

Bangladesh - Labour Force Survey 1990-1991

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

Identification

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VERSION DESCRIPTION

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1995-03-01

Overview

ABSTRACT

There are two definitions of economically active population as followed in BBS Labour Force Surveys (LFS) namely the conventional or 'usual definition' and extended activities definition, simply 'extended

definition'. According to the 'usual definition' economically active population refers to persons of age 10 years and above who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period and persons

working less than 15 hours a week without pay or profit during the reference period in the family farm/enterprise in activities like care of poultry and livestock, processing, husking, preservation of food, etc.

are not considered as economically active population. Under the 'extended definition' on the other hand, persons of age 10 years and above who are either employed or unemployed during the reference

period and also persons who engage themselves in such household activities as threshing, cleaning, care of livestock and poultry, food processing, boiling, drying, etc. are considered as economically active

population. The above definitions show that to be qualified as economically active under the usual definition one has to put in a certain minimum period of work (15 hours or more) during the reference period. But under the extended definition this condition of minimum period of work has been waived and instead only engagement or participation in a number of household activities as mentioned above has been made a criterion for inclusion in economically active population. In view of the position stated above a large number of persons particularly females in agro-based rural households who were not considered as economically active by the usual 'definition' in 1985-86 LFS were considered as such under the extended definition in 1989 and 1990-91 LFS. As a result, in 1989 and 1990-91 LFS the total civilian labour force increased to 50.1 and 51.2 million respectively from 30.9 million in 1985-86 LFS. To facilitate comparison of data over a longer period estimates of civilian labour force and labour force participation rates for 1990-91 LFS have been computed on the basis of the usual definition and placed in this Report. It will be seen from that the total economically active population under the usual definition stands at 35.9 million in 1991-91 as against 30.9 million in 1985-86.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

Coverage

UNIVERSE

The entire geographic area of Bangladesh excluding Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban Zilas constituted the universe. The universe was divided into 4 strata as follows:

Stratum 1: SMA (the four Statistical Metropolitan areas of Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna and Rajshahi)

Stratum 2:All Pourashavas (Municipality), existing in 1981 and not included in SMA.

Stratum 3:Pourashavas created after 1981 and reported in the 1986 Census of Non-farm Economic Activities (Economic census) and Disabled persons.

Stratum 4:All other areas.

Stratum. 1, 2, 3, were considered as urban areas and strata 4 was considered as rural for the purpose of, the survey.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

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

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 similar to that of 1989 has adopted a two-stage stratified random sampling method and has aimed at providing estimates at urban, rural and national levels. The PSUs are mauzas/mahallas, while the secondary sampling units being the housing units. Mauzas are the smallest units in rural and mahallas in urban areas for administrative purposes. PSUs are based on mauzas/mahallas because they generally have defined boundaries and have census/survey maps. The selected 360 PSUs of 1990-91 LFS are those of 1989 LFS; but the selection of ultimate sampling units (USUs) was independent of 1989 sample households.

The sampling frame was developed from the list of administrative units (Wards and Unions) and the corresponding households and population counts obtained for these units from the 1986 Census of Non-Farm Economic Activities and Disabled Persons of Bangladesh (Economic Census, 1986.) A random proportion of large Mauza/Mahalla with maximum size of 300 households (counts based on Census of Non-Farm Economic Activities and Disabled Persons, 1986) constituted the PSU. The minimum size of the PSU was 200 households. Any Mauza/Mahalla with less than 200 households was combined with the adjacent Mauza/Mahalla prior to selection.

Two-stage stratified random sampling technique was used. At the first stage, sampling with probability proportional to size (PPS) with replacement and at the second stage, circular systematic random sampling technique was followed. The first stage selection of PSUs was done on the computer and the second stage (households were selected from the listed households of each PSU) at the head office using random number tables.

Weighting

Editing and coding:

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.

Data compilation:

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 1990 for LFS 1990-91.

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1990	1991	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

Data Editing

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Data Appraisal

No content available