

Bangladesh - Labour Force Survey 1985-86

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Report generated on: October 14, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD-BBS-LFS-1985-86-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
1988-02-17

Overview

ABSTRACT

Objectives of the survey

The survey aims at investigating the employment, unemployment, and overall labour force situation in the country. More specifically the objectives of the survey are to provide current statistics on the labour force and its characteristics, such as:

- current activity status;
- economically active population and work status by broad economic sector;
- employed, underemployed, and unemployed population by sex and age-group;
- employed population in major industries and occupations;
- hours of work, income and wage rates;
- age-sex specific labour force participation rates by area of residence;
- use of third labour in productive activities, and
- change of the size and characteristics of the labour force over time.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The labour force survey covered population living in thousing units only. Institutional populations, such as, inmates of prisons, hospitals, hotels, etc were excluded. Transient and floating populations also were out of the scope of the survey.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Statistics Division	SD	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-BGD-BBS-LFS-1985-86-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Bangladesh possesses huge manpower resources. Proper utilization of the labour force for productive activity is essentially needed for the survival and prosperity of the nation collectively and for its individual citizens. The development of trained manpower resources is indispensable for sustaining economic progress. Until recently, the actual size and composition of the labour force and its structure have not been adequately evaluated. Although unemployment and underemployment represent severe problems for the nation and pinpoint the severe under-utilization of our manpower resources, no adequate and dependable information about the changing manpower situation were available. Before 1978 there was no separate programme for collecting, analysing, and publishing labour force statistics for national needs. In that year the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) undertook a development scheme to provide the type of labour force information that planners required to develop adequate and realistic planning strategies to improve the quality of the nation's manpower resources. The first labour force survey was conducted during 1980 to provide current data on, topics such as labour participation, occupational and industrial distribution, and other related variables both in rural and urban sectors. The outcome of this survey, *MANPOWER SITUATION IN CONTEMPORARY BANGLADESH*, was published in June 1983.

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1985	1986	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Trained Investigators were deployed to carry out the survey work simultaneously. The LFS was dependent on the households under BHSCP listing for the selection of 25 sample households. For this purpose, all households and establishments of the PSU were listed and a permanent unit/subunit number assigned to each household/establishment and painted on the most visible place of the house (usually front door) using bright blue paint. Survey enumeration maps were prepared using the best available maps of the mauza/mohalla. The maps were updated with permanent physical land marks and the unit/subunit numbers were entered directly, into the map. The objective was to make these maps as useful as possible for survey enumeration inasmuch as these might be used in future Labour Force and other surveys. Selection of 25 sample households was done in the headquarters. The selected households were enumerated using the LFS questionnaire., 1985-86 shown in Annexure-A. About 4-5 days were considered adequate for completion of interviews in each PSU.

Questionnaires

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics Division	SD	Ministry of Planning

Supervision

The enumeration was spread over the entire survey period by selecting 12 representative sub-samples (one for each month). Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics staff working in Dhaka head office collected data from the field. As this was a monthly operation and the same PSUs were used in the LFS, Household Expenditure Survey (HES) and Child Nutrition Status Nodule Survey (CNSMS), much of the work was directly verifiable. The enumerators were more careful about their work because they were aware of the fact that repeated and intensive independent investigators were being carried out for LFS, HES and CNSMS. Quality control of enumeration was ensured by periodic field visits of supervising officers of the Labour Force Section of ITLS & NI Wing.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Filled-in schedules were processed on a flow basis. Schedules were edited for internal consistency and obvious omissions and errors and coded using the Bangladesh Standard Occupational Classifications (BSOC) and the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classifications. Data were then entered, edited and corrected in the computers.

Other Processing

The final tables were produced by the mainframe computer. The sample results were blown up by computer using sample weights. The sample weights are based on the estimate of the total non-institutional, non-floating population on 1st January 1985 for LFS 1985-86.

Data Appraisal

No content available