

# Bangladesh - The Survey on Investment from Remittance 2016

**BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Report generated on: October 6, 2020

Visit our data catalog at: <http://data.bbs.gov.bd/index.php>

## Overview

### Identification

---

ID NUMBER  
BGD-BBS-SIR-2016-v01

### Version

---

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE  
2016-06-06

### Overview

---

#### ABSTRACT

Currently, there are almost 8.6 million Bangladeshi migrants who are spread over the globe in different countries, and they are continuously sending large amount of remittance at home. About two million additional young people are added to the labour force every year but the country is unable to create jobs to accommodate all of them. Therefore, the outflow of Bangladeshi workers will continue until home economy can be capable to capture the supplementary labour forces. Remittance, as identified one of the two main drivers of growth by World Bank (World Bank, 2011), will continue play the important role in Bangladesh's development process. Hence, it is very important to ensure the proper utilization of remittance. Accurate and reliable data can substantially help the policy-makers and planners to take the appropriate policy for ensuring productive use of remittance. Keeping this view in mind, the first round of the survey, the Survey on the Use of Remittance (SUR) 2013, covered the wider spectrum of remittance uses in order to create a benchmark database. Nevertheless, the survey uncovered many unfold stories regarding remittance uses together with expatriates characteristics and their socio-economic condition at home.

The present round has highlighted the investment dimensions of remittance recognizing the demand of the policy-makers for such information. How much of the remittance is directly invested in which sectors by the remittance receiving household are the major concerns of this survey. Alongside that, savings from remittance has duly been considered in the scope of the survey. Some salient features of the expatriates together with remittance recipients have also been taken into account under the study.

#### Objectives of the Survey

Main objective of the survey is to identify the proportion of investment that are directly invested from the remittance by the households at the micro level. Some other objectives are: to identify the nature of investments from the remittance, to estimate the share of savings in total remittance received, to find out the socio-demographic characteristics of expatriates, heads of remittance receiving households and remittance receiver, to provide supplementary information for national income accounting and to help the policymakers providing necessary information for policy formulation to attract more inflow of remittance.

KIND OF DATA  
Sample survey data [ssd]

### Scope

---

#### NOTES

Geographically, the survey covered the entire area of the country including urban and rural areas. A list of villages holding the dominance in terms of remittance receiving households (RRHH) across the country was prepared and used to cover the rural areas. On the other hand, the PSUs of IMPS was purposively used to cover especially urban areas as there had no other alternative.

## 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

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2019-09-01

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-BGD-BBS-SIR-2016-v01

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

---

The entire country was taken as the universe and only Remittance Receiving Households (RRHHs) of the country were considered as the study population of the survey. Two-stage stratified random sampling technique was applied. Two lists prepared for conducting SUR 2013 were used as the sampling frame for this survey. One was the list of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), the Enumeration Areas (EAs) of Population and Housing Census 2011, generated under Integrated Multipurpose Samples (IMPS) and the other was the list of 5 leading villages in each Upazila in terms of the adequacy of Remittance Receiving Households (RRHH) which were identified through a quick count of RRHHs in those villages. Seven Divisions were considered as seven separate stratum since SUR 2013 did not cover Mymensingh Division that was created after conducting that survey. At the first stage, the required number of RRHH-leading villages was selected for each of the divisions separately following Probability Proportional to Estimated Size (PPES), and the PSUs of IMPS were chosen applying Simple Random Sampling (SRS) technique. In the second stage, 20 RRHHs from each selected village as well as 20 RRHHs from selected PSUs of IMPS were chosen using systematic random sampling technique. Before selection of samples, listing of households for identifying the RRHHs was carried out in all selected villages and PSUs. A total of 10451 RRHHs were surveyed for data collection.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

---

At first, the survey team developed the draft questionnaire as a basis for in-house consultation guided by the Project Director. This draft was extensively reviewed in a in-house meeting. It was revised accommodating the recommendations of the meeting. The revised draft was placed before a committee comprising of senior officials of BBS as members, and headed by the Director General, and the draft was further revised on the basis of their suggestions. Later, it was sent to the higher authorities to receive their views. Finally, the questionnaire was presented in the Technical Committee, the highest technical body of the project, for approval. The committee provided the approval of the questionnaire with some observations that were subsequently addressed. Eventually, the questionnaire was finalised.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-01	2016-12	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

### Data Collection Notes

Before data collection, training was imparted on different aspects of the survey in two phases. In the first phase, Project Director together with some senior officials of BBS provided two days training to the master trainers, who worked as supervising officers, at the headquarters of BBS in Dhaka. Concepts, definitions, data collection techniques etc. were thoroughly discussed in the training. In the second phase, enumerators were trained on the same contents following the same sequence at the former Regional Statistical Offices (RSOs). Most of the trainees -both the supervising officers and the enumerators- were extremely vibrant in the training. Immediately after the training, the survey workers went to the field for data collection that was carried out during 01- 09 March 2016. A total of 415 employees of BBS from field offices as well as headquarters were employed in data collection. Besides, a total of 64 officers of BBS, most of them were District Statistical Officers, were engaged to supervise the data collection. Alongside the supervision of the data collection activities, they were responsible for taking care of any untoward problem arisen during data collection in the field, and they stayed at the field until the data collection was completed. In addition, some senior officials of Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and BBS closely monitored the data collection. The Project Team was extremely engaged in successful completion of data collection.

## Questionnaires

At first, the survey team developed the draft questionnaire as a basis for in-house consultation guided by the Project Director. This draft was extensively reviewed in a in-house meeting. It was revised accommodating the recommendations of the meeting. The revised draft was placed before a committee comprising of senior officials of BBS as members, and headed by the Director General, and the draft was further revised on the basis of their suggestions. Later, it was sent to the higher authorities to receive their views. Finally, the questionnaire was presented in the Technical Committee, the highest technical body of the project, for approval. The committee provided the approval of the questionnaire with some observations that were subsequently addressed. Eventually, the questionnaire was finalised.

### Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	Ministry of Planning

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

---

Data editing refers to the activity of checking and cleaning data that have already been collected from the field. In addition to the conventional method of data edition followed by BBS, a new technique was applied to ensure high quality of data. All filled-in questionnaires were primarily edited by some selected efficient supervising officers at all Divisional Statistics Offices under the leadership of Joint Directors (divisional heads) so that any flaw observed in data could be rectified instantly communicating with the data collector as well as respondents. After that, all questionnaires were brought to headquarters for further processing. A group of experienced staff of BBS under the supervision of the survey team edited all data manually once again, and made coding of some responses. An instruction manual with the editing and coding guidelines was also prepared, and editors and coders were provided training on the manual beforehand.

### Other Processing

---

Data processing involves a number of steps such as data entry, appending and merging files, data validation (further checking, editing and imputation) and so on. After completion of editing and coding, a group of experienced staff of BBS carried out the task of data entry. Before data entry, a template was developed using CPro software with a strong data dictionary based on the questionnaire adding unique ID and values of the items to be entered. To avoid errors and inconsistencies, a logic check was also fitted with data entry template which was reviewed again and again, and eventually finalized for use. As data was captured by a number of BBS officials, a number of files were generated. After completion of the data entry, these files were appended and merged to generate a single one. Validation was accomplished after appending and merging files by checking the number of variables, the cases, wild codes, missing values and consistencies. It was also checked whether the number of variables generated was matched with the number of variables in the data set. If an error was identified during data validation, the related questionnaire was checked and in some cases it was sent back to the survey team for review and decision. In some cases, members of the survey team revisited the field to collect the actual response of the relevant respondent.

Four software named CPro, STATA, SPSS and Excel were used for processing the survey data. CPro was used for data entry and editing, STATA and SPSS for both tabulation and data analysis, and Excel for converting the STATA or SPSS files to table format.

# Data Appraisal

## Estimates of Sampling Error

For successful completion of the survey, all methodological aspects were applied very carefully. Even then, the survey has a few caveats as mentioned below:

- \* Due to time constraint, the sample design of the first round, the Survey on the Use of Remittance 2013, was predominantly used to conduct this survey. Nevertheless, listing in the sample areas was newly done to identify the current RRHHs. Subsequently, the ultimate sample, RRHHs, was randomly selected following the new list of RRHHs.
- \* Although the sampling frame covered the entire country, only five villages from each Upazila were included into the sampling frame. Therefore, weighting was made on the basis of the number of RRHHs in selected five villages and in PSUs of IMPS.

## Other forms of Data Appraisal

### Tabulation

A tabulation plan first designed by the survey team was shared with the committee headed by the Director General of BBS in order to make it more user-friendly. The committee suggested some valuable modifications which were successively incorporated. Furthermore, the committee recommended to reshaping the report focusing the investment chapter at the beginning followed by savings. Additionally, the committee suggested to placing detailed methodology of the survey, characteristics of the expatriates and remittance receivers and other components as appendices in the report. Accordingly, the survey team followed the advice of the committee, finalised the structure of the report and ultimately, completed the tabulation plan.

### Data Analysis

Survey results were analyzed in tabular form using STATA and SPSS software. Major variables, in terms of percentage, were explained vertically (columns) and cross tabulation by another related variables horizontally. In the analysis, variations of the magnitude of major variables were described by category and by division.

### Data Dissemination

The final report has been disseminated both in electronic form such as CD and hard copy as book. Results are available in the website of BBS. Some data may also be published in other publications of BBS such as Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, National Accounts Statistics and Monthly Statistical Bulletin etc.