Bangladesh - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 1983 - 84

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

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Overview

ABSTRACT
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 changi:ig manpower situation were available. Before 1978

there was no separate programme fbr 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 pl4tnlng strategies to improve the quality of the nations manpower resources. The first labour force survey was conducted during 1980 to provide current data on,topicc such as labour participation, occupational and industrial distribution, another related variables both in rural and urban sectors. The outcome of this • survey, TMMANPOWER SITUATION IN CONTEMPORARY BANGLADESHTM, was published in June 1992.Following the publication of the 1980 survey, It was decided to institute a recurring annual survey to monitor the changes occurring in the composition of the labour force. The objective is that over time, labour force data based on the same definitions and design considerations and processed in a consistent, systematic fashion will provide more consistent, comparable data than adhoc

surveys taken at irregular Intervals. With a continuous survey system, it is possible to achieve consistency and coapatability while at the same time Increasing the quality and reliablity of the estimates and allowing the possibility to Investigate seasonal trends after several years of data have been collected. Continuation of this survey will provide a strong data foundation in respect of quality, reliability, scope, and comparability and will provide the

current and historical data necessary for formulation of an appropriate future planning itrategy. It should be mentioned that enumeration of the next survey round for 1984-85 has already been completed using a revised questionnaire Incorporating the latest ILO definitions and reflecting th,e nations concerns about the proper utilization of the labour force. The third round (1985-86) is currently in the field. This report presents final results from the 1983-84 labour force survey. Enumeration work was conducted during the months of July 1983 to June 1984. Editing, coding, and tabulation (both by hand and microcomputer) of the original data were carried out on a flow basis thereby allowing early publication of the

preliminary survey results in October 1984. This final report was further processed by computer with morerigorouS coding and editing specifications as well as a more comprehensive adjustment procedure.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

Coverage

UNIVERSE

The urban universe consisted of the four Statistical Metropolitan Areas (StIA) of Dhaka, Chittaçjong, k'hulna, and Rajshahl and seventy-one other urban areas which have been designated as pourashavas (municipalities) by the Government of Bangladesh. These areas contained a 1981 population of 9.3 million or about 10 of the population of the country For sampling purposes the urban universe was divided into six primary strata as indicated in table 1. Sample PSU's were then allocated to each of the urban stratum in proportion to the number of households contained in each stratum. As a result, the 108 sample PSU's were distributed in 41 different cities, i.e., the 4 SMA's, 12 "certainty" other large cities, and 25 "non-certainty" smaller cities. All 12 cities in "Certainty" stratum 5 were included in the sample (i.e., included with certainty), whereas only a sample of cities in "non'certainty" stratum 6 (25 out of 59) were included.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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

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BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning	Documentation of the study

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The 1983/84 labour force survey is a sample survey and as such is subject to sampling as well as nonsampling error. Estimates based on a sample will differ from the results of a full-scale census. Sampling error is the error arising from the use of a sample rather than a census to obtain the universe results. Nonsampling error is due to enumerator or respondent errors, errors
in coding, editing, and tabulation, estimates for nonrespOfls$, etc. It is generally not possible to provide estimates of the nonsampling errors associated with surveys since it requires special experiments or access to independent data which is rarely available. Sampling error, however, can be estimated from the data.The sample size 4or the 1983/84 labour force survey was designed to provide data for the national, urban, and rural levels. Because of the small
e to publish data for smaller geographic entities sample size it is not possibl such as Divisions or Districts. For the same reason, many of the detail classifications within the tables have very high relative standard errors (coefficients of variation). Relative standard errors were calculated for the estimates of employment by occupation group, sex, and area of residence. These are shown in summarf below fr the reader5 convenience. Summary data are also shown in Chapter 5, Characteristics of the Employed Population.

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	**End**	**Cycle**
1983	1984	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	Ministry of Planning

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available