



REPORT ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

2005-06



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Cover Photographs (Front page):

Cover pictures illustrate the diverse aspect of Labour Force in Bangladesh. It ranges from Children working in factory, day labour engaged in heterogeneous work and the employees performing computer based official activities.

Cover Photographs (Back page):

The cover pictures show human resource working effectively in salt cultivation, construction site and engaged in rice processing after harvest. These are the examples of over all Labour Force in Bangladesh.

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AYM Ekramul Hoque, Director General, BBS

Mir Suraiya Arzoo, Deputy Director, BBS

Mohammad Ashraf Hussain, Maintenance Engineer, BBS

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Contact mirsuraiya@yahoo.com

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REPORT ON
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
2005-06

**With the best of compliments
of**

**A Y M Ekramul Hoque
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**



**BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
PLANNING DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**

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COMPLIMENTARY

Foreword

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been conducting Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1980 at different intervals. The present report is based on Labour Force Survey 2005-06, which is the tenth in the series.

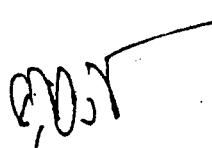
Two sets of definition of economically active population were being used in Labour Force Survey up to 1999-2000, namely, usual or conventional definition and extended definition. It may be mentioned that, the definition of Labour Force according to ILO convention is the usual definition, but the extended definition has also been used in LFS along with the usual definition. However, extended definition has been discontinued since 2002-03. The present labour force survey used only usual definition of economically active population according to ILO convention.

I like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. AYM Ekramul Hoque, Director General, BBS and his colleagues to complete the survey successfully and bringing out the report finally.

I hope and believe that this publication will be very useful one to the policy makers, planners, development partners and other users who are involved in labour force development and employment generation activities of the country.

Any comments and/or suggestions for further improvement of the report will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
April, 2008



Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury
Secretary
Planning Division
Ministry of Planning

Preface

Conducting of Labour Force Survey at an interval of 4-5 years is a core activity of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The present report is based on Labour Force Survey 2005-06 conducted during October 2005 through September 2006. The last Labour Force Survey was conducted in 2002-03. The survey of 2005-06 recorded labour force participation of all persons aged 15 years and above covering the whole geographic area of the country. The participation in labour force has been classified into four distinct categories namely; employed, unemployed, underemployed and not in the labour force (including students and inactive persons).

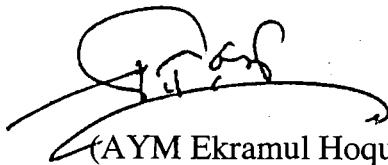
The survey report presents information on the size and composition of labour force by gender, major occupation by industry, employment status by gender and so on. The report also addressed youth Labour Force and Child Labour separately.

The report is prepared by a team led by Mrs Mir Suraiya Arzoo, Programme Officer of Labour Force Survey 2005-06 who was actively assisted by Mr. Jatan Kumar Saha, System Analyst and Ms. Sabila Khatun, Statistical Officer. Mr. Faizuddin Ahmed, Ex. Director, BBS, Mr.Md.Shamsul Alam, Deputy Director, BBS also provided technical support for the preparation of the report.

It may be mentioned that policy makers, planners and executives of Government and Non-government organizations require updated labour force statistics for monitoring the change in labour force and employment situation of the country. I hope the report, will meet some of these requirements.

Comments and suggestions for further improvement of the report will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
April, 2008



(AYM Ekramul Hoque)
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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Key findings of Labour Force Survey 2005-06

(Million)

	Labour force characteristics	Labour force survey (15+ Population)		
		1999-2000	2002-03	2005-06
1.	Economically active population/ Labour force (Million)(15+)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	40.7	46.3	49.5
	Male	32.2	36.0	37.3
	Female	8.6	10.3	12.1
	Urban			
	Total	9.2	11.3	11.7
	Male	7.1	8.6	8.9
	Female	2.2	2.7	2.8
	Rural			
	Total	31.5	35.0	37.8
	Male	25.1	27.4	28.5
	Female	6.4	7.6	9.3
2.	Employed population (million)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	39.0	44.3	47.4
	Male	31.1	34.5	36.1
	Female	7.9	9.8	11.3
	Urban			
	Total	8.7	10.7	11.3
	Male	6.7	8.2	8.6
	Female	2.0	2.5	2.7
	Rural			
	Total	30.3	33.6	36.1
	Male	24.4	26.3	27.5
	Female	5.9	7.3	8.6
3.	Unemployed population (million)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	1.7	2.0	2.1
	Male	1.1	1.5	1.2
	Female	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Urban			
	Total	0.5	0.6	0.5
	Male	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Female	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Rural			
	Total	1.2	1.4	1.6
	Male	0.7	1.1	0.9
	Female	0.5	0.3	0.7

Labour force characteristics		Labour force survey (15+Population)		
		1999-2000	2002-03	2005-06
4.	Not in labour force (million)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	33.5	34.5	35.1
	Male	6.2	5.2	5.7
	Female	27.3	29.3	29.4
	Urban			
	Total	7.3	8.6	9.3
	Male	1.4	1.5	1.8
	Female	5.9	7.1	7.5
	Rural			
	Total	26.2	25.9	25.8
	Male	4.8	3.7	3.9
	Female	21.4	22.2	21.9
5.	Unemployment rate (%)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Male	3.4	4.2	3.4
	Female	7.8	4.9	7.0
6.	Underemployment rate (%)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	16.6	37.6	24.5
	Male	7.4	na	10.9
	Female	52.8	na	68.3
7.	Labour force participation rate (%) (refined activity rate)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	54.9	57.3	58.5
	Male	84.0	87.4	86.8
	Female	23.9	26.1	29.2
	Urban			
	Total	55.8	56.8	55.7
	Male	83.7	85.1	83.2
	Female	26.5	27.4	27.4
	Rural			
	Total	54.6	57.5	59.4
	Male	84.0	88.1	88.0
	Female	23.1	25.6	29.8
8.	Crude activity rate (%)			
	Bangladesh			
	Total	31.9	34.7	36.0
	Male	48.3	52.7	53.3
	Female	14.1	15.9	18.0

Labour force characteristics		Labour force survey (15+ Population)		
		1999-2000	2002-03	2005-06
Urban				
Total		33.8	36.2	36.3
Male		50.4	53.8	54.2
Female		16.2	17.6	17.9
Rural				
Total		31.4	34.3	35.9
Male		47.7	52.3	53.0
Female		13.5	15.4	18.1
9.	Dependency ratio			
Bangladesh				
Demographic (DDR)		81.6	77.7	73.5
Economic (EDR)		82.3	74.5	71.0
Urban				
Demographic (DDR)		71.7	67.0	60.6
Economic (EDR)		79.4	76.1	79.7
Rural				
Demographic (DDR)		84.2	81.3	77.9
Economic (EDR)		83.2	74.0	68.3
10.	Employment by broad economic sector (%)			
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture		51.3	51.7	48.1
Non-agriculture		48.7	48.3	51.9
11.	Unpaid family worker (million)			
Bangladesh				
Total		4.7	8.1	10.3
Male		2.0	3.4	3.5
Female		2.7	4.7	6.8
Urban				
Total		0.6	1.6	1.1
Male		0.3	0.6	0.5
Female		0.3	1.0	0.6
Rural				
Total		4.1	6.5	9.2
Male		1.7	2.8	3.0
Female		2.4	3.7	6.2
12.	Youth labour force (aged 15-29 years) (million)			
Bangladesh				
Total		14.5	19.0	17.8
Male		10.4	13.5	13.2
Female		4.1	5.5	4.6

Labour force characteristics		Labour force survey (15+Population)		
		1999-2000	2002-03	2005-06
Urban				
Total		3.4	4.4	4.2
Male		2.3	3.1	3.0
Female		1.1	1.3	1.2
Rural				
Total		11.1	14.6	13.6
Male		8.1	10.4	10.2
Female		3.0	4.2	3.4
13. Youth labour force (aged 15-24 years) (million)				
Bangladesh				
Total		9.2	12.4	10.8
Male		6.6	8.6	8.4
Female		2.6	3.8	2.4
Urban				
Total		2.0	2.8	2.3
Male		1.4	1.9	1.7
Female		0.6	0.9	0.6
Rural				
Total		7.0	9.6	8.5
Male		5.2	6.7	6.7
Female		1.8	2.9	1.8
14. Female labour force (million)				
Bangladesh		8.6	10.3	12.1
Urban		2.2	2.7	2.8
Rural		6.4	7.6	9.3
15. Female labour force participation rate (%)				
Bangladesh		23.9	26.1	29.2
Urban		26.5	27.4	27.4
Rural		23.1	25.6	29.8
16. Employment by sector (million)				
Formal sector				
Total		9.6	9.2	10.2
Male		8.4	7.3	8.6
Female		1.2	2.0	1.6
Informal sector				
Total		29.3	35.1	37.2
Male		22.7	27.2	27.5
Female		6.6	7.9	9.7
17. Employment by major occupation (million)				
Total		39.0	44.3	47.4
Professional, technical		1.6	1.7	2.2
Administrative, managerial		0.2	0.1	0.2
Clerical workers		1.2	1.5	1.0
Sales workers		5.8	6.5	6.7
Service workers		2.2	2.0	2.8
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries		19.3	22.8	23.0
Production & transport labourers & others		8.1	9.7	11.5

Labour force characteristics		Labour force survey (15+ Population)		
		1999-2000	2002-03	2005-06
18.	Employment by major industry (million)			
	Total	39.0	44.3	47.4
	Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	19.8	22.9	22.8
	Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Manufacturing	3.7	4.3	5.2
	Electricity, gas and water	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Construction	1.1	1.5	1.5
	Trade, hotel & restaurant	6.1	6.7	7.8
	Transport, storage & communication	2.5	3.0	4.0
	Finance & business services and real estate	0.4	0.3	0.8
	Health, education, public administration & defense	-	2.5	2.6
	Community and personal services	5.1	2.7	2.6
19.	Status in employment (million)			
	Total	39.0	44.3	47.4
	Self-employed/own account workers	18.2	19.8	19.9
	Employer	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Employee	6.5	6.1	6.6
	Unpaid family helper	4.7	8.1	10.3
	Day labourers	9.5	8.9	8.6
	Others	-	1.2	1.9

CHAPTER-I

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction:

Labour force in any country is the main ingredient of development. A skilled labour force can play a significant role in the development of the country. The experience of the developing role indicate that the countries which are developing at a higher rate are due to their skilled labour force. The glaring examples are China, Korea, India, Taiwan, Hongkong and Malaysia.

Bangladesh is a least developed country with a vast population of around 140.0 million in a small territory of 1,44,000 square kilometer with a population density of 972 per square kilometer, the highest in the world except the city states. Bangladesh is also lacking behind in natural resources, therefore the development of the country depends mainly on the skilled labour force. The skilled labour force is the human resources, which can develop the country through their expertise in one hand and can earn a huge foreign exchange on the others. In the recent years, worker's remittance is the highest source of foreign exchange earning of Bangladesh. If more skilled manpower can be deployed in the overseas employment, then they could contribute in the country's development to a greater extent.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistical Organization of the country, has been conducting Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1980. The surveys could not be held at uniform time intervals due to resource constraint and other reasons. The latest survey, before the current one, was done with the National Child Labour Survey 2002-03. It may be mentioned that, the data for the labour force survey 2002-03 were collected for a short period while the data for the 2005-06 were collected for whole year. Therefore, the two surveys are not strictly comparable.

Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classifications (BSIC, Rev-3) which is comparable to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev-3) and International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) have been used in the survey.

The LFS 2005-06 was conducted in 1000 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) of the Integrated Multipurpose Sample (IMPS) design of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. The total number of PSUs in the IMPS in 1000 of which 640 were in the rural areas and 360 were in the urban areas. In the urban areas 80 PSU (Primary Sampling Unit) were in the four Statistical Metropolitan areas (SMAs) and rest 280 were in the other Municipal areas.

Data collection in the LFS 2005-06 were held between October 2005 through September 2006. Data were collected in 84 PSUs in the months of October, January, April and July and 83 PSUs in the months of November, December, February, March, May, June, August and September. These PSUs were randomly selected throughout the country. Thus, in each month data were collected in some PSUs throughout the country, which covered the seasonal effect in the employment. From each PSU (comprising 200-250 households) 40 households were randomly selected for the detailed interview in the LFS 2005-06.

The survey report presents information on the size and composition of labour force, major occupation and industry, status in employment, hours worked, earning, unemployment and duration of unemployment etc. It also covers the major occupation and industry of the employed person and the broad sector and place of employment. In order to facilitate comparison of data of labour force survey 2005-06 with those of the previous year, all tables have been shown covering population aged 15 years and over.

1.2 Survey objectives:

The main objective of the survey is to collect comprehensive data based on current activity status of the population aged 15 years and over. The specific objective of the survey are as follows:

- i) To estimate the size of the labour force (economically active population) by age, gender, education and locality;
- ii) To estimate the number of employed persons by occupation, industry and status of employment;
- iii) To assess the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of current labour force;
- iv) To assess the average hours worked, earnings, etc. of employed persons;

- v) To assess the extent of unemployment/underemployment;
- vi) To estimate the number of educated unemployed by age, gender and locality etc;
- vii) To estimate the size of child labour force in different sectors of the country.

1.3 Sample and Survey Design:

The sample design of Labour Force Survey 2005-06 was a stratified cluster design. It is termed as Integrated Multi Purpose Sample (IMPS) design. This design utilized Population Census, 2001 as the sampling frame.

1.3.1 Stratification:

Stratification for the design was done in two ways. First, the universe (country) was divided into three basic strata by locality: Rural, Urban & SMS. Secondly within each stratum, further stratification was carried out. In the rural stratum, 64 zilas were formed 64 sub-strata. As in the urban stratum, 61 zilas were formed as 61 sub-strata. Three zilas (Gazipur, Narayanganj & Khulna) of urban areas were formed as a part of SMA. In the SMA stratum 4 sub-strata were formed. Thus, in total, there were 129 sub-strata for the design. The following table shows the distribution of sub-strata within the stratum.

Stratum	No. of sub-strata
Rural	64
Urban	61
SMA	4
Total	129

1.3.2 Sampling Plan:

The IMPS sample consists of 1000 primary sampling units (PSUs) or Enumeration Blocks (EBs). As enumeration block was constructed taking two contiguous Enumeration Areas (EAs) of Population Census 2001 and it was a cluster of around 200 households. Out of these 1000 PSUs/EBs, 640 PSUs were allocated to Rural stratum, 280 PSUs to Urban stratum and 80 PSUs in the SMA stratum. To obtain reliable estimate at zila level, second level stratification was done by zila within Rural and Urban strata and by specific SMA within SMA stratum. The second level stratification was treated as sub-strata and the required PSUs were allocated to these sub-strata. Table-1 shows the allocation of PSUs to sub-strata within each stratum.

Table-1: Allocation of PSUs to the sub-strata within each stratum.

Sub-strata	National	Rural	Urban	SMA
Barisal Division	80	55	25	-
06- Barisal zila	17	12	5	-
09- Bhola zila	14	10	4	-
42- Jhalokati zila	12	8	4	-
79- Perojpur zila	12	8	4	-
04- Barguna zila	12	8	4	-
78- Patuakhali zila	13	9	4	-
Chittagong Division	178	116	49	14
03- Bandarban zila	12	8	4	-
15- Chittagong zila	34	16	4	14
22- Cox's Bazar zila	12	8	4	-
12- Brahmanbaria zila	15	10	5	-
13- Chandpur zila	15	10	5	-
19- Comilla zila	26	20	6	-
46- Kharachhari zila	12	8	4	-
30- Feni zila	12	8	4	-
51- Lakshmipur zila	12	8	4	-
75- Noakhali zila	17	12	5	-
84- Rangamati zila	12	8	4	-
Dhaka Division	289	172	73	44
26- Dhaka zila	34	8	4	22
33- Gazipur zila	18	8	-	10
56- Manikganj zila	12	8	4	-
59- Munshiganj zila	12	8	4	-
67- Narayanganj zila	20	8	-	12
68- Narshingdi zila	15	9	6	-
29- Faridpur zila	14	10	4	-
35- Gopalganj zila	12	8	4	-
54- Madaripur zila	12	8	4	-
82- Rajbari zila	12	8	4	-
86- Shariatpur zila	12	8	4	-
39- Jamalpur zila	15	10	5	-
89- Sherpur zila	13	9	4	-
48- Kishoreganj zila	17	12	5	-
61- Mymensingh zila	33	23	10	-
72- Netrokona zila	14	10	4	-
93- Tangail zila	24	17	7	-
Khulna Division	146	89	45	12
41- Jessore zila	20	12	8	-
44- Jhenaidah zila	15	9	6	-
55- Magura zila	12	8	4	-

Sub-strata	National	Rural	Urban	SMA
65- Narail zila	12	8	4	-
01- Bagerhat zila	13	8	5	-
47- Khulna zila	20	8	-	12
87- Satkhira zila	14	10	4	-
18- Chuadanga zila	13	8	5	-
50- Kushtia zila	15	10	5	-
57- Meherpur zila	12	8	4	-
Sylhet Division	55	38	17	
36- Hobiganj zila	13	9	4	-
58- Maulvibazar zila	13	9	4	-
90- Sunamganj zila	14	10	4	-
91- Sylhet zila	15	10	5	-
Rajshahi Division	251	170	71	10
10- Bogra zila	21	16	5	-
38- Joypurhat zila	12	8	4	-
27- Dinajpur zila	18	13	5	-
77- Panchagar zila	12	8	4	-
94- Thakurgaon zila	12	8	4	-
76- Pabna zila	16	10	6	-
88- Sirajganj zila	18	13	5	-
64- Naogaon zila	17	13	4	-
69- Natore zila	14	10	4	-
70- Nowabganj zila	12	8	4	-
81- Rajshahi zila	24	10	4	10
32- Gaibandha zila	16	12	4	-
49- Kurigram zila	15	10	5	-
52- Lalmonirhat zila	12	8	4	-
73- Nilphamari zila	13	9	4	-
85- Rangpur zila	19	14	5	-
Total	1000	640	280	80

1.4 House Listing and PSU Maps:

Latest up-dated household listing of Sample Vital Registration Survey (SVRS) used in the labour force survey. The list is available to the local Register of the SVRS project. Photocopy of the 1000 PSUs list have been collected from the different RSO (Regional Statistical Office) offices. Map of the SVRS areas used in the survey. Fresh Maps of the PSU collected from the Cartography Section of BBS prepared on the basis of the field sketch maps.

The listing form contained information on name and addresses of the household head, occupation of household head, total household members etc. The household list used for selection of sample households for data collection of the Labour Force Survey. Maps used for identifying the boundary of the sample area and also the location of household within the PSU.

1.5 Preparation of Questionnaire, Form and Training Manual.

A draft questionnaire for the Labour Force Survey 2005-06 was designed on the basis of the objectives of the survey. An informal pre-testing of the draft questionnaire was carried out by the officers and staffs of the Industry and Labour Wing of BBS. The training manual was modified and finalized on the basis of discussions and suggestions of the survey personnel.

1.6 Training of Survey Personnel.

An intensive training of the master trainers, supervising officers and enumerators was arranged in two stages. At the first stage, divisional coordinators and supervising officers were trained in Dhaka Head Office for two days. Training of the enumerators was conducted by the master trainers three days at the Dhaka Head Offices.

1.7 Data Collection and Supervision of field work.

The survey was conducted in 1000 PSUs all over the country throughout the year. In every quarter, 250 PSUs were enumerated. 28 Enumerators collected data from three PSUs every month, 28 supervising officers supervised the data collection work of 28 enumerators. Enumerators collected data from 40 selected household roughly for five days in each PSUs.

Monthly and Quarterly Distribution of PSU

1 st quarter	Number of PSUs	2 nd quarter	Number of PSUs	3 rd quarter	Number of PSUs	4 th quarter	Number of PSUs
October, 05	84	January, 06	84	April, 06	84	July, 06	84
November, 05	83	February, 06	83	May, 06	83	August, 06	83
December, 05	83	March, 06	83	June, 06	83	September, 06	83
Total	250		250		250		250

The Deputy Directors, Statistical Officers/Regional Statistical Officers/Assistant Statistical Officers were involved in supervision of the field work at different level. 28 enumerators/editors and coders were selected from S.I/ S.A and J.S.A from the different Regional Statistical Offices and from the Dhaka Headquarter.

1.8 Data Processing

Manual editing and coding of data were carried out by the enumerators at the field level following the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) and Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC, Rev-3) at 3 digit and 4 digit level respectively. Other items eg, geo-codes and open ended answers were also coded in accordance with their respective code lists.

Data entry were carried out by the Computer Wing of BBS and tabulation plan, data processing were developed by the Industry and Labour Wing of BBS.

1.9 Limitations

The labour force survey 2005-06 has the following limitations:

- Labour force data by occupation and industry at 3 digit and 4 digit level respectively may not be too realistic because of sample size.
- Age-heaping may be observed due to digit preference and data on age recoding given without smoothing.

1.10 Post Design Weights

Post design weights were developed to make the estimates objective and logical. Weights were derived in the same way as the stratifications were done. In other words, 129 weights or raising factors were used for the estimation purpose. Actually weights are the inverse of the sampling fractions obtained from the ratio of observed sample households in the survey to the updated (as on April, 2006) total households. The sampling fractions were variable type and derived at the zila level so that estimates at zila level become rational and logical. The inverse of the sampling fractions (weights) are presented in Appendix-B.

CHAPTER-II

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This Chapter highlights the household and population characteristics obtained from the Labour Force Survey 2005-06. The household and housing characteristics that, have been discussed are household size, ownership of housing, type of housing structure, sources of drinking water, type of fuel used, ownership of selected assets, land ownership, households by activities, households by main source of income, average monthly income of households etc. The population characteristics that, have been included are age-sex distribution, literacy, level of education, marital status, training received by gender etc.

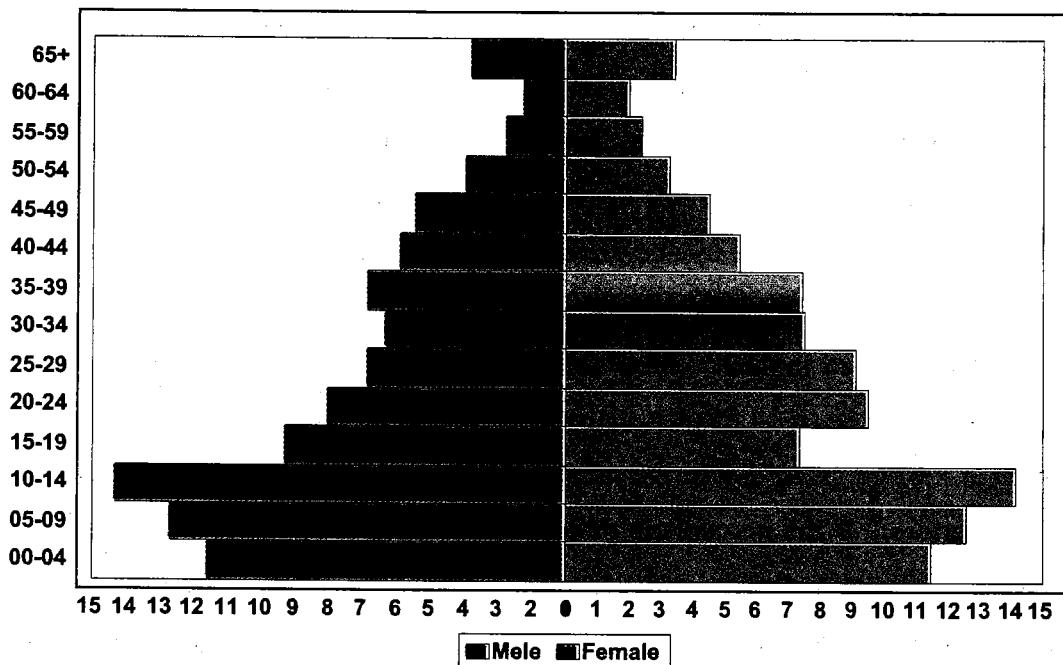
2.1 Age-Sex Distribution of Population

Age-sex distribution of population obtained from the Labour Force Survey 2005-06 has been presented in Table-2.1. It is seen from the table that, the high concentration of population exists in lower age group. The percentage of population in age group 0-14 stands at 38.2% for the nation as a whole. Such percentage for urban and rural areas were found 34.8% and 39.5% respectively. This indicate high fertility in rural area compared to urban area. It is notable that, the highest percentage of population for both sexes in the national level was observed for age group 10-14 (14.2%) followed by age group 5-9 (12.6%) and age group 0-4 (11.5%). The same pattern is observed in both urban and rural area though the percentage in these three groups were comparatively lower in the urban area. In the urban area, 13.2% population was found in age group 10-14 compared to 14.6% for the rural area for the same age group. The percentage of population in the age group 5-9 in the urban area was 11.0% as against 13.2% in the rural area. For the age group 0-4 the percentage of population in the rural area was higher compared to urban area, the corresponding percentages were 11.8% and 10.6% respectively. The percentage of population in the age group 60 years and over was 5.8% at the national level. The corresponding percentages in the urban and rural areas were 4.5% and 6.1% respectively.

Table-2.1: Population by age group and sex (As on 1st April 2006)

Age group	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	11.52	11.60	11.44	10.63	10.81	10.45	11.80	11.85	11.74
5-9	12.64	12.69	12.58	10.97	10.91	11.05	13.15	13.24	13.06
10-14	14.24	14.30	14.17	13.19	13.05	13.32	14.56	14.68	14.43
15-19	8.63	9.27	7.35	8.85	8.91	8.79	8.17	9.38	6.90
20-24	8.72	8.00	9.48	9.62	8.60	10.67	8.45	7.81	9.12
25-29	17.94	16.86	19.06	9.01	8.02	10.03	7.61	6.51	8.76
30-34	6.88	6.29	7.49	7.48	7.09	7.87	6.70	6.05	7.37
35-39	7.16	6.88	7.44	7.84	7.54	8.15	6.95	6.68	7.22
40-44	5.67	5.87	5.47	6.35	6.80	5.89	5.47	5.59	5.34
45-49	4.97	5.41	4.50	5.31	5.95	4.66	4.86	5.25	4.45
50-54	3.60	3.93	3.27	3.78	4.57	2.96	3.55	3.73	3.37
55-59	2.58	2.75	2.40	2.44	2.91	1.97	2.62	2.71	2.53
60-64	2.12	2.30	1.94	1.79	2.05	1.53	2.22	2.37	2.06
65+	3.63	3.83	3.43	2.73	2.78	2.67	3.91	4.15	3.66

Figure-1: Age-sex distribution of population (%)



2.2 Population by Literacy

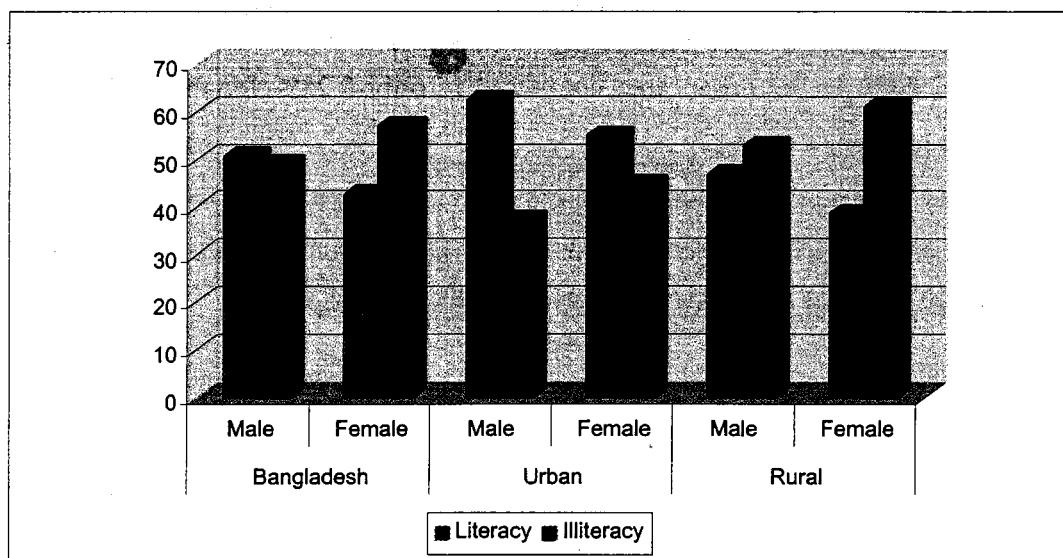
Literacy rate of population 5 years and over obtained from the Labour Force Survey 2005-06 has been presented in Table-2.2. It is seen from the table that, at the aggregate level the literacy rate of population 5 years and over was 46.9% for both sexes, 50.8% for male and 42.8% for female. Such rates were 42.5%, 46.4% and 38.3% for both sexes, males and females in 2001 census.

There exist urban-rural variation in respect of literacy rate, the urban literacy rate was higher than the rural areas. In the urban area the literacy rate for both sexes, male and female were 58.8%, 62.5% and 55.1% respectively in LFS 2005-2006 compared to 57.3%, 61.8% and 52.0% from Census 2001. In the rural area, the literacy rate, for both sexes, male and female were 42.9%, 47.0% and 38.7% respectively in the labour force 2005-2006. The corresponding rate in census were 37.9%, 41.3% and 34.4% respectively.

Table-2.2: Literacy rate of population aged 5 years and over by sex

	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiteracy (percent)	53.1	49.2	57.2	41.2	37.5	44.9	57.1	53.0
Literacy (percent)	46.9	50.8	42.5	46.4	55.1	52.0	42.9	47.0
Source	BFS	BFS	Census	Census	BFS	Census	BFS	Census
Year	2005-06	2005-06	2001	2001	2005-06	2001	2005-06	2001

Figure-2: Literacy rate by sex and residence



2.3 Population aged 5 Years and Over by Level of Education

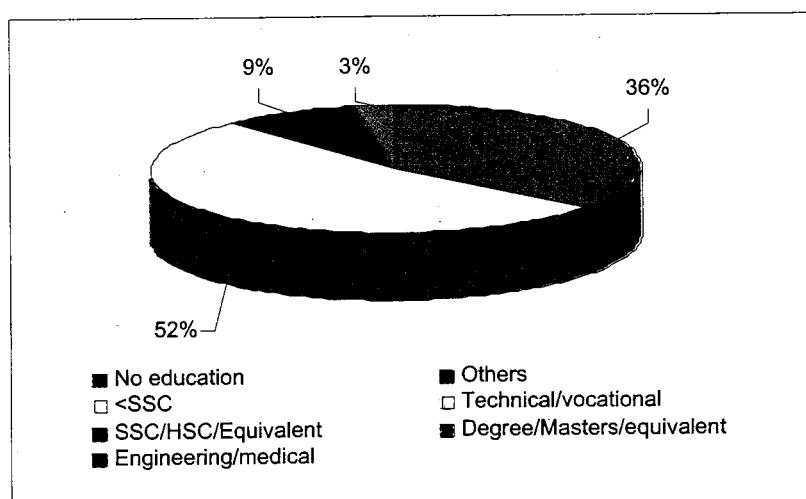
Population 5 years and over by level of education has been presented in Table-2.3. It is observed from the table that, of the total population 5 years and over 36.0% have no formal education and the rest 64.0% have some sort of educational attainment. The highest 31.43% have educational level class I-V followed by class VI-VIII (13.71%) and class IX-X (7.13%). Those who passed SSC (Secondary School Certificate) or equivalent examination were 5.85% and those who passed HSC (Higher Secondary Certificate) or equivalent were 3.0%. It is seen from the table that, the percentage of persons drops sharply after Higher Secondary certificate examination where degree or equivalent and masters or equivalent were 1.69% and 0.84% respectively. The percentage of population having engineering or medical degree were only 0.11% and that, for technical or vocational degree were 0.09%.

There exist urban-rural and sex variation in respect of level of education, particularly for higher education. In the national level 2.43% males have degree or equivalent education compared to 0.92% female. The percentage of males having master degree were 1.19% compared to less than one-half (0.47%) for the females. As regards engineering and medical degree the percentage of male was 0.17% compared to 0.06% for females and for technical and vocational education, the corresponding percentage for males and females were 0.12% and 0.07% respectively.

In the urban area, 4.31% population had degree and above educational attainment as against 0.88% for the rural area. The percentage of population having master or equivalent degree were 2.64% in the urban area compared to only 0.28% for the rural area. Those who achieved degree in engineering or medical were 0.37% in the urban area as against only 0.03% in the rural area. The percentage of population having technical or vocational education were 0.18% in the urban area compared to 0.06% in the rural area. There exists also wide sex variation between urban and rural area with respect of educational attainment.

Table-2.3: Percentage of population aged 5 years and over by level of education

Level of education	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	121479	61913	59566	28881	14609	14273	92598	47304	45293
No education	43729	19941	23788	7751	3390	4361	35978	16551	19427
Class I-V	38181	19707	19474	8201	4143	4058	29980	15564	14416
Class VI-VII	16651	8440	8211	3916	1923	1993	12735	6517	6218
Class IX-X	8664	4654	4010	2285	1141	1144	6379	3513	2866
SSC/equivalent	7105	4201	2904	2657	1365	1292	4448	2835	1613
HSC/equivalent	3648	2113	1235	1836	1079	757	1812	1334	478
Degree/equivalent	2056	1507	549	1244	865	379	812	642	171
Master's/equivalent	1018	736	282	762	522	240	256	214	42
Engineering/medical	138	104	34	108	84	24	30	20	10
Technical/vocational	111	72	39	52	38	13	59	33	26
Others	178	140	38	70	58	12	108	82	26
Percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No education	36.00	32.21	39.93	26.84	23.21	30.55	38.85	34.99	42.89
Class I-V	31.43	31.83	31.01	28.39	28.36	28.43	32.38	32.9	31.83
Class VI-VII	13.71	13.63	13.79	13.56	13.16	13.96	13.75	13.78	13.73
Class IX-X	7.13	7.52	6.73	7.91	7.81	8.01	6.89	7.43	6.43
SSC/equivalent	5.85	6.78	4.88	9.20	9.35	9.05	4.80	5.99	3.56
HSC/equivalent	3.00	3.90	2.07	6.36	7.39	5.30	1.96	2.82	1.06
Degree/equivalent	1.69	2.43	0.92	4.31	5.92	2.65	0.88	1.36	0.38
Master's/equivalent	0.84	1.19	0.47	2.64	3.57	1.68	0.28	0.45	0.09
Engineering/medical	0.11	0.17	0.06	0.37	0.58	0.17	0.03	0.04	0.02
Technical/vocational	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.18	0.26	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06
Others	0.15	0.23	0.06	0.24	0.39	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.06

Figure-3: Population by level of education

2.4 Training Received by Population aged 5 Years and over

Training received by population 5 years and over has been presented in Table 2.4. It is observed from the table that, at the national level only 3.36% received some sort of training. Such percentage for male was 4.53% and 2.14% for the female.

There exists urban-rural variation in percentage of population received training. In the urban area, 6.52% received training as against 2.37% for the rural area. Among males, in the urban area, 8.27% received some sort of training compared to 3.38% in the rural area. For the females, in the urban area, 4.73% received training as against only 1.32% for the rural area.

It is seen from the table that, at the national level the highest 1.10% received training in vocational/technical discipline followed by on job training (0.65%), tailoring/garments training (0.35%) and training received from youth development directorates. Detailed can be seen from the table 2.4.

Table-2.4: Percentage of Population aged 5 years and over by training received

Training received	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	121479	61913	59566	28881	14609	14273	92598	47304	45293
No training	117399	59107	58292	26997	13400	13597	90401	45707	44694
Vocational/technical	1335	686	649	823	421	402	512	265	247
Computer	88	62	26	57	42	16	30	20	10
Motor Driving	202	191	11	71	68	3	131	123	8
Shorthand/Type	8	5	4	3	1	1	5	3	2
Tailoring/garments	421	258	163	215	113	102	206	145	61
Welding/electrical	82	81	1	40	39	1	42	41	1
Motor mechanics	26	23	2	7	6	0	19	17	2
Job training	794	635	159	329	262	68	465	373	92
Nursing	230	209	21	207	199	7	24	10	14
Youth dev. training	356	164	192	86	57	29	270	107	163
Others	538	492	46	46	0	46	492	492	0

Table-2.4: Percentage of Population aged 5 years and over by training received

Training received	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percent								
Total	100.0								
No training	96.64	95.47	97.86	93.48	91.73	95.27	97.63	96.62	98.68
Vocational/technical	1.10	1.11	1.09	2.85	2.88	2.82	0.55	0.56	0.55
Computer	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.20	0.29	0.11	0.03	0.04	0.02
Motor Driving	0.17	0.31	0.02	0.25	0.47	0.02	0.14	0.26	0.02
Shorthand/Type	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tailoring/garments	0.35	0.42	0.27	0.74	0.77	0.71	0.22	0.31	0.13
Welding/electrical	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.14	0.27	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.00
Motor mechanics	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00
Job training	0.65	1.03	0.27	1.14	1.79	0.47	0.50	0.79	0.20
Nursing	0.19	0.34	0.04	0.72	1.36	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03
Youth dev. training	0.29	0.26	0.32	0.30	0.39	0.20	0.29	0.23	0.36
Others	0.44	0.79	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.32	0.53	1.04	0.00

2.5 Population aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status

Population 15 years and over by marital status have been presented in Table-2.5. It is seen from the table that, among males 15 years and over 29.13% were never married compared to 12.18% for the females. Among males 69.18% were married compared to 75.14% for the females. The proportion of widowed, divorced and separated were 1.70% for males as against 12.68% for females.

There exists urban-rural differentials in marital status. In the urban area, 30.98% males and 16.17% females were never married as against 28.51% and 10.85% for the rural area. In the urban area, 67.59% males and 72.77% females and in the rural area 69.71% male and 75.93% female were married. The percentage of divorced, widowed and separated were 1.42% for male and 11.06% for female in the urban area compared to 1.78% for male and 13.22% for female in the rural area.

Table-2.5: Percentage of population 15 years and over by marital status and sex

Marital status	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number (000)								
Total	84586	43006	41580	21075	10683	10392	63511	32323	31188
Never married	17591	12526	5065	4990	3310	1680	12601	9216	3385
Married	60995	29752	31243	14783	7221	7562	46212	22531	23681
Widowed	5380	648	4732	1169	141	1028	4211	506	3704
Divorced	381	34	346	85	4	80	296	30	266
Separated	240	46	194	48	7	42	192	39	153
Percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	20.80	29.13	12.18	23.68	30.98	16.17	19.84	28.51	10.85
Married	72.11	69.18	75.14	70.14	67.59	72.77	72.76	69.71	75.93
Widowed	6.36	1.51	11.38	5.55	1.32	9.89	6.63	1.57	11.88
Divorced	0.45	0.08	0.83	0.40	0.04	0.77	0.47	0.09	0.85
Separated	0.28	0.11	0.47	0.23	0.06	0.40	0.30	0.12	0.49

2.6 Average Size of Household by Residence

Average size of household obtained from Population Census 2001, LFS 2002-2003 and LFS 2005-2006 has been presented in Table 2.6. It is observed from the table that, average size of household is decreasing in the context of Bangladesh. In 2001, average size at the national level was 4.9 which reduced to 4.8 in 2002-2003 and 4.7 in 2005-2006. The average size of household for urban area was 4.8 in 2001, 4.7 in 2002-2003 and further reduced to 4.5 in 2005-2006. In the rural area, the reduction in household size is slow which was 4.9 in 2001 and same in 2002-2003 and reduced to 4.8 in 2005-2006.

Table-2.6: Average size of household by residence

Residence	Population Census 2001	LFS 2002-2003	LFS 2005-2006
Bangladesh	4.9	4.8	4.7
Urban	4.8	4.7	4.5
Rural	4.9	4.9	4.8

2.7 Tenure of Dwelling Houses by Residence

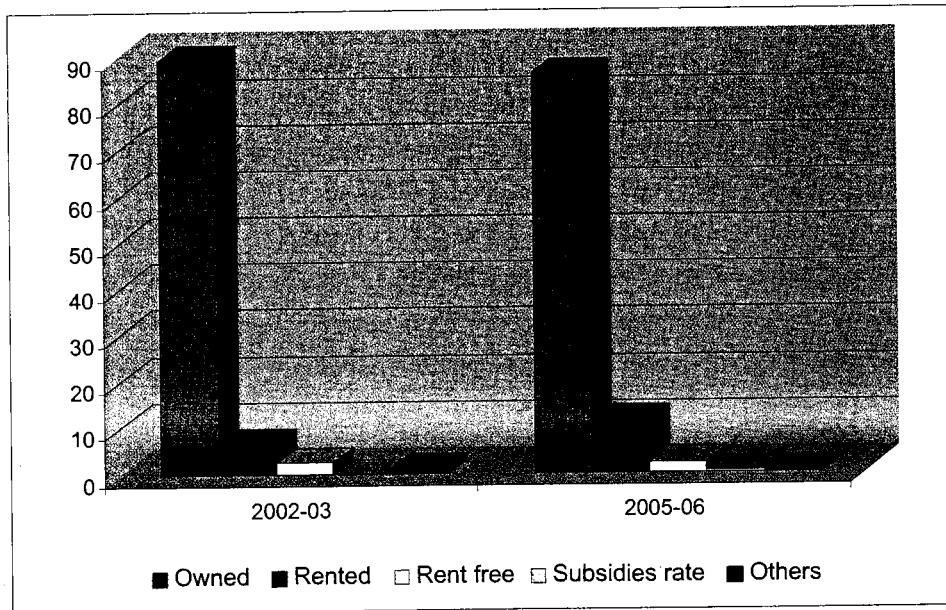
Tenure of dwelling houses by locality has been presented in Table-2.7. It is seen from the table that, tenureship is gradually changing over time, particularly in the urban area. The percentage of rented house in urban area was 24.5% in 2002-2003 which increased to 42.0% in 2005-2006.

The reverse situation is observed for owned and rent free households in the urban area. In 2002-2003, owned household in urban area was 69.1% which reduced to 54.9% in 2005-2006. Similarly percentage of rent free household was 4.0% in 2002-2003 which reduced to 2.7% in 2005-2006.

Table-2.7: Tenure of dwelling house by residence

	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06	(Percent)
Owned	89.40	86.20	69.10	54.90	95.70	96.50	
Rented	4.60	2.20	24.50	22.00	2.10	2.00	
Rent free	2.60	2.20	4.00	2.70	0.20	0.10	
Subsidies rate	1.20	0.10	2.40	0.20	1.00	0.10	
Others							

Figure-4: Percent of tenure of dwelling houses



2.8 Household by Type of Structure and Residence

Household by type of structure and locality has been presented in Table-2.8. It is seen from the table that, of all the housing structure as high as 74.96% were katcha, 13.55% were semi-pucca and 8.05% were pucca and 3.45% were other types such as jhupri.

There exists wide urban-rural variation in respect of housing structure by types. In the urban area, the percentage of pucca houses was 25.47% compared to 2.29% in the rural area. The percentage of semi-pucca house was 28.0% in urban area as against 8.78% for the rural area. It is interesting to note that, the type of structure varies widely with the tenureship where 37.09% housing structure were pucca among rented house compared to 4.1% for owned house and 6.9% for the rent free house. The percentage of semi-pucca house were also high for rented housing structure. The percentage of such housing structure was 30.07% for rented house compared to 11.46% for the owned house and 12.07% for rent free houses. This trend is also seen for both urban and rural areas. It is notable that, subsidized house in the rural area are mostly pucca which may be the housing to the employees by the employer.

Table 2.8: Percentage of households by type of structure and tenure ship

Type of structure	Type of tenure ship						(Percent)
	Total	Owned	Rent free	Rented	Subsidized rent	Others	
Bangladesh							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Katcha	74.96	80.84	73.08	31.38	20.02	88.84	
Semi-pucca	13.55	11.46	12.07	30.07	5.47	4.85	
Pucca	8.05	4.10	6.90	37.09	74.51	6.30	
Others	3.45	3.61	7.96	1.46	0	0	
Urban							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Katcha	45.25	56.80	50.15	29.63	53.51	77.77	
Semi-pucca	28.00	26.56	24.23	30.30	14.30	4.29	
Pucca	25.47	15.60	18.48	38.84	32.19	17.94	
Others	1.28	1.04	7.14	1.23	0	0	
Rural							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Katcha	84.77	85.35	83.45	52.46	9.44	94.84	
Semi-pucca	8.78	8.62	6.56	27.33	2.68	5.16	
Pucca	2.29	1.94	1.66	15.96	87.87	0	
Others	4.16	4.09	8.33	4.25	0	0	

2.9 Household by Sources of lighting

Household by sources of lighting has been presented in Table-2.9. It is seen from the table that, the use of electricity is increasing over the period. Access to electricity was 35.6% in 2002-2003 which increased to 44.2% in 2005 (HIES) and 48.0% in LFS 2005-2006. With the increased use of electricity as the source of lighting, the use of other sources such as kerosene is decreasing consequently.

Table-2.9: Households by sources of lighting

Sources of lighting	LFS 2002-03	HIES 2005	LFS 2005-06 (Percent)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity	35.6	44.2	48.4
Kerosene	64.2	55.8	51.4
Others	0.2		0.2

2.10 Household by Sources of Drinking Water

Household by sources of drinking water obtained from LFS 2005-2006 have been presented in Table-2.10. For comparability over the years the findings from Census 2001 and LFS 2002-2003 have also been included.

It is observed from the table that, the sources of drinking water from tubewell decreased in the national level and in the urban area which may be due to increase in the supply/tap water in the urban area. It is praiseworthy that, use of pond/river water has been decreased in the recent years. It is worth mentioning that, arsenic contamination of water in tubewell is not addressed in the LFS Surveys.

Table-2.10: Household by sources of drinking water

Sources of drinking water	Pop. Census 2001	LFS 2002-03	LFS 2005-06 (Percent)
Bangladesh			
Total	100.0	100.00	100.00
Tube well	84.7	90.4	88.0
Canal/ river/ pond	3.4	3.1	2.0
Supply water/tap water	6.0	4.2	9.5
Other	5.9	2.3	0.5
Urban			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tube well	95.9	81.2	62.3
Canal/ river/ pond	1.2	2.6	1.0
Supply water/tap water	25.6	15.5	36.4
Other	3.3	0.7	0.2
Rural			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tube well	88.9	93.3	96.5
Canal/ river/ pond	4.1	3.2	2.3
Supply water/tap water	0.3	0.6	0.7
Other	6.7	2.9	0.5

2.11 Household by Cooking Fuel Used

Household by type of cooking fuel used has been displayed in Table-2.11. It is seen from the table that, cow dung/Straw/leaves etc. are the main fuel used for cooking by the households. As many as 55.3% households used such fuel in 2005-2006 followed by wood (32.5%) and natural gas (10.5%). It is notable that, use of natural gas increased in 2005-2006 compared to 2002-2003. The use of natural gas was 4.6% in 2002-2003 which increased to 10.5% in 2005-2006.

There exists wide variation in the use of fuel in the urban and rural areas. In the urban area, as high as 39.5% used natural gas compared to only 0.9% in the rural area, Wood was used by 37.3% households in the urban areas compared to 30.9% in the rural area. The use of cow dung/straw/leaves etc. was 18.7% for the urban area as against 67.4% for the rural area. It may be mentioned that, use of cylinder gas has been reduced in 2005-2006 compared to 2002-2003. In 2002-2003 the use of cylinder gas was 3.9% in the urban area which reduced to 2.5% in 2005-2006. The use of cylinder gas was reported by 0.3% in the rural area during 2002-2003 which reduced to 0.2% in 2005-2006. Use of electricity in the urban areas was 1.8% in 2002-2003 and reduced to 0.8% in 2005-2006, however, in rural area the use of electricity remain the same.

Table-2.11: Households by type of cooking fuel used

(Percent)

Type of cooking fuel used	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural	
	LFS 2002-03	LFS 2005-06	LFS 2002-03	LFS 2005-06	LFS 2002-03	LFS 2005-06
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wood	38.9	32.5	48.9	37.25	35.8	30.9
Cow dung/straw/leaves	53.2	55.3	25.4	18.7	62.0	67.4
Electricity	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Natural gas (pipe line supply)	4.6	10.5	16.6	39.5	0.8	0.9
Cylinder gas	1.2	0.8	3.9	2.5	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
Others	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1

2.12 Household by Toilet Facility

Household by toilet facility has been presented Table-2.12. It is observed from the table that, the toilet facility has improved over the years. It may be mentioned that, ring slab was not included in 2002-2003, therefore some ring slab may be included in katcha toilet

(permanent/temporary category). According to LFS 2005-2006 2.70% households use commode with flush which was 1.4% in 2002-2003. The percentage of pucca sanitary latrine increased to 20.34% in 2005-2006 from 19.0% in 2002-2003. Ring slab accounted 43.55% of all the toilets in 2005-2006. It is notable that, ring slab may be sanitary or not sanitary. If ring slab is water sealed then it is sanitary but without water sealed the slab may not be sanitary. It is praise worthy that, open space defecation is decreasing over the time.

Table-2.12: Households by toilet facility

Type of toilet	LFS 2002-2003	LFS 2005-2006 (Percent)
Total	100.0	100.0
Commode with flush	1.40	2.70
Pucca sanitary toilet	19.00	20.34
Ring slab	-	43.55
Pucca toilet (water sealed)	15.80	4.25
Katcha toilet (permanent/temporary)	48.30	21.26
Open field	15.50	7.90

2.13 Household Access to Assets/Modern Amenities

Household access to assets/modern amenities has been presented in Table-2.13. It is observed from the table that, at the aggregate level 23.1% have radio/tape recorder, 29.26% have television, 19.14% have bicycle, 14.89% have mobile phone, 7.13% have fridge, 3.68% have sewing machine, 2.36% have telephone and 1.77% have motor cycle.

There exists wide urban-rural variation with respect to ownership of selected assets. It is seen from the table that, in the urban area 58.76% households owned television as against less than one-half 19.51% in the rural area. It is interesting to note that, in the urban area 22.85% have radio/tape recorder as against 23.18% for the rural area. Fridge is owned by 23.5% urban households compared to only 1.73% rural households. Access to telephone was 8.90% for urban households compared to very scanty 0.2% for the rural households. The use of mobile phone was also high in urban area compared to rural area. In the urban area 32.75% households use mobile phone whereas 8.99% rural households use mobile phones. The use of motor cycle in the rural area is one-half of the urban area, In the urban area 2.83% households use motor cycle as against 1.42% households in the rural area. It is notable that, use of bi-cycle in almost two times higher in the rural area compared to urban areas.

Table-2.13: Households having assets/consumer durable

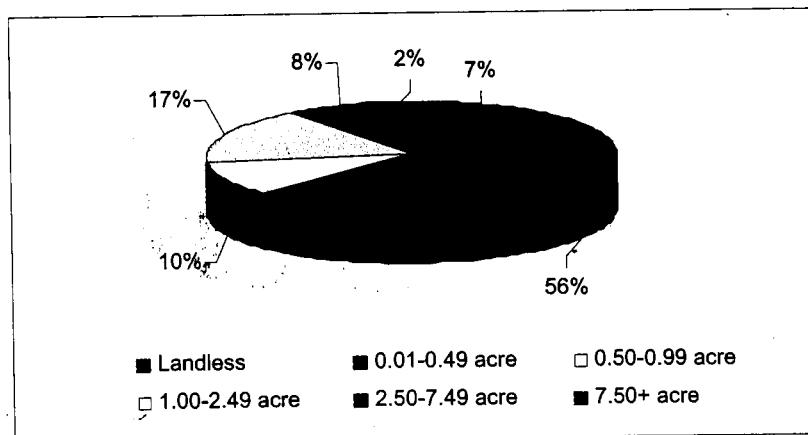
Type of consumer durable	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural	
	No of H/H (000)	Percent	No of H/H (000)	Percent	No of H/H (000)	Percent
Radio/tap recorder	6695	23.10	1644	22.85	5050	23.18
Television	8480	29.26	4228	58.76	4252	19.51
Fridge	2067	7.13	1691	23.50	376	1.73
Telephone	684	2.36	641	8.90	44	0.20
Mobile phone	4316	14.89	2357	32.75	1959	8.99
Sewing machine	1067	3.68	655	9.10	412	1.89
Motor cycle	514	1.77	204	2.83	310	1.42
Cycle	5548	19.14	793	11.03	4754	21.82
Others	1773	6.12	343	4.77	1429	6.56
None	13061	45.06	2142	29.77	10919	50.11

2.14 Household by Land ownership

Distribution of households by land ownership in Table-2.14 indicate that, landlessness has been increasing over the years. In 2002-2003 the percentage of landless was 6.8% which increased to 7.0% in 2005-2006. It is notable that, the pattern of land ownership did not change to larger extent during 2002-2003 to 2005-2006. The percentage of household having land less than 0.50 acre was 53.2% in 2002-2003 which increased to 55.7% in 2005-2006. It is notable that, the percentage of household in higher land owning group decreased gradually over time. The percentage of household owning land 0.50 to 0.99 acre was 10.8% in 2002-2003 which slightly decreased to 10.3% in 2005-2006. The decrease in the land owning group 1.00-2.49 acre during the same period is also similar, however the decrease in the large land owning group 2.50-7.49 is substantial. It was 9.2% in 2002-2003 which reduced to 8.3% in 2005-2006. The reduction in highest land owning group (7.50+ acres) was also high. It was 2.3% in 2002-2003 which reduced to 1.3% in 2005-2006.

Table-2.14: Households by land ownership

Land size (acre)	LFS 2002-2003	LFS 2005-2006
Total	100.0	100.0
Landless	6.8	7.0
0.01-0.49 acre	53.2	55.7
0.50-0.99 acre	10.8	10.3
1.00-2.49 acre	17.7	17.4
2.50-7.49 acre	9.2	8.3
7.50+ acre	2.3	1.3

Figure-5: Households by land ownership

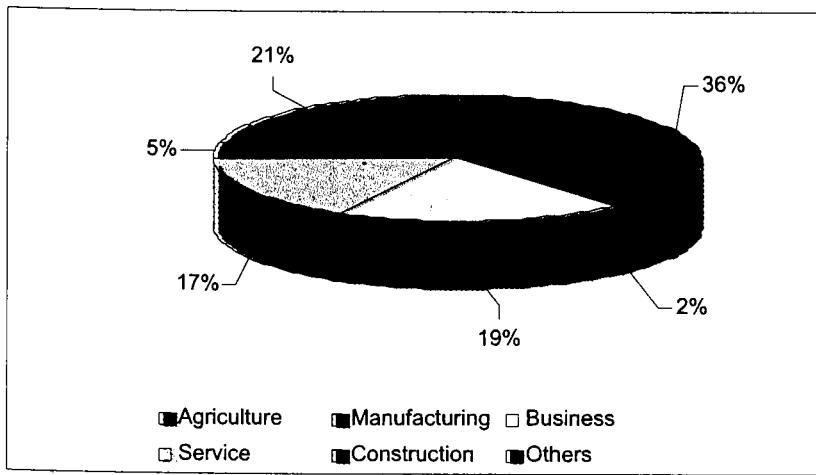
2.15 Household by Main Activity

The main activity of the household has been presented in Table-2.15. It is observed from the table that, the highest 36.4% households were engaged in agriculture activities followed by business (19.1%) and service (16.6%).

There exist urban-rural variation in the main activity of the household. In the rural area as many as 46.0% households were engaged in agricultural activities compared to 7.2% in the urban area. In the urban area 32.4% households were engaged in service activities compared 11.4% in the rural area. The percentage of household engaged in the business activities was 27.7% in the urban area compared to 16.3% in the rural area.

Table-2.15: Households by main activity

MAIN ACTIVITY	PARTICIPATION	Urban	Rural	(Percent)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture	36.4	7.2	46.0	
Manufacturing	2.3	2.2	1.4	
Business	19.1	27.7	16.3	
Service	16.6	32.4	11.4	
Construction	4.5	5.8	4.0	
Others	21.1	24.7	19.9	

Figure-6: Percentage of household by main activity

2.16 Household by Main Sources of Income.

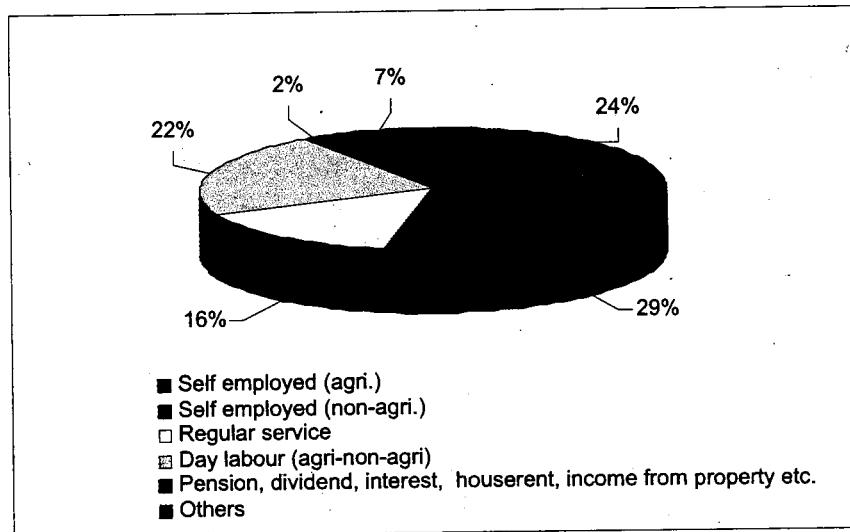
Distribution of household by main source of income has been presented in Table-2.16. It is observed from the table that, at the national level, for the highest 29.62% household the main source of income was self employment in the non-agriculture sector followed by self employment in agriculture sector (23.61%) and agriculture and non-agriculture labour (21.96%). The percentage of household where the main income was from regular service accounted as 15.80%.

There exist urban-rural variation with respect to main source of income of the household. In the urban area, the highest 38.65% household reported self employment in non-agriculture sector as their main source of income followed by income from regular service (31.79%) and day labour (13.99%). On the other hand, in the rural area, the highest 29.63% household reported that, their main source of income is from self employment in agriculture (29.63%) followed by self employment in non-agriculture sector (26.64%) and income from day labour (24.59%). A small proportion of household reported with household income from pension, house rent, income from property, dividend etc. Such household was 3.48% in the urban area and 1.31% in rural area.

Table-2.16: Households by main sources of income

(Percent)

	23.61	5.37	29.63
	15.80	31.79	10.51
	1.88	3.48	1.31

Figure-7: Households by main sources of income

2.17 Households by Household Income

Households by household income have been presented in Table-2.17. It may be noted that, the labour force survey did not collect detailed information on household income, but the households were asked to mention about their total household income where there is a chance of under reporting of the income. Therefore, the household income collected from labour force survey is not strictly comparable with household income and expenditure survey or poverty monitoring survey.

It is seen from the table that, at the national level the highest percentage of households (21.02%) were in the income group Tk.3000-3999 followed by the income group Tk.4000-4999 (14.37%) and the income group Tk. 2000-2499 (10.27%).

In the urban area, the highest percentage of households (14.28%) were in the income group Tk.3000-3999 followed by income group Tk. 4000-4999 (12.52%) and income group Tk. 6000-6999 (9.02%).

In the rural area, the highest percentage households were in the income group Tk.3000-3499 (23.25%), followed by income group Tk.4000-4999 (14.99%) and income group Tk.2000-2499 (11.96%).

Table-2.17: Households by average monthly income

Income group	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural	
	No of H/H (000)	Percent	No of H/H (000)	Percent	No of H/H (000)	Percent
Total	28987	100.0	7195	100.0	21791	100.0
< 750	628	2.17	157	2.18	471	2.16
750-999	129	0.44	20	0.27	109	0.50
1000-1249	503	1.74	80	1.11	424	1.94
1250-1499	114	0.39	11	0.16	103	0.47
1500-1999	1619	5.59	150	2.09	1469	6.74
2000-2499	2978	10.27	371	5.16	2607	11.96
2500-2999	2792	9.63	399	5.55	2393	10.98
3000-3999	6094	21.02	1028	14.28	5066	23.25
4000-4999	4167	14.37	901	12.52	3266	14.99
5000-5999	2543	8.77	674	9.36	1869	5.58
6000-6999	1924	6.64	649	9.02	1274	5.85
7000-7999	1139	3.93	386	5.37	753	3.46
8000-8999	1048	3.61	409	5.69	638	2.93
9000-9999	427	1.47	181	2.51	246	1.13
10000+	2883	9.95	1780	24.73	1104	5.06

2.18 Economic Dependency Ratio

Economic dependency ratio is a refined measure of dependency on economically active population to inactive population expressed in percentage. It is more meaningful than demographic dependency ratio. It is observed from the table 2.18 that, economic dependency ratio is declining over the years. The economic dependency ratio for the national level was 71.0% in 2005-2006, in the urban area it was 79.7% and in the rural area it was 68.4%. In 2002-2003, the economic dependency ratio was 74.5% at the national level, 76.1% in the urban area and 74.0% in the rural area.

Table-2.18: Economic dependency ratio by residence

Residence	LFS 1999-2000	LFS 2002-2003	LFS 2005-2006 (Percent)
Bangladesh	82.3	74.5	71.0
Urban	78.3	76.1	79.7
Rural	83.2	74.0	68.4

CHAPTER-III

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

This Chapter discusses about labour force characteristics. It is worth mentioning that labour force is defined by employed population and the population who are looking for job aged 15 years and over. Those who are temporary absent from work due to illness or not looking for job believing that no work will available are also included in labour force. The characteristics that are included are working age population by broad age group, sex and residence, activity status & population by broad economic category, distribution of labour force by administrative division, labour force by level & education, growth of labour force over the years, crude and refined activity rates and labour force participation rate, etc.

3.1 Working Age Population

Working age population by broad age group has been presented in Tebel-3.1. It is observed that the working age population of the country stand at 84.6 million of the 137.3 million population of the country estimated from Labour Force Survey 2005-06. Among the working age population 21.1 million were in the urban areas and 63.5 million were in the rural area. Of the working age population, 43.0 million were male and 41.6 million were female. In the urban area 10.7 million were male and 10.4 million were female. On the other hand, in the rural area 32.3 million were male and 31.2 million were female. As regards percentage distribution of working age population it is seen that, at the national level, for both sexes 40.6% were in the age group 15-29, 53.53% were in the age group 30-64 and 5.9% in the age group 65 years and over. Among male 39.3% were in the age group 15-29, 54.46% were in age group 30-64 and 6.24% in the age group 65 years and over. It is notable that the percentage of population 65 years and over were higher in rural area compared to urban area. Such percentage in the rural area was 6.46% compared to 4.19% in the urban area.

Table-3.1: Working age population by broad age group (As on 1st April 2006)

Age group	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total population	137299	70040	67259	32317	16379	15939	104981	53661	51320
Working age population(15+)	84586	43006	41580	21075	10683	10392	63511	32323	31188
15-29	34317	16901	17416	8881	4180	4701	25436	12721	12715
30-64	45281	23422	21859	11311	6047	5264	33971	17376	16595
65+	4988	2683	2305	883	456	426	4105	2226	1879
Percent									
Working age population(15+)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-29	40.57	39.30	41.88	42.14	39.13	45.24	40.05	39.36	40.77
30-64	53.53	54.46	52.57	53.67	56.60	50.66	53.49	53.76	53.21
65+	5.90	6.24	5.54	4.19	4.27	4.10	6.46	6.89	6.02

3.2 Working Age Population by Broad Economic Category

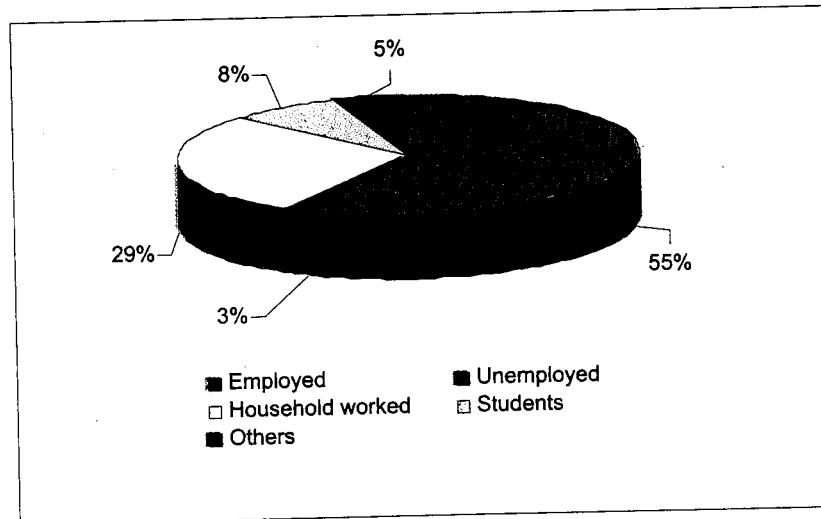
Working age population by broad economic category has been presented in Table-3.2. It is observed from the table that, of the total 84.6 million population 49.5 million were in the labour force and the rest 35.1 million were outside the purview of the labour force. Among the total labour force, 47.4 million were employed and the rest 2.1 million were unemployed.

In the urban area, of the total 21.0 million population of age 15 years and over, 11.7 million were in the labour force and the rest 9.3 million were outside the labour force. In the rural area out of 63.5 million population of age 15 years and over, 37.7 million were in the labour force and 25.8 million were outside the purview of the labour force. In the urban area, of the total labour force 11.2 million were employed and 0.5 million were unemployed. In the rural area, of the total labour force 36.1 million were employed and 1.6 million were unemployed.

It may be mentioned that, those who were outside the purview of labour force, a large portion of them were engaged in household work followed by the student and others. At the national level as many as 24.2 million were engaged in household work which constitute 68.8% of the total population who are outside the purview of the labour force, 6.5 million population of age 15 years and over were student who constitute 18.6% of the population outside labour force and 4.4 million were engaged in other non-economic activities such as beggar, disabled, retired etc. They constitute 12.6% of the nonworking population category.

Table 3.2: Working age population by broad economic category

	Population (in '000)								
Total population	49461	37330	12131	11730	8884	2846	37731	28447	9285
Employed	4429	1614	2815	1296	512	784	3133	1102	2031
Unemployed	55	86.1	29.2	55.7	13.2	27.4	59.4	35.0	29.1
Household worked	95.8	96.7	93.0	95.7	96.5	93.3	95.8	96.7	92.9
Students	18.6	65.4	9.6	23.4	63.7	13.8	16.9	66.1	8.2
Others	12.6	26.4	9.6	11.9	28.5	10.4	12.2	28.4	9.3
	Percent								
Total labour force	55.5	86.1	29.2	55.7	13.2	27.4	59.4	35.0	29.1
Employed	95.8	96.7	93.0	95.7	96.5	93.3	95.8	96.7	92.9
Unemployed	55	86.1	29.2	55.7	13.2	27.4	59.4	35.0	29.1
Not in labour force	41.5	13.2	7.8	44.3	16.8	72.6	40.6	12.2	70.2
Household worked	68.8	6.2	60.8	62.2	7.8	5.8	70.9	5.5	82.5
Students	18.6	65.4	9.6	23.4	63.7	13.8	16.9	66.1	8.2
Others	12.6	26.4	9.6	11.9	28.5	10.4	12.2	28.4	9.3

Figure-8: Percentage of working age population by broad economic category

3.3 Labour Force by Sex and Residence

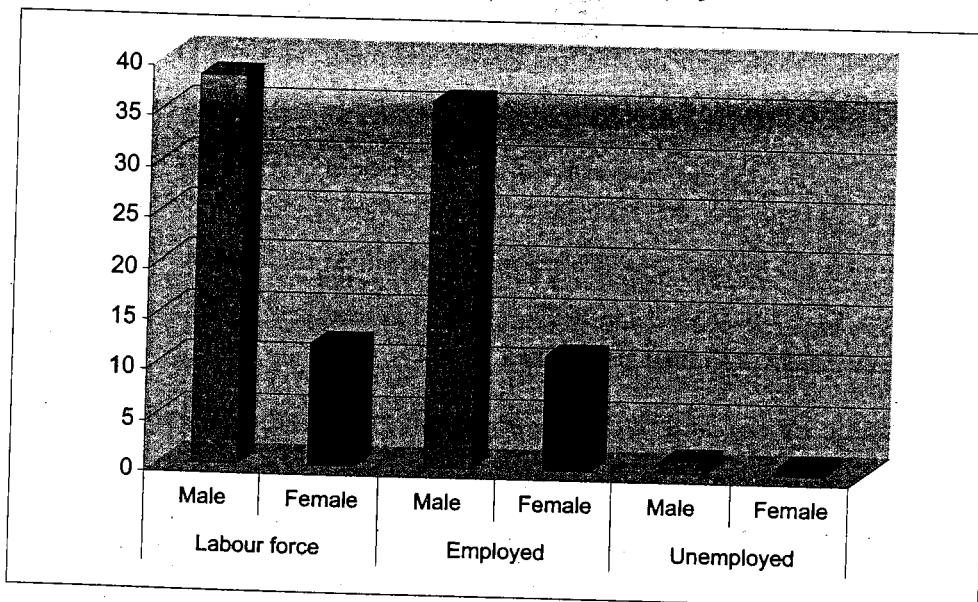
Labour force by sex and residence has been presented in Table-3.3. It is seen from the table that, of the total labour force, 11.7 million were in the urban area and 37.7 million were in the rural areas. The corresponding percentages were 23.7% and 76.3% respectively. Among males, 8.9 million were in the urban area and 28.4 million were in the rural area giving almost

the same percentage as the both sex. For the females, 2.8 million were in the urban area and 9.3 million were in the rural area, The corresponding percentage were 23.5% and 76.5% respectively. It is interesting to note that, the distribution of employed population by sex and residence almost follow the same pattern as the labour force. As regards unemployed population, slight variation is observed. Among unemployed, 0.5 million were in the urban area and 1.6 million were in the rural area with percentages of 24.0% and 76.0% respectively. For male unemployed, 0.3 million were in the urban area and 0.9 million were in the rural area with corresponding percentages of 25.2% and 74.8% respectively. The volume of female unemployed were 0.2 million in the urban area and 0.7 million in the rural area with percentages of 22.3% and 77.7% respectively.

Table-3.3: Labour force aged 15 years and over by sex and residence

	Urban		Rural		Total				Urban		Rural		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	
Population	49.5	47.3	12.1	47.4	36.1	11.3	27.1	12.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	
Employed	11.7	8.9	2.8	11.2	8.6	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	23.7	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.6
Unemployed	3.7	2.4	0.5	3.1	2.5	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	26.4	16.1	27.5	16.0	16.2	16.0
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	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	23.7	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.6	24.0	24.0	25.2	23.7	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.6
Rural	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.3	76.2	76.4	76.0	76.0	74.8	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.3	76.2	77.7

Figure-9: Labour force (in million) by sex



3.4 Economically Inactive Population by Sex and Residence

Economically inactive population by sex and residence has been provided in Table-3.4. It may be mentioned that economically inactive population include persons engaged in household work, students and others. Others include retired persons, income recipients, beggar, disabled etc.

It is observed from the table that, of the total 35.1 million inactive population as high as 24.2 million (68.8%) were engaged in household work followed by student 6.5 million (18.6%) and others 4.4 million (12.6%). Among the 35.7 million male inactive population 0.4 million (6.2%) were engaged in household work 3.7 million (65.4%) were student and 1.6 million (28.4%) were others. Among 29.4 million inactive females, as high as 23.8 million (80.6%) were engaged in household work, 2.8 million (9.6%) were student and 2.8 million (9.6%) were others.

There exist some urban-rural variation in the composition of inactive population. In the urban area, 62.7% of the inactive population were engaged in household work, whereas, in the rural area, such percentage was 70.9%. The percentage of students in the urban area was 23.4% rural area, such percentage was 16.9%. Among urban inactive males, 63.7% were student compared to 66.1% for the rural males. The percentage of urban females who were engaged in household work was 75.8% compared to 82.5% for the rural female. The percentage of urban female students was 13.8% compared to 8.2% rural female students.

Table-3.4: Economically inactive persons aged 15 years and over by sex and residence

Inactive persons	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (Million)									
Total	35.1	35.7	29.4	9.3	1.8	7.5	25.8	3.9	21.9
Household work	24.2	0.4	23.8	5.9	0.1	5.7	18.3	0.2	18.1
Student	6.5	3.7	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	4.4	2.6	1.8
Others	4.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	3.1	1.1	2.0
(Percent)									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household work	68.8	6.2	80.6	62.7	7.8	75.8	70.9	5.5	82.5
Student	18.6	65.4	9.6	23.4	63.7	13.8	16.9	66.1	8.2
Others	12.6	28.4	9.6	13.9	28.5	10.4	12.2	28.4	9.3

3.5 Labour Force by Administrative Division

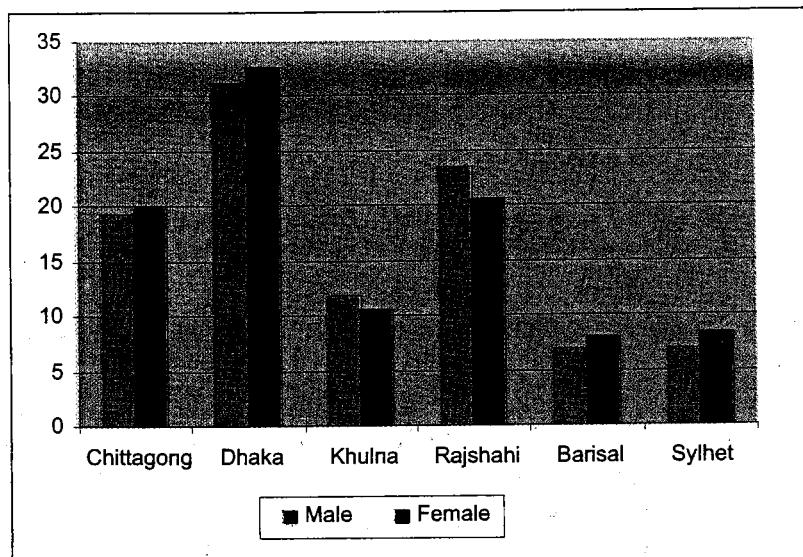
Labour force by administrative divisions has been presented in Table-3.5. It is observed from the table that the highest 15.6 million (31.6%) labour force exist in Dhaka division followed by Rajshahi division 11.3 million (22.8%) and chittagong division 9.7 million (19.5%).

The volume of male and female labour force also follow the same pattern. Among the males 11.6 million (31.2%) labour force were found in Dhaka division followed by Rajshahi division 8.8 million (23.5%) and Chittagong division 7.3 million (19.4%). For the females, the highest 4.0 million (32.7%) labour force were in Dhaka division followed by Rajshahi and Chittagong division the corresponding volume were 2.5 million (20.6%) and 2.4 million (19.8%).

Table-3.5: Labour force aged 15 years and over by Administrative division

Administrative Division	Total Population	Males	Females	Total Labour Force	Number of Labour Force	Percent (%)
Dhaka	49.5	100.0	37.3	100.0	12.2	100.0
Chittagong	9.7	19.5	7.3	19.4	2.4	19.8
Rajshahi	15.6	31.6	11.6	31.2	4.0	32.7
Khulna	5.7	11.6	4.5	11.9	1.3	10.5
Barisal	11.3	22.8	8.8	23.5	2.5	20.6
Sylhet	3.5	7.2	2.6	6.9	1.0	8.0
Sum	49.6	7.3	2.5	7.0	1.1	8.4

Figure-10: Labour force by administrative division



3.6 Labour Force by Age and Sex

Labour force by age and sex has been presented in Table-3.6. It is observed from the table that, at the aggregate level the maximum volume of labour force was between age group 20-49 with the highest concentration in the age group 25-29 (6.6 million) followed by age group 35-39 (6.5 million) and 20-24 (6.4 million). There exists some valuation between male and female in the volume of labour force by age. Among the male, the highest concentration was observed in age group 35-39 (4.8 million) followed by age group 25-29 (4.6 million) and age group 20-24 (4.5 million). On the other hand, among the female, the highest concentration was in age group 25-29 (2.1 million) followed by age group 20-24 (1.9 million) and the age group 30-34 (1.8 million).

There exists urban-rural variation in the distribution of labour force by age and sex. In the urban area, the highest concentration of labour force was found in the age group 25-29 (14.59%) whereas, in the rural area the highest concentration was observed in the age group 20-24 (13.2%).

The concentration of male labour force by residence varies where the highest concentration for urban male was in the age group 25-29 (13.71%) and for the rural male, the highest concentration was, however, found in the age group 35-39 (12.51%). It is notable that, the concentration of labour force for both urban and rural females were observed in the age group 25-29, the corresponding percentages were 17.32% and 16.81% respectively.

Table-3.6: Labour force aged 15 years and over by age group and sex

Age group	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	49461	37330	12131	11730	8884	2846	37731	28447	9285
15-19	4764	4085	680	1059	782	277	3706	3303	403
20-24	6353	4503	1850	1393	964	429	4960	3539	1421
25-29	6633	4579	2054	1711	1218	493	4921	3361	1561
30-34	6108	4351	1757	1539	1141	398	4569	3210	1359
35-39	6506	4764	1743	1641	1205	436	4865	3559	1307
40-44	5311	4019	1293	1381	1067	314	3930	2952	978
45-49	4694	3706	988	1154	948	205	3540	2757	783
50-54	3307	2623	684	823	693	130	2484	1930	554
55-59	2228	1781	447	484	411	73	1744	1370	373
60-64	1626	1331	295	274	233	41	1352	1098	254
65+	1931	1589	342	271	221	50	1660	1368	292

Table-3.6: Labour force aged 15 years and over by age group and sex

Age group	Bengaladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(Percent)									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	9.63	10.94	5.60	9.03	8.81	9.72	9.82	11.61	4.34
20-24	12.84	12.06	15.25	11.88	10.85	15.06	13.15	12.44	15.31
25-29	13.41	12.27	16.93	14.59	13.71	17.32	13.04	11.81	16.81
30-34	12.35	11.66	14.48	13.12	12.84	14.00	12.11	11.28	14.63
35-39	13.15	12.76	14.36	13.99	13.56	15.31	12.90	12.51	14.08
40-44	10.74	10.77	10.66	11.77	12.01	11.04	10.42	10.38	10.54
45-49	9.49	9.93	8.15	9.83	10.67	7.21	9.38	9.69	8.43
50-54	6.69	7.03	5.64	7.02	7.80	4.58	6.58	6.79	5.96
55-59	4.50	4.77	3.68	4.13	4.63	2.57	4.62	4.82	4.02
60-64	3.29	3.57	2.43	2.33	2.62	1.43	3.58	3.86	2.73
65+	3.90	4.26	2.82	2.31	2.49	1.75	4.40	4.81	3.14

3.7 Labour Force by Level of Education

Labour force by level of education has been presented in Table-3.7. It is observed from the table that, at the national level as many as 40.0% of the labour force have no education at all. Such percentage for males and females were 37.08% and 50.80% respectively. There also exists urban-rural variation in the level of education of the labour force. In the urban area, 28.57% of the labour force have no education compared to 44.18 in the rural area.

It is frustrating that, among the labour force the percentage of persons having professional education such as engineering and medicine is very small, only 0.23% of the labour force have such degrees, the percentage of labour force having medical and engineering degree were 0.84% for urban area and only 0.05% for the rural area. There also exists sex differential among the medical/engineering education, at the national level 0.25% males and 0.19% females have such degree. For the urban area, the percentage of male and female labour force having engineering and medical degree were 0.88% and 0.71% respectively. The percentage of labour force having such degree in rural area were 0.05% and 0.03% respectively for males and females.

As regards general education, the percentage of labour force having SSC or equivalent degree were 6.82% at the national level. The percentage of males and females having such

degree were 7.54% and 4.61% respectively. There exist also urban-rural variation in general education. The percentage of labour force with SSC or equivalent degree at the urban area were 9.61% for both sexes, 10.20% for male and 7.76% for female. The corresponding percentage for rural area were 5.96%, 6.71% and 3.65% respectively. The variation among males and females and between urban and rural also higher rate exist in all education level with higher proportion for the male against female and also for the urban area compared to rural area. It is notable that percent of labour force having masters/equivalent educational qualification were 1.55% in the national level 4.85% in urban area and only 0.52% in rural area. The sex differential in higher education is well pronounced in the rural areas where 0.63% male were holding master or equivalent degree compared to one third (0.21%) for female.

Table-3.7: Labour force aged 15 years and over by level of education

Level of education	Bangladesh (000)			Urban (000)			Rural (000)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number									
Total	49461	37330	12131	11730	8884	2846	37731	28447	9285
No education	20010	13840	6170	3351	2219	1132	16659	11621	5038
Class I-V	11779	9004	2775	2522	1914	607	9257	7089	2168
Class VI-VIII	6261	4961	1300	1442	1137	305	4819	3824	995
Class IX-X	3719	3058	661	860	700	160	2858	2357	501
SSC/equivalent	3375	2815	560	1127	906	221	2248	1909	339
HSC/equivalent	1860	1579	282	855	701	154	1006	877	128
Degree/equivalent	1461	1240	221	839	704	135	621	536	85
Master's/equivalent	767	647	121	569	469	101	198	178	20
Engineering/medical	115	93	22	98	78	20	17	15	2
Technical/vocational	64	51	13	36	29	7	28	22	6
Others	50	43	6	29	25	4	20	18	2
Percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No education	40.46	37.08	50.86	28.57	24.98	39.76	44.15	40.85	54.26
Class I-V	23.81	24.12	22.88	21.5	21.55	21.34	24.53	24.92	23.35
Class VI-VIII	12.66	13.29	10.72	12.30	12.8	10.73	12.77	13.44	10.71
Class IX-X	7.52	8.19	5.45	7.34	7.88	5.63	7.58	8.29	5.40
SSC/equivalent	6.82	7.54	4.61	9.61	10.2	7.76	5.96	6.71	3.65
HSC/equivalent	3.76	4.23	2.32	7.29	7.90	5.39	2.67	3.08	1.38
Degree/equivalent	2.95	3.32	1.82	7.16	7.93	4.75	1.65	1.88	0.92
Master's/equivalent	1.55	1.73	0.99	4.85	5.28	3.54	0.52	0.63	0.21
Engineering/medical	0.23	0.25	0.19	0.84	0.88	0.71	0.05	0.05	0.03
Technical/vocational	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.31	0.32	0.25	0.07	0.08	0.07
Others	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.25	0.28	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.02

3.8 Labour Force by Literacy

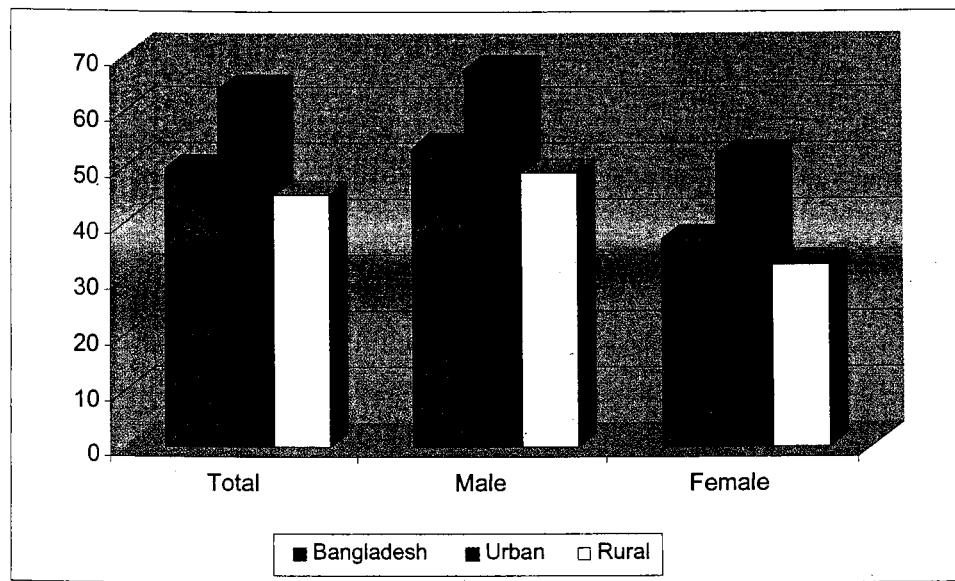
Labour force by literacy has been presented in Table-3.8. It is observed from the table that, overall literacy rate of labour force stands at 49.78%. The literacy rate for males and females were 53.65% and 37.41% respectively.

There exists wide urban and rural variation in literacy rate of the labour force. In the urban area, the literacy rate for both sexes was 64.16%, whereas, in the rural area such rate was 45.31%. For the male, the urban literacy rate was 67.83% compared to 49.23% for the rural area, for females such rate was 52.31% and 32.83% respectively in the urban and rural areas.

Table-3.8: Labour force aged 15 years and over by literacy rate

		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Bangladesh		7201	6812	1389	64.16	45.31
Urban		7201	6812	1389	67.83	49.23
Rural		7201	6812	1389	52.31	32.83

Figure11: Literacy rate of labour force by sex and residence



3.9 Labour Force Growth Rate 2000-2003 to 2005-2006

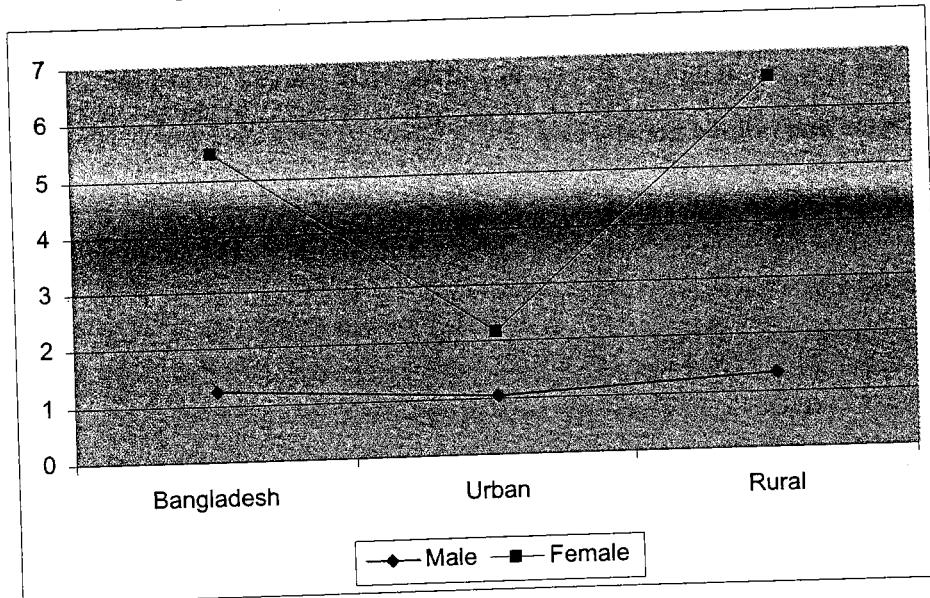
Annual labour force growth rate for the period 2000-2003 to 2005-2006 has been presented in Table-3.9. It is seen from the table that, labour force growth rate is not high, however, it is higher than population growth. The annual labour force growth rate for the period 2000-2003 to 2005-2006 stands at 2.21%. It is notable that growth of female labour force is much higher than male growth rate. The annual growth rate of female was found 5.45% compared to 1.23% for male. It is observed from the same table that, rural growth rate is higher than urban growth rate. The urban labour force growth rate was only 1.70% against 2.50% for the rural area. The urban male growth rate was 1.03% compared to 1.30% for rural males. On the other hand, urban female growth rate was 2.14% against 6.55% for the rural females.

Table-3.9: Annual average labour force growth rate

(000)

Period	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
LFS 2002-2003	46324	235978	210346	11285	5614	2671	35039	27454	7584
LFS 2005-2006	49461	37330	12131	11730	8884	2846	37731	28447	9285
Annual compound growth rate (percent)									
LFS 2005-2006	2.21	1.23	5.45	1.70	1.03	2.14	2.50	1.30	6.55

Figure-12: Annual average labour force growth rate



3.10 Crude and Refined Activity Rate

Crude and refined activity rate of the population have been presented in Table 3.10. It is seen from the table that, crude and refined activity rate at the national level increased in 2005-2006 compared to 2002-2003. The crude activity rate for both sexes, male and female in 2005-2006 was 36.02%, 53.3% and 18.0% respectively compared to 34.7%, 52.7% and 15.9% in 2002-2003. There exist urban-rural and sex variation in crude activity rate. In the urban area, the crude activity rate in 2005-2006 was 36.3% where it was almost same in 2002-2003. On the other hand, in the rural area, the crude activity rate was found 34.3% in 2002-2003 compared to 35.9% in 2005-2006. Though the urban and rural crude activity rate for male remain the same over the years, yet it increased for females in 2005-2006. In the urban and rural areas, crude activity rate for females was found 17.6% and 15.4% in 2002-2003, whereas, it increased to 17.9% and 18.1% respectively in 2005-2006.

The refined activity rate at the aggregate level increased for both sexes, male and female in 2005-2006 compared to 2002-2003. It was 57.3%, 87.4% and 26.1% for both sexes, male and female in 2002-2003 compared to 58.5%, 86.8% and 29.2% in 2005-2006. It is notable that refined activity rate in the urban area for both sexes, and male reduced in 2005-2006 compared to 2002-2003 however for female it remains the same. On the other head, refined activity rate for female in the rural area increased substantially it was 25.6% in 2002-2003, whereas it increased to 29.8% in 2005-2006.

Table-3.10 : Crude and refined activity rate

Residence	Crude activity rate						Refined activity rate					
	LFS 2002-2003			LFS 2005-2006			LFS 2002-2003			LFS 2005-2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bangladesh	34.7	52.7	15.9	36.02	53.3	18.0	57.3	87.4	26.1	58.5	86.8	29.2
Urban	36.2	53.8	17.6	36.3	54.2	17.9	56.8	85.1	27.4	55.7	83.2	27.4
Rural	34.3	52.3	15.4	35.9	53.0	18.1	57.5	88.1	25.6	59.4	88.0	29.8

3.11 Labour Force Participation Rate

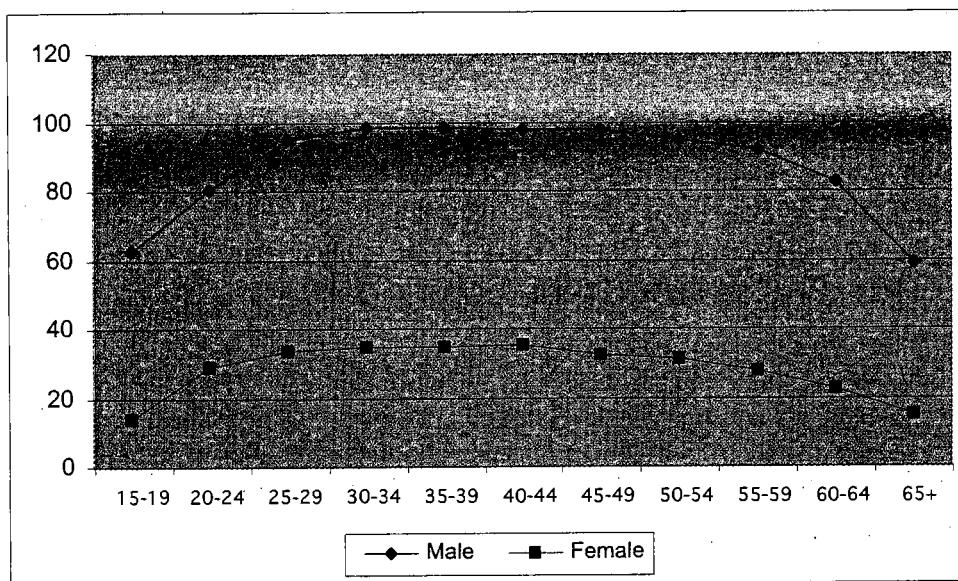
Labour force participation rate by age sex and residence has been presented in Table-3.11. It is revealed from the table that, participation rate increased with the increase of age,

however, it further reduced with the higher age group, such as age group 55-59, 60-64 and 65+. It is observed from the table that at the aggregate level the highest participation rate was observed for the age group 45-49 (68.82%) followed by age group 40-44 (68.19%) and 50-54 (66.82). In case of male, the highest participation rate was observed for the age group 35-39 (98.81%) followed by age group 30-34 (98.68%) and age group 45-59 (97.75%). On the other hand, in case of female, the highest participation rate was found for the age group 40-44 (35.15%) followed by the age group 30-34 (34.88%) and 35-39 (34.82%).

Table-3.11: Labour force participation rate by age group and sex

	11436	6496	4941	4764	4085	680	41.66	62.88	13.76
	10902	4806	6096	6633	4579	2054	60.84	95.28	33.69
	9826	4821	5005	6506	4764	1743	66.22	98.81	34.82
	6820	3791	3029	4694	3706	988	68.82	97.75	32.63
	3540	1929	1611	2228	1781	447	62.94	92.36	27.72
	4988	2683	2305	1931	1589	342	38.72	59.25	14.83

Figure-13: Labour force participation rate by age group and sex



CHAPTER-IV

CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED POPULATION

This chapter discusses about the characteristics of the employed population. The characteristics that have been included are broad sector of employment, employed population by major occupation, level of education, occupation by sector of employment, employment by industry and level of education, status in employment etc. The growth of employment by sector and occupation, hours worked per week, monthly income and wage rate have also been presented in this chapter.

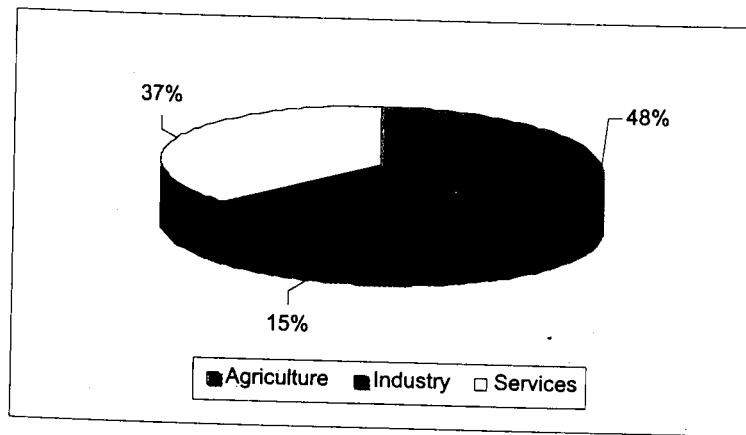
4.1 Employment by Broad Economic Sectors

Employment by broad sector has been presented in Table-4.1. It is observed from the table that, of the total employed person as high as 48.07% was engaged in agriculture sector followed by service (37.4%) and industry sector (14.52%). In the industry sector 11.03% was in the manufacturing sector and the rest in other industries. For the males, the highest 43.05% was engaged in the service sector followed by agriculture (41.81%) and industry (15.14%). For the females, the highest 68.13% was engaged in agriculture sector followed by service sector (19.35%) and industry sector (12.52%).

Table-4.1: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by broad economic sector

Broad economic sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	47357	100.0	36080	100.0	11278	100.0
Agriculture	22767	48.07	15084	41.81	7683	68.13
Non-agriculture:	24589	51.92	20996	58.19	3595	31.87
– Manufacturing	5224	11.03	3926	10.88	1298	11.51
– Other industry	1651	3.49	1538	4.26	114	1.01
– Services	17714	37.40	15532	43.05	2183	19.35

Figure-14: Employed persons by broad sector of employment



4.2 Employed Persons by Major Occupation

Employed persons 15 years and above by major occupation has been presented in Table-4.2. It is observed from the table that, at the national level, for the total population, the occupation of 48.41% were agriculture forestry and fisheries followed by production and transport labour (24.13%) and sales worker (14.17%).

For the males, similar pattern was observed where 42.19% were engaged in agriculture, forestry fisheries occupation followed by production and transport labourer (26.66%) and sales worker (17.95%). Among the females, the highest 68.33% were engaged in agriculture, forestry, fisheries occupation followed by production & transport labourers (16.06%) and service worker (7.67%). At the national level, the percentage of individuals having professional and technical occupation were 4.71%, 4.82% and 4.38% respectively for both sexes, males and females.

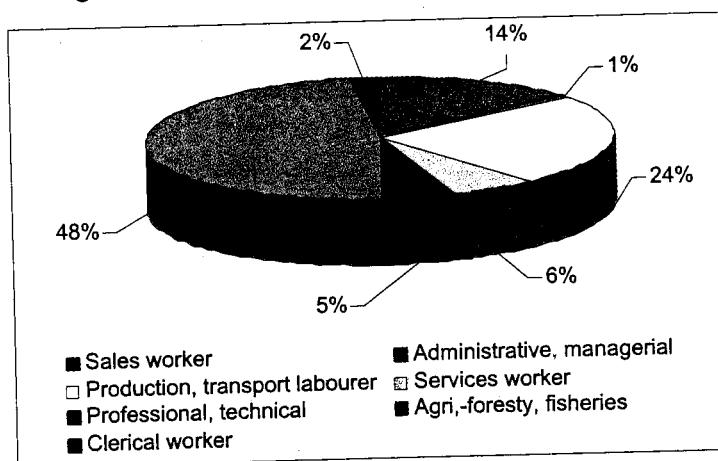
There exists wide urban-rural variation with respect to occupation. In the urban area, for both sexes, the highest 36.95% were engaged in production and transport labour occupation followed by sales worker (21.23%) and agriculture, forestry and fishery (15.53%). On the other hand, in the rural area, the highest 58.63% were engaged in agriculture fishery and forestry occupation followed by production and transport labour occupation (20.15%) and sales worker (11.98%). There exist variation in other occupation also, such as professional, technical, administrative and managerial. In the urban area the percentage of individuals having technical and professional occupation and administrative and managerial were 9.49% and 1.09% respectively as against 3.23% and 0.28% in the rural area. There exists also male and female

variation between urban and rural areas. The percentage of male population in the urban area with professional and technical occupation was 9.08% against 3.49% for the rural area. Such percentage for female in the urban area was 10.80% against 2.40% for the females in the rural area.

Table-4.2: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major occupation

Major occupation	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	17457	35060	11227	11224	8569	2656	46112	27511	18621
Professional, technical	2231	1737	494	1065	778	287	1166	959	207
Administrative, managerial	223	201	22	123	104	19	100	97	3
Clerical worker	1015	872	144	567	493	74	448	379	69
Services worker	2757	1892	865	1178	748	430	1579	1143	435
Sales worker	6710	6476	235	2383	2298	86	4327	4178	149
Agri, forestry, fisheries	22926	15221	7705	1743	829	914	21785	14392	6792
Production, transport labourer	11429	9618	1811	4147	3290	857	7282	6327	955
Others	64	63	1	18	18	0	146	45	1
Percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	4.71	4.82	4.38	9.49	9.08	10.8	3.23	3.49	2.40
Administrative, managerial	0.47	0.56	0.19	1.09	1.33	0.32	0.28	0.32	0.15
Clerical worker	2.14	2.42	1.27	5.05	5.75	2.79	1.24	1.38	0.91
Services worker	5.82	5.24	7.67	10.50	8.73	16.19	4.37	4.16	5.04
Sales worker	14.17	17.95	2.08	21.23	26.82	3.22	11.98	15.19	1.73
Agri, forestry, fisheries	48.41	42.19	68.33	15.53	9.68	34.41	58.63	52.31	78.78
Production, transport labourer	24.13	26.66	16.06	36.95	38.40	32.25	20.45	23.00	11.98
Others	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.16	0.21	0.01	0.13	0.16	0.01

Figure-15: Employed persons by major occupation



4.3 Labour Force Growth Rate by Occupation

The growth of labour force by different occupation has been presented in Table-4.3. It is observed from the table that irregular growth was observed in different occupation, some occupation grew rapidly and some occupation reduced over the period. It is seen from the table that, the highest positive growth was found in case of administrative and managerial occupation. The rate of growth in this occupation was 32.43%. Negative growth rate was observed in case of clerical workers. Negative growth rate was found in case of total and male employed population in clerical occupation however, positive growth rate was found in case of females clerical workers. It is seen from the table that, higher rate of growth took place in case of professional and technical occupation and service workers. The rate of growth in these two groups were 8.99% and 8.92% respectively. Low rate of growth was observed in case of sales worker and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The rate of growth in these two occupation were 0.82% and -0.24% respectively.

Table-4.3 : Growth rate of major occupation between 2002-03 to 2005-06

(000)

Major occupation	LFS 2002-03			LFS 2005-06			Growth rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	44332	34478	9844	47357	36080	11277	2.23	1.52	4.63
Professional & technical	1723	1319	403	2231	1737	494	8.99	9.61	7.02
Administrative & managerial	96	92	4	223	201	22	32.43	29.76	76.52
Clerical worker	1521	1336	185	1015	872	144	-12.61	-13.26	8.01
Services worker	1979	1027	951	2757	1892	865	8.92	22.58	-3.11
Sales worker	6547	6261	286	6710	6476	235	0.82	1.13	-6.34
Agri, forestry, fisheries	22764	16992	5772	22926	15221	7705	0.24	-3.60	10.11
Production, transport labourer & Others	9693	7450	2243	11493	9681	1812	5.84	9.12	-6.86

4.4 Employed Persons by Major Occupation and Level of Education

Employed persons 15 years and above by level of education and occupation have been presented in Table-4.4. It is observed from the table that among the total employed population 15 years and over more than two fifth (41.07%) had no education at all, 24.08% had only I-V educational level, 12.56% had educational level VI-VIII. Surprisingly 1.53% of the employed population had educational level masters or equivalent and 2.87% had educational level degree

or equivalent. A small proportion of employed population had engineering and medical degree, such percentage was only 0.23% and only 0.13% had technical or vocational educational level. This educational level of employed population indicates that they are mainly unskilled.

There exists variation among different occupational groups with respect to education. Among the employed population of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as high as 51.34% had no education and 24.54% had education level class I-V. The percentage of employed population with higher education was very small in this occupational group. Only 0.10% was masters or equivalent degree holder in this occupation. On the other hand, among the professional and technical education group more than one fourth (25.50%) was degree or equivalent degree holder. The percentage of employed population in this occupation with masters or equivalent degree was 17.17% and that with HSC or equivalent educational level was 17.89%.

It is seen from the table that lower educational attainment were observed in he occupational groups such as production and transport worker, service worker and sales workers. The percentage of employed population with this occupational group having no education were 41.92%, 36.94% and 25.80%.respectively. On the other hand, higher educational levels were observed for clerical worker and administrative and service workers.

Table 4.4: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major occupation and level of education

Major occupation	Level of Education											
	Total	No. educa	Class I-V	Class VI-VIII	Class IX-X	SSC/ equiv	HSC/ equiv	Degree/ equiv	Master/ equiv	Engg/ medical	Technical/ Voc	Others
Number (000)												
Total	47357	19451	11404	5946	3468	3112	1675	1361	726	107	60	48
Professional, technical	2231	59	109	100	107	402	399	569	383	69	20	13
Administrative, managerial	223	39	34	27	22	25	20	34	17	4	0	1
Clerical worker	1015	37	57	61	66	170	224	239	138	13	4	5
Services worker	2757	1018	634	371	208	269	155	63	23	3	5	7
Sales worker	6710	1731	1616	1083	756	761	391	254	93	5	13	6
Agri,forestry, fisheries	22926	11771	5626	2718	1511	902	257	92	23	9	11	7
Production, transport, labourer	11429	4791	3321	1579	792	561	212	107	48	4	6	9
Others	64	5	6	6	6	23	16	2	1	0	0	0

Table 4.4: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major occupation and level of education

Major occupation	Level of Education											
	Total	Male	Class I	Class II	Class III	SSC	HSC	Degree	Master	High	Technical	Others
		equity	equity	equity	equity	equity	equity	equity	equity	medica	voc	
Percent												
Total	100.0	41.07	24.08	12.56	7.32	6.57	3.54	2.87	1.53	0.23	0.13	0.10
Professional, technical	100.0	2.65	4.89	4.49	4.80	18.02	17.89	25.50	17.17	3.10	0.90	0.59
Administrative, managerial	100.0	17.49	15.25	12.11	9.87	11.21	8.97	15.24	7.62	1.79	0	0.45
Clerical worker	100.0	3.65	5.62	6.02	6.51	16.77	22.09	23.57	13.61	1.28	0.39	0.49
Services worker	100.0	36.94	23.00	13.46	7.55	9.76	6.62	2.29	0.83	0.11	0.18	0.26
Sales worker	100.0	25.80	24.09	16.14	11.27	11.34	5.83	3.79	1.39	0.07	0.19	0.09
Agri, forestry, fisheries	100.0	51.34	24.54	11.86	3.59	3.93	1.12	0.40	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.03
Production, transport labourer	100.0	41.92	29.06	13.81	6.93	4.91	1.85	0.94	0.42	0.03	0.05	0.08
Others	100.0	7.69	9.23	9.23	9.23	35.39	24.62	3.08	1.53	0	0	0

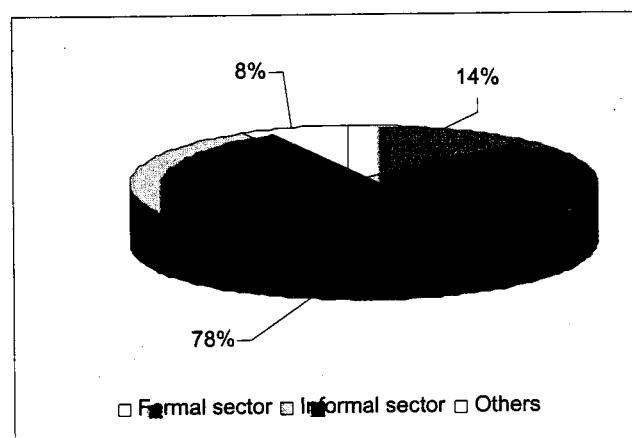
4.5 Employed Persons by Formal and Informal Sector

Employed population 15 years and over by formal and informal sector has been presented in Table-4.5. It is seen from the table that, of the total employed population only 21.56% was in the formal sector and 78.44% was in the informal sector. Among the males 23.82% was in the formal sector and 76.18% was in the informal sector. For the females 14.31% was in the formal sector and 85.69% was in the informal sector.

There exists urban-rural variation in employment by formal and informal sector. In the urban area, 33.04% was in the formal sector compared to 17.99% in the rural area. On the other hand, in the urban area 66.96% was in the informal sector compared to 82.01% in the rural area. There were also variation by sex in employment by formal and informal sector in the urban and rural areas. In the urban area, 33.65% male and 31.08% female was in the formal sector against 20.76% male and 9.15% female in the rural areas. On the other hand, 66.35% male and 68.92% female in the urban areas and 79.24% male and 90.85% female in rural areas were in the informal sector.

Table-4.5: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by formal and informal sector

	Urban			Rural				
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male	Female
	Number (000)	Percent		Number (000)	Percent			
Total	454	36030	11277	11224	8569	2656	36132	27511
Formal sector	6589	5291	1298	2925	2206	719	3665	3086
Informal sector	37446	27486	9663	7516	5686	1830	29632	21800
Others	3619	3303	316	784	677	106	2835	2626
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	13.91	14.67	11.51	26.06	25.74	27.07	10.14	11.22
Informal sector	78.44	76.18	85.69	66.96	66.35	68.92	82.0	79.24
Others	7.64	9.15	2.8	6.98	7.9	4.01	7.85	9.54

Figure-16: employed persons by sector of employment

4.6 Occupation by Sector of Employment

Occupation by sector of employment has been presented in Table-4.6. It is observed from the table that, of the total employed population 15 years and over, the highest 78.44% was engaged in the informal sector, 9.42% was engaged private formal sector, 4.49% was in the government sector and 7.65% was in the other sector.

There exists variation in sector of employment by different occupational group. In professional and technical occupation, the highest 43.21% was in the private formal sector followed by govt. sector (33.17%) and informal sector (19.09%). Among the clerical workers, the highest 51.53% was engaged in govt. sector followed by private formal sector (27.98%) and

informal sector (17.24%). It is notable that, sales worker were mainly in informal sector, as many as 90.50% was in the informal sector. Similarly, 90.50% of the employed persons in agriculture, forestry and fishery were in the informal sector. Service workers were also mostly in the informal sector, such percentage was 61.37%

Table-4.6: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major occupation and sector of employment

Major occupation	Total	Govt. sector			Private formal sector			Informal sector			Others		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
								Number (000)					
Total	47357	2127	1761	366	4460	3528	932	37148	27486	9663	3621	3305	316
Professional, technical	2231	740	528	212	964	765	199	426	365	61	102	80	22
Administrative, managerial	223	8	6	1	37	34	3	173	158	15	5	3	2
Clerical worker	1015	523	435	88	284	243	41	175	161	14	33	33	0
Services worker	2757	327	313	15	391	330	62	1692	995	697	346	255	91
Sales worker	6710	29	24	5	243	235	7	6218	6000	219	220	217	3
Agri, forestry, fisheries	22926	35	34	1	395	308	87	20747	13192	7556	1748	1687	62
Production, transport labourer	11429	412	370	42	2146	1614	532	7707	6606	1101	1164	1028	135
Others	64	53	52	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	3	3	0
Percent													
Total	100.0	4.49	3.72	0.77	9.42	7.45	1.97	78.44	58.04	20.40	7.65	6.98	0.67
Professional, technical	100.0	33.17	23.67	9.50	43.01	34.29	8.92	19.09	16.36	2.73	4.57	5.59	0.98
Administrative, managerial	100.0	3.58	2.69	0.45	16.59	15.25	1.34	77.58	70.85	6.73	2.24	1.35	0.89
Clerical worker	100.0	51.53	42.86	8.67	27.98	23.94	4.04	17.24	15.86	1.38	3.25	3.25	0.00
Services worker	100.0	11.86	11.35	0.55	14.18	11.96	2.24	61.37	36.09	25.28	12.55	9.25	3.30
Sales worker	100.0	6.43	0.36	0.07	3.62	3.50	0.11	92.67	89.42	3.26	3.28	3.23	0.05
Agri, forestry, fisheries	100.0	0.15	0.14	0.01	1.72	1.34	0.38	90.50	57.54	32.96	7.62	7.36	0.27
Production, transport labourer	100.0	3.60	3.24	0.36	18.77	14.12	4.65	67.43	57.80	9.63	10.18	8.99	1.18
Others	100.0	82.81	81.25	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.06	14.06	0.00	4.69	4.69	0.00

4.7 Employment by Industry

Employment by major industries by sex and residence has been presented in Table-4.7. It is observed from the table that, at the national level, the highest 45.76% of employment was absorbed by the agriculture, hunting and forestry industry followed by wholesale and retail trade (15.01%) and manufacturing (11.03%). The other notable industries were community, social and personal service (5.54%) construction (3.22%) and education (2.76%).

There exists urban-rural variation in employment by industry. In the urban areas, the highest employment rate was observed in the wholesale and retail trade (23.12%) followed by manufacturing industries (19.04%) and agriculture, hunting and forestry (14.38%). The other important industries that employed notable proportion of manpower in the urban areas were transport, storage and communication (11.63%), community, social and personal services (9.54%) construction (4.62%), education (4.51%) and public administration and defense (3.83%). On the other hand, in the rural areas, the highest employment was noticed in agriculture hunting and forestry (55.48%), wholesale and retail trade (12.49%) and manufacturing (8.54%). The other important industries in the rural area that absorbed sizeable employed persons were transport, storage and communication (7.39%), community, social and personal services (4.29%), fishing (2.79%), construction (2.78%) and education (2.21%).

There exist sex variation in employment by industries. In the national level, 66.54% females were engaged in agricultural industries compared to 39.27% males. In the wholesale and retail trade industry 3.58% males were employed as against 18.58% for the females. In the urban area, 8.48% male were employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry compared to 33.86% females. In the same area 24.58% females were engaged in manufacturing as against 17.33% male and 28.39% male were engaged in wholesale and retail trade as against 6.11% females. In the rural areas, 48.86% males were employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry compared to 76.61% females. Employment in rural areas for wholesale and retail trade was 15.53% for male as against 2.80% for females.

Table-4.7: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major industry

Industry	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
				Number (000)					
Total	47357	36080	11277	11224	8569	2656	36132	27511	8621
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	21672	14168	7504	1626	727	899	20046	13441	6605
Fishing	1095	916	179	86	77	10	1009	840	169
Mining and quarrying	51	44	7	11	10	1	40	34	6
Manufacturing	5224	3926	1298	2138	1485	653	3086	2441	645
Electricity, gas and water supply	76	73	3	36	35	1	40	38	2
Construction	1524	1421	104	519	494	25	1006	927	78
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor	7108	6705	403	2595	2433	162	4513	4272	241
Hotels and restaurants	712	661	51	250	227	23	462	434	28
Transport, storage and communications	3976	3910	66	1306	1271	35	2670	2639	31
Financial intermediation	507	392	115	321	247	74	186	146	40
Real estate, renting and business activities	239	227	11	133	127	6	105	100	6
Public administration and defense;	882	778	104	430	379	50	452	399	53
Education	1306	964	343	507	327	180	800	637	163
Health and social work	362	241	122	197	122	75	165	118	47
Other community, social and personal service activities	2622	1654	968	1071	609	462	1551	1045	506
Percent									
Total	100.0								
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	45.76	39.27	66.54	14.48	8.48	33.86	55.48	48.86	76.61
Fishing	2.31	2.54	1.59	0.77	0.89	0.36	2.79	3.05	1.97
Mining and quarrying	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.07
Manufacturing	11.03	10.88	11.51	19.04	17.33	24.58	8.54	8.87	7.48
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.16	0.20	0.03	0.32	0.41	0.05	0.11	0.14	0.02
Construction	3.22	3.94	0.92	4.62	5.76	0.95	2.78	3.37	0.91
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor	15.01	18.58	3.58	23.12	28.39	6.11	12.49	15.53	2.80
Hotels and restaurants	1.50	1.83	0.45	2.23	2.65	0.87	1.28	1.58	0.33
Transport, storage and communications	8.40	10.84	0.58	11.63	14.83	1.32	7.39	9.59	0.36
Financial intermediation	1.07	1.09	1.02	2.86	2.88	2.80	0.51	0.53	0.47
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.50	0.63	0.10	1.19	1.49	0.22	0.29	0.36	0.07
Public administration and defense;	1.86	2.16	0.92	3.83	4.43	1.90	1.25	1.45	0.62
Education	2.76	2.67	3.04	4.51	3.82	6.76	2.21	2.31	1.89
Health and social work	0.76	0.67	1.08	1.75	1.43	2.81	0.46	0.43	0.54
Other community, social and personal service activities	5.54	4.58	8.58	9.54	7.11	17.38	4.29	3.80	5.87

4.8 Growth Rate of Employed Persons by Industry

Growth of employed persons by industry has been presented in Table-4.8. It is observed from the table that growth occurred in case of some industries, whereas negative growth is also seen in case of some industries. The positive growth rate was found in case of fishing, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real-estate, renting and business activities, education etc. Negative growth rate was revealed in mining and quarrying electricity, gas and water supply, construction, public administration and defense, health and social work etc.

The highest positive growth was held in financial intermediations (31.49%), followed by transport, storage and communication (9.66%) and hotel and restaurant (8.14%). On the other hand, highest negative growth was held in mining and quarrying (24.64%) followed by health and social work (10.44%) and electricity, gas and water supply (8.12%). There were also sex variation in growth in different industries.

Table-4.8: Average annual growth rate of industry between 2002-03 to 2005-06

(000)

Industry	2002-03			2005-06			Average growth rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	44322	34478	9844	47357	36080	11277	2.23	1.52	4.63
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	21887	16132	5744	21672	14168	7504	-0.33	-4.23	9.32
Fishing	1044	1027	17	1095	916	179	1.60	-3.74	119.18
Mining and quarrying	82	80	1	51	44	7	-24.64	18.07	91.29
Manufacture	4343	2637	1706	5224	3926	1298	6.35	14.18	-8.70
Electricity, gas and water supply	98	90	8	76	73	3	-8.12	-6.74	-27.88
Construction	1541	1445	97	1524	1421	104	-0.37	-0.56	2.35
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of Motor vehicles, motor	6108	5894	214	7108	6705	403	5.18	4.39	23.48
Hotels and restaurants	563	530	33	712	661	51	8.14	7.64	15.62
Transport, storage and communications	3015	2989	25	3976	3910	66	9.66	9.37	38.21
Financial intermediation	223	204	19	507	392	115	31.49	24.32	82.24
Real estate, renting and business activities	194	186	7	239	227	11	7.20	6.86	16.26
Public administration and defence;	988	903	85	882	778	104	-3.71	-4.84	6.96
Education	1185	867	318	1306	964	343	3.29	3.60	2.55
Health and social work	504	357	146	362	241	122	-10.44	-12.28	-5.81
Other community, social and Personal service activities	2549	1136	1413	2622	1654	968	0.95	13.34	-11.85

4.9: Employed Persons by Major Industry and Level of Education

Employed persons by major industry and level of education has been presented in Table-4.9. It is seen from the table that, among the employed persons in different industries, the highest 53.29% of fishing industries had no education followed by agriculture, hunting and forestry (51.15%) and mining and quarrying (50.00%). Higher educational attainment was seen in industries like electricity, gas and water supply, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, public administration and defense, education and health and social work. The highest 30.07% employed persons in education had degree and above level education followed by financial intermediation (25.10%) and electricity, water and gas (16.00%). It is also depicts from the same table that, the highest 21.74% employed persons in financial intermediation industry were masters or equivalent degree holder followed by education (21.12%) and electricity water and gas (5.23%). Employed persons having medical and engineering degree were found in health and social work and electricity, gas and water industries. The percentage of technical and vocational degree holders were very scanty and 0.99% were found in financial intermediation, 0.45% in public administration and defense and 0.42% in real estate renting and business activities.

Table-4.9: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major industry and level of education

Industry	Level of educational												(Percent)
	Total	No educ	Class I-V	Class VI-VIII	Class IX-X	SSCI/ equiv.	HSC/ equiv	Degree/ equiv	Masters/ equiv	Engi/ medical	Technic/ alvoca	Others	
Total	100.0	41.07	24.08	12.56	7.32	6.57	3.54	2.87	1.53	0.23	0.13	0.10	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	100.0	51.15	24.49	12.04	6.69	3.93	1.11	0.38	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.03	
Fishing	100.0	53.29	27.21	9.50	4.14	3.41	1.62	0.73	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mining and quarrying	100.0	50.00	26.92	11.54	5.77	1.92	0.00	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Manufacturing	100.0	34.18	28.03	15.26	7.62	7.39	2.85	3.01	1.19	0.11	0.23	0.13	
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.0	14.67	12.00	13.33	2.67	17.33	13.33	16.00	5.33	2.67	0.00	2.67	
Construction	100.0	38.75	33.57	13.64	5.18	3.61	2.36	1.57	0.72	0.39	0.13	0.07	
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles motor	100.0	27.74	24.56	15.92	11.17	10.37	5.33	3.36	1.17	0.08	0.21	0.10	
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	34.64	28.89	15.99	9.12	6.31	3.09	0.84	0.98	0.00	0.14	0.00	
Transport, storage and communications	100.0	50.75	25.21	9.69	5.64	4.03	2.59	1.33	0.63	0.05	0.05	0.03	
Financial intermediation	100.0	3.95	5.53	4.94	5.73	11.86	19.57	25.10	21.74	0.59	0.99	0.00	
Real estate, renting and business activities	100.0	8.44	12.66	9.70	12.66	16.88	9.28	12.66	14.77	0.42	0.42	2.11	
Public administration and defense	100.0	4.42	8.15	9.51	9.63	25.93	19.59	14.72	5.89	1.25	0.45	0.45	
Education	100.0	2.22	3.21	3.21	2.75	16.45	19.74	30.07	21.12	0.84	0.15	0.23	
Health and social work	100.0	8.31	6.37	9.14	5.82	22.44	18.28	12.19	3.05	13.30	0.28	0.83	
Other community, social and personal service activities	100.0	37.86	24.70	14.33	8.04	7.70	3.74	1.98	0.95	0.11	0.23	0.34	

4.10 Employment by Major Industry and Sector of Employment

Employment by major industry and sector of employment has been displayed in Table 4.10. It is observed from the table that, as high as 84.81% of the employment in public administration and defense was in govt. sector followed by financial intermediation (47.53%) and education (37.53%). It is notable that informal sector is dominant sector in most of the industries. As high as 91.43% employment in agriculture, hunting and forestry, 91.19% employment in wholesale and retail trade and 90.03% in hotel and restaurant were in the informal sector. More than one half employment (51.45%) in education industry, 41.81% in financial intermediation and 39.47% in construction industry were in private formal sector. It may be mentioned that, a small proportion of employment in agriculture, hunting and forestry (0.13%) fishing (0.32%), wholesale and retail trade (0.44%) were in the govt. sector.

Table-4.10: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major industry and sector of employment.

Industry	Total	Govt. sector	Private sector	Informal sector	Others
Number (000)					
Total	47357	2127	4460	37148	3621
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	21672	29	262	19934	1446
Fishing	1095	4	51	731	309
Mining and quarrying	51	1	8	25	17
Manufacturing	5224	82	2045	2940	158
Electricity, gas and water supply	76	23	30	18	6
Construction	1524	34	129	1194	166
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor	7108	31	271	6482	324
Hotels and restaurants	712	7	35	641	29
Transport, storage and communications	3976	205	271	2850	650
Financial intermediation	507	241	212	38	16
Real estate, renting and business activities	239	44	45	126	23
Public administration and defense;	882	748	68	51	15
Education	1306	490	672	115	29
Health and social work	362	135	83	132	12
Other community, social and personal service activities	2622	54	277	1870	420

Table-4.10: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major industry and sector of employment.

Industry	Total	Govt. sector	Private sector	Informal sector	Others
Percent					
Total	100.0	4.49	9.42	78.44	7.65
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	100.0	0.13	1.22	91.98	6.71
Fishing	100.0	0.32	4.14	66.76	25.08
Mining and quarrying	100.0	1.96	15.69	49.02	33.33
Manufacturing	100.0	1.57	39.15	56.28	3.02
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.0	30.26	39.47	23.68	7.89
Construction	100.0	2.23	8.46	78.35	10.89
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor	100.0	0.44	3.81	91.19	4.56
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	0.98	4.92	90.03	4.07
Transport, storage and communications	100.0	5.16	6.82	71.68	16.35
Financial intermediation	100.0	47.53	41.81	7.50	3.16
Real estate, renting and business activities	100.0	18.41	18.83	52.72	9.62
Public administration and defense;	100.0	84.81	7.71	5.78	1.70
Education	100.0	37.52	51.45	8.81	2.22
Health and social work	100.0	37.29	22.93	36.46	3.31
Other community, social and personal service activities	100.0	2.06	10.56	71.32	16.02

4.11 Status in Employment

Status in employment by sex has been presented in Table-4.11. It is observed from the table that the highest 41.90% employed persons were self-employed followed by unpaid family worker (21.68%) and regular paid employee (13.87%). Among the males, the highest 50.04% were self-employed followed by regular paid employee (14.55%) and agricultural day labour (13.29%). On the other hand, among the females, as high as 60.12% was unpaid family worker followed by self-employed (15.86%) and regular paid employed (11.69%)

It is noticed from the table that, there exists urban-rural variation in respect of status in employment, In the urban areas, the highest 41.63% was self-employed followed by 31.20% in regular paid employment and non-agricultural day labour (10.07%). On the contrary, in the rural area, the highest 41.99% was self-employed followed by unpaid family worker (25.46%) and agricultural day labours (13.35%). There also exists urban-rural variation in status in employment by sex. Detailed can be seen from the table-4.11.

Table-4.11: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by status in employment

Status in employment	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	47357	36080	11277	11224	8569	2656	36132	27511	8621
Regular paid employee	6566	5249	1318	3502	2617	885	3064	2632	432
Employer	130	117	13	31	28	3	99	89	10
Self-employed	19845	18056	1789	4673	3880	793	15171	14176	996
Unpaid family worker	10267	3488	6780	1068	476	593	9199	3012	6187
Irregular paid worker	941	778	164	262	227	35	679	551	128
Day labour (agri.)	5073	4795	279	248	230	18	4825	4565	260
Day labour (non agri.)	3544	3094	450	1130	968	162	2414	2126	288
Domestic worker/maid servant	331	67	264	104	9	95	227	58	169
Paid / unpaid apprentice	241	207	34	77	70	7	163	137	26
Others	417	230	187	127	64	64	290	166	124
Percent									
Total	100.0								
Regular paid employee	13.87	14.55	11.69	31.20	30.54	33.34	8.48	9.57	5.01
Employer	0.27	0.32	0.11	0.28	0.33	0.11	0.27	0.32	0.11
Self-employed	41.90	50.04	15.86	41.63	45.28	29.86	41.99	51.53	11.55
Unpaid family worker	21.68	9.67	60.12	9.52	5.55	22.31	25.46	10.95	71.77
Irregular paid worker	1.99	2.16	1.45	2.34	2.65	1.33	1.88	2.00	1.49
Day labour (agri.)	10.71	13.29	2.47	2.21	2.69	0.68	13.35	16.59	3.02
Day labour (non agri.)	7.48	8.57	3.99	10.07	11.30	6.11	6.68	7.73	3.34
Domestic worker/maid servant	0.70	0.19	2.34	0.93	0.11	3.58	0.63	0.21	1.96
Paid / unpaid apprentice	0.51	0.57	0.30	0.69	0.82	0.28	0.45	0.50	0.31
Others	0.88	0.64	1.66	1.13	0.74	2.40	0.80	0.60	1.43

4.12 Status in Employment by Major Occupation

Status in employment by major occupation has been presented in Table-4.12. It is notable from the table that, employment status varies with occupation. In professional and technical occupation, as high as 78.93% was employee followed by 14.34% self-employed and 1.52% occupation, as high as 78.93% was employee followed by 14.34% self-employed and 1.52% unpaid family worker. Similarly in clerical worker occupation 76.55% was employee, 14.28% was self-employed and 1.77% was irregular paid worker. In administrative and managerial occupation as high as 67.71% was self-employed followed by 21.97% employee and 7.17% unpaid family worker. In traditional occupations such as agriculture, forestry and fishery, the highest 37.77% was self-employed followed by 37.44% unpaid worker and agricultural day labourer (21.22%). In production and transport labour occupation, the highest 40.33% was self-employed followed by non-agricultural day labourer (23.36%) and employee (21.66%). Among

the sales worker, as high as 78.17% was self-employed followed by unpaid family worker (11.24%) and employee (7.50%). For the services worker, the highest 29.49% was employee, followed by self-employed (25.68%) and non-agricultural labour (14.40%). It is mentionable that the percentage of employer is less than 1.00% in all occupation with the highest 0.90% for administrative and managerial occupation.

Table-4.12: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by major occupation and status in employment

Major occupation	Status in employment										
	Total	Em- ployee	Em- ployer	Self em- ployed	Unpaid family worker	Irregular paid worker	Day labour (agri.)	Day labour (Non- agri.)	Domestic worker/ maid servant	Paid/ unpaid appre- ntice	Others
Number (000)											
Total	47357	6566	130	19845	10267	941	5073	3544	331	241	417
Professional, technical	2231	1761	14	320	34	33	0	5	0	30	36
Administrative, managerial	223	49	2	151	16	3	0	1	0	0	1
Clerical worker	1015	777	5	145	18	20	12	10	1	12	15
Services worker	2757	813	5	708	304	203	21	397	174	31	100
Sales worker	6710	503	26	5245	754	68	15	51	2	16	32
Agri, forestry, fisheries	22926	139	41	8659	8584	113	4865	411	54	10	50
Production, transport labourer	11429	2475	36	4609	555	501	156	2670	100	142	184
Others	64	50	0	8	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
Percent											
Total	100.0	13.87	0.27	41.90	21.68	1.99	10.71	7.48	0.70	0.51	0.88
Professional, technical	100.0	78.93	0.63	14.34	1.52	1.48	0.00	0.22	0.00	1.34	1.61
Administrative, managerial	100.0	21.97	0.90	67.71	7.17	1.34	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45
Clerical worker	100.0	76.55	0.49	14.28	1.77	1.97	1.18	0.98	0.10	1.18	1.48
Services worker	100.0	29.49	0.18	25.68	11.03	7.36	0.76	14.40	6.31	1.12	3.63
Sales worker	100.0	7.50	0.39	78.17	11.24	1.01	0.22	0.76	0.03	0.24	0.48
Agri, forestry, fisheries	100.0	0.61	0.18	37.77	37.44	0.49	21.22	1.79	0.24	0.04	0.22
Production, transport labourer	100.0	21.66	0.32	40.33	4.86	4.38	1.36	23.36	0.87	1.24	1.61
Others	100.0	78.12	0.00	12.50	4.68	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.13 Weekly Hours Worked

Employed person's average weekly hours of work has been presented in Table-4.13. It is observed from the table that of the total labour force, 12,193 thousand or 25.75% worked 40-49 hours per week followed by 60 hours or more by 25.33% employed persons and 20.96% employed persons worked 50-59 hours in a week.

There exists sex variation in hours of work in a week. Among the males, the highest 31.1% worked more than 60 hours followed by 29.63% who worked 40-49 hours in a week and 25.38% worked 50-59 hours in a week. On the other hand, among females, the highest 39.03% worked less than 15 hours in a week followed by 18.48% worked 20-29 hours in a week and 13.33% worked for 40-49 hours in a week.

The urban-rural variation in hours worked is not very wide. In the urban areas, the highest 35.43% worked for more than 60 hours followed by 40-49 hours work in a week by 27.80% employed persons and 19.15% worked for 50-59 hours in a week. In the rural area 25.11% worked for 40-49 hours in a week followed by 22.19% who worked for 60 hours and above and 21.53 % for 50-59 hours.

Table-4.13: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by weekly hours worked

Weekly hours worked	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	47357	36080	11277	11224	8569	2656	36132	27511	8621
<15hrs	4879	477	4401	507	52	455	4372	426	3946
15-19	1024	357	666	90	33	58	933	325	609
20-29	3621	1537	2084	536	196	339	3086	1341	1744
30-39	3715	2639	1076	845	438	407	2870	2201	669
40-49	12193	10690	1503	3120	2482	638	9073	8207	865
50-59	9930	9157	773	2149	1812	337	7781	7345	436
60+	11995	11222	773	3977	3556	421	8018	7666	352
Percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<15hrs	10.30	1.32	39.03	4.52	0.60	17.14	12.10	1.55	45.77
15-19	2.16	0.99	5.91	0.81	0.38	2.18	2.58	1.18	7.06
20-29	7.65	4.26	18.48	4.77	2.29	12.77	8.54	4.87	20.23
30-39	7.84	7.31	9.54	7.53	5.11	15.33	7.94	8.00	7.76
40-49	25.75	29.63	13.33	27.80	28.97	24.02	25.11	29.83	10.04
50-59	20.97	25.38	6.86	19.15	21.14	12.71	21.53	26.70	5.05
60+	25.33	31.10	6.86	35.43	41.50	15.86	22.19	27.87	4.08

4.14 Average Weekly Hours Work by Occupation

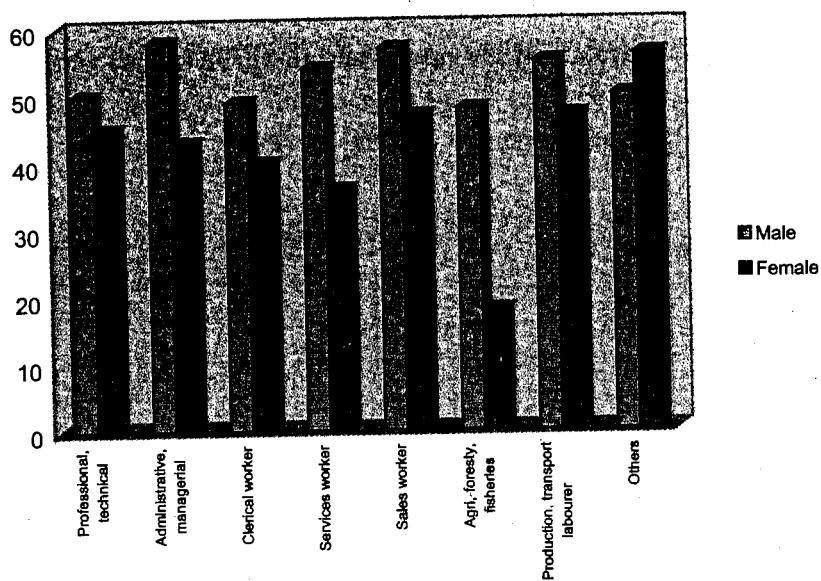
Average weekly hours work done by the employed population by different occupation group has been presented in Table-4.14. It is observed from the table that the highest average 56 hours of work was done by the persons with administrative and managerial occupation and sales worker, followed by production and transport labourer who worked for 54 hours and others, 51 hours. Among the males, the highest 58 hours of work was done by administrative and managerial persons followed by sales worker (57 hours) and production and transport labours (55 hours). Among the females, the highest average hours of work was found for others (56 hours) followed by sales worker and production and transport labours (47 hours) and professional and technical occupation (45 hours).

The urban and rural variation in respect of hours work per week is well differentiated. In the urban areas, the highest 58 hours of work was noticed for sales workers, followed by administrative and managerial personnel (56 hours) and production and transport labourers (55 hours). In the rural areas, the highest 57 hours of weekly work was noticed in case of administrative and managerial personal followed by sales workers (55 hours) and production and transport labourer (53 hours). It is noticeable that, at the aggregate level lowest average hourly work (38 hours) was found for agriculture, forestry and fisheries occupation preceded by clerical work (48 hours). The lowest average weekly hours of work for agriculture, forestry and fisheries were found in case of males and females and also for urban and rural areas.

Table-4.14: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by average weekly hours worked and occupation (hours)

Major occupation	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	46	52	26	51	55	39	44	51	22
Professional, technical	49	50	45	49	50	46	49	50	43
Administrative, managerial	56	58	43	56	57	41	57	58	44
Clerical worker	47	49	40	47	48	42	48	50	38
Services worker	49	54	36	49	56	37	48	53	35
Sales worker	56	57	47	58	59	48	55	56	46
Agri, forestry, fisheries	38	48	18	35	48	23	38	48	17
Production, transport labourer	54	55	47	55	56	52	53	54	43
Others	51	50	56	44	44	56	53	53	56

Figure-17: Average weekly hours worked of employed persons by occupation .



4.15 Average Weekly Hours Worked by Major Industries

Average weekly hours of work of employed persons by major industries has been presented in Table-4.15. It is revealed from the table that at the national level, 60 hours of work per week was done by persons employed in hotels and restaurant followed by transport, storage and communication (57 hours) and mining and quarrying (56 hours). The lowest hours of work was accounted for agriculture, hunting and forestry (37 hours), In case of males, the highest average weekly hours of work was found for hotels and restaurant industries (61 hours) followed by mining and quarrying (57 hours) and wholesale and retail trade (56 hours). Among females, the highest average weekly hours of work was found in case of electricity, water and gas industries (68 hours) followed by storage, transport and communication (53 hours) and manufacturing industries (49 hours). The lowest average weekly hours of work for females was hound in case of fishing (20 hours).

There exists urban-rural variation in respect of weekly hours work by employed persons in different industries. In the urban area, the highest average weekly hours of work was found in case of employed persons of hotel and restaurant industries (63 hours) followed by manufacturing sectors workers (57 hours) and wholesale and retail trade (56 hours). In rural area

the highest average weekly hours of work was found in case of hotel and restaurant (59 hours) followed by transport, storage and communication (57 hours) and mining and quarrying (56 hours). Agriculture, fishery and forestry is in industry where the lowest weekly hours of work was observed for both the urban (34 hours) and rural (38 hours) areas.

Table 4.15: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by average weekly hours worked and industry

(hours)

Industry	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	46	52	26	50	54	39	45	51	23
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	37	48	18	34	47	24	38	48	17
Fishing	44	48	20	44	47	18	44	48	20
Mining and quarrying	56	57	47	53	53	49	56	58	47
Manufacture	54	56	49	57	57	56	53	55	45
Electricity, gas and water supply	52	51	68	52	51	71	52	52	66
Construction	50	51	36	50	51	35	50	51	37
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor	55	56	35	56	57	36	54	55	35
Hotels and restaurants	60	61	44	63	64	49	59	60	40
Transport, storage and communications	57	57	53	56	56	53	57	57	54
Financial intermediation	46	47	43	44	45	43	48	50	43
Real estate, renting and business activities	50	51	45	50	51	44	50	51	46
Public administration and defense;	48	49	43	49	49	47	48	49	40
Education	48	49	44	46	47	45	49	51	44
Health and social work	49	52	45	50	51	50	49	52	39
Other community, social and personal service activities	49	53	41	47	54	40	49	53	41

4.16 Average Hours Worked by Status of Employment

Weekly average hours worked by employed population by status is employment has been presented in Table-4.16. It is revealed from the table that, at the aggregate level, the highest average weekly hours of work was found in case of regular paid employed (54 hours) followed by employer (52 hours) and irregular paid worker, agri. and non-agri. day labourers (51 hours). The lowest average daily work was found in case of unpaid family workers (27 hours).

There exists some sex differentials in case of weekly hours of work by employment status. In case of male, the highest average weekly hours of work was found in case of domestic workers (62 hours) followed by regular paid employee (54 hours) and employer, irregular paid worker (53 hours). On the contrary, in case of females, the highest 52 hours of work was observed in case of regular paid employee, followed by non-agricultural labourers (48 hours) and employer

(47 hours). The lowest weekly hours of work for males and females were found for unpaid family worker. The corresponding hours of work were 49 hours and 15 hours respectively for males and females.

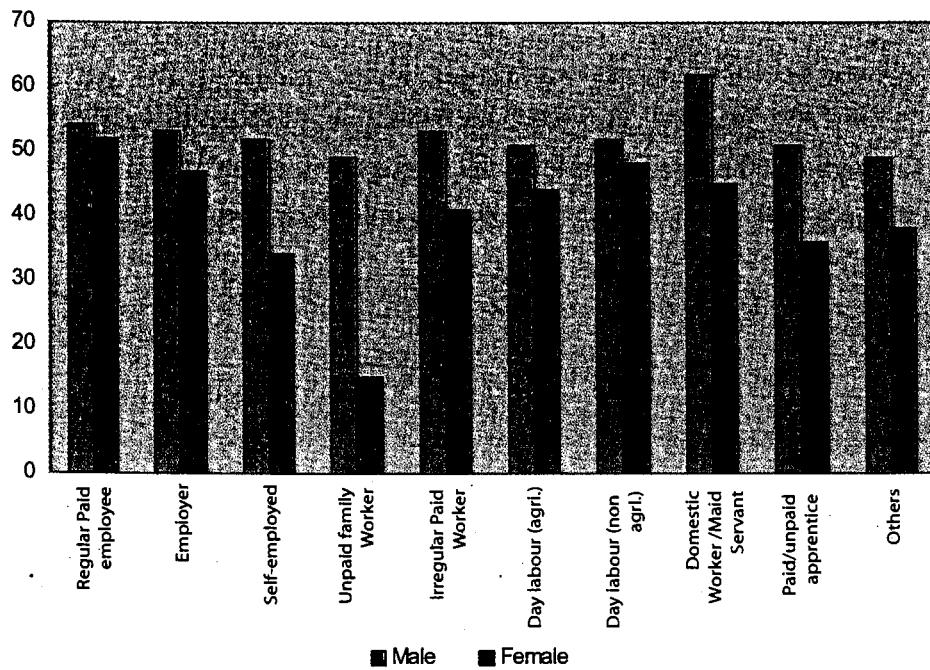
The urban-rural variation in respect of weekly hours of work by status in employment shows that, the highest 60 hours of work by the employer in urban area and 54 hours of work by regular paid employee in the rural area. The lowest average weekly hours of work for urban and rural areas were for unpaid family worker where the weekly hours of work were 32 hours and 26 hours respectively.

Table-4.16: Average weekly hours worked of employed persons aged 15 years and over by status in employment

(hours)

Status in employment	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	46	52	26	50	54	39	45	51	23
Regular paid employee	54	54	52	54	54	54	54	55	49
Employer	52	53	47	60	58	73	50	51	38
Self-employed	51	52	34	52	56	37	50	51	33
Unpaid family worker	27	49	15	32	52	16	26	48	15
Irregular paid worker	51	53	41	53	55	40	50	52	41
Day labour (agri.)	51	51	45	51	51	49	51	51	44
Day labour (non agri.)	51	52	48	51	51	46	52	52	48
Domestic worker/maid servant	48	62	45	51	67	50	47	61	43
Paid / unpaid apprentice	49	51	36	47	48	42	49	52	35
Others	44	49	38	41	44	37	45	51	38

Figure-18: Average weekly hours worked of employed persons by status in employment



4.17 Weekly Income of Day Labourers

Weekly income of day labourers has been presented in Table 4.17. It is seen that, the income of the highest 52.55% day labourers was in this income group ≤ 500 followed by the income group Tk. 501-1000 (40.92%) and income group Tk.1001-1500 (5.24%).

The sex variation in the income of day labourers is in wide. For the males, the percentage of labourers with weekly income group \leq Tk. 500 was 49.86% compared to almost double 81.68% for the females. The weekly income level of 43.22% male labourers was between Tk. 501-1000 compared to only 16.06% for the females. The variation among in higher income groups were also prominent.

It is notable that, the urban-rural variation in the weekly wage rate of day labourers is not very sharp, however, male female differentiation in both urban and rural area is well pronounced.

Table-4.17: Day labourers by weekly income

Weekly income (Tk.)	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	8617	7889	729	1378	1198	180	7239	6691	549
<=500	4529	3934	595	533	410	123	3996	3523	472
501-1000	3526	3409	117	686	633	53	2840	2776	64
1001-1500	451	439	12	129	125	4	323	314	9
1501-2000	21	21	0	13	13	0	8	8	0
2000+	90	86	4	18	17	1	72	69	3
Percent									
Total	100.0								
<=500	52.55	49.86	81.68	38.68	34.23	68.23	55.19	52.66	86.10
501-1000	40.92	43.22	16.06	49.77	52.86	29.24	39.24	41.49	11.73
1001-1500	5.24	5.56	1.70	9.33	10.42	2.10	4.46	4.69	1.56
1501-2000	0.25	0.27	0.00	0.93	1.07	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.00
2000+	1.04	1.09	0.57	1.28	1.41	0.43	1.00	1.03	0.61

4.18 Monthly Income of Salaried Workers

The monthly income of salaried workers has been presented in Table 4.18. It is seen that the highest percentage of salaried workers (16.16%) were in the income group Tk. 2001-3000 followed by income group Tk. 1001-2000 (14.01%) and Tk. 3001-4000 (11.84%).

There exists some variation in the income of salaried workers by sex. Among the males, the highest 15.58% was in the income group Tk. 2001-3000 followed by income group Tk.3001-4000 (12.65%) and income group Tk. 1001-2000 (11.27%). On the other hand, among the females, the highest (24.93%) were in the income group Tk. 1001-2000 followed by income group Tk. <1000 (19.01%) and income group Tk. 2001-3000 (18.47%).

The urban-rural variation in the income of the salaried workers shows that, in the urban area, the highest 15.19% was in the income group Tk. 2001-3000 followed by income group Tk. 1001-2000 (14.47%) and income group Tk. 4001-5000 (9.45%). On the contrary, in the rural area the highest (17.26%) were in the income group Tk. 2001-3000 followed by income group Tk. 1001-2000 (13.47%).

Table-4.18: Salaried workers by monthly income

Monthly income (TK)	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	6566	5249	1318	3502	2617	885	3064	2632	432
<=1000	852	601	251	322	200	121	530	401	129
1001-2000	920	591	328	507	256	251	413	335	78
2001-3000	1061	818	243	532	363	169	529	455	74
3001-4000	778	664	113	327	257	70	450	407	43
4001-5000	729	647	82	331	288	43	398	359	39
5001-6000	587	508	79	275	229	45	312	279	34
6001-7000	401	354	48	207	181	26	194	173	22
7001-8000	304	271	33	190	166	25	114	105	8
8001-9000	139	114	25	95	74	21	44	40	4
9001-10000	233	197	36	190	156	34	43	41	1
10001+	563	484	79	526	447	79	37	37	0
Percent									
Total	100.0								
<=1000	12.97	11.46	19.01	9.18	7.66	13.69	17.30	15.23	29.92
1001-2000	14.01	11.27	24.93	14.47	9.80	28.30	13.47	12.73	18.03
2001-3000	16.16	15.58	18.47	15.19	13.86	19.13	17.26	17.28	17.11
3001-4000	11.84	12.65	8.61	9.35	9.82	7.96	14.69	15.47	9.95
4001-5000	11.10	12.32	6.25	9.45	11.00	4.87	12.99	13.63	9.08
5001-6000	8.94	9.68	5.99	7.85	8.77	5.13	10.19	10.59	7.76
6001-7000	6.11	6.74	3.61	5.91	6.92	2.91	6.34	6.56	5.04
7001-8000	4.63	5.16	2.52	5.44	6.33	2.81	3.71	4.00	1.92
8001-9000	2.11	2.16	1.90	2.71	2.82	2.40	1.43	1.52	0.87
9001-10000	3.55	3.75	2.72	5.43	5.95	3.89	1.40	1.57	0.32
10001+	8.58	9.23	6.00	15.02	17.08	8.92	1.22	1.42	0.00

CHAPTER-V

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

There exists controversy about unemployment and underemployment in the context of Bangladesh. Those who are termed as unemployed generally do some works in family enterprise or other places, therefore they are not actually unemployed.

It may be mentioned that, BBS always adopt concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Office (ILO) regarding unemployment and underemployment and this is also followed in Labour Force Survey 2005-2006. Accordingly, a person aged 15 years and over considered as unemployed if he/she did not work at all during the preceding week of the survey (even an hour in the reference week) and was actively looking for work or was available for work but did not work due to temporary illness or because there was no work available. In the context of Bangladesh, the concept of unemployment based on this definition need to be supplemented by the concepts of visible and invisible underemployment. These terms are defined by ILO as follows:

Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, accounts being taken of his occupational skill (training and work experience). Two principal forms of underemployment may be distinguished :

- i) Visible underemployment is primarily a statistical concept measured by labour force and other service, reflecting an insufficiency in the volume of employment. It occurs when a person is in an employment less than normal duration and is seeking, or would accept additional work.
- ii) Invisible underemployment is primarily an analytical concept reflecting a misallocation of labour resources or a fundamental imbalance as between labour and other factors of production. Characteristic symptoms might be low income, underutilization of skill and/or low productivity measure (potential underemployment).

ILO also points out that the countries that have attempted to measure underemployment have faced a number of difficulties. Embedded in the definitions of underemployment are normative concepts such as normal duration of work, standard level of income skill utilization and productivity which are difficult to operationalize and subjective such as “whether the person accept additional work” which elucidate intentions not actual behavior. Moreover, the measurement of invisible underemployment have generally been focused to be impracticable and imprecise, especially in the traditional or informal sector in the economy.

Since informal sector predominate in Bangladesh economy, the measurement of underemployment in the above situation is difficult. In 2005-2006 survey an attempt has been made only estimate underemployment in terms of hours worked. No attempt has been made to determine invisible underemployment which is difficult to operationalize.

5.1 Unemployment Rate

Following the ILO definition, the unemployment rate for 2005-2006 has been estimated and presented in Table5.1. It may be mentioned that, according to this definition unemployment rate is not very high in Bangladesh.

According to labour force survey 2005-2006, the rate of unemployment stands at 4.3% which was also the same in 2002-2003. In the urban area, the unemployment rate was 4.3% in 2005-2006, whereas, it was 6.0% in 2002-2003. On the other hand, the rate of unemployment was 4.2% in the rural area in 2005-2006 which was 4.1% in 2002-2003. There exists sex differentials in the unemployment rate where the rate of unemployment was 3.4% in 2005-2006 and it was 4.2% in 2002-2003. In the urban area, the unemployment rate for male was 4.6% in 2002-2003 which reduced to 3.6% in 2005-2006. In the rural area, the corresponding unemployment rate was 4.0% and 3.3% respectively. For the females, the unemployment rate incased in 2005-2006. The unemployment rate for Bangladesh, urban and rural was 4.9%, 6.2% and 4.4% in 2002-2003 which increased to 7.0%, 6.7% and 7.2% in 2005-2006.

Table-5.1: Unemployment rate of population aged 15 years and over by sex and residence

Residence	Total		Male		Female	
	No. of unemployed population (000)	Unemployment rate (%)	No. of unemployed population (000)	Unemployment rate (%)	No. of unemployed population (000)	Unemployment rate (%)
2003						
Bangladesh	2002	4.3	1500	4.2	502	4.9
Urban	562	5.0	396	4.6	166	6.2
Rural	1440	4.1	1104	4.0	336	4.4
2005-2006						
Bangladesh	2104	4.3	1250	3.4	854	7.0
Urban	505	4.3	315	3.6	190	6.7
Rural	1599	4.2	935	3.3	664	7.2

5.2 Unemployment Rate by Age

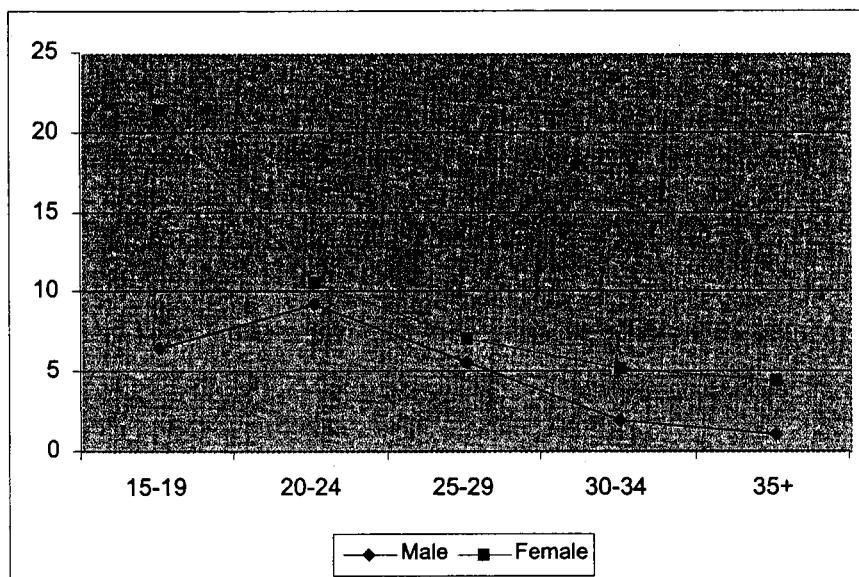
Unemployment rate by age, sex and residence has been presented in Table 5.2. It is observed from the table that, at the national level, the highest unemployed rate was found in age group 20-24 (9.71%) followed by age group 15-19 (8.67%) and 25-29 (6.15%). This pattern also follows in case of male. However, for females, the highest rate was observed for age group 15-19 (21.47%) followed by age group 20-24 (10.65%) and 25-29 (7.21%).

It is notable that unemployment rate is lower in all age group in the urban area compared to rural area. The unemployment rate of females in the rural areas were higher in all groups except 25-29 compared to urban area.

Table-5.2: Unemployment rate by age group, sex and residence 2005-06

Age group	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4.25	3.35	7.04	4.31	3.55	6.69	4.24	3.29	7.15
15-19	8.67	6.53	21.47	8.03	7.67	9.03	8.87	6.27	30.27
20-24	9.71	9.33	10.65	9.40	9.13	10.02	9.80	9.38	10.84
25-29	6.15	5.68	7.21	8.70	8.13	10.14	5.26	4.79	6.21
30-34	2.93	2.00	5.24	2.34	1.49	4.77	3.11	2.81	5.44
35+	1.90	1.09	4.53	1.72	1.07	4.24	1.96	1.10	4.78

Figure-19: Unemployment rate by age group and sex



5.3 Unemployment Rate by Level of Education

Unemployment rate by level of education has been presented in Table 5.3. It is observed from the table that unemployment rate increases with the increase of educational level up to HSC or equivalent level, then it reduces for degree or equivalent and for masters degree and equivalent levels. The unemployment rate for engineering and medical degree holders and those with technical/vocational degree were higher than degree or equivalent.

At the national level, for the total unemployment, the highest unemployment rate (9.98%) was observed for those with educational level HSC or equivalent followed by SSC/equivalent (7.78%) and engineering/medical degree holder (7.17%). There exists variation between males and females with respect to unemployment rate by level of education. In case of males, the highest unemployment rate was found in case of person with HSC/equivalent educational level (8.58%) followed by technical and vocational degree holder (7.11%) and those with SSC/equivalent educational level (6.79%).

On the other hand, in case of females, the highest unemployment rate was observed for HSC or equivalent educational level (17.81%) followed by those having medical/engineering degree (16.99%) and for females with educational level class IX-X (13.37%).

There exists urban-rural variation in unemployment rate by level of education. In the urban area, the highest unemployment rate was found in case of those having HSC/equivalent educational level (8.39%) followed by engineering/medical degree holders (7.53%) and for educational level class IX-X (7.23%). In case of rural area, the highest unemployment rate was observed for those having technical/vocational educational level (12.27%) followed by educational level HSC/equivalent level (11.33%) and for masters/equivalent degree holders (8.70%).

Table-5.3: Unemployed persons aged 15 years and over by level of education and unemployment rate

Level of education	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	2104	1250	854	505	315	190	1599	935	664
No education	559	251	308	77	38	40	482	213	269
Class I-V	375	209	167	72	45	27	303	164	139
Class VI-VIII	316	189	126	73	42	31	243	147	96
Class IX-X	251	162	88	62	38	25	188	125	64
SSC/equivalent	262	191	71	70	46	24	192	146	47
HSC/equivalent	186	135	50	72	50	22	114	86	28
Degree/equivalent	100	75	25	47	37	10	53	38	15
Master's/ equivalent	41	29	12	24	16	8	17	13	4
Engineering/medical	8	4	4	7	4	4	1	1	0
Technical/vocational	4	4	1	1	1	0	3	3	1
Others	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Unemployment rate									
Total	4.25	3.35	7.04	4.31	3.55	6.69	4.24	3.29	7.15
No education	2.79	1.81	4.99	2.31	1.70	3.49	2.89	1.83	5.33
Class I-V	3.19	2.32	6.00	2.86	2.33	4.51	3.28	2.31	6.42
Class VI-VIII	5.04	3.81	9.72	5.05	3.68	10.11	5.04	3.85	9.60
Class IX-X	6.74	5.30	13.37	7.23	5.37	15.40	6.59	5.29	12.72
SSC/equivalent	7.78	6.79	12.73	6.21	5.05	10.98	8.56	7.62	13.86
HSC/equivalent	9.98	8.58	17.81	8.39	7.12	14.17	11.33	9.75	22.18
Degree/equivalent	6.83	6.02	11.37	5.57	5.24	7.31	8.53	7.05	17.80
Master's/ equivalent	5.40	4.48	10.31	4.25	3.40	8.22	8.70	7.33	20.94
Engineering/medical	7.17	4.78	16.99	7.53	4.57	19.02	5.10	5.94	0.00
Technical/vocational	6.99	7.11	6.55	2.88	3.59	0.00	12.27	11.70	14.32
Others	4.11	2.43	15.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.08	5.80	47.99

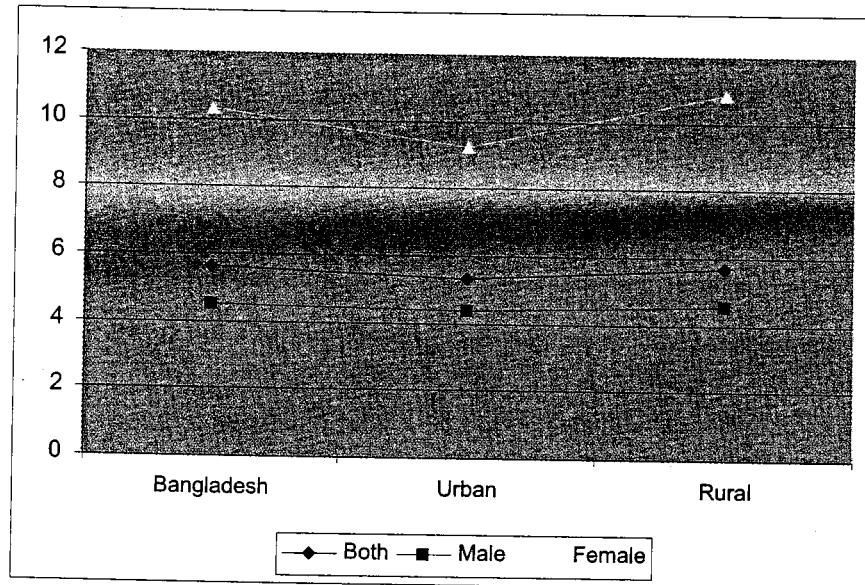
5.4 Educated Labour Force and Educated Unemployment Rate

Educated labour force and educated unemployment rate has been presented in Table 5.4. It is seen that at the national level, the unemployment rate for educated person was 5.60% for both sexes, 4.52% for male and 10.33% for female. In the urban area, such rate for both sexes, male and female was 5.37%, 4.40% and 9.28% respectively. In the rural area, the corresponding unemployment rates were 5.72%, 4.57% and 10.85% respectively.

Table-5.4: Educated labour force aged 15 years and over and educated unemployment rate

	(000)								
Educated population	124977	20272	4705	1610	2980	531	1357	192	3174
Educated employed persons	23575	19356	4219	7201	5812	1389	16393	16373	2830
Educated unemployed persons	1413	917	486	408	268	142	394	348	344
Educated unemployment rate	5.62	4.52	10.33	5.37	4.40	9.25	5.72	4.57	10.85

Figure-20: Educated unemployment rate by sex and residence



5.5 Unemployment and Underemployment

As per ILO definition, any person who did not work for pay or profit even an hour in the preceding week are termed as unemployment. But the person who worked less than 15 hours in the family enterprise as unpaid family worker may also be termed as unemployed. The persons who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week may be termed as underemployed.

Unemployment population aged 15 years over and unemployment rate (including unpaid family workers worked less than 15 hours) has been presented in Table 5.5. It is observed from the table that though the unemployment rate as per definition of ILO is 4.3%, yet including the unpaid family helper the unemployment rate stands at 12.61%. This rate is 3.68% for male and 40.11% for female. The unemployment rate including the unpaid family helper for urban male and female are 3.64% and 19.54% compared to 3.69% and 46.41% for the rural males and females.

Table-5.5: Unemployed persons aged 15 years and over by economic category

(000)

Economic category	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total civilian labour force	49461	37330	12131	11730	8884	2846	37731	28447	9285
a) Unemployed persons	2104	1250	854	505	315	190	1599	935	664
b) Unemployed persons (Unpaid family helpers worked <15 hours/week)	4133	122	4011	347	9	366	3759	113	3645
Total unemployed persons (a+b)	6237	1372	4865	880	324	556	5358	1049	4309
Unemployment rate (%)	12.61	3.68	40.11	7.50	3.64	19.54	14.20	3.69	46.41

Underemployment is defined by the persons who works less than 35 hours in the reference week. The underemployment rate has been presented in the Table 5.6. It is seen from the table that underemployment rate at the national level stands at 24.53%. Such rate is 10.86% for male and as high as 68.25% for female. This indicates that underemployment rate is very high among females.

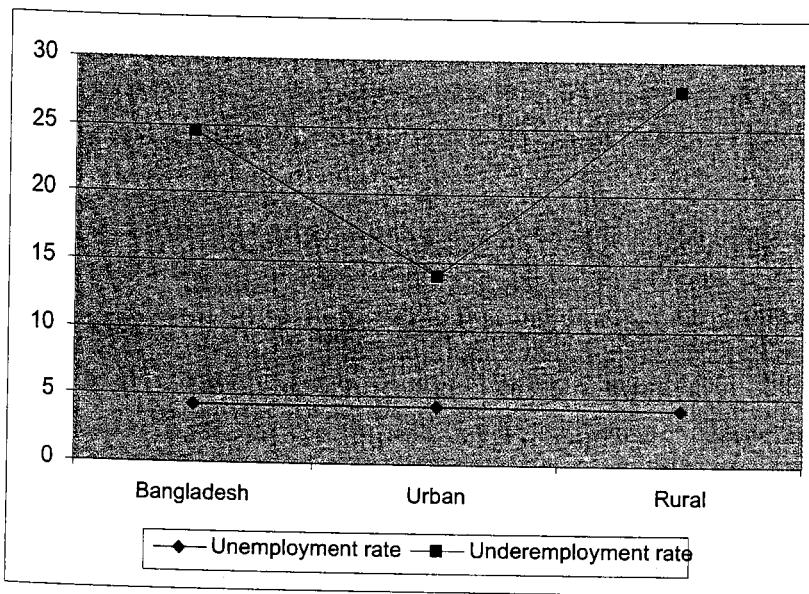
The variation in underemployment rate by residence is well pronounced. In the urban area, the underemployment rate for both sexes, male and female are 13.92%, 5.91% and 39.75%

respectively. On the other hand, in the rural area, the underemployment rate for both sexes, male and female are 27.82%, 12.40% and 77.02% respectively.

Table 5.6: Unemployed persons and underemployment rates of population aged 15 years and over by sex

Socio-economic group	Urban			Rural			(000)	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total Employed Persons	47357	36080	11277	11224	8569	2656	36132	27511
Underemployed persons (worked < 5 hours/week)	11015	3919	14934	1562	507	1056	10053	3412
Underemployment rate	24.53	10.86	68.25	13.92	5.91	39.75	27.82	12.4
								77.02

Figure-21: Unemployment and underemployment rate by residence



5.6 Duration of Unemployment

Duration of unemployment has been presented in Table 5.7. It is revealed that the highest 65.67% were employed for <3 months followed by 7-12 months (12.44%) and 13-24 months (10.60%) and 3-6 months (6.07%).

There exists sex differentials in duration of unemployment. The duration of unemployment for <3 months for male and female were 58.73% and 75.81% respectively. Among males, the duration of unemployment rate for 3-6 months 7-12 months, 13-24 months and 25 months and over were 7.23%, 15.78%, 13.36% and 4.90% respectively. For the females

such percentages for 3-6 months, 7-12 months, 13-24 months and 25 months and over were 4.38%, 7.56%, 6.57% and 5.67% respectively. There exists urban-rural variation with respect to duration of unemployment.

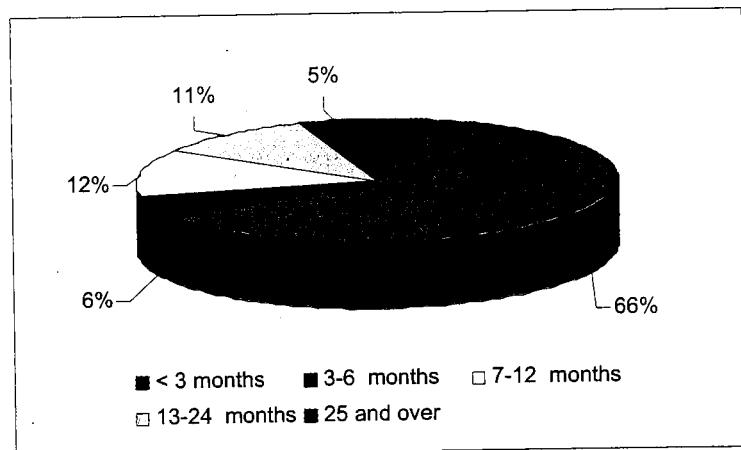
In the urban area, the percentages of duration of unemployment for <3 months, 3-6 months, 7-12 months, 13-24 months and 25 months and over were 54.53%, 8.79%, 16.64%, 15.43% and 4.62%. The corresponding percentages for the rural areas were 69.19%, 5.22%, 11.12%, 9.08% and 5.40% respectively.

Table-5.7: Unemployed persons aged 15 years and over by duration of unemployment

(Percent)

Duration of Unemployment	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
	Total	Male	Female								
Total	100.0										
< 3 months	65.67	58.73	75.91	54.53	46.94	79.34	69.19	54.53	46.94	79.34	69.19
3-6 months	6.07	7.23	4.38	8.79	10.13	6.58	5.22	6.25	3.75	7.87	5.40
7-12 months	12.44	15.78	7.56	16.64	21.00	13.87	11.12	12.12	9.08	14.29	11.12
13-24 months	10.6	13.36	6.57	15.43	17.04	12.75	9.08	12.12	4.8	14.29	5.40
25 Months and over	5.21	4.9	5.67	4.62	4.52	2.77	3.75	4.52	5.67	2.77	3.75

Figure-22: Duration of unemployment by month



CHAPTER-VI

YOUTH LABOUR FORCE

This chapter deals with youth labour force. It may be mentioned that, youth labour force is defined by labour force aged 15-29 years. The characteristics of the youth labour force that have been discussed in this chapter are labour force by economic category, employed and unemployed labour force, labour force by division, labour force by literacy, level of education, youth labour force by industry, occupation and by employment status.

6.1 Your Labour Force by Economic Category

Youth labour force by economic category has been presented in Table 6.1. It is observed from the table that, of the total youth population of age 15-29, 51.72% was in the labour force and the rest 48.28% was outside the purview of the labour force. Among the labour force, 91.90% was employed and the rest 8.10% was unemployed. Those who were outside labour force among them 58.25% was engaged in household work, 37.31% was student and 4.44% were others.

There exists sex variation in the economic category of youth population where 77.90% male was in the labour force compared to only 26.32% for the females. The differences in economic category by urban-rural areas are also well pronounced where 46.87% in the urban areas was in the labour force against 53.42% in the rural area. The percent of unemployed youth in the urban area was 8.77% compared to 7.90% for the rural area.

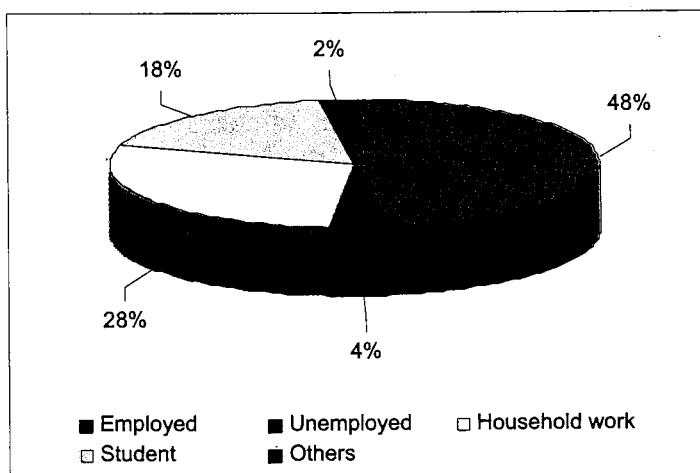
Table-6.1: Youth labour force aged 15-29 years by broad economic category

Economic category	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total Youth population	34317	16901	17416	8881	4180	4701	25436	12721	12715
Total labour force	17750	13167	4583	4163	2965	1198	13587	10202	3385
Employed	16311	12219	4092	3798	2718	1080	12514	9501	3012
Unemployed	1439	947	491	365	247	118	1074	701	373
Not in labour force	16567	3735	12832	4718	1216	3503	11849	2519	9330
Household work	9651	54	9596	2333	33	2300	7318	21	7297
Student	6181	3531	2650	2095	1104	992	4086	2428	1659
Others	735	149	586	290	79	211	445	70	374

Table-6.1: Youth labour force aged 15-29 years by broad economic category

Economic category	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percent									
Total labour force	51.72	77.90	26.32	46.87	70.92	25.49	53.42	80.20	26.62
Employed	91.90	92.80	89.28	91.23	91.68	90.11	92.10	93.13	88.99
Unemployed	8.09	7.20	10.72	8.77	8.32	9.89	7.90	6.87	11.01
Not in labour force	48.28	22.10	73.68	53.13	29.08	74.51	46.58	19.80	73.38
Household work	56.25	1.46	74.78	49.45	2.74	65.66	61.76	0.84	78.21
Student	37.31	94.55	20.65	44.40	90.78	28.31	34.49	96.36	17.78
Others	4.44	3.99	4.56	6.15	6.48	6.04	3.75	2.80	4.01

Figure-23: Youth labour force (15-29) by economic category



6.2 Age-Sex Composition of Youth Labour Force

Age-sex composition of youth labour force has been presented in Table 6.2. It is seen from the table that, among the youth, labour force (15-29 years), the highest concentration of youth labour force was found in age group 25-29 (37.37%) followed by age group 20-24 (35.79%) and 15-19 years (26.84%).

There exists sex variation in age composition of youth labour force. Among males, the percentage of youth labour force in age group 15-19 was 31.02% against 14.83% for the females, in the age group 20-24 the percentage of male was 34.20% compared to 40.37% for females. For the age group 25-29, the percentage of male labour force was 34.78% and female labour force was 44.80%.

The urban-rural variation in age composition of labour force is not very prominent. In the urban area, the percentage of total labour force in age group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 were 25.43%, 33.46% and 41.11% as against 27.27%, 36.51% and 36.22% for the rural area.

Table-6.2: Economically active youths aged 15-29 years by age group, and sex

Age group	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	17750	13167	4583	4163	2965	1198	13587	10202	3385
15-19	4764	4085	680	1059	782	277	3706	3303	403
20-24	6353	4503	1850	1393	964	429	4960	3539	1421
25-29	6633	4579	2054	1711	1218	493	4921	3361	1561
Percent									
Total	100.0								
15-19	26.84	31.02	14.83	25.43	26.38	23.08	27.27	32.37	11.91
20-24	35.79	34.20	40.37	33.46	32.52	35.78	36.51	34.69	41.99
25-29	37.37	34.78	44.80	41.11	41.09	41.14	36.22	32.94	46.10

6.3 Youth Labour Force Participation Rate

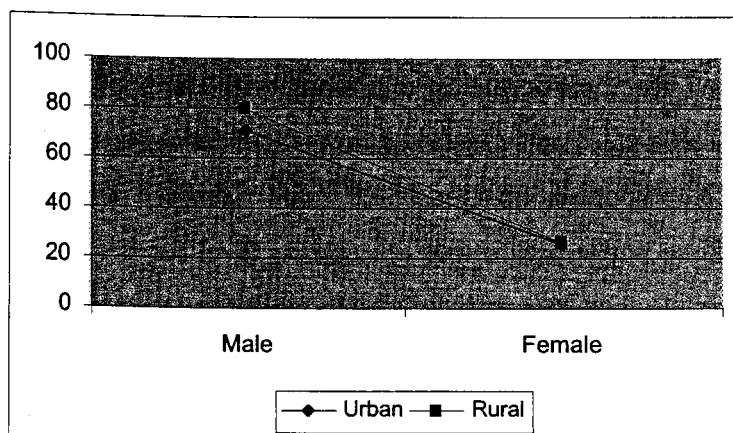
Youth labour force participation rate along with the population, and labour force have been displayed in Table 6.3. It may be noted that labour force participation rate is defined by the ratio of labour force and population aged 15-29 years expressed in percentage. It is seen from the table that labour force participation rate at national level for both sexes, male and female are 51.72%, 77.90% and 26.32% respectively. Such rate for the urban area for both sexes, male and female are 46.87%, 70.92% and 25.49% respectively compared to 53.42%, 80.20% and 26.62% for the rural area.

As regards participation rate by age group, it is seen that participation rate increases with the increase in age group with the highest rate for the age group 25-29. This is true for national as well as urban and rural areas.

Table-6.3: Youth labour force (aged 15-29 years) participation rate by age group and sex

	Age Group	Sex	Labour Force (000)			Participation rate (%)			Male	Female
			Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
	15-19		11436	6496	4941	4764	4085	680	41.66	62.89
										13.76
	25-29		10902	4806	6096	6633	4579	2054	60.84	95.28
										33.69
	Total		8881	4180	4701	4163	2965	1198	46.87	70.92
										25.49
	20-24		3109	1408	1701	1393	964	429	44.81	68.5
										25.20
	Rural									
	15-19		8575	5036	3540	3706	3303	403	43.21	65.58
										11.39
	25-29		7990	3493	4497	4921	3361	1561	61.6	96.22
										34.70

Figure-24: Youth labour force (15-29) participation rate



6.4 Youth Labour Force by Administrative Division

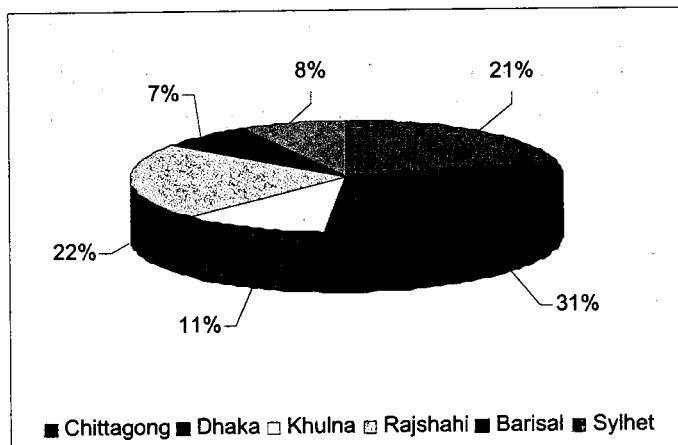
Youth labour force by administrative division has been presented in Table 6.4. It is observed from the table that, the highest percentage of labour force exists in Dhaka Division (30.64%) followed by Rajshahi Division (22.18%) and Chittagaong Division (21.10%). The distribution of male labour force by division also follows the same pattern, however for the females the volume of labour force differs where the 2nd highest labour force stands for

Chittagaong Division (21.75%) and the 3rd for Rajshahi Division (19.0%), the highest volume of female labour force remain the same for Dhaka Division (33.37%). In the urban area, the highest percentage of labour force was for Dhaka Division (39.80%) followed by Chittagaong Division (22.36%) and Rajshahi Division (17.63%). On the other hand, for the rural area, the highest labour force was in Dhaka Division (28.56%) followed by Rajshahi Division (23.21%) Chittagaong Division (20.82%).

Table-6.4: Youth labour force aged 15-29 years by division

Division	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Bangladesh	17750	13167	4583	3280	2278	1001	14470	10888	3582
Chittagong	3746	2749	997	733	521	213	3013	2228	785
Dhaka	5438	3909	1529	1305	856	450	4133	3053	1080
Khulna	1982	1503	479	359	246	113	1623	1257	366
Rajshahi	3936	3065	871	578	422	156	3358	2643	715
Barisal	1242	905	337	161	115	46	1081	790	291
Sylhet	1405	1035	370	142	119	24	1263	917	346
Percent									
Bangladesh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chittagong	21.10	20.88	21.75	22.36	22.86	21.22	20.82	20.46	21.90
Dhaka	30.64	29.69	33.37	39.8	37.56	44.91	28.56	28.04	30.14
Khulna	11.17	11.42	10.45	10.96	10.80	11.32	11.22	11.55	10.21
Rajshahi	22.18	23.28	19.00	17.63	18.54	15.57	23.21	24.27	19.97
Barisal	7.00	6.87	7.35	4.90	5.04	4.59	7.47	7.26	8.12
Sylhet	7.92	7.86	8.07	4.34	5.20	2.39	8.73	8.42	9.66

Figure-25: Youth labour force (15-29) by administrative



6.5 Youth Labour Force by Literacy

Literacy rate of youth labour force, employed and unemployed population has been presented in table 6.5. It is seen that female literacy rate is higher than male literacy rate in case of youth labour force.

As the national level, for the youth labour force, the literacy rate for male was 36.22% against 44.05% for female. For the employed population, the male literacy rate was 37.46% and female literacy rate 46.39%. The literacy rate for unemployed male was 20.16% compared to 24.53% for the female.

It may be noted that, the female literacy rate was higher than the male literacy rate in the urban and rural areas, however, the literacy rate for both male and female was higher in the urban area compared to rural area.

Table 6.5: Economically active, employed and unemployed youths aged 15-29 years by literacy

(000)

	Economically Active Youths										Literacy Rate (%)	Percent of literate
	Total	Male	Female	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed		
Bangladesh												
Total	17750	10962	6788	38.24	16311	9835	6476	39.7	1439	1127	311	21.65
Male	13167	8398	4769	36.22	12219	7641	4578	37.46	947	756	191	20.16
Female	4583	2564	2019	44.05	4092	2194	1899	46.39	491	371	120	24.53
Urban												
Total	4163	2961	1202	28.87	3798	2638	1160	30.54	365	323	42	11.52
Male	2965	2142	823	27.76	2718	1924	795	29.23	247	218	28	11.51
Female	1198	819	379	31.63	1080	714	365	33.84	118	105	14	11.55
Rural												
Total	13587	8001	5586	41.11	12514	7197	5316	42.49	1074	804	269	25.1
Male	10202	6256	3946	38.68	9501	5718	3783	39.82	701	538	163	23.21
Female	3385	1745	1640	48.45	3012	1479	1533	50.89	373	266	107	28.65

6.6 Youth Labour Force by Level of Education

Youth labour force by level of education has been presented in Table 6.6. It is seen from the table that, among the labour force, the highest 28.90% was with level of education class I-V followed by 27.75% with no education and 17.56% with level of education VI-VIII. The percentage of labour force with higher education and technical education were scanty. The percentage of degree or equivalent was 2.33%, masters or equivalent was 0.95%, engineering and medical was 0.16%. technical and vocational education was 0.13%.

There exists sex variation in level of education for youth labour force. For males, the percentage of labour force with no education stands at 25.87% as against 33.17% for the females. It is notable that, the percentage of female youths with technical education and medical and engineering education was higher than male. The percentage for medical and engineering degree holder for male was 0.15% while for female it was 0.19% and for technical/vocational education the percentage of male was 0.11% as against 0.19% for the female.

This pattern was also true for employed population. On the other hand, for the unemployed population, the percentage of higher education was comparatively higher. Surprisingly, 5.73% degree holders, 2.20% master degree holders and 0.50% medical and engineering degree holders were unemployed.

Table-6.6: Youth labour force (aged 15-29 years) by level of education

Level of education	Economically activity			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	17750	13167	4583	16311	12219	4092	1439	947	491
No education	4926	3406	1520	4715	3281	1434	212	125	86
Class I-V	5129	3890	1239	4872	3728	1144	257	161	95
Class VI-VIII	3116	2378	739	2857	2215	642	259	163	96
Class IX	1843	1417	426	1633	1279	354	209	138	71
SSC/equivalent	1453	1105	348	1236	948	288	217	157	59
HSC/equivalent	628	483	145	470	371	99	158	111	46
Degree/equivalent	414	311	103	331	251	81	82	60	22
Master's/equivalent	169	126	43	137	104	33	32	22	9
Engineering/medical	29	20	9	22	16	6	7	4	3
Technical/vocational	24	15	9	19	11	8	4	4	1
Others	19	16	4	17	15	3	2	1	1

Table-6.6: Youth labour force (aged 15-29 years) by level of education

Level of education	Economically activity			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percent									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No education	27.75	25.87	33.17	28.90	26.85	35.04	14.71	13.23	17.55
Class I-V	28.90	29.54	27.04	29.87	30.51	27.96	17.84	17.03	19.40
Class VI-VIII	17.56	18.06	16.12	17.52	18.13	15.70	17.99	17.16	19.60
Class IX	10.38	10.76	9.28	10.01	10.47	8.66	14.55	14.58	14.51
SSC/equivalent	8.18	8.39	7.58	7.58	7.76	7.04	15.06	16.61	12.08
HSC/equivalent	3.54	3.67	3.17	2.88	3.04	2.42	10.96	11.76	9.40
Degree/equivalent	2.33	2.36	2.25	2.03	2.05	1.98	5.73	6.36	4.52
Master's/equivalent	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.84	0.85	0.81	2.20	2.34	1.91
Engineering/medical	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.50	0.43	0.65
Technical/vocational	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.19	0.31	0.38	0.18
Others	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.20

6.7 Employed Youth by Major Industry

Employed youth by major industries have been displayed in Table 6.7. It is observed from the table that, the highest percent of youth was engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry (41.64%) followed by manufacturing industries (15.60%) wholesale and trade (14.87%).

There exists sex variation in employment by industry. Among the males, the highest 34.86% were in agriculture, hunting and forestry, followed by wholesale and trade (18.60%) and manufacturing industries (15.06%). For the females, the highest percentage was for agriculture, hunting and forestry (61.93%) followed by manufacturing (17.20%) and community, social and personal service activities (8.35%).

There exists urban-rural variation in employment of youth by industry. In the urban area, the highest 28.72% was engaged in manufacturing industries followed by wholesale and retail trade (23.56%) and agriculture, hunting and forestry (12.69%). On the country, in the rural area, the highest 50.35% was in the agriculture, hunting and forestry sector followed by wholesale and retail trade (12.24%) and manufacturing industries (11.61%). There also exists sex variation in employment by industry in the urban and rural areas. Detailed can be seen form the table 6.7.

Table-6.7: Employed youths aged 15-29 years by major industry

Industry	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<u>Number (000)</u>									
Total	16311	12219	4092	3798	2718	1080	12514	9501	3012
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	6793	4259	2534	483	196	287	6311	4064	2247
Fishing	377	349	28	32	31	1	345	318	27
Mining and quarrying	24	21	3	3	2	1	20	18	2
Manufacture	2544	1840	704	1091	679	412	1453	1161	292
Electricity, gas and water supply	30	28	3	10	9	0	21	19	2
Construction	609	568	41	163	152	10	446	416	30
Wholesale & retail trade	2426	2273	153	895	825	70	1531	1448	83
Hotels and restaurants	252	239	13	67	65	3	184	174	10
Transport, storage and communications	1508	1478	30	394	384	10	1114	1094	20
Financial intermediation	116	81	35	40	28	11	76	53	23
Real estate, renting and business activities	58	56	3	30	29	2	28	27	1
Public administration and defence;	175	143	32	56	45	11	119	98	21
Education	314	178	136	106	47	59	208	131	77
Health and social work	76	39	38	39	14	24	38	24	14
Other community, social and personal service	1009	668	342	389	212	178	620	456	164
<u>Percent</u>									
Total	100.0								
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	41.64	34.86	61.93	12.69	7.20	26.57	50.43	42.77	74.60
Fishing	2.31	2.85	0.68	0.86	1.13	0.09	2.76	3.35	0.90
Mining and quarrying	0.15	0.17	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.06
Manufacture	15.60	15.06	17.20	28.72	24.99	38.12	11.61	12.22	9.71
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.19	0.23	0.06	0.25	0.34	0.04	0.17	0.20	0.07
Construction	3.73	4.65	1.00	4.29	5.61	0.97	3.56	4.37	1.01
Wholesale & retail trade	14.87	18.60	3.73	23.56	30.35	6.47	12.24	15.25	2.75
Hotels and restaurants	1.54	1.96	0.31	1.78	2.38	0.27	1.47	1.83	0.32
Transport, storage and communications	9.25	12.10	0.73	10.39	14.13	0.97	8.90	11.52	0.65
Financial intermediation	0.71	0.66	0.85	1.04	1.04	1.05	0.61	0.55	0.78
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.36	0.46	0.07	0.80	1.05	0.17	0.22	0.28	0.03
Public administration and defence;	1.07	1.17	0.77	1.47	1.67	0.98	0.95	1.03	0.70
Education	1.93	1.46	3.33	2.80	1.72	5.51	1.66	1.38	2.55
Health and social work	0.47	0.32	0.93	1.02	0.53	2.24	0.30	0.25	0.46
Community, social and personal service	6.19	5.46	8.35	10.25	7.79	16.46	4.95	4.80	5.44

6.8 Employed Youth by Major Occupation

Employed youth by major occupation has been displayed in Table 6.8. It is observed that as high as 44.56% was belonging to agriculture, forestry and fisheries occupation followed by production and transport labourer (30.63%) and sales worker (13.06%).

There exists sex variation in youth employment by major occupation. Among males, the highest 38.50% was in agriculture, forestry and fishery occupation followed by production and transport labour (33.71%) and sales worker (16.75%). For the females, the highest 62.67% was in agriculture, forestry and fisheries occupation followed by production and transport labour (21.44%) and service worker (7.99%).

The variation between urban-rural area in occupation of youth is well pronounced. In the urban area, the highest 46.58% was engaged in production and transport labour occupation followed by sales worker (19.49%) and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (141.18%). On the other hand, in the rural area, the highest percent of employed youth was in the agriculture, forestry and fishery occupation (53.79%) followed by production and transport labourer (25.79%) and sales worker (11.11%). The population of youth in the professional & technical occupation and administrative and managerial occupation were not high. Such percentages for urban areas were 6.29% and 0.64% compared to 2.70% and 0.23% in the rural area.

Table-6.8: Employed youths aged 15-29 years by major occupation

Major occupation	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	16311	12219	4092	3798	2718	1080	12514	9501	3012
Professional, technical	577	387	190	239	141	98	338	246	92
Administrative, managerial	53	50	3	24	23	1	29	27	2
Clerical worker	208	162	46	78	66	12	130	97	34
Services worker	1052	725	327	406	231	175	647	494	152
Sales worker	2131	2047	84	740	710	30	1391	1337	54
Agri, forestry, fisheries	7269	4704	2565	538	247	292	6731	4458	2273
Production, transport labourer	4997	4120	877	1769	1298	471	3228	2822	406
Others	25	25	0	4	3	0	21	21	0
Percent									
Total	100.0								
Professional, technical	3.53	3.16	4.64	6.29	5.17	9.09	2.70	2.59	3.05
Administrative, managerial	0.32	0.41	0.07	0.64	0.85	0.10	0.23	0.28	0.06
Clerical worker	1.28	1.33	1.13	2.06	2.42	1.15	1.04	1.02	1.12
Services worker	6.45	5.93	7.99	10.68	8.49	16.19	5.17	5.20	5.06
Sales worker	13.06	16.75	2.05	19.49	26.13	2.77	11.11	14.07	1.79
Agri, forestry, fisheries	44.56	38.50	62.67	14.18	9.07	27.02	53.79	46.92	75.45
Production, transport labourer	30.63	33.71	21.44	46.58	47.75	43.65	25.79	29.70	13.47
Others	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.03	0.17	0.22	0.00

6.9 Employed Youth by Status in Employment

Employed youth by status in employment in Table 6.9 indicate that highest 32.19% was unpaid family worker followed by self employed (27.56%) and regular paid employee (15.11%).

As regards sex variation, it is observed that, among males, the highest 32.31% was self employed followed by 23.31% unpaid family helper and 14.68% regular paid employee. For the females, as high as 58.70% was unpaid family helper followed by regular paid employee (16.42%) and self employed (13.37%). Agriculture labourer constitute 10.08% in the aggregate level with 12.66% for male and 2.40% for female. Non-agriculture labourer constitute 9.19% for the total, 10.99% for male and 3.80% for female.

The urban-rural variation in employment status of youth indicate that, in the urban area, the highest 32.17% was regular paid employee followed by self employed (30.86%) and unpaid family helper (15.24%). In the rural area, the highest 37.33% was unpaid family helper followed by 26.56% self employed and 12.47% agriculture day labour.

Table-6.9: Employed youths aged 15-29 years by status in employment

Status in employment	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	16311	12219	4092	3798	2718	1080	12514	9501	3012
Regular paid employee	2465	1793	672	1222	776	446	1243	1017	226
Employer	42	38	5	9	7	2	33	30	3
Self-employed	4495	3948	547	1172	890	282	3323	3059	265
Unpaid family worker	5250	2848	2402	579	365	213	4671	2483	2189
Irregular paid worker	476	410	66	129	116	13	347	294	53
Day labour (agri.)	1645	1547	98	84	79	5	1560	1467	93
Day labour (non agri.)	1499	1343	156	457	394	63	1043	950	93
Domestic worker/maid servant	116	34	82	39	5	34	77	29	48
Paid / unpaid apprentice	182	172	10	65	63	3	117	109	7
Others	140	86	54	41	24	18	99	62	37

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Table-6.9: Employed youths aged 15-29 years by status in employment

Status in employment	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percent									
Total	100.0								
Regular paid employee	15.11	14.68	16.42	32.17	28.55	41.29	9.93	10.70	7.51
Employer	0.26	0.31	0.11	0.25	0.27	0.18	0.26	0.32	0.09
Self-employed	27.56	32.31	13.37	30.86	32.73	26.16	26.56	32.19	8.79
Unpaid family worker	32.19	23.31	58.7	15.24	13.44	19.76	37.33	26.13	72.65
Irregular paid worker	2.92	3.36	1.62	3.40	4.27	1.23	2.77	3.09	1.76
Day labour (agri.)	10.08	12.66	2.40	2.22	2.91	0.48	12.47	15.44	3.09
Day labour (non agri.)	9.19	10.99	3.80	12.02	14.48	5.82	8.33	10.00	3.08
Domestic worker/maid servant	0.71	0.28	2.01	1.03	0.17	3.19	0.62	0.31	1.59
Paid / unpaid apprentice	1.12	1.41	0.24	1.72	2.30	0.25	0.93	1.15	0.24
Others	0.86	0.70	1.33	1.09	0.88	1.63	0.79	0.65	1.22

6.10 Unemployed Youth by Age Group

Unemployed youth by age group has been presented in Table 6.10. It is seen that, the highest 42.92% was in the age group 20-24, followed by age group 15-19 (28.73%) and age group 25-29 (28.34%).

Among males and females, the highest unemployed youth was in age group 20-24. The corresponding percentages were 44.33% and 40.22%.

It is notable that, in the urban area the highest concentration (40.86%) was in the age group 25-29, whereas, in the rural area, the highest concentration was in the age group 20-24 (45.29%).

Table-6.10: Unemployed youths aged 15-29 years by age group, sex and residence

Age group	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number (000)									
Total	1439	947	491	365	247	118	1074	701	373
15-19	413	267	146	85	60	25	329	207	121
20-24	617	420	198	131	88	43	486	332	154
25-29	408	261	147	149	99	50	259	161	97
Percent									
Total	100.0								
15-19	28.73	28.17	29.82	23.17	24.16	21.11	30.63	29.59	32.58
20-24	42.92	44.33	40.22	35.97	35.66	36.62	45.29	47.38	41.36
25-29	28.34	27.50	29.97	40.86	40.18	42.27	24.09	23.04	26.06

