

(Provisional Report)



Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey 2020



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

(Provisional Report)

Statistical Highlights of Wholesale and Retail Trade Surveys 2002-03, 2009-10 and 2019-20 Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Year		
		2002-03	2009-10	2019-20
1.	Number of establishment	1574334	2650123	2540897
2.	Number of persons engaged by sex			
	Male	2104310	5175052	13901564
	Female	21867	89848	203189
	Total	2126177	5264900	14104753
3.	Employment cost (million taka)	11059	67280	1006803
4.	Gross value added (million taka)	136270	385307	3295204

Chapter -I

Introduction

1.1 Background

There are 21 (twenty one) major sectors that need to be considered for estimating the gross domestic product (GDP) in national accounts. The Wholesale and Retail Trade sector is one of the major sectors of them. The Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey 1992-93, 1993-94, 1995-96, 1997-97 and 2002-03 were conducted under the integrated program of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and report were published in the name of Annual Establishments and Institutions Survey. Previously such data were captured seasonally, but in the latest survey data are collected on annual basis. Last Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey was conducted on 2009-10. It may be mentioned that Wholesale and Retail Trade data was required for national accounting for compiling GDP of Bangladesh and formulating different national policies and administration purposes. The conception of wholesale and retail trade based on the activity primary relating to the sale of goods and commodities, whether on wholesale or retail and repair services (motor vehicles, motor cycles and rickshaw and personal household goods) in permanent establishment.

The Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey provides data on the sector which is the highest contribution of service sector. Industry & Labor wing of BBS has conducted the survey following the size classifications defined in the *National Industrial Policy 2010*. The current survey entitled “The Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey 2020” is the 7th round and has been conducted from the revenue budget of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

1.2 Scope and objectives of the survey

The main objective of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey is to provide annual estimates for the key variables that include the following:

- Value of products sold or manufactured and services rendered (gross output)
- Value of raw materials and other inputs (industrial cost)
- Operating cost
- Input cost
- Employment by sex and category

- Employment cost
- Value of inventories (change in stock)
- Fixed assets
- Capital expenditure
- Gross value added

The information obtained for Wholesale and Retail Trade sector is defined by an industry group following the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC). The Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey-2020 has been conducted all over the country to provide reliable data on these sectors at national level. The survey was designed to estimate the number of establishments, employment, fixed assets, input cost, value of outputs, gross value added etc.

1.3 Survey Design

The stratified random sampling procedures were used to draw the samples from the target population in Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey 2020. To ensure the coverage of all types of wholesale and retail trade establishments, the survey was conducted based on Economic Census 2013, Business Directory 2019 and Sample list frame. Stratification was done on the basis of the persons employed and number by BSIC at 4 digit level.

The Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) 2009 was followed to classify wholesale and retail trade sectors. All the industries in Economic Census-2013 were accordingly classified in their appropriate groups. The target of the survey is to estimate for different aggregates at two, three or four digit level, but due to sampling and disclosure of confidentiality issue the result is presented in two and three digit level correspond to the BSIC and by size class. On the basis of Economic Census 2013, a list of wholesale and retail trade establishments was prepared and updated. The Business Directory 2019 comprised 10 or more total person engaged of all establishments in the country from where using only wholesale and retail trade establishments' part irrespective of manpower engaged.

1.4 Allocation of sample establishments by stratum:

Allocation of Mauza by Concentration	Sample establishments	Mauza: low conc-1(<100) Mean=6: 20 Estab/Mauza	Mauza: medium conc-2(101-500) Mean 25: 40 Estab/Mauza	Mauza: high conc-3 (501+) Mean 129: 60 Estab/Mauza	Mauza: no conc-4 (0) Mean 0: 10 Estab/Mauza
Total establishments	2540689	987088	1063108	490493	-
Sample establishments	15,800	3,600	8000	3600	600
Sample Mauza	500	180	200	60	60

Distribution of Sample Establishments by Industry classifications (3 Digits)

Stratum: BSIC 3-digits industry classification	Sample establishments					
	Total	(TPE 1-2)	(TPE 3-5)	(TPE 6-9)	(TPE 10-15)	(TPE 16+)
451. Sale of motor vehicles	455	120	87	61	36	151
452. Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	599	307	127	49	53	64
453. Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	542	291	120	55	52	24
454. Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles, auto-rickshaws, rickshaws and related parts and accessories	809	367	85	40	42	275
461. Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	948	315	131	73	53	375
462. Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	631	360	125	48	50	47
463. Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	720	345	120	57	58	140
464. Wholesale of household goods	663	311	118	64	64	106
465. Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies	477	219	120	68	49	21
466. Other specialized wholesale	1139	329	107	63	57	583
469. Non-specialized wholesale trade	328	224	59	39	5	1
471. Retail sale in non-specialized store	1372	371	384	384	62	172
472. Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	1290	373	384	384	58	90

in specialized stores						
473. Retail sale of automobiles fuel in specialized stores	655	340	105	49	55	105
474. Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialized stores	553	346	86	37	46	38
475. Retail sale of other household goods and equipment in specialized stores	1455	347	384	384	60	279
476. Retail sale of cultural and recreational goods in specialized stores	519	342	82	41	38	16
477. Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	1358	358	384	384	64	168
478. Retail sale via stalls and markets	509	338	113	36	18	3
479. Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	524	375	86	39	18	6
For each BSIC distribution may be Large 90%, Medium 60%, Small 25% and Micro 5%	15546	6380	3208	2355	939	2664

Sampling weights are intended to compensate for the selection of specific observations with unequal probabilities, non-coverage, non-responses, and other types of bias. Statistically, the sampling weights re-balance the data set so that the sampled data set represents the target population as closely as reasonably possible. Here, sampling weights are calculated using two steps. The first step assigns the inverse of the selection probabilities to each sampled unit at the 4 digits BSIC level. In the second step, weights are then adjusted for non-response by multiplying the base weights by the inverse of response rate at 4 digits BSIC level. The calculations are made in the STATA software.

1.5 Training of survey personnel

A draft questionnaire for survey of Wholesale and Retail Trade was designed on the basis of the objectives of the survey. It was a structured questionnaire comprising 7 sections and primarily pre-coded covering questions on number of issues such as Address with location of establishments, Characteristics of establishments, Total Persons engaged, wages & salaries and fixed assets, Input Cost, Change in stock, Gross Output and Gross Value Added etc. A field pretest was carried out on the draft questionnaire to finalize the questionnaire, survey procedures, develop the instruction and training manual for enumerators and supervisors etc.

Necessary modifications were done on the basis of the field pre-testing result. The final draft questionnaire and enumerator's training manual were finalized for CAPI method based on the suggestions/recommendations of the Technical Committee and Steering Committee. A comprehensive training and instruction manual for survey personnel (data collectors and supervisors) as well as for data collection was prepared. The objective of the survey, definitions & concepts of the important terms, interview technique, and question wise explanations were clearly stated in the training manual. Rigorous training was provided to the related survey personnel such as Divisional Coordinators, District Coordinators, Supervisors and Data Collectors for conducting the nationwide survey properly. In total, 8 Divisional Coordinators, 64 District Coordinators, 25 Supervisors and 156 Data Collectors were involved and received three days training of data collection. A 4 day-long training program was arranged for the survey personnel (Supervising officers, Supervisors and Data collectors) for collection of reliable data. The training consisted of 2 days for training using CAPI programme, one day for field visit and evaluation of field work. A verbatim type of training manual for CAPI programme was prepared so that the Data Collectors could consult it for any problem face by them during the field work. The training discussed instructions in general interviewing techniques, fill up questionnaire through CAPI programme and practice interviews in the field.

1.6 Information/Data collection:

In 500 sample mouza areas, 156 Data Collectors were engaged for data collection. In each sample area, each Data Collector collected information through CAPI programme. The field operation was conducted for 15 days to collect the data from nationwide. Efficient and experienced Junior Statistical Assistants, Statistical Assistants, Statistical Investigator and Thana Statistician were selected as Data Collectors. Officials from Industry and Labour wing were served as Supervisors to assist the Data Collectors. A request letter was delivered to all the Wholesale and Retail Trade associations and related apex body highlighting survey objectives and to provide reliable data. To assist in identification and access to the sample Wholesale and Retail Trade entity, identification badges were provided to the Data Collectors. Data Collectors were advised to visit the sample establishments to introduce themselves prior to administer the questionnaire. Divisional and sixty four District Coordinators and Supervisors also visited and monitored data collection process. It took approximately 40-45 minutes to administer the

questionnaire depending on the size of the establishment. Almost all of the Data Collectors managed to collect the data within the stipulated timeframe. Data collection was carried out using personal interview approach. Field monitor was undertaken by experienced officers from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Statistics and Informatics Division to detect and rectify any invalid information occurred during interview session. In addition, follow-up of certain selected establishments was done to ensure the quality of data collected. Besides this, the high officials of BBS were also involved in supervision and monitoring the survey work. Data collection of the Survey of Wholesale and Retail Trade was done in the month of March and April 2021 and follow up data collection was done afterwards.

1.7 Data Processing

CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was introduced to capture survey data using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPPro) by incorporating logics and checks to ensure accuracy during data collection. Erroneous entries and potential outliers were then verified and corrected appropriately. Besides, entered data was daily verified by the specific data supervisors. Initial editing and coding were done by the Data Collectors as advised by well-trained data supervisors in the field level. Side-by-side, consistencies of the data was ensured to a great extent in batch mode to check overall performance of each Data Collector. The Divisional and District Coordinators further checked the questionnaires and validated the data randomly sampled filled-in questionnaire. A total of 15 data supervisors were engaged during the exercise. Base weight was developed to account for the selection probabilities. The non-response adjustments were done to finalize weights. The captured data were exported to STATA format for data analysis.

CHAPTER - I I

CONCEPTS AND DEFFINITION

1. Economic activity

All legal activities undertaken for profit of own account is an economic activity. Such activities shall refer to production, distribution, marketing and sales of goods and services.

2. Establishment

The basic unit involved in economic activity is called establishment. It is usually a combination of both activities and resources under a single ownership and location.

3. Unit

A unit is a household, establishment, institution or any other single physical location at which any economic or social activity relating to procurement, production, sale, distribution, etc. of all kinds of materials, goods and services can take place.

4. Permanent structure

Economic units having fixed location and permanent structure is referred to as the permanent establishment, Permanent establishment is organized in a permanent structure.

5. Permanent structure

A structure which has a fixed location and permanent shed, wall and fence is called a permanent structure. It may be a building, tin shed or a hut or parts there off.

6. Wholesale and Retail Trade

Activity primary relating to the sale of goods and commodities, whether on wholesale or retail and repair services (motor vehicles, motor cycles, and retail trade is generally made on the basis of the customer, i.e, sales to the businesses or organization are generally classified as wholesale, while sale to the general public for personal or household consumption is generally classified as retail trade. In some cases, it is difficult, to differentiate between wholesale and retail trade, In these cases, the distinction is made on the basis of the size of transaction and the seller's self perceived indications of whether he is selling whoesale (paikari) or (khuchra).

7. Legal status

It is the way an establishment's economies activities are conducted on a legal basis. For example, whether an establishment registered following the country's law. An establishment may be take different forms: one person ownership, partnership, co-operative society, autonomous corporation, private limited company and public limited company.

8. Individually owned

An individually owned establishment is owned and run by a person or family that earns the profits or bears the loss of the establishment.

9. Partnership

A partnership establishment is an economic establishment created by an agreement. Its members will be more than two less than twenty in number but in banking business, number of members will not be more than ten.

10. Private Limited Company

A company which has on right to transfer the shares of its members to others according to the “Articles of Association”. The number of members must be at least two but not more than fifty, whereas and the employees are not regarded as members. The public may not be asked to buy the company’s shares and debentures.

11. Public Limited Company

A company incorporated under the Companies Act 1913 or recognized thereby as an existing company, which is not a private company. A public company can have any numbers, excluding of course, its employees and can invite public subscription for its shares and debentures. Public company may be a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee or an unlimited company.

12. Autonomous Corporation

Establishments in the public sector established under law and controlled by their own budget are called antonmous corporation, such as, universities, municipalities, insurance, bank etc. All of their authorities and powers are contained in the law by which they are created.

13. Co-operative Society

It is not operated for the purpose of earning profit but rather for the purpose of providing services to its members. In the co-operative society the capital needed is supplied by the members and by borrowing and savings are distributed to members of the basis of patronage.

14. Total Person Engaged (TPE)

The total person engaged (TPE) of an establishment includes proprietors or partners engaged, full time workers, part time workers, irrregular workers and unpaid family workers. So, the total person engaged includes five mutually exclusive categories of workers.

15. Average Person Engaged (APE)

It is the total person engaged divided by number of establishments.

16. Proprietor/Partner

Proprietor/partner is actively engaged in managing or operating the economic activity of the establishment. No one is treated as working proprietor/partner for a public limited company, autonomous company, autonomous body, cooperative society or public owned establishment.

17. Administrative, Executive and Clerical Employees

Include all classes of permanent and salaried employees and officers engaged in economic activities of the establishment, such as managers, accountants, clerks, typists, etc.

18. Cook, waiter and service worker

This includes those workers, who are directly engaged in manufacturing selling or servicing in exchange for salaries. Working supervisors engaged in such activities are also included in the category.

19. Unpaid family Workers

Any family member of the proprietor or partners, if works in the unit usually without salary or wage in return, is an unpaid family worker. There shall be no unpaid family workers for a unit of the government, autonomous bodies or an co-operative ownership.

20. Wage Employment

wage employment includes full time, part time and irregular workers paid in cash.

21. Non-wage Employment

Non-wage employment includes proprietor/partners and unpaid family members.

22. All Employees

Comprise both salaried employees and production workers, Salaried employees include administrative and managerial workers, clerical workers, cooks, waiters and service workers.

23. Wages and Salaries

Include all cash payments (monthly + house rent + medical allowance + Other allowances), made during the year in case as compensation for work done but does not include other cash and non-cash benefits.

24. Other Cash Benefits

Include other monetary benefits such as education cost, hospital cost, bonus, etc. given to the employees in addition to wages and salaries.

25. Other Non-cash Benefits

Include other material goods and other benefits given to the employees, in addition to their salaries and wages, and cash benefits such as food and food article, housing accommodation, transport, etc, which is free of cost or at a price lower than the market value, This excludes employer's contribution to provident fund, person's gratuity or other social security measures.

26. Number of Working Days

Comprise the number of days in which any business process is carried out, and days spent exclusively for repair and maintenance of fixed assets. Total man days worked equals = total working days in year \times average number of working persons per day.

27. Average Weekly Hours

Average weekly hours of work mean the hours worked on the activity during a typical week. These hours exclude meal breaks, time spent on travel from home to work and hours paid for but not worked (such as paid leave/public holiday/sick leave).

28. Manufactured Goods

Mean those goods that are produced during the reference period and are ready for sale.

29. By-product

Means the goods of some value that are produced by the factory while producing the principal items such as molasses produced during the production of sugar in a sugar mill.

30. Stock

Stock refers to inventories of inputs such as raw materials, fuel, packing materials, lubricants, etc. and finished and semi-finished goods.

31. Work in Process

It means value of all materials, which have been partially processed and are not usually sold without further processing.

32. Depreciation

Depreciation means an accounting item to set aside an allowance to cover the cost of wear and tear of the fixed asset used in manufacturing during the year.

33. Fuels

These include all purchased fuels except those that are used as raw materials or chemicals.

34. Indirect Tax

Include all taxes incidental to the production or sale of goods and services by the reporting establishment and chargeable as expense of production. These taxes include those invoiced

by the reporting establishment to its customers (commodity taxes) and those paid by the reporting establishment (non-commodity taxes).

35. Ex-factory Value

The cost required for the production of one unit of goods through manufacturing process in an industrial establishment is ex-factory value

36. Fixed Assets

Include depreciated book values of fixed assets as on the closing date of the year of the establishment. Fixed assets cover all goods with a normal economic life of one year or more procured out of its own resources for its own use. They include land, building and improvement of land, plant, manufacturing tools, transport equipments and other fixed assets.

37. Capital Expenditure Addition to Fixed Assets

Composed of values of all fixed assets, whether fully paid or not, received during the reference year and value of major additions, alternations and improvements to assets, which extend their normal economic life or raise their productivity.

38. Employment Cost

It includes all payments, whether in cash or kind, made by the employer. It includes all cash payments, bonuses, cost of living allowances, vacation and sick leave benefits, social insurance contribution, pension, etc.

39. Industrial Cost

Industrial cost includes the cost of materials and supplies that have been physically incorporated or used in the products and by products, cost of fuel and electricity used for manufacturing purpose, as well as payment for work done by others.

40. Non-industrial Cost/Operating Expenses

It includes payment for water charges, printing and stationery, advertising, insurance, postage, telegraph and telephone, banking, legal and accounting services rendered to the establishment and also amount paid for technical know-how and consultative services. It excludes interest paid to bank.

41. Cost of Production

Cost of production includes cost, non-industrial cost, employment cost and indirect taxes.

42. Gross Output

Ex-factory value of products and by-products calculated on the basis of sale value of goods manufactured plus other receipts for work done and services rendered to others, plus value of net change in work-in-progress.

43. Indirect Tax

In direct taxes include license fee, vat and sale tax only

44. Gross Value added

Gross output minus the industrial cost

45. Value Added at Factor Cost

Gross value added minus operation expenses or non-industrial cost and indirect tax net of subsidies.