



Labour Force Survey

Bangladesh 2016-17



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning



Report on

Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016-17

January 2018



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

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Minister
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

Message

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

The labour force of Bangladesh is that part of the human resources that actually contributes or is available to contribute to the producing goods and providing services in the country. The report presents the annual statistics on the characteristics of labour force, unemployment and the structure of employment at national and divisional level obtained from Quarterly Labour Force Survey.

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

I like to extend my deep appreciation to all concerned of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for their hard work in the quarterly labour force survey activities.

Dhaka
January 2018

AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP



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

Message

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

The report entitled “Labour Force Survey 2016-17, Bangladesh” is presented containing detailed information on the characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment, outside labour force, youth employment and unemployment, working hours, occupational injuries and various forms of non-economic activities. The most important aspect of this report is that the report has provided estimates for each quarter separately as well as annual estimates of the key labour market indicators.

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

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

Dhaka
January 2018



M.A. Mannan, MP



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

Foreword

The report Labour Force Survey, Bangladesh 2016-17 presents statistics on the characteristics of labour force, unemployment and the structure of employment of the country obtained from Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

This report provides detailed statistics on labour force, employment, unemployment, non-economic activity, various forms of work, working time statistics, time-related underemployment, labour underutilization, employment in the informal sector and informal employment for monitoring labour market developments in the country. It is hoped that this report meets users' need for comprehensive and up-to-date labour force statistics.

In the past, information on labour force characteristics, employment and unemployment etc. were collected through labour force surveys conducted with the interval of 4-5 years. However, the employment and unemployment data are required at very short intervals to monitor the programs implemented in the employment generating policies of the government. Therefore, to satisfy the need of the time, the BBS initiated the labour force survey on a quarterly basis since July 2015, to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in the country on a continuous basis.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Amir Hossain, Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Project Director of LMIS Project of BBS for their contributions and hard work.

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

Dhaka
January 2018

Saurendra Nath Chakrabharty



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has initiated the labour force survey on a quarterly basis, to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in the country on a continuous basis. In the past, labour force surveys conducted at four-five yearly time intervals since 1980. The report Labour Force Survey 2016-17 presents annual estimates as well as quarterly estimates of labour statistics and key indicators of the labour market of the country for the survey period July 2016 to June 2017.

Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 123 thousand households to produce gender disaggregated national and divisional level estimates with urban/rural/city corporation breakdown. The Survey also provides quarterly representative results and sample size for each quarter was 30,816 households. The Survey, along with the quantification of core variables, also estimates important attributes of literacy, migration, own use production of goods and own use provision of services, volunteer work, occupational safety and health etc.

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

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

I hope the data published in this report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders to formulate evidence based policy for the development of the labour market in the country. Suggestions and comments will highly be appreciated for future improvement of the labour statistics in Bangladesh.

Dhaka
January 2018



Md. Amir Hossain



Country Director
Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal
The World Bank

Message

The Labour Force Survey is a very important initiative that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has undertaken since 1980. With technical assistance from the World Bank, BBS initiated its quarterly collection of labour market data in 2015/16. This shift in the frequency of labour market data collection from every five years to every quarter was an important milestone reached as part of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2016/17 continues to make important contribution to the collection and dissemination of labour force data, providing critical and up-to-date inputs for a wide range of policy level work, including labour policies and programmes for employment generation. The QLFS report presents quarterly labour statistics over 2016/17 on household and population characteristics, and education and training. It also provides details of economic activities including those in the informal sector with key focus on youth, unemployment, earnings, working hours, quality of employment and social security, working conditions and so on.

The report describes various labour market outcomes in comparison with previous results where possible, to present trends in key indicators. The report also highlights the spatial, gender and age dimensions, which are useful to understand the diverse opportunities and challenges faced by different populations, and their changes over time.

Thus, the report provides valuable information to better understand the labour market conditions in Bangladesh.

Undertaking nationwide data collection on labour statistics every three months is a major accomplishment for BBS. I would like to commend BBS for this effort, and offer congratulations to the Statistics and Informatics Division and BBS for their second QLFS annual report. I look forward to continuing our collaboration with BBS to support further strengthening of its capacity for quality data collection and to conduct policy-relevant analyses.

Dhaka
January 2018

Qimiao Fan

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to express my profound regards and deep sense of gratitude to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and the Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) who have suggested numerous improvements to the Labour Force Survey 2016-17 with quarterly estimates. Their experience of varying backgrounds, interest in and knowledge of the subject, helped to shape the text and numbers into its final form. The LFS 2016-17 report is the second of its kind to release quarterly estimates of LMI indicators. The first ever Quarterly LFS report was released in May 2017.

Special thanks to the members of the Technical Committee and the Project Implementation Committee for their valuable inputs and guidelines in proper implementation of the survey. Mr. Md. Akther Hossain, Deputy Director, Mr. Lizen Shah Nayeem, Deputy Director, Mr. Salim Sarkar, Deputy Director, Ms. Salwa Akther, Statistical Officer and Mr. Abu Naser, Statistical Investigator deserve commendable thanks who worked hard with me in analyzing complex survey data. I owe a great debt to the members of the editorial committee of BBS and SID who edited the manuscript to finalize the report. I am very grateful to the stakeholders who have provided their comments and suggestions for the improvement of the report.

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

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

Dhaka
January 2018



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

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Acronyms

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

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Key Findings

Labour Force Survey 2016-17

SI	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17					
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	Labour Force (million)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	56.7	60.7	62.1	61.4	61.9	62.7	62.5	63.5	62.8	63.7	64.1	63.4	
	Male	39.5	42.5	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.0	43.6	43.9	43.6	
	Female	17.2	18.2	19.1	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.2	20.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	19.8	
	Urban													
	Total	13.3	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.9	17.6	18.2	17.8	17.6	
	Male	9.3	12.0	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	
	Female	4.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.8	
	Rural													
	Total	43.4	43.5	44.8	44.3	44.6	45.5	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.6	46.2	45.8	
	Male	30.2	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.7	30.3	30.8	31.0	30.8	
	Female	13.2	13.1	14.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.2	15.0	
2	Employed population (million)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	54.1	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	60.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	
	Male	37.9	41.2	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.2	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.2	
	Female	16.2	16.8	17.8	17.0	17.7	18.4	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.5	
	Urban													
	Total	12.4	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.4	17.0	16.8	
	Male	8.8	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	
	Female	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.4	
	Rural													
	Total	41.7	41.9	43.0	42.4	42.9	43.5	43.2	43.9	43.7	43.7	44.2	43.9	
	Male	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.8	30.1	29.8	
	Female	12.6	12.3	13.3	12.7	13.3	14.0	13.3	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.1	
3	Unemployed population (million)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	
	Male	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	
	Female	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	
	Urban													
	Total	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	
	Male	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
	Female	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	
	Rural													
	Total	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	
	Male	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	
	Female	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	

Sl	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17					
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
4	Not in labour force (Million)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	38.9	45.6	44.0	44.7	43.9	43.7	43.8	45.5	46.0	45.0	45.4	45.8	
	Male	8.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.9	9.7	10.6	11.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	
	Female	30.5	36.1	34.5	35.5	34.5	33.8	34.1	35.0	34.9	34.7	35.1	35.3	
	Urban													
	Total	9.9	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.3	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.4	
	Male	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
	Female	7.6	10.4	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.5	11.2	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.4	
	Rural													
	Total	29.0	32.5	30.4	31.1	30.1	30.0	30.5	31.4	31.9	31.0	31.3	31.4	
	Male	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	
	Female	22.9	25.6	23.7	24.6	23.6	22.9	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.9	
5	Unemployment rate (%)													
	Bangladesh													
	Male	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	
	Female	5.8	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.4	6.6	
	Rural	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	
	Urban	6.8	5.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.6	4.3	4.9	4.6	
6	Labour force participation rate (%) (refined activity rate)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	59.3	57.1	58.5	57.9	58.5	58.9	58.8	58.2	57.8	58.6	58.5	58.1	
	Male	82.5	81.7	81.9	82.5	82.1	81.2	81.7	80.5	79.6	81.0	80.9	80.6	
	Female	36.0	33.5	35.6	33.9	35.5	37.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.5	36.0	
	Urban													
	Total	57.3	56.7	56.0	55.7	55.8	55.6	56.9	55.7	55.7	55.6	56.6	55.7	
	Male	80.2	81.7	81.7	82.6	81.3	81.2	81.9	81.0	81.0	80.9	81.0	81.2	
	Female	34.5	32.9	30.8	29.9	30.7	30.3	32.3	31.0	31.0	30.7	32.8	30.8	
	Rural													
	Total	60.0	57.3	59.6	58.7	59.7	60.3	59.6	59.3	58.6	59.5	59.7	59.3	
	Male	83.3	81.6	81.9	82.4	82.4	81.2	81.7	80.3	79.0	80.9	80.7	80.4	
	Female	36.4	33.7	37.6	35.6	37.5	39.7	37.6	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.9	38.5	
7	Crude activity/employment rate (%)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	38.1	39.4	37.6	37.1	37.4	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.8	37.9	37.6	
	Male	52.5	55.5	52.5	52.4	52.5	52.3	52.6	52.1	51.6	52.1	52.6	52.1	
	Female	23.3	23.4	22.5	21.5	22.4	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.2	23.0	
	Urban													
	Total	39.0	39.7	37.2	36.7	36.6	37.4	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.8	37.2	36.5	
	Male	54.2	56.5	54.4	54.6	53.7	54.4	54.8	54.2	54.0	54.2	54.6	54.0	
	Female	23.6	23.3	20.0	19.0	19.4	20.2	21.2	19.9	19.2	21.5	19.8	19.1	
	Rural													
	Total	37.8	39.2	37.7	37.2	37.8	38.1	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.1	
	Male	52.0	55.0	51.7	51.6	52.0	51.6	51.7	51.3	50.7	51.3	51.8	51.3	
	Female	23.3	23.5	23.5	22.5	23.5	24.6	23.6	24.5	24.7	24.2	24.6	24.6	

Sl	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17					
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
8	Employed by broad economic sector (%)													
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Agriculture	47.3	45.1	42.7	43.9	43.3	42.7	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.4	
	Industry	17.6	20.8	20.5	19.6	19.9	20.8	21.5	20.4	20.1	20.4	21.0	20.3	
	Service	35.1	34.1	36.9	36.5	36.7	36.5	37.7	39.0	39.2	38.8	38.7	39.3	
	Employed by broad economic sector (in million)													
	Total	54.1	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	60.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	
	Agriculture	25.6	26.2	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.6	24.4	24.7	24.6	25.0	24.7	24.5	
	Industry	9.5	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.8	12.5	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.3	
	Service	19.0	19.8	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.9	22.6	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.8	
9	Unpaid family worker (million)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	11.8	10.6	8.6	7.3	9.1	9.6	8.5	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.4	6.9	
	Male	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	
	Female	9.1	8.4	6.7	5.3	6.9	7.9	6.8	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.6	5.2	
	Urban													
	Total	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	
	Male	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	
	Female	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	
	Rural													
	Total	9.7	8.9	7.6	6.4	7.9	8.6	7.5	6.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	6.2	
	Male	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
	Female	7.4	7.3	6.0	4.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.1	4.8	
	10	Youth Labour Force (aged 15-29) (Million)												
Bangladesh														
Total		20.9	23.4	20.8	20.4	21.3	21.0	20.5	20.1	20.3	20.5	19.6	19.9	
Male		13.1	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.2	12.7	
Female		7.8	9.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.4	7.2	
Urban														
Total		5.1	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	
Male		3.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	
Female		2.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	
Rural														
Total		15.8	16.8	14.7	14.4	15.0	14.8	14.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	13.5	14.0	
Male		10.0	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	
Female		5.8	6.6	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.3	5.0	
11	Youth Labour Force (aged 15-24) (Million)													
	Bangladesh													
	Total	13.2	13.4	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.0	
	Male	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	
	Female	5.0	5.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	
	Urban													
	Total	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	
	Male	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	
	Female	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	

Sl	Indicators / Estimates	2010 Year	2013 Year	2015-16					2016-17				
				Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Rural												
	Total	9.9	9.9	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.8
	Male	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
	Female	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
12	Female labour force (million) 15+												
	Total	17.2	18.2	19.1	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.2	20.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	19.8
	Rural	13.2	13.1	14.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.2	15.0
	Urban	4.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.8
13	Female labour force participation rate (%)												
	Total	36.0	33.5	35.6	33.9	35.5	37.0	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.5	36.0
	Rural	36.4	33.7	37.6	35.6	37.5	39.7	37.6	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.9	38.5
	Urban	34.5	32.9	30.8	29.9	30.7	30.3	32.3	31.0	30.7	32.8	30.8	29.8
14	Employment by informality (million)												
	Total	47.3	50.8	52.3	51.3	49.4	51.2	52.4	51.7	51.9	51.4	52.3	51.4
	Male	32.4	35.6	35.1	34.4	33.5	34.2	34.7	34.6	34.3	34.5	35.0	34.7
	Female	14.9	15.2	17.2	16.9	15.9	17.0	17.7	17.1	17.6	17.0	17.3	16.7
15	Employment by informality (Rate)												
	Total	87.5	87.4	86.2	84.2	86.3	87.2	87.2	85.1	85.9	84.3	85.4	84.6
	Male	85.5	86.3	82.3	80.3	82.2	83.3	83.5	82.1	81.9	81.7	82.4	82.3
	Female	92.3	90.3	95.4	93.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	91.8	94.9	90.1	92.4	90.0
16	Status in employment (million)												
	Total	54.1	58.1	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.1	60.0	60.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7
	Employer	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
	Own account worker	22.0	23.6	25.7	26.6	26.2	24.8	25.4	26.8	26.1	27.6	26.2	27.1
	Contributing family helper	11.8	10.6	8.6	7.3	9.0	9.6	8.5	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.4	6.9
	Employee	20.0	22.5	23.3	22.9	22.2	23.9	24.2	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.4	23.3
	Others	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4

Executive Summary

Source of Labour Statistics:

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

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been conducting the first ever Quarterly Labour Force Survey since July 2015 under a development project. This was a transition of BBS from periodic LFS to quarterly survey. BBS continue its journey in releasing quarterly estimates and Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016-17 is the second release of its kind. The survey on labour force collected information on various aspects of people's economic activity and provided labour market statistics relating to employment, unemployment and underemployment and many other aspects of people's working lives at the national and divisional level with urban and rural breakdown.

Labour force:

The labour force is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment. Together, these two groups of the population represent the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services taking place.

During the survey period the country's total estimated population was 161.3 million, of which 80.3 million were female. According to the findings, about 109.1 million persons, representing 67.6 per cent of population, were aged 15 or older, of whom 55.0 million (50.4 per cent) were female. The total population aged 15 or older living in urban areas reached 32.0 million (70.7 per cent). In rural areas, the total population aged 15 or older was 77.1 million (29.3 per cent).

Labour force participation rate (LFPR):

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

The survey findings place the labour force participation rate of the population aged 15 or older at 58.2 per cent, at 80.5 per cent male and 36.3 per cent for females. The participation rate of the population aged 15 or older by area was slightly higher in rural areas (59.3 per cent) than in urban areas (55.7 per cent), leaving 41.8 per cent of the population aged 15 or older outside the labour force.

Employment:

Employed comprises all persons older than 15 years who, during a specified period (7 days prior to the survey) was involved at least for 1 hour, in any form of work for wage or salary, profit or family gain and including the production of goods for own consumption. Gender gap persists in the characteristics of the employment, status in employment, under-utilization, with women generally worse than men.

An estimated 60.8 million of the population aged 15 or older was employed. By occupation, skilled agriculture workers accounted for the largest share of the total employed population, at 32.4 per cent. About 17.2 per cent employed in elementary occupations, followed by 17.0 per cent were employed in craft and related trades workers, 16.5 per cent in Service and Sales workers, 6.8 per cent in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers.

By industry, the largest proportion of the employed population was engaged in agriculture, at 40.6 per cent, followed by 14.4 in manufacturing, and 14.2 per cent in wholesale and retail trade. By main industrial sector, agriculture employed 40.6 per cent of the employed persons, followed by service, at 39.0 per cent, with the smallest proportion in the industry sector, at 20.4 per cent.

One third (31.9 per cent) of the employed population had not had any formal education. More than 15.7 million employed workers (25.8 per cent) had completed some or primary education, while more than 18.7 million workers (30.8 per cent) had completed secondary education.

Informal employment:

The informal economy plays a major role in employment creation, income generation and production in many countries. In countries with high rates of population growth or urbanization, the informal economy tends to absorb most of the growth in the labour force.

The survey found about 85.1 per cent of the total employed persons aged 15 or older in informal employment, while only 14.9 per cent were in formal employment; According to the findings, informal employment incidence was highest in Agriculture sector (95.4 per cent of the total employment in that sector), Industry sector (89.9 per cent of total employment in that sector) and service sector (71.8 per cent of total employment in that sector). The findings also show with no level of education, a large number of employed persons in the informal employment at 94.4 per cent and only at 5.6 per cent in the formal employment. By age group, 89.2 per cent of the youths aged 15-29 engaged in the informal employment, and it is 83.0 per cent of the adults aged 30-64 in the informal employment.

In rural areas, 88.0 per cent of the employed are in informal sector employment whereas it was 77.3 per cent in urban areas. In rural areas, 93.3 per cent of the females are in informal sector employment whereas it was 87.4 per cent in urban areas. At the national level, only 8.2 per cent females engaged in formal employment and it was 17.9 per cent for the male counterparts.

Unemployment rate (UR):

The unemployment rate tells us the proportion of the labour force that does not have a job, is available to work and is actively looking for work. The UR signals to some extent the underutilization of the labour supply

The survey found an estimated 2.7 million persons aged 15 or older who were unemployed. By sex, the number of unemployed males was 1.4 million, compared with 1.3 million unemployed females. A total of 0.9 million persons in urban areas and 1.8 million persons in rural areas were unemployed. The survey findings place the unemployment rate at 4.2 per cent, which was 3.1 for males and 6.7 for females. By area, more urban-based persons were unemployed, at 4.9 per cent, than rural-based persons, at 4.0 per cent.

Youth labour force:

Youth unemployment is an important policy issue for many countries at all stages of development. For the purpose of this indicator, the term "youth" covers persons aged 15-29. Young adults are increasingly attaining secondary and tertiary education in comparison with previous generations.

More than 20.1 million youth aged 15-29 participated in the labour force, with a number of male (13.1 million) and female (7.0 million) youth among them. Their proportion within the total labour force represented 31.6 per cent. The youth labour force proportion was higher in urban areas, at 34.5 per cent, than in the rural areas, at 30.5 per cent. An estimated 17.9 million of them (29.5 per cent of total employed) were employed, with large difference in numbers between male youth (at 12.0 million) and female youth (at 5.9 million). A total of 2.1 million of them (79.6 per cent of total unemployed) were unemployed, with almost same in numbers between male youth (at 1.1 million) and female youth (at 1.1 million).

Status in employment:

Indicators of status in employment distinguish between the two main categories of the employed: (1) employees and (2) the self-employed. Categorization by employment status can help in understanding both the dynamics of the labour market and the level of development.

The largest share of the employed population (44.3 per cent) worked as own-account workers, followed by (39.1 per cent) as employees and contributing family workers (11.5 per cent). Between the sexes by largest share, there were more males in all categories except among contributing family workers, where there were more than three times employed females (5.3 million) than employed males (1.7 million).

Time-related underemployment:

Time-related underemployment (TRU) exists when the hours of work of an employed person are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage.

Of all employed persons who worked less than 40 hours in a week in the country in 2016-17, an estimated 1.5 million employed persons (2.4 per cent) were looking for new/additional jobs. Among the underemployed persons, 0.9 million were employed male (2.2 per cent) and 0.5 were employed female (2.9 per cent). And the majority of them lived in rural areas, at 1.2 million persons (2.6 per cent), compared with 0.3 million persons (1.9 per cent) in urban areas.

Earnings from employment:

The concept of earnings for work relates to amounts of money in cash or its equivalent (if payment is in kind) that is received by persons during a period of time as a result of their participation in economic activities. The survey covers income related to paid employment, is the most comprehensive measure of the level of remuneration of workers in paid employment.

The survey findings show that of the estimated 24.2 million paid employees, 56.7 per cent were paid on monthly basis, 34.5 per cent on daily basis, 7.3 per cent on weekly basis and only 1.5 per cent on some other basis. The reported average monthly earnings of paid employees were Taka 13,258. The average monthly earnings for male paid employees was Taka 13,583, which was slightly higher than what the female paid employees earned, at Taka 12,254. Gender wage gap exists in the country and in some occupations, such as craft and related trade workers, elementary occupations and agriculture workers, the difference in earnings between the sexes and rural-urban was wider.

In urban areas, managers earned the highest average monthly earnings among the occupational groups, at Taka 35,734, followed by professionals, at Tk. 26278. In rural areas, managers earned the highest average monthly earnings, at Tk. 25,117, followed by other occupations, at Tk. 24361.

Hours worked per week:

The number of hours worked has an impact on the health and well-being of workers as well as on levels of productivity and labour costs of establishments.

The average hours worked per week was 48 hours, with male workers reporting longer hours of work per week, at 52 hours, then their counterpart female, at 38 hours per week. The average working hours per week were fewer in rural areas (46 hours) than in urban areas (53 hours). Both sexes in the urban areas worked more hours than in the rural areas. By industry the highest average of hours worked per week was for Transportation and Accommodation and food service activities (58 hours), followed by Wholesale and retail trade sector (57 hours), Manufacturing at 55 hours per week on average.

The survey found that around half (49.8 per cent) of the 30.3 million employed persons worked more than 48 hours per week. By sex, the proportion of male workers working more than 48 hours (63.5 per cent) was much higher than that of female workers (18.7 per cent).

Underutilization:

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population.

It is evident from the survey that the number of females were more underutilized, both in rural and urban areas. By largest share, there were a total of 6.6 million working age population was underutilized, more females, (3.5 million or) than males (3.1 million) of the working age population. The underutilized population decreased from 7.1 million in 2015-16 to 6.6 million in 2016-17.

Employment by sector:

This indicator disaggregates employment into three broad sectors – agriculture, industry and services. Sectoral employment flows are an important factor in the analysis of productivity trends, because within-sector productivity growth needs to be distinguished from growth resulting from shifts from lower to higher productivity sectors.

In terms of the distribution of the employed population by broad economic sector, the largest proportion was in agriculture, at 40.6 per cent, followed by 39.0 percent in services and 20.4 per cent in industry sector.

In rural areas, the largest proportion was in agriculture, at 51.7 per cent, followed by 31.3 percent in services and 17.0 per cent in industry sector. More than half (58.8 per cent) employed persons worked in the service sector in urban areas while agriculture is more prominent in rural areas (51.7 per cent)

NEET:

The percentage of the population of 15-29 age group and sex who is not employed and not involved in further education or training. Because they are neither improving their future employability through investment in skills nor gaining experience through employment, NEETs may be particularly at risk of both labour market and social exclusion.

Overall, 29.8 per cent of the working age population aged 15-29 were not in education, employment or training (NEET). Among the NEET youths, 13.0 per cent of them were male and the rest 87.0 per cent female.

A high NEET proportion for young women suggests their engagement in household chores, and/or the presence of institutional barriers limiting female participation in labour markets.

Equal opportunities:

Equality provide tools to eliminate dis-crimination in all aspects of the workplace and in society as a whole. They also provide the basis upon which gender mainstreaming strategies can be applied in the field of labour.

According to the survey findings, the largest share of female employment was in services and sales (30.3 per cent), followed by skilled agriculture work (23.6 per cent), elementary occupations (14 per cent) and machine operations (13 .9 per cent).

The majority of persons reporting any occupational injury or illness said they lost one day (25.8 per cent), followed by those reporting a loss of two days (18.8 per cent). The average number of working days lost due to a work-related injury or illness was 2.2 days.

Safety of work:

Occupational safety and health provide essential tools for governments, employers, and workers to establish such practices and to provide for maximum safety at work.

The larger proportions in cited exposure to dangerous tools (6.9 per cent), followed by Chemicals/explosives (4.0 per cent), Dust, fumes, noise or vibration (4.0 per cent).

Vulnerable employment:

The sum of the employment status groups of own-account workers and contributing family workers. They are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and are therefore more likely to lack decent working conditions. It is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work.

An estimated 55.8 per cent of all employed persons in 2016-17 were own-account or contributing family workers (in vulnerable employment). Almost half of the employed males (50.1 per cent) and nearly seven of every ten employed females (67.7 per cent) were in vulnerable employment.

Chapter 1

Introduction



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter described the background and objectives of the labour force survey (LFS). Specific subpopulations are generally of more interest to policy-makers than the whole population. That's why a brief of statistical classifications, such as Industry and occupation, age, sex, marital status, status in employment, education and labour force status is described in this chapter that is used for generating the key indicators of labour market.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

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

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistical Organization (NSO) of the country, has been conducting Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1980 and continue it every three/four year until 2013. BBS has started implementation of quarterly labour force survey (LFS) to provide labour market indicators from July 2015 under a development project. The LFS 2016-17 report is the second annual report with quarterly breakdown of the estimates. Gender disaggregated data on labour force, employment, unemployment, underemployment, not in labour force, hours worked, earnings, informal employment, non-economic activities, volunteer activities are available in this report. Relevant sex and age-specific labour market information is provided in this report for informed decision-making and setting up an effective labour market information system. Additional efforts are taken to boost the information base and to achieve more robust and detailed labour and social trends analysis and monitoring, which will in turn provide a more credible basis for labour market policy formulation.

The survey report has provided a complete picture of labour statistics as well as the following key Indicators of labour market:

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

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The primary objective of the survey was to collect comprehensive data on the labour force, employment and unemployment of the population aged 15 or older for use by the Government, international organizations, NGOs, researchers and others to efficiently provide targeted interventions. Specific objectives of the survey:

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

1.3 Classifications used for labour statistics

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

Age coverage:

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

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

Sex:

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

Education classification:

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

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

Marital status:

Unmarried/Never married

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

Married

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

Widowed

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

Divorced/ separated

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

Labour force status:

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

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Not in the labour force.

Occupation classifications:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) developed the Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations 2012 (BSCO-2012) on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as the national occupational classification code guide for national use and international comparability. The indicator for employment by occupation comprises statistics on jobs classified according to major groups as defined in the Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO). The most recent version of the Bangladesh Standard classification of Occupations, distinguishes the following 10 major groups:

- (1) Managers;
- (2) Professionals;
- (3) Technicians and associate professionals;
- (4) Clerical support workers;
- (5) Service and sales workers;
- (6) Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries workers;
- (7) Craft and related trade workers;
- (8) Plant and machine operators and assemblers;
- (9) Elementary occupations; and
- (10) Others occupations.

Industry classification of economic activities:

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

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

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

Chapter 2

Survey methodology



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter describes the methodology used in the survey. It explains the scope and coverage of the survey, frame, sample size determination, sampling design, estimation procedure, field operations, data processing, questionnaire and a brief of concepts and definitions.

Chapter 2

Survey methodology

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

2.1 Scope and coverage

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

2.2 Survey organization

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

2.3 The sample frame

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

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

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

The survey administered with a total sample about 123 thousand households, intended to deliver reliable quarterly estimates of unemployment and other relevant labor force indicators for of the country's seven divisions and locality viz. national level estimates with disaggregation by City Corporations, Rural and Urban.

2.4 Sample size determination

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

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

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

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

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

which implies that a total sample of around 29,400 households would be needed to achieve the required precision in all 21 estimation domains. Since these domains have very unequal populations – ranging from less than half a million in the smaller city corporations to nearly 30 million in rural Dhaka – the distribution of the sample into such domains should arbitrate between doing it equitably (which would deliver estimates of similar precision for all of them) and doing it proportionally (which would deliver nearly optimal estimates for Bangladesh as a whole). Consistently with the criterion used by the BBS for the 2013 QLFS, the new survey will do it on the basis of Kish's allocation, which is generally considered the best compromise between these two extremes: the

sample will be thus distributed in proportion to the factors $\sqrt{1/N_h^2 + 1/H^2}$, where H is the number of strata (24 in this case) and N_h ($1 \leq h \leq H$) are the number of households reported by the 2011 census in each domain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample frames

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

The first stage sample frame of the QLFS was developed on the basis of the list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) generated by the 2011 Census. Some of the original 293,093 EAs were deemed too small to support the adopted rotational panel strategy, and were joined to neighboring EAs in order to create 146,576 PSUs of more adequate size: most of the resulting PSUs have between 150 and

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

300 households, with an average of 217. Whenever possible, the EAs with less than 150 households were appended to EAs from the same village, although in the most sparsely populated areas it was sometimes necessary to append entire villages to neighboring villages within the same *mauza* or *mahalla* (the lower level administrative division of the country.)² Entire mauzas or mahallas were never appended to neighboring areas, even if they were too small – they remained as individual PSUs in the sample frame.

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

First sampling stage

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

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

Outsized PSUs

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

102 of the 1,284 PSUs chosen in the first sampling stage had more than 350 households and were considered too large to be listed entirely. These were segmented whenever possible into smaller units. Since 97 of them had actually resulted from appending EAs smaller than 150 households to neighboring EAs (see Section *Sample Frames* above), this could be done automatically by simply

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

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

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

choosing one of the EAs randomly with *PPS*.⁵ The other five large PSUs were each composed of a single EA and could not be automatically segmented in this way.

Second sampling stage and rotational scheme

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

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

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

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

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

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

AAAAAABBBBBBCCCCCDDDDDD.....

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

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

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

Estimation – Selection probabilities and sampling weights

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

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

where

- k_h is the number of PSUs selected in stratum h ,
- n_{hi} is the total number of households in PSU hi , as reported by the 2011 Census,
- n'_{hi} is the total number of households in PSU hi , as reported by the QLFS household listing operation, and
- m_{hi} is the number of households visited in PSU hi (normatively always 24).

To obtain unbiased estimators from the sample, the data reported for the household should be affected by a sampling weight (or raising factor) w_{hij} , equal to the inverse of its selection probability ($w_{hij}=1/p_{hij}$). If n_{hi} and n'_{hi} were equal in all PSUs, the formula would simplify to a constant and the sample would be self-weighted within each stratum. In practice, n_{hi} and n'_{hi} will rarely be equal but often similar, so the sample will not be exactly self-weighted, but quite approximately so.

As the quarterly survey started from July 2015, survey base weights were post-adjusted to estimate total population of July 2015 for the first quarter and kept same for the successive three quarters of the QLFS 2015-16. Similarly, survey base weights were post-adjusted to estimate total population of July 2016 for the QLFS 2016-17. However, post-adjusted survey base weights to estimate total population of January 2017 for the QLFS 2016-17 is also available in the microdata.

2.5 Data collection

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

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

2.6 Data processing

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

2.7 Training of survey personnel

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

2.8 Questionnaire

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

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

**The survey questionnaire is included in Annex III.

2.9 Concepts and definitions

Household

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

Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country’s working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country.

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

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

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

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

Economic activity

The concept of “economic activity” adopted by the thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (13th ICLS) in 1982 for measuring the economically active population is defined in terms of the production of goods and services as set forth by the System of National Accounts (SNA). The 13th ICLS Resolution specifies that “the economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the United Nations system of national accounts, during a specified time-reference period.” Thus, persons are to be considered economically active if, and only if, they contribute to or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the SNA production boundary. The use of a definition of economic activity based on the SNA serves to ensure that the concepts used in employment and production statistics are consistent, thus facilitating the joint analysis of the two bodies of data.

Labour Force

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

Current economic activity

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

Employment by occupation

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

Employment

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

(a) paid employment

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

(b) self-employment

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

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

Unemployment

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

- (a) without work – not in paid employment nor self-employed;
- (b) currently available for work – available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period (one week); and
- (c) seeking work – had taken specific steps in a specified reference period (one month) to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Youth unemployment

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

Informal sector

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

The informal sector represents an important part of the economy, and certainly of the labour market, in many countries and plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation.

Informal employment

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

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

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

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

Employees with informal jobs in either a formal or informal sector enterprise or as paid domestic workers in a household are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (such as advance notice of dismissal, severance pay or paid annual or sick leave). The statistical definition considers both the job-based concept (the situation of an individual employed person in the job) and the establishment-based concept (the informal character of the establishment). According to the international standards and using the survey questionnaire, the informal employment calculation is based on the institutional sector, establishment registration, status in employment and contribution to pension or retirement fund.

Time-related underemployment

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

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

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

Precarious employment

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

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

Non-economic activity

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

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

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

Potential labour force

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

Unit of interview

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

Reference period

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

Labour force participation rate

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

Unemployment rate

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

Employment to population ratio

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

Reliability of data

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

Sampling error

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on a probability sampling, not on census. Such error in statistics is termed as relative standard error and often denoted as RSE which is given in percentage. This error is an indication to the precision of the parameter under study. In other words, it reflects the extent of variation with other sample-based estimates. Sampling errors of estimates on a few important variables at national levels are calculated separately as shown in the annex. For example, the labour force participation rate at the national level was 67.0 per cent with an RSE of 0.23 per cent and standard error (SE) of 0.16 per cent. At 95 per cent confidence interval ($\alpha = 0.05$), the labour force participation rate was in the range of 66.69–67.31 per cent.

Non-sampling error

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

Response error

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

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

Rounding of estimates

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

Chapter 3

Population and household characteristics



Bangladesh 2016-17

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

Chapter 3

Population and household characteristics

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

3.1 Population characteristics

According to the survey estimates, Bangladesh's total population was 161.3 million; of them, 81.0 million were male and 80.3 million were female (Table 3.1). The table also indicates that the percentage distribution was generally high, almost one third of the total population from the age group between 0 and 14 years for both sexes. The percentage of the very young population, aged 0-14 years (32.4 per cent), were still very high when compared with the percentage of those aged 65 or older (4.9 per cent). In sum: Bangladesh is a country with a young population.

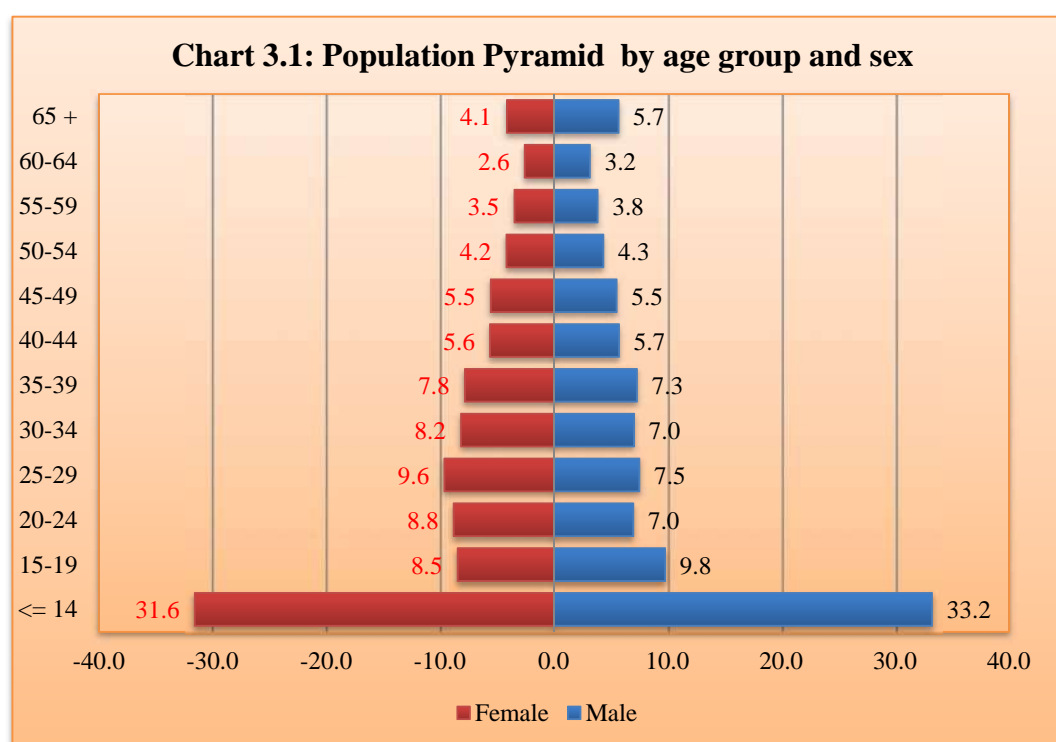
Table 3.1 Distribution of the population, by sex, age group and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	19.9	18.6	38.5	7.1	6.8	13.8	26.9	25.4	52.3
15-24	9.7	9.4	19.2	3.8	4.4	8.3	13.6	13.9	27.4
25-34	7.9	9.8	17.7	3.9	4.6	8.4	11.8	14.3	26.1
35-44	7.2	7.7	14.9	3.3	3.1	6.4	10.5	10.8	21.3
45-54	5.7	5.7	11.3	2.3	2.1	4.5	8.0	7.8	15.8
55-64	4.2	3.7	7.8	1.5	1.2	2.7	5.7	4.8	10.5
65+	3.6	2.6	6.2	1.0	0.7	1.7	4.6	3.3	7.9
Total	58.2	57.4	115.5	22.8	23.0	45.8	81.0	80.3	161.3
%									
0-14	34.2	32.4	33.3	30.9	29.5	30.2	33.2	31.6	32.4
15-24	16.8	16.4	16.6	16.7	19.4	18.0	16.7	17.3	17.0
25-34	13.6	17.0	15.3	16.9	19.8	18.4	14.5	17.8	16.2
35-44	12.5	13.4	12.9	14.4	13.6	14.0	13.0	13.4	13.2
45-54	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8
55-64	7.2	6.4	6.8	6.6	5.2	5.9	7.0	6.0	6.5
65+	6.1	4.5	5.3	4.4	3.1	3.8	5.7	4.1	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The country's total population was 161.3 million for each quarter of the year 2016-17. Table 3.2 below indicates that the number and percentage distribution of population by sex for each quarter. Yearly estimates of the distribution of population is provided by sex and areas. The sex ratio of male and female population was a bit higher in rural (101.3) areas than that of urban (99.5) areas.

Table 3.2 Distribution of the population, by sex and quarter/year and area							
<i>(in million)</i>							
Sex	Quarters of 2016-17				Yearly estimate of 2016-17		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	81.2	80.9	80.9	81.0	58.2	22.8	81.0
Female	80.2	80.4	80.4	80.3	57.4	23.0	80.3
Total	161.3	161.3	161.3	161.3	115.5	45.8	161.3
Column %							
Male	50.3	50.1	50.1	50.2	50.3	49.9	50.2
Female	49.7	49.9	49.9	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex ratio	101.2	100.6	100.6	100.9	101.3	99.5	100.8

The chart 3.1 below illustrated the distribution of population by age group and sex



3.2 Dependency ratio

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

As shown in table 3.3, total dependency ratio in 2016-17 was 59.5 per cent; by area, it was 51.5 per cent in urban areas and 62.9 per cent in the rural areas. The disparity is not so surprising,

considering the inactive population (aged 0–14 years and 65 or older) are more likely to concentrate in rural areas than the workforce population. Thus, the dependency ratio for the youth population was 45.8 per cent in urban areas and 54.2 per cent in the rural areas. Among the elder population, the dependency ratio was 5.7 per cent in the urban and 8.7 per cent in the rural areas.

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

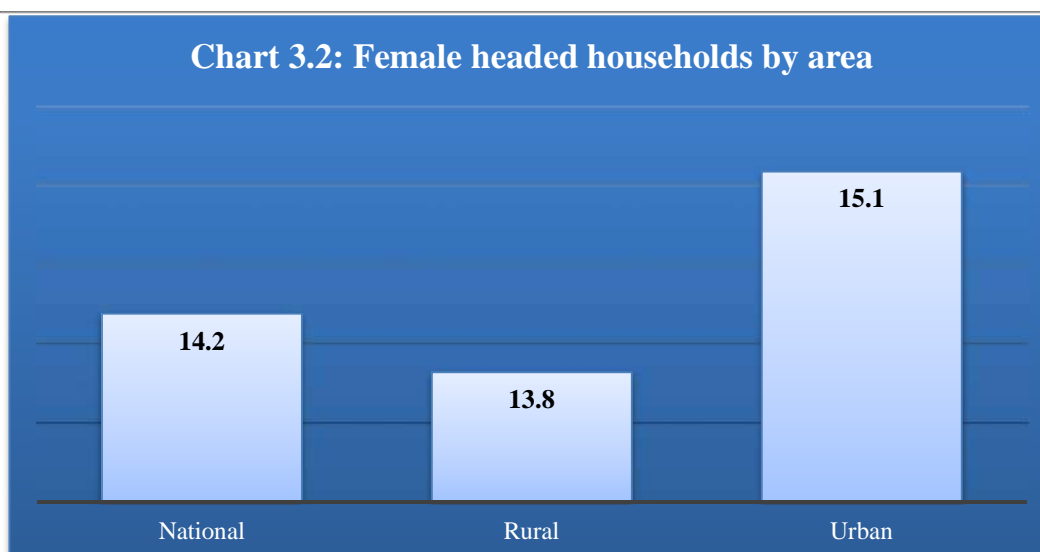
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14 years	19863	18591	38454	7051	6779	13831	26914	25371	52285
15-64 years	34719	36192	70912	14769	15457	30227	49489	51649	101138
65+ years	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	58158	57387	115545	22836	22957	45794	80994	80345	161338
Youth dependency ratio	57.2	51.4	54.2	47.7	43.9	45.8	54.4	49.1	51.7
Old-age dependency ratio	10.3	7.2	8.7	6.9	4.7	5.7	9.3	6.4	7.8
Total dependency ratio	67.5	58.6	62.9	54.6	48.5	51.5	63.7	55.6	59.5

3.3 Female-headed households and household size

Generally, the country is characterized as a patriarchal society; this is indeed reflected in the data, with nearly 85.8 per cent having a male head, compared with 14.2 per cent with a female head (table 3.4). By area, female-headed households are more, (15.1 per cent) in urban areas, compared with (13.8 per cent) in the rural areas. It was also observed from the table below that the household size is less for female-headed households.

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

Sex of the head of the household	Head of the household (%)			Household size		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	86.2	84.9	85.8	4.3	4.1	4.2
Female	13.8	15.1	14.2	3.0	3.2	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.1	3.9	4.1



3.4 Population by marital status

Population 10 years and over by marital status has been presented in Table-3.5. It is seen from the table that, among males 60.2 per cent were married compared to 65.6 per cent for the females. The proportion of widowed, divorced and separated were 1.5 per cent for males as against 9.5 per cent for females.

There exists an urban-rural differential in marital status. In the urban area, 37.0 per cent males and 25.6 per cent females were unmarried as against 38.8 per cent and 24.6 per cent for the rural area. In the urban area, 61.6 per cent males and 65.1 per cent females and in the rural area 59.7 per cent male and 65.8 per cent female were married. The percentage of divorced, widowed and separated were 1.5 per cent for male and 9.3 per cent for female in the urban area compared to 1.5 per cent for male 9.6 per cent for female in the rural area.

<i>Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of the population, by sex, age group and area</i>									
Marital status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unmarried	38.8	24.6	31.7	37.0	25.6	31.3	38.3	24.8	31.6
Married	59.7	65.8	62.7	61.6	65.1	63.4	60.2	65.6	62.9
Widow/Widower	1.1	8.5	4.8	1.0	7.8	4.4	1.1	8.3	4.7
Separated	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4
Divorced	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Tenure of dwelling houses

It is seen from the table 3.6 that, the proportion of rented house showed very high trend in urban areas (43.6 per cent) than that of rural areas (3.0 per cent). On the other hand, the percentage of owned houses was much higher in rural areas (89.5 per cent) than that of urban areas (50.8 per cent). The proportion of owned houses at the national level in 2016-17 was 78.3 per cent and it was a bit higher than in 2015-16 (77.0 per cent).

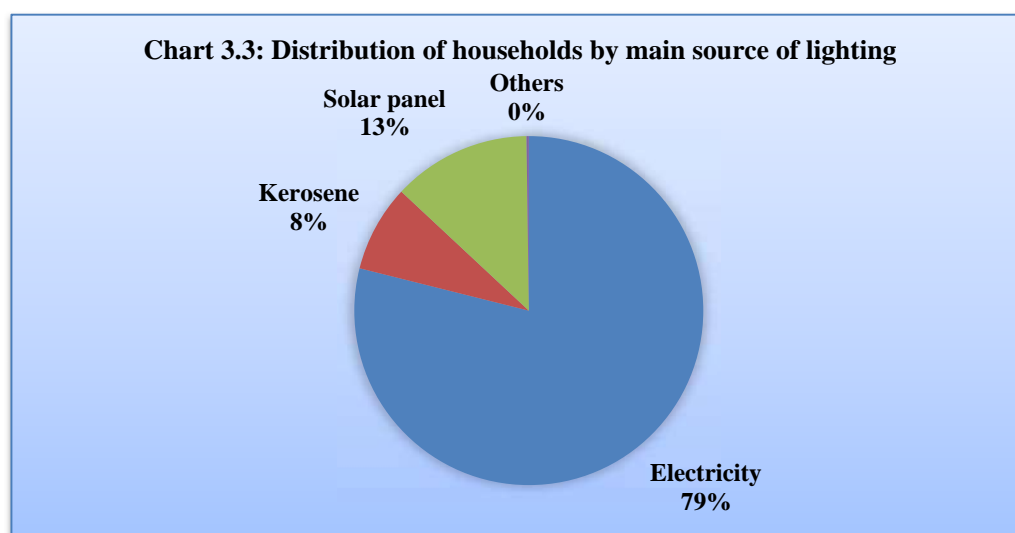
<i>Table-3.6: Ownership of dwelling houses by area and type</i>						
Type of ownership	2015-16			2016-17		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Owned	88.2	49.9	77.0	89.5	50.8	78.3
Rented	3.5	43.5	15.2	3.0	43.6	14.8
Rent-free	8.4	6.6	7.8	7.4	5.6	6.9
Total	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6 Households by sources of lighting

Household by sources of lighting has been presented in Table-3.7. It is observed that, the use of electricity is increasing over the period. Access to electricity was 72.3 per cent in 2015-16 where as it was 79.0 per cent during the survey period 2016-17. There exists clear rural-urban variation in the access of electricity, it was 72.4 per cent for the rural areas and 94.9 for the urban areas. With the increased use of electricity as the source of lighting, the use of other sources such as kerosene is decreasing consequently.

Table-3.7: Percentage distribution of households by main source of lighting and area						
Main source of light	2015-16			2016-17		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Electricity	64.1	92.0	72.3	72.4	94.9	79.0
Kerosene	24.6	5.8	19.1	10.7	1.7	8.0
Solar panel	11.0	2.0	8.4	16.7	3.4	12.8
Others	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There exists clear rural-urban variation in the access of electricity, it was 72.4 per cent for the rural areas and 94.9 for the urban areas. With the increased use of electricity as the source of lighting, the use of other sources such as kerosene is decreasing consequently.



3.7 Households by type of fuel used for cooking

Household by type of cooking fuel used has been displayed in Table 3.8. It is seen from the table that, wood/firewood (41.3 per cent) were the main fuel used for cooking by the households, followed by Dung / Leave / Straw (38.7 per cent) and natural gas/LP gas (19.6 per cent). It is notable that, use of natural gas increased in 2016-17 (19.6 per cent) compared to 2015-16 (18.7 per cent). There exists wide variation in the use of fuel in the urban and rural areas. In the urban area, as high as 53.9 per cent used natural gas for cooking compared to only 5.4 per cent in the rural areas.

Table-3.8: Percentage distribution of households by sources of fuel for cooking						
Fuel used for cooking	2015-16			2016-17		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Wood / firewood	47.0	32.5	42.8	45.0	32.3	41.3
Dung / Leave / Straw	48.2	13.6	38.1	49.5	12.8	38.7
Natural Gas / LP Gas	4.6	52.8	18.7	5.4	53.9	19.6
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Electricity	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bio-Gas	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Others	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.8 Household by toilet facility

It is observed from the table 3.9 that, 46.0 per cent of the households reported to use sanitary toilet, followed by 37.0 per cent use pit latrine, 15.2 per cent households use katcha latrine and the rest 1.8 per cent of the households have no toilet facility. There exist wide urban-rural variations in the access to toilet facility. In the city corporation area, the highest 88.4 per cent use sanitary toilet as against 61.3 per cent of such facility in the urban areas and only 34.9 per cent in the rural area. Pit and Katcha latrine was very much dominated in the rural areas compared to urban and city corporation areas. The use of sanitary toilet has increased significantly between 2015-16 at 41.1 per cent and 2016-17 at 46.0 per cent.

Table 3.9: Access to toilet facilities by type and area

Type of toilet	2015-16				2016-17			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Sanitary (water-sealed)	30.6	57.5	78.9	41.1	34.9	61.3	88.4	46.0
Pit latrine	40.3	28.1	16.9	35.3	43.9	28.4	9.8	37.0
Katcha toilet	25.6	13.3	4.2	20.8	18.9	9.5	1.7	15.2
Open air / No toilet	3.6	1.1	0.1	2.7	2.4	0.7	0.0	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.9 Household by sources of drinking water

Household by sources of drinking water obtained from the survey have been presented in table 3.10 and in chart-3.4. It is clear from the table below that the use of Tube well was the dominant (88.0 per cent) type of source of drinking water both in rural (95.6 per cent) and urban (86.7 per cent) and city corporation (47.4 per cent) areas. However, tap water is the second highest (10.1 per cent) source of drinking water.

Table 3.10: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water and area

Main source of drinking water	2016-17			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Tap water	2.1	12.8	51.6	10.1
Tube well/deep tube well	95.6	86.7	47.4	88.0
Well	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5
Pond/River/ Ditch/ Canal	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
Others	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter 4

Education and training



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter highlighted the inquiries about literacy and full-time education among all household members aged 5 years or older as well as training opportunities outside the general education system among household members aged 15 or older.

Chapter 4

Literacy, Education and Training

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

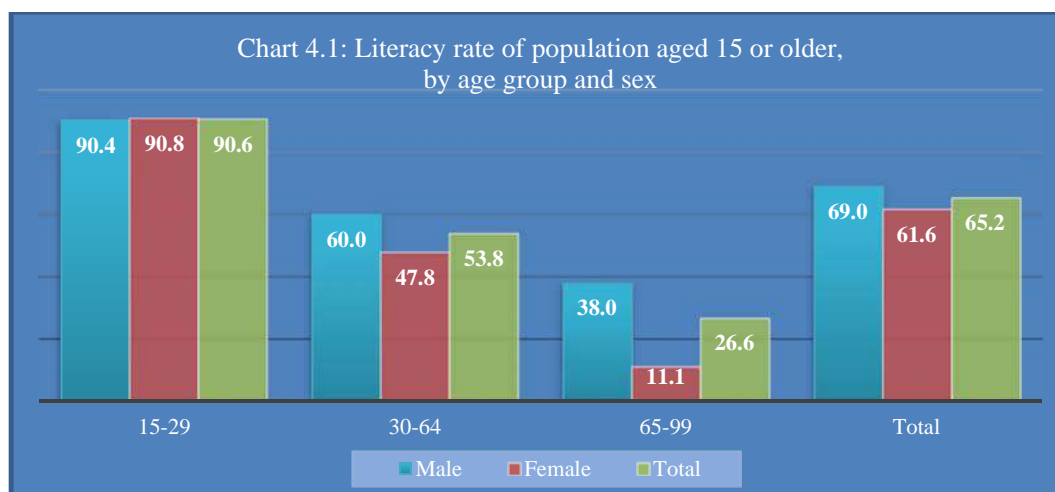
4.1 Literacy profile

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in either Bangla, the mother tongue of Bangladesh or in some other language. As shown in Table 4.1, an estimated 69.0 per cent of the population aged 15 or older was literate. Urban areas reflected the higher literacy rate, at 78.0 per cent, compared with 65.2 per cent for the rural areas. A wide gap is evident between the sexes, with the male literacy rate at 72.7 per cent and the female literacy rate at 65.3 per cent.

Only among the youth (aged 15–29) was there barely a gap, even the literacy rate was better for females than males: Of the estimated 91.4 per cent literacy among the country's youth, it was 91.3 per cent for males and 91.4 per cent for females overall. By area, the literacy rate among the youth was highest in urban areas, at 93.1 per cent, and again with a very little gap between the sexes, at 93.5 per cent for urban males and at 92.7 for urban females.

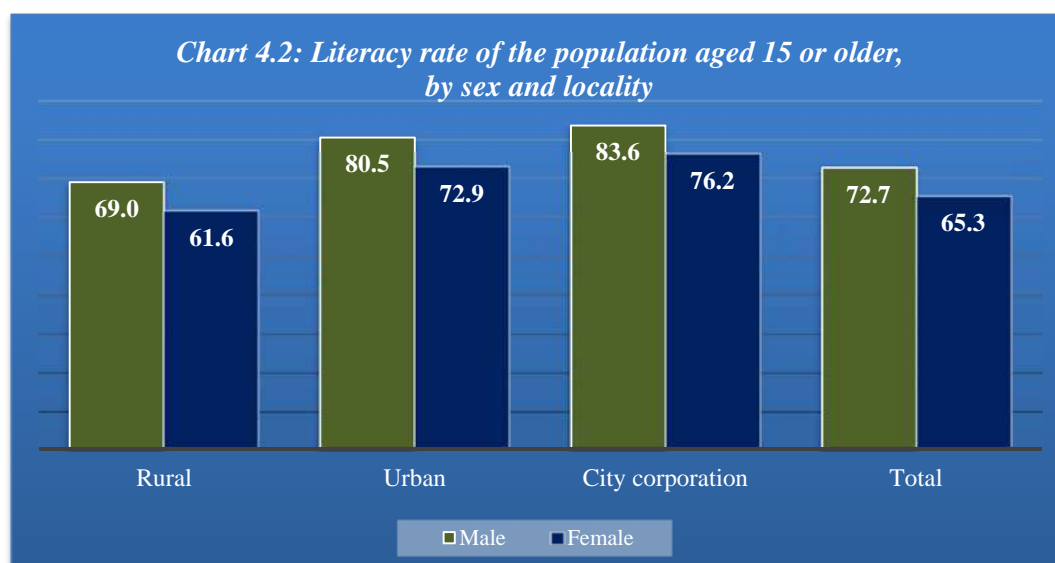
Table 4.1 Literacy rate of the population aged 15 or older, by sex, age group and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	90.4	90.8	90.6	93.5	92.7	93.1	91.3	91.4	91.4
30-64	60.0	47.8	53.8	77.4	63.4	70.6	65.3	52.2	58.7
65+	38.0	11.1	26.6	54.8	25.4	42.6	41.7	14.2	30.1
Total	69.0	61.6	65.2	81.8	74.3	78.0	72.7	65.3	69.0



There exists urban-rural variation in respect of literacy rate, the literacy rate was higher in city corporation (79.9 per cent) than that of urban (76.7 per cent) and rural (65.2 per cent) areas. The literacy rate variation was narrow between locality of the country (Table 4.2).

<i>Table 4.2 Literacy rate of the population aged 15 or older, by sex and locality</i>									
Locality	Literate			Working age population			Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	26.4	23.9	50.3	38.3	38.8	77.1	69.0	61.6	65.2
Urban	7.3	6.8	14.1	9.1	9.3	18.4	80.5	72.9	76.7
City corporation	5.6	5.2	10.8	6.7	6.9	13.5	83.6	76.2	79.9
Total	39.3	35.9	75.2	54.1	55.0	109.1	72.7	65.3	69.0



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

<i>Table 4.3 literacy rate of population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area</i>									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	68.4	61.1	64.8	81.5	73.8	77.6	72.2	64.9	68.5
Q2	68.7	61.2	64.9	81.8	74.1	77.9	72.6	65.0	68.8
Q3	69.8	62.2	66.0	82.3	74.8	78.5	73.4	65.9	69.6
Q4	68.9	61.7	65.3	81.6	74.6	78.1	72.6	65.5	69.0
Year	69.0	61.6	65.2	81.8	74.3	78.0	72.7	65.3	69.0

4.2 Education profile

As reflected in table 4.4, an estimated 11.1 per cent of the population aged 15 or older was attending school at the time of the survey, while 29.3 per cent had never attended school and 59.6 per cent was attended school in the past. The sex disaggregation of the data indicates that about 12.6 per cent of all males aged 15 or older and 9.6 per cent of all females were attending school at the time of the survey. Among those who had never attended school, the proportion of females (31.9 per cent) was much higher than that of males (26.7 per cent).

Table 4.4 Population aged 15 or older by attended school status, sex and area

Status of attended school	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attended school as % of working age population									
Yes, currently attending	12.6	8.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	12.1	12.6	9.6	11.1
Yes, Attended in the past	57.2	55.7	56.5	69.4	65.0	67.2	60.7	58.5	59.6
No, never attended	30.2	35.4	32.8	18.0	23.5	20.8	26.7	31.9	29.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As shown in table 4.5, an estimated 30.6 per cent of the population aged 15 or older had completed nothing i.e., no class passed, 22.3 per cent had completed the primary level, 35.0 per cent had completed secondary school and 4.2 percent had completed tertiary level of education.

Table 4.5 Proportion of population aged 5 or older, by level of completed education, sex and area

Broad education group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	31.8	36.9	34.4	18.4	24.3	21.4	27.9	33.2	30.6
Primary	23.9	22.4	23.1	20.8	20.1	20.4	23.0	21.7	22.3
Secondary	32.4	35.0	33.7	36.7	39.8	38.3	33.6	36.4	35.0
Higher Secondary	7.6	4.3	6.0	12.3	9.9	11.1	9.0	6.0	7.5
Tertiary	3.5	1.2	2.3	11.5	5.9	8.6	5.8	2.6	4.2
Others	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Vocational training

Vocational training outside the formal school system provides an important opportunity for many people to develop skills useful in the workforce. The survey asked everyone aged 15 or older if they had ever engaged in any vocational training and, if so, duration, source and what type of training. If someone had participated in more than one training course, only the most important training was discussed. Based on the findings (table 4.6), an estimated 1.9 million persons (about 1.7 per cent of the total working age population) have participated in a formal training course outside the general school system. The proportion of training in urban areas (3.4 per cent) was much higher than that of rural areas (1.1 per cent) for both sexes.

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

Received Training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Received training as % of working age population									
Yes	1.3	0.8	1.1	4.3	2.5	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.7
No	98.7	99.2	98.9	95.7	97.5	96.6	97.8	98.7	98.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As indicated in table 4.7 below, the most frequent duration of training was found in 1-2 weeks, at 45.4 per cent, followed by 3-4 weeks, at 27.3 per cent, 1-3 months, at 15.0 per cent.

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

Duration of Training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1 week	16.3	4.5	11.8	11.5	6.2	9.5	13.6	5.5	10.5
1-2 Weeks	57.9	60.9	59.0	29.9	43.6	35.1	41.9	51.1	45.4
3-4 Weeks	11.8	19.9	14.8	40.6	30.2	36.7	28.2	25.7	27.3
1-3 Months	11.4	13.2	12.0	16.8	17.8	17.2	14.5	15.8	15.0
4-6 Months	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
> 6 months	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.8 reflected that, the most frequent trade cited, computer training, at 49.3 per cent (with 44.8 per cent female and 52.1 per cent male), followed by office management, at 18.6 per cent, craftsman, at 7.7 per cent, RMG, at 6.0 per cent.

<i>Table 4.8 Percentage of population aged 15 or older who has received training, by trade, sex and area</i>									
Trade of training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mechanical / civil engineering	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Electrical and electronic engineering	5.2	0.9	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	2.8	0.6	2.0
Computer	59.1	46.4	54.3	46.8	43.6	45.6	52.1	44.8	49.3
Leather and Textile	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.9
Catering, hotel and restaurant	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Craftsman / handicraft and cottage work	9.0	20.4	13.3	4.6	1.5	3.4	6.5	9.7	7.7
Creative arts / artists / photography	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Agriculture crop production and preserve	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Non-crop agricultural activities	3.4	3.7	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Health and paramedical services	2.3	5.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	4.1	3.2
Office management	3.1	2.4	2.9	30.8	30.3	30.6	18.9	18.2	18.6
Driving and motor mechanic	3.2	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.1	1.3	2.5	0.1	1.6
Beautician & hairdressing	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	6.0	2.3	0.0	3.6	1.4
Tourism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Journalism, mass communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Foreign language	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
Construction related works	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Furniture	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Welding	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6
Poultry	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6
Plumbing / Pipe Fitting	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
RMG	2.0	13.9	6.5	4.6	7.3	5.6	3.5	10.2	6.0
Other	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of working age population by source of training received. By type of ownership of the training institutions, the highest proportion were as the private institute, at 75.6 per cent, followed by the government institute, at 15.2 per cent and NGOs, at 4.6 per cent.

<i>Table 4.9 Population aged 15 or older who has received training, by source of training, sex and area</i>									
Source of training	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government Institute	10.5	10.0	10.3	17.7	21.0	18.9	14.6	16.2	15.2
Private Institute	79.9	78.5	79.4	73.2	71.8	72.7	76.1	74.7	75.6
NGO	2.4	6.0	3.7	5.6	4.5	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.6
Foreign Institute	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Joint venture Institute	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Others Institute	5.5	3.5	4.7	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.9	2.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter 5

Economic activities and the labour force



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter covers data on the working-age population, distribution of working age population by locality, sex and age group. Current economic activity status and labour force participation among the population aged 15 or older is also reflected in this chapter.

Chapter 5

Economic activities and the labour force

This chapter covers data on the working-age population, current economic activity status and labour force participation aged 15 years and above. The economically *active population* (or *labour force*) encompasses all persons employed and all those who are unemployed. People are classified as *employed*, *unemployed* or *outside the labour force* according to definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The *activity rate* is the share of the population that is economically active. The estimates reported here are based on the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2016-17. Respondents are classified as employed, unemployed and outside the labour force based on information collected through the survey questionnaire, which mainly relates to their actual activity during a particular reference week. QLFS estimates are available by various breakdowns – by age, sex, educational attainment and many other dimensions.

5.1 Working-age population

The country's working age population (aged 15 or older) experienced dramatic changes over the past decade and around 109.1 million in 2016-17.

Table 5.1 refers, 41.3 million persons were 15-29 years old (of them, 19.6 million were male and 21.6 million were female), and 59.9 million persons were 30-64 years old (29.9 million males and 30.0 million females). Around 7.9 million persons were aged 65 or older (4.6 million of them male and 3.3 million female). The largest proportion of working-age population was in the urban areas, at 69.8 per cent whereas it was at 66.7 per cent of the total rural population.

Table 5.1 Working age population aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	13856	14661	28517	5777	6959	12736	19633	21620	41254
30-64	20863	21531	42394	8993	8498	17491	29856	30029	59885
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Total population	58158	57387	115545	22836	22957	45794	80994	80345	161338
% of total population									
15-29	23.8	25.5	24.7	25.3	30.3	27.8	24.2	26.9	25.6
30-64	35.9	37.5	36.7	39.4	37.0	38.2	36.9	37.4	37.1
65+	6.1	4.5	5.3	4.4	3.1	3.8	5.7	4.1	4.9
Total	65.8	67.6	66.7	69.1	70.5	69.8	66.8	68.4	67.6

5.2 Economic activity

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

Table 5.2 Working age population aged 15 or older, by Labour force status, sex and area (in '000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Labour force	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Not in Labour force	7556	23839	31395	2995	11160	14155	10551	34998	45549
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Column %									
Labour force	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
Not in Labour force	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of working age population									
Labour force	28.2	13.7	41.9	11.7	4.6	16.3	39.9	18.3	58.2
Not in Labour force	6.9	21.9	28.8	2.7	10.2	13.0	9.7	32.1	41.8
Total	35.1	35.6	70.7	14.5	14.8	29.3	49.6	50.4	100.0

Based on the survey findings (table 5.2), an estimated 63.5 million population aged 15 or older were in the labour force at the time of the survey. Male labour force accounted for 43.5 million (45.5 per cent of total), with 20.0 million females (35.0 per cent of total). An estimated 45.6 million of the population, however, was not in the labour force (10.6 million male and 34.9 million female). Of the total 77.1 million working-age population in rural areas, 45.7 million were in the labour force, while 31.4 million were outside the labour force.

Table 5.3 Labour force aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area (in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Labour force									
15-29	9198	4740	13938	3898	2247	6145	13096	6987	20083
30-64	19796	9976	29773	8474	2723	11196	28270	12699	40969
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total labour force	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Total 15+ population	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Total population	58158	57387	115545	22836	22957	45794	80994	80345	161338
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-29	24.0	12.2	18.1	24.7	13.9	19.2	24.2	12.7	18.4
30-64	51.7	25.7	38.6	53.7	16.8	35.0	52.3	23.1	37.6
65+	4.6	0.6	2.6	2.7	0.3	1.5	4.0	0.5	2.2
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
% of total population									
15-29	15.8	8.3	12.1	17.1	9.8	13.4	16.2	8.7	12.4
30-64	34.0	17.4	25.8	37.1	11.9	24.4	34.9	15.8	25.4
65+	3.0	0.4	1.7	1.8	0.2	1.0	2.7	0.4	1.5
Total	52.9	26.1	39.5	56.0	21.9	38.9	53.7	24.9	39.4

The intervals of age groups were different that's why it is not significant to compare the distribution among age groups. Nonetheless, a comparison between the male and female data indicates the total male labour force (43.5 million or 80.5 per cent) was larger than the total female labour force (20.0 million or 36.3 per cent) overall as well as in both urban and rural areas (table 5.3).

5.3 Labour force participation rate

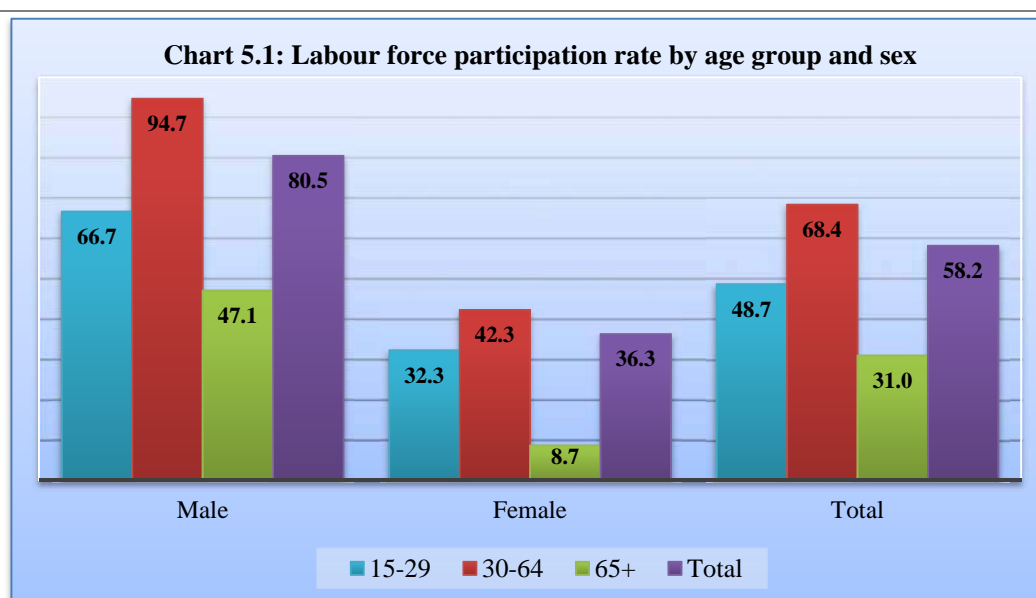
The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force, given as a percentage of the working-age population. The labour force participation rate provides information about the relative size of the labour supply currently available for the production of goods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

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

As shown in table 5.4, Bangladesh's labour force participation rate (the proportion of population aged 15 or older who were currently economically active) in 2016-17 was estimated at 58.2 per cent. By sex, the labour force participation rate was 80.5 per cent for males and 36.3 per cent for females. The rate was slightly higher for the rural areas (59.3 per cent) than that of urban (55.7 per cent). The highest labour force participation rates by broad age groups were among workers aged 30-64 (68.4 per cent), followed by 15-29 (48.7 per cent) and lowest in 65+ age group (31.0 per cent).

Table 5.4 Labour force aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	9198	4740	13938	3898	2247	6145	13096	6987	20083
30-64	19796	9976	29773	8474	2723	11196	28270	12699	40969
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Labour force as % of working age population-LFPR									
15-29	66.4	32.3	48.9	67.5	32.3	48.2	66.7	32.3	48.7
30-64	94.9	46.3	70.2	94.2	32.0	64.0	94.7	42.3	68.4
65+	48.8	9.3	32.1	41.2	6.7	26.9	47.1	8.7	31.0
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

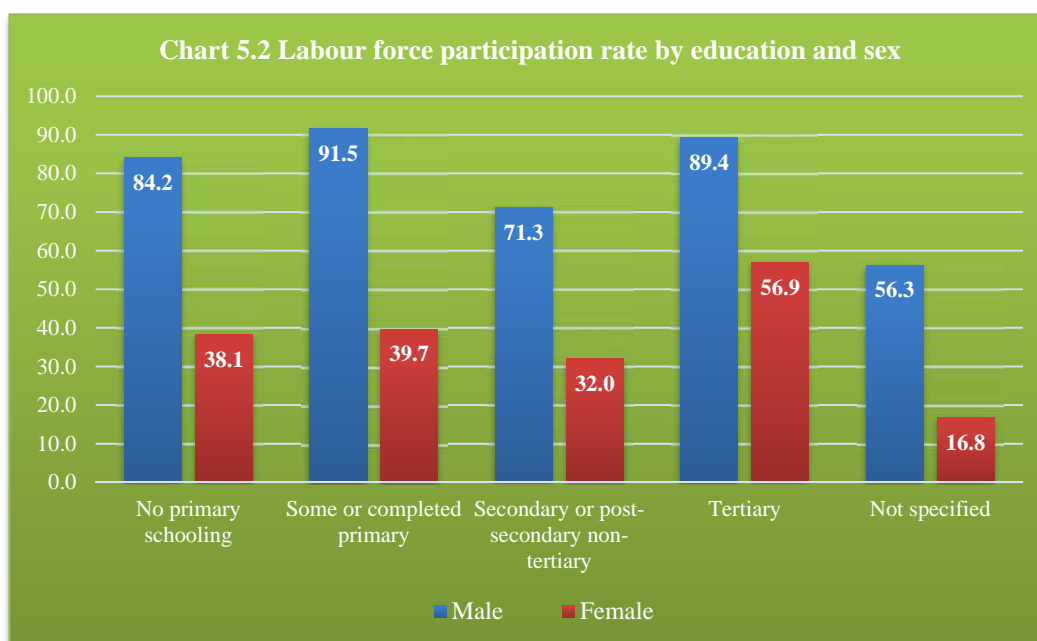


Labour force participation rate in 2016-17 by education attainment and sex is presented in table-5.5 below. By education, the labour force participation rate varied significantly, highest 79.4 per cent for tertiary level completed and lowest 48.3 per cent for those who could not specify their education level.

Table 5.5 Labour force participation rate aged 15 or older, by education group, sex and area
(in 000)

Education group by UNESCO	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	10283	5624	15907	2427	1341	3768	12710	6965	19675
Some or completed primary	8375	3553	11928	3020	1179	4200	11395	4732	16127
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	10710	5451	16161	5706	2015	7721	16416	7466	23882
Tertiary	1207	316	1524	1608	482	2090	2816	798	3614
Not specified	163	13	176	28	1	30	192	14	206
Total	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Labour force participation rate (LFPR) %									
No primary schooling	84.3	39.2	60.0	83.5	34.1	55.1	84.2	38.1	59.0
Some or completed primary	91.3	41.0	66.8	92.1	36.3	64.4	91.5	39.7	66.2
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	70.0	35.7	52.9	73.8	25.1	48.9	71.3	32.0	51.5
Tertiary	90.5	69.3	85.1	88.6	50.9	75.7	89.4	56.9	79.4
Not specified	56.6	18.6	49.2	54.7	9.1	43.8	56.3	16.8	48.3
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

Chart 5.2 illustrated that, the highest labour force participation rate for males were among persons with primary level completed (91.5 per cent) and lowest in others/not specified education group (56.3 per cent). For females, the labour force participation rate was highest 56.9 per cent for “tertiary” level completed and lowest 16.8 per cent for “others/not specified” education level.



5.4 Trends of Labour force

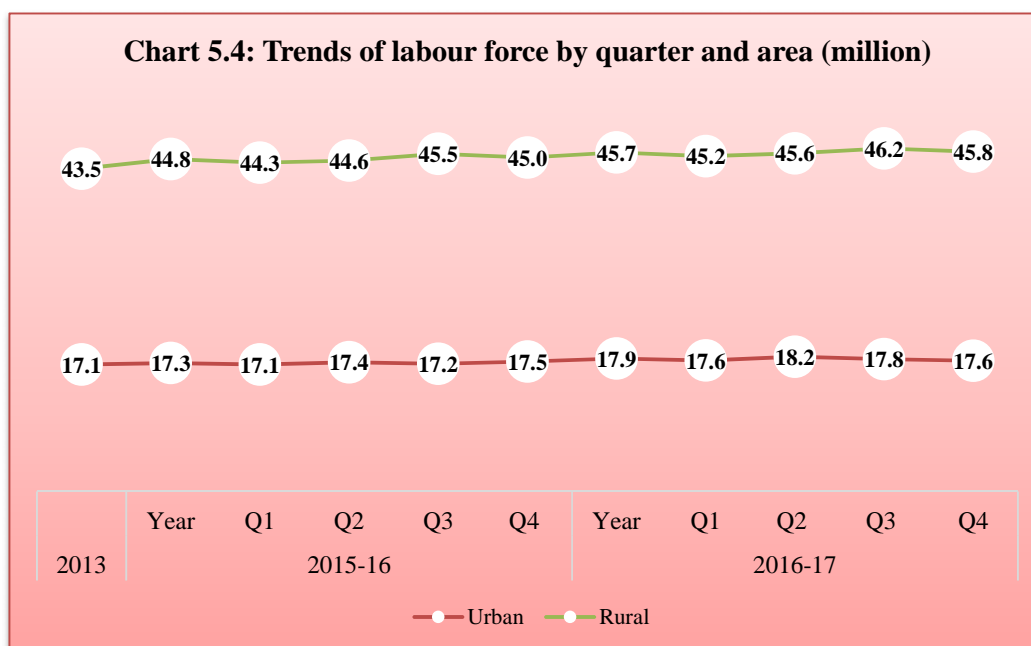
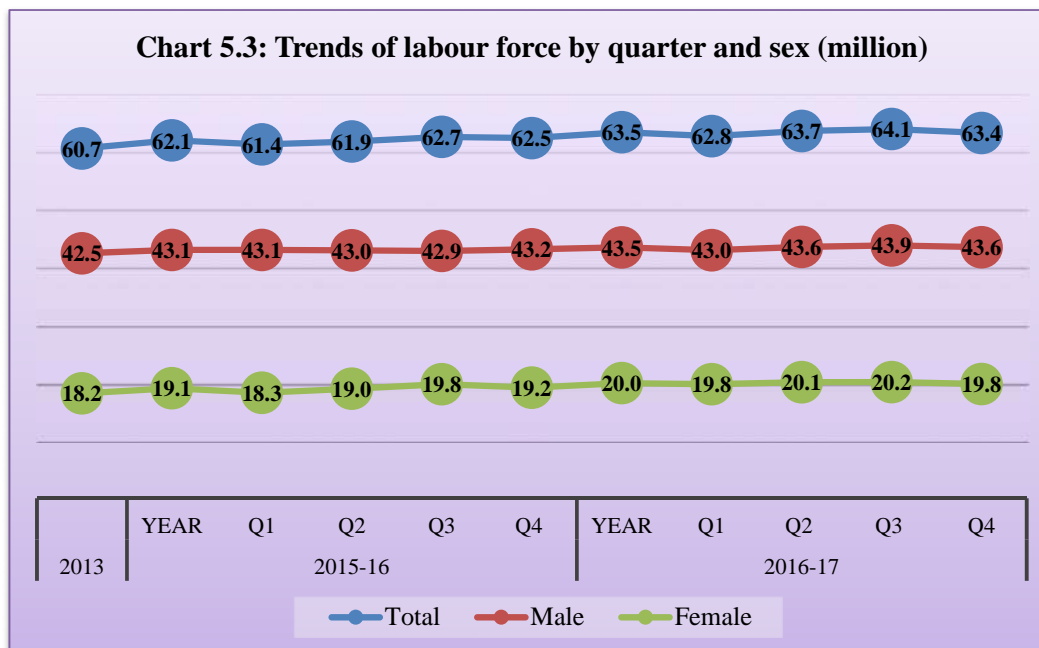


Chart 5.5: Trends of LFPR by quarter and area

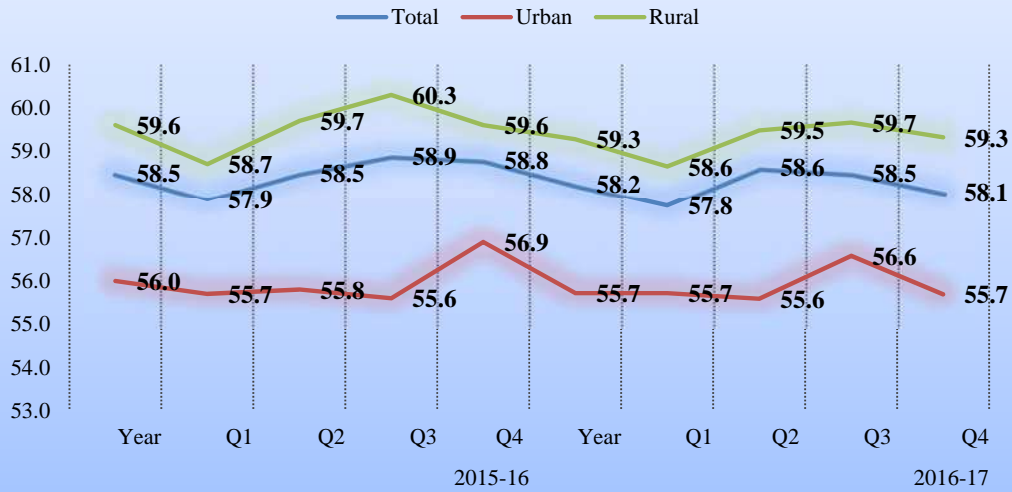
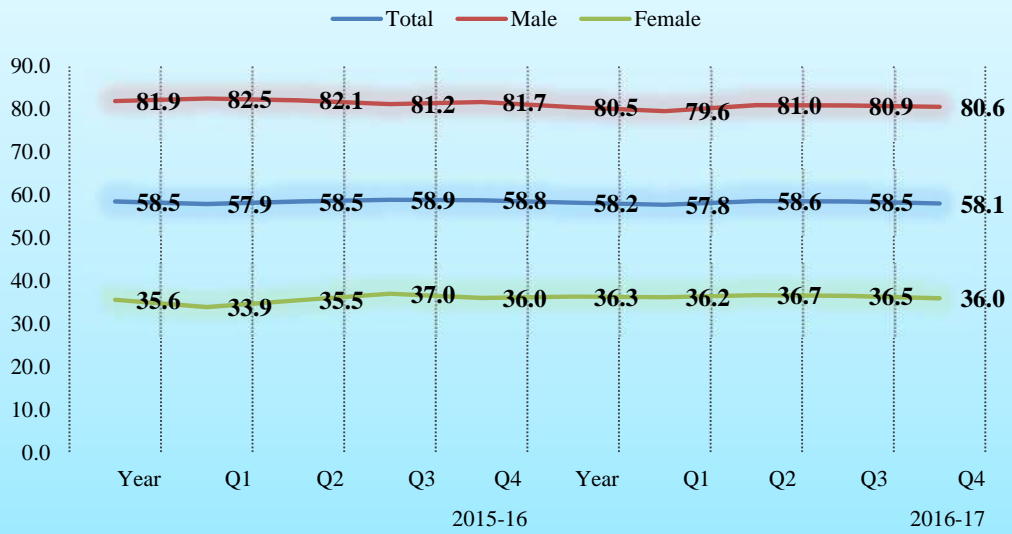


Chart 5.6: Trends of LFPR by quarter and sex



Chapter 6

Employment



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter looks at the characteristics of the employed population. Employment comprise all persons above 15 years of age who during a specified brief period such as last 1 week, performed some work (at least 1 hour in a week) for wage or salary in cash and/or in kind, or for profit or family gain, or for production of goods for own consumption. Employments are of particular interest when broken down by sex, can provide information on gender differences in labour market activity.

Chapter 6

Employment

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

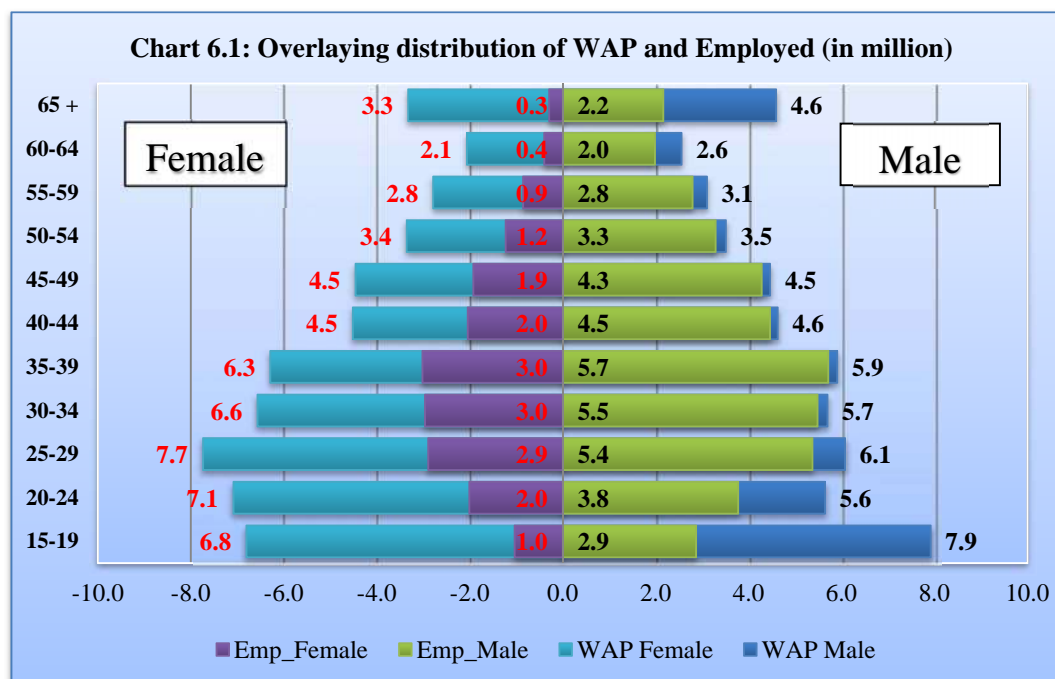
6.1 Employment by age group sex and area

As shown in table 6.1, of the 109.1 million persons aged 15 years or older, 60.8 million of them (55.8 per cent) were in employment or engaged in economic activity; 18.7 million of them (33.9 per cent) were females. Almost 18.0 million or 29.5 per cent of the employed population was in the younger age groups, 15–29 years old. About two-thirds (66.5 per cent) of the employed population was belongs to the adult age group (30–64), whereas only 4.0 per cent of the employed population from the age group 65+ years old.

Table 6.1 Employed population aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2103	599	2701	766	436	1202	2869	1035	3904
20-24	2699	1376	4075	1076	633	1708	3775	2009	5783
25-29	3655	2090	5744	1719	802	2521	5373	2892	8265
Sub-total	8457	4064	12521	3560	1871	5432	12017	5936	17952
30-34	3658	2201	5859	1823	761	2584	5481	2962	8443
35-39	3934	2363	6298	1779	654	2433	5713	3017	8730
40-44	3060	1632	4692	1401	411	1812	4461	2043	6504
45-49	3040	1532	4572	1240	389	1629	4280	1921	6201
50-54	2331	1002	3333	958	225	1183	3289	1227	4516
55-59	2056	711	2768	737	141	878	2793	853	3646
60-64	1529	329	1858	456	68	524	1985	397	2382
Sub-total	19609	9770	29379	8394	2650	11044	28002	12421	40423
65 +	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Sub-total	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Total WAP	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Column %									
15-29	28.4	28.9	28.5	28.8	41.0	32.1	28.5	31.8	29.5
30-64	65.8	69.4	66.9	67.8	58.0	65.2	66.4	66.6	66.5
65+	5.9	1.7	4.5	3.4	1.1	2.8	5.1	1.6	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed persons as % of total working age population									
15-29	22.1	10.5	16.2	22.6	11.6	17.0	22.2	10.8	16.5
30-64	51.2	25.2	38.1	53.2	16.4	34.6	51.8	22.6	37.1
65+	4.6	0.6	2.6	2.7	0.3	1.5	4.0	0.5	2.2
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8

The following chart 6.1 illustrates the overlaying distribution of working age population (WAP) and employed persons by age group and sex.

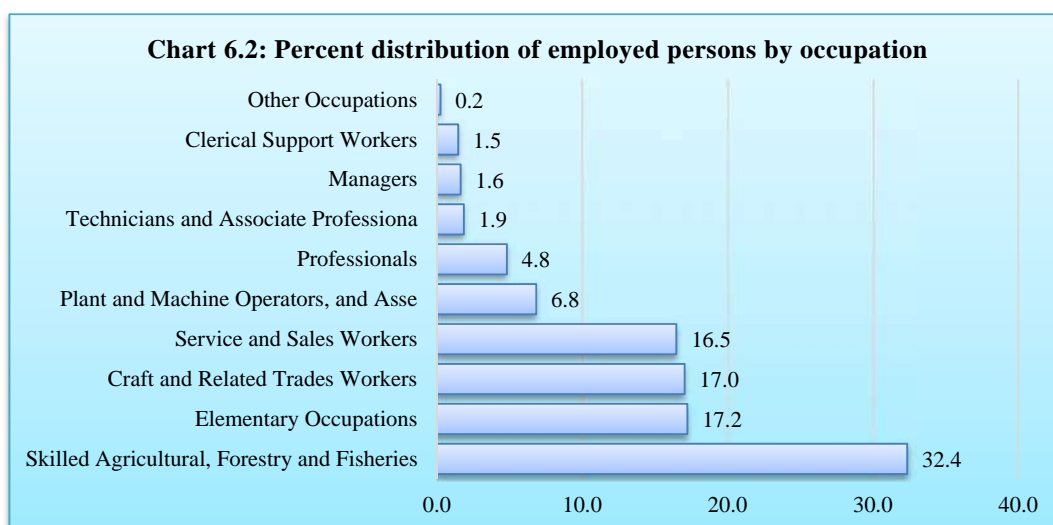


6.2 Employment by occupation and industry

As table 6.2 indicates, the largest share of all employed persons (32.4 per cent) was skilled agriculture workers. Some 17.2 per cent were employed in elementary occupations, followed by 17.0 per cent in Craft and Related Trades Workers, 16.5 per cent in Service and Sales Workers. In urban areas, the largest share by far, at 24.6 per cent, of the employed population was in Craft and Related Trades Workers; within sex, 21.5 per cent were male and 33.0 per cent were female. In rural areas, skilled agriculture workers accounted for the largest share of the employed population, at 41.2 per cent, with the breakdown by sex, 63.0 per cent were females among female employed.

Table 6.2 Share of Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation, sex and area

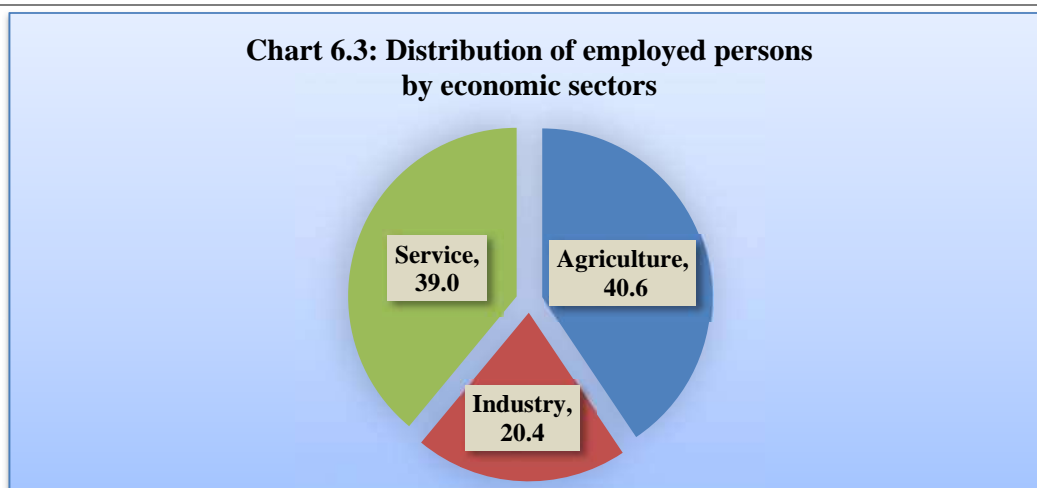
Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	1.1	0.2	0.8	4.6	1.6	3.8	2.1	0.6	1.6
Professionals	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	11.4	8.0	4.5	5.5	4.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.6	0.6	1.3	3.8	1.8	3.3	2.3	0.9	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.3	0.4	1.0	2.9	1.7	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	18.1	3.8	13.5	30.0	8.4	24.2	21.6	4.9	16.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	30.8	63.0	41.2	6.8	16.9	9.6	23.8	51.7	32.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.0	12.4	14.1	21.5	33.0	24.6	16.9	17.5	17.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	8.2	1.7	6.1	10.6	3.8	8.8	8.9	2.2	6.8
Elementary Occupations	20.1	14.1	18.2	12.5	21.1	14.9	17.9	15.8	17.2
Other Occupations	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



In urban areas, more than half (58.8 per cent) employed persons aged 15 or older worked in the service sector while agriculture is more prominent in rural areas (51.7 per cent) followed by services (31.3 per cent) and industry sector at 17.0 per cent (Table 6.3).

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

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	12478	10220	22699	1086	908	1994	13565	11128	24693
Industry	5828	1614	7442	3451	1532	4982	9279	3145	12424
Service	11503	2242	13744	7836	2131	9967	19338	4372	23711
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
% of total employment									
Agriculture	20.5	16.8	37.3	1.8	1.5	3.3	22.3	18.3	40.6
Industry	9.6	2.7	12.2	5.7	2.5	8.2	15.3	5.2	20.4
Service	18.9	3.7	22.6	12.9	3.5	16.4	31.8	7.2	39.0
Total	49.0	23.1	72.1	20.3	7.5	27.9	69.3	30.7	100.0
Column %									
Agriculture	41.9	72.6	51.7	8.8	19.9	11.8	32.2	59.7	40.6
Industry	19.6	11.5	17.0	27.9	33.5	29.4	22.0	16.9	20.4
Service	38.6	15.9	31.3	63.3	46.6	58.8	45.8	23.5	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



In terms of the distribution of the employed population by broad economic sector (Chart 6.3), the largest proportion was in agriculture, at 40.6 per cent, followed by 39.0 percent in services and 20.4 per cent in industry sector.

The distribution of the employed population varies widely by locality and sectors (Table 6.4). In rural areas, the largest proportion was in agriculture, at 51.7 per cent, followed by 31.1 percent in services and 17.0 per cent in industry sector. In both urban and city corporation areas, the service sector is dominant (57.5 and 60.4 per cent respectively). Agriculture comprises of only 2.9 per cent in the city corporation areas of employed population.

Table 6.4 Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality				
	(in '000)			
Sector	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Agriculture	22699	1776	218	24693
Industry	7442	2180	2802	12424
Service	13744	5360	4607	23711
Total	43885	9316	7626	60828
	Column %			
Agriculture	51.7	19.1	2.9	40.6
Industry	17.0	23.4	36.7	20.4
Service	31.3	57.5	60.4	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.5 presents the distribution of the employed population by industry (BSIC 2009 at 1 digit/section). The distribution of employed persons has been classified by industry, sex and area is provided below. The largest proportion was in Agriculture, forestry and fishing at 40.6 per cent, followed by 14.4 per cent in manufacturing and 14.2 per cent in wholesale and retail trade.

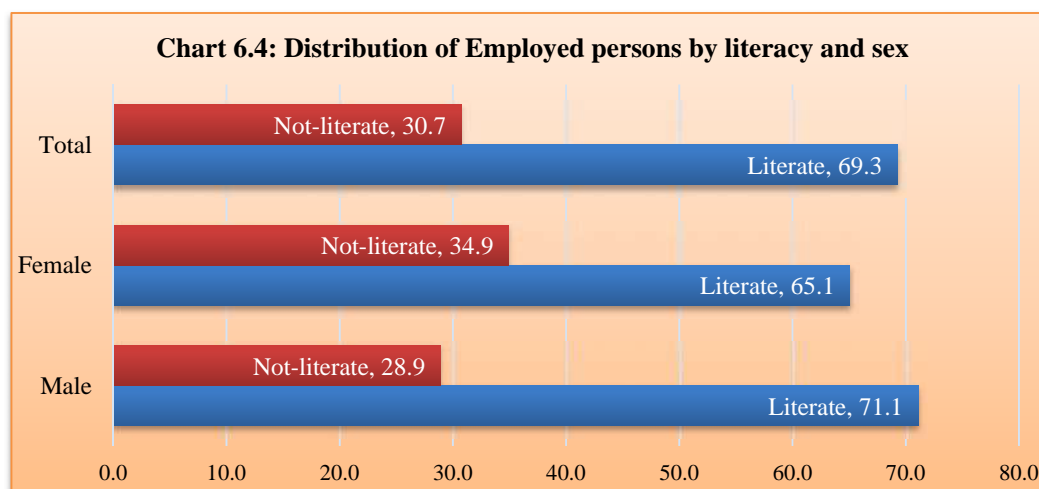
Table 6.5 Employed population aged 15 or above, by major industry, sex and area									
	(in 000)								
ISIC Rev-4/BSIC 2009 at 1 digit-Section	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.9	72.6	51.7	8.8	19.9	11.8	32.2	59.7	40.6
Sub-total	41.9	72.6	51.7	8.8	19.9	11.8	32.2	59.7	40.6
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	12.0	10.0	11.3	18.8	32.0	22.4	14.0	15.4	14.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.1	1.4	5.3	8.6	1.3	6.6	7.5	1.4	5.6
Sub-total	19.6	11.5	17.0	27.9	33.5	29.4	22.0	16.9	20.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of	16.1	2.7	11.8	26.1	5.4	20.5	19.0	3.4	14.2
Transportation and storage	11.0	1.0	7.8	14.2	1.5	10.8	11.9	1.1	8.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1.9	0.7	1.5	3.2	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.9
Information and communication	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
Professional, scientific and technic	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.6

Table 6.5 Employed population aged 15 or above, by major industry, sex and area									
ISIC Rev-4/BSIC 2009 at 1 digit-Section	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public administration and defense	1.3	0.4	1.0	3.5	2.0	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.6
Education	2.7	3.2	2.8	4.0	9.8	5.6	3.1	4.8	3.6
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	3.1	4.5	3.6	3.9	7.9	5.0	3.3	5.4	4.0
Activities of households as employer	0.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	13.1	4.6	0.6	5.0	2.0
Activities of extraterritorial organ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total	38.6	15.9	31.3	63.3	46.6	58.8	45.8	23.5	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.3 Employment by literacy status and education attainment

More than two-third (69.3 per cent or 42.1 million) of the estimated employed population at the time of the survey was literate (table 6.6) whereas one third (1.9 million or 30.7 per cent) of the employed population was not literate. About 67.0 per cent of the employed male in the rural areas was literate; it was 81.0 per cent in the urban areas.

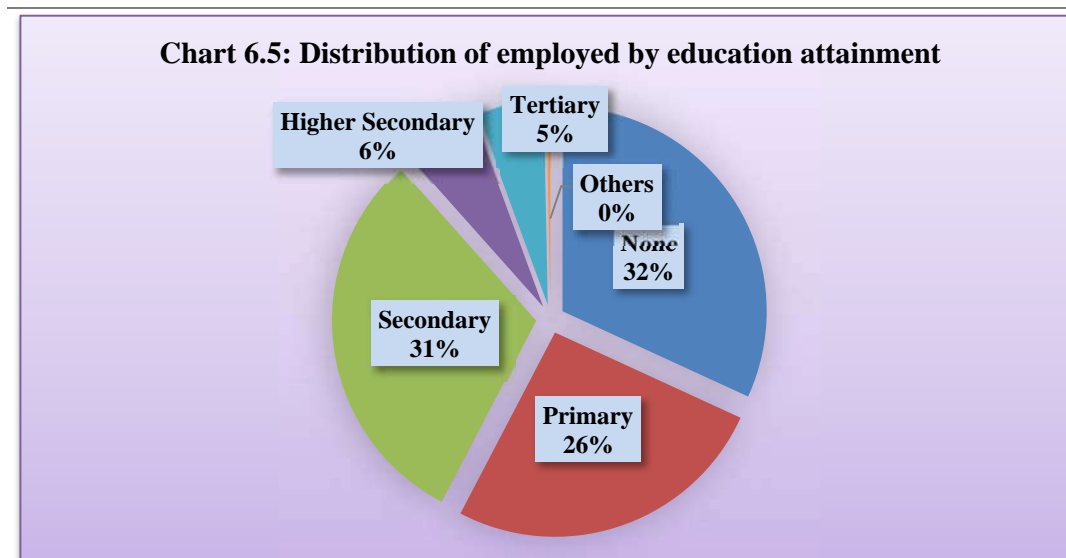
Table 6.6 Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area									
Literacy	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	19972	8836	28809	10020	3298	13318	29992	12135	42127
Not-literate	9837	5239	15076	2353	1272	3625	12190	6511	18701
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Column %									
Literate	67.0	62.8	65.6	81.0	72.2	78.6	71.1	65.1	69.3
Not-literate	33.0	37.2	34.4	19.0	27.8	21.4	28.9	34.9	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of working age population									
Literate	75.6	37.0	57.3	77.6	27.4	53.4	76.3	33.8	56.0
Not-literate	82.7	35.1	56.3	82.0	30.6	51.6	82.6	34.2	55.3
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8



Among the employed males, an estimated 26.5 per cent of them had completed their primary education, 30.4 per cent who had completed their secondary education, and 6.1 per cent who had graduated university education. About 28.9 per cent of the employed male had no education at all. At 36.4 per cent of the female employed had no education, followed by 31.7 per cent had completed secondary education, 24.2 per cent had completed primary school, and only 3.4 per cent had completed tertiary level.

The largest proportion of the employed population in urban areas, 33.5 per cent (5.7 million), had a secondary education, while the largest proportion of the employed population in rural areas, at 35.7 per cent (15.7 million) had no education.

Table 6.7 Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area									
Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	10178	5481	15659	2406	1311	3717	12584	6792	19376
Primary	8225	3383	11607	2969	1123	4092	11194	4505	15699
Secondary	8533	4499	13031	4272	1407	5679	12805	5905	18710
Higher Secondary	1645	467	2112	1191	335	1525	2836	801	3637
Tertiary	1073	234	1307	1508	394	1902	2581	627	3209
Others	156	13	169	27	1	28	182	14	197
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Column %									
None	34.1	38.9	35.7	19.4	28.7	21.9	29.8	36.4	31.9
Primary	27.6	24.0	26.4	24.0	24.6	24.2	26.5	24.2	25.8
Secondary	28.6	32.0	29.7	34.5	30.8	33.5	30.4	31.7	30.8
Higher Secondary	5.5	3.3	4.8	9.6	7.3	9.0	6.7	4.3	6.0
Tertiary	3.6	1.7	3.0	12.2	8.6	11.2	6.1	3.4	5.3
Others	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



As shown in table 6.8, the largest share of the employed persons who had not completed any level of education were engaged in skilled agriculture work (43.6 per cent), followed by those in elementary occupations (28.0 per cent), craft and related trades (11.8 per cent) and services and sales (10.5 per cent). As expected, the percentage of employed persons with higher education levels tend to increase in high level occupations (e.g., managers and professionals), while it decreases among lower occupational groups (Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries and Elementary Occupations).

Table 6.8 Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and education attainment (in '000)							
Occupation	Level of education completed						
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Others	Total
Managers	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.8	17.9	0.7	1.6
Professionals	0.0	0.0	3.0	25.2	42.6	46.5	4.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.0	0.4	2.7	7.4	9.2	0.7	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	0.0	0.3	2.2	6.4	6.7	0.2	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	10.5	16.0	21.9	24.7	14.3	13.6	16.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	43.6	32.1	29.6	13.0	4.5	16.7	32.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11.8	22.8	21.5	10.4	2.9	10.4	17.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	6.1	9.0	7.8	2.3	0.6	6.2	6.8
Elementary Occupations	28.0	19.5	9.9	2.9	0.8	5.1	17.2
Other Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As shown in table 6.9, the percentage of employed persons who had a higher level of education decreased gradually in the agriculture sector but increased progressively in the services sector. The scenario was completely reverse for non-educated persons, it is almost 57.1 per cent for the Agriculture sector.

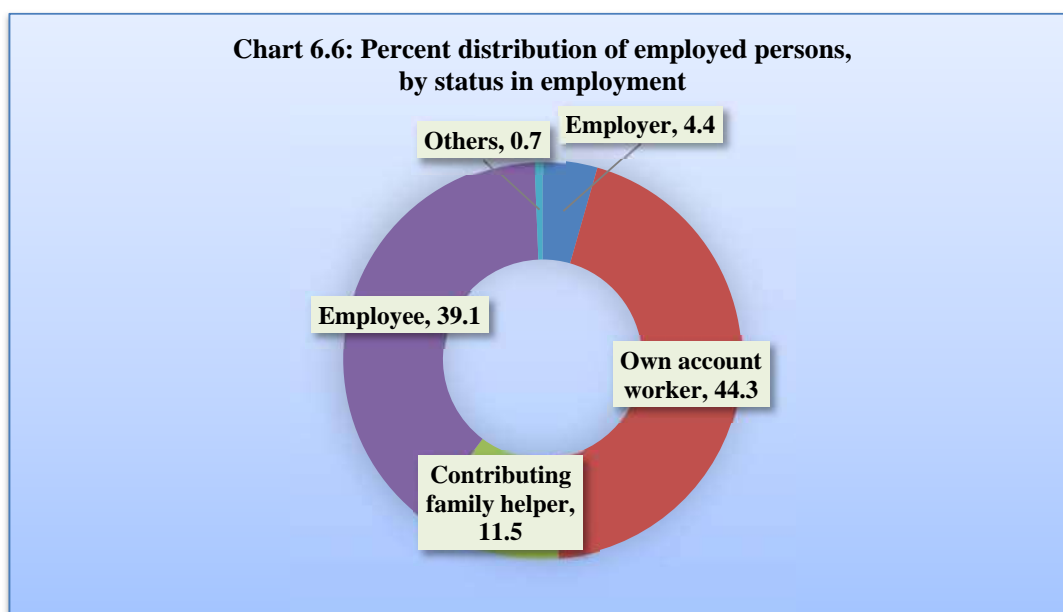
Table 6.9 Employed population aged 15 or older, by economic sector and education attainment (in '000)								
Education	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Number (in million)				Row %			
None	11056	2966	5353	19376	57.1	15.3	27.6	100.0
Primary	6386	3961	5352	15699	40.7	25.2	34.1	100.0
Secondary	6500	4322	7888	18710	34.7	23.1	42.2	100.0
Higher Secondary	549	652	2436	3637	15.1	17.9	67.0	100.0
Tertiary	165	495	2548	3209	5.1	15.4	79.4	100.0
Others	35	28	134	197	17.9	14.3	67.8	100.0
Total	24693	12424	23711	60828	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0

6.4 Employed population by Status in employment

The largest share of the employed population (26.9 million) worked as own-account workers, followed by (23.8 million) as employees and contributing family workers (7.0 million), as shown in table 6.10 below. Between the sexes by largest share, there were more males in all categories except among contributing family workers, where there were more than three times employed females (5.3 million) than employed males (1.7 million).

Table 6.10 Distribution of employed population aged 15 or older, by status in employment, sex and area (in 000)									
Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	1794	86	1881	790	34	824	2585	120	2705
Own account worker	14712	6191	20903	4909	1142	6051	19620	7333	26954
Contributing family helper	1379	4820	6199	329	468	798	1708	5289	6997
Employee	11711	2914	14625	6248	2903	9151	17959	5817	23775
Others	213	64	278	97	22	119	310	87	397
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828

As shown in chart 6.6 below, the largest share of the employed population (44.3 per cent) worked as own-account workers, followed by (39.1 per cent) as employees and contributing family workers (11.5 per cent).



6.5 Employed population by ownership

The largest share of the employed population (60.9 per cent) belongs to Individual proprietorship category, followed by (20.8 per cent) from Households category, 13.6 per cent from Private category. Only 3.8 per cent employees belongs to Government/Autonomous/local government categories, as shown in table 6.11 below. Between the sexes by largest share, there were more males in all categories except among Household category, where there were more employed females (47.4 per cent among female employed) than employed males (9.1 per cent among male employed).

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

Ownership	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Column %									
Govt, Autonomous, Local govt	2.8	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.2	6.5	3.9	3.4	3.8
NGO	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Individual Proprietorship	76.2	35.4	63.1	64.2	31.1	55.2	72.6	34.4	60.9
Household	10.9	54.1	24.7	4.9	26.6	10.7	9.1	47.4	20.8
Private	9.4	7.3	8.7	22.9	34.9	26.2	13.4	14.0	13.6
Other	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.6 Trends of employed persons

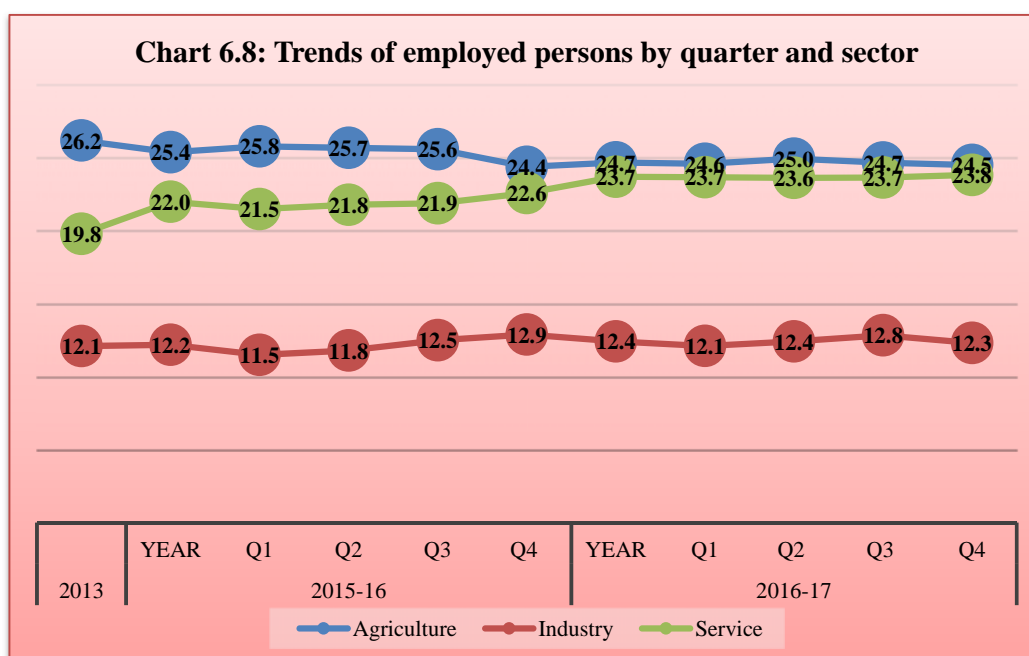
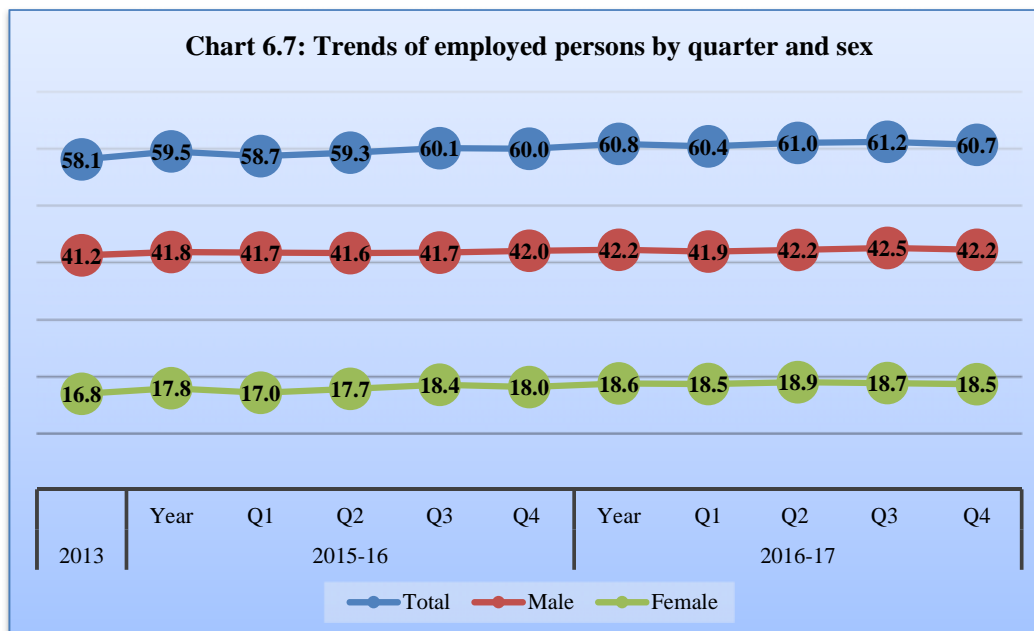


Chart 6.9: Trends of contributing family worker/unpaid family helper by year and quarter

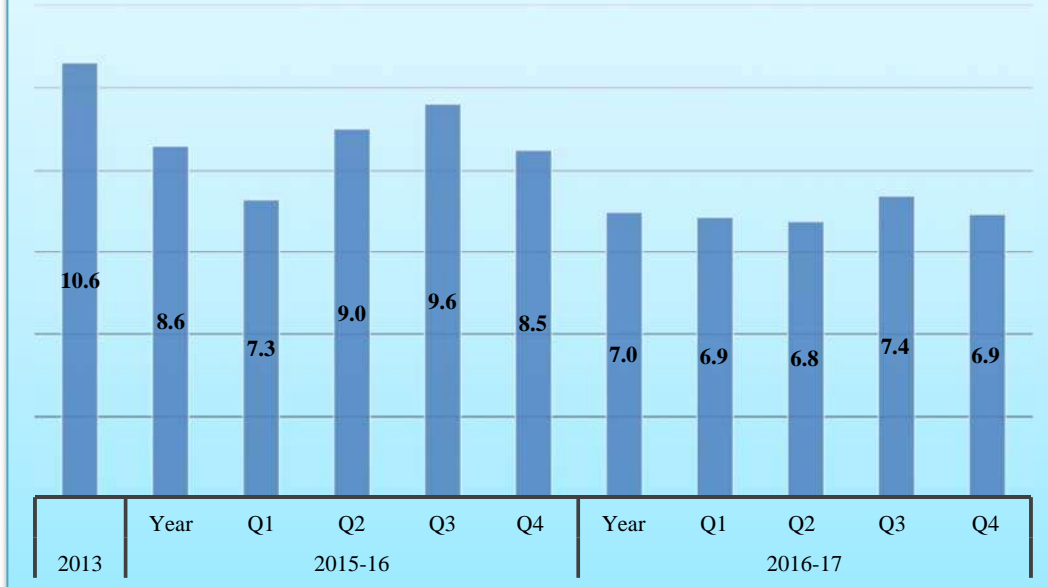
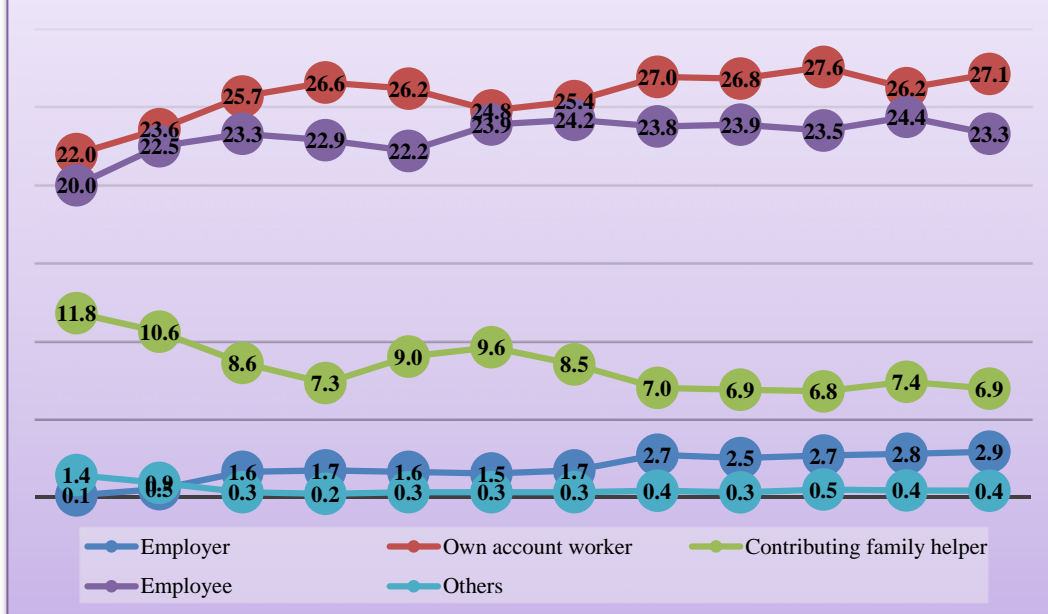


Chart 6.10: Trends employed persons by quarter and status in employment



Chapter 7

Informal employment



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter presents the data on informal employment by occupations and industries, sex, age group and education levels. Informal sector contributes significantly to the economy, particularly in terms of employment, by providing economic opportunities to those displaced from or who cannot be absorbed by the formal sector.

Chapter 7

Informal employment

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

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

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

7.1 Informal employment by sex and area

Informal employment is dominating in the country and according to the Chart 7.1, at the national level, 85.1 per cent of the employed population engaged in informal employment; it was 91.8 per cent females and 82.1 per cent for the male counterparts.

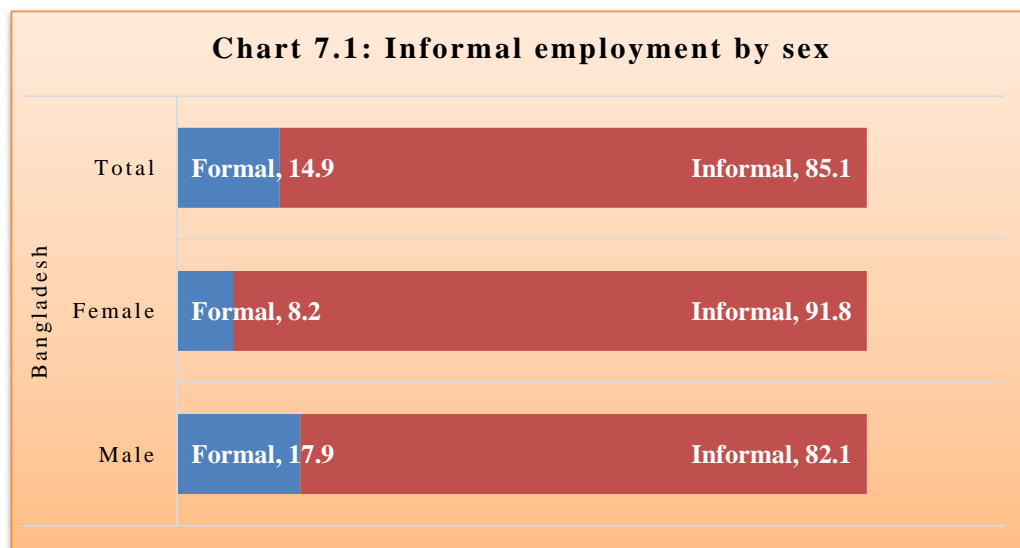


Table 7.1 Employed population aged 15 or older, by formal/informal sector, sex and area
(in 000)

Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Formal	4298	946	5244	3270	579	3850	7569	1525	9094
Informal	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
	%								
Formal	14.4	6.7	11.9	26.4	12.7	22.7	17.9	8.2	14.9
Informal	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.1 indicates, the contribution of informal employment in urban areas was 13.1 million (77.3 per cent), and in rural areas, it was 38.6 million (88.1 per cent). In rural areas, 13.1 million (93.3 per cent) of the females are in informal employment whereas it was 4.0 million (87.3 per cent) in urban areas. Overall, 51.7 million (85.1 per cent) of the total employed persons (60.8 million) in the country were informally employed.

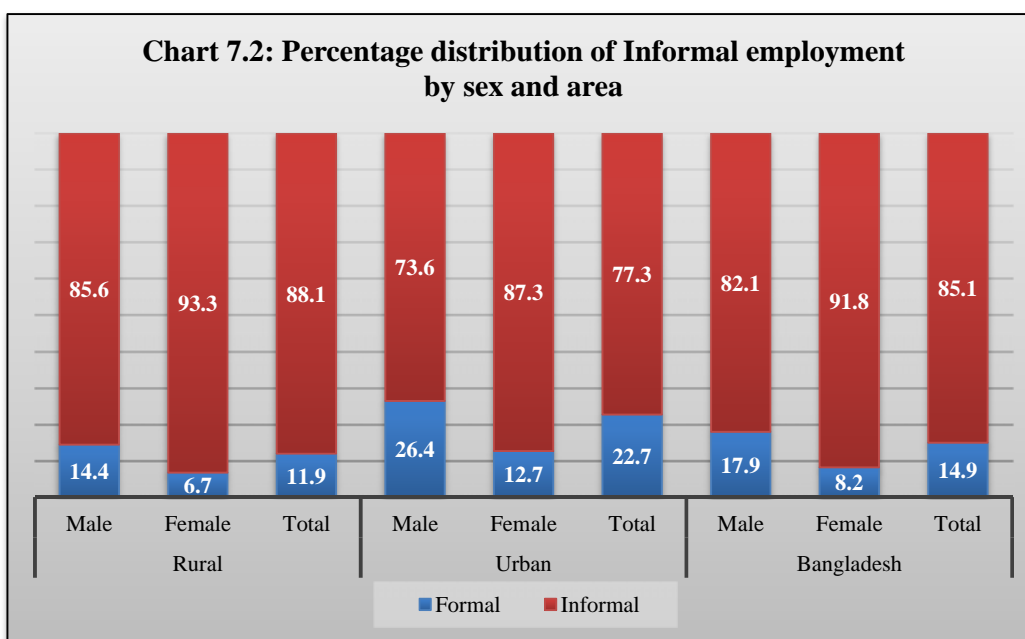


Chart 7.2 indicates, the contribution of informal employment in urban areas was 77.3 per cent, and in rural areas, it was 88.1 per cent. In rural areas, 93.3 per cent of the females are in informal employment whereas it was 87.3 per cent in urban areas.

Table 7.2 indicates that of a total of 51.7 million persons engaged in informal employment, of them 31.0 per cent were 15–29 years old, while 64.9 per cent were 30–64 years old; only 4.1 per cent were 65 or older. Overall, informal employment among females was far higher (91.9 per cent) than that of male (82.0 per cent) counterparts. The percentage distribution of informal employment from Chart 7.2 portrays a scenario, where both in rural and urban areas, the proportion of informal employment in rural areas for females (93.3 per cent) is higher than in urban areas (87.4 per cent).

Table 7.2: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
15-29	7516	3729	11245	3061	1709	4770	10577	5438	16015
30-64	16409	9188	25597	5732	2238	7970	22141	11426	33567
65+	1539	218	1758	320	45	365	1859	264	2123
Total	25464	13135	38599	9112	3992	13105	34576	17128	51704
Column %									
15-29	29.5	28.4	29.1	33.6	42.8	36.4	30.6	31.8	31.0
30-64	64.4	69.9	66.3	62.9	56.1	60.8	64.0	66.7	64.9
65+	6.0	1.7	4.6	3.5	1.1	2.8	5.4	1.5	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-29	88.9	91.8	89.8	86.0	91.3	87.8	88.0	91.6	89.2
30-64	83.7	94.0	87.1	68.3	84.5	72.2	79.1	92.0	83.0
65+	88.3	90.6	88.5	76.4	93.3	78.2	86.0	91.0	86.6
Total	85.4	93.3	88.0	73.7	87.4	77.3	82.0	91.9	85.0

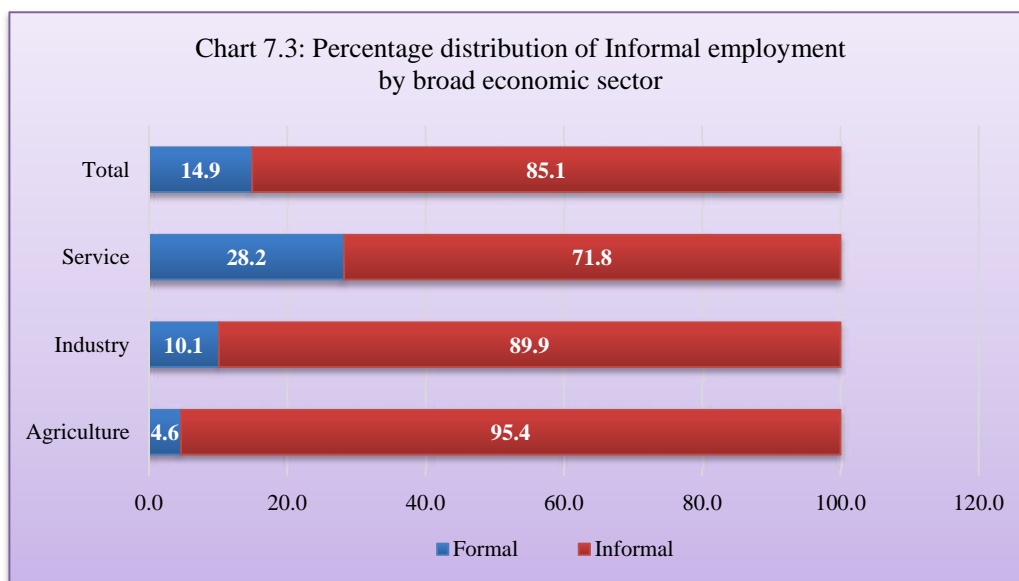
Informal employment varies widely by broad age group and rural and urban areas. In urban areas, informal employment was 77.3 per cent, and it was 88.0 per cent in rural areas, where the largest number of informally employed persons engaged. The percentage distribution of informal employment portrays a scenario, where both in rural and urban areas, the proportion of informal and formal employment in rural areas for females (93.3 per cent) is higher than in urban areas (87.4 per cent). Table 7.2 shows that, both in rural and urban areas, females and youths aged 15-29 are more likely to be in the informal employment than male counterpart.

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

Table 7.3: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex									
Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	81.0	90.6	83.6	68.0	74.8	69.5	78.5	88.2	81.1
Chittagong	84.6	91.2	87.1	76.6	86.1	79.3	82.1	90.0	84.8
Dhaka	87.2	93.8	89.1	73.9	89.1	78.2	81.5	91.9	84.5
Khulna	81.5	92.8	85.0	71.4	84.2	74.5	79.5	91.5	83.0
Rajshahi	86.3	95.4	89.8	72.9	87.2	77.0	83.6	94.2	87.5
Rangpur	90.0	95.7	91.6	73.5	87.8	76.5	87.0	94.7	89.2
Sylhet	79.2	87.6	81.2	68.4	76.6	69.7	77.3	86.3	79.3
Total	85.4	93.3	88.0	73.7	87.4	77.3	82.0	91.9	85.0

7.2 Informal employment by economic sectors and occupations

The distribution of the informal employment across the broad economic sectors is shown in Chart 7.3. The percentage of informally employed persons in total employment was very high in all sectors; in particular, it was 95.4 per cent in Agriculture sector, followed by Industry sector (89.9 per cent) and service sector (71.8 per cent).



Informal employment varies widely by economic sectors. It indicates that 95.4 per cent of the total employment of the agriculture sector engaged in the informal employment, followed by 89.9 per cent of industry sector and 71.8 per cent of the service sector engaged in the informal employment. Table 7.4 below also shows that there were wide variations in the rate of informal employment by area in all the sectors.

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

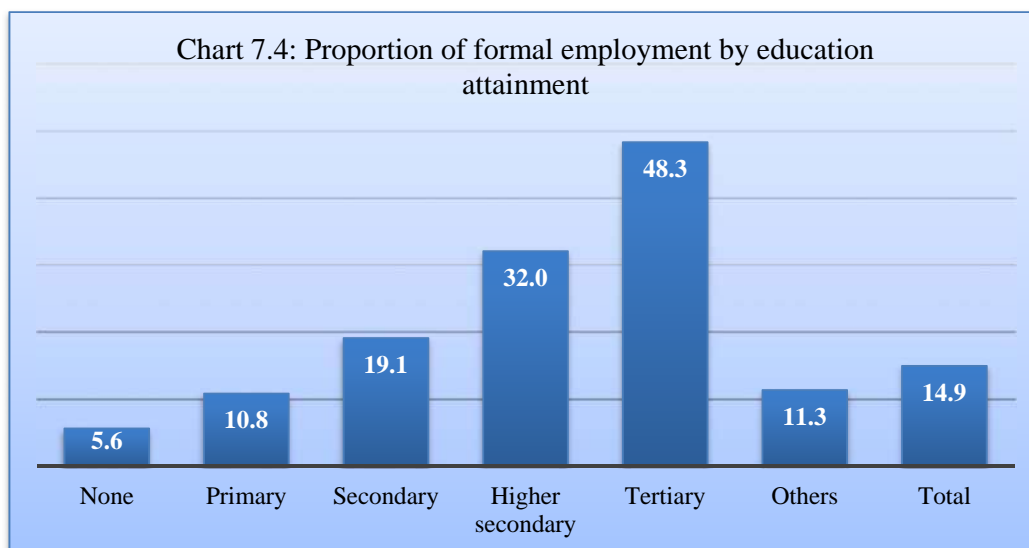
Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Agriculture	1015	21684	22699	129	1864	1994	1145	23548	24693
Industry	702	6740	7442	553	4429	4982	1256	11168	12424
Service	3526	10218	13744	3167	6800	9967	6693	17018	23711
Total	5244	38641	43885	3850	13093	16943	9094	51734	60828
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Agriculture	2.3	49.4	51.7	0.8	11.0	11.8	1.9	38.7	40.6
Industry	1.6	15.4	17.0	3.3	26.1	29.4	2.1	18.4	20.4
Service	8.0	23.3	31.3	18.7	40.1	58.8	11.0	28.0	39.0
Total	11.9	88.1	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0
Row %									
Agriculture	4.5	95.5	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0
Industry	9.4	90.6	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	10.1	89.9	100.0
Service	25.7	74.3	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0
Total	11.9	88.1	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0

7.3 Formal employment by education attainment

As indicated in table 7.5, the incidence of formal employment was far higher among the highly educated (Tertiary education 48.3 per cent, followed by higher secondary education 32.0 per cent, secondary levels 19.1 per cent, primary levels 10.8 per cent, and no education 5.6 per cent).

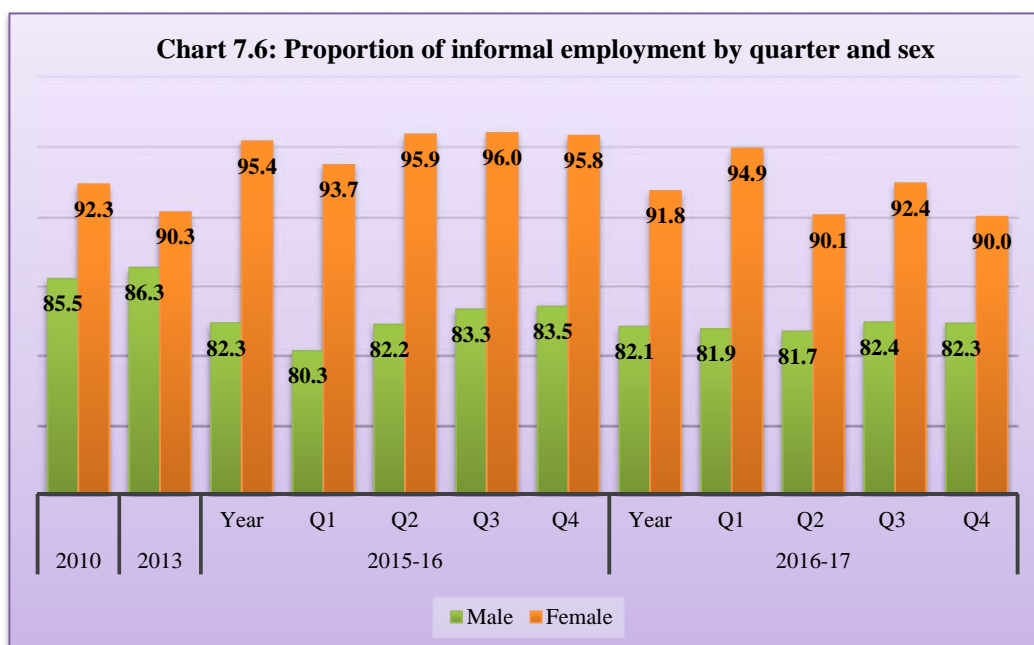
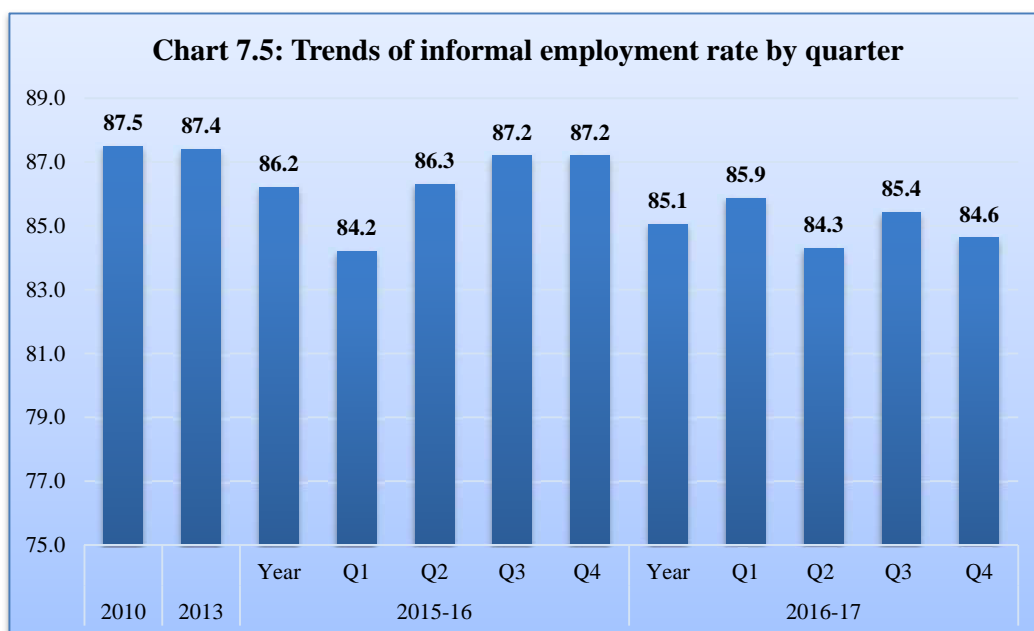
Table 7.5 Formal employment aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area (in 000)

Occupation	Formal employment			Total employment			Formal as % of total employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	815	271	1086	12584	6792	19376	6.5	4.0	5.6
Primary	1454	246	1699	11194	4505	15699	13.0	5.5	10.8
Secondary	3035	536	3571	12805	5905	18710	23.7	9.1	19.1
Higher secondary	1004	162	1165	2836	801	3637	35.4	20.2	32.0
Tertiary	1240	310	1550	2581	627	3209	48.0	49.4	48.3
Others	22	0	22	182	14	197	12.0	2.9	11.3
Total	7569	1525	9094	42182	18646	60828	17.9	8.2	14.9



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

7.4 Trends of informal employment rate



Chapter 8

Unemployment



Bangladesh 2016-17

Unemployment reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work.

It is an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to absorb its labour force and of the performance of the labour market.

Chapter 8

Unemployment

8.1 Unemployment

The standard definition of unemployment is based on the following three criteria, which should be satisfied simultaneously: "without work", "currently available for work" and "seeking work". For the survey regarding unemployment "job search" applied only to people not employed in the seven days prior to the interview. Requirements for unemployment were defined as follows:

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

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

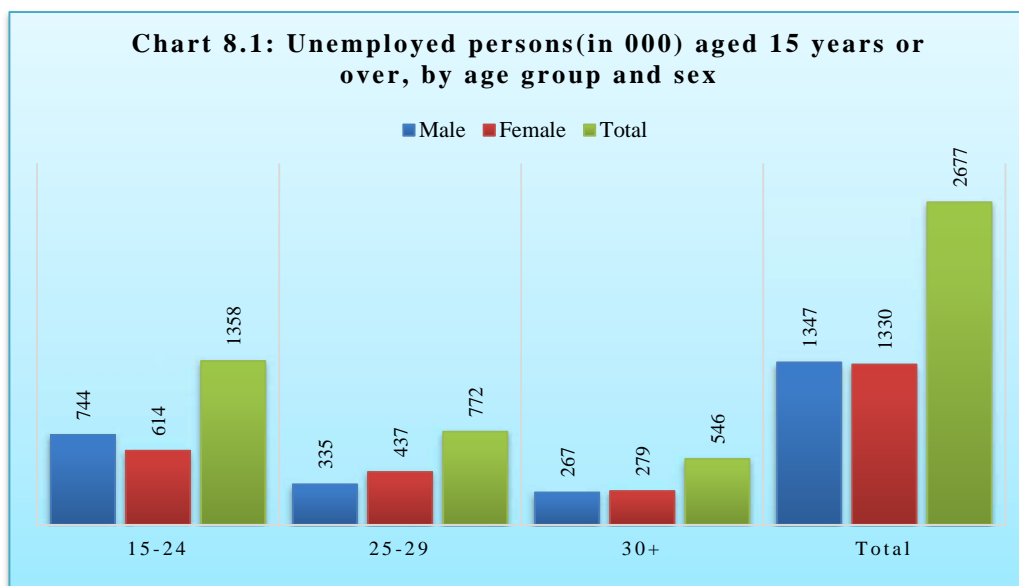
In this context, "availability for work" is interpreted as ability and readiness to work, provided the person is given a work opportunity. One purpose of the availability criterion is to exclude both persons who are seeking work to begin at a later date (a test of the current readiness to start work)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

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

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

8.2 Unemployed by age group and sex

The distribution of the unemployed persons aged 15 years and over in terms of their age group and sex is reflected in Chart 8.1. Of those, about 1358 thousand youths aged 15-24 were more likely to unemployed in 2016-17, followed by 722 thousand in the age group 25-29 and 546 thousand in the age group 30 years and above were considered as unemployed.



As reflected in table 8.1, the survey found an estimated 2.68 million unemployed persons aged 15 or older. Of them, 1.36 million were youth, aged 15–24 years (50.8 per cent) and 1.32 million were adults, aged 25+ years (49.2 per cent). The absolute number of unemployed females (1.33 million) was almost same as male counterparts (1.35 million). There were far more unemployed persons in rural areas (1.81 million) than in urban areas (0.87 million).

Table 8.1 Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	526	389	915	218	226	444	744	614	1358
25-29	216	287	503	120	150	270	335	437	772
30-64	188	206	394	80	73	152	267	279	546
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Unemployed as % of total unemployed									
15-24	19.7	14.5	34.2	8.1	8.4	16.6	27.8	22.9	50.8
25-29	8.1	10.7	18.8	4.5	5.6	10.1	12.5	16.3	28.9
30-64	7.0	7.7	14.7	3.0	2.7	5.7	10.0	10.4	20.4
Total	34.7	32.9	67.7	15.6	16.7	32.3	50.3	49.7	100.0

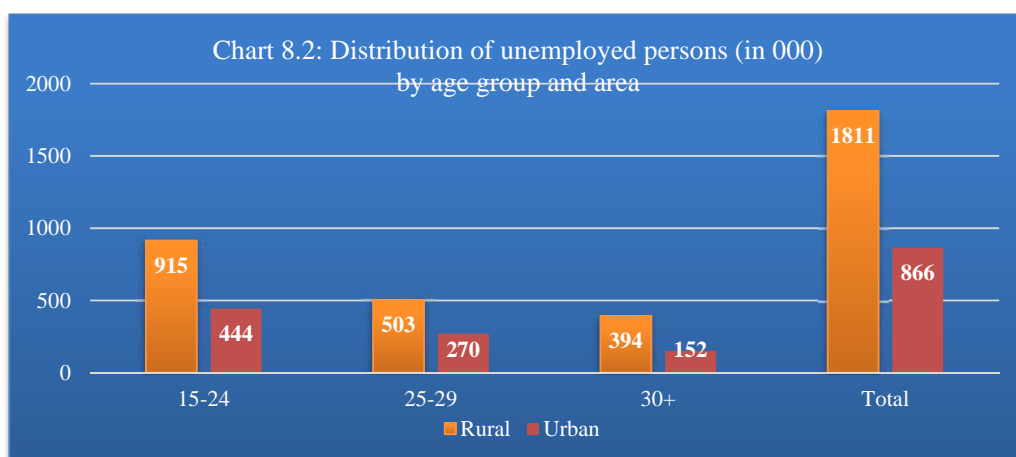


Table 8.2 shows the distribution of the unemployed in terms of the quarters of survey period 2015-16 and finally yearly estimate. It is observed from the table below that, the total number of unemployed persons varied between 2.4 million and 2.9 million over the quarters.

Table 8.2 Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	736	708	1444	447	549	996	1183	1257	2440
Q2	1019	905	1923	424	363	787	1443	1267	2710
Q3	951	1035	1986	416	453	869	1367	1488	2855
Q4	1012	878	1891	382	428	810	1394	1307	2701
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677

Table 8.3 reflects the distribution of the unemployed in terms of their education level. Of those who were unemployed in 2016-17, 300 (at 11.2 per cent) thousand had no formal education, about 428 thousand (at 16.0 per cent) had completed primary school, 897 thousand (at 33.5 per cent) had finished secondary school, 638 thousand (at 23.8 per cent) had finished higher secondary school, 405 thousand (at 15.1 per cent) had graduated from university and nine thousand persons had other forms of education.

Table 8.3 Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area

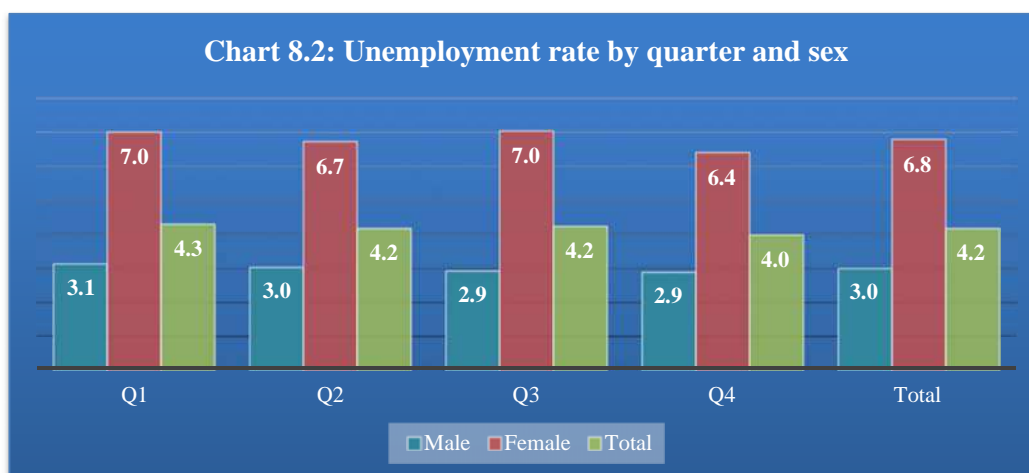
Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	105	143	248	21	30	51	126	173	300
Primary	150	170	320	52	56	108	202	226	428
Secondary	301	329	630	122	145	267	422	474	897
Higher Secondary	231	157	388	121	128	249	353	285	638
Tertiary	134	82	217	100	88	188	234	171	405
Others	8	0	8	2	0	2	9	0	9
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Unemployed as % of total unemployed									
None	3.9	5.4	9.3	0.8	1.1	1.9	4.7	6.5	11.2
Primary	5.6	6.4	12.0	1.9	2.1	4.0	7.5	8.5	16.0
Secondary	11.2	12.3	23.5	4.5	5.4	10.0	15.8	17.7	33.5
Secondary	8.6	5.9	14.5	4.5	4.8	9.3	13.2	10.6	23.8
Tertiary	5.0	3.1	8.1	3.7	3.3	7.0	8.8	6.4	15.1
Others	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
Total	34.7	32.9	67.7	15.6	16.7	32.3	50.3	49.7	100.0

8.3 Unemployment rate

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

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

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

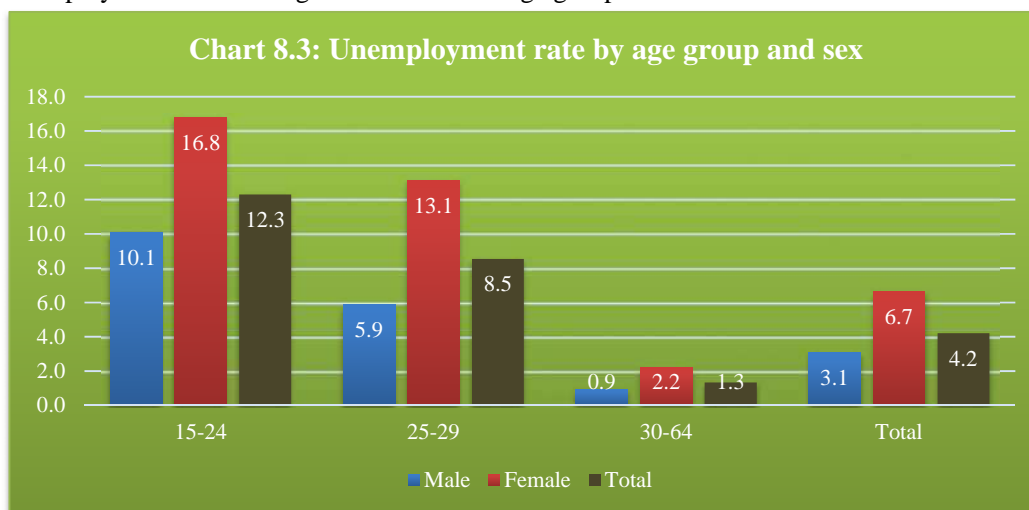


8.4 Unemployment rate by age group

The overall estimated unemployment rate (defined as the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force) was 4.2 per cent, it was 4.9 for urban and 4.0 for rural (table 8.4). The highest unemployment rate was found among youths, those aged 15-24 (12.3 per cent), followed by those aged 25-34 years (5.7 per cent).

<i>Table 8.4 Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area</i>									
Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	9.9	16.4	11.9	10.6	17.4	13.2	10.1	16.8	12.3
25-34	3.7	8.3	5.4	4.0	10.9	6.2	3.8	9.0	5.7
35-44	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.2
45-54	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
55+	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Chart 8.3 includes an unemployment rate by sex and age group. At the national level, female unemployment rate (6.7 per cent) was quite higher than that of male counterpart (3.1 per cent). Unemployment rate was higher in each of the age group of females than males.

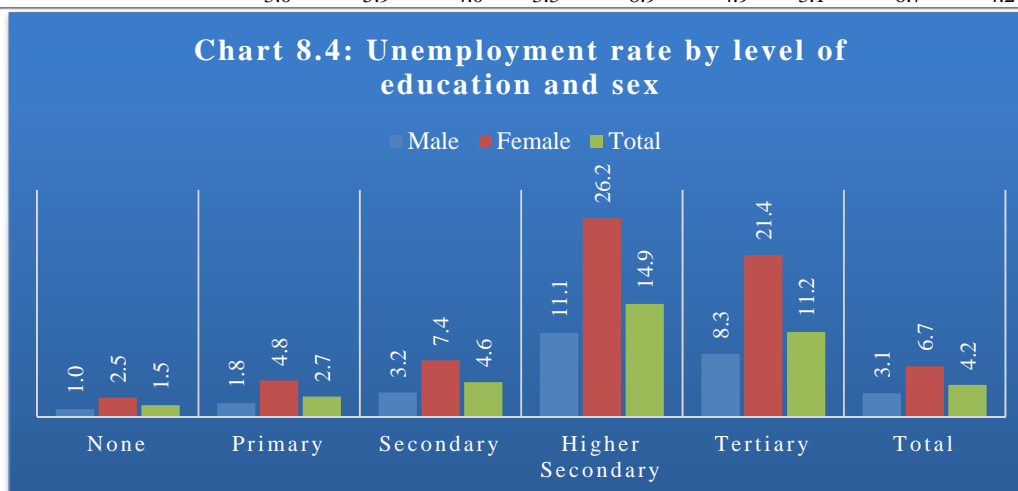


8.5 Unemployment rate by level of education

Table 8.5 illustrates that unemployment rate was highest in Higher secondary group (14.9 per cent), followed by Tertiary level (11.2 per cent) level, Others education group (4.6 per cent) and Secondary (4.6 per cent) level. For the less educated (primary 2.7 per cent, none 1.5 per cent) group, the unemployment rate was less than the national average at 4.2 per cent (Chart 8.4).

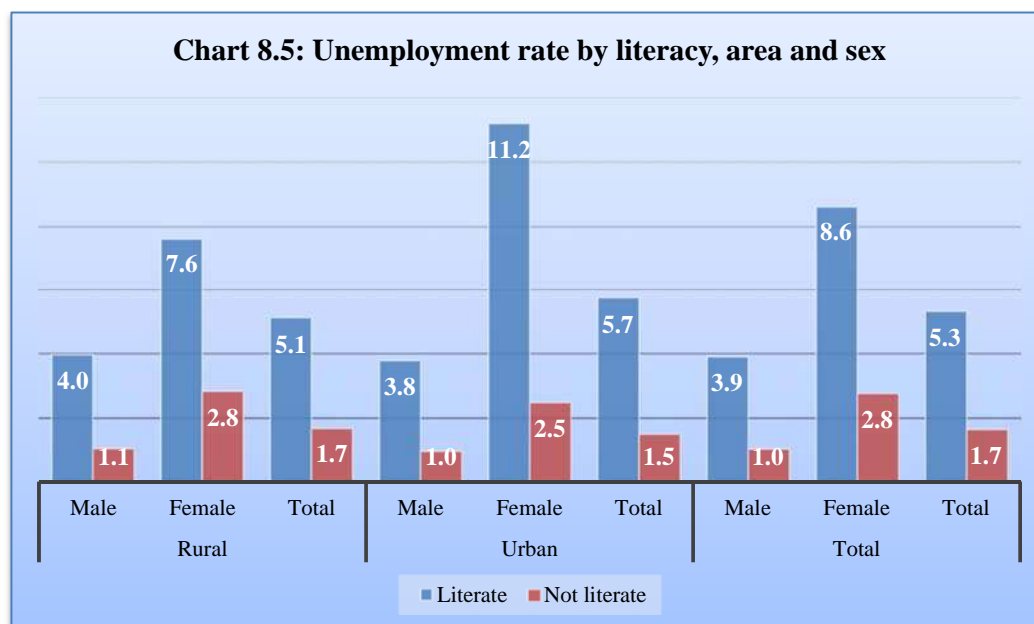
Table 8.5 Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.5
Primary	1.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.8	4.8	2.7
Secondary	3.4	6.8	4.6	2.8	9.4	4.5	3.2	7.4	4.6
Higher Secondary	12.3	25.2	15.5	9.2	27.7	14.1	11.1	26.2	14.9
Tertiary	11.1	26.1	14.2	6.2	18.3	9.0	8.3	21.4	11.2
Others	4.8	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.5	5.5	4.9	0.3	4.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2



8.6 Unemployment rate by literacy status

Chart 8.5 illustrates that unemployment rate was highest in literate persons (5.3 per cent) than that of illiterate persons (1.7 per cent). Unemployment rate was highest for urban females (11.2 per cent), followed by rural females at 7.6 per cent. For both rural and urban areas, unemployment rate for male and females was higher for literate persons than non-literate persons.



As shown in Table 8.6, unemployment rate for the literate persons is higher than illiterate persons in both urban and rural areas for both sexes. Literate persons reflected the higher unemployment rate for females in urban areas, at 11.2 per cent, compared with 7.6 per cent for females of the rural areas and 8.6 per cent at the national level for female literate persons. A wide gap is evident between the unemployment rate by literacy and illiteracy.

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

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployment rate									
Literate	4.0	7.6	5.1	3.8	11.2	5.7	3.9	8.6	5.3
Not-literate	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.8	1.7
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

8.7 Unemployed persons by mode of looking for job

To better capture all forms of unemployment, a usual relaxed definition was used in the survey, based on the following three criteria:

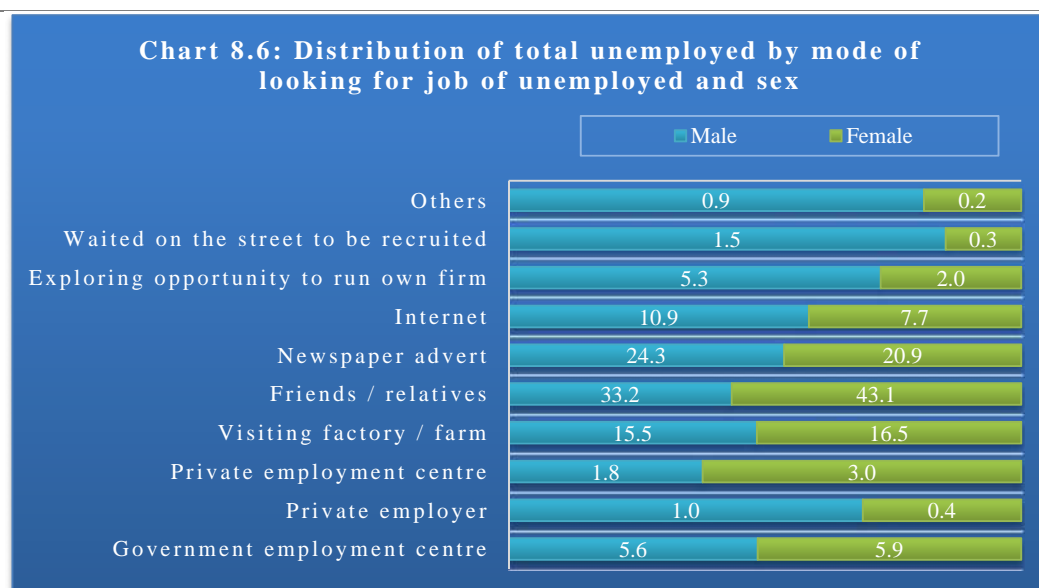
- (i) not employed-during last seven days;
- (ii) job search in the past 30 days; and
- (iii) availability to start work in the past seven days.

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

Table 8.7 illustrates the mode of looking for job of unemployed aged 15 or older, by area and sex. Requesting friends / relatives for job was the highest (38.1 per cent) mode of searching for job at the national level, followed by newspaper advertisement (22.6 per cent), visiting firm (16.0 per cent). Applying though internet was only 6.9 per cent at the rural areas, whereas it was 14.5 per cent at the urban areas.

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

Mode of looking for job	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government employment center	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.5	7.2	6.9	5.6	5.9	5.8
Private employer	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7
Private employment centre	1.9	3.3	2.6	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.4
Visiting factory / farm	6.2	2.7	4.5	36.2	43.6	40.0	15.5	16.5	16.0
Friends / relatives	44.0	62.0	52.8	9.0	5.8	7.4	33.2	43.1	38.1
Newspaper advert	24.3	17.8	21.1	24.3	27.0	25.7	24.3	20.9	22.6
Internet	8.7	5.0	6.9	16.0	13.1	14.5	10.9	7.7	9.4
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	5.7	2.9	4.3	4.4	0.3	2.3	5.3	2.0	3.6
Waited on the street to be recruited	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.9
Others	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



8.8 Reasons for not looking for job

Chart 8.7 illustrates the reasons for not looking for job by the persons not in the labour force aged 15 or older, by area and sex. Housework/family work was the prime reason (64.5 per cent) for not looking for job at the national level for both sexes; among females, it was the highest (81.1 per cent) whereas it was only 8.1 per cent among males.

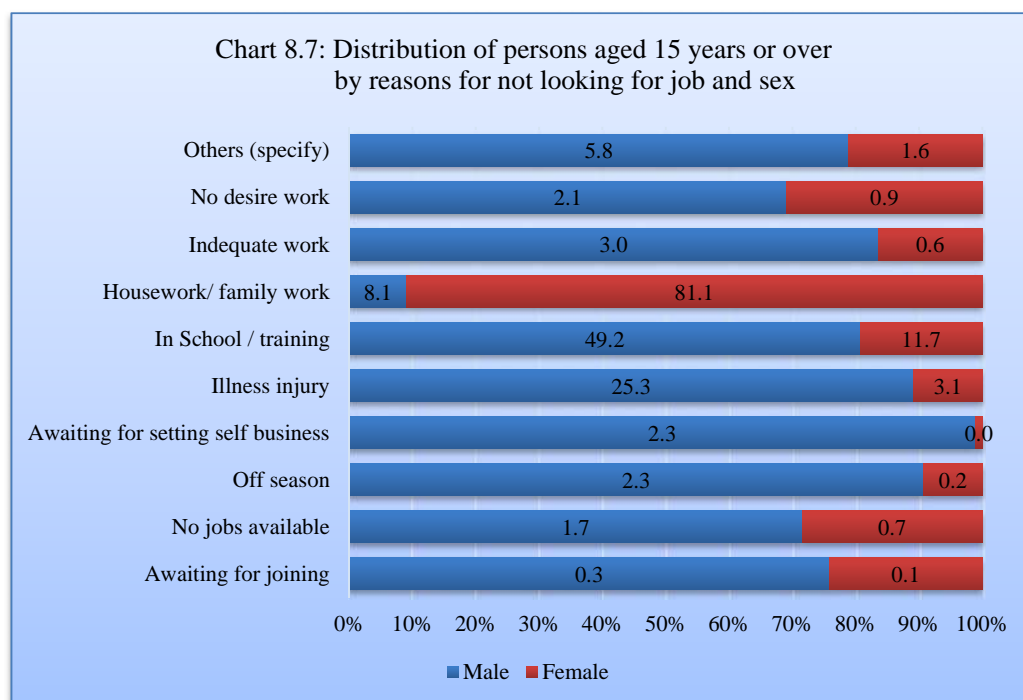
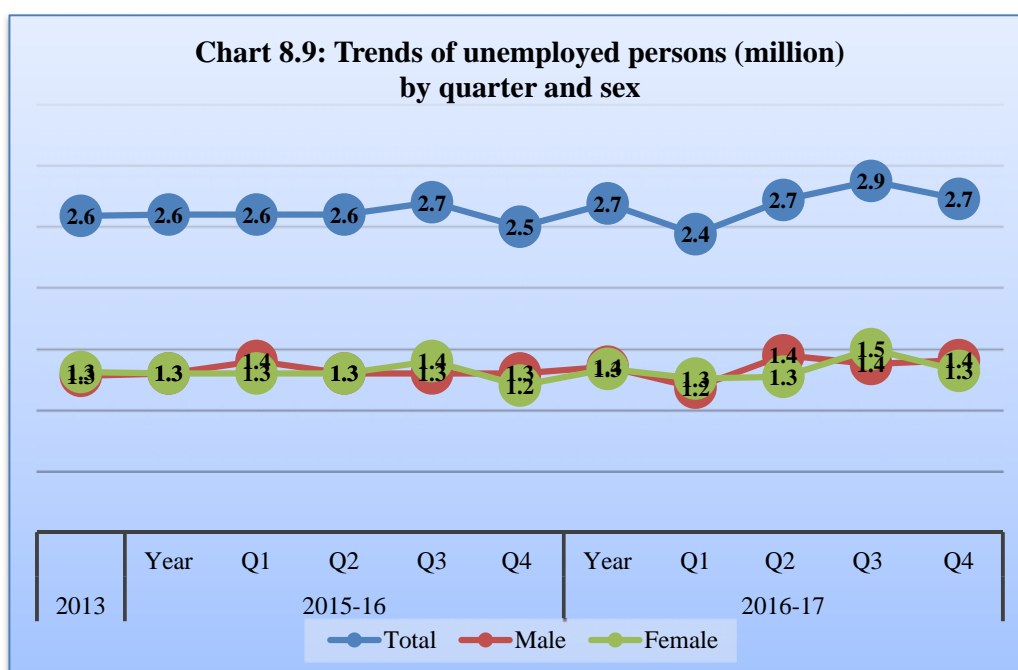
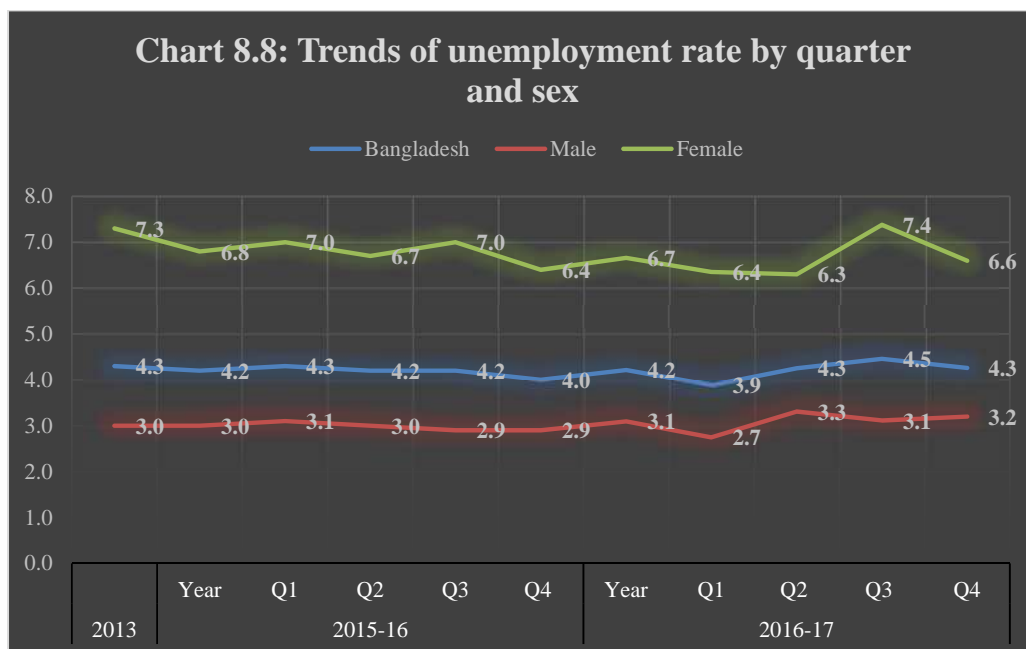


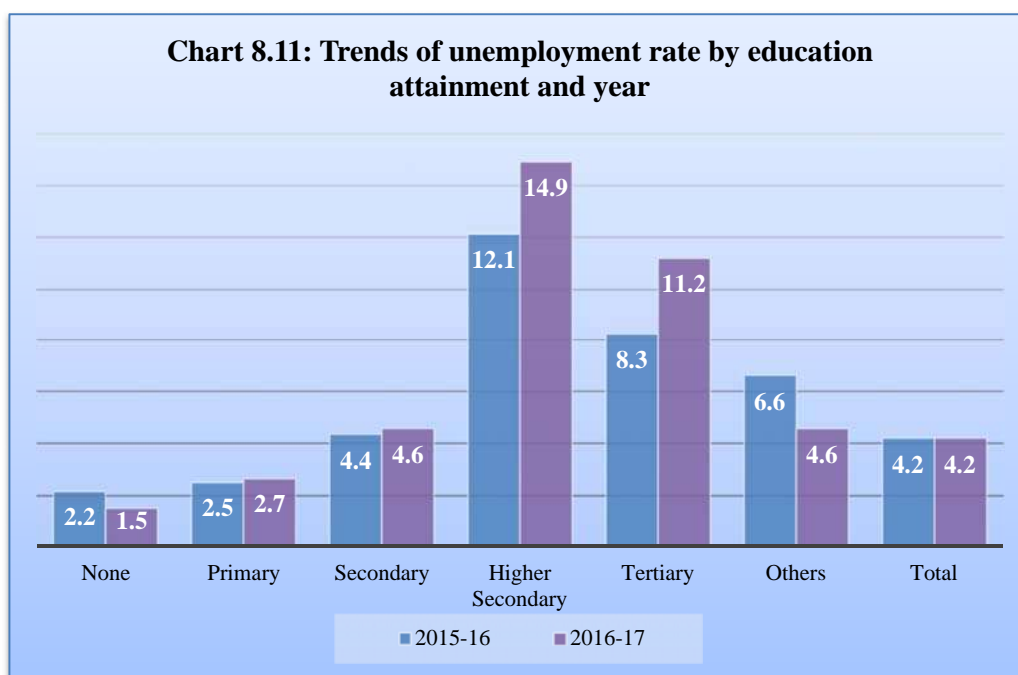
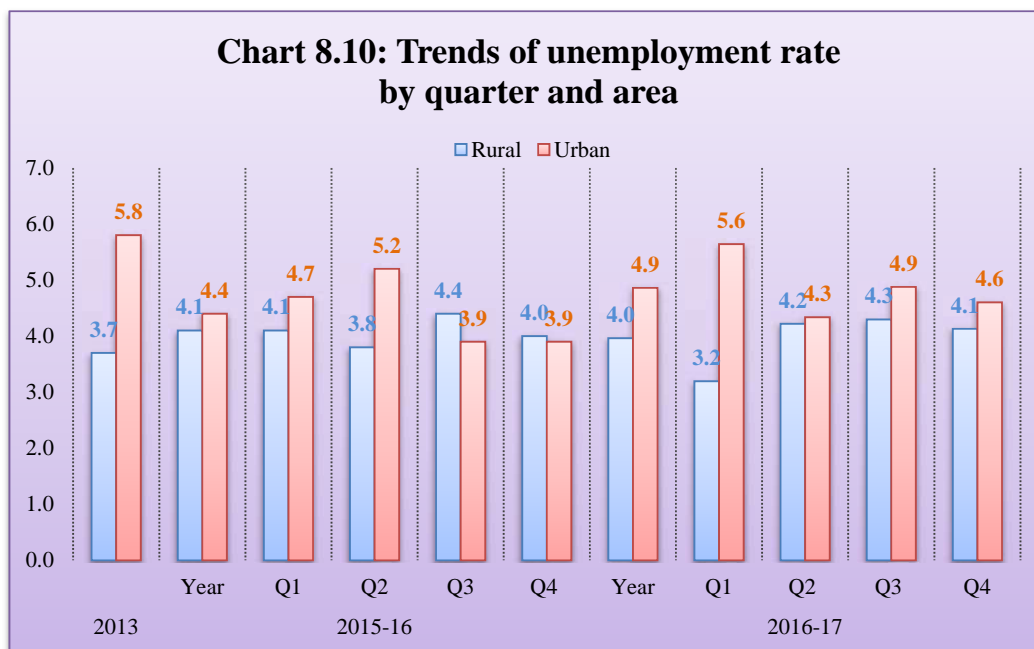
Table 8.8 also illustrates that Housework/family work was the highest reason for females (81.1 per cent) for not looking for job by the persons not in the labour force at the national level, whereas it was in school/training for male (49.2 per cent) counterparts.

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

Reasons for not looking for job	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Waiting for joining	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
No jobs available	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.9
Off season	2.9	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.7
Waiting for setting self-business	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.5
Illness injury	25.2	3.5	8.7	23.1	2.1	6.5	25.3	3.1	8.1
In School / training	48.4	11.5	20.4	51.7	13.0	21.2	49.2	11.7	20.3
Housework/ family work	8.7	80.5	63.2	9.2	81.7	66.3	8.1	81.1	64.5
Inadequate work	2.9	0.6	1.2	2.7	0.5	0.9	3.0	0.6	1.1
No desire work	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2
Others (specify)	5.3	1.6	2.5	6.6	1.4	2.5	5.8	1.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8.9 Trends in unemployment rate





Chapter 9

Youth employment and unemployment



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter describes the characteristics of the youth population, covering such topics as youth labour force participation, youth employment, youth unemployment and youth not in employment. The share of youth NEET, assumed to be associated with the complexities of youths' transition to labour market and vulnerabilities, is also covered in this chapter.

Chapter 9

Youth employment and unemployment

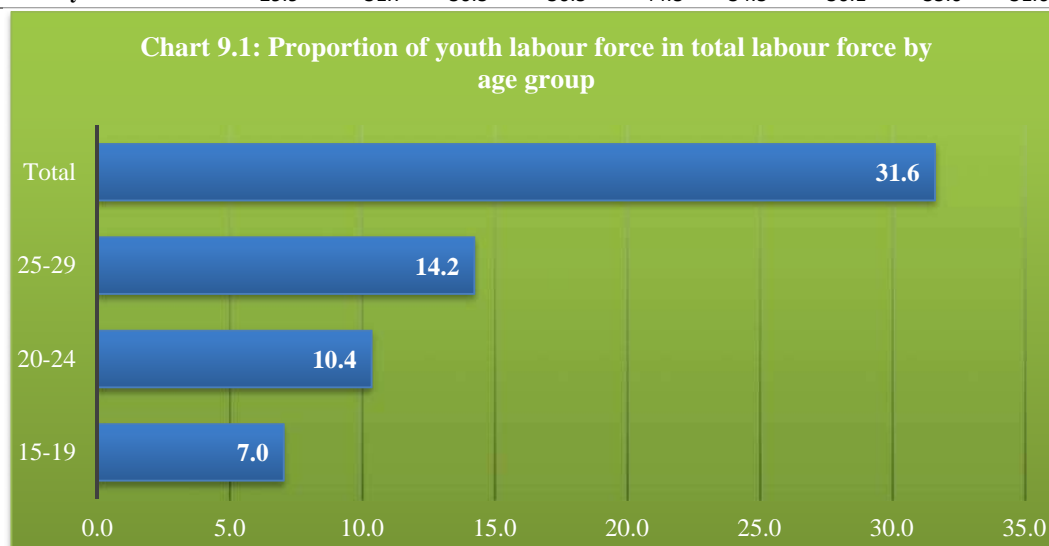
This chapter describes the characteristics of the youth population, covering such topics as youth labour force participation, youth employment, youth unemployment and youth not in employment. The youth unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of the youth labour force that is unemployed. The age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

9.1 Youth labour force participation

As shown in table 9.1, more than 20.0 million youth aged 15-29 participated in the labour force, with a number of male (13.1 million) and female (7.0 million) youth among them. Their proportion within the total labour force represented 33.5 per cent. The youth labour force proportion was higher in rural areas, at 32.0 per cent, than in the urban areas, at 30.8 per cent.

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2347	748	3095	865	509	1374	3212	1257	4469
20-24	2981	1615	4596	1194	786	1980	4176	2401	6576
25-29	3870	2377	6247	1838	953	2791	5708	3329	9038
Total youth	9198	4740	13938	3898	2247	6145	13096	6987	20083
Total labour force	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Youth labour force as % in total labour force									
15-19	7.6	5.0	6.8	6.8	10.1	7.7	7.4	6.3	7.0
20-24	9.7	10.8	10.1	9.3	15.7	11.1	9.6	12.0	10.4
25-29	12.6	15.9	13.7	14.4	19.0	15.7	13.1	16.7	14.2
Total youth	29.9	31.7	30.5	30.5	44.8	34.5	30.1	35.0	31.6



9.2 Youth employment by age group

As shown in table 9.2, an estimated 17.9 million youth (89.4 per cent) were employed of the total 20.1 million youth labour force (table 9.1) aged 15–29 years, with large difference in numbers between male youth (at 12.0 million) and female youth (at 5.9 million).

<i>Table 9.2 Proportion of employed youth in total employment, by age group, sex and area</i> (in 000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2103	599	2701	766	436	1202	2869	1035	3904
20-24	2699	1376	4075	1076	633	1708	3775	2009	5783
25-29	3655	2090	5744	1719	802	2521	5373	2892	8265
Total youth	8457	4064	12521	3560	1871	5432	12017	5936	17952
Total employment	29809	12372	42182	14076	4570	18646	43885	16943	60828
Youth as % of total employed									
15-19	7.1	4.8	6.4	5.4	9.6	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.4
20-24	9.1	11.1	9.7	7.6	13.8	9.2	8.6	11.9	9.5
25-29	12.3	16.9	13.6	12.2	17.6	13.5	12.2	17.1	13.6
Total	28.4	32.8	29.7	25.3	41.0	29.1	27.4	35.0	29.5

9.3 Youth unemployment by age group

Of the youth labour force population aged 15–29 (20.1 million-table 9.1), an estimated 2.1 million of them (10.6 per cent) were unemployed (table 9.3). The unemployed male youths (1.08 million) were larger than the female youths (1.05 million). The proportion of unemployed youth in total unemployment was smaller in rural areas (78.3 per cent) than in the urban areas (82.4 per cent). Overall, 79.6 per cent of total unemployed were youth.

<i>Table 9.3 Proportion of unemployed youth aged 15–29 in total unemployment, by age group, sex and area</i> (in 000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	244	150	393	99	72	172	343	222	565
20-24	282	239	521	119	153	272	401	392	793
25-29	216	287	503	120	150	270	335	437	772
Sub-Total	742	676	1417	338	376	713	1079	1051	2131
Total Unemployed	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Youth unemployed as % of total unemployed									
15-19	26.2	17.0	21.7	23.8	16.2	19.9	25.5	16.7	21.1
20-24	30.4	27.1	28.8	28.4	34.1	31.4	29.8	29.5	29.6
25-29	23.2	32.6	27.8	28.6	33.5	31.1	24.9	32.9	28.9
Total	79.8	76.6	78.3	80.9	83.8	82.4	80.2	79.0	79.6
Youth unemployed as % of total youth									
15-19	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.8
20-24	1.4	1.2	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.9
25-29	1.1	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.8
Total	3.7	3.4	7.1	1.7	1.9	3.6	5.4	5.2	10.6

As indicated in table 9.4, the largest share of the unemployed youth had completed secondary school (0.75 million or 28.0 per cent), followed by those who had completed higher secondary school (0.60 million or 22.3 per cent) and then tertiary completed (0.39 million or 13.4 per cent). Of the total unemployed youths, 66.5 per cent from the rural area and the rest 33.5 per cent from the urban areas.

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

Education level	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Youth unemployed as % of total unemployed									
None	3.3	6.7	4.9	1.0	3.1	2.1	2.6	5.5	4.0
Primary	12.1	12.9	12.5	10.4	9.6	10.0	11.6	11.8	11.7
Secondary	27.0	32.0	29.4	22.5	27.4	25.0	25.6	30.4	28.0
Higher secondary	23.7	16.7	20.3	26.0	26.9	26.4	24.4	20.1	22.3
Tertiary	13.1	8.4	10.8	20.8	16.9	18.7	15.5	11.2	13.4
Others	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3
Total youth unemployed	79.8	76.6	78.3	80.9	83.8	82.4	80.2	79.0	79.6

9.4 Youth unemployment rate

The youth unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of unemployed youth to the total persons in the youth labour force. As shown in table 9.5, the estimated youth unemployment rate was 10.6 per cent (8.2 per cent for males and 15.0 per cent for females). In urban areas, the results reveal a youth unemployment rate of 11.6 percent, with the higher rate for females 16.7 per cent compared with at 8.7 per cent for males, while the results reveal a youth unemployment rate of 10.2 per cent, with the higher rate for females, at 14.3 per cent, compared with 8.1 per cent for males in rural areas.

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	10.4	20.0	12.7	11.5	14.2	12.5	10.7	17.7	12.7
20-24	9.5	14.8	11.3	9.9	19.5	13.7	9.6	16.3	12.1
25-29	5.6	12.1	8.0	6.5	15.8	9.7	5.9	13.1	8.5
Youths	8.1	14.3	10.2	8.7	16.7	11.6	8.2	15.0	10.6
National	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2



9.5 Unemployed youth by duration of unemployment

As shown in table 9.6, less than half (46.9 per cent) but the largest share of the unemployed youth at the time of the survey had been unemployed for 1-6 months, followed by 21.0 per cent had been unemployed for 6-12 months, 12.5 per cent had been unemployed for 1-2 years at the time of survey. Only 6.8 per cent had been unemployed for two years or more.

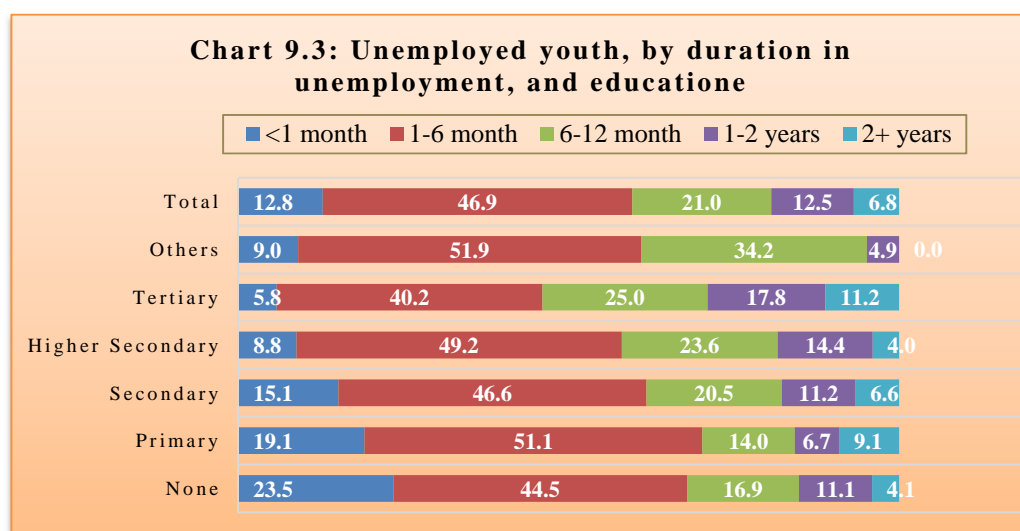
Table 9.6 Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, sex and area

Duration of unemployment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1 month	15.3	11.5	13.5	11.1	11.5	11.3	14.0	11.5	12.8
1-6 months	49.6	41.7	45.8	51.6	46.4	48.9	50.3	43.4	46.9
6-12 months	20.9	23.0	21.9	21.1	17.8	19.3	20.9	21.1	21.0
1-2 years	12.4	14.3	13.3	9.5	12.2	10.9	11.5	13.6	12.5
2 years and above	1.8	9.5	5.5	6.7	12.1	9.5	3.4	10.4	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As indicated in table 9.7 below, the largest share of the unemployed youth for the long term (1-2 years or 2 years or more) had completed the tertiary education level (17.8 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively), followed by those who had completed higher secondary school (14.4 per cent and 4.0 per cent) and then secondary school completed (11.2 per cent and 6.6 per cent). It was observed that, there was a positive relationship between level of education and duration of youth unemployment.

Table 9.7 Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, and education

Education	<1 month	1-6 month	6-12 month	1-2 years	2+ years	Total
None	23.5	44.5	16.9	11.1	4.1	100.0
Primary	19.1	51.1	14.0	6.7	9.1	100.0
Secondary	15.1	46.6	20.5	11.2	6.6	100.0
Higher Secondary	8.8	49.2	23.6	14.4	4.0	100.0
Tertiary	5.8	40.2	25.0	17.8	11.2	100.0
Others	9.0	51.9	34.2	4.9	0.0	100.0
Total	12.8	46.9	21.0	12.5	6.8	100.0



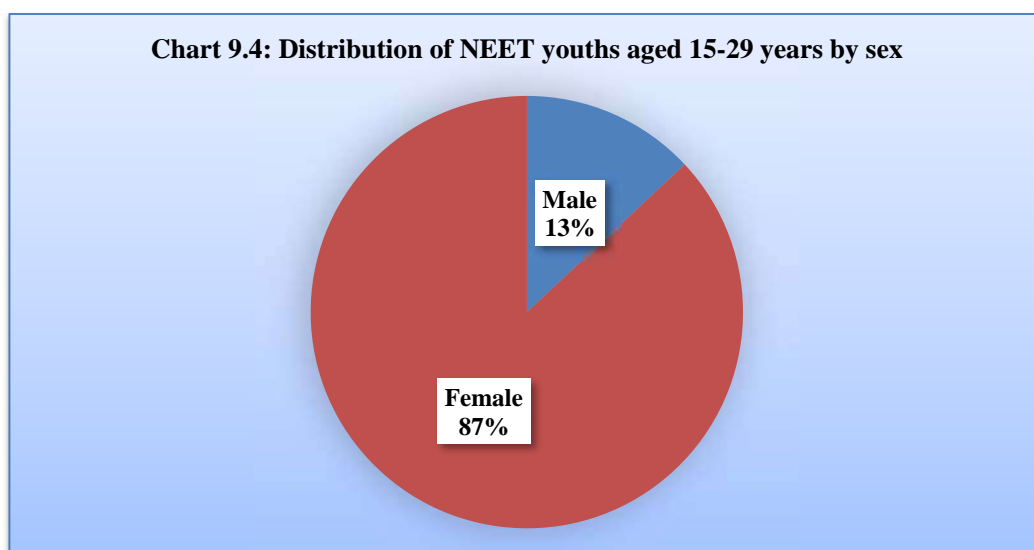
9.6 Youth not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET):

The share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training.

NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training. Young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training are at risk of becoming socially excluded- individuals with income below the poverty-line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation.

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

Given its usefulness in conveying valuable information on the labour market situation of a country's young population, it was included as one of the indicators proposed to measure progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), under Goal8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all).

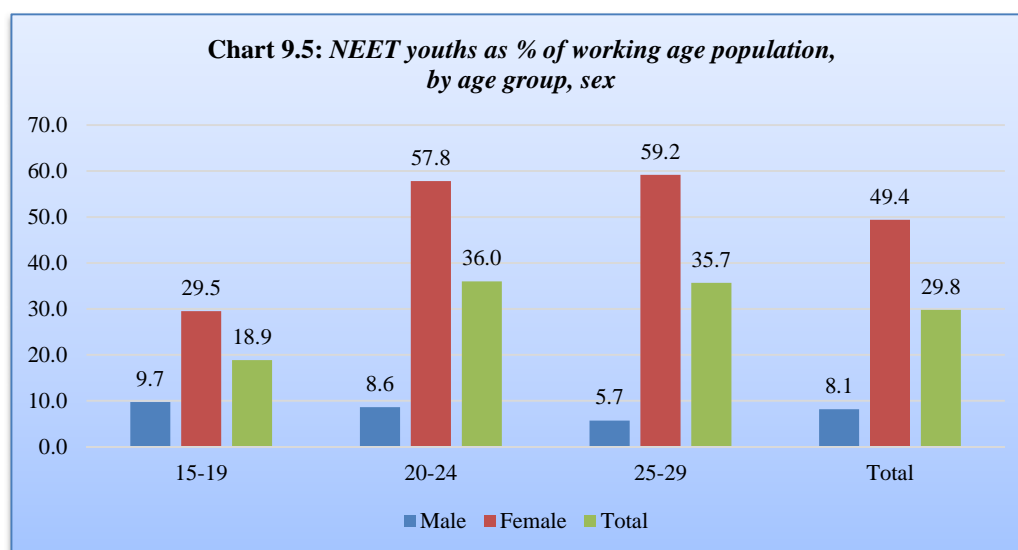


As shown in Chart 9.4, among the NEET youths, 13.0 per cent were male and the rest 87.0 per cent were females. A high NEET rate for young women suggests their engagement in household chores, and/or the presence of institutional barriers limiting female participation in labour markets.

Table 9.8: NEET youth aged 15-29, by age group, sex and area*(in 000)*

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	577	1481	2058	191	526	717	768	2007	2775
20-24	352	2864	3216	133	1231	1364	485	4095	4580
25-29	245	3010	3255	101	1569	1670	346	4579	4925
Total	1174	7355	8529	426	3326	3751	1600	10680	12280
NEET as % of youth 15-29 working age population									
15-19	10.0	31.8	19.7	9.0	24.5	16.8	9.7	29.5	18.9
20-24	8.9	60.0	36.8	8.0	53.4	34.3	8.6	57.8	36.0
25-29	6.0	57.6	34.9	5.1	62.5	37.3	5.7	59.2	35.7
Total	8.5	50.2	29.9	7.4	47.8	29.5	8.1	49.4	29.8
Percent distribution of total NEET									
15-19	4.7	12.1	16.8	1.6	4.3	5.8	6.3	16.3	22.6
20-24	2.9	23.3	26.2	1.1	10.0	11.1	4.0	33.3	37.3
25-29	2.0	24.5	26.5	0.8	12.8	13.6	2.8	37.3	40.1
Total	9.6	59.9	69.5	3.5	27.1	30.5	13.0	87.0	100.0

As indicated in table 9.8, the largest share of the NEET youth were from the age group 25-29 (4.9 million or 40.1 per cent), followed by those who belongs to 20-24 age group (4.6 million or 37.3 per cent) and then 15-19 age group (2.8 million or 22.6 per cent). Of the total NEET youths, 69.5 per cent from the rural area and the rest 30.5 per cent from the urban areas. Overall, 29.8 per cent of the working age population aged 15-29 were not in education, employment or training.



As shown in Chart 9.5, NEET rate (NEET as % of working age population) varies widely by sex in each age group. It was represented 29.8 per cent for both sex, 8.1 per cent for male and 49.4 per cent for female within the youth aged 15-29 years of working age population.

Chapter 10

Earnings from employment



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter presents information on earnings from employment, including frequency of payment, average monthly income by occupation and industry, locality and gender. Income related to paid employment is the most comprehensive measure of the level of remuneration of workers in paid employment.

Chapter 10

Earnings from employment

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

10.1 Frequency of payment of the paid employees

As shown in table 10.1 and chart 10.1, of an estimated 24.2 million paid employees, 56.7 per cent paid monthly, followed by 34.5 per cent were paid daily, 7.3 per cent paid weekly and 1.5 per cent paid on some other basis. Frequency of payment to the paid employees varies widely between sex and locality.

Table 10.1 Employed population aged 15 or older, by frequency of wage/salary payment, sex and area (in 000)

Mode of payment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Daily	5971	647	6618	1531	183	1714	7502	831	8332
Weekly	1064	196	1260	415	97	512	1479	293	1772
Monthly	4691	2075	6766	4322	2623	6944	9012	4698	13710
Others	199	59	258	76	23	99	276	82	357
Total	11925	2978	14903	6344	2925	9270	18269	5903	24172
%									
Daily	50.1	21.7	44.4	24.1	6.3	18.5	41.1	14.1	34.5
Weekly	8.9	6.6	8.5	6.5	3.3	5.5	8.1	5.0	7.3
Monthly	39.3	69.7	45.4	68.1	89.7	74.9	49.3	79.6	56.7
Others	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 10.1: Mode of payment of paid employees

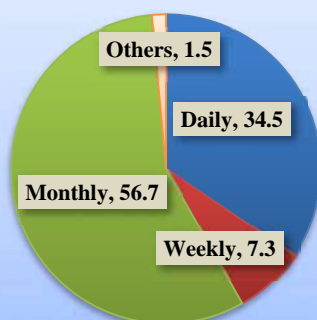


Table 10.2 reflects that, more than 95 per cent of the workers of the highly skilled occupations viz. Managers (97.1 per cent), Professionals (96.7 per cent) paid on a monthly basis, followed by Clerical Support Workers (94.0 per cent), other occupations (94.9 per cent) and Service and Sales Workers (80.6 per cent). Most of the workers paid on a daily basis were those in Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries (61.6 per cent) and Elementary occupations (69.5 per cent).

Table 10.2 Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and frequency of wage payment

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Managers	2.2	0.3	97.1	0.4	100.0
Professionals	2.2	0.6	96.7	0.6	100.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	7.8	1.9	88.3	1.9	100.0
Clerical Support Workers	4.6	0.7	94.0	0.8	100.0
Service and Sales Workers	15.1	3.4	80.6	0.9	100.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	61.6	11.6	21.4	5.3	100.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	27.8	12.5	57.7	1.9	100.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	25.1	12.2	60.4	2.4	100.0
Elementary Occupations	69.5	7.1	22.3	1.2	100.0
Other Occupations	1.2	0.4	94.9	3.5	100.0
Total	34.5	7.3	56.7	1.5	100.0

10.2 Average monthly income by occupation & industry

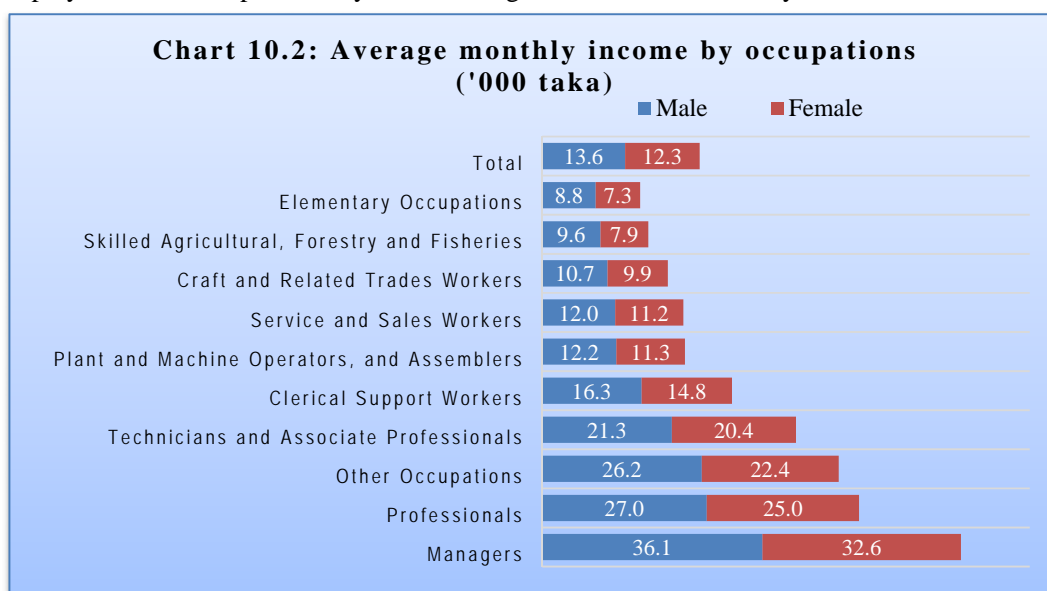
As noted, information on income (wages and salaries) was analyzed from employees in their main job/activity, in cash and in kind. Where information on earnings in the main job was not paid on a monthly basis, it was converted into a monthly basis. All amounts were recorded in Bangladesh Taka.

As shown in table 10.3, the estimated average monthly income of paid employees in 2016-17 was Tk. 13,258. On average, males earned, at Tk. 13583 which was slightly more than what female employees earned, at Tk. 12254. In the urban areas, managers earned the highest average monthly income, at Tk. 41473, followed by professionals, at Tk. 29349. In some occupations, the difference in the earnings between male and female employees was wide, particularly for Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries and Elementary Occupations. In general, the average monthly income of employees in urban areas (Tk. 15912) was higher than in rural areas (Tk. 11608).

Table 10.3 Average monthly income from employment (wage/salary), by occupation, sex and area

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	25357	22850	25117	42137	36700	41473	36133	32588	35734
Professionals	23578	23253	23471	31172	26553	29349	27009	24981	26278
Technicians and Associate Professionals	18773	19148	18845	23703	21630	23308	21267	20395	21100
Clerical Support Workers	14452	12980	14243	18219	16199	17842	16300	14821	16056
Service and Sales Workers	11434	10718	11304	12594	11937	12505	11969	11175	11841
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9549	7803	9267	9648	8292	9434	9559	7853	9284
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10465	9558	10268	11141	10103	10750	10730	9877	10484
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	11765	11490	11724	12717	10997	12410	12165	11256	12018
Elementary Occupations	8720	7002	8392	9068	7693	8392	8773	7297	8392
Other Occupations	24413	22287	24361	29432	22562	29037	26198	22444	26060
Total	11708	11206	11608	17106	13321	15912	13583	12254	13258

As shown in Chart 10.2, the estimated average monthly income of male paid employees was Taka 13.6 thousand, which was slightly more than what female employees earned, at Taka 12.3 thousand. In some occupations, the difference in the earnings between male and female employees was wide, particularly for skilled agriculture, and elementary workers.



By industry (table 10.4), the financial and insurance sector paid the highest average monthly wage, at Tk 32278, followed by the Real estate activities, at 27529, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioner, at Tk. 27489, each of which paid an average monthly income of more than Tk 27000. The lowest monthly average income was from the Activities of households as employers' sector (at Tk. 8041), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (at Tk. 8712) and Mining and quarrying sector (at Tk. 9818).

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

Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8888	7368	8677	9255	8505	9143	8915	7460	8712
Mining and quarrying	9430	12627	9504	14448	8204	13907	9767	11636	9818
Manufacturing	11859	9813	11359	14570	10346	12856	12983	10132	12068
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioner	17051	17842	17103	38179	17023	35847	28503	17289	27489
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	15971	6081	12543	20480	14346	18963	18955	10610	16584
Construction	9650	8703	9561	10624	9658	10569	9951	8900	9864
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle	11477	10862	11363	14042	12497	13892	12819	11419	12620
Transportation and storage	11038	11199	11055	13307	15788	13488	11918	12613	11981
Accommodation and food service activities	11320	9570	10945	15056	10932	14176	12904	10145	12314
Information and communication	14969	19313	15463	27681	21404	27070	24158	20749	23810
Financial and insurance activities	19917	14353	19050	39868	30717	38104	33576	26418	32278
Real estate activities	12948	14280	13169	30026	44906	30755	27215	31669	27529
Professional, scientific and technical	18453	9129	17540	29532	22443	28585	24754	17809	23931

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

Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Administrative and support service activities	14193	13332	14086	18322	22161	18997	16229	18563	16581
Public administration and defense	20818	17406	20421	27872	24376	27283	24518	21795	24125
Education	22935	21797	22536	26790	23568	25270	24426	22701	23730
Human health and social work activities	18908	18570	18727	27486	24405	25976	24630	22224	23414
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13065	14660	13426	16857	21120	17134	15005	15949	15148
Other service activities	14430	12580	13960	15546	13026	14942	14811	12724	14291
Activities of households as employers	8893	7567	7857	9735	7686	8142	9441	7644	8041
Activities of extraterritorial organization	12952	12000	12849	27040	13746	25206	23251	13368	21967
Total	11708	11206	11608	17106	13321	15912	13583	12254	13258

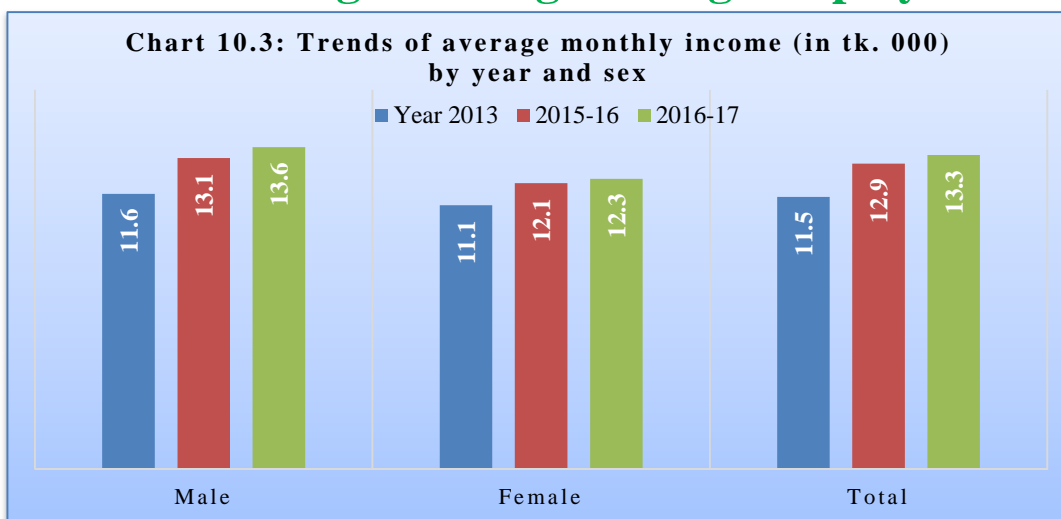
10.3 Average monthly income by age group

In general, as shown in table 10.5, employees aged 45-54 in each area earned the highest average monthly income (Tk. 15446) among all age groups. The data indicates the lowest average monthly income (Tk. 10831) was among the youngest (15–24) in both urban and rural areas and monthly income (Tk. 11580) was among the eldest (65+) in both urban and rural areas.

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	10514	11225	10644	11137	11123	11131	10711	11166	10831
25-34	12007	11844	11972	15632	13667	14968	13349	12801	13204
35-44	11926	11354	11791	19424	14637	18055	14624	12738	14143
45-54	12687	10494	12292	22516	15226	20646	16175	12687	15446
55-64	12056	9126	11621	21868	13546	20348	15217	10797	14511
65+	10684	7783	10391	15221	12954	14868	11835	9631	11580
Total	11708	11206	11608	17106	13321	15912	13583	12254	13258

Trends of average earnings of wage employees



Chapter 11

Working hours and time-related underemployment



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter presents the findings on the working hours of employed persons, excessive hours of work per week and time-related underemployment. Measuring the levels and trends in hours worked for different groups of employed persons is important for monitoring working and living conditions, as well as analyzing economic activity.

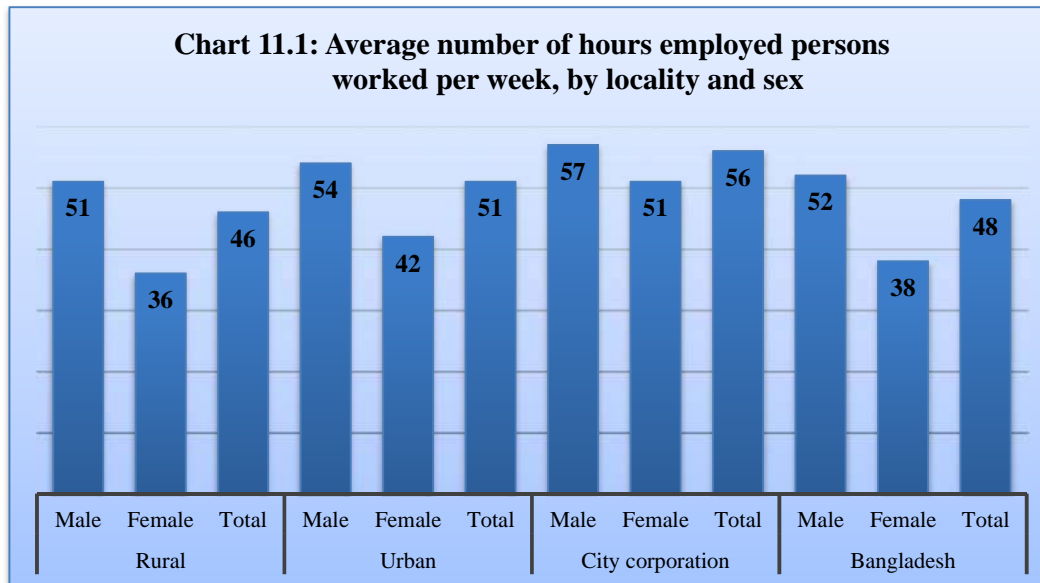
Chapter 11

Working hours, excessive hours and time-related underemployment

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

11.1 Working hours

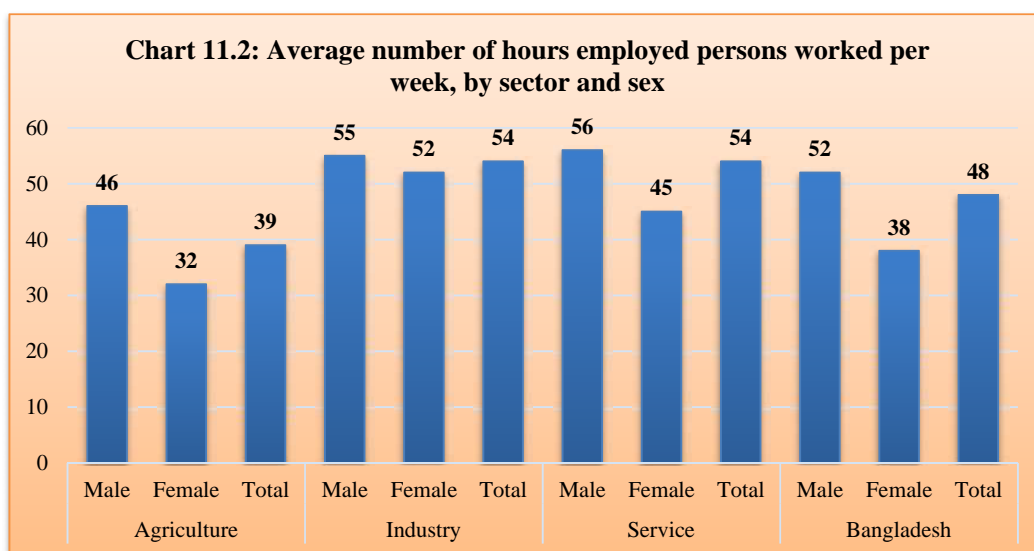
As reflected in chart 11.1, employed persons worked an estimated average of 48 hours a week in 2016-17, with male employees working more hours on average, at 52 hours, than female employees, at 38 hours. The average working hours were fewer in rural areas, at 46 hours, then in urban areas, at 51 hours and in city corporation areas, at 56 hours. Both male and female employees in the urban areas worked more hours per week than their counterparts in the rural areas.



By broad economic sector (table 11.1), the sectors with highest average of hours per week were industry sector, at 54 hours, followed by service sector, at 53 hours. The lowest average of hours worked in a week was found in the agriculture sector, at 39 hours.

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

Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	45	32	39	44	32	39	45	32	39
Industry	54	48	53	56	55	56	55	52	54
Service	55	44	53	56	46	54	55	45	53
Total	50	35	46	55	47	53	52	38	48



By industry (table 11.2), the sectors with highest average of hours per week were Accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage, at 58 hours, Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, at 57 hours, Manufacturing, at 55 hours. However, minimum hours worked found in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, at 39 hours and Education, at 41 hours.

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

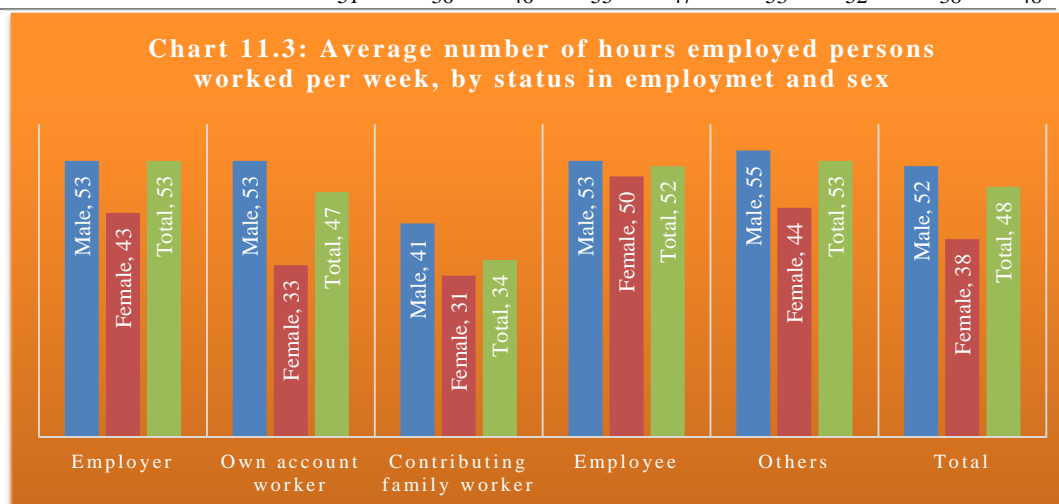
Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46	32	39	45	33	40	46	32	39
Mining and quarrying	52	42	52	53	41	52	52	42	52
Manufacturing	56	49	54	58	56	57	57	52	55
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	51	51	51	50	51	50	50	51	50
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	51	41	47	49	48	49	50	45	48
Construction	52	48	51	51	48	51	52	48	51
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	57	47	56	59	48	58	58	47	57
Transportation and storage	58	48	58	58	52	58	58	50	58
Accommodation and food service activities	60	47	58	61	48	59	61	48	58
Information and communication	49	45	49	54	53	54	52	51	52
Financial and insurance activities	50	43	49	49	46	48	49	45	49
Real estate activities	52	48	52	54	47	54	53	47	53
Professional, scientific and technical	50	47	50	51	47	50	50	47	50
Administrative and support service activities	52	48	52	53	45	52	53	46	52
Public administration and defense	51	47	51	50	45	50	51	46	50
Education	41	42	42	40	41	41	41	42	41
Human health and social work activities	52	46	49	53	50	51	52	48	50
Arts, entertainment and recreation	45	38	43	49	47	49	47	42	45
Other service activities	54	40	48	57	41	50	55	41	49
Activities of households as employers	56	46	48	61	50	53	59	49	51
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	48	37	46	53	48	53	52	46	51
Total	51	36	46	55	47	53	52	38	48

By occupation, the highest average of working hours per week was found in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers, at 58 hours. The second-highest average hours per week was in Service and Sales Workers, at 57 hours, followed by Managers, Craft and Related Trades Workers and other occupation workers, at 53 hours, Technicians and Associate Professionals, at 52 hours, Elementary Occupations, at 50 hours and Clerical Support Workers, at 49 hours. In contrast, those in skilled agriculture work had the shortest week on average, at 38 (table 11.3 below).

<i>Table 11.3 Average number of hours employed persons worked per week, by occupation, sex and area</i>									
Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	54	48	54	54	49	53	54	48	53
Professionals	44	42	43	46	43	45	45	43	44
Technicians and Associate Professionals	54	46	53	53	48	52	53	47	52
Clerical Support Workers	50	44	49	50	48	50	50	46	49
Service and Sales Workers	58	48	57	59	49	58	58	48	57
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	44	31	38	44	32	38	44	31	38
Craft and Related Trades Workers	55	45	52	56	52	54	55	49	53
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	58	50	57	60	55	59	59	52	58
Elementary Occupations	52	40	49	54	49	52	52	43	50
Other Occupations	54	47	54	52	49	52	53	48	53
Total	51	36	46	55	47	53	52	38	48

By status in employment (table 11.4), the category with highest average of hours per week were Employer, at 53 hours, followed by employee, at 52 hours, own account workers, at 47 hours. The lowest average of hours worked in a week was found in the contributing family helpers, at 34 hours.

<i>Table 11.4 Average number of hours employed persons worked per week, by status in employment, sex and area</i>									
Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	51	41	51	57	48	56	53	43	53
Own account worker	51	32	46	56	38	53	53	33	47
Contributing family helper	40	31	33	47	32	38	41	31	34
Employee	52	49	51	54	52	54	53	50	52
Others	55	43	52	55	46	53	55	44	53
Total	51	36	46	55	47	53	52	38	48



Employed persons aged 15-29 years worked an average of 49 hours per week, followed by those aged 30–64 years who worked on average of 48 hours a week. Employed aged 65 or older worked an average of 41 hours per week (table 11.5).

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

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	51	37	47	55	49	53	52	41	49
30-64	52	35	46	56	45	53	53	37	48
65+	42	34	41	45	40	45	42	35	41
Total	51	36	46	55	47	53	52	38	48

11.2 Excessive hours of work

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

As table 11.6 indicates, around half (49.8 per cent) of total employed workers in all economic activities worked more than 48 hours per week. More of them were male, at 63.5 per cent, than female, at 18.7 per cent. And more of the male worked in urban areas, at 71.6 per cent, than in rural areas, at 60.2 per cent.

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

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	66.3	38.2	63.6	68.3	37.6	64.8	67.6	37.8	64.4
Professionals	30.2	12.3	24.4	38.5	16.7	30.1	33.8	14.5	27.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	67.1	27.8	61.2	66.7	33.9	61.8	66.9	30.8	61.5
Clerical Support Workers	49.9	21.3	46.1	52.7	36.6	49.8	51.2	29.9	47.9
Service and Sales Workers	79.3	41.4	75.8	82.4	48.5	79.2	80.6	44.4	77.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	39.2	3.1	21.5	42.2	5.2	24.5	39.4	3.3	21.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	72.1	32.5	61.0	75.0	60.5	69.8	73.2	45.5	64.5
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	80.7	46.8	77.7	86.1	68.2	84.0	82.6	55.9	80.0
Elementary Occupations	62.9	19.0	51.9	68.9	40.5	58.0	64.1	26.0	53.4
Other Occupations	72.4	35.9	71.1	66.3	57.6	65.5	70.2	48.4	69.0
Total	60.2	11.9	44.7	71.6	39.9	63.1	63.5	18.7	49.8

By occupation group, more workers with a work week longer than 48 hours were found in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers, at 80.0 per cent, followed by 77.2 per cent in Service and Sales workers. The majority of workers with excessive hours in urban areas were in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers, at 84.0 per cent, followed by Service and Sales Workers, at 79.2 per cent. In the rural areas, more workers with a work week longer than 48 hours were in Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers occupations (77.7 per cent), followed by Service and Sales Workers (75.8 per cent).

Table 11.7 below indicated that, by broad economic sector, the largest proportions of workers with the longer hours work were in the Industry sector, at 69.1 per cent, while workers in the Service sector, at 64.1 per cent, had excessively long weeks. In urban areas, the industry sector had the largest share, at 75.0 per cent of employed workers with excessive work weeks. In rural areas also, the Industry sector had the largest share of workers with excessive work weeks at 65.2 per cent, followed by the Service sector (64.0 per cent) and agriculture sector (26.2 per cent).

<i>Table 11.7 Persons with excessive hours of work per week, by broad sector, sex and area</i>									
Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5485	470	5956	482	55	537	5968	525	6493
Industry	4215	640	4855	2664	1071	3735	6878	1711	8590
Service	8235	559	8794	5718	698	6416	13953	1257	15210
Total	17935	1670	19604	8864	1824	10688	26799	3494	30293
Excessive workers as % of total employed									
Agriculture	44.0	4.6	26.2	44.4	6.1	27.0	44.0	4.7	26.3
Industry	72.3	39.7	65.2	77.2	69.9	75.0	74.1	54.4	69.1
Service	71.6	24.9	64.0	73.0	32.8	64.4	72.2	28.8	64.1
Total	60.2	11.9	44.7	71.6	39.9	63.1	63.5	18.7	49.8

By detailed categories of industry, table 11.8 shows that the Accommodation and food service activities industry had the largest share, at 79.6 percent of employed workers with excessive work weeks, followed by the Transportation and storage, at 78.6 per cent, Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, at 75.8 per cent, Manufacturing, at 72.4 per cent. In urban areas, the Transportation and storage had the largest share, at 79.9 per cent of employed workers, followed by the Accommodation and food service activities, at 79.6 per cent, Manufacturing, at 79.5 per cent, Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, at 78.5 per cent. In rural areas, the Accommodation and food service activities industry had the largest share, at 79.6 per cent of employed workers with excessive work weeks, followed by the Transportation and storage, at 77.9 per cent and Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, at 74.0 per cent.

<i>Table 11.8 Persons with excessive hours of work per week, by industry, sex and area</i>										
Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.0	4.6	26.2	44.4	6.1	27.0	44.0	4.7	26.3	
Mining and quarrying	66.7	25.5	65.4	68.3	9.1	61.1	66.9	21.2	65.0	
Manufacturing	77.2	41.1	67.0	84.6	71.4	79.5	80.1	56.5	72.4	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditions	61.2	57.2	61.0	53.6	56.5	53.9	57.4	56.8	57.3	
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	70.6	8.8	49.5	50.8	28.0	43.2	58.8	20.1	45.8	
Construction	64.5	30.1	61.6	62.1	39.0	60.9	63.7	32.1	61.4	
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	76.9	37.6	74.0	81.0	45.0	78.5	78.6	40.5	75.8	
Transportation and storage	79.5	39.1	77.9	81.2	49.4	79.9	80.1	42.7	78.6	
Accommodation and food service activities	86.0	42.0	79.6	85.8	50.7	79.6	85.9	46.2	79.6	
Information and communication	56.1	40.6	54.5	71.0	62.5	70.2	66.3	54.8	65.3	
Financial and insurance activities	53.3	20.8	48.0	47.3	30.3	44.1	49.3	27.6	45.3	
Real estate activities	67.7	38.0	65.3	75.0	18.4	73.4	73.1	28.7	71.2	
Professional, scientific and technical	52.5	26.1	50.9	61.2	27.7	57.4	56.9	27.1	54.3	
Administrative and support service activities	67.6	52.4	66.3	67.1	28.3	62.9	67.4	39.3	64.6	
Public administration and defense,	59.7	35.8	56.9	55.6	26.3	50.6	57.5	29.8	53.5	

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

Industry	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education	16.8	8.3	13.8	12.7	9.3	11.1	15.2	8.8	12.6
Human health and social work activities	61.3	34.2	50.1	61.1	49.8	56.0	61.2	42.9	53.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	47.7	22.9	41.2	51.8	69.4	56.0	49.3	39.2	46.7
Other service activities	68.0	17.9	47.5	73.3	23.7	52.1	69.8	20.0	49.1
Activities of households as employers,	74.4	29.8	39.8	85.4	43.4	52.9	81.5	38.5	48.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	29.2	0.0	26.0	72.1	72.6	72.1	60.5	56.8	60.0
Total	60.2	11.9	44.7	71.6	39.9	63.1	63.5	18.7	49.8

As reflected in table 11.9, by far, more aged 15-29 years had working weeks that stretched beyond 48 hours than the adult workers, at 53.3 per cent compared with 48.9 per cent with age group 30-64. Few workers aged 65 or older worked excessively, at 38.5 per cent.

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

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Persons with excessive hours as % of total employed</i>									
15-29	63.7	15.6	48.1	73.7	49.4	65.3	66.7	26.2	53.3
30-64	60.5	10.3	43.8	71.7	33.5	62.5	63.9	15.3	48.9
65+	38.7	13.3	35.6	53.9	23.7	50.8	41.6	15.0	38.5
Total	60.2	11.9	44.7	71.6	39.9	63.1	63.5	18.7	49.8

By education attainment, more workers with a work week longer than 48 hours were found in higher secondary and primary completed workers, at 53.6 per cent, and by 53.4 per cent respectively. The majority of workers with excessive hours in urban areas were in secondary and primary completed workers, at 69.2 per cent, followed by 67.9 per cent (table 11.10).

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

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>(in 000)</i>									
None	5833	638	6471	1681	518	2199	7514	1156	8670
Primary	5249	400	5649	2259	567	2826	7507	967	8475
Secondary	5391	523	5913	3282	569	3852	8673	1092	9765
Higher Secondary	881	65	946	784	88	872	1665	153	1818
Tertiary	511	43	554	841	82	923	1352	124	1477
Others	70	1	72	16	0	17	87	2	88
Total	17935	1670	19604	8864	1824	10688	26799	3494	30293
None	57.3	11.6	41.3	69.9	39.5	59.2	59.7	17.0	44.7
Primary	63.8	11.8	48.7	76.1	50.5	69.1	67.1	21.5	54.0
Secondary	63.2	11.6	45.4	76.8	40.5	67.8	67.7	18.5	52.2
Higher Secondary	53.6	13.9	44.8	65.8	26.2	57.2	58.7	19.1	50.0
Tertiary	47.6	18.2	42.4	55.8	20.7	48.5	52.4	19.8	46.0
Others	45.2	9.3	42.4	60.5	31.4	59.0	47.5	11.5	44.8
Total	60.2	11.9	44.7	71.6	39.9	63.1	63.5	18.7	49.8

11.3 Time-related underemployment

The time-related underemployment rate is defined as the percentage of employed persons who worked less than 40 hours during the reference period and were willing and available to work more hours than what they actually worked. It includes all employed persons whose working time in all jobs is “insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage”.

The criteria for defining time-related underemployment are:

- willingness to work additional hours;
- availability to work additional hours and
- having worked less than a threshold of working hours (40 hours per week), which is the normal number of working hours per week– eight hours per day, for five days.

11.3.1 Underemployed by type and reasons for looking for job

Of all employed persons who worked less than 40 hours in a week in the country in 2016-17, an estimated 1.5 million employed persons (2.4 per cent) were looking for new/additional jobs (table 11.11). Of them, 1.0 million were employed male (2.2 per cent) and 0.5 were employed female (2.9 per cent). And the majority of them lived in rural areas, at 1.1 million persons (2.6 per cent), compared with 0.3 million persons (1.9 per cent) in urban areas.

Table 11.11 Persons looking for additional hours/new work by underemployed (40 hours), sex and area (in 000)									
Looking for additional work /new job	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes (Additional work)	256	175	431	74	47	120	329	222	551
Yes (New job)	464	244	708	133	73	206	597	317	914
Total Looking for additional job	719	419	1139	207	119	326	926	539	1465
Total employed	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Underemployed as % of total employed									
Yes (Additional work)	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9
Yes (New job)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5
Total Looking for additional/new job	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of all employed persons who worked less than 40 hours in a week in the country in 2016-17, an estimated 1.5 million employed persons were looking for new/additional jobs (table 11.12). Of them, 1.0 million were employed male and 0.5 were employed female.

By reasons for looking for job (table 11.12) by the underemployed persons, around half of the time-related underemployed persons (49.2 per cent) were in “to have better paid job/activity”, followed by “to work more hours” (36.8 per cent). This pattern was reflected in both rural and urban areas.

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

Reason	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Column %									
Present job is temporary	8.5	2.2	6.2	11.6	11.6	11.6	9.2	4.3	7.4
Fear of losing present job	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
To work more hours	35.6	41.4	37.8	34.6	31.2	33.4	35.4	39.2	36.8
To have a better paid job/ activity	49.7	52.3	50.7	42.0	47.3	44.0	48.0	51.2	49.2
better use of skills & education	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.2	5.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Health reason	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Better work environment	1.8	0.1	1.2	7.9	3.1	6.2	3.2	0.8	2.3
Other reasons	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

11.3.2 Time-related underemployment by age group and sex

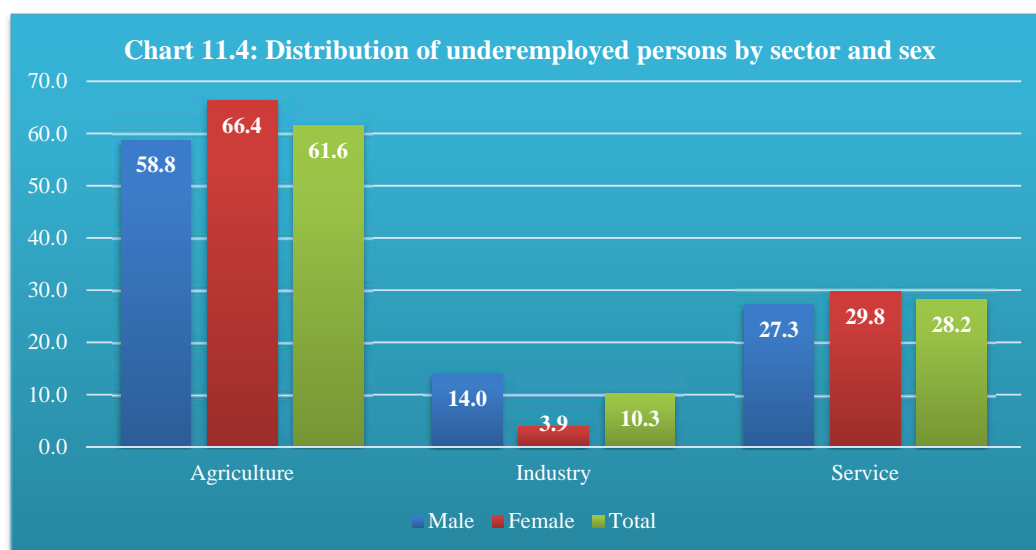
Information on employed persons who had worked less than 40 hours in the week prior to survey was then used to assess time-related underemployment. Of all employed persons in Bangladesh in 2016-17, an estimated 0.66 million employed persons (45.2 per cent) were underemployed in the age group 15-29 years (table 11.13) and 0.79 million (53.8 per cent) were in the age group 30-64. The proportion of underemployed with the total employed persons was higher in youths (3.7 per cent), followed by Adults (1.9 per cent) and old age (0.6 per cent) employed persons.

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

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	310	182	492	102	68	170	412	250	662
30-64	397	236	633	104	51	155	502	286	788
65+	12	2	13	1	0	1	13	2	15
Total	719	419	1139	207	119	326	926	539	1465
Column %									
15-29	43.1	43.4	43.2	49.1	57.1	52.1	44.5	46.4	45.2
30-64	55.2	56.2	55.6	50.4	42.5	47.5	54.1	53.2	53.8
65+	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TRU as % of total employed									
15-29	3.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.2	3.7
30-64	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9
65+	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4

11.3.3 Time-related underemployment by sector

By broad economic sectors, (chart 11.4) almost two-third of the time-related underemployed (less than 40 hours) persons was engaged in agriculture (61.6 per cent), while more than one-fourth worked in service sector (28.2 per cent) and the rest 10.3 per cent was engaged in the industry sector.



The distribution of the time related underemployed persons by area and sex is illustrated in table 11.14 for each economic sector of the country. Overall, 2.4 per cent of the total employed persons were time related underemployed, of them 3.7 per cent of the total employed persons in the agriculture sector were underemployed; 1.2 per cent of the total employed persons in the industry sector were underemployed and 1.7 per cent of the total employed persons in the service sector were underemployed;

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

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	494	327	820	51	31	82	544	358	902
Industry	75	12	87	55	9	64	129	21	150
Service	151	81	232	102	79	181	253	160	413
Total	719	419	1139	207	119	326	926	539	1465
Column %									
Agriculture	68.6	77.9	72.0	24.4	26.0	25.0	58.8	66.4	61.6
Industry	10.4	2.8	7.6	26.4	7.5	19.5	14.0	3.9	10.3
Service	21.0	19.3	20.3	49.2	66.5	55.5	27.3	29.8	28.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TRU as % of total employment									
Agriculture	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.7	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.7
Industry	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.2
Service	1.3	3.6	1.7	1.3	3.7	1.8	1.3	3.7	1.7
Total	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4

11.3.4 Time-related underemployment by Occupation

Table 11.15 reflected the proportion of underemployment by occupation and sex for both urban and rural areas. The majority of the time-related underemployed persons were worked as professionals (5.3 per cent), followed by skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries at 3.5 per cent, Elementary Occupations, at 2.8 per cent of the total employment in that particular occupations.

<i>Table 11.15 Persons in time-related underemployment (less than 40 hours), by occupation, sex and area</i>									
Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TRU as % of total employment									
Managers	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Professionals	5.9	3.8	5.2	4.8	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.4	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3
Service and Sales Workers	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	3.7	3.2	3.4	4.8	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.8	1.9
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Elementary Occupations	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.8
Other Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4

11.3.5 Time-related underemployment by education

Table 11.16 highlighted the proportion of time-related underemployment by education attainment of the employed population. It shows that majority of the time-related underemployed persons were belongs to Higher Secondary education category, at 3.7 per cent, followed by Others at 3.0 per cent. Females were suffering more (2.9 per cent) than that of male counterpart (2.2 per cent). Time-related underemployment rate was higher in rural areas (2.6 per cent) than urban areas (1.9 per cent).

<i>Table 11.16 Persons in time-related underemployment (40 hours), by education group, sex and area</i>									
Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TRU as % of total employment									
None	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.3
Primary	2.2	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.0	2.3
Secondary	2.3	3.2	2.6	1.4	2.7	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.3
Higher Secondary	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.6	6.6	3.5	3.2	5.4	3.7
Tertiary	2.9	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.4
Others	3.6	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.3	0.0	3.0
Total	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4

Chapter 12

Quality and stability and social security coverage



Bangladesh 2016-17

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

Chapter 12

Quality, stability and social security coverage

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

12.1 Quality and stability of employment

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

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

According to the findings (table 12.1), an estimated 55.8 per cent of all employed persons in 2016-17 were own-account or contributing family workers (in vulnerable employment). More than half of the employed males (50.6 per cent) and nearly seven of every ten employed females (67.7 per cent) were in vulnerable employment.

Across age groups, the largest proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment was 69.9 per cent among persons 65 years or older, followed by 59.2 per cent among those aged 30-64 and 46.2 per cent among those aged 15-29. The proportions varied largely between urban areas (40.4 per cent) and rural areas (61.8 per cent).

Table 12.1 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
(in '000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
15-29	8457	4064	12521	3560	1871	5432	12017	5936	17952
30-64	19609	9770	29379	8394	2650	11044	28002	12421	40423
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Own account worker									
15-29	2606	1613	4219	924	352	1275	3530	1964	5494
30-64	10910	4445	15355	3726	770	4496	14637	5215	19851
65+	1195	134	1329	258	21	279	1454	154	1608
Total	14712	6191	20903	4909	1142	6051	19620	7333	26954
Contributing family worker									
15-29	1070	1336	2406	254	136	390	1324	1472	2796
30-64	278	3421	3699	69	327	396	347	3748	4094
65+	31	63	94	7	6	12	37	69	107
Total	1379	4820	6199	329	468	798	1708	5289	6997
%									
Own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	30.8	39.7	33.7	25.9	18.8	23.5	29.4	33.1	30.6
30-64	55.6	45.5	52.3	44.4	29.0	40.7	52.3	42.0	49.1
65+	68.5	55.4	66.9	61.8	42.9	59.8	67.2	53.3	65.6
Total	49.4	44.0	47.6	39.7	25.0	35.7	46.5	39.3	44.3
Contributing family worker as % of total employment									
15-29	12.7	32.9	19.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	11.0	24.8	15.6
30-64	1.4	35.0	12.6	0.8	12.3	3.6	1.2	30.2	10.1
65+	1.8	26.3	4.8	1.6	12.0	2.6	1.7	23.9	4.4
Total	4.6	34.2	14.1	2.7	10.3	4.7	4.0	28.4	11.5
Contributing family worker + own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	43.5	72.6	52.9	33.1	26.0	30.7	40.4	57.9	46.2
30-64	57.1	80.5	64.9	45.2	41.4	44.3	53.5	72.2	59.2
65+	70.3	81.7	71.7	63.3	55.0	62.4	69.0	77.3	69.9
Total	54.0	78.2	61.8	42.3	35.2	40.4	50.6	67.7	55.8

Employees were asked whether they were employed on the basis of a written contract or oral agreement and whether the contract or agreement was of limited, unlimited or unspecified duration. Table 12.2 reflects that more than two third of 16.8 million (or 69.4 per cent) of all employees worked with only an oral employment agreement. Of the 7.4 million employees with a written contract, nearly 1.0 million of them were of limited duration. Around 6.4 million employees (26.5 per cent) had a written contract with unlimited duration.

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

Contract type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Written contract (unlimited time)	19.8	29.5	21.8	35.6	30.7	34.1	25.3	30.1	26.5
Written contract (limited time)	3.3	4.2	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	3.9	4.8	4.1
Oral contract	76.9	66.3	74.8	59.3	63.9	60.8	70.8	65.1	69.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employees those had limited contract, were asked to answer the reasons behind their limited contract. The highest answer for that is specific task, at 31.6 per cent, followed by Occasional / daily work day work, at 28.0 per cent and Seasonal work, at 21.0 per cent. Training was accounted for only 5.1 per cent of them; government special programme was accounted for 6.2 per cent employees (Table 12.3 below).

Table 12.3 Employment of persons aged 15 or older, by reasons for written contract with limited time
(in 000)

Contract type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Workplace training	6.3	4.8	5.9	4.5	3.5	4.2	5.5	4.0	5.1
Internship	2.3	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.3
Seasonal work	21.6	18.8	20.9	17.6	28.1	21.0	19.8	24.0	21.0
Occasional / daily work	29.7	21.8	27.8	34.4	15.6	28.3	31.8	18.3	28.0
Government employment programme	7.2	12.5	8.4	3.7	4.2	3.8	5.6	7.8	6.2
Specific task	25.9	26.8	26.1	36.0	40.6	37.5	30.5	34.5	31.6
Others (specify)	7.0	15.0	8.9	3.0	7.4	4.5	5.2	10.8	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



12.2 Social security

Employees were also asked if their employer contributed to any pension or retirement fund for them. As indicated in table 12.4, of all paid employees, 10.6 percent of them had an employer who contributed to a pension scheme or retirement fund. The proportion of paid employees with a contribution to any pension or retirement fund was larger in the urban areas (14.5 per cent) than in rural areas (8.2 per cent). Specifically, in those urban areas, one fifth (20.8 per cent) of the employees aged 30-64 had a contribution to any pension or retirement fund, compared with only 5.5 per cent in the 15-29 age group (table 12.4).

Table 12.4 Paid employees with an employer contribution to any pension or retirement fund, by age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	243	84	327	125	78	203	368	162	530
30-64	714	187	900	881	256	1137	1595	443	2037
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	956	271	1227	1006	334	1340	1963	604	2567

<i>Table 12.4 Paid employees with an employer contribution to any pension or retirement fund, by age group, sex and area</i> (in 000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% of total paid employee									
15-29	5.3	7.7	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.6	5.7
30-64	10.2	10.1	10.2	22.4	16.7	20.8	14.6	13.1	14.3
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8.0	9.1	8.2	15.9	11.4	14.5	10.7	10.2	10.6

Table 12.5 indicated that the proportion of paid employees with a contribution to any pension or retirement fund was highest in the service sector (23.2 per cent), followed by industry sector (2.6 per cent) and only 1.5 per cent in the agriculture sector.

<i>Table 12.5 Paid employees with an employer contribution to any pension or retirement fund, by sector, sex and area</i> (in 000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	40	23	63	5	0	5	45	23	68
Industry	102	21	123	105	25	130	207	46	253
Service	815	226	1041	896	309	1205	1711	535	2246
Total	956	271	1227	1006	334	1340	1963	604	2567
% of total paid employee									
Agriculture	1.1	3.8	1.5	1.7	0.3	1.5	1.1	3.5	1.5
Industry	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.8	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.6
Service	22.6	17.3	21.1	27.4	20.6	25.2	24.8	19.0	23.2
Total	8.0	9.1	8.2	15.9	11.4	14.5	10.7	10.2	10.6

Employees were asked whether they were entitled to either paid annual leave or paid sick leave in case of illness or injury. According to the responses (table 12.6), 29.7 per cent of them were allowed any paid sick leave, 36.1 per cent were female and 27.7 per cent were male. The proportions varied largely between urban areas (47.6 per cent) and rural areas (18.6 per cent). Between age groups, 30.3 per cent of employees aged 30–64 compared with 29.6 per cent of employees aged 15–29.

<i>Table 12.6 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from sick leave, by age group, sex and area</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	804	284	1088	887	797	1684	1690	1082	2772
30-64	1353	291	1644	1935	751	2687	3288	1042	4330
65+	38	2	40	38	5	43	76	7	83
Total	2195	577	2772	2860	1554	4414	5055	2131	7186
% of total paid employees									
15-29	17.5	26.1	19.2	38.6	58.0	45.8	24.6	43.9	29.6
30-64	19.4	15.7	18.6	49.3	49.2	49.3	30.1	30.9	30.3
65+	11.0	5.0	10.4	32.0	22.9	30.6	16.4	11.4	15.8
Total	18.4	19.4	18.6	45.1	53.1	47.6	27.7	36.1	29.7

Table 12.7 reflects that about 6.0 per cent of the paid employees had day care facilities. Of those, 10.0 per cent was female and 4.7 per cent was male. Between age groups, 6.7 per cent of employees aged 15-29 compared with 5.7 per cent of employees aged 30-64.

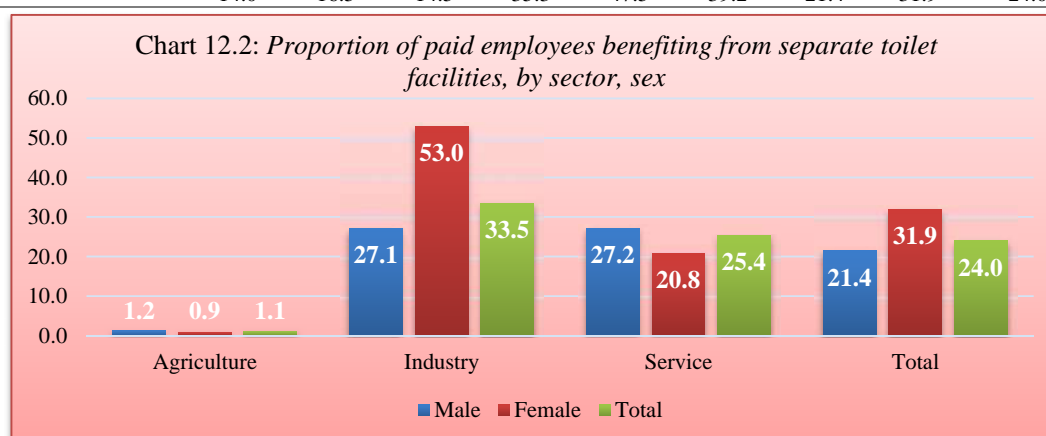
Table 12.7 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from day care facilities, by age group, sex and area									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Benefiting from day care facilities as % of total paid employees									
15-29	2.5	9.7	3.9	7.5	16.7	10.9	4.2	13.6	6.7
30-64	2.4	2.8	2.5	9.9	13.4	10.9	5.1	7.6	5.7
65+	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.9
Total	2.4	5.3	3.0	8.9	14.9	10.8	4.7	10.0	6.0

The distribution of the paid employees had day care facilities by sectors is reflected in table 12.8 below. Among them, 8.6 per cent of the paid employees was in industry sector, followed by service sector, at 6.1 per cent and only 0.1 per cent in the agriculture sector.

Table 12.8 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from day care facilities, by sector, sex and area									
Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Benefiting from day care facilities as % of total paid employees									
Agriculture	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Industry	3.7	12.5	5.4	9.0	21.3	13.1	5.7	17.5	8.6
Service	3.1	1.9	2.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	6.2	5.9	6.1
Total	2.4	5.3	3.0	8.9	14.9	10.8	4.7	10.0	6.0

Those who had separate toilet facilities of the paid employees by broad economic sectors is reflected in table 12.9 below. It reflects that about 6.0 per cent of the paid employees had separate toilet facilities. Of those, 31.9 per cent was female and 21.4 per cent was male. Among them, 33.5 per cent of the paid employees was in industry sector, followed by service sector, at 25.4 per cent and only 1.1 per cent in the agriculture sector. Between areas, 14.5 per cent of rural employees compared with 39.2 per cent of urban employees had separate toilet facilities.

Table 12.9 Proportion of paid employees benefiting from separate toilet facilities, by sector, sex and area									
Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.2	0.9	1.1
Industry	18.8	28.6	20.6	40.9	71.9	51.2	27.1	53.0	33.5
Service	21.3	13.9	19.4	33.6	26.9	31.5	27.2	20.8	25.4
Total	14.0	16.5	14.5	35.3	47.5	39.2	21.4	31.9	24.0



12.3 Precarious work

Distribution of paid employees by type of contract is provided in table 12.10 below. Employees were asked if they have any written contract (if any). Of the total paid employees, 4.1 per cent of them had precarious work (3.9 per cent of them male and 4.8 per cent female). More of them lived in urban areas, at 5.2 per cent, than in rural areas, at 3.5 per cent. Among the total paid employees, 69.4 per cent had oral contract or even don't know about their contract.

<i>Table 12.10: Proportion of paid employees, by contract type, sex and area</i>									
Contract type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Written contract (unlimited time)	2364	879	3243	2258	899	3157	4622	1778	6400
Written contract (limited time)	394	125	519	323	157	480	717	282	999
Oral contract	9166	1975	11141	3764	1869	5633	12929	3844	16773
Total	11925	2978	14903	6344	2925	9270	18269	5903	24172
%									
Written contract (unlimited time)	19.8	29.5	21.8	35.6	30.7	34.1	25.3	30.1	26.5
Written contract (limited time)	3.3	4.2	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	3.9	4.8	4.1
Oral contract	76.9	66.3	74.8	59.3	63.9	60.8	70.8	65.1	69.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Those who were suffering from precarious type of work, occasional/day to day work (30.1 per cent) was the highest reason, followed by Seasonal work (27.6 per cent), Specific tasks (18.6 per cent), government special work/activity (10.5 per cent).

<i>Table 12.11: Proportion of paid employees in precarious work, by reasons of limited contact, sex and area</i>									
Reasons of limited contact	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Workplace training	25	6	31	15	5	20	39	11	51
Internship	9	0	9	3	1	4	12	1	13
Seasonal work	93	35	128	75	73	148	168	108	276
Occasional / daily work	121	30	150	124	26	150	244	56	300
Government employment programme	48	18	66	30	9	39	78	27	105
Specific task	70	17	88	68	31	99	138	48	186
Others (specify)	28	19	46	10	12	21	37	30	68
Total	394	125	519	323	157	480	717	282	999
Column %									
Workplace training	6.3	4.8	5.9	4.5	3.5	4.2	5.5	4.0	5.1
Internship	2.3	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.3
Seasonal work	23.7	27.9	24.7	23.2	46.3	30.8	23.5	38.2	27.6
Occasional / daily work	30.6	23.9	29.0	38.3	16.7	31.3	34.1	19.9	30.1
Government employment programme	12.3	14.4	12.8	9.2	5.7	8.0	10.9	9.6	10.5
Specific task	17.9	13.7	16.9	21.0	19.7	20.6	19.3	17.1	18.6
Others (specify)	7.0	15.0	8.9	3.0	7.4	4.5	5.2	10.8	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

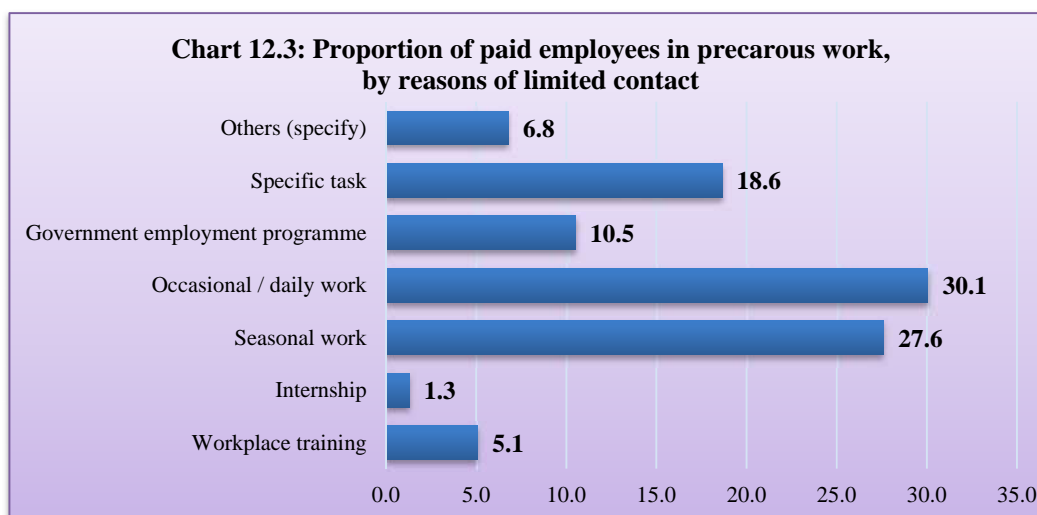


Table 12.12 indicated that, 4.3 per cent for the total employed adults, followed by 4.0 per cent for the youths and 2.0 per cent for the others age group was suffering from precarious work. Female youths (4.8 per cent) with precarious work are more vulnerable than that of male (3.9 per cent) counterparts. Female youths of both urban and rural areas were more deteriorated than male counterparts.

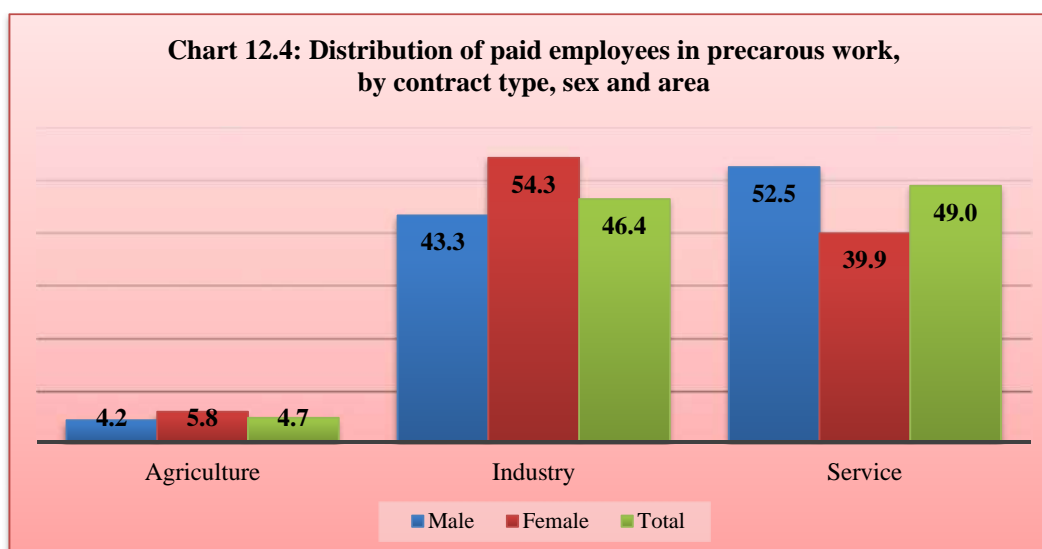
Table 12.12: Proportion of paid employees in precarious work, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	135	60	195	92	89	181	227	150	377
30-64	253	64	316	228	67	295	481	131	612
65+	7	0	7	2	1	3	9	1	10
Total	394	125	519	323	157	480	717	282	999
% of total paid employees									
15-29	2.9	5.5	3.4	4.0	6.5	4.9	3.3	6.1	4.0
30-64	3.6	3.4	3.6	5.8	4.4	5.4	4.4	3.9	4.3
65+	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	4.8	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.0
Total	3.3	4.2	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	3.9	4.8	4.1

As shown in Table 12.13, by sectors, half of the precarious workers were engaged in service sector (49.0 per cent), followed by 46.4 per cent in industry sector and the rest 4.7 per cent of the precarious workers were engaged in agriculture sector.

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

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	26	14	40	4	3	7	30	16	47
Industry	169	57	225	142	96	238	310	153	464
Service	200	54	254	177	58	235	377	112	489
Total	394	125	519	323	157	480	717	282	999
Column %									
Agriculture	6.6	10.9	7.7	1.2	1.8	1.4	4.2	5.8	4.7
Industry	42.7	45.4	43.4	44.0	61.3	49.6	43.3	54.3	46.4
Service	50.6	43.7	48.9	54.8	36.9	49.0	52.5	39.9	49.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



As shown in chart 12.4, the distribution of total precarious workers by sex and industry sector, more than half of the male precarious workers were engaged in service sector (52.5 per cent), whereas the highest proportion was in the industry sector (54.3 per cent) for the females and overall, 49.0 per cent of the precarious workers were engaged in the service sector, followed by industry sector (46.4 per cent) and agriculture sector (4.7 per cent).

Chapter 13

Safety of work



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter presents the data on the work-related injuries and illness that workers had experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey, including type of injury or illness and working days lost as well as types of hazards and their frequency. Occupational injury and illness is defined as any personal injury resulting from a work-related accident. To identify hazard work, each employed person was asked a series of questions on their exposure at work.

Chapter 13

Safety of work

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

13.1 Occupational injuries and illnesses

Occupational injury and illness is defined as any personal injury resulting from a work-related accident. As shown in table 13.1, an estimated 1.9 million persons (3.1 per cent of total employed) aged 15 or older experienced an occupational injury and illness sometime during the 12 months prior to the survey; of them, 1.6 million were male (3.8 per cent of total male employed) and 284 thousand were female (1.5 per cent of total female employed). More than two times as many persons aged 30–64 (67.3 per cent) reported an injury or illness in the previous year than younger workers (29.5 per cent). Among injured women, the rate for younger women (44.3 per cent) was higher than that of male (29.6 per cent) in urban areas whereas in rural areas it was male (28.0 per cent) and females (31.2 per cent).

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	305	59	364	153	41	195	459	101	559
30-64	741	130	871	353	50	403	1095	179	1274
65+	45	1	46	11	2	14	56	4	60
Total	1091	191	1282	518	93	611	1609	284	1893
%									
15-29	28.0	31.2	28.4	29.6	44.3	31.9	28.5	35.5	29.5
30-64	67.9	68.1	68.0	68.2	53.1	65.9	68.0	63.2	67.3
65+	4.1	0.7	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.5	1.4	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total employment									
15-29	3.6	1.5	2.9	4.3	2.2	3.6	3.8	1.7	3.1
30-64	3.8	1.3	3.0	4.2	1.9	3.6	3.9	1.4	3.2
65+	2.6	0.6	2.3	2.7	5.0	2.9	2.6	1.3	2.4
Total	3.7	1.4	2.9	4.2	2.0	3.6	3.8	1.5	3.1

Time lost in days is an indicator that measures the consequences of occupational injuries. It gives a quantifiable measure of the impact of the injuries that is comparable across cases, and is useful for designing targeted prevention mechanisms and for estimating the cost of occupational injuries. As table 13.2 indicates, the majority of persons reporting any occupational injury or illness in the previous year also reported that they had lost one working days (25.8 per cent), followed by a loss of three days (24.9 per cent).

Table 13.2 Persons aged 15 or older reporting an occupational injury or illness, by number of working days lost in the previous 12 months, sex and area

Number of working days lost	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	%								
No days lost	16.7	7.9	15.4	10.9	8.2	10.5	14.8	8.0	13.8
1 day	17.7	71.3	25.7	22.2	47.9	26.1	19.2	63.7	25.8
2 days	23.9	5.3	21.1	15.6	4.6	13.9	21.2	5.1	18.8
3 days	23.5	13.1	22.0	31.2	30.4	31.1	26.0	18.8	24.9
4 days	3.6	0.2	3.1	4.5	3.2	4.3	3.9	1.2	3.5
5-30 days	12.2	2.0	10.7	14.0	4.1	12.5	12.8	2.7	11.3
1 month or more	2.3	0.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.8
Expect never return to work	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

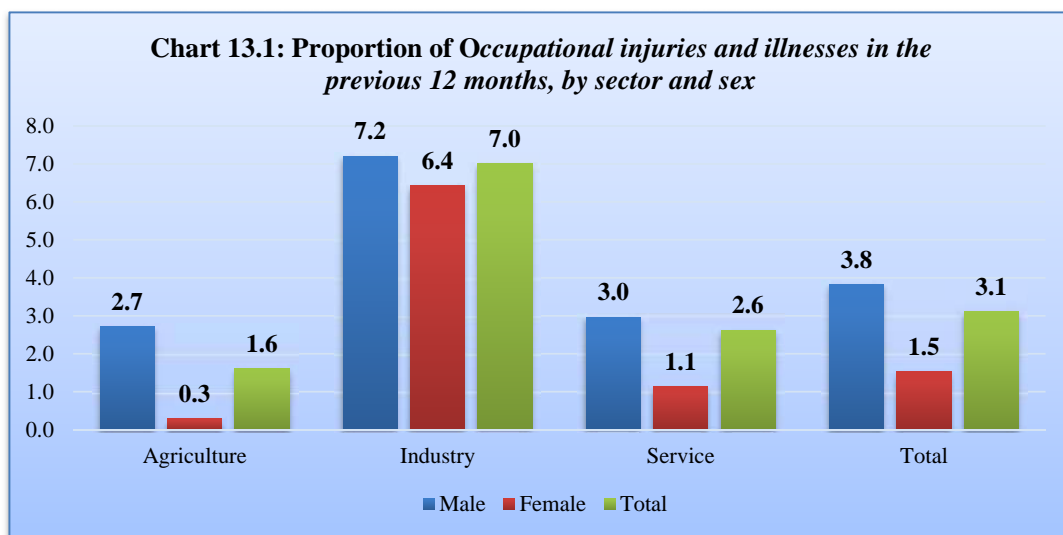
Table 13.3 indicates that the largest proportion of occupational injuries occurred to those who engaged as Craft and Related Trades Workers (5.7 per cent), followed by Elementary Occupations (5.6 per cent), Plant machine operators and assemblers (5.2 per cent). Overall, 3.1 per cent of the employed persons reported occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months. Male (3.8 per cent) employed persons were suffering from injuries four times than that of females (1.5 per cent). Male employed persons of both urban and rural areas were more deteriorated than female counterparts.

Table 13.3 Number and rate of reported occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months, by main sector, sex and area

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Injured rate as % of total employment								
Managers	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.4
Professionals	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.2	5.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	3.7	2.1
Clerical Support Workers	0.9	4.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	2.7	1.3
Service and Sales Workers	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	2.3	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.4	1.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	6.1	4.0	5.5	7.6	2.9	5.9	6.7	3.5	5.7
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	5.7	2.5	5.4	5.2	1.4	4.7	5.5	2.0	5.2
Elementary Occupations	5.9	3.0	5.2	9.1	3.6	7.0	6.6	3.2	5.6
Other Occupations	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.4
Total	3.7	1.4	2.9	4.2	2.0	3.6	3.8	1.5	3.1

Table 13.4 indicates that the largest proportion of occupational injuries occurred to those who engaged in industry sector (7.0 per cent), followed by service sector (2.6 per cent) and agriculture sector (1.6 per cent). The proportion of occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months for both male (7.2 per cent) and females (6.4 per cent) were worsen in the industry sector.

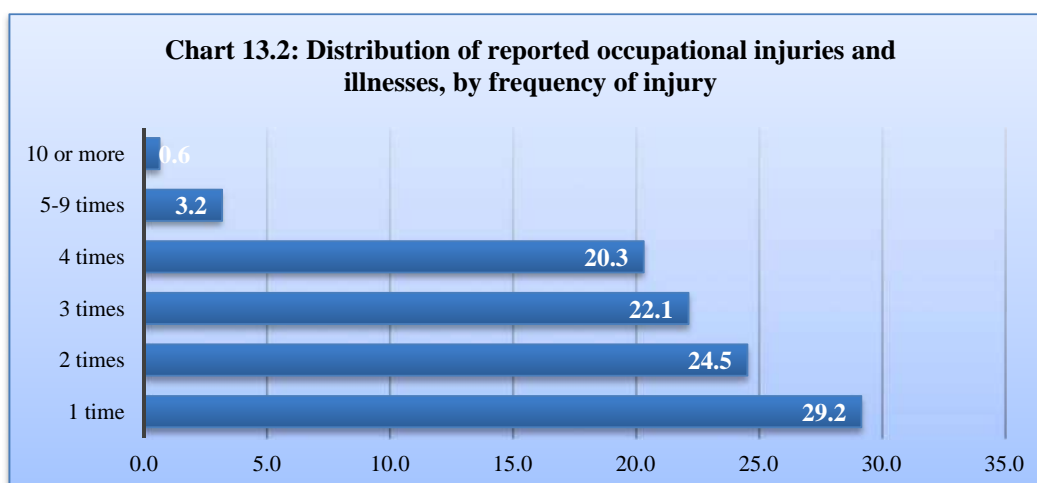
<i>Table 13.4 Number and rate of reported occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months, by sector, sex and area</i>									
Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rate (% in total employment)									
Agriculture	2.7	0.3	1.6	2.6	0.3	1.5	2.7	0.3	1.6
Industry	7.4	9.0	7.7	6.9	3.7	5.9	7.2	6.4	7.0
Service	2.8	0.7	2.5	3.2	1.6	2.9	3.0	1.1	2.6
Total	3.7	1.4	2.9	4.2	2.0	3.6	3.8	1.5	3.1



13.2 Frequency of injuries

Those who experienced injuries during last 12 months were asked questions of the occurrences of the incidence. Overall, out of 1.9 million of the injured persons, 29.2 per cent persons aged 15 or older who reported experiencing a work-related injury for once in the 12 months prior to the survey (table 13.5), about one forth (24.5 per cent) cited twice.

<i>Table 13.5 Occupational injuries and illnesses in the previous 12 months and rate, by frequency of injury, sex and area</i>									
Frequency of injury	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 time	25.5	9.9	23.2	46.1	17.7	41.8	32.1	12.5	29.2
2 times	23.0	32.6	24.5	25.5	20.2	24.7	23.8	28.5	24.5
3 times	23.9	22.4	23.7	17.8	25.5	19.0	21.9	23.4	22.1
4 times	24.4	28.6	25.0	7.3	28.7	10.6	18.9	28.6	20.3
5-9 times	2.5	6.2	3.1	2.6	7.2	3.3	2.6	6.6	3.2
10 or more	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injured rate as % of total injured									
1 time	14.7	1.0	15.7	12.6	0.9	13.5	27.3	1.9	29.2
2 times	13.3	3.3	16.6	7.0	1.0	8.0	20.3	4.3	24.5
3 times	13.8	2.3	16.0	4.9	1.3	6.1	18.6	3.5	22.1
4 times	14.0	2.9	16.9	2.0	1.4	3.4	16.0	4.3	20.3
5-9 times	1.5	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.0	3.2
10 or more	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6
Total	57.6	10.1	67.7	27.4	4.9	32.3	85.0	15.0	100.0



13.3 Type of hazards work

Each person in the sample households was asked a series of questions on their exposure at work and multiple responses were allowed. Table 13.6 reflected that the larger proportions in cited exposure to dangerous tools (6.9 per cent), followed by Chemicals/explosives (4.0 per cent), Dust, fumes, noise or vibration (4.0 per cent), Work in water/pond/river (2.1 per cent), work underground or at heights (1.9 per cent), Fire, gas, flames (1.6 per cent). In comparison, of the total employed persons, proportion of the workers in rural areas cited exposure to any of the types of exposure at work (12.8 per cent) was higher than in urban areas (4.5 per cent). Male employed persons were more vulnerable (more than five) than that of female counterparts.

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

Type of exposure at work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dust, fumes, noise or vibration	2.1	0.2	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.6	3.4	0.6	4.0
Fire, gas, flames	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.6
Extreme cold or heat	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.2
Dangerous tools	4.4	0.8	5.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	5.6	1.3	6.9
Work underground or at heights	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.9
Work in water/pond/river	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.1
Workplace too dark or confined	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5
Chemicals/explosives	3.3	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	3.7	0.3	4.0
Other things (specify)	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.1
Total (any of the above)	11.3	1.5	12.8	3.6	0.9	4.5	14.9	2.4	17.2

As shown in table 13.7, among the 60.8 million employed, an estimated 1.5 million persons (2.5 per cent of total employed persons) aged 15 or older experienced an abused sometime during the 12 months prior to the survey; of them, 857 thousand (2.0 per cent) were male and 643 thousand (3.4 per cent) were female. The rate of any form of abuse in urban areas (1.7 per cent) was higher than rural areas (4.4 per cent).

Most of them (88.4 per cent) reported that they were constantly shouted / insulted, whereas 7.4 per cent were beaten/physically hurt, and 5.5 per cent were sexually abused. The distribution of sexually abused for females was as high as 10.5 per cent among the female employed and the rate was 1.7 per cent for the male employed. The sexual abuse rate for female was too high in urban (0.2 per cent) areas than rural (0.1 per cent) areas with respect to total employed. The distribution by type of abuse is provided below.

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

(in 000)

Abused type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Constantly shouted /insulted	497	147	644	257	424	681	754	571	1325
Beaten /physically hurt	66	6	72	30	8	38	96	14	110
Sexually abused	13	33	46	2	34	36	15	67	82
Other abuse	31	6	37	8	2	10	40	8	48
Total abused	567	181	748	289	462	751	857	643	1499
Total Employed	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Column %									
Constantly shouted /insulted	87.6	81.4	86.1	88.6	91.9	90.6	88.0	88.9	88.4
Beaten /physically hurt	11.7	3.3	9.7	10.3	1.8	5.1	11.2	2.2	7.4
Sexually abused	2.3	18.4	6.2	0.7	7.4	4.8	1.7	10.5	5.5
Other abuse	5.5	3.4	5.0	2.8	0.5	1.4	4.6	1.3	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total employed									
Constantly shouted /insulted	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	9.3	4.0	1.8	3.1	2.2
Beaten /physically hurt	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sexually abused	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other abuse	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	10.1	4.4	2.0	3.4	2.5

As reflected in Chart 13.1, most of the abused employed (88.4 per cent) reported that they were constantly shouted/insulted, followed by 7.4 per cent beaten/physically hurt, 5.5 per cent sexually abused and the rest 3.2 per cent were abused by other type.

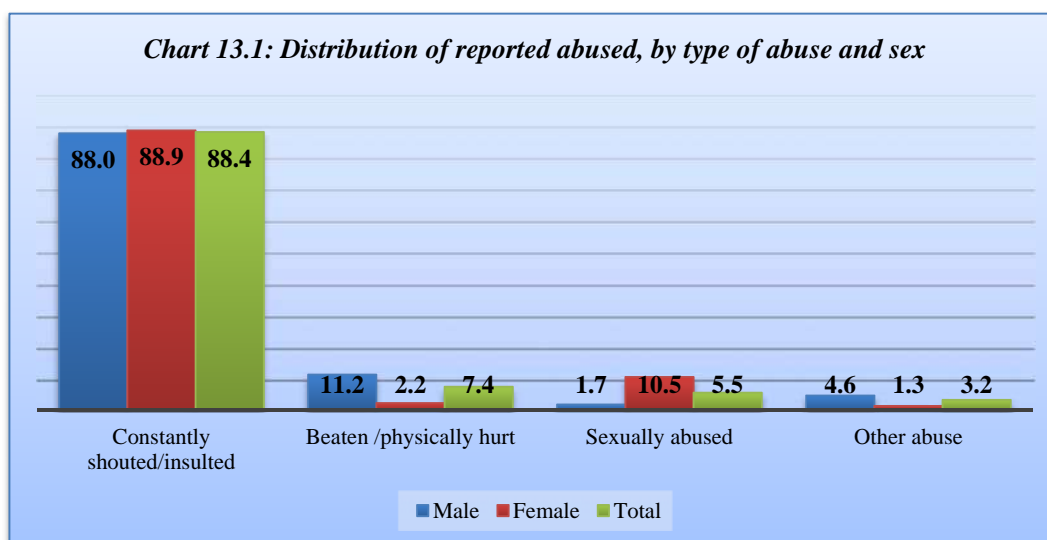
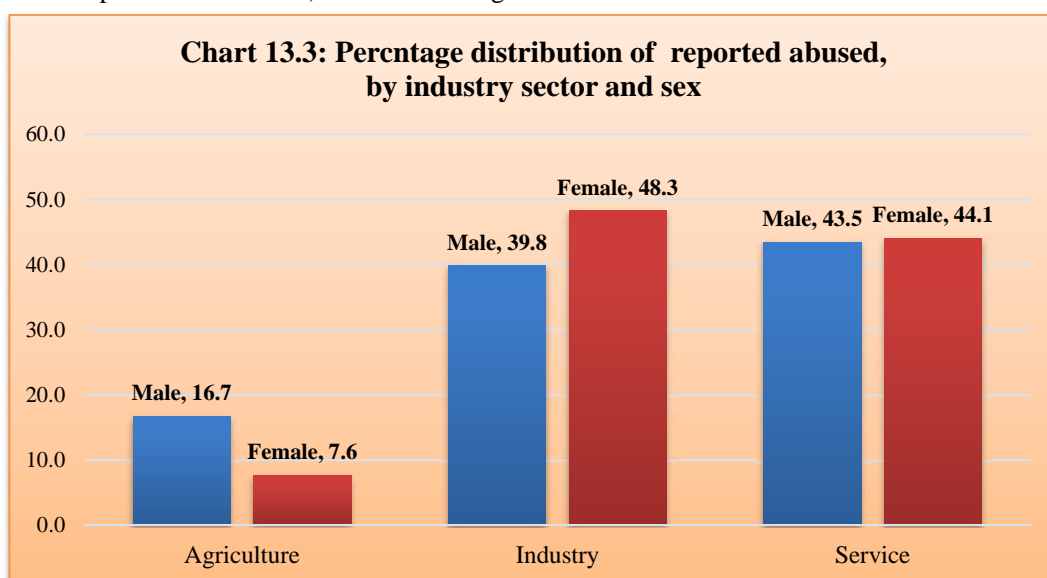


Table 13.8 reflected that an Industry and Service sector were more vulnerable to abuse to the employees with highest 651 and 656 thousand persons (43.5 per cent and 43.7 per cent of total abused persons) aged 15 or older experienced an abused sometime during the 12 months prior to the survey, followed by 192 thousand (12.8 per cent) in the agriculture sector. The proportion of abused persons to the total employed is more than three times in urban (4.4 per cent) areas than rural (1.7 per cent) areas.

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

Abused type	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	126	45	170	17	5	22	143	49	192
Industry	248	90	337	93	221	314	341	310	651
Service	194	46	240	179	237	415	372	283	656
Total abused	567	181	748	289	462	751	857	643	1499
Total employed	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Column %									
Agriculture	22.1	24.7	22.8	6.0	1.0	2.9	16.7	7.6	12.8
Industry	43.7	49.6	45.1	32.3	47.8	41.8	39.8	48.3	43.5
Service	34.2	25.7	32.1	61.7	51.2	55.3	43.5	44.1	43.7
Total abused	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Abused as % of total employed									
Agriculture	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Industry	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	4.8	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.1
Service	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	5.2	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.1
Total abused	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	10.1	4.4	2.0	3.4	2.5
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the total abused, the proportion of abused persons is prominent in Industry sector (39.8 per cent for male and 48.3 per cent for female), followed by Service sector (39.8 per cent for male and 48.3 per cent for female) and lowest in agriculture sector.



Chapter 14

Equal opportunities



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter deals with equal opportunity indicators that help to monitor the progress of its development achievements. It presents the survey findings for the female share of employment. The survey relied on monitoring occupational segregation of the female share of employment and the share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector.

Chapter 14

Equal opportunities

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

14.1 Occupational segregation of the employed persons

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

According to the findings presented in table 14.1, the largest proportion of female employment was in skilled agriculture Forestry and Fisheries work (51.7 per cent), followed by craft and related trade work (17.5 per cent) then elementary occupations (15.8 per cent). For males, the highest proportion is in skilled agriculture Forestry and Fisheries work (23.8 per cent), followed by sales and service work (21.6 per cent), then elementary occupations (17.9 per cent) and craft and related trade work (16.9 per cent).

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

Occupation-BSCO	Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	316	573	889	74	107	107
Professionals	1067	831	1898	522	1035	1035
Technicians and Associate Professionals	489	472	961	84	170	170
Clerical Support Workers	398	358	756	79	140	140
Service and Sales Workers	5383	3717	9101	382	922	922
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9192	847	10039	774	9644	9644
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4459	2655	7114	1509	3254	3254
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	2433	1317	3750	176	411	411
Elementary Occupations	5980	1552	7531	966	2954	2954
Other Occupations	92	51	143	5	8	8
Total	29809	12372	42182	4570	18646	18646

<i>Table 14.1 Occupational segregation of the employed persons aged 15 years or older, by sex and area</i> (in '000)						
Occupation-BSCO	Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Column %						
Managers	1.1	4.6	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
Professionals	3.6	6.7	4.5	11.4	5.5	5.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.6	3.8	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.3	2.9	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.8
Service and Sales Workers	18.1	30.0	21.6	8.4	4.9	4.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	30.8	6.8	23.8	16.9	51.7	51.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.0	21.5	16.9	33.0	17.5	17.5
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	8.2	10.6	8.9	3.8	2.2	2.2
Elementary Occupations	20.1	12.5	17.9	21.1	15.8	15.8
Other Occupations	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

14.2 Female share of employment in high-status occupations

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

Regarding high-status occupations that the survey considered, overall, 10.4 per cent of the female employment aged 15 or older were engaged in high-status occupations, 12.3 per cent female share of employment was as chief executives, senior officials and legislators whereas female share of employment as administrative and commercial managers was only 9.7 per cent.

<i>Table 14.2: Female share of employment aged 15 or older in high-status occupations, by broad sector</i> (in '000)				
Sub-major group of BSCO	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Male				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	1	33	64	97
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	1	102	161	264
Total	2	135	225	362
Female				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	0	3	11	14
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	1	8	20	29
Total	1	11	30	42
Both sex				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	1	36	74	111
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	1	110	181	293
Total	3	146	255	404
Female share (%)				
11. Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	20.5	8.1	14.2	12.3
12. Administrative and Commercial Managers	45.2	7.4	10.9	9.7
Total	33.6	7.6	11.9	10.4

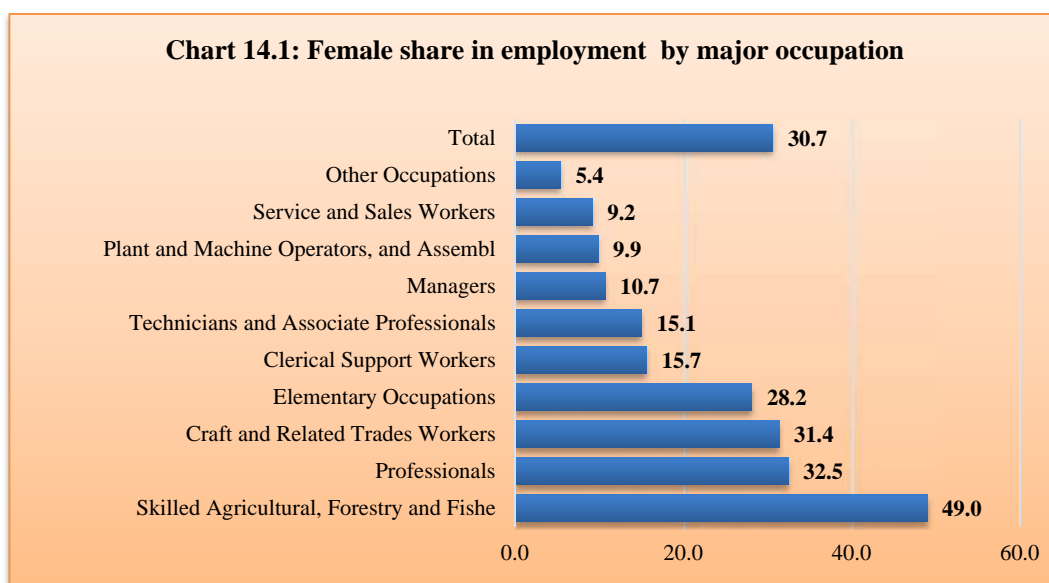
14.3 Female share in employment by major occupations

Female share of employment by occupations as Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries was 49.0 per cent, followed by 32.5 per cent professionals, 31.4 per cent Craft and Related Trades Workers (table 14.2).

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

Occupation	Female share (%)			Both sex			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	9.5	11.4	10.7	349	647	996	33	74	107
Professionals	32.4	38.6	32.5	1580	1353	2933	512	522	1035
Technicians and Associate Professionals	15.1	15.1	15.1	575	556	1131	87	84	170
Clerical Support Workers	13.4	18.0	15.7	460	436	896	62	79	140
Service and Sales Workers	9.1	9.3	9.2	5923	4100	10023	540	382	922
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	49.1	47.8	49.0	18062	1621	19683	8870	774	9644
Craft and Related Trades Workers	28.1	36.2	31.4	6204	4164	10368	1745	1509	3254
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	8.8	11.8	9.9	2669	1492	4161	236	176	411
Elementary Occupations	25.0	38.4	28.2	7968	2517	10485	1988	966	2954
Other Occupations	3.7	8.5	5.4	96	56	152	4	5	8
Total	32.1	27.0	30.7	43885	16943	60828	14076	4570	18646

Female share of employment by occupations for rural (32.1 per cent) and urban (27.0) areas varies slightly (table 14.2). Overall, 30.7 per cent female share of employment was found in 2016-17.



14.4 Share of female in wage employment in non-agriculture sector

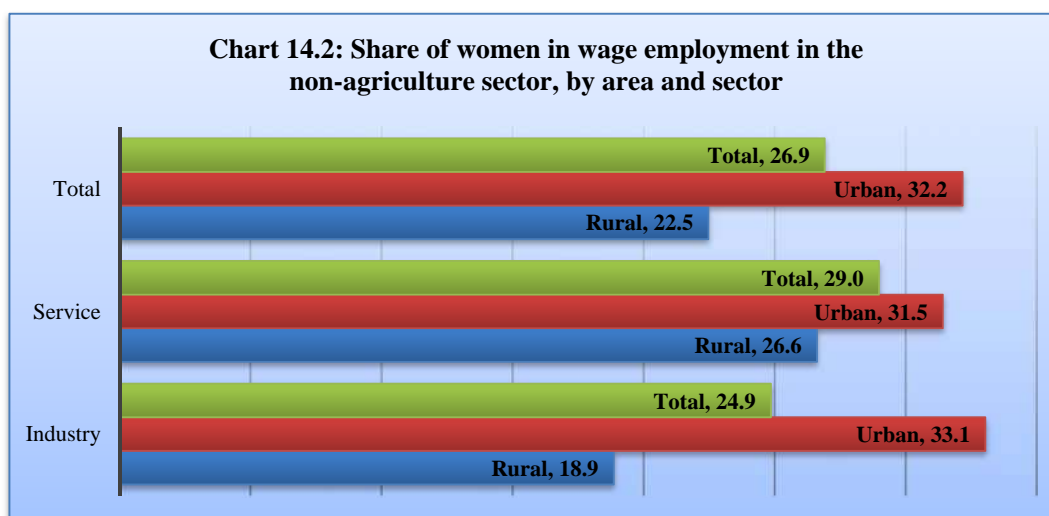
The non-agriculture sector refers to all economic activities excluding agriculture. Industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water. Services includes wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage, communications, financing, insurance,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

The share of women in wage employment aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector is an important measure of decent work and one that is also used to measure progress towards gender equality. According to the survey findings (table 14.4), the estimated share of women in wage and salaried employment outside the agriculture sector in 2016-17 was 26.9 percent as a whole, 22.5 per cent in rural areas and 32.2 per cent in urban areas.

Table 14.4 Share of female in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area
(in 000)

Occupation	Female share (%)			Both sex			Female			%
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Managers	9.6	12.2	11.3	299	561	860	29	69	97	0.8
Professionals	32.7	39.4	35.9	1294	1188	2482	423	468	890	4.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	19.2	19.0	19.1	388	402	790	75	77	151	12.7
Clerical Support Workers	14.3	18.6	16.5	402	410	812	57	76	134	4.1
Service and Sales Workers	17.9	13.4	15.9	1417	1173	2590	254	158	412	4.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	53.1	57.3	53.8	40	9	48	21	5	26	13.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	21.4	37.7	28.7	3594	2942	6536	770	1109	1879	0.2
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	14.7	17.8	16.1	1074	824	1899	158	147	305	33.5
Elementary Occupations	29.9	56.1	40.6	1970	1354	3324	589	760	1348	9.7
Other occupations	3.0	8.5	5.0	95	56	150	3	5	8	17.1
Total	22.5	32.2	26.9	10573	8918	19491	2378	2873	5251	100.0

The share of women in wage employment aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector is shown in Chart 14.2 below. The estimated share of women in wage and salaried employment outside the agriculture sector was 26.9 percent as a whole, 22.5 per cent in rural areas and 32.2 per cent in urban areas.



Chapter 15

Forms of work



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter looks at the characteristics of the population aged 15 years or over by their various forms of work. Forms of work are identified on the basis of the intended destination of the production and the nature of transaction, as follows:

- (a) Own-use production work
- (b) Employment work
- (c) Unpaid trainee work
- (d) Volunteer work

Chapter 15

Forms of Work

This chapter looks at the characteristics of the population aged 15 years or over by their various forms of work. The QLFS 2016-17 questionnaire is developed in such a way that BBS can have some statistics on the types of work done by the persons aged 15 years and over and regular statistics on the various forms of work may be generated in the future.

The term **Work** is defined as any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.

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

15.1 Forms of work

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

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

The reference period used for the QLFS 2016-17 for each form is based on the intensity of participation and working time arrangements:

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

15.2 Own-use production work

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

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

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

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

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

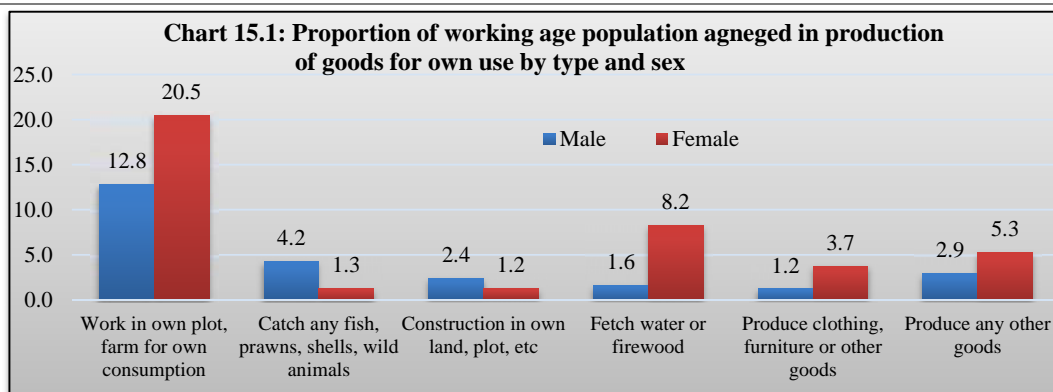
In terms of the distribution of the working age population engaged in production of goods for own final use in the previous 1 month by labour force status, sex and area for each type of work is provided (table 15.1 & chart 15.1 below). The largest proportion was by Own plot, farm for own consumption workers, at 18.2 million or 16.7 per cent of the working age population, followed by Fetch water or firewood for own consumption, at 4.9 per cent. The proportion was higher for females (20.5 per cent) than that of male (12.8) counterparts of the own plot, farm for own consumption workers.

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

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own plot, farm for own consumption									
Employed	5958	7042	13000	524	670	1194	6482	7712	14194
Unemployed	71	80	150	6	14	20	76	94	170
Not in Labour force	350	2877	3226	39	575	614	388	3452	3841
Total	6378	9998	16376	569	1260	1828	6947	11258	18205
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals									
Employed	1864	351	2216	145	31	176	2009	383	2392
Unemployed	62	43	105	6	3	10	68	47	115
Not in Labour force	195	242	438	15	26	41	210	268	478
Total	2121	637	2759	166	60	226	2288	697	2985
Construction in own land, plot, etc									
Employed	1012	325	1337	115	30	144	1127	354	1481
Unemployed	31	9	40	5	4	9	36	13	49
Not in Labour force	96	267	364	26	51	77	122	319	441
Total	1139	601	1741	146	84	230	1285	686	1971
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption									
Employed	636	1298	1933	41	63	104	677	1360	2037
Unemployed	39	179	218	4	25	29	43	204	247
Not in Labour force	134	2621	2755	4	342	346	138	2963	3101
Total	809	4098	4907	50	429	479	859	4527	5386

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

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use									
Employed	527	874	1401	68	154	222	595	1028	1623
Unemployed	11	29	40	0	15	15	11	44	55
Not in Labour force	51	715	766	9	271	280	60	986	1046
Total	589	1618	2207	77	440	517	666	2058	2725
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family									
Employed	1247	1127	2373	128	164	292	1375	1291	2666
Unemployed	29	77	107	2	20	23	32	98	130
Not in Labour force	155	1152	1307	23	367	391	178	1520	1698
Total	1431	2356	3787	154	552	706	1585	2908	4493
Own plot, farm for own consumption as % of working age population									
Employed	20.0	50.0	29.6	4.2	14.7	7.0	15.4	41.4	23.3
Unemployed	7.6	9.0	8.3	1.4	3.2	2.3	5.7	7.1	6.4
Not in Labour force	4.6	12.1	10.3	1.3	5.2	4.3	3.7	9.9	8.4
Total	16.7	25.8	21.2	3.6	7.8	5.7	12.8	20.5	16.7
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals as % of working age population									
Employed	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	4.8	2.1	3.9
Unemployed	6.7	4.9	5.8	1.6	0.7	1.1	5.1	3.5	4.3
Not in Labour force	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.8	1.0
Total	5.5	1.6	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	4.2	1.3	2.7
Construction in own land, plot, etc as % of working age population									
Employed	3.4	2.3	3.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.7	1.9	2.4
Unemployed	3.3	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.9	1.8
Not in Labour force	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
Total	3.0	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.8
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption as % of working age population									
Employed	2.1	9.2	4.4	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.6	7.3	3.3
Unemployed	4.2	20.3	12.0	0.9	5.6	3.4	3.2	15.3	9.2
Not in Labour force	1.8	11.0	8.8	0.1	3.1	2.4	1.3	8.5	6.8
Total	2.1	10.6	6.4	0.3	2.7	1.5	1.6	8.2	4.9
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use as % of working age population									
Employed	1.8	6.2	3.2	0.6	3.4	1.3	1.4	5.5	2.7
Unemployed	1.2	3.3	2.2	0.1	3.4	1.8	0.8	3.3	2.1
Not in Labour force	0.7	3.0	2.4	0.3	2.4	2.0	0.6	2.8	2.3
Total	1.5	4.2	2.9	0.5	2.7	1.6	1.2	3.7	2.5
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family as % of working age population									
Employed	4.2	8.0	5.4	1.0	3.6	1.7	3.3	6.9	4.4
Unemployed	3.2	8.8	5.9	0.6	4.6	2.6	2.4	7.4	4.8
Not in Labour force	2.0	4.8	4.2	0.8	3.3	2.8	1.7	4.3	3.7
Total	3.7	6.1	4.9	1.0	3.4	2.2	2.9	5.3	4.1



(ii) Provision of services for own final use

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

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

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

<i>Table 15.2: Distribution of persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area</i>									
Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking as % of working age population									
Employed	1.9	93.6	31.3	3.5	86.4	25.9	2.3	91.8	29.8
Unemployed	2.7	86.8	43.6	4.5	83.9	45.6	3.3	85.8	44.3
Not in LF	3.6	81.1	62.4	3.9	83.1	66.3	3.7	81.7	63.6
Total	2.2	85.8	44.3	3.6	84.0	44.3	2.6	85.2	44.3
Cleaning clothes and dishes as % of working age population									
Employed	11.1	94.8	38.0	14.5	90.6	35.0	12.1	93.8	37.1
Unemployed	14.9	91.4	52.2	17.7	90.9	55.6	15.8	91.2	53.3
Not in LF	14.4	86.1	68.9	16.1	87.7	72.5	14.9	86.6	70.0
Total	11.9	89.4	50.9	14.9	88.6	52.2	12.7	89.2	51.3
Cleaning utensil / house as % of working age population									
Employed	6.3	93.7	34.3	7.4	88.3	29.2	6.6	92.4	32.9
Unemployed	10.2	90.5	49.3	8.3	90.1	50.7	9.6	90.4	49.7
Not in LF	8.8	85.5	67.0	8.8	87.6	70.9	8.8	86.2	68.2
Total	6.9	88.6	48.0	7.7	87.9	48.3	7.1	88.4	48.1
Shopping as % of working age population									
Employed	84.3	26.4	65.7	85.3	49.7	75.7	84.6	32.1	68.5
Unemployed	61.1	32.1	47.0	60.7	43.3	51.7	61.0	35.9	48.5
Not in LF	45.9	18.0	24.7	48.7	32.2	35.7	46.7	22.5	28.1
Total	76.1	21.3	48.6	77.7	37.5	57.4	76.6	26.1	51.1
Caring for children/ old/ sick as % of working age population									
Employed	23.2	57.8	34.3	24.8	46.9	30.7	23.7	55.1	33.3
Unemployed	13.5	52.7	32.6	12.7	52.1	33.1	13.2	52.5	32.8
Not in LF	11.3	51.3	41.7	10.7	54.1	44.9	11.1	52.2	42.7
Total	20.6	53.7	37.3	21.8	52.0	37.1	21.0	53.2	37.2
Any other Household chores as % of working age population									
Employed	23.8	50.1	32.3	25.3	49.8	31.9	24.3	50.0	32.2
Unemployed	19.7	42.9	31.0	19.9	49.4	35.1	19.7	45.1	32.3
Not in LF	17.2	50.1	42.2	17.5	50.3	43.4	17.3	50.2	42.6
Total	22.4	50.0	36.3	23.7	50.2	37.1	22.8	50.0	36.5

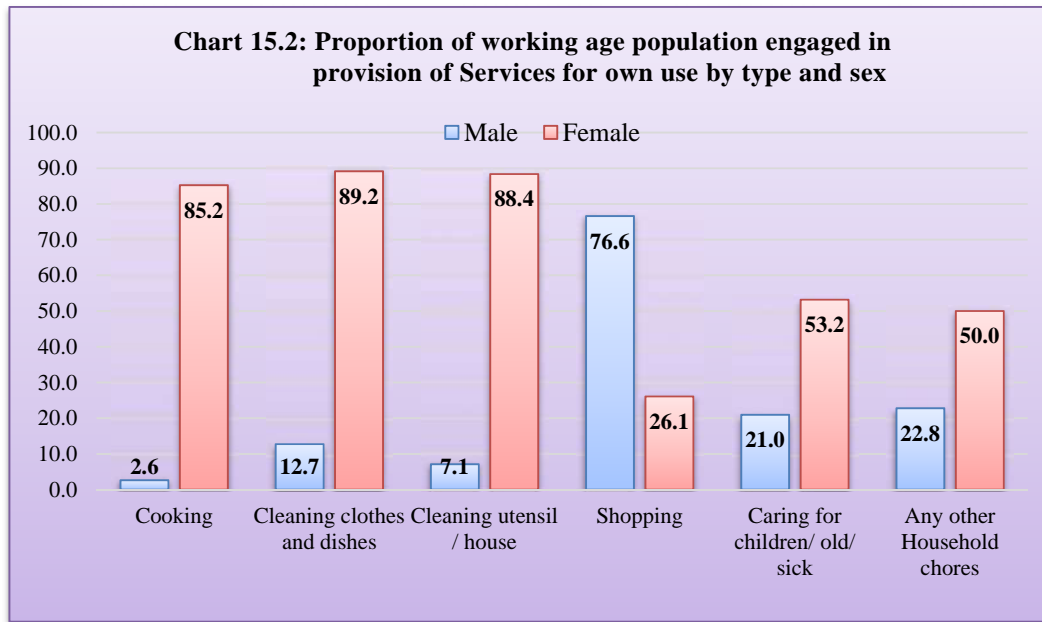


Table 15.2 indicated that, the largest proportion was by Cleaning clothes and dishes workers, at 51.3 per cent of the working age population, followed by shopping, at 51.1 per cent. As regards the cooking for own use, 44.3 per cent of the working age population engaged in cooking work, whereas it was 85.2 per cent for females and only 2.6 per cent male engaged in cooking work. The proportion of female own use service worker was much higher than that of male counterpart in almost all the categories (except shopping work).

The distribution of the working age population engaged in provision of services for own final use in the previous 1 week by education attainment, sex and area for each type of work is provided in table 15.3 given above. About one fifth of the female working age population engaged in Shopping, it was 30.5 per cent in urban areas and 17.2 per cent in rural areas. A clear negative correlation is observed between the type of services provided and the level of education (except shopping work).

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

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	2.3	85.0	47.0	3.6	82.6	49.0	2.6	84.5	47.4
Some or completed primary	2.2	92.9	46.3	3.5	89.8	46.4	2.6	92.0	46.3
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2.2	82.6	42.3	3.4	81.9	43.4	2.6	82.4	42.7
Tertiary	2.2	81.8	22.5	4.7	88.5	33.4	3.6	86.4	29.1
Not specified	1.5	59.4	12.8	3.8	81.6	22.3	1.9	63.6	14.3
Total	2.2	85.8	44.3	3.6	84.0	44.3	2.6	85.2	44.3
Cleaning clothes and dishes as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	9.6	87.1	51.5	12.5	85.4	54.4	10.2	86.7	52.1
Some or completed primary	11.6	94.1	51.7	15.9	93.1	54.3	12.7	93.8	52.4
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	13.8	89.1	51.4	15.7	88.9	53.0	14.5	89.0	51.9
Tertiary	12.6	86.2	31.3	13.2	83.7	37.3	12.9	84.5	35.0
Not specified	9.7	75.4	22.5	8.8	88.6	27.8	9.5	77.9	23.3
Total	11.9	89.4	50.9	14.9	88.6	52.2	12.7	89.2	51.3

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

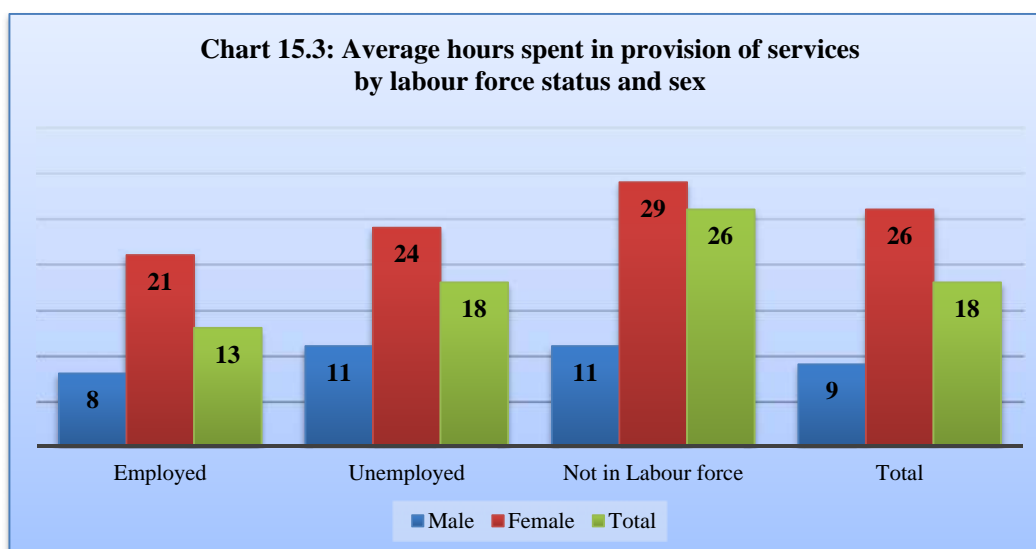
Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cleaning utensil / house as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	6.8	86.1	49.7	7.9	83.7	51.5	7.0	85.6	50.0
Some or completed primary	6.5	93.0	48.6	7.6	91.2	49.2	6.8	92.5	48.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	7.4	88.5	47.9	7.9	88.9	49.2	7.5	88.7	48.3
Tertiary	5.4	85.2	25.7	6.8	85.3	33.7	6.2	85.3	30.6
Not specified	4.2	74.7	18.0	6.3	80.5	23.9	4.5	75.8	18.9
Total	6.9	88.6	48.0	7.7	87.9	48.3	7.1	88.4	48.1
Shopping as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	83.6	18.6	48.5	82.3	33.5	54.2	83.4	21.8	49.7
Some or completed primary	80.8	21.0	51.7	80.9	38.4	59.7	80.8	25.7	53.9
post-secondary non-tertiary	68.3	24.1	46.2	73.3	37.5	55.0	70.0	28.7	49.2
Tertiary	71.5	26.6	60.1	84.0	51.5	72.9	78.7	43.4	67.9
Not specified	49.7	10.1	42.0	55.7	9.0	44.6	50.6	9.9	42.4
Total	76.1	21.3	48.6	77.7	37.5	57.4	76.6	26.1	51.1
Caring for children/ old/ sick as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	19.6	46.1	33.9	20.7	45.6	35.0	19.8	45.9	34.1
Some or completed primary	25.2	61.6	42.9	23.4	55.8	39.5	24.7	60.0	42.0
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	18.9	56.4	37.6	20.4	53.2	37.1	19.4	55.3	37.4
Tertiary	19.4	54.5	28.4	26.8	55.3	36.6	23.7	55.0	33.4
Not specified	12.5	50.9	20.0	15.7	60.2	26.3	13.0	52.7	21.0
Total	76.1	21.3	48.6	77.7	37.5	57.4	76.6	26.1	51.1
Any other household chores as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	23.9	48.9	37.4	23.7	48.2	37.8	23.8	48.8	37.5
Some or completed primary	24.1	53.9	38.6	25.0	54.8	39.8	24.3	54.1	38.9
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	20.6	48.7	34.7	22.7	49.9	36.6	21.3	49.1	35.3
Tertiary	18.7	47.5	26.1	25.6	44.8	32.2	22.7	45.7	29.8
Not specified	19.0	54.5	25.9	15.7	61.9	26.7	18.5	55.9	26.0
Total	22.4	50.0	36.3	23.7	50.2	37.1	22.8	50.0	36.5

As reflected in table 15.4, employed persons worked an estimated average of 12 hours a week in 2016-17 for own-use provision of services, with male employees working less hours on average, at 8 hours, than female employees, at 21 hours. By sex, the average working hours were significantly different both in rural and urban areas.

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

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	8	21	13	8	18	11	8	21	12
Unemployed	11	24	18	12	22	18	11	23	18
Not in LF	11	29	26	11	28	25	11	28	26
Total	9	26	18	9	25	17	9	25	18

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



By labour force status, the highest average of working hours per week for the females was found in Not in Labour Force category, at 29 hours. The second-highest average hours per week was in Unemployed females, at 24 hours, followed by Employed females, at 21 hours. In contrast, for males, those in Not in Labour Force and Unemployed categories was found, at 11 hours and the smallest average of working hours for males in Employed category, at only 8 hours.

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

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	9	24	18	8	23	17	9	24	18
30-64	9	27	18	9	27	18	9	27	18
65+	8	15	11	8	15	10	8	15	11
Total	9	26	18	9	25	17	9	25	18

As indicated in table 15.5, by age group, the highest average of working hours per week was found in both the young and adult age group 15-29 and 30-64, at 18 hours, followed by old age group 65+ years, at 11 hours. By sex, the working hours per week for females (25 hours) was found almost three times higher than male (9 hours) counterparts.

15.3 Employment work

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

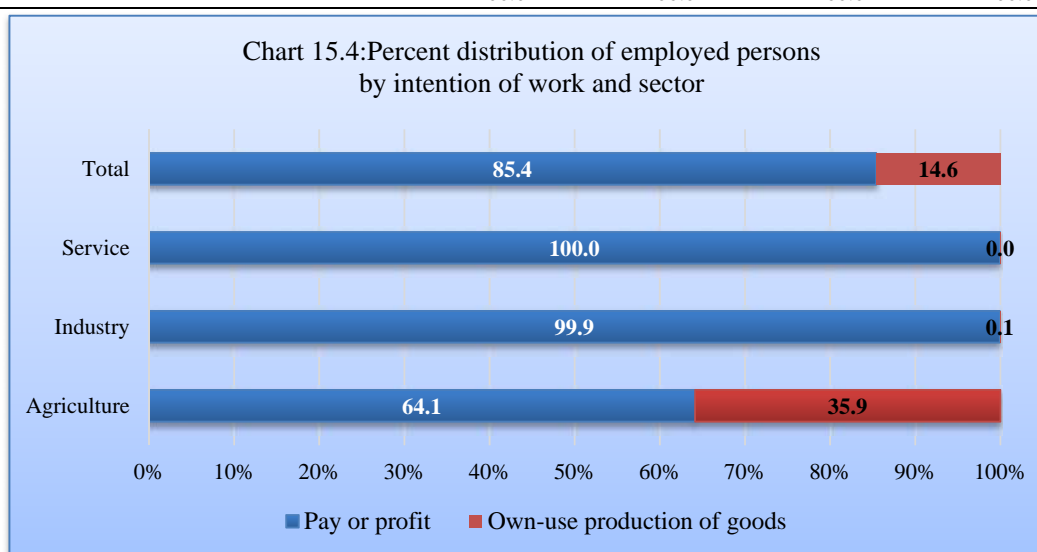
1. Pay or profit
2. Own-use production of goods

Almost one-third 34.0 per cent (8.6 million) employed persons aged 15 or older worked for own use production of goods in the agriculture sector as their main intention of work, followed by very little in the services (0.1 per cent) and industry sector at 0.1 per cent (Table 15.6) below. Overall, a total of 14.6 per cent of the employed persons engaged in for own use production of

goods as their main intention of work. According to the ILO in its 19th ICLS resolution, employment work is defined as work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit and using that definition employment work consist of 51.9 million or 85.4 per cent of the working age population. In agriculture sector, 64.1 per cent of the work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit.

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

Type of employment work	Sector			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Pay or profit	15840	12416	23702	51958
Own-use production of goods	8853	8	9	8870
Total	24693	12424	23711	60828
Column %				
Pay or profit	64.1	99.9	100.0	85.4
Own-use production of goods	35.9	0.1	0.0	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

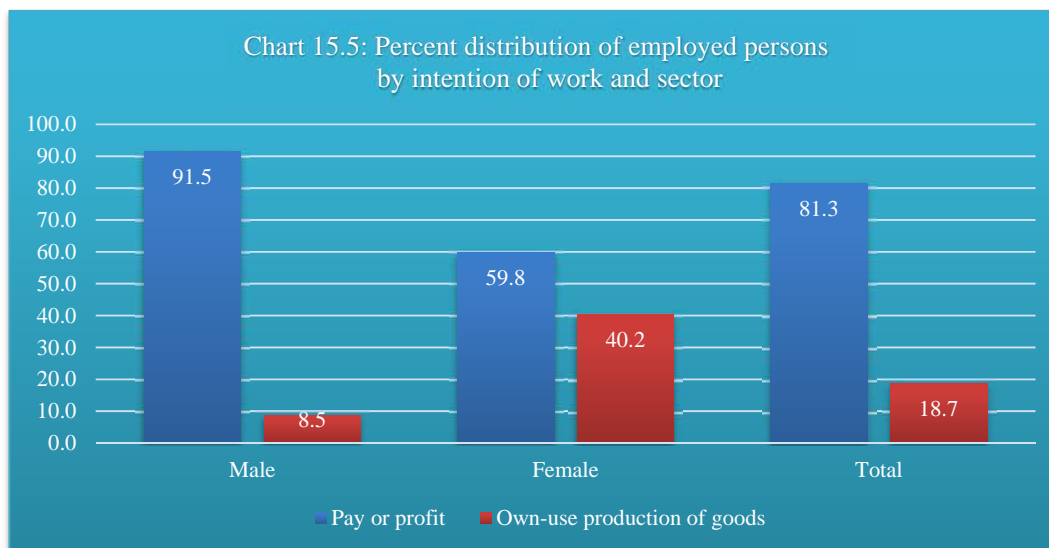


As shown in Table 15.7, of the 60.8 million employed persons aged 15 years or older, 51.9 million of them (85.4 per cent) were in employment or engaged in economic activity for pay or profit; 12.5 million of them were females.

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

Type of employment work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number									
Pay or profit	27272	8412	35685	12164	4110	16273	39436	12522	51958
Own-use production of goods	2537	5663	8200	209	461	669	2746	6124	8870
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
% of total employed									
Pay or profit	91.5	59.8	81.3	98.3	89.9	96.0	93.5	67.2	85.4
Own-use production of goods	8.5	40.2	18.7	1.7	10.1	4.0	6.5	32.8	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Those who were working for own use production of goods; 40.2 per cent of them were females among female employed; only 8.5 per cent of the male were working for own use production of goods as their main intention of work (Chart 15.5).



15.4 Unpaid trainee/Apprentice work

Persons in unpaid trainee work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession, where:

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

Included in unpaid trainee work are persons in:

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

Excluded from unpaid trainee work:

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

As indicated in table 15.8, of the 109.1 million persons aged 15 years or older, 129 thousand of them were engaged in Apprentice work/unpaid; 102 thousand of them were males and the rest 18 thousand females. Almost 91.7 per cent of the was in the younger age groups, 15–29 years old, whereas only 8.3 per cent of them from the age group 30–64 years. Overall, only 0.1 per cent of the 109.1 million working age population was engaged in apprentice/unpaid trainee work.

<i>Table 15.8: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area (in 000)</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	57	6	62	46	11	56	102	16	119
30-64	7	1	8	2	1	3	9	2	11
Total	63	7	70	48	11	59	111	18	129
Column %									
15-29	89.6	83.6	89.0	95.0	94.6	94.9	91.9	90.4	91.7
30-64	10.4	16.4	11.0	5.0	5.4	5.1	8.1	9.6	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apprentice as % of working age population									
15-29	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
30-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1

The highest 44.9 per cent of the apprentice had completed secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, followed by 31.6 per cent had completed tertiary level. Only 1.5 per cent of them had no education, and 18.7 per cent had completed primary education (table 15.9).

<i>Table 15.9: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area (in 000)</i>									
Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Some or completed primary	16	1	17	6	1	7	23	2	24
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	38	5	43	13	2	15	51	7	58
Tertiary	4	0	5	28	8	36	32	9	41
Not specified	4	0	4	1	0	1	4	0	4
Total	63	7	70	48	11	59	111	18	129
Column %									
No primary schooling	2.0	0.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.5
Some or completed primary	25.5	12.9	24.3	13.4	6.2	12.0	20.3	8.7	18.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	59.9	80.4	61.9	26.5	17.9	24.8	45.5	41.4	44.9
Tertiary	6.7	6.7	6.7	57.9	74.5	61.0	28.7	49.0	31.6
Not specified	5.9	0.0	5.3	1.1	0.0	0.9	3.8	0.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apprentice as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some or completed primary	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Tertiary	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9
Not specified	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.0
Total	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1

Majority of the estimated Apprentice /unpaid trainee workers, 98.4 per cent or 127 thousand at the time of the survey was literate (table 15.10) whereas only 1.6 per cent or 2 thousand of the them was not literate. About 70 thousand of the apprentice / unpaid trainee workers were in the rural areas; it was 59 thousand in the urban areas.

<i>Table 15.10: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by literacy, sex and area</i>									
Literacy status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	62	7	69	47	11	59	109	18	127
Not-literate	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Total	63	7	70	48	11	59	111	18	129
Apprentice as % of working age population									
Literate	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Not-literate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Column %									
Literate	98.0	100.0	98.2	98.7	98.3	98.7	98.3	98.9	98.4
Not-literate	2.0	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

15.5 Volunteer work

Volunteerism plays an important role in the economic growth and poverty alleviation in Bangladesh. Reliable and up-to-date data on volunteerism is likely to help the planning and programme towards the development of this important sector. Persons in volunteer work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others, where:

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

Excluded from volunteer work:

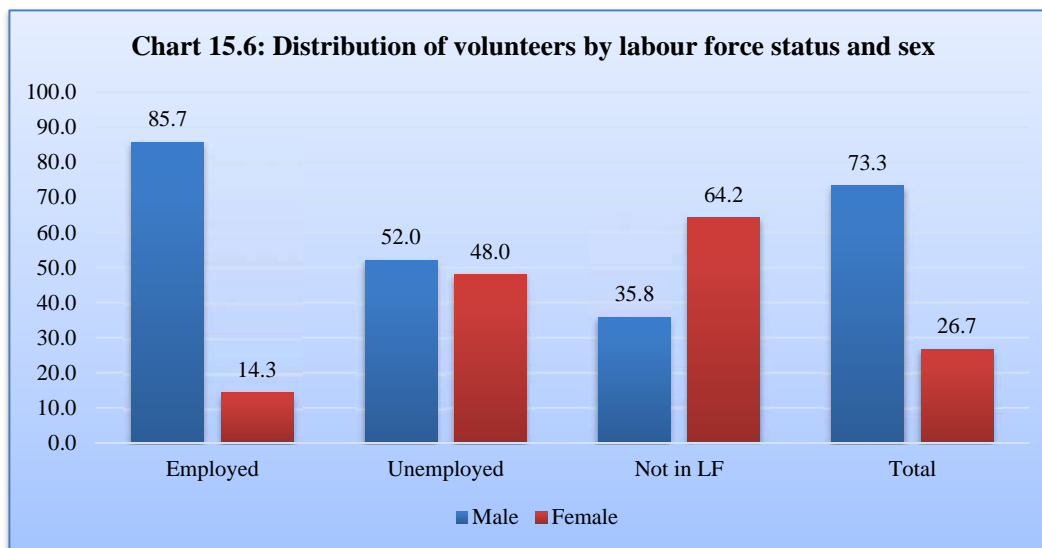
- (a) community service and work by prisoners ordered by a court or similar authority, compulsory military or alternative civilian service;
- (b) unpaid work required as part of education or training programmes (i.e. unpaid trainees);
- (c) work for others performed during the working time associated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

A total of 10.7 million people is found to have volunteered at least once during previous month of the survey year 2016-17 (table 15.11). Of all volunteers, 68.1 per cent in rural areas and the remaining 31.9 per cent urban areas. Compared to working age population, urban volunteering (10.6 per cent) is higher than rural (9.4 per cent).

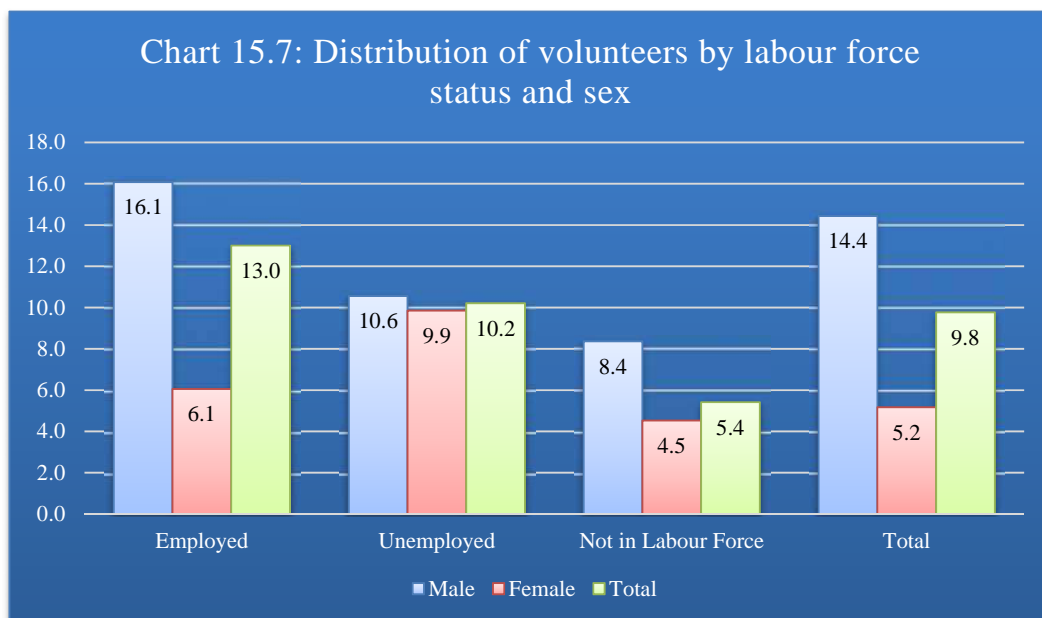
Table 15.11: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area (in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	4739	758	5497	2042	372	2413	6781	1129	7910
Unemployed	95	80	176	47	51	98	142	131	273
Not in LF	607	969	1576	275	616	891	883	1585	2467
Total	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
Volunteer as % of working age population									
Employed	15.9	5.4	12.5	16.5	8.1	14.2	16.1	6.1	13.0
Unemployed	10.3	9.1	9.7	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.6	9.9	10.2
Not in LF	8.0	4.1	5.0	9.2	5.5	6.3	8.4	4.5	5.4
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8
% of total volunteers									
Employed	44.5	7.1	51.6	19.2	3.5	22.7	63.7	10.6	74.3
Unemployed	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.6
Not in LF	5.7	9.1	14.8	2.6	5.8	8.4	8.3	14.9	23.2
Total	51.1	17.0	68.1	22.2	9.7	31.9	73.3	26.7	100.0

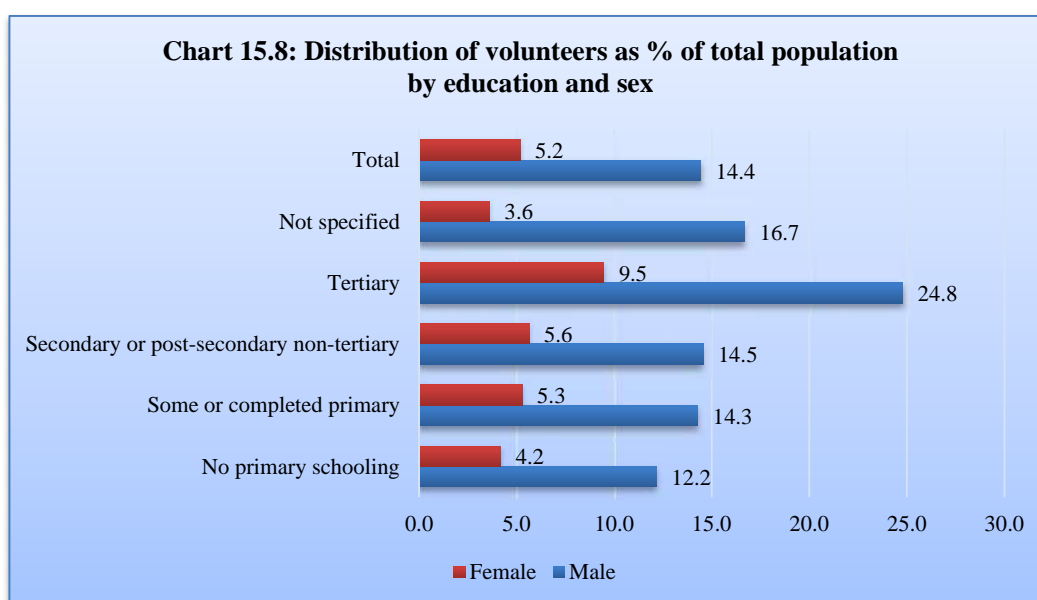
The survey reveals that, among the 10.6 million volunteers, male volunteers are as many as 7.8 million or 73.3 per cent and female volunteers are 2.8 million or 26.7 per cent (chart 15.6).



A total of 10.6 million people is found to have volunteered at least once during previous month of the survey year 2016-17. Distribution of volunteers as percent of total working age population by labour force status and sex is provided in Chart 15.7 below:



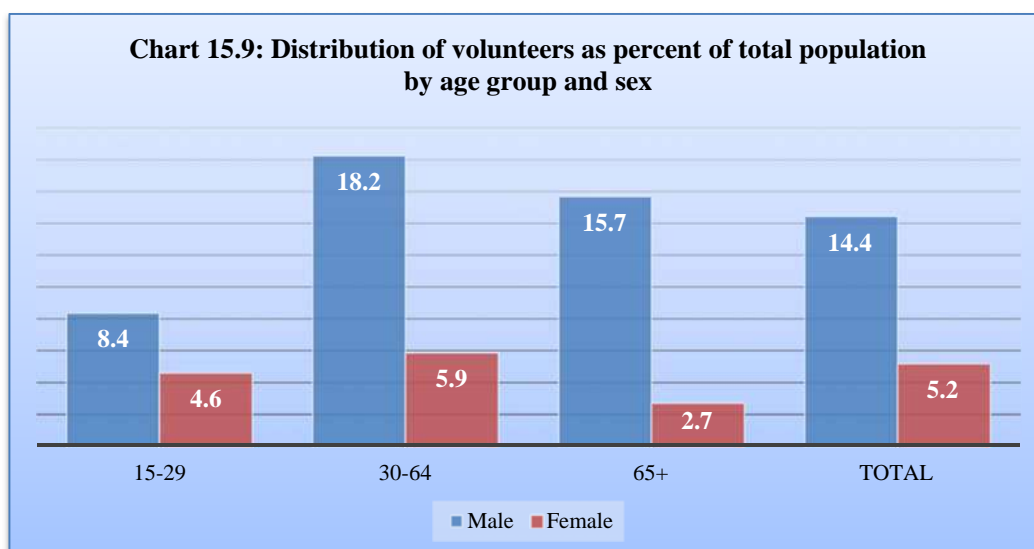
By labour force status, 16.1 per cent of the total employed persons engaged in the volunteer work, followed by 10.6 per cent of the unemployed persons and only 8.4 per cent of the persons outside the labour force was engaged in the volunteering (chart 15.7).



Nearly 24.4 per cent of all volunteers have reported possessing no formal education. On the other hand, those having primary education are 22.6 per cent as compared to 43.8 per cent with secondary and post-secondary level education and 8.6 per cent with tertiary level education (table 15.12).

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

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	1500	547	2047	337	217	554	1837	763	2601
Some or completed primary	1285	413	1699	493	217	710	1779	630	2409
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2219	800	3019	1133	515	1648	3352	1315	4666
Tertiary	387	45	432	394	88	482	781	133	914
Not specified	50	2	52	7	1	8	57	3	60
Total	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
% of working age population									
No primary schooling	12.3	3.8	7.7	11.6	5.5	8.1	12.2	4.2	7.8
Some or completed primary	14.0	4.8	9.5	15.0	6.7	10.9	14.3	5.3	9.9
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14.5	5.2	9.9	14.7	6.4	10.4	14.5	5.6	10.1
Tertiary	29.0	9.8	24.1	21.7	9.3	17.5	24.8	9.5	20.1
Not specified	17.4	2.5	14.5	12.6	8.4	11.6	16.7	3.6	14.1
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8
Column %									
No primary schooling	27.6	30.3	28.2	14.3	20.9	16.3	23.5	26.8	24.4
Some or completed primary	23.6	22.9	23.4	20.9	20.9	20.9	22.8	22.2	22.6
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	40.8	44.3	41.6	47.9	49.6	48.4	42.9	46.2	43.8
Tertiary	7.1	2.5	6.0	16.7	8.5	14.2	10.0	4.7	8.6
Not specified	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



In age group 30-64 years, the volunteer rate was relatively higher, as high as 18.2 per cent and 5.9 per cent for male and female respectively, followed by 65+ age group, at 15.7 per cent and 2.7 per cent, and proportion of volunteers as per cent of working age population is relatively smaller in the age group 15-29 age group.

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Volunteer worker									
15-29	1167	616	1783	473	377	849	1640	993	2632
30-64	3723	1124	4847	1723	638	2362	5447	1762	7209
65+	552	67	618	168	23	191	720	90	809
Total	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
Working age population									
15-29	13856	14661	28517	5777	6959	12736	19633	21620	41254
30-64	20863	21531	42394	8993	8498	17491	29856	30029	59885
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
% of working age population									
15-29	8.4	4.2	6.3	8.2	5.4	6.7	8.4	4.6	6.4
30-64	17.8	5.2	11.4	19.2	7.5	13.5	18.2	5.9	12.0
65+	15.4	2.6	10.0	16.6	3.2	11.0	15.7	2.7	10.2
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8

The rate of male volunteers was 14.4 per cent while the rate was 5.2 for the female counterparts. It was 9.4 per cent for the rural areas (14.2 per cent for male and 4.7 per cent for female) and 10.6 for the urban areas (15.0 per cent for male and 6.4 per cent for female). Overall, 14.4 per cent male and 5.2 per cent female of the working age population was engaged in volunteer work.

Chapter 16

Underutilization



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter presents the survey findings on the unmet need for employment among the working age population in three separate forms, viz. Time-related underemployment, Unemployment and Potential labour force. These measures capture groups of the population that, in one way or another, do not have sufficient access to employment.

Chapter 16

Labour underutilization

16.1 Labour underutilization

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include the following types:

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

The distribution of the under-utilized working age population by quarter, area and sex for the survey period 2016-17 is provided in table 16.1 below. A total of 6.6 million population aged 15 years or older was underutilized.

Table 16.1: Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	2067	2500	4567	794	1138	1931	2861	3638	6498
Q2	2426	2210	4636	937	1097	2034	3364	3306	6670
Q3	2270	2371	4641	876	1229	2105	3146	3600	6746
Q4	2288	2042	4330	820	1237	2057	3108	3279	6387
Year	2263	2281	4544	857	1175	2032	3119	3456	6575

It is evident from chart 16.1 that the number of females were more underutilized in all the quarters, both in rural and urban areas. By largest share, there were more females, (3.5 million or) than males (3.1 million) of the working age population.

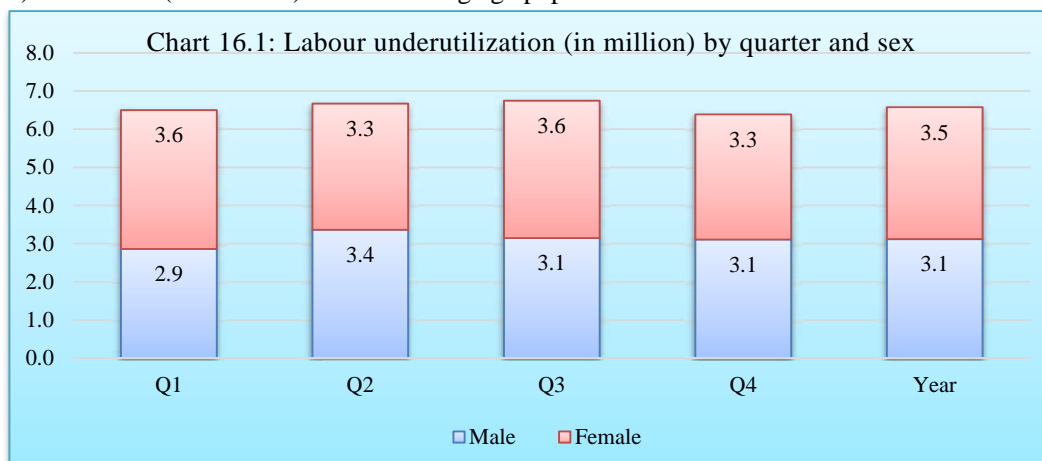


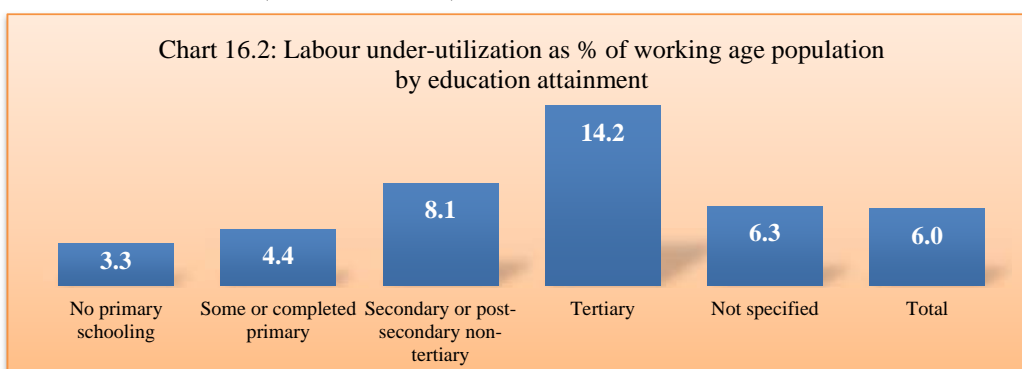
Table 16.2: Labour under-utilization of the country, by age group sex and area									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	1527	1360	2888	635	761	1396	2162	2122	4284
30-64	699	914	1614	218	412	631	918	1327	2244
65+	36	6	42	3	1	5	40	7	47
Total	2263	2281	4544	857	1175	2032	3119	3456	6575
Column %									
15-29	67.5	59.6	63.6	74.1	64.8	68.7	69.3	61.4	65.2
30-64	30.9	40.1	35.5	25.5	35.1	31.0	29.4	38.4	34.1
65+	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of working age population									
15-29	11.0	9.3	10.1	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	9.8	10.4
30-64	3.4	4.2	3.8	2.4	4.9	3.6	3.1	4.4	3.7
65+	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6
Total	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.0

As reflected in table 16.2, the largest share of the under-utilized population (65.2 per cent) belongs to the young age group, aged 15-29 years, followed by (34.1 per cent) from the age group 30-64 years and 65+ years (0.7 per cent). Overall, about 6.0 per cent of the working age population were under-utilized during the survey period 2016-17. Between the sexes by largest share, there were more females, (5.8 per cent) than males (6.3 per cent) of the working age population.

Table 16.3: Labour under-utilization as % of WAP, by education attainment, sex and area									
Education	Number					% of working age population			
	Unemp	TRU	PLF	Under - utilized	WAP	Unemp	TRU	PLF	Under - utilized
No primary schooling	300	450	344	1094	33362	0.9	1.3	1.0	3.3
Some or completed primary	428	363	282	1074	24368	1.8	1.5	1.2	4.4
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1534	570	1632	3736	46343	3.3	1.2	3.5	8.1
Tertiary	405	76	163	645	4554	8.9	1.7	3.6	14.2
Not specified	9	6	11	27	427	2.2	1.4	2.6	6.3
Total	2677	1465	2434	6575	109054	2.5	1.3	2.2	6.0

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

Table 16.3 reflects the distribution of the under-utilized in terms of their education level. Of those who were under-utilized in 2016-17, of them, the highest share 14.2 per cent of the working age population had completed tertiary level of education, followed by 8.1 per cent who had completed secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level, 4.4 per cent completed primary level and 3.3 per cent had no formal education (Chart 16.2 below).



16.2 Time-related underemployment

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

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

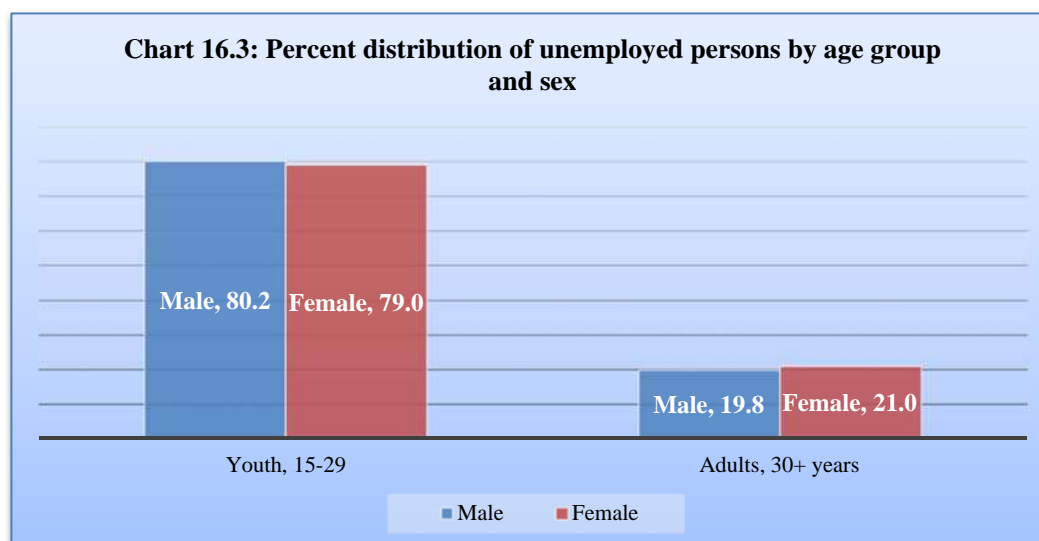
Table 16.4: Time related underemployed (less than 40 hours) of the country, by age group, sex and area (in '000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	310	182	492	102	68	170	412	250	662
30-64	397	236	633	104	51	155	502	286	788
65+	12	2	13	1	0	1	13	2	15
Total	719	419	1139	207	119	326	926	539	1465
Column %									
15-29	43.1	43.4	43.2	49.1	57.1	52.1	44.5	46.4	45.2
30-64	55.2	56.2	55.6	50.4	42.5	47.5	54.1	53.2	53.8
65+	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TRU as % of employed									
15-29	3.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.2	3.7
30-64	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9
65+	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4

Of all employed (60.8 million) persons in the country in 2016-17, an estimated 1.5 million persons (2.4 per cent) were underemployed (table 16.4). Of them, 0.93 million were male (2.2 per cent of total male employed) and 0.54 million were female (2.9 per cent of total female employed). And the majority of them lived in rural areas, at 1.14 million persons, compared with 0.33 million persons in urban areas.

16.3 Unemployment

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

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



Based on the survey findings (table 16.5), an estimated 2.68 million population aged 15 or older were unemployed at the time of the survey. Male accounted for 1.35 million, with 1.33 million females. An estimated 2.1 million or 79.9 per cent of the unemployed population were youths, aged 15-29 years, followed by 20.4 per cent in the age group 30-64 years. Among the youth unemployed persons, the proportion of male (80.2 per cent) was slightly higher than that of female (79.0 per cent) counterparts (Chart 16.3).

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

(in '000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	742	676	1417	338	376	713	1079	1051	2131
30-64	188	206	394	80	73	152	267	279	546
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Column %									
15-29	79.8	76.6	78.3	80.9	83.8	82.4	80.2	79.0	79.6
30-64	20.2	23.4	21.7	19.1	16.2	17.6	19.8	21.0	20.4
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

16.4 Potential labour force (entrants)

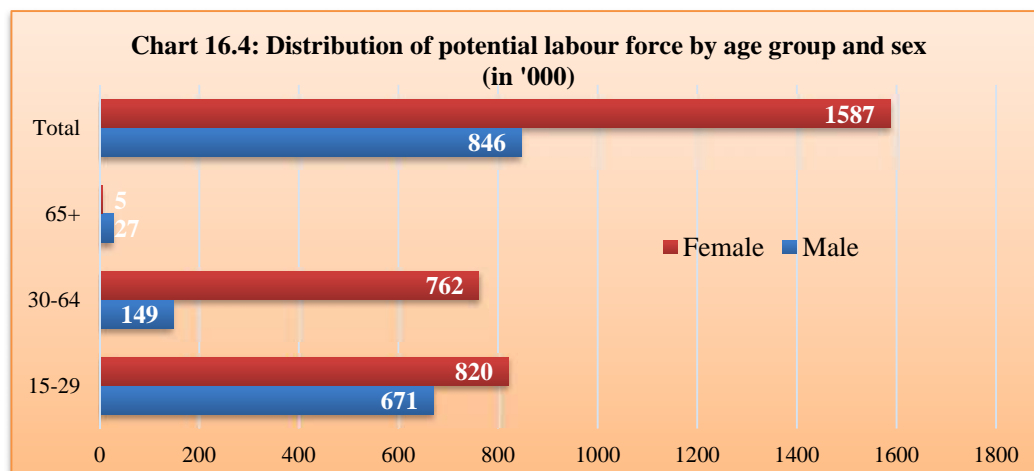
Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period established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

Table 16.6: Potential labour force aged 15 years or over, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force									
15-29	475	503	978	195	318	513	671	820	1491
30-64	114	473	587	34	289	323	149	762	910
65+	25	4	29	2	1	3	27	5	32
Total	614	980	1594	232	607	840	846	1587	2434
Not in labour force	7556	23839	31395	2995	11160	14155	10551	34998	45549
Working age population	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Column %									
15-29	77.4	51.3	61.4	84.1	52.3	61.1	79.2	51.7	61.3
30-64	18.6	48.3	36.8	14.8	47.6	38.5	17.6	48.0	37.4
65+	4.0	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Column %									
PLF as % of NLF	8.1	4.1	5.1	7.8	5.4	5.9	8.0	4.5	5.3
PLF as % of WAP	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.5	3.8	2.6	1.6	2.9	2.2

- PLF-Potential labour force, NLF-Not in labour force, WAP-Working age population

As shown in table 16.6, of the 109.1 million persons aged 15 years or older, 45.5 million of them were outside the labour force or not engaged in economic activity and among them 2.4 million or 5.3 per cent were potential labour force (either looking for the job or available for the job). Among the 2.4 million potential labour force of the population who are basically not engaged in any economic activity, almost 1.5 million or 61.3 per cent of the them population was in the younger age groups, 15–29 years old. About one-thirds (37.4 per cent) of the potential labour force was belongs to the adult age group (30-64), whereas only 1.3 per cent of the population from the age group 65+ years old.



16.5 Labour underutilization by type

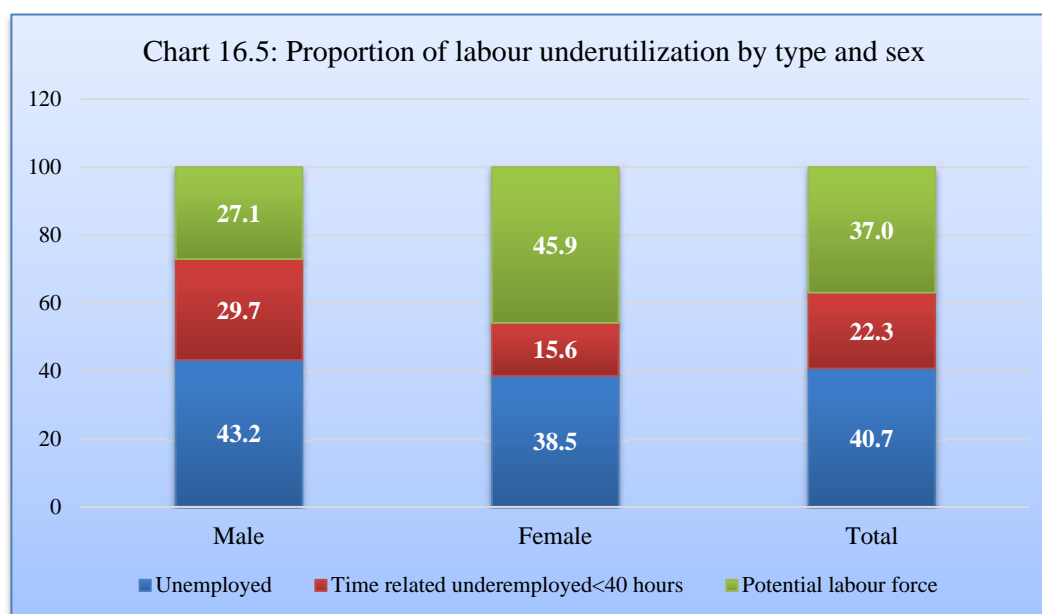
As mentioned earlier, there are following three types of underutilization viz. **time-related underemployment**, **unemployment**, and **potential labour force**.

Table 16.7: Labour under-utilization, by type, sex and area

Type of underutilization	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
TRU<40 hours	719	419	1139	207	119	326	926	539	1465
Potential labour force	614	980	1594	232	607	840	846	1587	2434
Total	2263	2281	4544	857	1175	2032	3119	3456	6575
Column % of underutilized									
Unemployed	41.1	38.7	39.9	48.7	38.2	42.6	43.2	38.5	40.7
TRU<40 hours	31.8	18.4	25.1	24.2	10.2	16.1	29.7	15.6	22.3
Potential labour force	27.1	43.0	35.1	27.1	51.7	41.3	27.1	45.9	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*TRU- Time related underemployment

As reflected in table 16.7, number of females (1.59 million) were more than twice than male counterparts (0.85 million) in relation to **potential labour force**- referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability. Total number of males (0.93 million) were almost twice than females (0.54 million) in case of **time related underemployment**-when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage; but for the **unemployment**-reflecting an active job search by persons not in employment who are available for this form of work, number of females (1.35 million) and males (1.33 million) were found almost same for the unemployed.



Chapter 17

Labour migration



Bangladesh 2016-17

This chapter presents the survey findings on migrant persons by their reason for moving and current economic activity status for the migrant population. It also illustrated the distribution of migrant population by age group, sex, area and economic activity status.

Chapter 17

Labour migration

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

17.1 Distribution of migrant and non-migrant persons

The survey questionnaire included questions on place of birth as well as place of previous residence. According to the findings (table 17.1), the estimated percentage of migrants to total population aged 15 or older was 19.3 per cent (2.1 million migrants). It was 39.0 per cent (12.6 million migrants) in the urban areas and 10.1 per cent (8.5 million migrants) in the rural areas. Among the migrants, 6.8 million of them were male (32.3 per cent) and 14.2 million were female (67.7 per cent).

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

Migration	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1 (%)									
Migrant	3.8	19.4	11.6	34.8	44.6	39.7	12.8	26.8	19.8
Non-migrant	96.2	80.6	88.4	65.2	55.4	60.3	87.2	73.2	80.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q2 (%)									
Migrant	3.6	19.3	11.5	34.4	44.3	39.4	12.7	26.7	19.7
Non-migrant	96.4	80.7	88.5	65.6	55.7	60.6	87.3	73.3	80.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q3 (%)									
Migrant	3.4	17.9	10.7	34.4	43.5	39.0	12.4	25.4	19.0
Non-migrant	96.6	82.1	89.3	65.6	56.5	61.0	87.6	74.6	81.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q4 (%)									
Migrant	3.3	16.8	10.1	34.6	43.4	39.0	12.4	24.6	18.6
Non-migrant	96.7	83.2	89.9	65.4	56.6	61.0	87.6	75.4	81.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year (Number in million)									
Migrant	1.3	7.1	8.5	5.5	7.1	12.6	6.8	14.2	21.0
Non-migrant	37.0	31.7	68.6	10.3	9.1	19.4	47.3	40.7	88.0
Total	38.3	38.8	77.1	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.1	55.0	109.1
Year %									
Migrant	3.5	18.3	11.0	34.5	43.9	39.3	12.6	25.9	19.3
Non-migrant	96.5	81.7	89.0	65.5	56.1	60.7	87.4	74.1	80.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 17.2 below indicated the distribution of migrant population by age group, sex and area. By age group, more migrants were found in the 25-29 age group, at 3.5 million persons or 25.5 per cent, with just slightly fewer (24.6 per cent) among those aged 30-34 years; followed by the 20-24 age group, at 2.8 million persons or 21.9 per cent; and 35-39 age group, at 2.7 million persons or 22.2 per cent. The pattern was twice higher for females, with more female migrants in all the age groups. Almost two-fifth of the working age population in the urban areas (12.6 million or 39.3 per cent) were migrant whereas only one-tenth (11.0 per cent) of them were migrant in the rural areas.

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

Age group	(in 000)								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	115	426	541	478	680	1158	593	1106	1699
20-24	94	1136	1230	492	1064	1557	587	2200	2787
25-29	177	1287	1465	722	1335	2057	900	2622	3522
30-34	179	1020	1199	783	1030	1812	961	2050	3011
35-39	170	911	1081	747	879	1626	917	1790	2707
40-44	140	625	766	620	578	1198	760	1203	1964
45-49	102	532	635	458	524	982	560	1057	1617
50-54	88	383	471	390	364	754	478	746	1225
55-59	76	280	356	279	262	541	355	542	897
60-64	58	208	266	216	174	390	274	382	656
65 +	142	308	450	266	219	485	408	527	935
Total	1342	7118	8460	5451	7108	12559	6793	14226	21019
% of total working age population									
15-19	2.0	9.1	5.2	22.4	31.7	27.0	7.5	16.3	11.5
20-24	2.4	23.8	14.1	29.4	46.2	39.1	10.4	31.1	21.9
25-29	4.3	24.6	15.7	36.7	53.2	45.9	14.8	33.9	25.5
30-34	4.7	22.6	14.4	41.4	50.4	46.1	16.9	31.2	24.6
35-39	4.2	20.5	12.7	40.9	47.8	44.3	15.5	28.5	22.2
40-44	4.4	19.4	12.0	42.7	44.8	43.6	16.4	26.7	21.5
45-49	3.2	16.6	10.0	35.3	41.6	38.5	12.6	23.7	18.1
50-54	3.5	15.5	9.5	38.0	41.2	39.5	13.6	22.2	17.8
55-59	3.4	13.4	8.2	33.3	37.7	35.3	11.4	19.5	15.2
60-64	3.1	13.2	7.7	32.6	35.4	33.8	10.7	18.5	14.2
65 +	4.0	11.8	7.3	26.2	30.4	28.0	8.9	15.9	11.8
Total	3.5	18.3	11.0	34.5	43.9	39.3	12.6	25.9	19.3

About two-fifth of all migrants (40.4 per cent) cited "Marriage" as their reason for changing residence, followed by "Family reason" (29.5 per cent), referring to any family member who had moved to the place of enumeration from a previous residence because the entire family had moved (table 17.3). The third most frequent reason given was "In search of employment/job" (24.3 per cent).

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

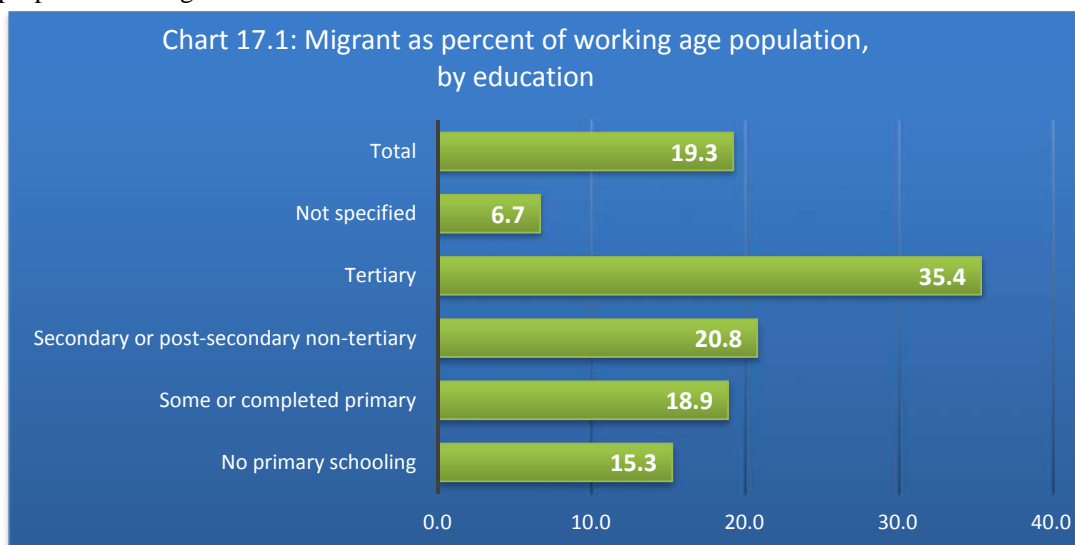
Reasons for leave	(in 000)								
	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In search of employment	47.2	2.8	9.9	61.3	13.2	34.1	58.5	8.0	24.3
Job transfer	3.1	0.3	0.8	3.5	0.9	2.0	3.5	0.6	1.5
Family reason	29.8	9.6	12.8	26.6	51.6	40.8	27.3	30.6	29.5
Study / training	0.9	0.2	0.3	4.0	1.5	2.6	3.4	0.8	1.7
Marriage	10.7	85.2	73.3	1.4	31.2	18.2	3.2	58.2	40.4
Natural disaster	3.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6
Political reason	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Conflict	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other reason	3.7	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the findings on current economic activity or labour force status (table 17.4), most of the migrants were employed, at 53.5 per cent, followed by not in labour force, at 44.4 per cent and only 2.1 per cent for the unemployed persons. By sex, there exists different pattern; 85.8 per cent of the male migrant were employed whereas it was 38.1 per cent for the female migrant. Female migrants were dominated by the not in labour force (59.4 per cent) group, followed by employed group (38.1 per cent) and the rest in the unemployed group, at 2.5 per cent.

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

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(in 000)									
Migrant									
Employed	1125	2929	4054	4702	2492	7194	5827	5421	11247
Unemployed	13	178	192	82	171	252	95	349	444
Not in LF	204	4011	4214	668	4446	5113	871	8456	9328
Total	1342	7118	8460	5451	7108	12559	6793	14226	21019
Working age population									
Employed	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Unemployed	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Not in LF	7556	23839	31395	2995	11160	14155	10551	34998	45549
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Column % of migrants									
Employed	83.8	41.1	47.9	86.2	35.1	57.3	85.8	38.1	53.5
Unemployed	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.5	2.1
Not in LF	15.2	56.3	49.8	12.2	62.5	40.7	12.8	59.4	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Migrants as % of working age population									
Employed	3.8	20.8	9.2	38.0	54.5	42.5	13.8	29.1	18.5
Unemployed	1.4	20.2	10.6	19.6	38.0	29.2	7.1	26.2	16.6
Not in LF	2.7	16.8	13.4	22.3	39.8	36.1	8.3	24.2	20.5
Total	3.5	18.3	11.0	34.5	43.9	39.3	12.6	25.9	19.3

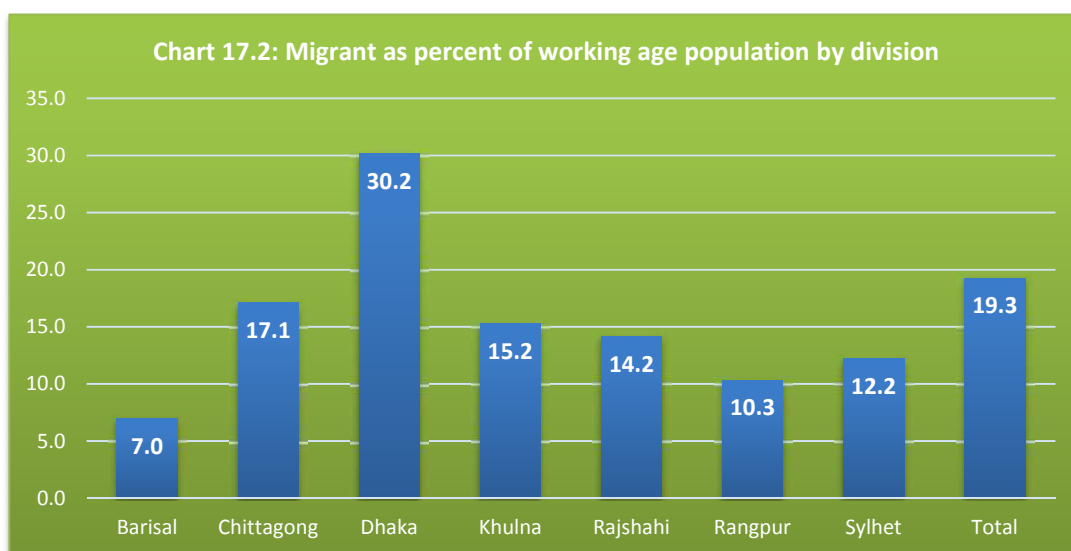
As reflected in chart 17.1 and table 17.5, the proportion of migrants were highest in the tertiary education, at 35.4 per cent, followed by Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary, at 20.8 per cent, some or completed primary, at 18.9 per cent, and only 15.3 per cent for the not formally educated persons. By sex, a clear positive correlation was observed, the higher education level, the higher proportion of migrants.



<i>Table 17.5: Distribution of migrant population, by education attainment, sex and area</i>									
Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	435	2108	2543	964	1599	2563	1399	3707	5106
Some or completed primary	294	1647	1941	1141	1533	2674	1434	3180	4614
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	549	3220	3769	2448	3440	5888	2997	6660	9657
Tertiary	59	137	196	886	532	1418	945	669	1614
Not specified	6	6	11	12	5	17	18	11	29
Total	1342	7118	8460	5451	7108	12559	6793	14226	21019
Migrants as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	3.6	14.7	9.6	33.2	40.7	37.5	9.3	20.3	15.3
Some or completed primary	3.2	19.0	10.9	34.8	47.3	41.0	11.5	26.7	18.9
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	3.6	21.1	12.3	31.7	42.8	37.3	13.0	28.6	20.8
Tertiary	4.4	30.0	10.9	48.8	56.2	51.3	30.0	47.7	35.4
Not specified	2.0	7.9	3.2	23.1	31.6	25.1	5.2	12.4	6.7
Total	3.5	18.3	11.0	34.5	43.9	39.3	12.6	25.9	19.3

The distribution of the migrant population varies widely by locality and division (Table 17.6). In rural areas, the largest proportion of migrant was in Dhaka, at 30.2 per cent, followed by 17.1 per cent in Chittagong, and 15.2 per cent in Khulna division. In both urban and rural areas, the female migrants were much higher than male counterparts. At the national level, female (25.9 per cent) migrant was as double than that of male (12.6 per cent) migrant.

<i>Table 17.6: Distribution of migrant population, by education attainment, sex and area</i>									
Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	21	221	243	63	109	172	84	331	414
Chittagong	171	1189	1361	739	1180	1919	910	2370	3280
Dhaka	608	2203	2811	3931	4427	8358	4539	6630	11169
Khulna	139	1055	1194	251	459	711	390	1514	1904
Rajshahi	163	1181	1343	253	518	771	416	1699	2115
Rangpur	179	801	981	118	237	355	297	1038	1335
Sylhet	60	467	528	97	177	273	157	644	801
Total	1342	7118	8460	5451	7108	12559	6793	14226	21019
% of working age population									
Barisal	0.9	9.0	5.1	11.1	18.8	15.0	2.9	10.9	7.0
Chittagong	2.8	16.8	10.2	26.1	38.3	32.4	10.1	23.3	17.1
Dhaka	5.6	20.6	13.1	51.1	56.7	53.9	24.5	35.8	30.2
Khulna	2.8	21.4	12.1	19.4	35.0	27.2	6.2	24.3	15.2
Rajshahi	2.7	20.4	11.5	15.9	32.0	24.0	5.5	22.9	14.2
Rangpur	3.3	15.8	9.3	9.5	20.6	14.9	4.4	16.7	10.3
Sylhet	2.3	17.0	9.9	16.8	28.3	22.8	4.9	19.1	12.2
Total	3.5	18.3	11.0	34.5	43.9	39.3	12.6	25.9	19.3



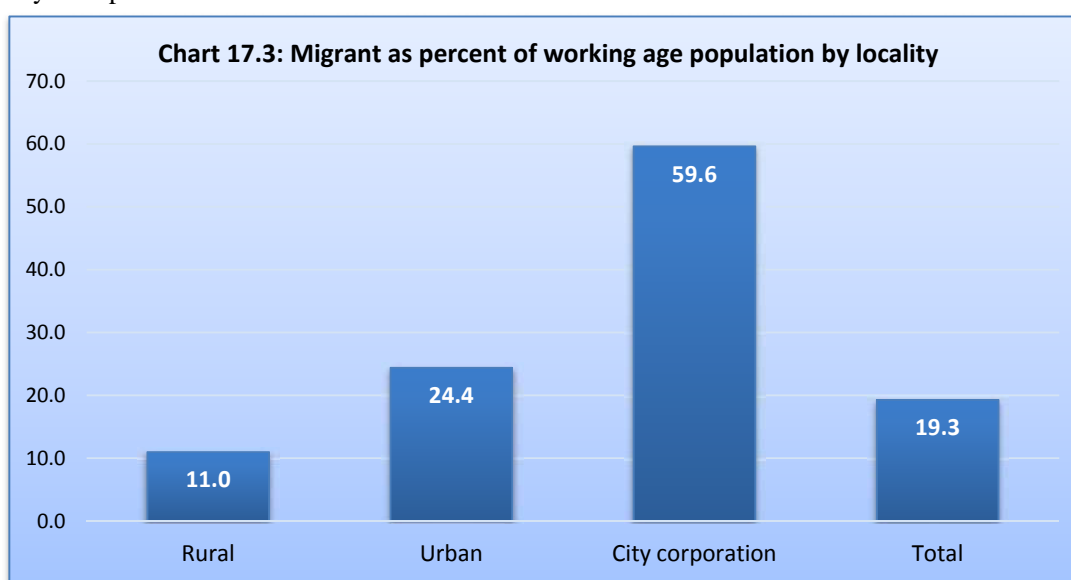
The distribution of the migrant population, by division and locality is provided in table 17.7 below.

Table 17.7: Distribution of migrant population, by division and locality

(in 000)

	Number				Per cent			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	243	80	92	414	5.1	9.3	32.6	7.0
Chittagong	1361	549	1370	3280	10.2	17.6	49.0	17.1
Dhaka	2811	2370	5988	11169	13.1	35.5	67.9	30.2
Khulna	1194	460	251	1904	12.1	22.9	41.6	15.2
Rajshahi	1343	598	173	2115	11.5	21.5	40.6	14.2
Rangpur	981	260	95	1335	9.3	12.2	36.3	10.3
Sylhet	528	173	100	801	9.9	20.3	29.1	12.2
Total	8460	4491	8069	21019	11.0	24.4	59.6	19.3

Chart 17.3 indicated that, highest 59.6 per cent of the working age population aged 15 years or older were found as migrant in the city corporation area, followed by 24.4 per cent at the urban area, and only 11.0 per cent in the rural areas.



17.2 Labour force participation rate of migrants and non-migrants

The estimated migrant labour force participation rate for migrants was higher than non-migrants both for male and female (table 17.8). It was at 87.2 per cent for male migrants and 79.5 per cent for male non-migrants and 40.6 for migrants female and 34.9 for non-migrants females. The highest rate of migrant labour force participation was found among those aged 25-29 years and 30-64 years. In all age groups, the migrant labour force participation rate was higher for both sex than the non-migrants.

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

Age group and sex		Migrant	Non-migrant	Difference
		Labour force participation rate (LFPR)		
Total	Male	87.2	79.5	7.6
	Female	40.6	34.9	5.7
18-24	Male	64.4	53.5	10.8
	Female	37.4	22.9	14.5
25-29	Male	95.0	93.8	1.2
	Female	44.3	42.4	1.8
30-64	Male	95.5	94.5	1.0
	Female	42.7	42.1	0.6
65+	Male	47.6	47.1	0.6
	Female	10.1	8.5	1.6

17.3 Unemployment rate of migrants and non-migrants

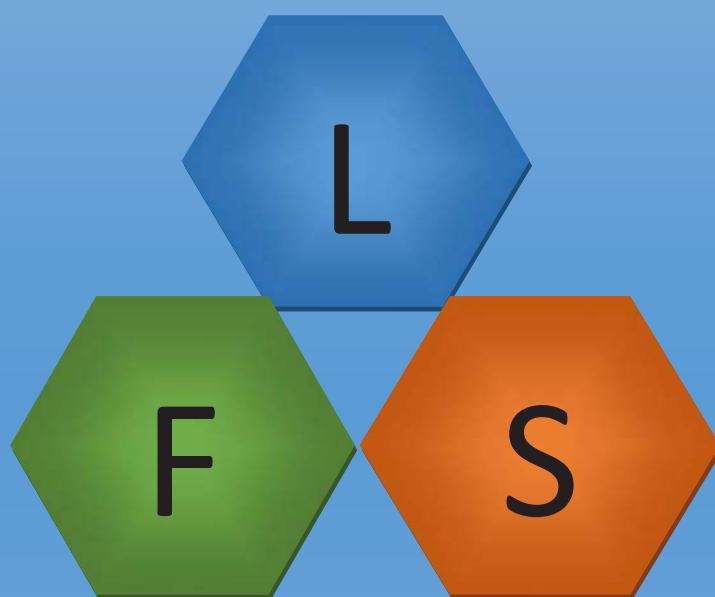
The unemployment rate for non-migrant was higher than migrants for both male and female, at 3.3 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively for non-migrants, compared with 1.6 per cent for male and 6.0 per cent for migrants. The highest rate of male migrant unemployment was found among persons aged 18-24 years (5.9 per cent), while the highest rate among females was 11.6 per cent among age group 25-29 (table 17.9 below).

Table 17.9: Unemployment rate of migrants and non-migrants and the difference, by age group and sex

Category		Migrant	Non-migrant	Difference
		Unemployment rate		
Total	Male	1.6	3.3	-1.7
	Female	6.0	6.9	-0.9
18-24	Male	5.9	10.6	-4.7
	Female	11.0	19.8	-8.8
25-29	Male	2.7	6.4	-3.7
	Female	11.6	14.0	-2.4
30-65	Male	0.7	1.0	-0.3
	Female	2.4	2.1	0.2

Annexure-1

Statistical Tables



Bangladesh 2016-17

This Annexure illustrates the detail statistical tables of size and composition of employment, unemployment, underemployment, underutilization and various form of works. Also, it includes the quarterly tables of the structure of the employment and unemployment issues. Tables of Standard Errors (SE) and Confidence limits (CL) of the major estimates is also deals here.

Statistical tables

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

(in million)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	58.4	57.3	115.7	22.7	22.9	45.6	81.2	80.2	161.3
Q2	58.0	57.4	115.4	22.9	23.0	45.9	80.9	80.4	161.3
Q3	58.1	57.6	115.7	22.8	22.8	45.6	80.9	80.4	161.3
Q4	58.1	57.2	115.3	22.9	23.1	46.0	81.0	80.3	161.3
Year 2016-17	58.2	57.4	115.5	22.8	23.0	45.8	81.0	80.3	161.3

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

(in million)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	38.4	38.7	77.1	15.7	16.0	31.8	54.1	54.7	108.8
Q2	38.0	38.6	76.6	15.8	16.3	32.1	53.9	54.8	108.7
Q3	38.4	39.0	77.5	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.3	55.2	109.5
Q4	38.3	38.9	77.2	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.1	55.1	109.2
Year 2016-17	38.3	38.8	77.1	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.1	55.0	109.1

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

(in million)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	30.3	14.9	45.2	12.7	4.9	17.6	43.0	19.8	62.8
Q2	30.8	14.8	45.6	12.8	5.3	18.2	43.6	20.1	63.7
Q3	31.0	15.2	46.2	12.8	5.0	17.8	43.9	20.2	64.1
Q4	30.8	15.0	45.8	12.8	4.8	17.6	43.6	19.8	63.4
Year 2016-17	30.7	15.0	45.7	12.8	5.0	17.8	43.5	20.0	63.5

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

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	43.0	19.8	62.8	68.5	31.5	100.0
Q2	43.6	20.1	63.7	68.4	31.6	100.0
Q3	43.9	20.2	64.1	68.5	31.5	100.0
Q4	43.6	19.8	63.4	68.7	31.3	100.0
Year 2016-17	43.5	20.0	63.5	68.5	31.5	100.0

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

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	11.1	34.9	46.0	24.1	75.9	100.0
Q2	10.3	34.7	45.0	22.8	77.2	100.0
Q3	10.4	35.1	45.4	22.8	77.2	100.0
Q4	10.5	35.3	45.8	22.9	77.1	100.0
Year 2016-17	10.6	35.0	45.5	23.2	76.8	100.0

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

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	41.9	18.5	60.4	69.3	30.7	100.0
Q2	42.2	18.9	61.0	69.1	30.9	100.0
Q3	42.5	18.7	61.2	69.5	30.5	100.0
Q4	42.2	18.5	60.7	69.5	30.5	100.0
Year 2016-17	42.2	18.6	60.8	69.3	30.7	100.0

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

Industry	(in million)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2016-17
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.6	25.0	24.7	24.5	24.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Transportation and storage	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical a	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public administration and defense	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Education	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Activities of households as employers, u	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	60.8

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

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1.2	1.3	2.4	48.5	51.5	100.0
Q2	1.4	1.3	2.7	53.2	46.8	100.0
Q3	1.4	1.5	2.9	47.9	52.1	100.0
Q4	1.4	1.3	2.7	51.6	48.4	100.0
Year 2016-17	1.3	1.3	2.7	50.3	49.7	100.0

Table S9: Total Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area*(in million)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.4
Q2	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.7
Q3	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.9
Q4	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.7
Year 2016-17	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.7

Table S10: Total Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by division, sex and quarter*(in million)*

Division	Quarterly estimate				Yearly estimate		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	125	175	194	187	96	75	170
Chittagong	301	458	385	319	200	166	366
Dhaka	792	753	709	615	439	278	717
Khulna	279	272	320	331	141	159	300
Rajshahi	402	424	512	484	205	250	455
Rangpur	450	511	625	622	194	358	552
Sylhet	92	119	111	143	72	44	116
Total	2440	2710	2855	2701	1347	1330	2677
Column %							
Barisal	5.1	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.1	5.6	6.4
Chittagong	12.3	16.9	13.5	11.8	14.8	12.5	13.7
Dhaka	32.4	27.8	24.8	22.8	32.6	20.9	26.8
Khulna	11.4	10.0	11.2	12.3	10.5	12.0	11.2
Rajshahi	16.5	15.6	17.9	17.9	15.2	18.8	17.0
Rangpur	18.4	18.8	21.9	23.0	14.4	26.9	20.6
Sylhet	3.8	4.4	3.9	5.3	5.4	3.3	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	8.1	23.8	31.9	3.0	11.1	14.1	11.1	34.9	46.0
Q2	7.2	23.8	31.0	3.0	10.9	13.9	10.3	34.7	45.0
Q3	7.4	23.9	31.3	3.0	11.2	14.2	10.4	35.1	45.4
Q4	7.5	23.9	31.4	3.0	11.4	14.4	10.5	35.3	45.8
Year 2016-17	7.6	23.8	31.4	3.0	11.2	14.2	10.6	35.0	45.5

Table S12: Distribution of the population, by sex and quarter*(in million)*

Sex	Quarters of 2016-17				Yearly estimate of 2016-17		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	81.2	80.9	80.9	81.0	58.2	22.8	81.0
Female	80.2	80.4	80.4	80.3	57.4	23.0	80.3
Total	161.3	161.3	161.3	161.3	115.5	45.8	161.3
Column %							
Male	50.3	50.1	50.1	50.2	50.3	49.9	50.2
Female	49.7	49.9	49.9	49.8	49.7	50.1	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex ratio	101.2	100.6	100.6	100.9	101.3	99.5	100.8

Table S13: Total working age population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area*(in million)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	38.4	38.7	77.1	15.7	16.0	31.8	54.1	54.7	108.8
Q2	38.0	38.6	76.6	15.8	16.3	32.1	53.9	54.8	108.7
Q3	38.4	39.0	77.5	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.3	55.2	109.5
Q4	38.3	38.9	77.2	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.1	55.1	109.2
Year 2016-17	38.3	38.8	77.1	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.1	55.0	109.1

Table S14: Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area*(in million)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	30.3	14.9	45.2	12.7	4.9	17.6	43.0	19.8	62.8
Q2	30.8	14.8	45.6	12.8	5.3	18.2	43.6	20.1	63.7
Q3	31.0	15.2	46.2	12.8	5.0	17.8	43.9	20.2	64.1
Q4	30.8	15.0	45.8	12.8	4.8	17.6	43.6	19.8	63.4
Year 2016-17	30.7	15.0	45.7	12.8	5.0	17.8	43.5	20.0	63.5

Table S15: Total labour force aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

<i>(in million)</i>							
Labour Force	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Year 2016-17
Male	43.0	43.6	43.9	43.6	30.7	12.8	43.5
Female	19.8	20.1	20.2	19.8	15.0	5.0	20.0
Total	62.8	63.7	64.1	63.4	45.7	17.8	63.5
Column %							
Male	68.5	68.4	68.5	68.7	67.3	71.8	68.5
Female	31.5	31.6	31.5	31.3	32.7	28.2	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S16: Total Employed population aged 15 or older, by quarter, sex and area

<i>(in million)</i>									
Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	29.6	14.2	43.7	12.3	4.4	16.7	41.9	18.5	60.4
Q2	29.8	13.9	43.7	12.4	5.0	17.4	42.2	18.9	61.0
Q3	30.1	14.2	44.2	12.4	4.5	17.0	42.5	18.7	61.2
Q4	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.4	16.8	42.2	18.5	60.7
Year 2016-17	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.6	16.9	42.2	18.6	60.8

Employment

Table S17: Employment by age group and quarter

<i>(in million)</i>							
Dept_youth	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
15-17	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.9
18-35	27.5	28.1	26.2	26.8	17.8	9.3	27.2
36-59	26.2	26.3	28.1	27.2	18.8	8.2	27.0
60+	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.1	0.7	4.8
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	42.2	18.6	60.8
%							
15-17	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.3	3.1
18-35	45.6	46.0	42.9	44.2	42.3	50.0	44.6
36-59	43.4	43.1	45.9	44.9	44.5	43.9	44.3
60+	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	9.8	3.7	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S18: Employment by sex and quarter

<i>(in million)</i>							
Employment by category	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.2	29.8	12.4	42.2
Female	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.5	14.1	4.6	18.6
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	43.9	16.9	60.8
%							
Male	69.3	69.1	69.5	69.5	67.9	73.0	69.3
Female	30.7	30.9	30.5	30.5	32.1	27.0	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S19: Employment by occupation and quarter

<i>(in million)</i>							
Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Year 2016-17
Managers	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.0
Professionals	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.0	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9
Service and Sales Workers	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.1	0.9	10.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fish	19.7	20.1	19.6	19.4	10.0	9.6	19.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.4	7.1	3.3	10.4
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembl	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	0.4	4.2
Elementary Occupations	9.8	10.3	10.9	11.0	7.5	3.0	10.5
Other Occupations	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	42.2	18.6	60.8

Table S20: Employed persons by status in employment and quarter

							(in million)
Status in employment	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Year 2016-17
Employer	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	0.1	2.7
Own account worker	26.1	27.6	26.2	27.1	19.6	7.2	26.8
Contributing family helper	7.6	6.8	7.4	6.9	1.8	5.4	7.2
Employee	23.9	23.5	24.4	23.3	18.0	5.8	23.8
Others	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	42.2	18.6	60.8
%							
Employer	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	6.1	0.6	4.4
Own account worker	43.2	45.2	42.9	44.7	46.4	38.6	44.0
Contributing family helper	12.6	11.1	12.1	11.4	4.2	29.1	11.8
Employee	39.6	38.5	39.9	38.4	42.6	31.2	39.1
Others	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S21: Distribution of persons aged 15 years or older by labour force status and quarter

				(in million)
Quarter	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total
Q1	60.4	2.4	46.0	108.8
Q2	61.0	2.7	45.0	108.7
Q3	61.2	2.9	45.4	109.5
Q4	60.7	2.7	45.8	109.2
Year 2016-17	60.8	2.7	45.5	109.1

Table S22: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 years or older by quarter and locality

				(in million)
Quarter	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	43.7	9.2	7.5	60.4
Q2	43.7	9.5	7.8	61.0
Q3	44.2	9.3	7.7	61.2
Q4	43.9	9.3	7.5	60.7
Year 2016-17	43.9	9.3	7.6	60.8

Table S23: Distribution of persons aged 15 years or older by Labour force by quarter and locality

								(in million)
Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	45.2	9.9	7.8	62.8	71.9	15.7	12.4	100.0
Q2	45.6	10.1	8.1	63.7	71.5	15.8	12.7	100.0
Q3	46.2	9.9	7.9	64.1	72.2	15.4	12.4	100.0
Q4	45.8	9.8	7.8	63.4	72.2	15.5	12.2	100.0
Year 2016-17	45.7	9.9	7.9	63.5	72.0	15.6	12.4	100.0

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

Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	31.9	8.5	5.6	46.0	69.3	18.4	12.3	100.0
Q2	31.0	8.5	5.5	45.0	69.0	18.8	12.2	100.0
Q3	31.3	8.5	5.7	45.4	68.8	18.7	12.5	100.0
Q4	31.4	8.6	5.8	45.8	68.6	18.8	12.6	100.0
Year 2016-17	31.4	8.5	5.6	45.5	68.9	18.7	12.4	100.0

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

Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	43.7	9.2	7.5	60.4	72.4	15.2	12.4	100.0
Q2	43.7	9.5	7.8	61.0	71.5	15.6	12.8	100.0
Q3	44.2	9.3	7.7	61.2	72.3	15.2	12.5	100.0
Q4	43.9	9.3	7.5	60.7	72.3	15.3	12.4	100.0
Year 2016-17	43.9	9.3	7.6	60.8	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0

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

Quarter	Number				%			
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Q1	1.4	0.7	0.3	2.4	59.2	27.6	13.2	100.0
Q2	1.9	0.5	0.3	2.7	71.0	19.3	9.8	100.0
Q3	2.0	0.6	0.3	2.9	69.6	20.7	9.7	100.0
Q4	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.7	70.0	21.5	8.5	100.0
Year 2016-17	1.8	0.6	0.3	2.7	67.7	22.1	10.2	100.0

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

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	41.9	18.5	60.4	69.3	30.7	100.0
Q2	42.2	18.9	61.0	69.1	30.9	100.0
Q3	42.5	18.7	61.2	69.5	30.5	100.0
Q4	42.2	18.5	60.7	69.5	30.5	100.0
Year 2016-17	42.2	18.6	60.8	69.3	30.7	100.0

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

Quarter	Number			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	11.1	34.9	46.0	24.1	75.9	100.0
Q2	10.3	34.7	45.0	22.8	77.2	100.0
Q3	10.4	35.1	45.4	22.8	77.2	100.0
Q4	10.5	35.3	45.8	22.9	77.1	100.0
Year 2016-17	10.6	35.0	45.5	23.2	76.8	100.0

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

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	41.9	18.5	60.4	69.3	30.7	100.0
Q2	42.2	18.9	61.0	69.1	30.9	100.0
Q3	42.5	18.7	61.2	69.5	30.5	100.0
Q4	42.2	18.5	60.7	69.5	30.5	100.0
Total	42.2	18.6	60.8	69.3	30.7	100.0

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

Quarter	Number (in million)			%		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1.2	1.3	2.4	48.5	51.5	100.0
Q2	1.4	1.3	2.7	53.2	46.8	100.0
Q3	1.4	1.5	2.9	47.9	52.1	100.0
Q4	1.4	1.3	2.7	51.6	48.4	100.0
Total	1.3	1.3	2.7	50.3	49.7	100.0

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

Quarter	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Number (in million)				%			
Q1	24.6	12.1	23.7	60.4	40.7	20.1	39.2	100.0
Q2	25.0	12.4	23.6	61.0	40.9	20.4	38.8	100.0
Q3	24.7	12.8	23.7	61.2	40.3	21.0	38.7	100.0
Q4	24.5	12.3	23.8	60.7	40.4	20.3	39.3	100.0
Total	24.7	12.4	23.7	60.8	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0

Table S32: Employed population by quarter and industry

<i>(in million)</i>					
Major Industry	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.6	25.0	24.7	24.5	24.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Transportation and storage	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical a	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public administration and defense, compu	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Education	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Activities of households as employers, u	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	60.8

Table S33: Distribution of employed persons by quarter and status in employment

Age group	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own account worker as % of total employment															
15-29	31.7	27.4	30.3	31.6	34.2	32.5	30.2	33.8	31.3	32.7	37.4	34.3	31.6	33.1	32.1
30-64	59.7	39.7	53.6	59.6	47.3	55.8	58.9	38.9	52.6	60.5	41.0	54.7	59.7	41.7	54.2
65+	76.7	57.3	74.5	75.4	59.7	73.8	76.0	50.7	72.5	78.0	53.4	75.1	76.5	55.0	73.9
Total	52.4	35.8	47.3	52.4	43.3	49.6	51.7	37.7	47.4	53.7	40.0	49.5	52.5	39.2	48.4
Contributing family worker as % of total employment															
15-29	10.8	28.6	16.8	11.1	25.1	15.8	11.4	23.2	15.0	11.3	24.0	15.7	11.1	25.3	15.8
30-64	1.4	33.4	11.2	1.3	27.6	9.5	1.4	32.8	11.3	1.2	30.5	9.9	1.3	31.1	10.5
65+	2.3	21.1	4.4	1.8	19.5	3.7	1.8	26.4	5.1	1.8	28.3	5.0	1.9	23.9	4.5
Total	4.2	31.6	12.6	4.1	26.7	11.1	4.2	29.9	12.1	4.0	28.3	11.4	4.2	29.1	11.8
Contributing family worker + own account worker as % of total employment															
15-29	42.5	56.0	47.1	42.7	59.3	48.2	41.6	57.0	46.3	44.0	61.4	50.0	42.7	58.5	47.9
30-64	61.2	73.1	64.8	60.9	74.9	65.2	60.2	71.7	63.9	61.8	71.6	64.7	61.0	72.8	64.6
65+	79.0	78.4	78.9	77.3	79.2	77.5	77.8	77.1	77.7	79.9	81.8	80.1	78.4	78.9	78.5
Total	56.7	67.4	60.0	56.5	70.0	60.7	55.9	67.6	59.5	57.7	68.3	60.9	56.7	68.3	60.3

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

	Sector	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Q1	Formal	3.0	9.5	28.1	14.1
	Informal	97.0	90.5	71.9	85.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q2	Formal	5.2	11.6	29.0	15.7
	Informal	94.8	88.4	71.0	84.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q3	Formal	4.3	9.2	28.3	14.6
	Informal	95.7	90.8	71.7	85.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q4	Formal	6.1	10.2	27.6	15.4
	Informal	93.9	89.8	72.4	84.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year	Formal	4.6	10.1	28.2	14.9
	Informal	95.4	89.9	71.8	85.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Division	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2
Chittagong	18.3	19.0	19.7	18.6	20.4	18.4	18.9
Dhaka	35.6	35.2	34.1	33.8	33.4	35.1	34.7
Khulna	10.7	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.3
Rajshahi	11.4	10.7	10.7	11.3	12.7	10.5	11.0
Rangpur	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.9	10.7
Sylhet	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.2	7.5	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Quarter	<i>(in million)</i>							
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Number (in million)				%			
Q1	24.6	12.1	23.7	60.4	40.7	20.1	39.2	100.0
Q2	25.0	12.4	23.6	61.0	40.9	20.4	38.8	100.0
Q3	24.7	12.8	23.7	61.2	40.3	21.0	38.7	100.0
Q4	24.5	12.3	23.8	60.7	40.4	20.3	39.3	100.0
Total	24.7	12.4	23.7	60.8	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0

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

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	29.6	14.2	43.7	12.3	4.4	16.7	41.9	18.5	60.4
Q2	29.8	13.9	43.7	12.4	5.0	17.4	42.2	18.9	61.0
Q3	30.1	14.2	44.2	12.4	4.5	17.0	42.5	18.7	61.2
Q4	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.4	16.8	42.2	18.5	60.7
Year	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.6	16.9	42.2	18.6	60.8

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

Sex	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year_Rural	Year_Urban	Year_Total
Male	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.2	29.8	12.4	42.2
Female	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.5	14.1	4.6	18.6
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	43.9	16.9	60.8
%							
Male	69.3	69.1	69.5	69.5	67.9	73.0	69.3
Female	30.7	30.9	30.5	30.5	32.1	27.0	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1									
15-29	8.7	4.4	13.1	3.6	1.8	5.4	12.3	6.2	18.5
30-64	19.1	9.5	28.6	8.3	2.5	10.8	27.3	12.0	39.4
65+	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.3	2.5
Total	29.6	14.2	43.7	12.3	4.4	16.7	41.9	18.5	60.4
Q2									
15-29	8.5	4.0	12.5	3.6	2.0	5.6	12.1	6.1	18.2
30-64	19.4	9.6	29.1	8.3	2.9	11.2	27.8	12.5	40.3
65+	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.3	2.5
Total	29.8	13.9	43.7	12.4	5.0	17.4	42.2	18.9	61.0
Q3									
15-29	8.4	3.5	11.9	3.6	1.8	5.4	12.0	5.3	17.3
30-64	19.9	10.4	30.2	8.4	2.7	11.1	28.2	13.0	41.3
65+	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.4	2.6
Total	30.1	14.2	44.2	12.4	4.5	17.0	42.5	18.7	61.2
Q4									
15-29	8.2	4.3	12.5	3.4	1.8	5.2	11.6	6.1	17.8
30-64	20.1	9.6	29.6	8.6	2.5	11.1	28.7	12.1	40.8
65+	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.3	2.2
Total	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.4	16.8	42.2	18.5	60.7
Yearly estimates 2016-17									
15-29	8.5	4.1	12.5	3.6	1.9	5.4	12.0	5.9	18.0
30-64	19.6	9.8	29.4	8.4	2.7	11.0	28.0	12.4	40.4
65+	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.3	2.5
Total	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.6	16.9	42.2	18.6	60.8

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

Age group	Quarterly estimate				Yearly estimate		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
15-17	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.9
18-35	27.5	28.1	26.2	26.8	17.8	9.3	27.2
36-59	26.2	26.3	28.1	27.2	18.8	8.2	27.0
60+	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.1	0.7	4.8
Total	60.4	61.0	61.2	60.7	42.2	18.6	60.8

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

Age group	Quarterly estimate				Yearly estimate		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Male	Female	Total
Column %							
15-17	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.3	3.1
18-35	45.6	46.0	42.9	44.2	42.3	50.0	44.6
36-59	43.4	43.1	45.9	44.9	44.5	43.9	44.3
60+	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	9.8	3.7	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S41: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by area, sex and quarter, 2016-17*(in million)*

Quarter	Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	Formal	4.3	0.5	4.7	3.3	0.5	3.8	7.6	0.9	8.5
	Informal	25.3	13.7	39.0	8.9	3.9	12.8	34.3	17.6	51.9
	Total	29.6	14.2	43.7	12.3	4.4	16.7	41.9	18.5	60.4
Q2	Formal	4.4	1.2	5.6	3.3	0.7	4.0	7.7	1.9	9.6
	Informal	25.3	12.7	38.1	9.1	4.3	13.4	34.5	17.0	51.4
	Total	29.8	13.9	43.7	12.4	5.0	17.4	42.2	18.9	61.0
Q3	Formal	4.2	0.8	5.1	3.3	0.6	3.8	7.5	1.4	8.9
	Informal	25.9	13.3	39.2	9.2	4.0	13.1	35.0	17.3	52.3
	Total	30.1	14.2	44.2	12.4	4.5	17.0	42.5	18.7	61.2
Q4	Formal	4.3	1.3	5.6	3.2	0.6	3.8	7.5	1.9	9.3
	Informal	25.5	12.8	38.3	9.2	3.8	13.0	34.7	16.7	51.4
	Total	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.4	16.8	42.2	18.5	60.7
Year	Formal	4.3	0.9	5.2	3.3	0.6	3.8	7.6	1.5	9.1
	Informal	25.5	13.1	38.6	9.1	4.0	13.1	34.6	17.1	51.7
	Total	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.6	16.9	42.2	18.6	60.8

Table S42: Distribution of Informal employment by quarter, sex and area*(in million)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total employment									
Q1	29.6	14.2	43.7	12.3	4.4	16.7	41.9	18.5	60.4
Q2	29.8	13.9	43.7	12.4	5.0	17.4	42.2	18.9	61.0
Q3	30.1	14.2	44.2	12.4	4.5	17.0	42.5	18.7	61.2
Q4	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.4	16.8	42.2	18.5	60.7
Year 2016-17	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.6	16.9	42.2	18.6	60.8
Informal employment									
Q1	25.3	13.7	39.0	8.9	3.9	12.8	34.3	17.6	51.9
Q2	25.3	12.7	38.1	9.1	4.3	13.4	34.5	17.0	51.4
Q3	25.9	13.3	39.2	9.2	4.0	13.1	35.0	17.3	52.3
Q4	25.5	12.8	38.3	9.2	3.8	13.0	34.7	16.7	51.4
Year 2016-17	25.5	13.1	38.6	9.1	4.0	13.1	34.6	17.1	51.7
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Q1	85.6	96.7	89.2	72.8	89.0	77.1	81.9	94.9	85.9
Q2	85.2	91.5	87.2	73.4	86.1	77.0	81.7	90.1	84.3
Q3	85.9	94.0	88.5	73.8	87.2	77.4	82.4	92.4	85.4
Q4	85.6	90.9	87.3	74.3	87.1	77.7	82.3	90.0	84.6
Year 2016-17	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S43: Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area*(in '000)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force									
Q1	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.7
Q2	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.4
Q3	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.4
Q4	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.5	2.3
Year	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.4
Time related underemployed									
Q1	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.4
Q2	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.6
Q3	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.5
Q4	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.4
Year	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.5
Q1	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.4
Q2	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.7
Q3	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.9
Q4	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.7
Year	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.7
Labour under-utilization									
Q1	2.1	2.5	4.6	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.9	3.6	6.5
Q2	2.4	2.2	4.6	0.9	1.1	2.0	3.4	3.3	6.7
Q3	2.3	2.4	4.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.6	6.7
Q4	2.3	2.0	4.3	0.8	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.3	6.4
Year	2.3	2.3	4.5	0.9	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.5	6.6

Table S44: Proportion of Labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area*(in '000)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force as % of working age population									
Q1	1.7	3.5	2.6	1.1	3.1	2.1	1.5	3.3	2.4
Q2	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	3.6	2.8	1.7	2.7	2.2
Q3	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	4.1	2.8	1.5	2.9	2.2
Q4	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.8	1.6	2.6	2.1
Year	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.5	3.8	2.6	1.6	2.9	2.2
Time related underemployed as % of working age population									
Q1	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.3
Q2	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.5
Q3	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.4
Q4	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.3
Year	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.3
Unemployed as % of working age population									
Q1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Q2	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5
Q3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6
Q4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
Year	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
Labour under-utilization as % of working age population									
Q1	5.4	6.5	5.9	5.0	7.1	6.1	5.3	6.6	6.0
Q2	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1
Q3	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	7.6	6.6	5.8	6.5	6.2
Q4	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.2	7.6	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.8
Year	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.0

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.9
18-35	12.3	6.7	19.0	5.6	2.6	8.2	17.8	9.3	27.2
36-59	13.3	6.6	19.8	5.5	1.6	7.1	18.8	8.2	27.0
60+	3.3	0.6	3.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	4.1	0.7	4.8
Total	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.6	16.9	42.2	18.6	60.8
Column %									
15-17	3.5	1.6	2.9	3.2	4.5	3.5	3.4	2.3	3.1
18-35	41.1	47.6	43.2	45.1	57.5	48.4	42.3	50.0	44.6
36-59	44.4	46.7	45.2	44.7	35.4	42.2	44.5	43.9	44.3
60+	11.0	4.0	8.8	7.1	2.6	5.9	9.8	3.7	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(in million)

Division	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Employed persons (in '000)			
Barisal	1.2	0.5	1.2	3.0
Chittagong	4.0	2.0	4.2	10.2
Dhaka	5.9	5.6	9.1	20.5
Khulna	3.2	1.1	2.7	7.0
Rajshahi	5.0	1.6	2.8	9.5
Rangpur	4.0	1.1	2.4	7.5
Sylhet	1.3	0.4	1.4	3.1
Total	24.7	12.4	23.7	60.8
% of total employment				
Barisal	2.0	0.9	2.0	4.9
Chittagong	6.6	3.4	6.8	16.8
Dhaka	9.6	9.1	14.9	33.7
Khulna	5.3	1.8	4.4	11.6
Rajshahi	8.3	2.7	4.6	15.6
Rangpur	6.6	1.9	3.9	12.3
Sylhet	2.2	0.7	2.3	5.2
Total	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	40.5	18.0	41.5	100.0
Chittagong	39.3	20.0	40.6	100.0
Dhaka	28.6	27.1	44.3	100.0
Khulna	46.2	15.4	38.4	100.0
Rajshahi	53.1	17.4	29.5	100.0
Rangpur	53.2	15.2	31.7	100.0
Sylhet	42.8	13.2	44.0	100.0
Total	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0

Table S47: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality**(in 000)**

	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Agriculture	22699	1776	218	24693
Industry	7442	2180	2802	12424
Service	13744	5360	4607	23711
Total	43885	9316	7626	60828
Column %				
Agriculture	51.7	19.1	2.9	40.6
Industry	17.0	23.4	36.7	20.4
Service	31.3	57.5	60.4	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row %				
Agriculture	91.9	7.2	0.9	100.0
Industry	59.9	17.6	22.6	100.0
Service	58.0	22.6	19.4	100.0
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0

Table S48: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality

Employed persons (in '000)				
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	2426	402	130	2958
Chittagong	7229	1557	1446	10232
Dhaka	11896	3337	5268	20501
Khulna	5710	1024	300	7034
Rajshahi	7726	1520	216	9462
Rangpur	6264	1101	129	7494
Sylhet	2632	375	138	3146
Total	43885	9316	7626	60828
% of total employment				
Barisal	4.0	0.7	0.2	4.9
Chittagong	11.9	2.6	2.4	16.8
Dhaka	19.6	5.5	8.7	33.7
Khulna	9.4	1.7	0.5	11.6
Rajshahi	12.7	2.5	0.4	15.6
Rangpur	10.3	1.8	0.2	12.3
Sylhet	4.3	0.6	0.2	5.2
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	82.0	13.6	4.4	100.0
Chittagong	70.7	15.2	14.1	100.0
Dhaka	58.0	16.3	25.7	100.0
Khulna	81.2	14.6	4.3	100.0
Rajshahi	81.7	16.1	2.3	100.0
Rangpur	83.6	14.7	1.7	100.0
Sylhet	83.7	11.9	4.4	100.0
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0

Annex-1

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

(in 000)

Ownership	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	632	250	882	666	237	903	1298	487	1785
Autonomous	127	59	186	130	39	168	257	97	355
Local government	79	38	117	26	7	33	105	45	149
NGO	121	93	215	78	42	120	200	135	335
Individual Proprietorship	22706	4988	27693	7937	1420	9357	30643	6408	37051
Household	3238	7616	10854	603	1215	1818	3841	8831	12672
Private	2805	1021	3826	2834	1597	4431	5639	2618	8257
Other	102	11	113	98	14	112	199	25	225
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
%									
Govt, Auto & Local govt	2.8	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.2	6.5	3.9	3.4	3.8
NGO	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Individual Proprietorship	76.2	35.4	63.1	64.2	31.1	55.2	72.6	34.4	60.9
Household	10.9	54.1	24.7	4.9	26.6	10.7	9.1	47.4	20.8
Private	9.4	7.3	8.7	22.9	34.9	26.2	13.4	14.0	13.6
Other	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S50: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector, sex and area

(in 000)

Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	12478	10220	22699	1086	908	1994	13565	11128	24693
Industry	5828	1614	7442	3451	1532	4982	9279	3145	12424
Service	11503	2242	13744	7836	2131	9967	19338	4372	23711
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
%									
Agriculture	20.5	16.8	37.3	1.8	1.5	3.3	22.3	18.3	40.6
Industry	9.6	2.7	12.2	5.7	2.5	8.2	15.3	5.2	20.4
Service	18.9	3.7	22.6	12.9	3.5	16.4	31.8	7.2	39.0
Total	49.0	23.1	72.1	20.3	7.5	27.9	69.3	30.7	100.0
Column %									
Agriculture	41.9	72.6	51.7	8.8	19.9	11.8	32.2	59.7	40.6
Industry	19.6	11.5	17.0	27.9	33.5	29.4	22.0	16.9	20.4
Service	38.6	15.9	31.3	63.3	46.6	58.8	45.8	23.5	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S51: Employed population aged 15 or older, by ownership, and economic sectors

(in 000)

Age group	Sectors				Sectors			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Number (in 000)				%			
15-29	5391	5563	6999	17952	8.9	9.1	11.5	29.5
30-64	17811	6637	15975	40423	29.3	10.9	26.3	66.5
65+	1491	224	737	2452	2.5	0.4	1.2	4.0
Total	24693	12424	23711	60828	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0

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

Ownership	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
	Number (in 000)				% of total employed			
Government	55	106	1624	1785	0.1	0.2	2.7	2.9
Autonomous	30	102	222	355	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6
Local government	8	49	92	149	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
NGO	12	23	299	335	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
Individual proprietorship	14903	6038	16110	37051	24.5	9.9	26.5	60.9
Household	9376	711	2585	12672	15.4	1.2	4.2	20.8
Private	282	5348	2626	8257	0.5	8.8	4.3	13.6
Other	26	46	152	225	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Total	24693	12424	23711	60828	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0

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

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	316	33	349	573	74	647	889	107	996
Professionals	1067	512	1580	831	522	1353	1898	1035	2933
Technicians and Associate Professionals	489	87	575	472	84	556	961	170	1131
Clerical Support Workers	398	62	460	358	79	436	756	140	896
Service and Sales Workers	5383	540	5923	3717	382	4100	9101	922	10023
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9192	8870	18062	847	774	1621	10039	9644	19683
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4459	1745	6204	2655	1509	4164	7114	3254	10368
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	2433	236	2669	1317	176	1492	3750	411	4161
Elementary Occupations	5980	1988	7968	1552	966	2517	7531	2954	10485
Other occupations	92	4	96	51	5	56	143	8	152
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
	%								
Managers	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.6
Professionals	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.4	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.7	4.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	8.9	0.9	9.7	6.1	0.6	6.7	15.0	1.5	16.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	15.1	14.6	29.7	1.4	1.3	2.7	16.5	15.9	32.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7.3	2.9	10.2	4.4	2.5	6.8	11.7	5.3	17.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	4.0	0.4	4.4	2.2	0.3	2.5	6.2	0.7	6.8
Elementary Occupations	9.8	3.3	13.1	2.6	1.6	4.1	12.4	4.9	17.2
Other occupations	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	49.0	23.1	72.1	20.3	7.5	27.9	69.3	30.7	100.0

Table S54: Employed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area**(in 000)**

Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	10178	5481	15659	2406	1311	3717	12584	6792	19376
Primary	8225	3383	11607	2969	1123	4092	11194	4505	15699
Secondary	8533	4499	13031	4272	1407	5679	12805	5905	18710
Higher Secondary	1645	467	2112	1191	335	1525	2836	801	3637
Tertiary	1073	234	1307	1508	394	1902	2581	627	3209
Others	156	13	169	27	1	28	182	14	197
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
% of total employed									
None	16.7	9.0	25.7	4.0	2.2	6.1	20.7	11.2	31.9
Primary	13.5	5.6	19.1	4.9	1.8	6.7	18.4	7.4	25.8
Secondary	14.0	7.4	21.4	7.0	2.3	9.3	21.1	9.7	30.8
Higher Secondary	2.7	0.8	3.5	2.0	0.6	2.5	4.7	1.3	6.0
Tertiary	1.8	0.4	2.1	2.5	0.6	3.1	4.2	1.0	5.3
Others	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total	49.0	23.1	72.1	20.3	7.5	27.9	69.3	30.7	100.0

Table S55: Employed population aged 15 or older, by literacy status, sex and area**(in 000)**

Literacy status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	19972	8836	28809	10020	3298	13318	29992	12135	42127
Not-literate	9837	5239	15076	2353	1272	3625	12190	6511	18701
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
%									
Literate	67.0	62.8	65.6	81.0	72.2	78.6	71.1	65.1	69.3
Not-literate	33.0	37.2	34.4	19.0	27.8	21.4	28.9	34.9	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total working age population									
Literate	75.6	37.0	57.3	77.6	27.4	53.4	76.3	33.8	56.0
Not-literate	82.7	35.1	56.3	82.0	30.6	51.6	82.6	34.2	55.3
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8

Table S56: Employed population aged 15 or older, by locality, sex and literacy status**(in 000)**

Locality	Literate			Not-literate			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	19972	8836	28809	9837	5239	15076	29809	14076	43885
Urban	5564	1657	7221	1441	655	2095	7004	2312	9316
City corporation	4456	1641	6097	912	617	1530	5368	2258	7626
Total	29992	12135	42127	12190	6511	18701	42182	18646	60828
% of working age population									
Rural	75.6	37.0	57.3	82.7	35.1	56.3	77.8	36.3	56.9
Urban	75.7	24.4	51.1	81.0	26.0	48.7	76.8	24.9	50.6
City corporation	80.0	31.3	56.4	83.6	37.8	56.1	80.6	32.8	56.3
Total	76.3	33.8	56.0	82.6	34.2	55.3	78.0	33.9	55.8

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

Occupation	Level of education completed						Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Others	
Managers	0	0	209	211	574	1	996
Professionals	0	0	559	915	1367	92	2933
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0	67	499	270	294	1	1131
Clerical Support Workers	0	42	407	233	214	0	896
Service and Sales Workers	2041	2504	4092	899	459	27	10023
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	8455	5038	5538	473	145	33	19683
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2278	3575	4021	379	94	20	10368
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	1174	1408	1465	82	19	12	4161
Elementary Occupations	5426	3064	1856	104	25	10	10485
Other Occupations	0	1	64	70	17	0	152
Total	19376	15699	18710	3637	3209	197	60828
%							
Managers	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.8	17.9	0.7	1.6
Professionals	0.0	0.0	3.0	25.2	42.6	46.5	4.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.0	0.4	2.7	7.4	9.2	0.7	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	0.0	0.3	2.2	6.4	6.7	0.2	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	10.5	16.0	21.9	24.7	14.3	13.6	16.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	43.6	32.1	29.6	13.0	4.5	16.7	32.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11.8	22.8	21.5	10.4	2.9	10.4	17.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	6.1	9.0	7.8	2.3	0.6	6.2	6.8
Elementary Occupations	28.0	19.5	9.9	2.9	0.8	5.1	17.2
Other Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Level of education completed	Broad industry sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	
None	11056	2966	5353	19376
Primary	6386	3961	5352	15699
Secondary	6500	4322	7888	18710
Higher Secondary	549	652	2436	3637
Tertiary	165	495	2548	3209
Others	35	28	134	197
Total	24693	12424	23711	60828
%				
None	44.8	23.9	22.6	31.9
Primary	25.9	31.9	22.6	25.8
Secondary	26.3	34.8	33.3	30.8
Higher Secondary	2.2	5.2	10.3	6.0
Tertiary	0.7	4.0	10.7	5.3
Others	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S59: Employed population aged 15 or older, by status in employment, sex and area**(in 000)**

Status in employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	1794	86	1881	790	34	824	2585	120	2705
Own account worker	14712	6191	20903	4909	1142	6051	19620	7333	26954
Contributing family helper	1379	4820	6199	329	468	798	1708	5289	6997
Employee	11711	2914	14625	6248	2903	9151	17959	5817	23775
Others	213	64	278	97	22	119	310	87	397
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
%									
Employer	2.9	0.1	3.1	1.3	0.1	1.4	4.2	0.2	4.4
Own account worker	24.2	10.2	34.4	8.1	1.9	9.9	32.3	12.1	44.3
Contributing family helper	2.3	7.9	10.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.8	8.7	11.5
Employee	19.3	4.8	24.0	10.3	4.8	15.0	29.5	9.6	39.1
Others	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7
Total	49.0	23.1	72.1	20.3	7.5	27.9	69.3	30.7	100.0

Table S60: Employed population aged 15 or older, by occupation and status in employment**(in 000)**

Occupation	Status in employment					
	Employer	Own account	Contributing family helper	Employee	Others	Total
Managers	78	46	7	856	8	996
Professionals	19	390	33	2456	35	2933
Technicians and Associate Professionals	47	276	11	777	20	1131
Clerical Support Workers	9	64	8	809	7	896
Service and Sales Workers	826	5934	626	2608	28	10023
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	1328	12223	5500	605	27	19683
Craft and Related Trades Workers	323	3129	335	6403	178	10368
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	56	2125	54	1864	62	4161
Elementary Occupations	19	2766	423	7246	32	10485
Other Occupations	0	1	0	151	0	152
Total	2705	26954	6997	23775	397	60828
%						
Managers	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.6
Professionals	0.0	0.6	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	1.4	9.8	1.0	4.3	0.0	16.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	2.2	20.1	9.0	1.0	0.0	32.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	0.5	5.1	0.6	10.5	0.3	17.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	0.1	3.5	0.1	3.1	0.1	6.8
Elementary Occupations	0.0	4.5	0.7	11.9	0.1	17.2
Other Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	4.4	44.3	11.5	39.1	0.7	100.0

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

(in 000)

ISIC Rev-4/BSIC 2009 at 1 digit-Section	Status in employment					
	Employer	Own account	Contributing family helper	Employee	Others	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1339	12805	5868	4650	31	24693
Mining and quarrying	6	24	3	64	0	97
Manufacturing	298	1349	296	6678	152	8772
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	2	12	0	87	1	102
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0	5	1	14	0	20
Construction	126	497	17	2750	42	3432
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	597	5785	512	1751	11	8656
Transportation and storage	52	3772	33	1321	59	5237
Accommodation and food service activities	71	619	122	342	3	1158
Information and communication	7	29	2	128	2	168
Financial and insurance activities	4	16	3	391	3	418
Real estate activities	6	55	0	51	0	113
Professional, scientific and technical a	11	128	3	118	8	269
Administrative and support service activities	42	123	10	175	3	353
Public administration and defense	4	22	2	929	11	967
Education	17	187	11	1956	16	2188
Human health and social work activities	11	121	12	354	5	503
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	28	10	22	3	63
Other service activities	108	1331	89	839	41	2408
Activities of households as employers, u	3	46	3	1150	4	1207
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	2705	26954	6997	23775	397	60828
	%					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	51.9	23.8	18.8	0.1	100.0
Mining and quarrying	6.1	24.7	3.3	65.5	0.3	100.0
Manufacturing	3.4	15.4	3.4	76.1	1.7	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioners	1.9	11.7	0.0	85.3	1.1	100.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.9	26.5	2.5	70.0	0.0	100.0
Construction	3.7	14.5	0.5	80.1	1.2	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	6.9	66.8	5.9	20.2	0.1	100.0
Transportation and storage	1.0	72.0	0.6	25.2	1.1	100.0
Accommodation and food service activities	6.2	53.5	10.6	29.5	0.3	100.0
Information and communication	4.3	17.0	1.1	76.5	1.1	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	3.9	0.7	93.6	0.8	100.0
Real estate activities	5.4	49.2	0.0	45.2	0.3	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical a	3.9	47.6	1.2	44.1	3.2	100.0
Administrative and support service activities	12.0	34.7	2.9	49.6	0.9	100.0
Public administration and defense	0.4	2.3	0.2	96.0	1.2	100.0
Education	0.8	8.6	0.5	89.4	0.7	100.0
Human health and social work activities	2.2	24.0	2.3	70.4	1.1	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	43.6	15.8	35.5	4.1	100.0
Other service activities	4.5	55.3	3.7	34.8	1.7	100.0
Activities of households as employers, u	0.3	3.8	0.3	95.3	0.3	100.0
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	4.4	44.3	11.5	39.1	0.7	100.0

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2103	599	2701	766	436	1202	2869	1035	3904
20-24	2699	1376	4075	1076	633	1708	3775	2009	5783
25-29	3655	2090	5744	1719	802	2521	5373	2892	8265
30-34	3658	2201	5859	1823	761	2584	5481	2962	8443
35-39	3934	2363	6298	1779	654	2433	5713	3017	8730
40-44	3060	1632	4692	1401	411	1812	4461	2043	6504
45-49	3040	1532	4572	1240	389	1629	4280	1921	6201
50-54	2331	1002	3333	958	225	1183	3289	1227	4516
55-59	2056	711	2768	737	141	878	2793	853	3646
60-64	1529	329	1858	456	68	524	1985	397	2382
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828

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

Division	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	2426	402	130	2958
Chittagong	7229	1557	1446	10232
Dhaka	11896	3337	5268	20501
Khulna	5710	1024	300	7034
Rajshahi	7726	1520	216	9462
Rangpur	6264	1101	129	7494
Sylhet	2632	375	138	3146
Total	43885	9316	7626	60828
% of total employed				
Barisal	4.0	0.7	0.2	4.9
Chittagong	11.9	2.6	2.4	16.8
Dhaka	19.6	5.5	8.7	33.7
Khulna	9.4	1.7	0.5	11.6
Rajshahi	12.7	2.5	0.4	15.6
Rangpur	10.3	1.8	0.2	12.3
Sylhet	4.3	0.6	0.2	5.2
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	82.0	13.6	4.4	100.0
Chittagong	70.7	15.2	14.1	100.0
Dhaka	58.0	16.3	25.7	100.0
Khulna	81.2	14.6	4.3	100.0
Rajshahi	81.7	16.1	2.3	100.0
Rangpur	83.6	14.7	1.7	100.0
Sylhet	83.7	11.9	4.4	100.0
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0

Table S64: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and sector of employment
(in 000)

Division	Sector of employment			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	
Barisal	1198	532	1229	2958
Chittagong	4026	2047	4158	10232
Dhaka	5862	5562	9077	20501
Khulna	3248	1086	2700	7034
Rajshahi	5028	1645	2789	9462
Rangpur	3985	1136	2373	7494
Sylhet	1345	416	1385	3146
Total	24693	12424	23711	60828
% of total employment				
Barisal	2.0	0.9	2.0	4.9
Chittagong	6.6	3.4	6.8	16.8
Dhaka	9.6	9.1	14.9	33.7
Khulna	5.3	1.8	4.4	11.6
Rajshahi	8.3	2.7	4.6	15.6
Rangpur	6.6	1.9	3.9	12.3
Sylhet	2.2	0.7	2.3	5.2
Total	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	40.5	18.0	41.5	100.0
Chittagong	39.3	20.0	40.6	100.0
Dhaka	28.6	27.1	44.3	100.0
Khulna	46.2	15.4	38.4	100.0
Rajshahi	53.1	17.4	29.5	100.0
Rangpur	53.2	15.2	31.7	100.0
Sylhet	42.8	13.2	44.0	100.0
Total	40.6	20.4	39.0	100.0

Table S65: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and status in employment

<i>(in '000)</i>						
	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing family helper	Employee	Others	Total
Barisal	118	1403	366	1049	21	2958
Chittagong	257	4751	1446	3703	75	10232
Dhaka	948	7893	2140	9422	99	20501
Khulna	390	3285	865	2440	55	7034
Rajshahi	227	5543	759	2841	92	9462
Rangpur	521	2817	992	3119	45	7494
Sylhet	244	1262	429	1201	10	3146
Total	2705	26954	6997	23775	397	60828
% of total employed						
Barisal	0.2	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.0	4.9
Chittagong	0.4	7.8	2.4	6.1	0.1	16.8
Dhaka	1.6	13.0	3.5	15.5	0.2	33.7
Khulna	0.6	5.4	1.4	4.0	0.1	11.6
Rajshahi	0.4	9.1	1.2	4.7	0.2	15.6
Rangpur	0.9	4.6	1.6	5.1	0.1	12.3
Sylhet	0.4	2.1	0.7	2.0	0.0	5.2
Total	4.4	44.3	11.5	39.1	0.7	100.0
Row %						
Barisal	4.4	5.2	5.2	4.4	5.4	4.9
Chittagong	9.5	17.6	20.7	15.6	18.9	16.8
Dhaka	35.0	29.3	30.6	39.6	25.0	33.7
Khulna	14.4	12.2	12.4	10.3	13.8	11.6
Rajshahi	8.4	20.6	10.8	11.9	23.2	15.6
Rangpur	19.3	10.5	14.2	13.1	11.3	12.3
Sylhet	9.0	4.7	6.1	5.1	2.5	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S66: Employed population aged 15 or older, by sector and locality

<i>(in 000)</i>				
Sector	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Agriculture	22699	1776	218	24693
Industry	7442	2180	2802	12424
Service	13744	5360	4607	23711
Total	43885	9316	7626	60828
Column %				
Agriculture	51.7	19.1	2.9	40.6
Industry	17.0	23.4	36.7	20.4
Service	31.3	57.5	60.4	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row %				
Agriculture	91.9	7.2	0.9	100.0
Industry	59.9	17.6	22.6	100.0
Service	58.0	22.6	19.4	100.0
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0

<i>Table S67: Employed population aged 15 or older, by division and locality</i>				
				(in 000)
	Rural	Urban	City corporation	Total
Barisal	2426	402	130	2958
Chittagong	7229	1557	1446	10232
Dhaka	11896	3337	5268	20501
Khulna	5710	1024	300	7034
Rajshahi	7726	1520	216	9462
Rangpur	6264	1101	129	7494
Sylhet	2632	375	138	3146
Total	43885	9316	7626	60828
% of total employed				
Barisal	4.0	0.7	0.2	4.9
Chittagong	11.9	2.6	2.4	16.8
Dhaka	19.6	5.5	8.7	33.7
Khulna	9.4	1.7	0.5	11.6
Rajshahi	12.7	2.5	0.4	15.6
Rangpur	10.3	1.8	0.2	12.3
Sylhet	4.3	0.6	0.2	5.2
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0
Row %				
Barisal	82.0	13.6	4.4	100.0
Chittagong	70.7	15.2	14.1	100.0
Dhaka	58.0	16.3	25.7	100.0
Khulna	81.2	14.6	4.3	100.0
Rajshahi	81.7	16.1	2.3	100.0
Rangpur	83.6	14.7	1.7	100.0
Sylhet	83.7	11.9	4.4	100.0
Total	72.1	15.3	12.5	100.0

<i>Table S68: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area</i> (in 000)									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Working age population</i>									
15-29	13856	14661	28517	5777	6959	12736	19633	21620	41254
30-64	20863	21531	42394	8993	8498	17491	29856	30029	59885
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
<i>Labour force</i>									
15-29	9198	4740	13938	3898	2247	6145	13096	6987	20083
30-64	19796	9976	29773	8474	2723	11196	28270	12699	40969
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
<i>Employed</i>									
15-29	8457	4064	12521	3560	1871	5432	12017	5936	17952
30-64	19609	9770	29379	8394	2650	11044	28002	12421	40423
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
<i>Unemployed</i>									
15-29	742	676	1417	338	376	713	1079	1051	2131
30-64	188	206	394	80	73	152	267	279	546
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
<i>Not in labour force</i>									
15-29	4658	9921	14579	1879	4712	6591	6537	14633	21170
30-64	1067	11555	12622	519	5775	6294	1586	17330	18916
65+	0	2363	4194	597	672	1269	2428	3035	5463
Total	7556	23839	31395	2995	11160	14155	10551	34998	45549

Table S69: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in million)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
15-29	13.9	14.7	28.5	5.8	7.0	12.7	19.6	21.6	41.3
30-64	20.9	21.5	42.4	9.0	8.5	17.5	29.9	30.0	59.9
65+	3.6	2.6	6.2	1.0	0.7	1.7	4.6	3.3	7.9
Total	38.3	38.8	77.1	15.8	16.2	32.0	54.1	55.0	109.1
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-29	9.2	4.7	13.9	3.9	2.2	6.1	13.1	7.0	20.1
30-64	19.8	10.0	29.8	8.5	2.7	11.2	28.3	12.7	41.0
65+	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.3	2.5
Total	30.7	15.0	45.7	12.8	5.0	17.8	43.5	20.0	63.5
Employed as % of working age population									
15-29	8.5	4.1	12.5	3.6	1.9	5.4	12.0	5.9	18.0
30-64	19.6	9.8	29.4	8.4	2.7	11.0	28.0	12.4	40.4
65+	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.3	2.5
Total	29.8	14.1	43.9	12.4	4.6	16.9	42.2	18.6	60.8
Unemployed as % of labour force									
15-29	8.1	14.3	10.2	8.7	16.7	11.6	8.2	15.0	10.6
30-64	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.3
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
15-29	33.6	67.7	51.1	32.5	67.7	51.8	33.3	67.7	51.3
30-64	5.1	53.7	29.8	5.8	68.0	36.0	5.3	57.7	31.6
65+	51.2	90.7	67.9	58.8	93.3	73.1	52.9	91.3	69.0
Total	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population (in 000)									
15-24	9748	9435	19183	3810	4448	8258	13558	13883	27442
25-34	7913	9750	17663	3857	4554	8411	11770	14304	26074
35-44	7249	7674	14923	3280	3130	6411	10530	10804	21334
45-54	5650	5671	11322	2321	2141	4462	7971	7813	15784
55-64	4159	3661	7820	1501	1184	2685	5659	4846	10505
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-24	54.7	25.0	40.1	54.1	29.1	40.6	54.5	26.3	40.3
25-34	95.9	48.0	69.5	95.7	38.5	64.7	95.8	45.0	67.9
35-44	97.3	53.1	74.6	97.8	34.9	67.1	97.4	47.8	72.3
45-54	95.8	45.1	70.4	95.5	28.9	63.5	95.7	40.6	68.5
55-64	86.8	28.5	59.5	79.9	17.7	52.5	85.0	25.9	57.7
65+	48.8	9.3	32.1	41.2	6.7	26.9	47.1	8.7	31.0
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
Employed as % of working age population									
15-24	49.3	20.9	35.3	48.3	24.0	35.2	49.0	21.9	35.3
25-34	92.4	44.0	65.7	91.8	34.3	60.7	92.2	40.9	64.1
35-44	96.5	52.1	73.6	96.9	34.0	66.2	96.6	46.8	71.4
45-54	95.1	44.7	69.8	94.7	28.7	63.0	95.0	40.3	67.9
55-64	86.2	28.4	59.1	79.5	17.7	52.2	84.4	25.8	57.4
65+	48.8	9.3	32.1	41.2	6.7	26.9	47.1	8.7	31.0
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8
Unemployed as % of labour force									
15-24	9.9	16.4	11.9	10.6	17.4	13.2	10.1	16.8	12.3
25-34	3.7	8.3	5.4	4.0	10.9	6.2	3.8	9.0	5.7
35-44	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.2
45-54	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
55-64	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
15-24	45.3	75.0	59.9	45.9	70.9	59.4	45.5	73.7	59.7
25-34	4.1	52.0	30.5	4.3	61.5	35.3	4.2	55.0	32.1
35-44	2.7	46.9	25.4	2.2	65.1	32.9	2.6	52.2	27.7
45-54	4.2	54.9	29.6	4.5	71.1	36.5	4.3	59.4	31.5
55-64	13.2	71.5	40.5	20.1	82.3	47.5	15.0	74.1	42.3
65+	51.2	90.7	67.9	58.8	93.3	73.1	52.9	91.3	69.0
Total	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Barisal	2339	2450	4789	564	581	1146	2904	3031	5935
Chittagong	6190	7093	13283	2832	3083	5916	9023	10177	19199
Dhaka	10823	10696	21519	7687	7806	15493	18510	18502	37012
Khulna	4947	4931	9878	1298	1313	2610	6245	6243	12488
Rajshahi	5937	5793	11731	1595	1617	3213	7533	7411	14944
Rangpur	5456	5081	10537	1232	1152	2385	6689	6233	12922
Sylhet	2601	2752	5353	575	625	1200	3177	3377	6554
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
Barisal	78.2	29.4	53.3	77.5	24.2	50.4	78.1	28.4	52.7
Chittagong	75.2	39.9	56.3	78.1	29.4	52.7	76.1	36.7	55.2
Dhaka	79.8	34.0	57.1	82.6	33.2	57.7	81.0	33.7	57.3
Khulna	81.8	38.5	60.2	79.9	26.9	53.2	81.4	36.0	58.7
Rajshahi	82.6	54.5	68.7	80.7	35.3	57.8	82.2	50.3	66.4
Rangpur	84.1	40.7	63.2	82.7	31.9	58.1	83.9	39.1	62.3
Sylhet	79.7	23.6	50.9	77.9	14.4	44.8	79.4	21.9	49.8
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
Employed as % of working age population									
Barisal	75.2	27.3	50.7	73.2	20.4	46.4	74.8	26.0	49.8
Chittagong	73.0	38.3	54.4	75.9	27.7	50.7	73.9	35.0	53.3
Dhaka	77.4	32.9	55.3	80.3	31.2	55.5	78.6	32.2	55.4
Khulna	79.5	36.0	57.8	77.7	24.0	50.7	79.1	33.5	56.3
Rajshahi	80.1	51.3	65.9	77.1	31.3	54.0	79.5	46.9	63.3
Rangpur	81.5	35.7	59.4	78.5	22.8	51.6	81.0	33.3	58.0
Sylhet	77.5	22.4	49.2	75.3	12.8	42.8	77.1	20.6	48.0
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8
Unemployed as % of labour force									
Barisal	3.9	7.3	4.9	5.5	15.7	7.9	4.2	8.7	5.4
Chittagong	2.9	4.0	3.3	2.9	5.8	3.7	2.9	4.4	3.5
Dhaka	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.8	6.0	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4
Khulna	2.8	6.4	3.9	2.8	10.6	4.7	2.8	7.1	4.1
Rajshahi	3.0	5.9	4.1	4.4	11.4	6.6	3.3	6.7	4.6
Rangpur	3.1	12.2	5.9	5.0	28.6	11.3	3.5	14.7	6.9
Sylhet	2.7	5.3	3.3	3.4	10.9	4.6	2.9	6.0	3.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
Barisal	21.8	70.6	46.7	22.5	75.8	49.6	21.9	71.6	47.3
Chittagong	24.8	60.1	43.7	21.9	70.6	47.3	23.9	63.3	44.8
Dhaka	20.2	66.0	42.9	17.4	66.8	42.3	19.0	66.3	42.7
Khulna	18.2	61.5	39.8	20.1	73.1	46.8	18.6	64.0	41.3
Rajshahi	17.4	45.5	31.3	19.3	64.7	42.2	17.8	49.7	33.6
Rangpur	15.9	59.3	36.8	17.3	68.1	41.9	16.1	60.9	37.7
Sylhet	20.3	76.4	49.1	22.1	85.6	55.2	20.6	78.1	50.2
Total	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
None	12195	14331	26526	2908	3928	6836	15103	18259	33362
Primary	9169	8675	17845	3279	3244	6523	12448	11919	24368
Secondary	12388	13578	25966	5794	6444	12238	18182	20022	38205
Secondary	2918	1685	4604	1936	1599	3535	4855	3284	8139
Tertiary	1335	456	1791	1816	947	2762	3150	1403	4554
Others	289	70	359	52	16	68	341	86	427
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
None	84.3	39.2	60.0	83.5	34.1	55.1	84.2	38.1	59.0
Primary	91.3	41.0	66.8	92.1	36.3	64.4	91.5	39.7	66.2
Secondary	71.3	35.6	52.6	75.8	24.1	48.6	72.7	31.9	51.3
Secondary	64.3	37.0	54.3	67.7	28.9	50.2	65.7	33.1	52.5
Tertiary	90.5	69.3	85.1	88.6	50.9	75.7	89.4	56.9	79.4
Others	56.6	18.6	49.2	54.7	9.1	43.8	56.3	16.8	48.3
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
Employed as % of working age population									
None	83.5	38.2	59.0	82.7	33.4	54.4	83.3	37.2	58.1
Primary	89.7	39.0	65.0	90.5	34.6	62.7	89.9	37.8	64.4
Secondary	68.9	33.1	50.2	73.7	21.8	46.4	70.4	29.5	49.0
Secondary	56.4	27.7	45.9	61.5	20.9	43.1	58.4	24.4	44.7
Tertiary	80.4	51.2	73.0	83.1	41.6	68.8	81.9	44.7	70.5
Others	53.9	18.6	47.0	51.6	8.8	41.4	53.5	16.8	46.1
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8
Unemployed as % of labour force									
None	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.5
Primary	1.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.8	4.8	2.7
Secondary	3.4	6.8	4.6	2.8	9.4	4.5	3.2	7.4	4.6
Secondary	12.3	25.2	15.5	9.2	27.7	14.1	11.1	26.2	14.9
Tertiary	11.1	26.1	14.2	6.2	18.3	9.0	8.3	21.4	11.2
Others	4.8	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.5	5.5	4.9	0.3	4.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
None	15.7	60.8	40.0	16.5	65.9	44.9	15.8	61.9	41.0
Primary	8.7	59.0	33.2	7.9	63.7	35.6	8.5	60.3	33.8
Secondary	28.7	64.4	47.4	24.2	75.9	51.4	27.3	68.1	48.7
Secondary	35.7	63.0	45.7	32.3	71.1	49.8	34.3	66.9	47.5
Tertiary	9.5	30.7	14.9	11.4	49.1	24.3	10.6	43.1	20.6
Others	43.4	81.4	50.8	45.3	90.9	56.2	43.7	83.2	51.7
Total	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Literate	26405	23890	50295	12914	12023	24937	39318	35913	75231
Not-literate	11890	14906	26796	2871	4155	7026	14761	19061	33822
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
Literate	78.8	40.0	60.4	80.6	30.9	56.7	79.4	37.0	59.1
Not-literate	83.6	36.2	57.2	82.8	31.4	52.4	83.5	35.1	56.2
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
Employed as % of working age population									
Literate	75.6	37.0	57.3	77.6	27.4	53.4	76.3	33.8	56.0
Not-literate	82.7	35.1	56.3	82.0	30.6	51.6	82.6	34.2	55.3
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8
Unemployed as % of labour force									
Literate	4.0	7.6	5.1	3.8	11.2	5.7	3.9	8.6	5.3
Not-literate	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.8	1.7
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
Literate	21.2	60.0	39.6	19.4	69.1	43.3	20.6	63.0	40.9
Not-literate	16.4	63.8	42.8	17.2	68.6	47.6	16.5	64.9	43.8
Total	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8

Table S74: Working age population, labour force, employed, unemployed, not in labour force aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Education by UNESCO	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
No primary schooling	12195	14331	26526	2908	3928	6836	15103	18259	33362
Some or completed primary	9169	8675	17845	3279	3244	6523	12448	11919	24368
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	15307	15263	30570	7730	8043	15773	23037	23306	46343
Tertiary	1335	456	1791	1816	947	2762	3150	1403	4554
Not specified	289	70	359	52	16	68	341	86	427
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	84.3	39.2	60.0	83.5	34.1	55.1	84.2	38.1	59.0
Some or completed primary	91.3	41.0	66.8	92.1	36.3	64.4	91.5	39.7	66.2
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	70.0	35.7	52.9	73.8	25.1	48.9	71.3	32.0	51.5
Tertiary	90.5	69.3	85.1	88.6	50.9	75.7	89.4	56.9	79.4
Not specified	56.6	18.6	49.2	54.7	9.1	43.8	56.3	16.8	48.3
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
Employed as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	83.5	38.2	59.0	82.7	33.4	54.4	83.3	37.2	58.1
Some or completed primary	89.7	39.0	65.0	90.5	34.6	62.7	89.9	37.8	64.4
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	66.5	32.5	49.5	70.7	21.7	45.7	67.9	28.8	48.2
Tertiary	80.4	51.2	73.0	83.1	41.6	68.8	81.9	44.7	70.5
Not specified	53.9	18.6	47.0	51.6	8.8	41.4	53.5	16.8	46.1
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8
Unemployed as % of labour force									
No primary schooling	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.5
Some or completed primary	1.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.8	4.8	2.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	5.0	8.9	6.3	4.3	13.6	6.7	4.7	10.2	6.4
Tertiary	11.1	26.1	14.2	6.2	18.3	9.0	8.3	21.4	11.2
Not specified	4.8	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.5	5.5	4.9	0.3	4.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	15.7	60.8	40.0	16.5	65.9	44.9	15.8	61.9	41.0
Some or completed primary	8.7	59.0	33.2	7.9	63.7	35.6	8.5	60.3	33.8
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	30.0	64.3	47.1	26.2	74.9	51.1	28.7	68.0	48.5
Tertiary	9.5	30.7	14.9	11.4	49.1	24.3	10.6	43.1	20.6
Not specified	43.4	81.4	50.8	45.3	90.9	56.2	43.7	83.2	51.7
Total	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8

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

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
15-29	13856	14661	28517	5777	6959	12736	19633	21620	41254
30-64	20863	21531	42394	8993	8498	17491	29856	30029	59885
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-29	66.4	32.3	48.9	67.5	32.3	48.2	66.7	32.3	48.7
30-64	94.9	46.3	70.2	94.2	32.0	64.0	94.7	42.3	68.4
65+	48.8	9.3	32.1	41.2	6.7	26.9	47.1	8.7	31.0
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2
Employed as % of working age population									
15-29	61.0	27.7	43.9	61.6	26.9	42.6	61.2	27.5	43.5
30-64	94.0	45.4	69.3	93.3	31.2	63.1	93.8	41.4	67.5
65+	48.8	9.3	32.1	41.2	6.7	26.9	47.1	8.7	31.0
Total	77.8	36.3	56.9	78.4	28.2	53.0	78.0	33.9	55.8
Unemployed as % of labour force									
15-29	8.1	14.3	10.2	8.7	16.7	11.6	8.2	15.0	10.6
30-64	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.3
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2
Not-in-labour-force as % of working age population									
15-29	33.6	67.7	51.1	32.5	67.7	51.8	33.3	67.7	51.3
30-64	5.1	53.7	29.8	5.8	68.0	36.0	5.3	57.7	31.6
65+	51.2	90.7	67.9	58.8	93.3	73.1	52.9	91.3	69.0
Total	19.7	61.4	40.7	19.0	69.0	44.3	19.5	63.7	41.8

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

Sector of employment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Agriculture	1015	21684	22699	129	1864	1994	1145	23548	24693
Industry	702	6740	7442	553	4429	4982	1256	11168	12424
Service	3526	10218	13744	3167	6800	9967	6693	17018	23711
Total	5244	38641	43885	3850	13093	16943	9094	51734	60828
% of respective area (rural, urban and total)									
Agriculture	2.3	49.4	51.7	0.8	11.0	11.8	1.9	38.7	40.6
Industry	1.6	15.4	17.0	3.3	26.1	29.4	2.1	18.4	20.4
Service	8.0	23.3	31.3	18.7	40.1	58.8	11.0	28.0	39.0
Total	11.9	88.1	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0
Row % of respective area (rural, urban and total)									
Agriculture	4.5	95.5	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0
Industry	9.4	90.6	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	10.1	89.9	100.0
Service	25.7	74.3	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0
Total	11.9	88.1	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0
Column %									
Agriculture	19.4	56.1	51.7	3.4	14.2	11.8	12.6	45.5	40.6
Industry	13.4	17.4	17.0	14.4	33.8	29.4	13.8	21.6	20.4
Service	67.2	26.4	31.3	82.3	51.9	58.8	73.6	32.9	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Economic Sector	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
Agriculture	11850	9834	21684	1006	858	1864	12856	10692	23548
Industry	5250	1489	6740	2959	1470	4429	8209	2959	11168
Service	8410	1808	10218	5138	1662	6800	13548	3470	17018
Total	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total employment									
Agriculture	12478	10220	22699	1086	908	1994	13565	11128	24693
Industry	5828	1614	7442	3451	1532	4982	9279	3145	12424
Service	11503	2242	13744	7836	2131	9967	19338	4372	23711
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Agriculture	95.0	96.2	95.5	92.6	94.6	93.5	94.8	96.1	95.4
Industry	90.1	92.3	90.6	85.8	96.0	88.9	88.5	94.1	89.9
Service	73.1	80.6	74.3	65.6	78.0	68.2	70.1	79.4	71.8
Total	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S80: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area**(in 000)**

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
15-29	7510	3726	11236	3054	1709	4762	10564	5435	15999
30-64	16462	9186	25647	5729	2237	7966	22190	11423	33613
65+	1539	218	1758	320	45	365	1859	264	2123
Total	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total employment									
15-29	8457	4064	12521	3560	1871	5432	12017	5936	17952
30-64	19609	9770	29379	8394	2650	11044	28002	12421	40423
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-29	88.8	91.7	89.7	85.8	91.3	87.7	87.9	91.6	89.1
30-64	84.0	94.0	87.3	68.2	84.4	72.1	79.2	92.0	83.2
65+	88.3	90.6	88.5	76.4	93.3	78.2	86.0	91.0	86.6
Total	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S81: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group area and sex**(in 000)**

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
15-24	4380	1814	6194	1657	1005	2662	6037	2819	8856
25-34	6209	3952	10162	2752	1333	4085	8961	5286	14247
35-44	5861	3752	9614	2198	906	3104	8059	4659	12718
45-54	4457	2415	6872	1401	522	1923	5858	2937	8795
55-64	3064	978	4042	775	179	954	3838	1157	4996
65+	1539	218	1758	320	45	365	1859	264	2123
Total	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total employment									
15-24	4802	1974	6776	1842	1069	2911	6644	3043	9687
25-34	7313	4291	11603	3542	1563	5106	10855	5854	16709
35-44	6994	3996	10990	3180	1065	4245	10174	5061	15235
45-54	5371	2534	7905	2198	614	2812	7569	3148	10717
55-64	3585	1040	4625	1193	210	1403	4778	1250	6028
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-24	91.2	91.9	91.4	90.0	94.0	91.5	90.9	92.6	91.4
25-34	84.9	92.1	87.6	77.7	85.3	80.0	82.6	90.3	85.3
35-44	83.8	93.9	87.5	69.1	85.1	73.1	79.2	92.1	83.5
45-54	83.0	95.3	86.9	63.8	84.9	68.4	77.4	93.3	82.1
55-64	85.5	94.1	87.4	65.0	85.4	68.0	80.3	92.6	82.9
65+	88.3	90.6	88.5	76.4	93.3	78.2	86.0	91.0	86.6
Total	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S82: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by age group area and sex*(in 000)*

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
15-17	987	207	1194	374	199	573	1361	406	1767
18-35	10616	6177	16793	4468	2310	6779	15084	8487	23571
36-59	11030	6221	17250	3608	1371	4979	14637	7592	22229
60+	2878	526	3404	653	110	762	3531	636	4167
Total	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total employment									
15-17	1036	230	1265	392	208	600	1428	437	1865
18-35	12251	6700	18950	5581	2627	8208	17831	9327	27158
36-59	13250	6576	19827	5525	1618	7144	18775	8195	26970
60+	3273	570	3843	874	117	991	4147	687	4834
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Informal employment as % of total employment									
15-17	95.3	90.1	94.3	95.3	96.0	95.6	95.3	92.9	94.7
18-35	86.7	92.2	88.6	80.1	87.9	82.6	84.6	91.0	86.8
36-59	83.2	94.6	87.0	65.3	84.7	69.7	78.0	92.6	82.4
60+	87.9	92.3	88.6	74.6	94.0	76.9	85.1	92.6	86.2
Total	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S83: Formal employment aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area*(in 000)*

Education	Formal employment			Total employment			% of total employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	815	271	1086	12584	6792	19376	6.5	4.0	5.6
Primary	1454	246	1699	11194	4505	15699	13.0	5.5	10.8
Secondary	3035	536	3571	12805	5905	18710	23.7	9.1	19.1
Higher secondary	1004	162	1165	2836	801	3637	35.4	20.2	32.0
Tertiary	1240	310	1550	2581	627	3209	48.0	49.4	48.3
Others	22	0	22	182	14	197	12.0	2.9	11.3
Total	7569	1525	9094	42182	18646	60828	17.9	8.2	14.9

Table S84: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex*(in 000)*

Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
Barisal	1454	605	2059	281	88	369	1734	694	2428
Chittagong	3829	2475	6304	1647	735	2382	5475	3210	8685
Dhaka	7307	3297	10604	4555	2170	6725	11862	5467	17329
Khulna	3211	1648	4858	720	266	985	3930	1913	5844
Rajshahi	4102	2830	6932	895	440	1335	4997	3270	8267
Rangpur	4006	1737	5743	709	230	940	4715	1967	6683
Sylhet	1603	538	2141	296	61	357	1898	600	2498
Total	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total employment									
Barisal	1758	668	2426	413	118	532	2172	787	2958
Chittagong	4516	2713	7229	2149	853	3002	6665	3566	10232
Dhaka	8380	3517	11896	6170	2435	8605	14549	5952	20501
Khulna	3934	1776	5710	1009	315	1324	4943	2092	7034
Rajshahi	4755	2971	7726	1231	506	1736	5986	3476	9462
Rangpur	4449	1815	6264	968	262	1230	5416	2078	7494
Sylhet	2017	615	2632	433	80	513	2451	695	3146
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Barisal	82.7	90.6	84.8	67.9	74.7	69.4	79.9	88.2	82.1
Chittagong	84.8	91.2	87.2	76.6	86.1	79.3	82.2	90.0	84.9
Dhaka	87.2	93.8	89.1	73.8	89.1	78.2	81.5	91.9	84.5
Khulna	81.6	92.8	85.1	71.4	84.2	74.4	79.5	91.5	83.1
Rajshahi	86.3	95.3	89.7	72.7	87.0	76.9	83.5	94.1	87.4
Rangpur	90.1	95.7	91.7	73.3	87.8	76.4	87.1	94.7	89.2
Sylhet	79.4	87.5	81.3	68.3	76.5	69.6	77.5	86.2	79.4
Total	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S85: Informal employment aged 15 or older, by Occupations, sector of employment and sex
(in 000)

Occupation	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	292	43	335	597	64	661
Professionals	648	345	993	1250	690	1940
Technicians and Associate Professionals	340	64	404	621	107	727
Clerical Support Workers	320	39	359	436	101	537
Service and Sales Workers	3674	222	3896	5427	700	6127
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	689	344	1033	9350	9300	18650
Craft and Related Trades Workers	949	260	1209	6166	2994	9159
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	298	33	330	3452	379	3831
Elementary Occupations	234	170	404	7298	2784	10081
Other occupation	126	5	131	17	3	21
Total	7569	1525	9094	34613	17121	51734
Formal/Informal employment as % of total employment						
Managers	32.8	40.5	33.6	67.2	59.5	66.4
Professionals	34.1	33.3	33.9	65.9	66.7	66.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	35.4	37.3	35.7	64.6	62.7	64.3
Clerical Support Workers	42.3	28.0	40.1	57.7	72.0	59.9
Service and Sales Workers	40.4	24.1	38.9	59.6	75.9	61.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	6.9	3.6	5.2	93.1	96.4	94.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	13.3	8.0	11.7	86.7	92.0	88.3
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	7.9	7.9	7.9	92.1	92.1	92.1
Elementary Occupations	3.1	5.8	3.9	96.9	94.2	96.1
Other occupation	88.0	58.3	86.4	12.0	41.7	13.6
Total	17.9	8.2	14.9	82.1	91.8	85.1

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

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
None	9596	5267	14863	2172	1254	3427	11768	6521	18290
Primary	7246	3203	10449	2494	1056	3551	9740	4260	14000
Secondary	6762	4129	10891	3008	1240	4248	9770	5369	15140
Higher Secondary	1159	389	1548	673	251	924	1832	639	2472
Tertiary	607	129	736	735	188	923	1342	317	1659
Others	142	13	154	19	1	20	161	14	175
Total	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total employment									
None	10178	5481	15659	2406	1311	3717	12584	6792	19376
Primary	8225	3383	11607	2969	1123	4092	11194	4505	15699
Secondary	8533	4499	13031	4272	1407	5679	12805	5905	18710
Higher Secondary	1645	467	2112	1191	335	1525	2836	801	3637
Tertiary	1073	234	1307	1508	394	1902	2581	627	3209
Others	156	13	169	27	1	28	182	14	197
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
% of informal employment									
None	94.3	96.1	94.9	90.3	95.7	92.2	93.5	96.0	94.4
Primary	88.1	94.7	90.0	84.0	94.1	86.8	87.0	94.5	89.2
Secondary	79.2	91.8	83.6	70.4	88.1	74.8	76.3	90.9	80.9
Higher Secondary	70.5	83.3	73.3	56.5	74.9	60.6	64.6	79.8	68.0
Tertiary	56.5	55.2	56.3	48.7	47.9	48.6	52.0	50.6	51.7
Others	91.0	96.8	91.5	70.4	100.0	71.9	88.0	97.1	88.7
Total	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

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

Industry	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.2	3.9	4.6	94.8	96.1	95.4
Mining and quarrying	6.3	0.0	6.0	93.7	100.0	94.0
Manufacturing	12.7	5.8	10.5	87.3	94.2	89.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	46.6	39.7	46.0	53.4	60.3	54.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	36.8	29.2	34.2	63.2	70.8	65.8
Construction	8.3	5.3	8.1	91.7	94.7	91.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	38.3	24.6	37.3	61.7	75.4	62.7
Transportation and storage	7.1	18.9	7.5	92.9	81.1	92.5
Accommodation and food service activities	25.1	11.8	23.0	74.9	88.2	77.0
Information and communication	26.8	18.7	26.1	73.2	81.3	73.9
Financial and insurance activities	47.1	33.9	44.7	52.9	66.1	55.3
Real estate activities	29.1	26.7	29.0	70.9	73.3	71.0
Professional, scientific and technical a	49.0	36.4	47.9	51.0	63.6	52.1
Administrative and support service activities	35.7	12.5	33.5	64.3	87.5	66.5
Public administration and defense	75.0	66.8	73.8	25.0	33.2	26.2
Education	44.7	34.8	40.7	55.3	65.2	59.3
Human health and social work activities	42.9	30.9	37.8	57.1	69.1	62.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9.6	20.6	12.4	90.4	79.4	87.6
Other service activities	22.7	14.5	19.3	77.3	85.5	80.7
Activities of households as employers, u	1.4	2.7	2.4	98.6	97.3	97.6
Activities of extraterritorial organization	1.6	0.0	1.4	98.4	100.0	98.6
Total	17.9	8.2	14.9	82.1	91.8	85.1

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

Ownership	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Informal employment									
Government	171	105	276	111	55	167	282	161	443
Autonomous	73	49	121	45	9	53	117	57	175
Local government	62	34	96	15	4	19	77	38	115
NGO	94	84	178	62	36	98	156	120	276
Individual proprietorship	19392	4321	23713	5713	1163	6875	25105	5484	30588
Household	3170	7606	10776	593	1212	1805	3763	8819	12582
Private	2453	919	3372	2469	1499	3968	4923	2418	7340
Other	97	11	108	94	14	108	191	25	216
Total	25511	13130	38641	9102	3991	13093	34613	17121	51734
Total employment									
Government	632	250	882	666	237	903	1298	487	1785
Autonomous	127	59	186	130	39	168	257	97	355
Local government	79	38	117	26	7	33	105	45	149
NGO	121	93	215	78	42	120	200	135	335
Individual proprietorship	22706	4988	27693	7937	1420	9357	30643	6408	37051
Household	3238	7616	10854	603	1215	1818	3841	8831	12672
Private	2805	1021	3826	2834	1597	4431	5639	2618	8257
Other	102	11	113	98	14	112	199	25	225
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Informal employment as % of total employment									
Government	27.0	42.1	31.3	16.7	23.3	18.4	21.7	33.0	24.8
Autonomous	57.0	82.6	65.1	34.3	22.8	31.7	45.6	58.9	49.2
Local government	78.5	90.2	82.3	59.0	53.8	57.9	73.7	84.8	77.0
NGO	77.2	90.6	83.0	79.2	84.5	81.0	78.0	88.7	82.3
Individual proprietorship	85.4	86.6	85.6	72.0	81.8	73.5	81.9	85.6	82.6
Household	97.9	99.9	99.3	98.3	99.8	99.3	98.0	99.9	99.3
Private	87.5	90.0	88.1	87.1	93.9	89.6	87.3	92.4	88.9
Other	95.7	95.2	95.7	96.0	100.0	96.5	95.9	97.9	96.1
Total	85.6	93.3	88.1	73.6	87.3	77.3	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S89: Formal/Informal employment aged 15 or older, by Occupations, sector of employment and sex

Ownership of employment	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	32.8	40.5	33.6	67.2	59.5	66.4
Professionals	34.1	33.3	33.9	65.9	66.7	66.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	35.4	37.3	35.7	64.6	62.7	64.3
Clerical Support Workers	42.3	28.0	40.1	57.7	72.0	59.9
Service and Sales Workers	40.4	24.1	38.9	59.6	75.9	61.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	6.9	3.6	5.2	93.1	96.4	94.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	13.3	8.0	11.7	86.7	92.0	88.3
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	7.9	7.9	7.9	92.1	92.1	92.1
Elementary Occupations	3.1	5.8	3.9	96.9	94.2	96.1
Other Occupations	88.0	58.3	86.4	12.0	41.7	13.6
Total	17.9	8.2	14.9	82.1	91.8	85.1

Table S90: Unemployed rate aged 15 or older, by sex and quarters*(in million)*

Unemployment rate (%)	Yearly estimate				Quarterly estimate 2016-17					Quarterly estimate 2016-17				
	2002-03	2005-06	2010	2013	2016-17	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2016-17	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bangladesh	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.3
Male	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.2
Female	4.9	7.0	5.5	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.4	6.6
Rural	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.1
Urban	5.3	4.3	5.3	5.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.6	4.3	4.9	4.6

Table S91: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, area and sex

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	2.4	4.8	3.2	3.5	11.1	5.6	2.7	6.4	3.9
Q2	3.3	6.1	4.2	3.3	6.8	4.3	3.3	6.3	4.3
Q3	3.1	6.8	4.3	3.2	9.1	4.9	3.1	7.4	4.5
Q4	3.3	5.9	4.1	3.0	8.9	4.6	3.2	6.6	4.3
Year 2016-17	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S92: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, and sex*(inn 000)*

Quarter	Unemployed			Labour force			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1183	1257	2440	43049	19794	62843	2.7	6.4	3.9
Q2	1443	1267	2710	43609	20123	63731	3.3	6.3	4.3
Q3	1367	1488	2855	43883	20170	64054	3.1	7.4	4.5
Q4	1394	1307	2701	43573	19817	63390	3.2	6.6	4.3
Year 2016-17	1347	1330	2677	43528	19976	63504	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S93: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area*(in 000)*

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	98	63	161	53	16	69	152	79	230
18-24	717	730	1448	317	406	723	1034	1136	2171
25-29	100	88	187	45	26	71	145	114	258
30-64	14	1	15	2	0	2	16	1	17
65+ years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
%									
15-17	10.6	7.1	8.9	12.8	3.6	8.0	11.3	5.9	8.6
18-24	77.2	82.8	79.9	75.9	90.6	83.5	76.8	85.4	81.1
25-29	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	5.8	8.2	10.7	8.5	9.6
30-64	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.6
65+ years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S94: Unemployed population aged 15 or older, by education level, sex and area**(in 000)**

Education qualification	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	105	143	248	21	30	51	126	173	300
Primary	150	170	320	52	56	108	202	226	428
Secondary	301	329	630	122	145	267	422	474	897
Higher Secondary	231	157	388	121	128	249	353	285	638
Tertiary	134	82	217	100	88	188	234	171	405
Others	8	0	8	2	0	2	9	0	9
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677

Table S95: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education attainment, area and sex**(in 000)**

Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
No primary schooling	105	143	248	21	30	51	126	173	300
Some or completed primary	150	170	320	52	56	108	202	226	428
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	532	486	1018	243	274	516	775	759	1534
Tertiary	134	82	217	100	88	188	234	171	405
Not specified	8	0	8	2	0	2	9	0	9
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Unemployment rate									
No primary schooling	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.5
Some or completed primary	1.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.8	4.8	2.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	5.0	8.9	6.3	4.3	13.6	6.7	4.7	10.2	6.4
Tertiary	11.1	26.1	14.2	6.2	18.3	9.0	8.3	21.4	11.2
Not specified	4.8	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.5	5.5	4.9	0.3	4.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S96: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by literacy, area and sex**(in 000)**

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
Literate	824	729	1553	394	416	810	1218	1145	2363
Not-literate	105	153	258	23	32	56	129	185	314
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Unemployment rate									
Literate	4.0	7.6	5.1	3.8	11.2	5.7	3.9	8.6	5.3
Not-literate	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.8	1.7
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S97: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by division, area and sex*(in 000)*

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
Barisal	72	53	124	24	22	46	96	75	170
Chittagong	136	114	250	64	52	116	200	166	366
Dhaka	261	121	382	178	157	335	439	278	717
Khulna	113	122	235	29	37	66	141	159	300
Rajshahi	149	185	333	57	65	122	205	250	455
Rangpur	142	253	396	51	105	156	194	358	552
Sylhet	57	34	91	15	10	25	72	44	116
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Unemployment rate									
Barisal	3.9	7.3	4.9	5.5	15.7	7.9	4.2	8.7	5.4
Chittagong	2.9	4.0	3.3	2.9	5.8	3.7	2.9	4.4	3.5
Dhaka	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.8	6.0	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4
Khulna	2.8	6.4	3.9	2.8	10.6	4.7	2.8	7.1	4.1
Rajshahi	3.0	5.9	4.1	4.4	11.4	6.6	3.3	6.7	4.6
Rangpur	3.1	12.2	5.9	5.0	28.6	11.3	3.5	14.7	6.9
Sylhet	2.7	5.3	3.3	3.4	10.9	4.6	2.9	6.0	3.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S98: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, locality and sex

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	8.7	21.5	11.3	12.0	7.2	10.4	9.6	15.3	11.0
18-24	5.5	9.8	7.1	5.4	13.4	8.1	5.5	10.9	7.4
25-29	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.9
30-64	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
65+ years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S99: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by age group, area and sex*(in 000)*

Broad age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
15-24	526	389	915	218	226	444	744	614	1358
25-34	280	387	667	147	191	338	427	578	1005
35-44	56	80	136	28	26	54	84	107	190
45-54	44	22	66	18	5	23	62	28	90
55-64	24	3	27	6	0	6	30	3	33
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Unemployment rate									
15-24	9.9	16.4	11.9	10.6	17.4	13.2	10.1	16.8	12.3
25-34	3.7	8.3	5.4	4.0	10.9	6.2	3.8	9.0	5.7
35-44	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.2
45-54	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
55-64	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S100: Mode of looking for job of unemployed aged 15 or older, by area and sex**(in 000)**

Mode of looking for job	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number									
Government employment centre	48	46	95	27	32	59	75	79	154
Private employer	11	4	15	3	2	5	14	6	19
Private employment centre	18	29	47	6	10	17	24	40	64
Visiting factory / farm	58	24	82	151	196	347	209	220	429
Friends / relatives	409	546	956	38	26	64	447	573	1020
Newspaper advert	226	157	383	101	121	223	327	278	605
Internet	80	44	125	67	59	126	147	103	250
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	53	25	78	19	1	20	71	27	98
Waited on the street to be recruited	16	3	20	3	0	4	20	3	23
Others	10	2	12	2	1	3	12	3	15
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Column %									
Government employment centre	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.5	7.2	6.9	5.6	5.9	5.8
Private employer	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7
Private employment centre	1.9	3.3	2.6	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.4
Visiting factory / farm	6.2	2.7	4.5	36.2	43.6	40.0	15.5	16.5	16.0
Friends / relatives	44.0	62.0	52.8	9.0	5.8	7.4	33.2	43.1	38.1
Newspaper advert	24.3	17.8	21.1	24.3	27.0	25.7	24.3	20.9	22.6
Internet	8.7	5.0	6.9	16.0	13.1	14.5	10.9	7.7	9.4
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	5.7	2.9	4.3	4.4	0.3	2.3	5.3	2.0	3.6
Waited on the street to be recruited	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.9
Others	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total unemployed									
Government employment centre	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.8	2.9	5.8
Private employer	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7
Private employment centre	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.4
Visiting factory / farm	2.2	0.9	3.1	5.6	7.3	12.9	7.8	8.2	16.0
Friends / relatives	15.3	20.4	35.7	1.4	1.0	2.4	16.7	21.4	38.1
Newspaper advert	8.4	5.9	14.3	3.8	4.5	8.3	12.2	10.4	22.6
Internet	3.0	1.6	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.7	5.5	3.8	9.4
Exploring opportunity to run own firm	2.0	0.9	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.7	1.0	3.6
Waited on the street to be recruited	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9
Others	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6
Total	34.7	32.9	67.7	15.6	16.7	32.3	50.3	49.7	100.0

Table S101: Not looking for job aged 15 or older, by reason, area and sex**(in 000)**

Reasons for not looking for job	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Waiting for joining	19	12	31	8	17	25	27	29	56
No jobs available	152	198	350	18	30	47	169	228	397
Off season	219	45	264	20	38	58	239	83	322
Waiting for setting self-business	151	7	158	82	1	83	232	9	241
Illness injury	1902	836	2739	692	234	927	2595	1071	3665
In School / training	3656	2753	6408	1548	1449	2997	5204	4201	9405
Housework/ family work	660	19188	19847	275	9114	9388	934	28301	29236
Inadequate work	222	152	373	82	51	133	303	203	506
No desire work	176	263	439	71	67	138	247	330	577
Others (specify)	401	385	786	199	159	358	600	545	1145
Total	7556	23839	31395	2995	11160	14155	10551	34998	45549
%									
Waiting for joining	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
No jobs available	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.9
Off season	2.9	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.7
Waiting for setting self-business	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.5
Illness injury	25.2	3.5	8.7	23.1	2.1	6.5	24.6	3.1	8.0
In School / training	48.4	11.5	20.4	51.7	13.0	21.2	49.3	12.0	20.6
Housework/ family work	8.7	80.5	63.2	9.2	81.7	66.3	8.9	80.9	64.2
Inadequate work	2.9	0.6	1.2	2.7	0.5	0.9	2.9	0.6	1.1
No desire work	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.9	1.3
Others (specify)	5.3	1.6	2.5	6.6	1.4	2.5	5.7	1.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S102: Youth aged 15-29 unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	10.4	20.0	12.7	11.5	14.2	12.5	10.7	17.7	12.7
20-24	9.5	14.8	11.3	9.9	19.5	13.7	9.6	16.3	12.1
25-29	5.6	12.1	8.0	6.5	15.8	9.7	5.9	13.1	8.5
Youths 15-29	8.1	14.3	10.2	8.7	16.7	11.6	8.2	15.0	10.6
National	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S103: Youth aged 15-29 unemployment rate, by education level, sex and area

Education level	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	2.6	11.4	5.3	1.3	6.4	3.4	2.3	10.0	4.8
Primary	3.6	10.4	5.4	3.7	7.4	4.9	3.7	9.3	5.3
Secondary	7.1	11.2	8.8	5.9	13.2	8.6	6.7	11.7	8.7
Higher Secondary	23.0	33.7	26.4	22.2	37.0	28.1	22.7	35.1	27.0
Tertiary	32.1	45.6	36.2	27.6	39.8	32.2	30.1	42.5	34.3
Others	7.9	0.0	7.5	8.5	0.0	8.1	8.0	0.0	7.6
Youths 15-29	8.1	14.3	10.2	8.7	16.7	11.6	8.2	15.0	10.6
National	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S104: Unemployed youth aged 15-29, by duration in unemployment, sex and area

Duration of unemployment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1 month	161	144	305	41	44	85	202	188	390
1-6 months	345	283	628	182	191	374	528	474	1002
6-12 months	144	148	292	72	71	143	215	219	434
1-2 years	79	67	147	30	42	72	110	109	219
2 years and above	13	33	46	13	28	40	25	61	86
Total	742	676	1417	338	376	713	1079	1051	2131
%									
< 1 month	21.7	21.3	21.5	12.0	11.7	11.9	18.7	17.9	18.3
1-6 months	46.5	41.9	44.3	54.0	50.9	52.4	48.9	45.1	47.0
6-12 months	19.4	21.9	20.6	21.3	18.9	20.0	20.0	20.8	20.4
1-2 years	10.7	10.0	10.4	8.9	11.1	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.3
2 years and above	1.7	4.9	3.2	3.7	7.4	5.7	2.4	5.8	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<i>Table S105: Unemployed youth aged 15–29, by duration in unemployment, and education</i>						
	<i>(in 000)</i>					
Education	<1 month	1-6 month	6-12 month	1-2 years	2+ years	Total
None	92	13	1	1	0	107
Primary	110	155	38	1	9	313
Secondary	113	393	162	68	13	749
Higher Secondary	52	294	141	86	24	596
Tertiary	21	144	89	64	40	358
Others	1	4	3	0	0	8
Total	390	1002	434	219	86	2131
	%					
None	86.1	11.9	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Primary	35.2	49.6	12.1	0.2	2.9	100.0
Secondary	15.1	52.4	21.7	9.0	1.8	100.0
Higher Secondary	8.8	49.2	23.6	14.4	4.0	100.0
Tertiary	5.8	40.2	25.0	17.8	11.2	100.0
Others	9.0	51.9	34.2	4.9	0.0	100.0
Total	18.3	47.0	20.4	10.3	4.0	100.0

Table S106: NEET by broad age group , sex and quarters of population aged 15 years and over*(in million)*

Quarter	Male				Female				Total			
	15-29	30-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-64	65+	Total	15-29	30-64	65+	Total
Number (in million)												
Q1	1.9	2.2	2.2	6.4	10.9	17.3	3.0	31.2	12.8	19.4	5.3	37.5
Q2	1.7	1.9	2.4	5.9	10.9	17.2	3.0	31.2	12.6	19.1	5.4	37.1
Q3	1.4	1.6	2.5	5.5	10.9	17.2	3.1	31.2	12.3	18.8	5.6	36.7
Q4	1.4	1.7	2.6	5.7	10.0	18.5	3.0	31.5	11.4	20.2	5.6	37.2
Total	1.6	1.8	2.4	5.9	10.7	17.6	3.0	31.3	12.3	19.4	5.5	37.1
% of total working age population												
Q1	9.6	7.4	50.1	11.7	49.4	58.8	91.6	57.0	30.4	33.0	67.7	34.5
Q2	8.5	6.2	51.0	10.9	50.3	57.8	91.7	56.9	30.5	32.1	68.0	34.1
Q3	7.2	5.4	52.6	10.1	50.6	56.8	89.8	56.4	29.8	31.3	68.4	33.5
Q4	7.2	5.5	57.7	10.5	47.3	60.4	92.0	57.2	28.3	33.1	72.0	34.1
Total	8.1	6.1	52.9	10.8	49.4	58.4	91.2	56.9	29.8	32.4	69.0	34.0

Table S107: NEET by division area and sex of population aged 15 years and over*(in million)*

Division	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number (in million)									
Barisal	0.3	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.0	2.4
Chittagong	0.9	3.7	4.7	0.3	1.9	2.3	1.3	5.7	7.0
Dhaka	1.3	6.3	7.6	0.7	4.5	5.3	2.0	10.9	12.9
Khulna	0.4	2.7	3.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	3.6	4.1
Rajshahi	0.5	2.4	2.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	3.3	4.0
Rangpur	0.4	2.8	3.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.6	4.0
Sylhet	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.4	2.8
Total	4.2	21.4	25.7	1.6	9.8	11.4	5.9	31.3	37.1
% of total working age population									
Barisal	14.2	64.1	39.7	13.8	67.0	40.8	14.1	64.6	39.9
Chittagong	15.2	52.8	35.2	12.3	62.8	38.6	14.3	55.8	36.3
Dhaka	11.9	59.0	35.3	9.7	58.2	34.1	11.0	58.7	34.8
Khulna	8.5	54.8	31.6	9.5	65.0	37.4	8.7	56.9	32.8
Rajshahi	9.0	41.2	24.9	9.8	55.8	32.9	9.1	44.4	26.6
Rangpur	6.8	55.8	30.4	7.0	62.8	33.9	6.8	57.1	31.1
Sylhet	13.9	69.1	42.3	12.5	74.9	45.0	13.6	70.2	42.8
Total	11.1	55.3	33.3	10.2	60.7	35.8	10.8	56.9	34.0

Table S108: Youth aged 15-24 not in employment and not currently in education or training, by age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	577	1481	2058	191	526	717	768	2007	2775
20-24	352	2864	3216	133	1231	1364	485	4095	4580
Total	929	4345	5274	325	1756	2081	1254	6101	7355
%									
15-19	62.1	34.1	39.0	59.0	29.9	34.5	61.3	32.9	37.7
20-24	37.9	65.9	61.0	41.0	70.1	65.5	38.7	67.1	62.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S109: Youth 15-24 NEET, by completed education level, sex and area

(in 000)

Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	196	448	643	53	157	210	249	605	853
Primary	293	1108	1401	103	408	511	397	1516	1912
Secondary	369	2536	2905	140	1021	1160	509	3557	4065
Secondary	52	216	267	18	143	161	70	358	429
Tertiary	6	28	35	7	25	31	13	53	66
Others	13	10	23	4	4	7	17	13	30
Total	929	4345	5274	325	1756	2081	1254	6101	7355
Column %									
None	21.1	10.3	12.2	16.4	8.9	10.1	19.8	9.9	11.6
Primary	31.6	25.5	26.6	31.7	23.2	24.5	31.6	24.8	26.0
Secondary	39.7	58.4	55.1	43.1	58.1	55.8	40.6	58.3	55.3
Higher Secondary	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.7	8.1	7.7	5.6	5.9	5.8
Tertiary	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9
Others	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NEET as % of youth 15-24 working age population									
None	26.5	74.9	48.2	25.8	61.5	45.6	26.4	70.9	47.5
Primary	13.7	69.4	37.4	13.0	54.8	33.2	13.5	64.8	36.2
Secondary	7.3	41.8	26.1	7.2	39.8	25.7	7.3	41.2	26.0
Higher Secondary	3.4	20.5	10.4	2.5	18.1	10.5	3.1	19.5	10.4
Tertiary	5.6	35.4	18.2	8.5	27.4	18.7	6.8	31.2	18.4
Others	8.1	23.4	11.2	11.9	46.7	18.9	8.7	27.1	12.4
Total	9.5	46.1	27.5	8.5	39.5	25.2	9.2	43.9	26.8

Table S110: Youth 18-35 NEET, by completed education level, sex and area*(in 000)*

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	201	1644	1845	56	548	604	257	2192	2449
Primary	227	2671	2898	66	1028	1095	293	3699	3992
Secondary	426	4916	5343	174	2510	2685	601	7427	8027
Higher Secondary	69	416	485	39	443	482	109	859	967
Tertiary	45	119	164	36	254	290	81	373	453
Others	15	15	30	4	7	11	19	22	41
Total	982	9782	10765	377	4789	5166	1359	14571	15930
NEET as % of youth 18-35 working age population									
None	8.1	56.7	34.3	8.4	56.4	36.8	8.2	56.6	34.9
Primary	5.4	60.2	33.7	4.3	59.2	33.2	5.1	59.9	33.5
Secondary	7.5	56.8	37.3	6.3	65.9	40.7	7.1	59.6	38.4
Higher Secondary	3.3	28.5	13.6	3.3	35.8	19.7	3.3	31.9	16.1
Tertiary	6.4	34.5	15.7	5.0	42.7	22.1	5.7	39.7	19.3
Others	11.8	57.5	19.6	15.1	73.8	30.5	12.4	61.7	21.7
Total	6.4	54.9	32.5	5.4	57.3	33.7	6.1	55.7	32.9

Table S111: Youth aged 15-24 NEET, by age group, sex and area*(in 000)*

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	577	1481	2058	191	526	717	768	2007	2775
20-24	352	2864	3216	133	1231	1364	485	4095	4580
Total	929	4345	5274	325	1756	2081	1254	6101	7355
Column %									
15-19	62.1	34.1	39.0	59.0	29.9	34.5	61.3	32.9	37.7
20-24	37.9	65.9	61.0	41.0	70.1	65.5	38.7	67.1	62.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S112: Youth aged 15-29 NEET, by age group, sex and area*(in 000)*

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	577	1481	2058	191	526	717	768	2007	2775
20-24	352	2864	3216	133	1231	1364	485	4095	4580
25-29	245	3010	3255	101	1569	1670	346	4579	4925
Total	1174	7355	8529	426	3326	3751	1600	10680	12280
NEET as % of youth 15-29 working age population									
15-19	10.0	31.8	19.7	9.0	24.5	16.8	9.7	29.5	18.9
20-24	8.9	60.0	36.8	8.0	53.4	34.3	8.6	57.8	36.0
25-29	6.0	57.6	34.9	5.1	62.5	37.3	5.7	59.2	35.7
Total	8.5	50.2	29.9	7.4	47.8	29.5	8.1	49.4	29.8

Table S113: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in '000)

Locality	15-29			30-64			65+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	9198	4740	13938	19796	9976	29773	1744	241	1985	30739	14957	45696
Urban	2158	1047	3205	4829	1551	6380	291	33	324	7278	2630	9909
City corporation	1740	1200	2940	3644	1172	4817	127	15	143	5512	2388	7900
Total	13096	6987	20083	28270	12699	40969	2163	290	2452	43528	19976	63504
Labour force participation rate												
Rural	66.4	32.3	48.9	94.9	46.3	70.2	48.8	9.3	32.1	80.3	38.6	59.3
Urban	64.9	27.3	44.8	94.2	31.1	63.0	43.2	6.9	28.1	79.8	28.3	53.8
City corporation	70.9	38.4	52.7	94.3	33.4	65.4	37.2	6.4	24.5	82.8	34.7	58.4
Total	66.7	32.3	48.7	94.7	42.3	68.4	47.1	8.7	31.0	80.5	36.3	58.2

Table S114: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in 000)

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

Table S115: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
15-24	9748	9435	19183	3810	4448	8258	13558	13883	27442
25-34	7913	9750	17663	3857	4554	8411	11770	14304	26074
35-44	7249	7674	14923	3280	3130	6411	10530	10804	21334
45-54	5650	5671	11322	2321	2141	4462	7971	7813	15784
55-64	4159	3661	7820	1501	1184	2685	5659	4846	10505
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
15-24	54.7	25.0	40.1	54.1	29.1	40.6	54.5	26.3	40.3
25-34	95.9	48.0	69.5	95.7	38.5	64.7	95.8	45.0	67.9
35-44	97.3	53.1	74.6	97.8	34.9	67.1	97.4	47.8	72.3
45-54	95.8	45.1	70.4	95.5	28.9	63.5	95.7	40.6	68.5
55-64	86.8	28.5	59.5	79.9	17.7	52.5	85.0	25.9	57.7
65+	48.8	9.3	32.1	41.2	6.7	26.9	47.1	8.7	31.0
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

Table S116: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area
(in 000)

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

Table S117: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by division, sex and area
(in 000)

Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Barisal	2339	2450	4789	564	581	1146	2904	3031	5935
Chittagong	6190	7093	13283	2832	3083	5916	9023	10177	19199
Dhaka	10823	10696	21519	7687	7806	15493	18510	18502	37012
Khulna	4947	4931	9878	1298	1313	2610	6245	6243	12488
Rajshahi	5937	5793	11731	1595	1617	3213	7533	7411	14944
Rangpur	5456	5081	10537	1232	1152	2385	6689	6233	12922
Sylhet	2601	2752	5353	575	625	1200	3177	3377	6554
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
Barisal	78.2	29.4	53.3	77.5	24.2	50.4	78.1	28.4	52.7
Chittagong	75.2	39.9	56.3	78.1	29.4	52.7	76.1	36.7	55.2
Dhaka	79.8	34.0	57.1	82.6	33.2	57.7	81.0	33.7	57.3
Khulna	81.8	38.5	60.2	79.9	26.9	53.2	81.4	36.0	58.7
Rajshahi	82.6	54.5	68.7	80.7	35.3	57.8	82.2	50.3	66.4
Rangpur	84.1	40.7	63.2	82.7	31.9	58.1	83.9	39.1	62.3
Sylhet	79.7	23.6	50.9	77.9	14.4	44.8	79.4	21.9	49.8
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

Table S118: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) aged 15 or older, by literacy status, sex and area
(in 000)

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
Literate	26405	23890	50295	12914	12023	24937	39318	35913	75231
Not-literate	11890	14906	26796	2871	4155	7026	14761	19061	33822
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
Literate	78.8	40.0	60.4	80.6	30.9	56.7	79.4	37.0	59.1
Not-literate	83.6	36.2	57.2	82.8	31.4	52.4	83.5	35.1	56.2
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

Table S119: Labour force participation rate (LFPR), by education attainment, sex and area*(in 000)*

<i>Education attainment</i>	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population									
No primary schooling	12195	14331	26526	2908	3928	6836	15103	18259	33362
Some or completed primary	9169	8675	17845	3279	3244	6523	12448	11919	24368
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	15307	15263	30570	7730	8043	15773	23037	23306	46343
Tertiary	1335	456	1791	1816	947	2762	3150	1403	4554
Not specified	289	70	359	52	16	68	341	86	427
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	84.3	39.2	60.0	83.5	34.1	55.1	84.2	38.1	59.0
Some or completed primary	91.3	41.0	66.8	92.1	36.3	64.4	91.5	39.7	66.2
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	70.0	35.7	52.9	73.8	25.1	48.9	71.3	32.0	51.5
Tertiary	90.5	69.3	85.1	88.6	50.9	75.7	89.4	56.9	79.4
Not specified	56.6	18.6	49.2	54.7	9.1	43.8	56.3	16.8	48.3
Total	80.3	38.6	59.3	81.0	31.0	55.7	80.5	36.3	58.2

Table S120: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, area and sex*(in 000)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
Q1	736	708	1444	447	549	996	1183	1257	2440
Q2	1019	905	1923	424	363	787	1443	1267	2710
Q3	951	1035	1986	416	453	869	1367	1488	2855
Q4	1012	878	1891	382	428	810	1394	1307	2701
Year 2016-17	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Total labour force									
Q1	30329	14864	45193	12720	4930	17650	43049	19794	62843
Q2	30782	14794	45576	12827	5328	18156	43609	20123	63731
Q3	31042	15188	46229	12842	4982	17824	43883	20170	64054
Q4	30803	14983	45786	12770	4833	17603	43573	19817	63390
Year 2016-17	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Unemployment rate									
Q1	2.4	4.8	3.2	3.5	11.1	5.6	2.7	6.4	3.9
Q2	3.3	6.1	4.2	3.3	6.8	4.3	3.3	6.3	4.3
Q3	3.1	6.8	4.3	3.2	9.1	4.9	3.1	7.4	4.5
Q4	3.3	5.9	4.1	3.0	8.9	4.6	3.2	6.6	4.3
Year 2016-17	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S121: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by quarter, area and sex*(in 000)*

Quarter	Unemployed			Labour force			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Q1	1183	1257	2440	43049	19794	62843	2.7	6.4	3.9
Q2	1443	1267	2710	43609	20123	63731	3.3	6.3	4.3
Q3	1367	1488	2855	43883	20170	64054	3.1	7.4	4.5
Q4	1394	1307	2701	43573	19817	63390	3.2	6.6	4.3
Year 2016-17	1347	1330	2677	43528	19976	63504	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S122: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by broad age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed as % of labour force									
15-29	8.1	14.3	10.2	8.7	16.7	11.6	8.2	15.0	10.6
30-64	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.3
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S123: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education, area and sex*(in 000)*

Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
None	105	143	248	21	30	51	126	173	300
Primary	150	170	320	52	56	108	202	226	428
Secondary	301	329	630	122	145	267	422	474	897
Higher Secondary	231	157	388	121	128	249	353	285	638
Tertiary	134	82	217	100	88	188	234	171	405
Others	8	0	8	2	0	2	9	0	9
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Labour force									
None	10283	5624	15907	2427	1341	3768	12710	6965	19675
Primary	8375	3553	11928	3020	1179	4200	11395	4732	16127
Secondary	8833	4828	13661	4394	1552	5946	13227	6380	19607
Higher Secondary	1877	623	2500	1312	463	1775	3189	1086	4275
Tertiary	1207	316	1524	1608	482	2090	2816	798	3614
Others	163	13	176	28	1	30	192	14	206
Total	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Unemployment rate									
None	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.5
Primary	1.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.8	4.8	2.7
Secondary	3.4	6.8	4.6	2.8	9.4	4.5	3.2	7.4	4.6
Higher Secondary	12.3	25.2	15.5	9.2	27.7	14.1	11.1	26.2	14.9
Tertiary	11.1	26.1	14.2	6.2	18.3	9.0	8.3	21.4	11.2
Others	4.8	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.5	5.5	4.9	0.3	4.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S124: Unemployment rate aged 15 or older, by education attainment, area and sex*(in 000)*

Education attainment	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed									
No primary schooling	105	143	248	21	30	51	126	173	300
Some or completed primary	150	170	320	52	56	108	202	226	428
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	532	486	1018	243	274	516	775	759	1534
Tertiary	134	82	217	100	88	188	234	171	405
Not specified	8	0	8	2	0	2	9	0	9
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Labour force									
No primary schooling	10283	5624	15907	2427	1341	3768	12710	6965	19675
Some or completed primary	8375	3553	11928	3020	1179	4200	11395	4732	16127
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	10710	5451	16161	5706	2015	7721	16416	7466	23882
Tertiary	1207	316	1524	1608	482	2090	2816	798	3614
Not specified	163	13	176	28	1	30	192	14	206
Total	30739	14957	45696	12790	5018	17808	43528	19976	63504
Unemployment rate									
No primary schooling	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.5
Some or completed primary	1.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.8	4.8	2.7
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	5.0	8.9	6.3	4.3	13.6	6.7	4.7	10.2	6.4
Tertiary	11.1	26.1	14.2	6.2	18.3	9.0	8.3	21.4	11.2
Not specified	4.8	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.5	5.5	4.9	0.3	4.6
Total	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.1	6.7	4.2

Table S125: Unemployment rate by age group, migrant/non-migrant and sex*(in 000)*

Age group	Migrant			Non-migrant			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	68	270	338	1012	781	1793	1079	1051	2131
30-64	27	79	106	240	200	440	267	279	546
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	349	444	1252	981	2233	1347	1330	2677
Labour force									
15-29	1614	2395	4009	11483	4592	16074	13096	6987	20083
30-64	4114	3321	7435	24156	9378	33534	28270	12699	40969
65+	194	53	248	1968	236	2205	2163	290	2452
Total	5922	5770	11691	37607	14206	51813	43528	19976	63504
Unemployment rate									
15-29	4.2	11.3	8.4	8.8	17.0	11.2	8.2	15.0	10.6
30-64	0.7	2.4	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.3
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1.6	6.0	3.8	3.3	6.9	4.3	3.1	6.7	4.2

<i>Table S126. Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment aged 15 or older, by age group, sex and area</i>									
Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed total									
15-29	8457	4064	12521	3560	1871	5432	12017	5936	17952
30-64	19609	9770	29379	8394	2650	11044	28002	12421	40423
65+	1744	241	1985	418	48	467	2163	290	2452
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Own account worker									
15-29	2801	1638	4438	1007	360	1367	3807	1998	5805
30-64	12341	4501	16842	4399	795	5194	16739	5297	22036
65+	1365	138	1503	293	21	314	1658	159	1818
Total	16506	6277	22783	5699	1176	6875	22205	7454	29659
Contributing family worker									
15-29	1070	1336	2406	254	136	390	1324	1472	2796
30-64	278	3421	3699	69	327	396	347	3748	4094
65+	31	63	94	7	6	12	37	69	107
Total	1379	4820	6199	329	468	798	1708	5289	6997
Own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	33.1	40.3	35.4	28.3	19.2	25.2	31.7	33.7	32.3
30-64	62.9	46.1	57.3	52.4	30.0	47.0	59.8	42.6	54.5
65+	78.3	57.4	75.7	70.1	42.9	67.3	76.7	55.0	74.1
Total	55.4	44.6	51.9	46.1	25.7	40.6	52.6	40.0	48.8
Contributing family worker as % of total employment									
15-29	12.7	32.9	19.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	11.0	24.8	15.6
30-64	1.4	35.0	12.6	0.8	12.3	3.6	1.2	30.2	10.1
65+	1.8	26.3	4.8	1.6	12.0	2.6	1.7	23.9	4.4
Total	4.6	34.2	14.1	2.7	10.3	4.7	4.0	28.4	11.5
Contributing family worker + own account worker as % of total employment									
15-29	45.8	73.2	54.7	35.4	26.5	32.3	42.7	58.5	47.9
30-64	64.4	81.1	69.9	53.2	42.3	50.6	61.0	72.8	64.6
65+	80.0	83.8	80.5	71.7	55.0	70.0	78.4	78.9	78.5
Total	60.0	78.8	66.0	48.7	36.0	45.3	56.7	68.3	60.3

Table S127: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use provision of services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking									
Employed	554	13177	13731	433	3947	4380	987	17124	18111
Unemployed	25	765	790	19	376	395	44	1142	1185
Not in LF	273	19326	19600	117	9274	9390	390	28600	28990
Total	852	33268	34121	569	13597	14166	1421	46865	48287
Cleaning clothes and dishes									
Employed	3315	13348	16663	1790	4138	5928	5106	17486	22592
Unemployed	139	806	945	74	407	481	212	1213	1426
Not in LF	1089	20533	21622	483	9784	10267	1573	30316	31889
Total	4543	34687	39230	2347	14329	16677	6891	49016	55906
Cleaning utensil / house									
Employed	1876	13187	15063	918	4037	4956	2795	17224	20019
Unemployed	95	798	892	35	404	439	129	1202	1331
Not in LF	664	20382	21046	263	9776	10038	927	30158	31084
Total	2635	34367	37002	1216	14217	15432	3850	48584	52434
Shopping									
Employed	25119	3718	28837	10558	2272	12829	35677	5989	41666
Unemployed	568	283	851	253	194	448	822	477	1299
Not in LF	3469	4280	7748	1458	3596	5054	4927	7876	12803
Total	29156	8280	37436	12269	6062	18331	41425	14342	55767
Caring for children/ old/ sick									
Employed	6914	8133	15047	3065	2142	5207	9978	10275	20254
Unemployed	125	465	590	53	234	287	178	698	877
Not in LF	854	12233	13087	319	6041	6360	1173	18274	19447
Total	7893	20831	28724	3437	8417	11854	11330	29248	40578
Any other Household chores									
Employed	7102	7052	14154	3130	2277	5408	10232	9330	19561
Unemployed	183	378	561	83	221	304	266	600	865
Not in LF	1300	11950	13250	525	5616	6141	1825	17566	19390
Total	8584	19380	27964	3738	8115	11853	12322	27495	39817
Cooking as % of total working age population									
Employed	1.9	93.6	31.3	3.5	86.4	25.9	2.3	91.8	29.8
Unemployed	2.7	86.8	43.6	4.5	83.9	45.6	3.3	85.8	44.3
Not in LF	3.6	81.1	62.4	3.9	83.1	66.3	3.7	81.7	63.6
Total	2.2	85.8	44.3	3.6	84.0	44.3	2.6	85.2	44.3
Cleaning clothes and dishes as % of total working age population									
Employed	11.1	94.8	38.0	14.5	90.6	35.0	12.1	93.8	37.1
Unemployed	14.9	91.4	52.2	17.7	90.9	55.6	15.8	91.2	53.3
Not in LF	14.4	86.1	68.9	16.1	87.7	72.5	14.9	86.6	70.0
Total	11.9	89.4	50.9	14.9	88.6	52.2	12.7	89.2	51.3
Cleaning utensil / house as % of total working age population									
Employed	6.3	93.7	34.3	7.4	88.3	29.2	6.6	92.4	32.9
Unemployed	10.2	90.5	49.3	8.3	90.1	50.7	9.6	90.4	49.7
Not in LF	8.8	85.5	67.0	8.8	87.6	70.9	8.8	86.2	68.2
Total	6.9	88.6	48.0	7.7	87.9	48.3	7.1	88.4	48.1
Shopping as % of total working age population									
Employed	84.3	26.4	65.7	85.3	49.7	75.7	84.6	32.1	68.5

Table S127: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use provision of services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	61.1	32.1	47.0	60.7	43.3	51.7	61.0	35.9	48.5
Not in LF	45.9	18.0	24.7	48.7	32.2	35.7	46.7	22.5	28.1
Total	76.1	21.3	48.6	77.7	37.5	57.4	76.6	26.1	51.1
Caring for children/ old/ sick as % of total working age population									
Employed	23.2	57.8	34.3	24.8	46.9	30.7	23.7	55.1	33.3
Unemployed	13.5	52.7	32.6	12.7	52.1	33.1	13.2	52.5	32.8
Not in LF	11.3	51.3	41.7	10.7	54.1	44.9	11.1	52.2	42.7
Total	20.6	53.7	37.3	21.8	52.0	37.1	21.0	53.2	37.2
Any other Household chores as % of total working age population									
Employed	23.8	50.1	32.3	25.3	49.8	31.9	24.3	50.0	32.2
Unemployed	19.7	42.9	31.0	19.9	49.4	35.1	19.7	45.1	32.3
Not in LF	17.2	50.1	42.2	17.5	50.3	43.4	17.3	50.2	42.6
Total	22.4	50.0	36.3	23.7	50.2	37.1	22.8	50.0	36.5

Table S128: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area (in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cooking									
No primary schooling	283	12181	12464	106	3245	3350	389	15425	15815
Some or completed primary	202	8059	8261	116	2913	3029	318	10972	11290
post-secondary non-tertiary	333	12614	12946	260	6588	6848	593	19202	19794
Tertiary	30	373	403	85	838	923	115	1212	1326
Not specified	4	42	46	2	13	15	6	55	61
Total	852	33268	34121	569	13597	14166	1421	46865	48287
Cleaning clothes and dishes									
No primary schooling	1174	12484	13658	365	3355	3720	1539	15839	17378
Some or completed primary	1061	8165	9226	522	3020	3543	1584	11185	12769
post-secondary non-tertiary	2112	13592	15704	1217	7147	8364	3329	20739	24068
Tertiary	168	393	561	239	792	1031	407	1185	1592
Not specified	28	53	81	5	14	19	32	67	100
Total	4543	34687	39230	2347	14329	16677	6891	49016	55906
Cleaning clothes and dishes									
No primary schooling	830	12343	13173	231	3286	3517	1061	15629	16690
Some or completed primary	596	8068	8664	248	2959	3206	844	11027	11870
post-secondary non-tertiary	1125	13515	14640	610	7151	7762	1736	20666	22402
Tertiary	72	389	460	123	808	931	195	1197	1391
Not specified	12	52	64	3	13	16	15	65	81
Total	2635	34367	37002	1216	14217	15432	3850	48584	52434
Shopping									
No primary schooling	10201	2660	12861	2393	1315	3708	12594	3975	16569
Some or completed primary	7408	1818	9226	2653	1244	3897	10061	3062	13123
post-secondary non-tertiary	10448	3674	14122	5669	3014	8683	16117	6688	22805
Tertiary	955	121	1076	1526	487	2013	2481	609	3090
Not specified	144	7	151	29	1	30	173	9	181
Total	29156	8280	37436	12269	6062	18331	41425	14342	55767
Caring for children/ old/ sick									
No primary schooling	2394	6600	8994	601	1790	2391	2995	8390	11385
Some or completed primary	2312	5341	7653	767	1812	2578	3078	7153	10231
post-secondary non-tertiary	2892	8606	11497	1574	4282	5856	4465	12888	17354
Tertiary	259	249	508	487	523	1011	747	772	1519
Not specified	36	36	72	8	10	18	44	45	90
Total	7893	20831	28724	3437	8417	11854	11330	29248	40578
Any other Household chores									
No primary schooling	2912	7014	9926	690	1892	2582	3602	8906	12508
Some or completed primary	2208	4673	6881	820	1777	2596	3027	6450	9477
post-secondary non-tertiary	3160	7439	10598	1756	4011	5767	4916	11450	16366

Annex-1

Table S128: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area (in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tertiary	250	217	467	465	424	889	715	641	1356
Not specified	55	38	93	8	10	18	63	48	111
Total	8584	19380	27964	3738	8115	11853	12322	27495	39817
Cooking (%)									
No primary schooling	2.3	85.0	47.0	3.6	82.6	49.0	2.6	84.5	47.4
Some or completed primary	2.2	92.9	46.3	3.5	89.8	46.4	2.6	92.0	46.3
post-secondary non-tertiary	2.2	82.6	42.3	3.4	81.9	43.4	2.6	82.4	42.7
Tertiary	2.2	81.8	22.5	4.7	88.5	33.4	3.6	86.4	29.1
Not specified	1.5	59.4	12.8	3.8	81.6	22.3	1.9	63.6	14.3
Total	2.2	85.8	44.3	3.6	84.0	44.3	2.6	85.2	44.3
Cleaning clothes and dishes (%)									
No primary schooling	9.6	87.1	51.5	12.5	85.4	54.4	10.2	86.7	52.1
Some or completed primary	11.6	94.1	51.7	15.9	93.1	54.3	12.7	93.8	52.4
post-secondary non-tertiary	13.8	89.1	51.4	15.7	88.9	53.0	14.5	89.0	51.9
Tertiary	12.6	86.2	31.3	13.2	83.7	37.3	12.9	84.5	35.0
Not specified	9.7	75.4	22.5	8.8	88.6	27.8	9.5	77.9	23.3
Total	11.9	89.4	50.9	14.9	88.6	52.2	12.7	89.2	51.3
Cleaning utensil / house (%)									
No primary schooling	6.8	86.1	49.7	7.9	83.7	51.5	7.0	85.6	50.0
Some or completed primary	6.5	93.0	48.6	7.6	91.2	49.2	6.8	92.5	48.7
post-secondary non-tertiary	7.4	88.5	47.9	7.9	88.9	49.2	7.5	88.7	48.3
Tertiary	5.4	85.2	25.7	6.8	85.3	33.7	6.2	85.3	30.6
Not specified	4.2	74.7	18.0	6.3	80.5	23.9	4.5	75.8	18.9
Total	6.9	88.6	48.0	7.7	87.9	48.3	7.1	88.4	48.1
Shopping (%)									
No primary schooling	83.6	18.6	48.5	82.3	33.5	54.2	83.4	21.8	49.7
Some or completed primary	80.8	21.0	51.7	80.9	38.4	59.7	80.8	25.7	53.9
post-secondary non-tertiary	68.3	24.1	46.2	73.3	37.5	55.0	70.0	28.7	49.2
Tertiary	71.5	26.6	60.1	84.0	51.5	72.9	78.7	43.4	67.9
Not specified	49.7	10.1	42.0	55.7	9.0	44.6	50.6	9.9	42.4
Total	76.1	21.3	48.6	77.7	37.5	57.4	76.6	26.1	51.1
Caring for children/ old/ sick (%)									
No primary schooling	19.6	46.1	33.9	20.7	45.6	35.0	19.8	45.9	34.1
Some or completed primary	25.2	61.6	42.9	23.4	55.8	39.5	24.7	60.0	42.0
post-secondary non-tertiary	18.9	56.4	37.6	20.4	53.2	37.1	19.4	55.3	37.4
Tertiary	19.4	54.5	28.4	26.8	55.3	36.6	23.7	55.0	33.4
Not specified	12.5	50.9	20.0	15.7	60.2	26.3	13.0	52.7	21.0
Total	20.6	53.7	37.3	21.8	52.0	37.1	21.0	53.2	37.2
Any other Household chores (%)									
No primary schooling	23.9	48.9	37.4	23.7	48.2	37.8	23.8	48.8	37.5

Table S128: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area (in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Some or completed primary	24.1	53.9	38.6	25.0	54.8	39.8	24.3	54.1	38.9
post-secondary non-tertiary	20.6	48.7	34.7	22.7	49.9	36.6	21.3	49.1	35.3
Tertiary	18.7	47.5	26.1	25.6	44.8	32.2	22.7	45.7	29.8
Not specified	19.0	54.5	25.9	15.7	61.9	26.7	18.5	55.9	26.0
Total	22.4	50.0	36.3	23.7	50.2	37.1	22.8	50.0	36.5

Table S129: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	8	28	19	9	26	19	9	28	19
Some or completed primary	9	27	18	9	26	18	9	27	18
post-secondary non-tertiary	9	24	17	8	24	17	9	24	17
Tertiary	8	21	12	9	22	14	9	22	13
Not specified	8	23	12	8	24	13	8	23	12
Total	9	26	18	9	25	18	9	26	18

Table S130: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	8	23	13	8	19	11	8	22	13
Unemployed	11	24	18	12	22	18	11	23	18
Not in LF	11	29	26	11	28	25	11	28	26
Total	9	26	18	9	25	18	9	26	18

Table S131: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	9	24	18	8	23	17	9	24	18
30-64	9	28	19	9	27	18	9	28	19
65+	8	15	11	8	15	10	8	15	11
Total	9	26	18	9	25	18	9	26	18

Table S132: Distribution of persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use services in the previous 1 week, by literacy, sex and area
(in '000)

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own use service workers									
Literate	20165	22331	42497	10398	11314	21712	30563	33646	64209
Not-literate	10208	13588	23796	2421	3742	6163	12629	17329	29959
Total	30373	35919	66293	12819	15056	27875	43193	50975	94168
Working age population									
Literate	26405	23890	50295	12914	12023	24937	39318	35913	75231
Not-literate	11890	14906	26796	2871	4155	7026	14761	19061	33822
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
% of working age population									
Literate	76.4	93.5	84.5	80.5	94.1	87.1	77.7	93.7	85.3
Not-literate	85.9	91.2	88.8	84.3	90.1	87.7	85.6	90.9	88.6
Total	79.3	92.6	86.0	81.2	93.1	87.2	79.9	92.7	86.3

Table SI33: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Own plot, farm for own consumption									
Employed	5958	7042	13000	524	670	1194	6482	7712	14194
Unemployed	71	80	150	6	14	20	76	94	170
Not in LF	350	2877	3226	39	575	614	388	3452	3841
Total	6378	9998	16376	569	1260	1828	6947	11258	18205
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals									
Employed	1864	351	2216	145	31	176	2009	383	2392
Unemployed	62	43	105	6	3	10	68	47	115
Not in LF	195	242	438	15	26	41	210	268	478
Total	2121	637	2759	166	60	226	2288	697	2985
Construction in own land, plot, etc									
Employed	1012	325	1337	115	30	144	1127	354	1481
Unemployed	31	9	40	5	4	9	36	13	49
Not in LF	96	267	364	26	51	77	122	319	441
Total	1139	601	1741	146	84	230	1285	686	1971
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption									
Employed	636	1298	1933	41	63	104	677	1360	2037
Unemployed	39	179	218	4	25	29	43	204	247
Not in LF	134	2621	2755	4	342	346	138	2963	3101
Total	809	4098	4907	50	429	479	859	4527	5386
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use									
Employed	527	874	1401	68	154	222	595	1028	1623
Unemployed	11	29	40	0	15	15	11	44	55
Not in LF	51	715	766	9	271	280	60	986	1046
Total	589	1618	2207	77	440	517	666	2058	2725
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family									
Employed	1247	1127	2373	128	164	292	1375	1291	2666
Unemployed	29	77	107	2	20	23	32	98	130
Not in LF	155	1152	1307	23	367	391	178	1520	1698
Total	1431	2356	3787	154	552	706	1585	2908	4493
Own plot, farm for own consumption									
Employed	20.0	50.0	29.6	4.2	14.7	7.0	15.4	41.4	23.3
Unemployed	7.6	9.0	8.3	1.4	3.2	2.3	5.7	7.1	6.4
Not in LF	4.6	12.1	10.3	1.3	5.2	4.3	3.7	9.9	8.4
Total	16.7	25.8	21.2	3.6	7.8	5.7	12.8	20.5	16.7
Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals									
Employed	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	4.8	2.1	3.9
Unemployed	6.7	4.9	5.8	1.6	0.7	1.1	5.1	3.5	4.3
Not in LF	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.8	1.0

Table S133: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	5.5	1.6	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	4.2	1.3	2.7
Construction in own land, plot, etc									
Employed	3.4	2.3	3.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.7	1.9	2.4
Unemployed	3.3	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.9	1.8
Not in LF	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
Total	3.0	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.8
Fetch water or firewood for own consumption									
Employed	2.1	9.2	4.4	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.6	7.3	3.3
Unemployed	4.2	20.3	12.0	0.9	5.6	3.4	3.2	15.3	9.2
Not in LF	1.8	11.0	8.8	0.1	3.1	2.4	1.3	8.5	6.8
Total	2.1	10.6	6.4	0.3	2.7	1.5	1.6	8.2	4.9
Produce clothing, furniture or other goods for household use									
Employed	1.8	6.2	3.2	0.6	3.4	1.3	1.4	5.5	2.7
Unemployed	1.2	3.3	2.2	0.1	3.4	1.8	0.8	3.3	2.1
Not in LF	0.7	3.0	2.4	0.3	2.4	2.0	0.6	2.8	2.3
Total	1.5	4.2	2.9	0.5	2.7	1.6	1.2	3.7	2.5
Produce any other goods for the consumption of household or family									
Employed	4.2	8.0	5.4	1.0	3.6	1.7	3.3	6.9	4.4
Unemployed	3.2	8.8	5.9	0.6	4.6	2.6	2.4	7.4	4.8
Not in LF	2.0	4.8	4.2	0.8	3.3	2.8	1.7	4.3	3.7
Total	3.7	6.1	4.9	1.0	3.4	2.2	2.9	5.3	4.1

Table S134: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	28	28	28	24	24	24	28	27	28
Unemployed	21	18	19	16	17	17	21	18	19
Not in LF	27	26	26	25	24	24	27	26	26
Total	28	27	27	24	24	24	28	26	27

Table S135: Average hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in own use goods in the previous 1 month, by age group, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	26	25	25	22	22	22	25	24	25
30-64	29	28	28	25	25	25	28	28	28
65+	29	29	29	26	25	26	29	29	29
Total	28	27	27	24	24	24	28	26	27

Table S136: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Volunteer									
Employed	4739	758	5497	2042	372	2413	6781	1129	7910
Unemployed	95	80	176	47	51	98	142	131	273
Not in LF	607	969	1576	275	616	891	883	1585	2467
Total	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
Working age population									
Employed	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Unemployed	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Not in LF	7556	23839	31395	2995	11160	14155	10551	34998	45549
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Volunteer as % of working age population									
Employed	15.9	5.4	12.5	16.5	8.1	14.2	16.1	6.1	13.0
Unemployed	10.3	9.1	9.7	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.6	9.9	10.2
Not in LF	8.0	4.1	5.0	9.2	5.5	6.3	8.4	4.5	5.4
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8

Table S137: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by age group sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	1167	616	1783	473	377	849	1640	993	2632
30-64	3723	1124	4847	1723	638	2362	5447	1762	7209
65+	552	67	618	168	23	191	720	90	809
Total	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
Working age population									
15-29	13856	14661	28517	5777	6959	12736	19633	21620	41254
30-64	20863	21531	42394	8993	8498	17491	29856	30029	59885
65+	3575	2604	6179	1015	721	1736	4591	3325	7915
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
15-29	8.4	4.2	6.3	8.2	5.4	6.7	8.4	4.6	6.4
30-64	17.8	5.2	11.4	19.2	7.5	13.5	18.2	5.9	12.0
65+	15.4	2.6	10.0	16.6	3.2	11.0	15.7	2.7	10.2
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8

Table S138: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by education, sex and area

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Volunteers									
No primary schooling	1500	547	2047	337	217	554	1837	763	2601
Some or completed primary	1285	413	1699	493	217	710	1779	630	2409
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	2219	800	3019	1133	515	1648	3352	1315	4666
Tertiary	387	45	432	394	88	482	781	133	914
Not specified	50	2	52	7	1	8	57	3	60
Total	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
working age population									
No primary schooling	12195	14331	26526	2908	3928	6836	15103	18259	33362
Some or completed primary	9169	8675	17845	3279	3244	6523	12448	11919	24368
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	15307	15263	30570	7730	8043	15773	23037	23306	46343
Tertiary	1335	456	1791	1816	947	2762	3150	1403	4554
Not specified	289	70	359	52	16	68	341	86	427
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
% of working age population									
No primary schooling	12.3	3.8	7.7	11.6	5.5	8.1	12.2	4.2	7.8
Some or completed primary	14.0	4.8	9.5	15.0	6.7	10.9	14.3	5.3	9.9
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14.5	5.2	9.9	14.7	6.4	10.4	14.5	5.6	10.1
Tertiary	29.0	9.8	24.1	21.7	9.3	17.5	24.8	9.5	20.1
Not specified	17.4	2.5	14.5	12.6	8.4	11.6	16.7	3.6	14.1
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8
Column %									
No primary schooling	27.6	30.3	28.2	14.3	20.9	16.3	23.5	26.8	24.4
Some or completed primary	23.6	22.9	23.4	20.9	20.9	20.9	22.8	22.2	22.6
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	40.8	44.3	41.6	47.9	49.6	48.4	42.9	46.2	43.8
Tertiary	7.1	2.5	6.0	16.7	8.5	14.2	10.0	4.7	8.6
Not specified	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row %									
No primary schooling	57.7	21.0	78.7	13.0	8.3	21.3	70.6	29.4	100.0
Some or completed primary	53.4	17.2	70.5	20.5	9.0	29.5	73.8	26.2	100.0
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	47.5	17.1	64.7	24.3	11.0	35.3	71.8	28.2	100.0
Tertiary	42.3	4.9	47.2	43.1	9.6	52.8	85.5	14.5	100.0
Not specified	83.9	2.9	86.8	10.9	2.3	13.2	94.8	5.2	100.0
Total	51.1	17.0	68.1	22.2	9.7	31.9	73.3	26.7	100.0

Table V4: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by division, sex and area (in 000)

Division	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	114	56	171	44	18	62	158	74	232
Chittagong	1107	465	1572	483	252	735	1590	717	2308
Dhaka	1650	547	2197	1146	511	1657	2796	1057	3854
Khulna	538	258	797	180	117	297	718	376	1094
Rajshahi	640	79	719	166	26	192	806	106	912
Rangpur	1203	355	1559	296	104	400	1499	460	1959
Sylhet	188	45	233	49	10	59	237	55	292
Total	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
Column %									
Barisal	4.9	2.3	3.6	7.7	3.1	5.4	5.4	2.4	3.9
Chittagong	17.9	6.6	11.8	17.1	8.2	12.4	17.6	7.0	12.0
Dhaka	15.2	5.1	10.2	14.9	6.5	10.7	15.1	5.7	10.4
Khulna	10.9	5.2	8.1	13.9	8.9	11.4	11.5	6.0	8.8
Rajshahi	10.8	1.4	6.1	10.4	1.6	6.0	10.7	1.4	6.1
Rangpur	22.1	7.0	14.8	24.0	9.0	16.8	22.4	7.4	15.2
Sylhet	7.2	1.6	4.4	8.6	1.6	4.9	7.5	1.6	4.5
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8
% of working age population									
Barisal	4.9	2.3	3.6	7.7	3.1	5.4	5.4	2.4	3.9
Chittagong	17.9	6.6	11.8	17.1	8.2	12.4	17.6	7.0	12.0
Dhaka	15.2	5.1	10.2	14.9	6.5	10.7	15.1	5.7	10.4
Khulna	10.9	5.2	8.1	13.9	8.9	11.4	11.5	6.0	8.8
Rajshahi	10.8	1.4	6.1	10.4	1.6	6.0	10.7	1.4	6.1
Rangpur	22.1	7.0	14.8	24.0	9.0	16.8	22.4	7.4	15.2
Sylhet	7.2	1.6	4.4	8.6	1.6	4.9	7.5	1.6	4.5
Total	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8

Table S139: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Personal assistance as % of working age population									
Employed	6.6	2.3	5.2	11.1	4.7	9.4	7.9	2.8	6.4
Unemployed	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.4	6.0	5.8	4.1	5.2	4.7
Not in LF	2.5	1.9	2.0	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.4
Total	5.7	2.1	3.9	9.7	3.5	6.5	6.9	2.5	4.7
Activities related to healthcare as % of working age population									
Employed	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Unemployed	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4
Not in LF	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
Total	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Activities related to education as % of working age population									
Employed	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
Unemployed	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Not in LF	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.6
Total	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
Activities related to youths and children as % of working age population									
Employed	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Unemployed	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Not in LF	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Cultural and recreational activities as % of working age population									
Employed	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5
Unemployed	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.8
Not in LF	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
Total	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Social Welfare as % of working age population									
Employed	6.1	1.9	4.8	7.0	3.2	6.0	6.4	2.2	5.1
Unemployed	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.0	5.4	4.3	3.5	4.6	4.0
Not in LF	1.9	1.0	1.3	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.5
Total	5.2	1.4	3.3	6.2	2.3	4.2	5.5	1.7	3.6
Emergency and Relief as % of working age population									
Employed	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6
Unemployed	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7
Not in LF	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Financial help as % of working age population									
Employed	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.1
Unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Not in LF	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
Total	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.8
Activities related to religion as % of working age population									
Employed	4.9	0.6	3.5	3.1	0.6	2.4	4.4	0.6	3.2
Unemployed	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.7	1.4
Not in LF	3.2	0.5	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.1
Total	4.5	0.5	2.5	3.1	0.6	1.8	4.1	0.5	2.3
Human rights and politics as % of working age population									
Employed	2.4	0.3	1.7	2.3	0.5	1.8	2.4	0.4	1.7

Table S139: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, labour force status, sex and area

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.7
Not in LF	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3
Total	2.1	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.3	1.2
Environment protection as % of working age population									
Employed	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Unemployed	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not in LF	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Volunteer of other type as % of working age population									
Employed	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5
Unemployed	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Not in LF	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4

Table S140: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Personal assistance as % of working age population									
15-29	3.7	1.9	2.7	5.0	2.9	3.8	4.1	2.2	3.1
30-64	7.3	2.4	4.8	12.8	4.2	8.6	8.9	2.9	5.9
65+	4.8	0.9	3.2	8.0	1.4	5.3	5.5	1.0	3.6
Total	5.7	2.1	3.9	9.7	3.5	6.5	6.9	2.5	4.7
Activities related to healthcare as % of working age population									
15-29	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5
30-64	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
65+	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7
Total	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Activities related to education as % of working age population									
15-29	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0
30-64	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
65+	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
Activities related to youths and children as % of working age population									
15-29	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
30-64	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
65+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Cultural and recreational activities as % of working age population									
15-29	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
30-64	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4
65+	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3

Table S140: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, age group, sex and area

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Social Welfare as % of working age population									
15-29	2.8	1.3	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.4	2.1
30-64	6.9	1.6	4.2	8.3	2.8	5.6	7.4	2.0	4.7
65+	4.6	0.5	2.9	6.1	0.7	3.9	4.9	0.6	3.1
Total	5.2	1.4	3.3	6.2	2.3	4.2	5.5	1.7	3.6
Emergency and Relief as % of working age population									
15-29	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
30-64	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6
65+	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
Total	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Financial help as % of working age population									
15-29	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
30-64	1.9	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.9	0.3	1.1
65+	1.8	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.1
Total	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.8
Activities related to religion as % of working age population									
15-29	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.7
30-64	5.8	0.6	3.2	4.0	0.8	2.5	5.3	0.7	3.0
65+	8.9	1.0	5.6	7.7	0.7	4.8	8.7	0.9	5.4
Total	4.5	0.5	2.5	3.1	0.6	1.8	4.1	0.5	2.3
Human rights and politics as % of working age population									
15-29	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
30-64	2.8	0.3	1.5	2.9	0.4	1.7	2.9	0.3	1.6
65+	2.3	0.1	1.4	2.5	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.1	1.4
Total	2.1	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.3	1.2
Environment protection as % of working age population									
15-29	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
30-64	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
65+	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Total	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Volunteer of other type as % of working age population									
15-29	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
30-64	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5
65+	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.6
Total	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4

Table V4: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Volunteer work in the previous 1 month, by type, sex and area

Type of volunteer work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Personal assistance	2196	808	3004	1525	564	2089	3721	1372	5092
Activities related to healthcare	669	554	1224	251	268	519	920	823	1743
Activities related to education	337	152	489	135	73	208	472	225	697
Activities related to youths and children	86	12	98	35	11	46	121	23	144
Cultural and recreational activities	243	47	289	110	30	140	353	77	430
Social Welfare	1999	553	2552	979	366	1345	2978	919	3898
Emergency and Relief	251	58	309	122	42	165	373	101	474
Financial help	526	95	621	212	46	258	738	141	879
Activities related to religion	1728	199	1928	486	92	577	2214	291	2505
Human rights and politics	797	93	890	321	47	368	1117	140	1258
Environment protection	113	26	139	62	23	84	175	48	223
Other type	221	49	270	104	27	131	325	75	401
Volunteer any type	5442	1806	7248	2364	1038	3402	7806	2845	10650
Working age population	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Volunteer as % of working age population									
Personal assistance	5.7	2.1	3.9	9.7	3.5	6.5	6.9	2.5	4.7
Activities related to healthcare	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Activities related to education	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
Activities related to youths and children	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Cultural and recreational activities	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Social Welfare	5.2	1.4	3.3	6.2	2.3	4.2	5.5	1.7	3.6
Emergency and Relief	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Financial help	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.8
Activities related to religion	4.5	0.5	2.5	3.1	0.6	1.8	4.1	0.5	2.3
Human rights and politics	2.1	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.3	1.2
Environment protection	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other type	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4
Volunteer any type	14.2	4.7	9.4	15.0	6.4	10.6	14.4	5.2	9.8

Table S141: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by labour force status, sex and area
(in 000)

Labour force status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	16	2	18	7	2	9	24	3	27
Unemployed	6	2	8	4	0	4	10	2	12
Not in LF	62	4	66	54	4	58	117	8	124
Total	85	7	92	65	6	71	150	13	163
Apprentice as % of working age population									
Employed	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Not in LF	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.3
Total	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Column %									
Employed	19.3	21.2	19.5	10.9	28.9	12.4	15.7	24.6	16.4
Unemployed	6.9	26.0	8.4	5.7	2.2	5.4	6.4	15.5	7.1
Not in LF	73.7	52.8	72.1	83.4	68.9	82.2	77.9	59.9	76.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S142: Hours spent by persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by hours band, sex and area
(in 000)

Hours worked	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-10	5	2	8	3	1	4	8	4	12
11-20	12	1	13	16	2	18	28	3	30
21-30	43	2	45	34	2	36	77	4	81
31-40	13	2	15	7	0	7	20	2	23
41+	11	0	11	6	0	6	17	0	17
Total	85	7	92	65	6	71	150	13	163

Table S143: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by age group, sex and area
(in 000)

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	74	6	80	43	5	47	116	11	127
30-64	11	1	12	23	1	23	33	2	36
Total	85	7	92	65	6	71	150	13	163
Column %									
15-29	87.1	84.4	86.9	65.4	83.2	66.8	77.7	83.9	78.2
30-64	12.9	15.6	13.1	34.6	16.8	33.2	22.3	16.1	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S144: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by education, sex and area
(in 000)

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No primary schooling	12.7	0.0	11.7	0.9	2.8	1.0	7.5	1.2	7.0
Some or completed primary	29.2	12.2	27.8	9.9	12.4	10.1	20.8	12.3	20.1
Secondary post-secondary non-tertiary	48.8	76.2	50.9	58.3	41.5	56.9	52.9	60.9	53.6
Tertiary	5.0	11.6	5.5	30.1	43.3	31.2	15.9	25.6	16.7
Not specified	4.4	0.0	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 145: Persons aged 15 or older engaged in Apprentice work in the previous 1 week, by literacy, sex and area
(in 000)

Literacy status	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literate	74	7	81	64	5	70	138	13	151
Not-literate	11	0	11	1	0	1	11	0	12
Total	85	7	92	65	6	71	150	13	163
Apprentice as % of total working age population									
Literate	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Not-literate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1

Table S146: Distribution of type labour under-utilization of the country, by quarter, sex and area
(in '000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Potential labour force									
Q1	668	1337	2005	168	491	659	836	1828	2664
Q2	582	891	1473	314	586	900	895	1477	2373
Q3	584	923	1507	228	670	898	812	1592	2405
Q4	623	768	1391	219	683	902	842	1451	2293
Year	614	980	1594	232	607	840	846	1587	2434
Time related underemployed									
Q1	663	455	1118	179	98	276	842	553	1395
Q2	826	414	1240	199	148	347	1025	562	1587
Q3	735	413	1148	231	106	337	966	519	1486
Q4	653	395	1048	220	126	345	872	521	1393
Year	719	419	1139	207	119	326	926	539	1465
Unemployed									
Q1	736	708	1444	447	549	996	1183	1257	2440
Q2	1019	905	1923	424	363	787	1443	1267	2710
Q3	951	1035	1986	416	453	869	1367	1488	2855
Q4	1012	878	1891	382	428	810	1394	1307	2701
Year	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Labour under-utilization									
Q1	2067	2500	4567	794	1138	1931	2861	3638	6498
Q2	2426	2210	4636	937	1097	2034	3364	3306	6670
Q3	2270	2371	4641	876	1229	2105	3146	3600	6746
Q4	2288	2042	4330	820	1237	2057	3108	3279	6387
Year	2263	2281	4544	857	1175	2032	3119	3456	6575

Table S147: Distribution of discouraged job seekers of the country, by age group, sex and area
(in '000)

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	259	355	614	127	261	388	386	617	1002
30-64	65	323	388	23	255	278	88	578	666
65+	22	4	26	2	1	3	24	5	29
Total	346	682	1028	152	517	669	498	1199	1698
Column %									
15-29	74.8	52.1	59.7	83.5	50.5	58.0	77.5	51.4	59.1
30-64	18.9	47.4	37.8	15.0	49.3	41.5	17.7	48.2	39.2
65+	6.3	0.6	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	4.8	0.4	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S148: Time related underemployed of the country, by age group, sex and area*(in '000)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	310	182	492	102	68	170	412	250	662
30-64	397	236	633	104	51	155	502	286	788
65+	12	2	13	1	0	1	13	2	15
Total	719	419	1139	207	119	326	926	539	1465
Column %									
15-29	43.1	43.4	43.2	49.1	57.1	52.1	44.5	46.4	45.2
30-64	55.2	56.2	55.6	50.4	42.5	47.5	54.1	53.2	53.8
65+	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of total employed persons									
15-29	3.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.2	3.7
30-64	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9
65+	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.4

Table S149: Potential labour force of the country, by age group, sex and area*(in '000)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	475	503	978	195	318	513	671	820	1491
30-64	114	473	587	34	289	323	149	762	910
65+	25	4	29	2	1	3	27	5	32
Total	614	980	1594	232	607	840	846	1587	2434
Column %									
15-29	77.4	51.3	61.4	84.1	52.3	61.1	79.2	51.7	61.3
30-64	18.6	48.3	36.8	14.8	47.6	38.5	17.6	48.0	37.4
65+	4.0	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S150: Unemployed population of the country, by age group, sex and area*(in '000)*

Age group	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-29	742	676	1417	338	376	713	1079	1051	2131
30-64	188	206	394	80	73	152	267	279	546
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	929	882	1811	417	448	866	1347	1330	2677
Column %									
15-29	79.8	76.6	78.3	80.9	83.8	82.4	80.2	79.0	79.6
30-64	20.2	23.4	21.7	19.1	16.2	17.6	19.8	21.0	20.4
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S151: Labour under-utilization of the country 2016-17, by age group sex and area*(in '000)*

Quarter	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of underutilized									
15-29	1527	1360	2888	635	761	1396	2162	2122	4284
30-64	699	914	1614	218	412	631	918	1327	2244
65+	36	6	42	3	1	5	40	7	47
Total	2263	2281	4544	857	1175	2032	3119	3456	6575
Column %									
15-29	67.5	59.6	63.6	74.1	64.8	68.7	69.3	61.4	65.2
30-64	30.9	40.1	35.5	25.5	35.1	31.0	29.4	38.4	34.1
65+	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Underutilized as % of total working age population									
15-29	11.0	9.3	10.1	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	9.8	10.4
30-64	3.4	4.2	3.8	2.4	4.9	3.6	3.1	4.4	3.7
65+	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6
Total	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.0

Table S152: Labour under-utilization of the country, by education attainment, sex and area*(in '000)*

Education	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Underutilized									
No primary schooling	468	434	902	89	103	192	557	537	1094
Some or completed primary	400	403	803	130	141	271	530	544	1074
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1157	1326	2483	466	786	1253	1624	2113	3736
Tertiary	214	117	331	169	145	314	383	262	645
Not specified	23	0	24	3	0	3	26	0	27
Total	2263	2281	4544	857	1175	2032	3119	3456	6575
Working age population									
No primary schooling	12195	14331	26526	2908	3928	6836	15103	18259	33362
Some or completed primary	9169	8675	17845	3279	3244	6523	12448	11919	24368
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	15307	15263	30570	7730	8043	15773	23037	23306	46343
Tertiary	1335	456	1791	1816	947	2762	3150	1403	4554
Not specified	289	70	359	52	16	68	341	86	427
Total	38295	38796	77091	15785	16178	31963	54080	54974	109054
Underutilized as % of working age population									
No primary schooling	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.3
Some or completed primary	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.4
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	7.6	8.7	8.1	6.0	9.8	7.9	7.0	9.1	8.1
Tertiary	16.0	25.7	18.5	9.3	15.3	11.4	12.1	18.7	14.2
Not specified	8.0	0.6	6.6	5.9	0.2	4.5	7.7	0.5	6.3
Total	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.0

Table S153: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sex and area

(in 000)

Intention of employment work	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pay or profit	27272	8412	35685	12164	4110	16273	39436	12522	51958
Own-use production of goods	2537	5663	8200	209	461	669	2746	6124	8870
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828
Column %									
Pay or profit	91.5	59.8	81.3	98.3	89.9	96.0	93.5	67.2	85.4
Own-use production of goods	8.5	40.2	18.7	1.7	10.1	4.0	6.5	32.8	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S154: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, and economic sector

(in 000)

Intention of employment work	Sector			
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
Pay or profit	15840	12416	23702	51958
Own-use production of goods	8853	8	9	8870
Total	24693	12424	23711	60828
Column %				
Pay or profit	64.1	99.9	100.0	85.4
Own-use production of goods	35.9	0.1	0.0	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S155: Employed population aged 15 or older, by intention of work, sector, sex and area

(in 000)

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pay or profit									
Agriculture	9946	4566	14513	877	450	1327	10824	5016	15840
Industry	5826	1609	7435	3451	1531	4981	9276	3140	12416
Service	11500	2237	13737	7836	2129	9965	19336	4366	23702
Total	27272	8412	35685	12164	4110	16273	39436	12522	51958
Own-use production of goods									
Agriculture	2532	5654	8186	209	458	667	2741	6112	8853
Industry	2	4	7	0	1	1	2	5	8
Service	3	5	7	0	2	2	3	6	9
Total	2537	5663	8200	209	461	669	2746	6124	8870
Own-use production of goods % of total employed									
Agriculture	20.3	55.3	36.1	19.2	50.5	33.4	20.2	54.9	35.9
Industry	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Service	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	8.5	40.2	18.7	1.7	10.1	4.0	6.5	32.8	14.6

Table S156: Occupational segregation (aged 15 or older), by sex and area

Occupation-BSCO 08	Male (in '000)			Female (in '000)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	316	574	890	33	74	107
Professionals	1071	831	1902	515	527	1042
Technicians and Associate Professionals	489	472	961	87	84	171
Clerical Support Workers	400	358	758	63	79	142
Service and Sales Workers	5393	3722	9115	541	384	925
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9210	849	10058	8925	781	9706
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4469	2658	7127	1751	1513	3264
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	2434	1317	3751	238	176	414
Elementary Occupations	5983	1554	7538	1999	972	2970
Other occupations	93	51	144	4	5	8
Total	29858	12386	42244	14156	4595	18750
Column %						
Managers	1.1	4.6	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.6
Professionals	3.6	6.7	4.5	3.6	11.5	5.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.6	3.8	2.3	0.6	1.8	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	1.3	2.9	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.8
Service and Sales Workers	18.1	30.0	21.6	3.8	8.4	4.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	30.8	6.9	23.8	63.1	17.0	51.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15.0	21.5	16.9	12.4	32.9	17.4
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	8.2	10.6	8.9	1.7	3.8	2.2
Elementary Occupations	20.0	12.5	17.8	14.1	21.1	15.8
Other occupations	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table S157: Female share of employment aged 15 or older in high-status occupations, by broad sector

Sub-major group	Rural				Urban				Bangladesh			
	Agri	Industry	Service	Total	Agri	Industry	Service	Total	Agri	Industry	Service	Total
Male (in '000)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	0.9	11.3	32.4	44.6	0.0	21.4	31.3	52.8	0.9	32.6	63.8	97.4
Administrative and Commercial Managers	0.7	35.9	36.7	73.3	0.1	66.4	124.7	191.1	0.7	102.3	161.4	264.4
Total	1.6	47.1	69.1	117.9	0.1	87.8	156.0	243.9	1.7	134.9	225.1	361.8
Female (in '000)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	0.2	0.3	7.7	8.2	0.0	2.6	2.9	5.5	0.2	2.9	10.5	13.7
Administrative and Commercial Managers	0.6	1.9	1.9	4.4	0.0	6.3	17.8	24.1	0.6	8.2	19.7	28.5
Total	0.9	2.2	9.6	12.6	0.0	8.9	20.7	29.6	0.9	11.0	30.3	42.2
Both (in '000)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	1.2	11.5	40.1	52.8	0.0	24.0	34.2	58.2	1.2	35.5	74.3	111.0
Administrative and Commercial Managers	1.3	37.8	38.6	77.7	0.1	72.7	142.5	215.3	1.4	110.5	181.1	292.9
Total	2.4	49.3	78.7	130.5	0.1	96.7	176.7	273.5	2.5	146.0	255.4	403.9
Female share (%)												
Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	21.0	2.4	19.1	15.5	0.0	10.8	8.4	9.4	20.5	8.1	14.2	12.3
Administrative and Commercial Managers	47.5	5.0	4.9	5.7	0.0	8.6	12.5	11.2	45.2	7.4	10.9	9.7
Total	35.0	4.4	12.2	9.7	0.0	9.2	11.7	10.8	33.6	7.6	11.9	10.4

Table S158: Female share in employment of persons aged 15 or older, by major occupational group and area

Occupation	Women as % of total			Both sex			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	9.5	11.4	10.7	349	647	996	33	74	107
Professionals	32.4	38.6	35.3	1580	1353	2933	512	522	1035
Technicians and Associate Professionals	15.1	15.1	15.1	575	556	1131	87	84	170
Clerical Support Workers	13.4	18.0	15.7	460	436	896	62	79	140
Service and Sales Workers	9.1	9.3	9.2	5923	4100	10023	540	382	922
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	49.1	47.8	49.0	18062	1621	19683	8870	774	9644
Craft and Related Trades Workers	28.1	36.2	31.4	6204	4164	10368	1745	1509	3254
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	8.8	11.8	9.9	2669	1492	4161	236	176	411
Elementary Occupations	25.0	38.4	28.2	7968	2517	10485	1988	966	2954
Other Occupations	3.7	8.5	5.4	96	56	152	4	5	8
Total	32.1	27.0	30.7	43885	16943	60828	14076	4570	18646

Table S159: Share of women in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area

Occupation	% of women			Both sex			Women		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	89.5	93.0	91.9	32	74	106	29	69	97
Professionals	83.7	89.3	86.5	505	524	1029	423	468	890
Technicians and Associate Professionals	90.2	91.6	90.9	83	84	166	75	77	151
Clerical Support Workers	94.8	97.2	96.2	61	79	139	57	76	134
Service and Sales Workers	51.3	41.9	47.2	496	376	872	254	158	412
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	14.2	16.2	14.5	149	31	180	21	5	26
Craft and Related Trades Workers	46.2	73.8	59.3	1665	1503	3168	770	1109	1879
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	74.0	85.0	78.9	214	173	387	158	147	305
Elementary Occupations	88.2	91.4	90.0	667	832	1499	589	760	1348
Other occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	5	8	3	5	8
Total	61.4	78.1	69.5	3875	3679	7554	2378	2873	5251

Table S160: Share of women in wage employment of persons aged 15 or older in the non-agriculture sector, by area

Sector	Share of women in wage employment			Women in employment			Wage employment		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Industry	65.8	89.1	77.1	1622	1537	3158	1067	1369	2435
Service	58.2	70.2	64.0	2253	2143	4396	1312	1504	2815
Total	61.4	78.1	69.5	3875	3679	7554	2378	2873	5251

Annex-1

*Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area**(in 000)*

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop and animal production, hunting	11372	10152	21524	938	899	1837	12310	11051	23361
Forestry and logging	115	4	119	14	3	17	129	7	136
Fishing and aquaculture	992	64	1056	134	6	140	1125	71	1196
Sub-total	12478	10220	22699	1086	908	1994	13565	11128	24693
Mining of coal and lignite	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	5
Extraction of crude petroleum	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Mining of metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other mining and quarrying	82	3	85	6	1	7	88	4	92
Mining support service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Manufacture of food products	361	104	465	167	52	219	528	156	684
Manufacture of beverages	5	3	8	17	4	21	22	7	29
Manufacture of tobacco products	22	20	42	21	18	38	43	38	81
Manufacture of textiles	600	436	1036	227	146	373	827	582	1409
Manufacture of wearing apparel (Ready ma	895	498	1393	889	1033	1922	1784	1531	3315
Manufacture of leather and related produ	61	12	72	46	21	67	106	33	139
Manufacture of wood and products of wood	189	169	358	54	39	93	243	207	451
Manufacture of paper and paper products	19	18	36	19	18	37	38	35	73
Printing and reproduction of recorded me	25	3	28	24	2	25	49	5	54
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleu	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical pr	29	2	31	36	9	45	65	11	76
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicina	64	14	78	84	15	99	148	29	177
Manufacture of rubber and plastics produ	49	9	58	73	32	106	123	42	164
Manufacture of other non-metallic minera	390	44	434	75	18	93	465	62	527
Manufacture of basic metals	35	2	37	51	4	55	86	6	92
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	140	18	158	150	9	159	290	27	317
Manufacture of computer, electronic and	4	1	5	11	2	12	14	3	17
Manufacture of electrical equipment	32	7	40	34	11	45	67	18	85
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n	6	1	7	4	0	4	10	1	11
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers	4	0	4	9	0	10	13	0	14
Manufacture of other transport equipment	30	1	31	9	1	10	39	2	40

Annex-1

Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area

(in 000)

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacture of furniture	494	41	535	229	13	242	723	54	777
Other manufacturing	88	3	91	82	15	97	169	18	187
Repair and installation of machinery and	28	1	29	16	1	16	44	1	45
Recycling	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditio	47	3	50	47	5	52	93	9	102
Water collection, treatment and supply	4	1	5	7	1	8	12	2	14
Sewerage	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Waste collection, treatment and disposal	0	2	2	1	3	3	1	5	5
Remediation activities and other waste m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction of buildings	1593	107	1700	716	35	751	2308	142	2451
Civil engineering	254	63	318	82	7	89	336	70	407
Specialized construction activities	272	27	299	260	15	276	532	43	575
Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5828	1614	7442	3451	1532	4982	9279	3145	12424
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of	209	14	222	204	9	213	413	22	435
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicle	897	56	953	641	42	683	1538	98	1636
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles a	3690	310	4000	2388	196	2584	6078	506	6584
Land transport and transport via pipelin	3044	117	3160	1614	56	1670	4658	173	4830
Water transport	125	8	133	35	2	37	161	9	170
Air transport	1	0	1	7	3	10	8	3	11
Warehousing and support activities for t	91	8	99	79	6	85	170	14	184
Postal and courier activities	18	3	22	16	3	20	35	6	41
Accommodation	4	11	15	23	9	33	27	21	48
Food and beverage service activities	568	85	654	378	78	456	947	163	1110
Publishing activities	8	0	8	6	2	8	13	2	16
Motion picture, video and television pro	4	0	4	5	0	5	9	0	9
Programming and broadcasting activities	1	1	2	13	2	15	14	3	17
Telecommunications	29	3	32	52	3	55	81	6	87
Computer programming, consultancy and re	3	0	3	11	3	14	13	3	16
Information service activities	4	1	4	18	0	18	22	1	22
Financial service activities, except ins	89	16	105	182	42	224	271	58	328

Annex-1

Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area

(in 000)

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Insurance, reinsurance and pension fundi	16	5	21	34	10	44	50	15	65
Activities auxiliary to financial servc	6	1	7	15	3	17	21	3	24
Real estate activities	28	2	31	80	2	82	108	5	113
Legal and accounting activities	56	4	60	64	11	75	120	15	135
Activities of head offices; management c	10	0	10	8	1	9	18	1	20
Architectural and engineering activities	6	2	8	14	1	15	20	2	22
Scientific research and development	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Advertising and market research	4	0	4	11	1	12	15	1	16
Other professional, scientific and techn	19	2	21	21	1	21	40	3	43
Veterinary activities	24	0	24	6	1	7	30	1	30
Rental and leasing activities	74	8	81	85	6	91	159	13	172
Employment activities	5	0	5	3	1	4	9	1	10
Travel agency, tour operator, reservatio	13	2	15	14	1	15	26	4	30
Security and investigation activities	23	1	24	12	0	12	35	1	36
Services to buildings and landscape acti	3	1	3	1	2	3	4	3	7
Office administrative, office support an	48	4	52	38	9	47	86	13	99
Public administration and defence; compu	397	52	448	430	89	519	826	141	967
Education	798	445	1243	496	448	945	1295	893	2188
Human health activities	134	94	227	149	120	269	283	213	496
Residential care activities	2	1	4	1	1	3	3	3	6
Social work activities without accommoda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creative, arts and entertainment activit	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Libraries, archives, museums and other c	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	3
Gambling and betting activities	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sports activities and amusement and recr	26	10	36	17	5	22	43	15	58
Activities of membership organizations	279	62	341	114	31	144	393	93	485
Repair of computers and personal and hou	133	4	137	111	7	118	244	11	255
Other personal service activities	512	573	1085	259	324	583	771	897	1668
Activities of households as employers of	96	336	432	176	599	775	272	934	1206

Annex-1

Table S161: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 or older, by BSIC at 2-digit level, sex and area

(in 000)

BSIC 2 digit level (Industry)	Rural			Urban			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Undifferentiated goods and services prod	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Activities of extraterritorial organizat	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	1	4
Sub-total	11503	2242	13744	7836	2131	9967	19338	4372	23711
Total	29809	14076	43885	12372	4570	16943	42182	18646	60828

Table S162: Persons aged 15 or older, by working age population, labour force status, division and sex

(in 000)

Category	Sex	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
Working age population	Male	2904	9023	18510	6245	7533	6689	3177	54080
	Female	3031	10177	18502	6243	7411	6233	3377	54974
	Total	5935	19199	37012	12488	14944	12922	6554	109054
Employed	Male	2172	6665	14549	4943	5986	5416	2451	42182
	Female	787	3566	5952	2092	3476	2078	695	18646
	Total	2958	10232	20501	7034	9462	7494	3146	60828
Unemployed	Male	96	200	439	141	205	194	72	1347
	Female	75	166	278	159	250	358	44	1330
	Total	170	366	717	300	455	552	116	2677
Not in labour force	Male	637	2158	3522	1161	1342	1078	654	10551
	Female	2170	6444	12272	3993	3684	3797	2638	34998
	Total	2807	8602	15794	5153	5026	4876	3292	45549

Table S163: Persons aged 15 or older, by working age population, labour force status, sex and stratum

(in 000)

Division	Rural			Urban			City corporation			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Working age population												
Barisal	2339	2450	4789	425	439	864	139	143	282	2904	3031	5935
Chittagong	6190	7093	13283	1489	1631	3120	1343	1453	2796	9023	10177	19199
Dhaka	10823	10696	21519	3310	3360	6670	4378	4445	8823	18510	18502	37012
Khulna	4947	4931	9878	995	1013	2008	303	300	603	6245	6243	12488
Rajshahi	5937	5793	11731	1389	1398	2787	206	220	426	7533	7411	14944
Rangpur	5456	5081	10537	1102	1022	2124	130	131	261	6689	6233	12922
Sylhet	2601	2752	5353	414	441	855	161	184	345	3177	3377	6554
Total	38295	38796	77091	9125	9303	18428	6659	6875	13535	54080	54974	109054
Labour force												
Barisal	1830	721	2551	328	100	428	109	41	150	2267	861	3129
Chittagong	4652	2827	7479	1136	487	1624	1076	418	1494	6865	3732	10597
Dhaka	8641	3638	12279	2651	863	3514	3696	1729	5425	14988	6230	21218
Khulna	4047	1898	5945	794	272	1066	243	81	324	5084	2251	7335
Rajshahi	4904	3156	8060	1126	507	1633	161	64	225	6191	3727	9918
Rangpur	4591	2068	6659	918	327	1244	102	40	142	5610	2436	8046
Sylhet	2074	649	2724	325	74	399	124	16	139	2523	739	3262
Total	30739	14957	45696	7278	2630	9909	5512	2388	7900	43528	19976	63504

Annex-1

Table S163: Persons aged 15 or older, by working age population, labour force status, sex and stratum

(in 000)

Division	Rural			Urban			City corporation			Bangladesh		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed												
Barisal	1758	668	2426	313	89	402	100	29	130	2172	787	2958
Chittagong	4516	2713	7229	1104	453	1557	1046	400	1446	6665	3566	10232
Dhaka	8380	3517	11896	2556	782	3337	3614	1654	5268	14549	5952	20501
Khulna	3934	1776	5710	775	249	1024	234	67	300	4943	2092	7034
Rajshahi	4755	2971	7726	1075	445	1520	155	60	216	5986	3476	9462
Rangpur	4449	1815	6264	871	230	1101	97	33	129	5416	2078	7494
Sylhet	2017	615	2632	310	65	375	123	15	138	2451	695	3146
Total	29809	14076	43885	7004	2312	9316	5368	2258	7626	42182	18646	60828
Unemployed												
Barisal	72	53	124	15	11	26	9	11	20	96	75	170
Chittagong	136	114	250	33	34	67	31	18	49	200	166	366
Dhaka	261	121	382	96	81	177	82	75	158	439	278	717
Khulna	113	122	235	19	23	42	10	14	24	141	159	300
Rajshahi	149	185	333	51	62	113	6	3	9	205	250	455
Rangpur	142	253	396	46	97	143	5	8	13	194	358	552
Sylhet	57	34	91	14	9	24	1	1	1	72	44	116
Total	929	882	1811	274	318	592	143	130	273	1347	1330	2677
Not in labour force												
Barisal	510	1729	2239	97	339	436	30	102	132	637	2170	2807
Chittagong	1538	4266	5804	353	1143	1496	267	1035	1301	2158	6444	8602
Dhaka	2182	7058	9241	658	2498	3156	681	2716	3397	3522	12272	15794
Khulna	900	3033	3933	201	741	942	59	219	279	1161	3993	5153
Rajshahi	1034	2638	3671	263	891	1154	45	156	201	1342	3684	5026
Rangpur	865	3012	3878	185	695	880	28	90	119	1078	3797	4876
Sylhet	527	2103	2630	90	367	457	37	168	206	654	2638	3292
Total	7556	23839	31395	1847	6673	8520	1148	4487	5635	10551	34998	45549

Standard errors of the estimates

Table SE1: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Barisal	2958379	170703	2623487	3293272
Chittagong	10231555	343406	9557845	10905265
Dhaka	20501243	532570	19456424	21546062
Khulna	7034365	265502	6513491	7555238
Rajshahi	9462393	285327	8902626	10022160
Rangpur	7493958	284976	6934880	8053037
Sylhet	3145718	160133	2831562	3459873

Table SE2: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Male	42181767	544564	41113417	43250117
Female	18645844	386250	17888081	19403606

Table SE3: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Rural	43885067	704519	42502912	45267223
Urban	9316246	302803	8722195	9910298
City corporation	7626297	318463	7001522	8251072

Table SE4: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Rural	43885067	704519	42502912	45267223
Urban	16942543	439441	16080429	17804658

Table SE5: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
No primary schooling	19375718	432625	18526975	20224460
Some or completed primary	15699079	264485	15180200	16217958
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	22347418	390627	21581067	23113768
Tertiary	3208513	158789	2896993	3520032
Not specified	196884	27983	141986	251782

Table SE6: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum		Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Barisal	Rural	43885067	704519	42502912	45267223
	Urban	9316246	302803	8722195	9910298
	City corporation	7626297	318463	7001522	8251072
Barisal	Rural	2426440	166778	2099247	2753633
	Urban	402399	36173	331433	473366
	City corporation	129540	4010	121674	137407
Chittagong	Rural	7229354	307454	6626178	7832530
	Urban	1556687	102608	1355387	1757988
	City corporation	1445514	113454	1222935	1668093
Dhaka	Rural	11896455	403893	11104079	12688830
	Urban	3337053	179590	2984725	3689382
	City corporation	5267735	297066	4684938	5850532
Khulna	Rural	5710355	258893	5202448	6218262
	Urban	1023664	58214	909457	1137872
	City corporation	300345	8772	283135	317555
Rajshahi	Rural	7726261	275567	7185641	8266882
	Urban	1520316	72905	1377287	1663344
	City corporation	215816	12610	191076	240556
Rangpur	Rural	6263779	208280	5855165	6672392
	Urban	1101049	194450	719569	1482529
	City corporation	129131	4461	120379	137882
Sylhet	Rural	2632424	156623	2325155	2939693
	Urban	375077	32940	310455	439700
	City corporation	138216	5184	128045	148387

Table SE7: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by age group)

Broad age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
15-24	9686997	199837	9294948	10079046
25-29	8265493	156921	7957638	8573348
30-64	40423054	538852	39365911	41480197
65+	2452067	61170	2332061	2572073

Table SE8: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by occupation)

Occupation (ISCO-2008)	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Managers	995939	68491	861570	1130309
Professionals	2932627	118145	2700845	3164410
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1131145	41732	1049273	1213018
Clerical Support Workers	896163	39528	818616	973710
Service and Sales Workers	10022815	225849	9579735	10465895
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	19682834	463837	18772857	20592811
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10368474	307072	9766046	10970903
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler	4160951	113511	3938260	4383642
Elementary Occupations	10485123	227558	10038688	10931557
Other occupations	151538	29602	93465	209612

Table SE9: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by industry)

BSIC Industry (ISIC Rev 4)	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24692559	544417	23624497	25760622
Mining and quarrying	97378	20001	58140	136617
Manufacturing	8772338	331246	8122486	9422190
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioner	101967	11932	78558	125375
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	20111	3621	13007	27215
Construction	3432344	114057	3208581	3656106
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor	8655578	201372	8260517	9050639
Transportation and storage	5236801	132757	4976353	5497249
Accommodation and food service activities	1157926	45337	1068982	1246871
Information and communication	167514	15793	136530	198498
Financial and insurance activities	417824	35225	348719	486929
Real estate activities	112802	17032	79389	146216
Professional, scientific and technical a	268685	16878	235572	301798
Administrative and support service activities	353127	19999	313891	392363
Public administration and defense	967329	67225	835443	1099214
Education	2187866	73132	2044393	2331339
Human health and social work activities	502805	36025	432130	573479
Arts, entertainment and recreation	63191	21508	20996	105387
Other service activities	2408414	72871	2265453	2551376
Activities of households as employers, u	1207113	78416	1053272	1360953
Activities of extraterritorial organization	3939	1212	1561	6316

Table SE10: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by sector of employment)

Sector of employment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Agriculture	24692559	544417	23624497	25760622
Industry	12424137	362593	11712785	13135489
Service	23710914	450156	22827779	24594049

Table SE11: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by age group)

Age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
15-19	3903653	95140	3717004	4090302
20-24	5783344	124856	5538396	6028292
25-29	8265493	156921	7957638	8573348
30-34	8443434	145162	8158649	8728219
35-39	8730485	139059	8457673	9003298
40-44	6504297	108429	6291577	6717017
45-49	6200890	107113	5990750	6411029
50-54	4515931	84829	4349511	4682352
55-59	3645917	77131	3494597	3797237
60-64	2382100	53774	2276604	2487596
65 +	2452067	61170	2332061	2572073

Table SE12: Standard errors of the estimates (Employed persons 15 years or older by informality status)

Informality status	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	60827611	830334	59198625	62456597
Formal employment	9093514	246932	8609073	9577955
Informal employment	51734097	747643	50267338	53200856

UNEMPLOYED

Table SE13: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2676685	121259	2438747	2914623
Barisal	170183	28748	113772	226594
Chittagong	365699	39422	288345	443054
Dhaka	717089	37448	643608	790571
Khulna	300422	23179	254938	345905
Rajshahi	455366	41388	374152	536580
Rangpur	551800	91944	371384	732215
Sylhet	116126	14726	87230	145022

Table SE14: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2676685	121259	2438747	2914623
Male	1346719	46633	1255214	1438223
Female	1329966	89636	1154078	1505854

Table SE15: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2676685	121259	2438747	2914623
Rural	1811062	87483	1639400	1982723
Urban	592305	82188	431033	753576
City corporation	273319	17194	239579	307058

Table SE16: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2676685	121259	2438747	2914623
Rural	1811062	87483	1639400	1982723
Urban	865623	83967	700860	1030386

Table SE17: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	2676685	121259	2438747	2914623
No primary schooling	299681	24242	252111	347250
Some or completed primary	428225	25912	377380	479070
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	1534189	77479	1382157	1686220
Tertiary	405175	27378	351452	458898
Not specified	9415	2371	4762	14068

Table SE18: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum		Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	Rural	2676685	121259	2438747	2914623
	Urban	1811062	87483	1639400	1982723
	City corporation	592305	82188	431033	753576
Barisal	Rural	273319	17194	239579	307058
	Urban	124244	28205	68900	179588
	City corporation	25568	4749	16249	34887
Chittagong	Rural	20371	2902	14677	26065
	Urban	249816	35634	179893	319738
	City corporation	67207	16291	35240	99175
Dhaka	Rural	48676	4345	40149	57203
	Urban	382096	24252	334508	429685
	City corporation	177280	23744	130689	223872
Khulna	Rural	157713	15823	126664	188761
	Urban	234574	22084	191239	277908
	City corporation	42324	5904	30740	53908
Rajshahi	Rural	23524	3837	15996	31052
	Urban	333449	35617	263561	403337
	City corporation	112728	21064	71396	154060
Rangpur	Rural	9189	889	7445	10932
	Urban	395646	55131	287467	503826
	City corporation	143381	73565	-972	287734
Sylhet	Rural	12773	1535	9761	15785
	Urban	91237	14286	63203	119270
	City corporation	23815	3556	16838	30793

Table SE19: Standard errors of the estimates (Unemployed persons 15 years or older by broad age group)

Broad age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
<i>Bangladesh</i>	2676685	121259	2438747	2914623
15-24	1358498	59298	1242141	1474854
25-29	772272	46895	680253	864291
30-64	545915	33911	479373	612457

LABOUR FORCE

Table SE20: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	63504296	882549	61772873	65235719
Barisal	3128562	176786	2781735	3475390
Chittagong	10597255	360339	9890326	11304183
Dhaka	21218332	549525	20140249	22296415
Khulna	7334786	270454	6804198	7865375
Rajshahi	9917759	302744	9323822	10511696
Rangpur	8045758	354336	7350606	8740909
Sylhet	3261844	159574	2948785	3574902

Table SE21: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	63504296	882549	61772873	65235719
Male	43052562	501292	42069104	44036019
Female	19064286	359201	18359589	19768983

Table SE22: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	63504296	882549	61772873	65235719
Rural	44820341	653436	43538402	46102280
Urban	9513461	238487	9045586	9981336
City corporation	7783046	325348	7144763	8421329

Table SE23: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	63504296	882549	61772873	65235719
Rural	44820341	653436	43538402	46102280
Urban	17296507	403395	16505108	18087905

Table SE24: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	63504296	882549	61772873	65235719
No primary schooling	19765097	407653	18965346	20564847
Some or completed primary	15812915	258241	15306287	16319543
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	22954307	367894	22232557	23676057
Tertiary	3481148	159637	3167964	3794332
Not specified	103381	13885	76141	130621

Table SE25: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum		Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh		63504296	882549	61772873	65235719
Bangladesh	Rural	2558976	113969	2335388	2782565
	Urban	434364	31907	371767	496961
	City corporation	145345	5352	134846	155845
Barisal	Rural	2558976	113969	2335388	2782565
	Urban	434364	31907	371767	496961
	City corporation	145345	5352	134846	155845
Chittagong	Rural	2558976	113969	2335388	2782565
	Urban	434364	31907	371767	496961
	City corporation	145345	5352	134846	155845
Dhaka	Rural	7032918	294271	6455605	7610231
	Urban	1534002	93965	1349658	1718347
	City corporation	1509978	121257	1272089	1747866
Khulna	Rural	11533385	351419	10843957	12222814
	Urban	3388365	176227	3042635	3734095
	City corporation	5283084	301337	4691907	5874261
Rajshahi	Rural	6183899	235793	5721310	6646487
	Urban	1137196	68440	1002926	1271465
	City corporation	326809	9241	308679	344940
Rangpur	Rural	8053147	269139	7525139	8581154
	Urban	1577488	74149	1432020	1722955
	City corporation	219648	12754	194627	244669
Sylhet	Rural	6699724	224605	6259083	7140364
	Urban	1045299	69304	909335	1181262
	City corporation	139606	6569	126718	152495

Table SE26: Standard errors of the estimates (Labour force persons 15 years or older by age group)

Age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	63504296	882549	61772873	65235719
15-19	4844816	102337	4644048	5045585
20-24	6896618	122244	6656795	7136442
25-29	9056879	146368	8769729	9344029
30-34	8183681	126146	7936203	8431159
35-39	8235952	124989	7990743	8481161
40-44	6376366	103043	6174212	6578520
45-49	5946052	94992	5759692	6132412
50-54	4258153	74419	4112155	4404150
55-59	3426713	65192	3298816	3554611
60-64	2342651	49028	2246465	2438837
65 +	2548966	56831	2437473	2660459

NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

Table SE27: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by division)

Division	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	45549330	656016	44262330	46836331
Barisal	2806645	94361	2621523	2991767
Chittagong	8601881	368338	7879260	9324502
Dhaka	15793905	407662	14994135	16593674
Khulna	5153463	166055	4827690	5479236
Rajshahi	5025785	138728	4753623	5297948
Rangpur	4875818	248795	4387720	5363916
Sylhet	3291833	104272	3087268	3496399

Table SE28: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by sex)

Sex	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	45549330	656016	44262330	46836331
Male	10551018	182160	10193649	10908387
Female	34998312	514203	33989526	36007099

Table SE29: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by locality)

Locality	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	45549330	656016	44262330	46836331
Rural	31394805	531467	30352150	32437460
Urban	8519539	277479	7975168	9063909
City corporation	5634986	266280	5112586	6157386

Table SE30: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by Area)

Area	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	45549330	656016	44262330	46836331
Rural	31394805	531467	30352150	32437460
Urban	14154525	384577	13400045	14909005

Table SE31: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by education attainment)

Education attainment	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	45549330	656016	44262330	46836331
No primary schooling	13686456	262143	13172172	14200739
Some or completed primary	8240610	171921	7903328	8577891
Secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	22461703	406065	21665068	23258339
Tertiary	939843	68297	805855	1073831
Not specified	220718	20524	180454	260982

Table SE32: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by stratum)

Stratum		Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh		45549330	656016	44262330	46836331
Bangladesh	Rural	31394805	531467	30352150	32437460
	Urban	8519539	277479	7975168	9063909
	City corporation	5634986	266280	5112586	6157386
Barisal	Rural	2238718	90656	2060864	2416571
	Urban	435909	25467	385947	485871
	City corporation	132018	6080	120091	143945
Chittagong	Rural	5804150	336292	5144397	6463902
	Urban	1496267	119187	1262441	1730093
	City corporation	1301465	91514	1121929	1481000
Dhaka	Rural	9240571	281414	8688481	9792661
	Urban	3155843	157289	2847266	3464419
	City corporation	3397491	249509	2907993	3886990
Khulna	Rural	3932973	155263	3628370	4237575
	Urban	941774	58266	827465	1056083
	City corporation	278716	8513	262015	295417
Rajshahi	Rural	3671203	126591	3422851	3919555
	Urban	1153590	55874	1043973	1263206
	City corporation	200992	9908	181555	220430
Rangpur	Rural	3877507	180864	3522680	4232334
	Urban	879577	170759	544574	1214580
	City corporation	118734	5365	108209	129259
Sylhet	Rural	2629684	95439	2442447	2816920
	Urban	456580	41534	375096	538064
	City corporation	205570	6243	193322	217817

Table SE33: Standard errors of the estimates (Not in labour force persons 15 years or older by age group)

Age group	Estimate	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	45549330	656016	44262330	46836331
15-19	10248484	172494	9910077	10586891
20-24	6147641	121170	5909924	6385358
25-29	4774193	92584	4592558	4955828
30-34	3585827	84187	3420665	3750990
35-39	3338759	79530	3182734	3494784
40-44	2570175	61074	2450356	2689993
45-49	2662994	66125	2533267	2792722
50-54	2314506	53586	2209379	2419632
55-59	2227377	53354	2122705	2332049
60-64	2216196	50506	2117110	2315281
65 +	5463178	108428	5250460	5675897

Table SE34: Standard errors of the estimates (mean income in take- in last month by category)

Category	Mean monthly Income	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	13263	226	12821	13706
Male	13586	244	13108	14065
Female	12264	218	11836	12692
Rural	11613	96	11426	11801
Urban	14923	314	14306	15539
City corporation	16811	983	14881	18740
Rural Male	11714	101	11515	11912
Rural Female	11211	152	10912	11510
Urban Male	17106	639	15853	18359
Urban Female	13336	405	12541	14131

Table SE35: Standard errors of the estimates (mean actual hours worked in last week by category)

Category	Average weekly hours worked	Linearized Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Bangladesh	48.0	0.192	47.6	48.4
Male	52.3	0.180	52.0	52.7
Female	38.2	0.278	37.7	38.8
Rural	46.1	0.230	45.7	46.6
Urban	50.7	0.377	49.9	51.4
City corporation	55.5	0.325	54.9	56.1
Rural Male	51.2	0.226	50.7	51.6
Rural Female	35.5	0.293	35.0	36.1
Urban Male	55.2	0.256	54.7	55.7
Urban Female	46.5	0.467	45.6	47.4

সূচিপত্র

সেকশন	অংশ	পাতা
1	খানার তথ্য	৩
	আর্থসামাজিক অবস্থা (বাসস্থান, সম্পদ ইত্যাদি)	
2	খানা তালিকা	৪
3	শিক্ষা	৫
	A সাধারণ শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা	
	B বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ	
4	কাজের অবস্থা	৭
5	প্রধান কাজ	৮
6	অ-প্রধান কাজ	১২
7	পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা এবং স্বাস্থ্য	১৪
8	সময় ভিত্তিক উনিয়োজন	১৬
9	বেকারত্ব	১৭
10	নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন	১৮
11	নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য সেবা কার্য	১৯
12	অবৈতনিক প্রশিক্ষণার্থী কাজ	২০
13	স্বৈচ্ছাসেবামূলক কাজ	২১
14	মাইগ্রেশন (অভিপ্রয়াণ/স্থানান্তর)	২২

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

1 আপনার বসত ঘরের মালিকানা কি?

নিজস্ব	1	
ভাড়া	2	
বিনা ভাড়া	3	

2 বাসস্থানের প্রকার

একক	1	
এপার্টমেন্ট	2	
সংযুক্ত	3	

3 খানার বসত ঘরে দেয়াল নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

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

4 খানার বসত ঘরের ছাদ নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

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

5 খানার বসত ঘরের মেঝে নির্মানের উপকরণ কি?

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

6 কক্ষ সংখ্যা

মোট	
শয়ন কক্ষ	

7 আপনার খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?

চ্যাপ	1	
নলকূপ / গভীর নলকূপ	2	
কূপ	3	
পুকুর	4	
নদী / খাল / খন্দ	5	
অন্যান্য	9	

8 এই খানায় কি ফুটানো / বোতলজাত / ফিল্টার পানি পান করা হয়?

হ্যাঁ	1	
না	2	

9 আলোর প্রধান উৎস কি?

বিদ্যুৎ	1	
সৌর বিদ্যুৎ	2	
কেরোসিন	3	
বায়োগ্যাস	4	
অন্যান্য	9	

10 রান্নার কাজে ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানীর প্রধান উৎস কি?

কাঠ/জ্বালানী কাঠ	1	
গোবর/পাতা/খড়	2	
গ্যাস/ এল পি গ্যাস	3	
বায়োগ্যাস	4	
কেরোসিন	5	
বিদ্যুৎ	6	
অন্যান্য	9	

11 পায়খানা সুবিধা কি ধরনের?

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

12 আপনার খানার আয়ের প্রধান উৎস কি?

কৃষি	1	
শিল্প	2	
সেবা	3	
আয় গ্রহণকারী	4	
রেমিটেন্স	5	
অন্যান্য	9	

13 খানার সদস্যদের মালিকানাধীন মোট জমির পরিমাণ কত?

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

14 এই খানাতে নিম্নোক্ত কি কি সম্পদ রয়েছে? প্রযোজ্য উত্তর সমূহে ক্রস চিহ্ন (x) দিন

14a	আলমারি/ ওয়ারড্রব	
14b	সেলাই মেশিন	
14c	মাইক্রোওয়েভ ওভেন	
14d	ফ্রীজ / ডিপ ফ্রীজ	
14e	ঠেলা গাড়ি / রিক্সা / রিক্সা ভ্যান	
14f	বাইসাইকেল	
14g	মোটরসাইকেল	
14h	৩ চাকার মোটর গাড়ি/ ইজিবাইক	
14i	৪ অথবা তার বেশি চাকার যানবাহন	
14j	নৌকা / ইঞ্জিন চালিত নৌকা	
14k	ইলেকট্রিক ফ্যান	
14l	মোবাইল	
14m	টেলিফোন (ল্যান্ডফোন)	
14n	টেলিভিশন	
14o	কম্পিউটার (ডেস্কটপ, ল্যাপটপ, ট্যাবলেট)	

সেকশন ২: খানা তালিকা

খানার সকল সদস্য

ক্রমিক নম্বর	বয়স	15 খানার সকল সদস্যের তালিকা	16 খানা প্রধান এর সাথে সম্পর্ক	17 লিঙ্গ	18 বয়স	19 ধর্ম	20 বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা
		সাধারণত যারা একই বাড়িতে এক সাথে থাকে এবং খাবার খায় সে সাথে গৃহস্থালি আয়োজন ভাগ করে নেয় সে সব সকল সদস্য। কোনো কারণে ৬ মাসের কম সময়ের জন্য কোনো ব্যক্তি খানায় অনুপস্থিত থাকলে তাকেও খানার সদস্য হিসেবে বিবেচনা করতে হবে। অতিথি এবং আগন্তুকদেরকে খানার সদস্য হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা যাবে না। সর্বপ্রথম খানা প্রধানের নাম, তারপর খানা প্রধানের স্ত্রী/স্বামীর নাম, তারপর সর্বকনিষ্ঠ পুত্র/কন্যার নাম, এরপর জ্যেষ্ঠতম পুত্র/কন্যার নাম, এরপর পুত্র/কন্যার স্ত্রী/স্বামী ও সন্তানের নাম (ছোট থেকে বড়), এরপর পিতা/মাতা, তারপর ভাই/বোন, স্বশ্র/শাশুড়ি, অবশেষে অন্যান্য আত্মীয় স্বজন, গৃহপরিচারক/গৃহপরিচারিকার নাম ও অন্যান্যদের নাম।	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> খানা প্রধান 1 গৃহকর্মী 6 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> স্ত্রী/স্বামী 2 আত্মীয়-স্বজন 7 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> পুত্র/কন্যা 3 অনাত্মীয় 9 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> মা/ বাবা/ স্বশ্র/ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> শাশুড়ি 4 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ভাই/বোন 5 </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> পুরুষ 1 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> মহিলা 2 </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> (পূর্ণ বছর) </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> যদি বয়স <100 লিখুন </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> বয়স ≥9999 লিখুন </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ইসলাম 1 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> হিন্দু 2 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> বৌদ্ধ 3 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> খ্রীষ্টান 4 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> অন্যান্য 9 </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> শুধু মাত্র ≥১০ বছর বয়সীদের জন্য </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> অবিবাহিত 1 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> বিবাহিত 2 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> বিধবা/ বিপত্নীক 3 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> আলাদা 4 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> তালাকপ্রাপ্ত 5 </div>
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সেকশন ৩: শিক্ষা; অংশ A: সাধারণ শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা

৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	21 আপনি যেকোনো একটি ভাষায় পড়তে ও লিখতে পারেন কি?	22 আপনি কখনো শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে গিয়েছেন কি?	23 আপনি বর্তমানে কোন শ্রেণীতে পড়ছেন?	24 আপনি সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন?
		হ্যাঁ, এখন যাচ্ছি 1	হ্যাঁ, অতীতে গিয়েছিলাম 2 ▶ 24	না, কখনো যাইনি 3	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2
			যদি বয়স <1৫ ▶ 95 যদি বয়স >=1৫ ▶ 25	যদি বয়স <1৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 95 যদি বয়স >=1৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 25	যদি বয়স <1৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 95 যদি বয়স >=1৫, উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 25
			প্রাক-প্রাথমিক 00	এসএসসি/ সমতুল্য 10	কোনো ক্লাস পাস করা হয়নি 00
			১ম শ্রেণী 01	এইচএসসি / সমতুল্য 11	১ম শ্রেণী 01
			২য় শ্রেণী 02	ডিপ্লোমা 12	২য় শ্রেণী 02
			৩য় শ্রেণী 03	স্নাতক 13	৩য় শ্রেণী 03
			৪র্থ শ্রেণী 04	স্নাতকোত্তর 14	৪র্থ শ্রেণী 04
			৫ম শ্রেণী 05	পিএইচডি 15	৫ম শ্রেণী 05
			৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী 06		৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী 06
			৭ম শ্রেণী 07		৭ম শ্রেণী 07
			৮ম শ্রেণী 08		৮ম শ্রেণী 08
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১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব থানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

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সেকশন ৪: কাজের অবস্থা

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	30	31	32	33	34	Q32 এবং Q34 এর উত্তর যদি 2 হয় ▶ 77
		উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর সরাসরি খানার প্রত্যেক সদস্যের সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়ার চেষ্টা করুন	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেতন/মজুরি বা মুনাফার বিনিময় কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন কি? 7d উদাহরণ: চাকুরি, ব্যবসা, রিক্সাচালনা, ফেরিওয়ালা ... প্রধানতঃ বিক্রির জন্য কৃষিকাজ যেমনঃ ধান, গম, আলু ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কি এই বেতন/ মজুরি বা মুনাফার কাজ থেকে সাময়িক অনুপস্থিত ছিলেন যেখানে আবার দ্রুত ফিরে যাবেন? 7d	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি খানায় নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদনের নিমিত্ত কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন কি? 7d খানার নিজস্ব ভোগের জন্য গবাদি পশু পালন বা শাক-সবজি উৎপাদনমূলক কাজ করা। প্রধানত নিজস্ব খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য জমিতে কৃষিকাজ, ধান, গম, আলু, শাকসবজি ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন।	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদনের কাজ থেকে কি সাময়িক অনুপস্থিত ছিলেন যেখানে আবার দ্রুত ফিরে যাবেন? 7d	
		হ্যাঁ না	1 2 ▶ 33	হ্যাঁ না	1 2 ▶ 35	হ্যাঁ না	1 2 ▶ 35
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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ A

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

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	35 আপনার প্রধান কাজের অভিপ্রায় কি ছিল?	36 আপনি যেখানে প্রধান কাজ করেন সেখানে কি ধরনের কর্মকাণ্ড, শিল্প উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করা হয়? উদাহরণ-- ফাইন কম্পিউটার শপ কৃষি (ধান উৎপাদন/ সবজি উৎপাদন/ গরু-ছাগল লালন পালন) ফাহিম গার্মেন্টস সোহেল ব্রিকস লিমিটেড মেসার্স সুন্দরবন নেভিগেশন লিমিটেড, পল্লী বিদ্যুৎ অফিস	37 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে প্রধানত কি ধরনের পণ্য বা সেবা উৎপন্ন অথবা বিক্রয় হয়? খুচরা কম্পিউটার বিক্রয় করা হয় ধান/গম/সবজি ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন করা, শার্ট- প্যান্ট উলেন সোয়েটার ইত্যাদি তৈরী করা ইট / টালী তৈরি করা হয় লম্বা / কাগো তৈরি করা হয় বিদ্যুৎ সম্পর্কিত অফিস কার্য		
		প্রধানত বেতন বা মুনাফার জন্য খানার সদস্যদের ভোগের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন করা	1	2	37a বিস্তারিত বিবরণ	37b অর্থনৈতিক খাত কৃষি শিল্প সেবা
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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ B

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

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	38 আপনি যেখানে নিয়োজিত সেখানে কতজন লোক কাজ করে? মালিক এবং তার খানার সদস্য যারা ব্যবসায় সংযুক্ত রয়েছেন তাদেরকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে	39 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করছেন সেই প্রতিষ্ঠান/ কর্মক্ষেত্রের মালিকানার ধরন কি? সরকারি 1 স্বায়ত্বশাসিত 2 স্থানীয় সরকার 3 এনজিও 4 ব্যক্তিগত উদ্যোগ 5 খানা 6 বেসরকারি 7 অন্যান্য 9	40 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করছেন সেই প্রতিষ্ঠানে (ব্যবসা / ফার্ম / অফিস ইত্যাদি) হিসাব নির্বাহ করা হয় কি? লিখিত হিসাব 1 মৌখিক হিসাব 2 হিসাব রাখা হয় না 3	41 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেই কর্মক্ষেত্রটি (ব্যবসা / ফার্ম / অফিস ইত্যাদি) কোথায় অবস্থিত? বাড়ির অভ্যন্তরে 1 বাড়ির সামনে / উঠানে 2 কারখানা, অফিস, ওয়ার্কশপ, দোকান 3 খামার, কৃষি জমি, নদী ইত্যাদি 4 নিয়োগকর্তার কাজের স্থান 5 নির্মাণ স্থান 6 রাস্তার পাশে ষ্টল 7 ভ্রাম্যমান 8 অন্যান্য 9
		1 ২-৪ জন ৫-৯ জন ১০-২৪ জন ২৫-৯৯ জন ১০০-২৪৯ জন ২৫০+ জন	2 3 4 5 6 7 9		
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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ C

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

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	42 আপনি যে কাজ/ব্যবসা করেন সেটি কি ধরনের পেশা?	43 কর্মক্ষেত্রে আপনার প্রধান কাজ বা দায়িত্ব কি?	44 এই কাজ / ব্যবসা কি স্থায়ী নাকি অস্থায়ী?	45 কাজটি কি পূর্ণকালীন নাকি খন্ডকালীন?	46 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি প্রকৃত কত ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন?							47 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কোন্ কোন্ দিন রাতে কাজ করেছেন?							48 আপনি এই কাজ/ব্যবসায় সপ্তাহে সাধারণত কত ঘন্টা কাজ করে থাকেন?	
		উদাহরণ: কৃষক, রিক্সাচালক, জেলে, প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষক, যন্ত্রপাতি অপারেটর, কেরানি ইত্যাদি (পদবী থাকলে লিখুন)	উদাহরণ: ব্যক্তিগত শিক্ষাদান, বিক্রয়ের জন্য নদীতে মাছ ধরা, সবজি চাষ, ধান, গম, আলু ইত্যাদি চাষ, গবাদি পশু লালন-পালন ইত্যাদি	স্থায়ী 1	অস্থায়ী 2	পূর্ণকালীন 1 খন্ডকালীন 2	প্রতিদিন কাজে যত ঘন্টা ব্যয় করা হয়েছে							প্রযোজ্য উত্তরসমূহে ক্রস চিহ্ন (x) দিন							যদি নির্ণয় করা সম্ভব না হয়, তাহলে 99 লিখুন মোট সময় (ঘন্টায়) যা সাধারণত প্রতি সপ্তাহে কাজে ব্যয় করা হয়ে থাকে
							রবিবার	সোমবার	মঙ্গলবার	বুধবার	বৃহস্পতিবার	শুক্রবার	শনিবার	রবিবার	সোমবার	মঙ্গলবার	বুধবার	বৃহস্পতিবার	শুক্রবার	শনিবার	
		বিস্তারিত বিবরণ	BSCO কোড			46a	46b	46c	46d	46e	46f	46g	47a	47b	47c	47d	47e	47f	47g		
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সেকশন ৫: প্রধান কাজ: অংশ D

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

[illegible]

সেকশন ৬: অ-প্রধান কাজ: (অংশ A)

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

ক্রমিক নং	বয়স	55 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি অন্য কোনো কাজ করেছেন কি?		56 এই কাজের অভিপ্রায় কি ছিল?		57 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে প্রধানত কি পণ্য বা সেবা উৎপন্ন হয়?			58 কর্মক্ষেত্রে আপনার প্রধান কাজ বা দায়িত্ব কি?				
		7d											
		হ্যাঁ না	1 2	প্রধানত বেতন বা মুনাফার জন্য	1	খানার সদস্যদের ভোগের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন করা	2	57a বিস্তারিত বিবরণ	57b অর্থনৈতিক খাত কৃষি শিল্প সেবা	1 2 3	57c BSIC কোড	বিস্তারিত বিবরণ	BSCO কোড
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সেকশন ৬: অ-প্রধান কাজ: (অংশ B)

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

ক্রমিক নং	বয়স	৫৯ গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি প্রকৃত কত ঘন্টা কাজ করেছেন?		▶ ৬৩	৬১ বেতন বা মজুরি প্রদানের সময় কি রকম? (অ-প্রধান কাজের জন্য)		৬২ গত ১ (এক) মাসে আপনি এই কাজ হতে কত টাকা আয় করেছেন?		
		7d	ঘন্টায়		1m	62a নগদ (টাকা)	62b দ্রব্য (টাকা)	62c মোট	
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সেকশন ৭: পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা ও স্বাস্থ্য: (অংশ A)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তির জন্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	63	64	65	66	67
		<p>গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি কি কর্মক্ষেত্রে কর্মকালীন কোন দুর্ঘটনার দ্বারা আহত/অসুস্থ হয়েছিলেন কি? (কর্মক্ষেত্রে যাতায়াতকালে কোনো দুর্ঘটনা দ্বারা আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত বা অসুস্থ হয়ে থাকলে তা অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12m</p> <p>হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 68</p>	<p>আপনি কি এরকম কোন দুর্ঘটনার শিকার হয়েছেন যার ফলে দুর্ঘটনার দিন ছাড়াও অন্য দিন কর্মস্থল/শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান এ অন্তত একদিন অনুপস্থিত ছিলেন?</p> <p>হ্যাঁ 1 ▶ 66 না 2</p>	<p>কাজে উপস্থিত থাকা সত্ত্বেও আঘাত এর কারণে আপনি কি কাজ করতে বাঁধাপ্রাপ্ত হয়েছেন?</p> <p>হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 67</p>	<p>গত ১২ (বার) মাসে এরকম কতবার আপনি আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত হয়েছেন?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12m</p> <p>দুর্ঘটনার সংখ্যা</p>	<p>গত ১২ (বার) মাসে দুর্ঘটনার দ্বারা আঘাতপ্রাপ্তের কারণে আপনি কত দিন কাজ থেকে বিরত বা কাজ করতে অসমর্থ ছিলেন?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12m</p> <p>যদি কাজ থেকে কোন দিন বিরত না থাকে তাহলে 00 লিখতে হবে</p> <p>দুর্ঘটনাজনিত কারণে যদি কখনো কাজে ফিরে আসার সম্ভাবনা না থাকে তাহলে 99 লিখতে হবে।</p>
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সেকশন ৭: পেশাগত নিরাপত্তা ও স্বাস্থ্য: (অংশ B)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তির জন্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	68 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে আপনি আপনার কর্মক্ষেত্রে নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ পরিবেশে কাজ করেছিলেন কি?									69 গত ১২ (বার) মাসে কাজের সময় আপনি নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন অবস্থার সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন কি?			
		12m									12m			
		প্রযোজ্য উত্তরসমূহে ক্রস চিহ্ন (X) দিন									প্রযোজ্য উত্তরসমূহে ক্রস চিহ্ন (X) দিন			
		খুলা-বাগি, গ্যাস বা ধোঁয়া, উচ্চ শব্দ বা কম্পন	আগুন, গ্যাস, অগ্নি-স্ক্রিপ্প	অতিরিক্ত ঠান্ডা, অথবা গরম	বিপজ্জনক সরঞ্জাম, ছুরি, ব্রেড ইত্যাদি	ভূ-গর্ভে অথবা উন্মুক্ত কাজ করা	পানি / পুতুর / নদীতে কাজ	কাজের পরিবেশে খুব অন্ধকার বা সীমাবদ্ধ / অপরিষ্কার বাতাস চলাচলের ব্যবস্থা	রাসায়নিক (কীটনাশক, অর্থাৎ ইত্যাদি), বিস্ফোরক	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	বারবার অপমান / চৈতন্যে অপ্রমাণ	প্রহার/শারীরিক অত্যাচার	যৌন হর্যাবলি	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
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সেকশন ৮: সময় নির্ভর উন্নয়ন (আমার এমপ্লয়মেন্ট)

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব কর্মরত ব্যক্তির জন্য

ক্রমিক নং	বয়স	70 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেশি ঘন্টা কাজ করতে চেয়েছিলেন কি?		71 আপনি দৈনিক কত ঘন্টা বেশি কাজ করতে চেয়েছিলেন?		72 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি বেশি ঘন্টা কাজ করার জন্য প্রস্তুত ছিলেন কি?		73 গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ খুঁজেছিলেন কি?		74 এই কাজের অভিপ্রায় কি ছিল?		75 গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ খোঁজার প্রধান কারণ কি ছিল?		76 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে অতিরিক্ত কাজ/নতুন কাজ না খোঁজার কারণ কি?		Q31=1 অথবা Q32=1 হয় ▶ 84 যদি (Q31 অথবা Q32=2) এবং (Q33 অথবা Q34=1) হয় ▶ 77
		হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 72	7d	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 72	7d	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 72	7d	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 76	30d	প্রধানত বেতন বা মুনাফার জন্য 1 মূলত খানার সদস্যদের ভোগের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন করা 2	বর্তমান চাকরি/কাজ অস্থায়ী 1 বর্তমান চাকরি/কাজ হারানোর ভয় 2 বেশি সময় কাজ করার জন্য 3 ভাল চাকরি/কাজ 4 দক্ষতা ও শিক্ষার ভাল ব্যবহার এর জন্য 5 স্বাস্থ্যগত কারণ 6 কাজের অধিক ভাল পরিবেশ 7 অন্যান্য 9	উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 84 30d	বর্তমান চাকরি/কাজ অস্থায়ী 1 বর্তমান চাকরি/কাজ হারানোর ভয় 2 বেশি সময় কাজ করার জন্য 3 ভাল চাকরি/কাজ 4 দক্ষতা ও শিক্ষার ভাল ব্যবহার এর জন্য 5 স্বাস্থ্যগত কারণ 6 কাজের অধিক ভাল পরিবেশ 7 অন্যান্য 9	উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 84 7d		
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সেকশন ৯: বেকারত্ব

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
		আপনি গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে বেতন/মজুরি অথবা মুনাফার বিনিময়ে কোন কাজ খুঁজেছেন কি? 30d হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	আপনি গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদনের নিমিত্ত কোন কাজ খুঁজেছেন কি? 30d হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 এবং যদি Q 77 এর উত্তর 2 হয় তাহলে 80	আপনি কাজ খোঁজার জন্য মূলত কি পছন্দ অবলম্বন করেছিলেন? প্রধান মাধ্যম উত্তর দিন এবং ▶ 81 সরকারি নিয়োগকেন্দ্র 01 বেসরকারি নিয়োগকর্তা 02 বেসরকারি নিয়োগকেন্দ্র 03 ফ্যাক্টরি/খামার এ সরাসরি 04 বন্ধু-বান্ধব / আত্মীয় স্বজন 05 পত্রিকার বিজ্ঞাপন 06 ইন্টারনেট 07 নিজস্ব ব্যবসা/ফার্ম স্থাপনের জন্য সুযোগের সম্ভাব্যতা যাচাই 08 দৈনন্দিন কাজের জন্য রাস্তায় অপেক্ষা করা 09 অন্যান্য 99	গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে কোন কাজ না খোঁজার প্রধান কারণ কি ছিল? 30d কাজে যোগদানের জন্য চাকুরী নাই 01 মন্দা মৌসুম 02 নিজস্ব ব্যবসা স্থাপনের অপেক্ষা 03 অসুস্থ/আঘাত/অক্ষমতা 04 কাজে যোগদানের জন্য শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে/ প্রশিক্ষণে 06 ব্যক্তিগত পারিবারিক দায়িত্ব 07 পড়াশুনা শুরু করা 08 কর্মক্ষেত্রে অসন্তোষ 09 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 99	গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে যদি আপনি কোন কাজের সুযোগ পেতেন তাহলে সেই কাজে যোগদানের জন্য প্রস্তুত ছিলেন কি? 7d হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 ▶ 83	আপনি কত সময় ধরে কাজ খুঁজছেন এবং কাজের জন্য প্রস্তুত ছিলেন? উত্তর দিন ▶ 84 ≤ ১ মাস 1 ১-৬ মাস 2 ৭-১২ মাস 3 ১-২ বছর 4 ২+ বছর 5	আপনি গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে কাজে প্রস্তুত না থাকার প্রধান কারণ কি? 7d শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে/ প্রশিক্ষণে 1 পারিবারিক দায়িত্ব পালন 2 অসুস্থ/আঘাত/অক্ষমতা 3 কাজের জন্য খুব বেশি বয়স্ক, অবসরপ্রাপ্ত 4 বয়স অনেক কম 5 মন্দা মৌসুম 6 কাজ করতে ইচ্ছুক নয় 7 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 9
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সেকশন ১০: নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

ক্রমিক নম্বর	বয়স	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <p>84 আপনি গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে নিম্নবর্ণিত কাজগুলো প্রধানত নিজের খানার জন্য করতে কত ঘণ্টা ব্যয় করেছেন? প্রধানত খানার জন্য (মজুরি, বেতন বা মুনাফার জন্য না)</p> </div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: center; background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;">30d</div> </div>					
		84 a আপনি জমিতে / খামারে ফসল / মৎস্য উৎপাদন অথবা পশুপালন করেছেন কি? <small>উদাহরণ: চাষ, ফসল, গৃহপালিত পশু চরানো</small> (ঘণ্টায়)	84 b খানায় নিজস্ব ভোগের জন্য কোন মাছ, চিংড়ি, বিনুক, বন্য প্রাণী শিকার বা অন্যান্য খাদ্য সংগ্রহের কাজ করেছেন কি? (ঘণ্টায়)	84 c আপনি নিজে আপনার নিজস্ব বাড়ি, জমি বা ব্যবসায় কোন নির্মাণ বা বড় ধরনের মেরামতের কাজ করেছেন কি? (ঘণ্টায়)	84 d আপনি খানার নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য পানি বা জ্বালানী কাঠ সংগ্রহ করেছেন কি? (ঘণ্টায়)	84 e খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য আপনি পোশাক, আসবাবপত্র বা অন্যান্য পণ্য তৈরীর কাজ করেছেন কি? (ঘণ্টায়)	84 f খানার নিজস্ব ভোগের জন্য আপনি অন্য কোন পণ্য উৎপাদন করেছেন কি? (ঘণ্টায়)
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সেকশন ১১: খানার নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য সেবা কার্য

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	85 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি নিজের খানার জন্য কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টার জন্য হলেও নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন কাজ করেছেন কি? কাজগুলো শুধুমাত্র খানার জন্য, বেতন/মজুরী/মুনাফার জন্য নয়						86 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি আপনার খানার এই কাজগুলোর জন্য মোট কত ঘন্টা সময় ব্যয় করেছেন?
		<div>7d</div> <div>কিছুই প্রযোজ্য না হলে ▶ 87 প্রযোজ্য উত্তরসমূহে ক্রস চিহ্ন (x) দিন</div>						
		রান্না করা 85 a	কপড় বা হাউ- পাতিল পরিষ্কার 85 b	ঘর বা গার্টেন উপকরণ পরিষ্কার 85 c	কেনাকাটা 85 d	শিশু/বৃদ্ধ/অসুস্থ ব্যক্তির যত্ন নেয়া 85 e	অন্যান্য গৃহস্থালি কোন কাজ 85 f	
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সেকশন ১২: অবৈতনিক প্রশিক্ষণার্থী কাজ

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	87 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কোন প্রশিক্ষণার্থী, শিক্ষানবিশি বা ইন্টার্নশীপ কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন কি যেখানে কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টার জন্য হলেও অন্যের জন্য কোন পণ্য উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করতে হয়েছিল?	88 উক্ত কাজের জন্য আপনি নগদে বা দ্রব্যে কোন প্রকার পারিশ্রমিক গ্রহণ করেছেন কি?	89 গত ৭ (সাত) দিনে আপনি কত ঘন্টা এই ধরনের কাজ করেছেন?	90 প্রশিক্ষণার্থী, শিক্ষানবিশি, ইন্টার্নশীপ বা দক্ষতা প্রশিক্ষণের মেয়াদ কত দিন ছিল যেখানে আপনাকে অন্যের জন্য কোন পণ্য উৎপাদন বা সেবা প্রদান করতে হয়েছিল?
		7d কর্মরত কোন ব্যক্তির কর্মক্ষেত্রে দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ এক্ষেত্রে গ্রহণযোগ্য নয়	ন্যাকস্, দুপুরের খাবার, বাস ভাড়া ইত্যাদি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা যাবে না	7d ঘন্টায়	দিন
		হ্যাঁ না	হ্যাঁ না	1 2	1 2
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সেকশন ১৩: স্বেচ্ছাসেবামূলক কাজ

১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব খানা সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

লাইন নম্বর	বয়স	30d												92	93	94					
		91																			
		গত ৩০ (ত্রিশ) দিনে আপনি আপনার নিজস্ব খানা ব্যতিত অন্যের জন্য কমপক্ষে ১ (এক) ঘন্টার জন্য হলেও নিম্নবর্ণিত কাজগুলো স্বেচ্ছাসেবামূলকভাবে (বেতন/মজুরী/মুনাফা/দ্রব্য-সামগ্রীর বিনিময়ে নয় এমন) করেছেন কি?																			
		কিছুই প্রযোজ্য নয় ▶ 95 প্রযোজ্য উত্তরসমূহে ক্রস চিহ্ন (X) দিন																			
ব্যক্তিগত সহায়তা	স্বাস্থ্য সেবা সংক্রান্ত কার্যক্রম	শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত কার্যক্রম	যুবক ও শিশু বিষয়ক কার্যক্রম	সাংস্কৃতিক ও বিনোদনমূলক কার্যক্রম	সাধারণ সামাজিক কার্যক্রম	জরুরী সাহায্য ও ত্রাণ	আর্থিক সাহায্য সংক্রান্ত কার্যক্রম	ধর্ম সম্পর্কিত কার্যক্রম	মানবাধিকার/ পরামর্শ ও রাজনীতি	পরিবেশ সুরক্ষা	অন্যান্য		দৈনিক	৩-৬ বার / সপ্তাহে	১-২ বার / সপ্তাহে	১ বার দুই সপ্তাহে	গুণ ১ বার	একা	স্থানীয় গ্রুপ এর মাধ্যমে	প্রতিষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে	
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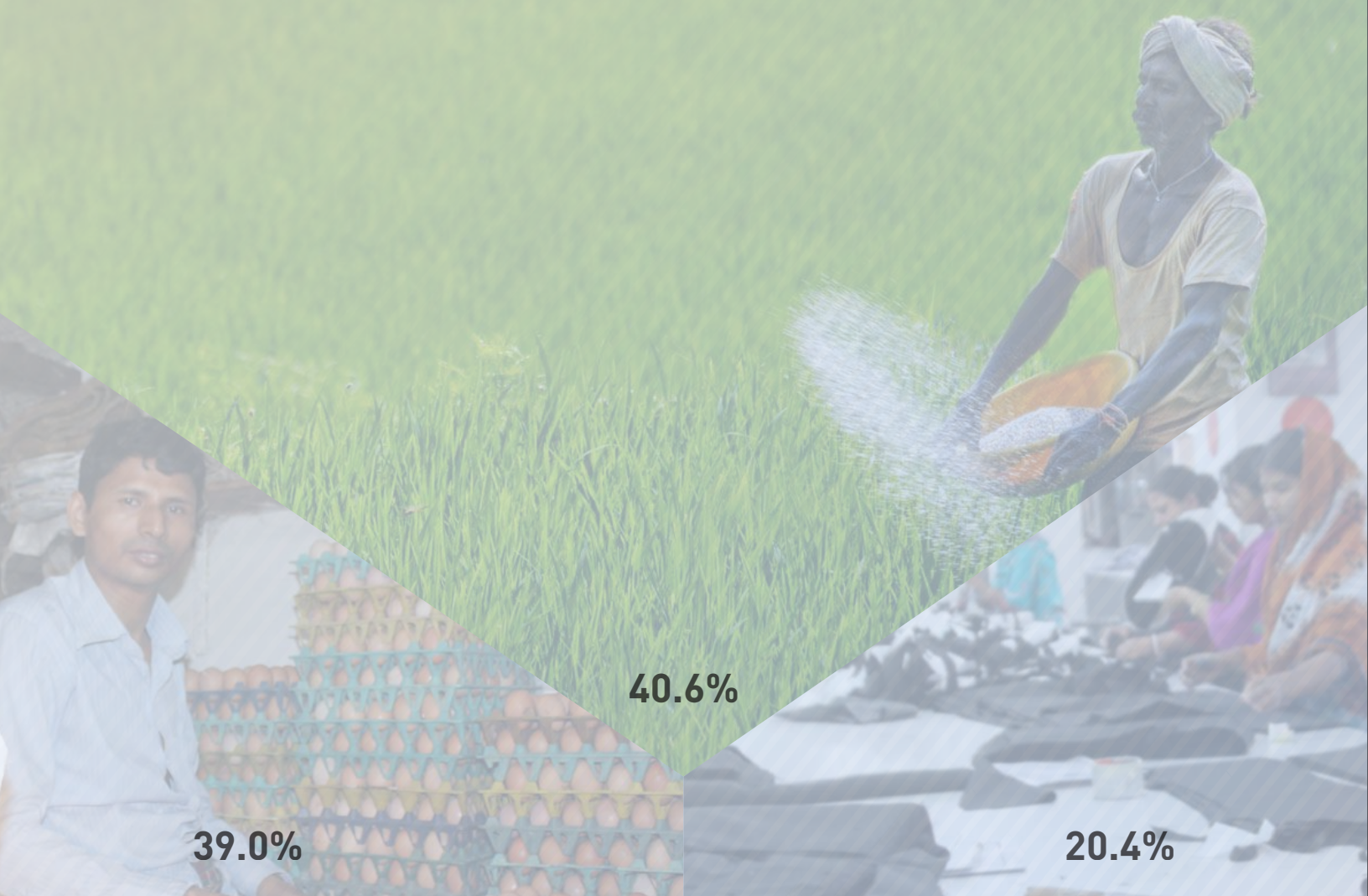
30d

ঘণ্টায়

সেকশন ১৪: মাইগ্রেশন (অভিপ্রয়াণ/স্থানান্তর)

খানার সকল সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য

ক্রমিক নম্বর	বয়স	95 আপনার জন্মের সময় আপনার মা কোথায় বসবাস করতেন?		96 দেশের নাম কি?		97 এটি কি পল্লী নাকি শহর এলাকা ছিল?		98 আপনি এই উপজেলা/ থানায় আসার আগে কোথায় বসবাস করতেন?		99 দেশের নাম কি?		100 সেই জায়গাটা পল্লী নাকি শহর এলাকা ছিল?		101 আপনি কোন সাল থেকে নিয়মিতভাবে এই উপজেলা/থানায় বসবাস করছেন?		102 এই উপজেলা/থানায় আসার প্রধান কারণ কি ছিল?					
		এই উপজেলা/ থানায়	এই জেলার অন্য উপজেলা/ থানায়	96a নাম	96b কোড	পল্লী 1 শহর 2	এই জেলার অন্য উপজেলা থানায় বসবাস	এই জেলার অন্য উপজেলা	অন্য জেলায়	অন্য দেশে	99a নাম	99b কোড	পল্লী 1 শহর 2	উদাহরণ : 1945, 1987, 2014 ইত্যাদি	কর্মসংস্থান/চাকুরির সম্বন্ধে	বদলি জনিত	পারিবারিক কারণ	শিক্ষা/ প্রশিক্ষণ	বিবাহ	প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ	রাজনৈতিক কারণ
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