ করেছেন কি(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? ব্যবসায় বিনিয়োগ-----1 কৃষি/ভূমি উন্নয়নে বিনিয়োগ-----2 শিল্প কারখানায় বিনিয়োগ-----3 সঞ্চয়পত্র/এফডিআর-----4 বীমা-----5 শেয়ার/বন্ড/ডিবেঞ্চার-----6 অন্যান্য-----7

## 10. ক্লাব/সমিতি (Club/Society)

ক্রম নং	প্রশ্ন
10.1	আপনি বা খানার কোন সদস্য কি কোন ক্লাব/সমিতির সদস্য? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2 (উত্তর না হলে 10.5 নং প্রশ্নে যান)
10.2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে ক্লাব/সমিতি কি ধরনের কার্যক্রম করে থাকে(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? খেলাধুলা-----1 নাটক/সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান-----2 বৃক্ষপোষণ/টিকা দান-----3 সমাজ সচেতনতামূলক অনুষ্ঠান-----4 কৃষি কাজে সহায়তা-----5 সেবামূলক কাজে সহায়তা-----6 সমবায় সমিতি-----7 ঋণ গ্রহিতা-----8 অন্যান্য-----9
10.3	ক্লাব/সমিতির মাধ্যমে কোন উপকার পেয়েছেন কি? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
10.4	ক্লাব/সমিতিসমূহের কি আরো অধিক ভূমিকা রাখা প্রয়োজন? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
10.5	10.1নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর না হলে কেন সদস্য হননি? এলাকায় ক্লাব/সমিতি নেই-----1 সময় নেই-----2 ঝামেলা হয়/আস্রা নেই-----3 অন্যান্য-----4

## 11. সামাজিক নিরাপত্তামূলক ব্যবস্থা

11.1	আপনার এবং আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কি নির্বিঘ্নে কাজকর্ম/চলানো করতে পারে? হ্যাঁ-----1 (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে 12.1 নং প্রশ্নে যান) না-----2
11.2	উত্তর না হলে কোথায় বিচার গ্রাণনা করেন? আইন-শৃঙ্খলা বাহিনীর নিকট-----1 জন প্রতিনিধির নিকট-----2 স্থানীয়/সামাজিক মুরাক্বি/মাতৃস্বরের নিকট-----3 ক্লাব/সমিতির নিকট-----4 ধর্মীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান/অন্যান্য-----5

## 12. নারীর ক্ষমতায়ণ (Women Empowerment)

প্রশ্ন নং	প্রশ্ন
12.1	আপনার পরিবারে সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ কে গ্রহণ করে থাকে? স্বামী-----1 স্ত্রী-----2 স্বামী/স্ত্রী একত্রে-----3
12.2	আপনার খানার কোন মহিলা সদস্য কি কোন ক্রাব/সমিতি/এনজিও/সেচ্ছাসেবক সদস্য? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
12.3	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে তিনি কি পরিচালনা পরিষদের সদস্য? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
12.4	তিনি কি ক্রাব/সমিতি/এনজিওর নীতি নির্ধারণ বা পরিচালনায় কোন ভূমিকা পালন করার সুযোগ পান? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
12.5	আপনার খানার কোন মহিলা সদস্য কি ব্যবসা/শিল্পের অংশিদার/উদ্যোক্তা? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
12.6	আপনার খানায় কি মেয়ে শিখ/ছেলে শিখের সমান সুযোগ সুবিধা পায়? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
12.7	শিক্ষার ব্যাপারে আপনার খানা কি ছেলেকে মেয়ে হতে অগ্রাধিকার দেয়? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
12.8	আপনার খানার কোন মহিলা সদস্য কি চাকুরী বা ব্যবসা করে সংসারে আর্থিক সহায়তা দিয়ে থাকে? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2
12.9	আপনার খানার মহিলা সদস্যরা কি আত্মীয়/স্বজনীয় নির্ধারিত নিজেদের পছন্দ যত্ন লক্ষ্যকে কেন্দ্র করে পারে ? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2

## 13. বিনোদন ও বিশ্রাম (Recreation and Leisure)

প্রশ্ন নং	প্রশ্ন
13.1	আপনার খানার সদস্যরা কি নিম্নলিখিত নিম্নলিখিত সুযোগ সুবিধা পায়(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? সংবাদপত্র পড়া-----1 বই/ উপন্যাস পড়া-----2 টিভি দেখা/রেডিও শ্রবণ-----3 যন্ত্র নাটক/যাত্রা/সার্কাস দেখা-----4 পার্কে/বিনোদন কেন্দ্রে যাওয়া-----5 খানার বাহিরে হেটেল রেস্তোরাঁয় খাওয়া-----6 অন্যান্য-----7
13.2	আপনার অবসর সময় কিভাবে কাটান(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)? ছেলে-মেয়ে দেখাশোনা করে-----1 টিভি দেখে/ গান শ্রবণ-----2 বই/সংবাদপত্র পড়ে-----3 ক্রাব/সমিতিতে যোগে-----4 গল্প শ্রবণ করে-----5 পূর্ব বিশ্রামে থেকে-----6
13.3	অবসর সময়ে কি সমাজ সেবামূলক কাজে অংশ নেন? হ্যাঁ-----1 না-----2

শ্রমশক্তি মডিউল

খানার ১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব ব্যক্তিদের গত সপ্তাহের কর্মতৎপরতা :

কর্মতৎপরতা	নামঃ	নামঃ	নামঃ	নামঃ	নামঃ	নামঃ
	লাইন নং :					
গত সপ্তাহে বেতন ও মজুরী বা কোন অর্থনৈতিক জর বা পারিবারিক কর্মকাণ্ডের সঙ্গে কমপক্ষে এক ম জড়িত ছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ .....১					
	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ২ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ২ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ২ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ২ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ২ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ২ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)
আপনি কি কোন অর্থনৈতিক কাজের সাথে ত/সংযুক্ত ছিলেন যেখানে কোন কারণ বশতঃ গত হে কাজ করতে পারেন নাই ?	হ্যাঁ .....১					
	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ৩ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ৩ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ৩ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ৩ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ৩ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	না .....২ (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নং প্রশ্ন ও না হলে ৩ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)
গত সপ্তাহে কোন কাজে নিয়োজিত না থাকলে জর জন্য প্রস্তুত ছিলেন/কাজ খুঁজছিলেন ?	হ্যাঁ .....১					
	না .....২					
গত সপ্তাহে যে কর্মক্ষেত্রে বা শিল্পে নিয়োজিত ছিলেন বা কোন কারণবশতঃ কাজে অনুপস্থিত ছিলেন সে ক্ষেত্র/শিল্প/উৎপাদন/সেবার ধরণ এবং প্রতিষ্ঠানের কি? (বিবরণ লিখুন)	কাজ পাওয়া যায় নাই.....১ কাজ করতে পারি না.....২ কাজ না পাওয়ায় হতাশগ্রস্থ.৩ অধ্যয়নরত.....৪ গৃহকর্মে নিয়োজিত .....৫ প্রতিষ্ঠানের নামঃ	কাজ পাওয়া যায় নাই.....১ কাজ করতে পারি না.....২ কাজ না পাওয়ায় হতাশগ্রস্থ.৩ অধ্যয়নরত.....৪ গৃহকর্মে নিয়োজিত .....৫ প্রতিষ্ঠানের নামঃ	কাজ পাওয়া যায় নাই.....১ কাজ করতে পারি না.....২ কাজ না পাওয়ায় হতাশগ্রস্থ.৩ অধ্যয়নরত.....৪ গৃহকর্মে নিয়োজিত .....৫ প্রতিষ্ঠানের নামঃ	কাজ পাওয়া যায় নাই.....১ কাজ করতে পারি না.....২ কাজ না পাওয়ায় হতাশগ্রস্থ.৩ অধ্যয়নরত.....৪ গৃহকর্মে নিয়োজিত .....৫ প্রতিষ্ঠানের নামঃ	কাজ পাওয়া যায় নাই.....১ কাজ করতে পারি না.....২ কাজ না পাওয়ায় হতাশগ্রস্থ.৩ অধ্যয়নরত.....৪ গৃহকর্মে নিয়োজিত .....৫ প্রতিষ্ঠানের নামঃ	কাজ পাওয়া যায় নাই.....১ কাজ করতে পারি না.....২ কাজ না পাওয়ায় হতাশগ্রস্থ.৩ অধ্যয়নরত.....৪ গৃহকর্মে নিয়োজিত .....৫ প্রতিষ্ঠানের নামঃ
	কাজের বিবরণঃ					
গত সপ্তাহে অধিকাংশ সময় যে কাজে/পেশায় নিয়োজিত ছিলেন সে কাজ/পেশার পদবী ও প্রধান কাজ কি ছিল ?	কোডঃ ----- পদবীঃ প্রধান কর্মকাণ্ডের বিবরণঃ					

কর্মতৎপরতা	নামঃ	নামঃ	নামঃ	নামঃ
	লাইন নং :	লাইন নং :	লাইন নং :	লাইন নং :
৭। গত সপ্তাহে প্রধান কাজে কত ঘণ্টা নিয়োজিত ছিলেন? (যাতায়াত, খাবার, বিশ্রাম সময় এবং ওভারটাইম বাদে)	ঘণ্টাঃ -----	ঘণ্টাঃ -----	ঘণ্টাঃ -----	ঘণ্টাঃ -----
৮। গত সপ্তাহে প্রধান কাজ ছাড়া অন্য কোন কাজ করেছিলেন কি ?	হ্যাঁ ..... ১ না ..... ২ (উত্তর না হলে ১০ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	হ্যাঁ ..... ১ না ..... ২ (উত্তর না হলে ১০ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	হ্যাঁ ..... ১ না ..... ২ (উত্তর না হলে ১০ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)	হ্যাঁ ..... ১ না ..... ২ (উত্তর না হলে ১০ নং প্রশ্ন করুন)
৯। গত সপ্তাহে প্রধান/অপ্রধান সকল কর্ম/পেশায় মোট কত ঘণ্টা কাজ করেছেন ?	ঘণ্টাঃ -----	ঘণ্টাঃ -----	ঘণ্টাঃ -----	ঘণ্টাঃ -----
১০। গত সপ্তাহের অধিকাংশ সময় যে প্রধান কাজ করেছিলেন সে কাজের মর্যাদা কি ছিল?	নিয়োগকারী ..... ১ শনিয়োজিত ..... ২ কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারী বেতনভুক্ত ..... ৩ পারিবারিককর্মী ..... ৪ দিনমজুর ..... ৫ অন্যান্য ..... ৬	নিয়োগকারী ..... ১ শনিয়োজিত ..... ২ কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারী বেতনভুক্ত ..... ৩ পারিবারিককর্মী ..... ৪ দিনমজুর ..... ৫ অন্যান্য ..... ৬	নিয়োগকারী ..... ১ শনিয়োজিত ..... ২ কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারী বেতনভুক্ত ..... ৩ পারিবারিককর্মী ..... ৪ দিনমজুর ..... ৫ অন্যান্য ..... ৬	নিয়োগকারী ..... ১ শনিয়োজিত ..... ২ কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারী বেতনভুক্ত ..... ৩ পারিবারিককর্মী ..... ৪ দিনমজুর ..... ৫ অন্যান্য ..... ৬
১১। গত সপ্তাহে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান/সেইসের কাজ করেছিলেন ?	সরকারী ..... ১ বেসরকারী ..... ২ ব্যক্তিগত ..... ৩ অন্যান্য ..... ৪	সরকারী ..... ১ বেসরকারী ..... ২ ব্যক্তিগত ..... ৩ অন্যান্য ..... ৪	সরকারী ..... ১ বেসরকারী ..... ২ ব্যক্তিগত ..... ৩ অন্যান্য ..... ৪	সরকারী ..... ১ বেসরকারী ..... ২ ব্যক্তিগত ..... ৩ অন্যান্য ..... ৪
১২। দৈনিক মজুরী কত ছিল? (দিনমজুরের জন্য)	টাকা -----	টাকা -----	টাকা -----	টাকা -----
১৩। গত মাসে কত টাকা আয় করেছিলেন ? (বেতনভুক্ত)	টাকা -----	টাকা -----	টাকা -----	টাকা -----
১৪। নিয়োগকারী/মালিক থেকে বেতন ছাড়া আর কি সুবিধা পাচ্ছেন ? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	কোডঃ -----	কোডঃ -----	কোডঃ -----	কোডঃ -----

প্রশ্ন ১৪ নং এর কোডঃ

নিয়োগকারী/মালিক থেকে বেতন ছাড়া সুযোগ-সুবিধা কোডঃ মজুরী/বেতনসহ ছুটির সুবিধা (অসুস্থ/ছুটি মাতৃভুক্তসিদ্ধ) -১, বেতনসহ অসুস্থকালীন ছুটি -২, বোনাস-৩, কাজের পোষাক-৪, খাওয়া-৫, যাতায়াত-৬, টেলিফোন সুবিধা-৭, বাসস্থান-৮, অন্যান্য-৯, কোন সুবিধা পাওয়া যায় না-১০।

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**  
**Capacity Building of BBS Project**  
**Parishankhan Bhaban**  
**E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207**

(Confidential)

(For Compilations of Statistical  
information only)

**Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009**

**01: Identification of the Sample Area**

Area	Name	Code
Division		
District		
Upazila/Thana		
Union/Word		
Mauza/Mahallah		
Sample Area Number (PSU No.)		
Rural/ Urban (RMO)		
Sample Household Number		
Name of Respondent		
Religion	Muslim-1, Hindu-2, Christian-3, Buddist-4, Others-5.	

**N.B: All numbers should be written in English**

Name of Enumerator : ..... Name of Supervisor: .....  
 Signature & date : ..... Signature & date : .....

## 02. Housing, household facilities and assets

Q-no	Questions
2.1	Type of dwelling unit? Pucca-----1 Semi-pucca-----2 katcha-----3 Jupri/others-----4
2.2	Type of ownership of house ? Own-----1 Rented-----2 Rent free/others-----3
2.3	Source of drinking water ? Tube-well-----1 Well-----2 Supply water/tap-----3 Pond/ditch/canal/river--4 Others-----5
2.4	Do you drink arsenic free water? Yes-----1 No-----2 Don't know-----3
2.5	Source of fuel for cooking? Wood/bamboo-----1 Straw/hay/cow dung---2 Kerosene-----3 Gas-----4 Others-----5
2.6	Source of lighting the house? Kerosene-----1 Electricity-----2 Gas/Others-----3
2.7	Type of toilet? Sanitary-----1 Pucca (water sealed)---2 Pucca (Not water sealed)---3 Katcha-----4 No toilet/open field-----5
2.8	Ownership of land by the household? Yes-----1 No-----2
2.9	If yes in question 2.8, size of land? Acre <input type="text"/> Decimal <input type="text"/>

Q-no	Questions
2.10	Ownership of land/mobile phone? Land phone Yes-----1 No-----2 Mobile phone Yes-----1 No-----2
2.11	Does the household own livestock and poultry? Livestock Yes-----1 No-----2 Poultry Yes-----1 No-----2
2.12	Does the household possess the following assets ? Yes-----1 (If yes, circle the relevant items below) Multiple answers No-----2 Fan/AC-----1 Shop/business-----2 Television/Radio-----3 Fridge-----4 Watch-----6 Almirah/wooden furniture--7 Sew-machine/oven-----8 Shallow machine/tractor---9 Others-----10 None-----11
2.13	Does the household own transport? Yes-----1 (If yes, circle the relevant items below) Multiple answers No-----2 Boat-----1 Cart-----2 Bi-cycle/rickshaw/varn---3 Motor cycle/taxi-----4 Motor car-----5 Others-----6
2.14	Does the household own computer? Yes-----1 No-----2
2.15	If yes, e-mail/Internet connection? Internet Yes-----1 No-----2 E-mail Yes-----1 No-----2
2.16	Distance of the household from the following places? Primary school-----km Secondary school-----km Worship house/Madrasha-----km Market/hat-----km Hospital/clinic-----km



#### 04. Health Information of the members of household

Line No.	Vaccinated for child? Yes-1 No-2 (5 years or less)	Sick/Injured during last month?			Consulted doctor for sickness or injury?		Did you register birth?	Reasons for not taking treatment?	Any long term Sickness?	15-49 years old married women only		
		Yes-1 No-2	If yes, type of illness Injury? (Code)	Yes-1 No-2	If yes, type of medical service received? Drug store-1 Govt hospital-2 Pvt clinic-3 Pvt doctor-4 Hph/Kabiraj-5 Others-6	Yes-1 No-2				Got antenatal care during pregnancy? Yes-1 No-2	Place of delivery? Hospital/mat-ernity-1 Residence-2 Others-3	Who provided delivery assistance? Doctor-1 Nurse-2 Aya-3 Mid-wife-4 Others-5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												
11												
12												

Sickness code: Fever-1, Diarrhoea/dysentery-2, Teeth problem-3, Eye problem-4, Skin disease-5, ENT-6, Blood pressure-7, Diabetic-8, Accident-9, Others-10

## Self-Assessment of Poverty

Q-no	Questions
1	How do you assess the economic condition of your household? Very rich-----1 Rich-----2 Break-even-----3 Poor-----4 Very poor-----5 (If code 1, 2 or 3 skip to Q-6.1)
2	What are the reasons for being poor or very poor? (Multiple answers) Landless/inherited nothing-----1 Lack of capital/loss in business-----2 Lack of education/training-----3 River erosion/natural calamity-----4 Want of work-----5 Death of earning member-----6 Physical disability-----7 Loss in litigation-----8 Loss in theft/cheating-----9 Large family size-----10 Others-----11
3	Duration of this poverty situation? Last one year-----1 Last two years-----2 Last three years-----3 Last four years-----4 Last five years or more-----5
4	Has the poverty situation currently decreased or increased comparative to last year? Decreased-----1 Increased-----2 So-so-----3
5	When do you expect to over come this poverty situation? Last one year-----1 Last two years-----2 Last three years-----3 Last four years-----4 Last five years or more-----5

## 06. Food Security

Q-no	Questions
6.1	Do you have necessary income/food production for feeding your household members three times daily? Yes-1 (If the answer is yes, skip to 7.1) No--2
6.2	If the answer is no at 6.1, how do you manage food requirement? (multiple answers) Loan/borrowing-----1 Spending savings-----2 Selling properties-----3 Reducing favorite food-----4 Taking less food by the adults-----5 Starving one or two time a day--6
6.3	How many days do you starve or take less food at least one time weekly for not having enough food provision? Daily-----1 5-6 days weekly-----2 3-4 days weekly-----3 1-2 days weekly-----4
6.4	Do you starve one or two whole days weekly for want of food? Yes---1 No----2
6.5	Is the food crisis temporary or long term? Temporary-----1 Long term-----2
6.6	If the food crisis is long term, when do you expect to over come it? One year-----1 Two years-----2 Three years-----3 Four years-----4 Five years or more-----5
6.7	What are the main reasons for your food crisis (Multiple answers)? Income is not enough-----1 Agricultural land is not enough-----2 Not capable of buying agri. equipments-----3 Business is dull/loss-----4 No job-----5 Sick/death of earning member-----6 Loss of crop due to flood/drought/natural calamity-----7 Loss in river erosion-----8 Others-----9

## 06. Food Security (Contd.)

Q-no	Questions
6.8	Did any member of your household receive help from the Social Safety Nets programme? Yes----1 No----2
6.9	If the answer is yes at 6.8, indicate the applicable one stated below (Multiple answers)? Food for Work-----1 Food for Education-----2 VGF-----3 VGD-----4 Old Age Pension-----5 KSS-----6 DSS-----7 Bank loan for livestock/fishery-----8 Adult Literacy Programme-----9 Other Govt Prog-----10
6.10	Did you or any member of your household receive any help from NGO or other organizations during last one year? Yes----1 No----2
<b>07. Clothing and Footwear</b>	
7.1	Do your household members have one pair of shirt, lungi/pant, Sharee? Yes----1 No----2
7.2	Do your household members have necessary winter cloths? Yes----1 No----2
7.3	Do your household members have one pair of shoes/sanda?l? Yes----1 No----2

## 08. Crisis Coping

Q-no	Questions
8.1	Did your household face any crisis during last one year? Yes-----1 No-----2 (If no skip to Q-no 9.1)
8.2	If yes at 8.1, circle the relevant items listed below? (Multiple answers) Business is closed-----1 Loss of crop due to flood/drought-----2 Loss of job of the earning member-----3 Salary of the earning member is stopped-----4 Serious illness/accident of the family member-----5 Death of the earning member-----6 Assistance is stopped from external source-----7 Spill of family-----8 Expenditure on dowry/marriage-----9 Theft/robbery/fire-----10 Eviction from house/land-----11 Litigation in the court-----12 Lack of security/extortion-----13 Others-----14
8.3	If any of the above answer is yes, then how do you face it? (Multiple answers) Borrowing from relatives/friends-----1 Borrowing from the money lender/mortgaging properties-----2 Borrowing from the bank-----3 Borrowing from the NGO-----4 Selling land/house-----5 Selling moveable properties-----6 Selling livestock-----7 Others-----8
8.4	Did you receive any Government help in time of crisis? Yes----1 No----2
8.5	If the answer is yes, was the help up to the requirement? Yes----1 No----2

## 09. Credits and Investment

Q-no	Questions
9.1	Did your household take any credit during last one year? Yes----1 No----2 (If the answer is no, skip to 9.6)
9.2	If the answer is yes, from where the credit is taken? (Multiple answers) From relatives/friends-----1 From the local money lender-----2 From the bank-----3 From the NGO-----4 From cooperative society-----5 Others-----6
9.3	Why did you take this credit? (Multiple answers) Meeting food expenditure-----1 Meeting education expenditure of the children-----2 Capital for the business-----3 Purchasing land/properties-----4 Meeting treatment expenditure-----5 Meeting dowry/marriage expenditure-----6 Agriculture/purchasing equipments-----7 Litigation in the court-----8 Others-----9
9.4	Did you repay any credit during last one year? Partially repaid-----1 Completely repaid-----2 No-----3
9.5	Did the credit decreasing or increasing day by day? Decreasing-----1 Increasing-----2 So-so-----3
9.6	Did you invest any money during last one year? (Multiple answers) Investment in business-----1 Agriculture/land development-----2 Investment in industry/factory-----3 Saving certificate/FDR-----4 Insurance-----5 Share/bond/debenture-----6 Others-----7

## 10. Club/Society

Q-no	Questions
10.1	Are you or any member of your household is a member of a Club/society? Yes----1 No----2 (If no skip to Q-no 10.5)
10.2	If yes, what are the activities of the club/society? (Multiple answers) Games and sports-----1 Drama/cultural programme-----2 Tree plantation/vaccination-----3 Social awareness programme-----4 Help in agricultural works-----5 Help in professional works-----6 Others-----7
10.3	Did you get any benefit from club/society? Yes----1 No----2
10.4	Should the club/society be more proactive? Yes----1 No----2
10.5	If the answer is no at 10.1, why did you not be a member? No club/society in the locality-----1 No time-----2 Problematic/no confidence-----3 Others-----4

## 11. Security situation

Q-no	Questions
11.1	Can you or members of your household work/move freely? Yes----1 No-----2
11.2	If the answer is no, where do you seek justice? Law and order enforcing agency---1 People's representative-----2 Local/social guardian-----3 Club/society-----4 Religious institution/others-----5

## 12. Women Empowerment

12.1	Who takes the decision of your household? Husband-----1 Wife-----2 Husband/wife together-----3
12.2	Is any female member of your family a member of a club, society, NGO volunteer? Yes----1 No-----2 (If the answer is no, skip to Q-no 12.5)
12.3	If the answer is yes, is she a member of the Executive Body? Yes----1 No-----2 (If the answer is no, skip to Q-no 12.5)
12.4	If yes, can she play a role in decision making? Yes----1 No-----2
12.5	Is any female member of your household a partner of industry/business? Yes----1 No-----2
12.6	Does a girl get equal opportunity to a boy? Yes----1 No-----2
12.7	Does a boy get priority than a girl for education? Yes----1 No-----2
12.8	Does a female member provide financial assistance by working? Yes----1 No-----2
12.9	Does a female member can vote in National/Local election at her own choice? Yes----1 No-----2

## 13. Recreations and Leisure

Q-no	Questions
13.1	Do you or your household members get the following facilities regularly? (Multiple answers) Newspaper reading-----1 Book/nobel-----2 TV/Radio-----3 Stage drama/circus-----4 Park/recreation centre-----5 Taking meal in the restaurant-----6 Others-----7
13.2	How do you spend your leisure time? (Multiple answers) Looking after the children-----1 Hearing TV/songs-----2 Reading books/newspaper-----3 Going to club/society-----4 Gossiping-----5 Taking full rest-----6
13.3	Do you participate in social works in leisure time? Yes----1 No-----2

## Labour Force Module Last week activity status 15 years and above

| Activity   | Name  |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Line No.  | Yes-1<br>No-2   |
| Did you do any economic activity for at least one hour or more during the last week as paid worker or for family gain or profit or for own use or consumption? | Yes-1<br>No-2   |
| Did your absent from work in last week?  | Yes-1<br>No-2   |
| What is cause of doing no work?  | Due to no work-1<br>Due to disabled-2<br>Others-3       |
| What was the type of activity or industry or where you worked or served during the last week or from which you were absent (describing details)                | Name of industry & work description:<br><br>Code: ..... |
| What was the position in your occupation you were engaged most of the time in the last week?   | Designation & main work description:<br><br>Code: ..... |
| How many hour you were engaged in your main task or job during the last week?  | Hour: .....   |
| Were you engaged in any other activity or work without your principal work during the last week?   | Yes-1<br>No-2   |
| In total how many did you work in main and secondary activity during the last week?  | Hour: .....   |

Activity	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
	Line No.					
What was your status in employment where you worked most of the time during the last week?	Code:	Code:	Code:	Code:	Code:	Code:
In which sector did you work during the last week?	Government-1 Non-government-2 Private-3 Others-4	Government-1 Non-government-2 Private-3 Others-4	Government-1 Non-government-2 Private-3 Others-4	Government-1 Non-government-2 Private-3 Others-4	Government-1 Non-government-2 Private-3 Others-4	Government-1 Non-government-2 Private-3 Others-4
How do you get the salary/wages?	Daily-1 Weekly-2 Monthly-3 Piece rate-4 Others-5					
How much did you earn during the last week? (Day labour)	Tk. ....					
How much did you earn during the last week? (Paid worker)	Tk. ....					
What benefits are provided other than wages and salaries by the employer?	Code:	Code:	Code:	Code:	Code:	Code:

Work status code: Regular Paid Worker (Household worker/ Irregular Labour/ Trainee)-1, Employer-2, Self-employed-3, Unpaid family worker-4, Regular paid Labour-5, Day-labour(Agriculture)-6, Day-labour(Non-Agriculture)-7, Servent-8, Paid/unpaid trainee-9, Others-10.

Benefits are provided other than wages and salaries by the employer code: Wage/leave facility with salary-1, Sickness leave with salary-2, Festival-3, Libraries-4, Lunch-5, Convenience-6, Telephone facility-7, Residence facility-8, Others-9, No facility-10.



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