



WOMEN AND MEN IN BANGLADESH

Facts and Figures 2022



Demography and Health Wing
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning



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List of Abbreviations

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic
BANBEIS	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training

Introduction

1.1 Background

Gender Equality is imperative to ensure equity and overcoming barrier of economic growth, poverty reduction and social development. The Government has emphasized on establishing equal rights of women and men in state and public life and ensure their full and equal participation as declared in the National Women Development Policy 2011(NWDP) in the light of the Constitution. The 8FYP emphasizes on elimination of women and girls' extreme poverty and also ensures social security and social equity by developing them as resources and harnessing their full potential.

1.2 Objectives

- a) To compile gender statistics from existing statistics;
- b) To use existing statistics to analyze gender equality issues;
- c) To transfer knowledge of gender statistics into the organizations, policymakers and other stakeholders;
- d) To identify relevant gender indicators; and
- e) To disseminate gender statistics in a user friendly and holistic manner.

1.3 Methodology

The information in this booklet has primarily been extracted from the publications of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and other relevant government departments and agencies. The sources are acknowledged beside in each table or graph.

Most of the tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes for both women and men.

Some of the charts and graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and sex distributions for various groups. The total figures in the tables are not always in agreement with the partial figures because of rounding off.

For detail information on data quality, are referred to the sources quoted.

Gender Equality

2.1 Concepts of Key Terms:

Sex refers to the biological differences between women and men. These differences are universal and do not change between cultures.

Gender is a social and cultural construct. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the roles and behaviors of women and men (femininity and masculinity). These expectations are learned. Gender-based roles and other attributes change over time and vary with different cultural contexts.

Gender equality means that women and men have equal power to shape society and their own lives. Individuals of both sexes are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations imposed by strict gender roles. This implies the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life for realizing their full potential and for contributing to and benefiting from economic, social, cultural, and political development.

Gender issues are issues that affect one gender more the other.

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life. Gender statistics have to reflect gender issues, questions, problems and concerns related to all aspects of women's and men's lives, including their specific needs, opportunities or contribution to society.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels.

To achieve gender equality in society, it is necessary to have a gender equality perspective in all areas. This strategy is called gender mainstreaming. This means that analyses of women's and

men's, girl's and boy's situations and conditions shall be included in decision making data and that the consequences of the proposals analyzed with consideration

It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated.

Sex-disaggregated data is data that is cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for men and women, boys and girls.

2.2 Women Development policy of Bangladesh 2010

On the policy front, the most important step has been to ratify the National Women Development Policy (NWDP) in 2011. Its vision is to “create a society where men and women will have equal opportunities and will enjoy all fundamental rights on an equal basis”.

The Objectives of National Women Development Policy are as follows:

1. To establish equal rights of men and women in areas of state and public life in the light of the constitution of Bangladesh.
2. To ensure security and safety of women in all areas of state, social and family life.
3. To ensure the socio-economic, political, administrative and legal empowerment;
4. To establish human rights of women.
5. To ensure full and equal participation of women in the mainstream socioeconomic development.
6. To bring up women as educated and skilled human resources.
7. To deliver the women from the curse of poverty.
8. To remove existing men-women disparities.

9. To give appropriate recognition to women's contribution in socio-economic areas.
10. To eliminate all forms of abuse of women and female children.
11. To eliminate discrimination to women and female children.
12. To establish gender equality in politics, administration, other areas of activity, socio-economic activity, education, culture, sports and in all areas of family life.
13. To innovate and import technology favoring the interest of women and prohibit anti-women technologies.
14. To ensure taking appropriate steps to ensure sound health and nutrition of the women.
15. To ensure priority of women in provision for proper shelter and housing;
16. To arrange rehabilitation of the women affected in natural calamities and armed conflicts.
17. To extend overall assistance to ensure rights of the disabled women and women belonging to the smaller ethnic groups.
18. To arrange safety of the widow, aged, guardianless, husband abandoned, unmarried and childless women.
19. To reflect gender perspective in the mass media including positive image of the women and female children.
20. To assist in flowering of Talented, genius women of their creative potentials.
21. To provide necessary support services for development of women.
22. To provide overall assistance in ensuring the growth of women entrepreneurs.

2.3. 8th five year plan of Bangladesh 2020-2025

The gender vision of the 8FYP is that of establishing “a country where men and women will have equal opportunities and rights and women will be recognized as equal contributors in economic, social

and political development”. The mission is to ensure women’s advancement as self-reliant human beings and reduce discriminatory barriers by taking both developmental and institutional measures.

2.4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) 5:

SDG adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of which goal 5 is achieve genderequality and empower all women and girls.

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and women genital mutilation

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone women genital mutilation/cutting, by age

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5. a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5. a.1(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5. a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5. b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

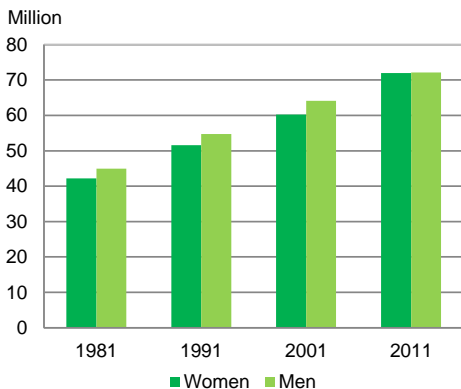
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Population

This chapter contains population scenario of Bangladesh as well as some basic features. The country emerged as an independent and sovereign country in 1971. It is one of the largest deltas of the world with a total area of 147,570 sq. km.

Population in 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

Number in million

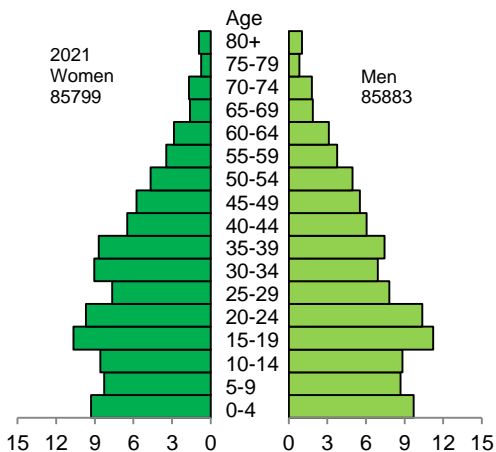


Source: Population & housing census 2011, BBS.

In 1981, the number of women was 42.2 million while men were 44.9. After that the population increased gradually. In 2011, the enumerated women were 71.9 and adjusted were 74.8 while enumerated men were 72.1 and adjusted were 74.9.

Population by age 2021

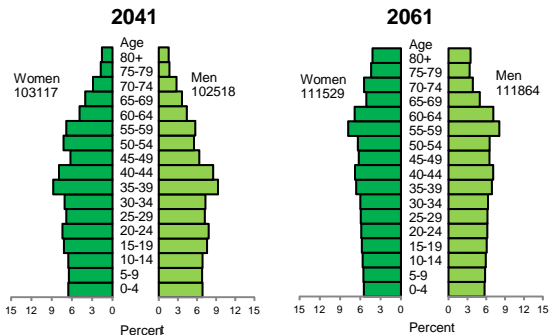
Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands



Source: Population projection of Bangladesh Dynamics and trends 2011-2061, BBS.

Population by age 2041 and 2061

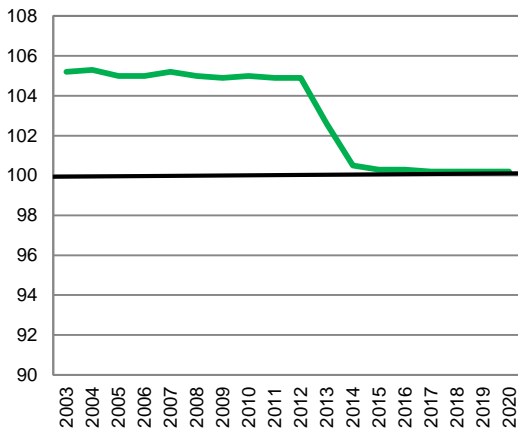
Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands



Source: Population projection of Bangladesh Dynamics and trends 2011-2061, BBS.

In 2061, the population of Bangladesh is projected to be 223.3 million in the medium variant fertility level. The projected population for less than 15 years old (women 16.7% and men 17.5%) will decrease and the proportion of 15-64 years (women 64.2% and men 66.9%) and 65 and above old persons (women 19.1% and men 15.7%) will increase.

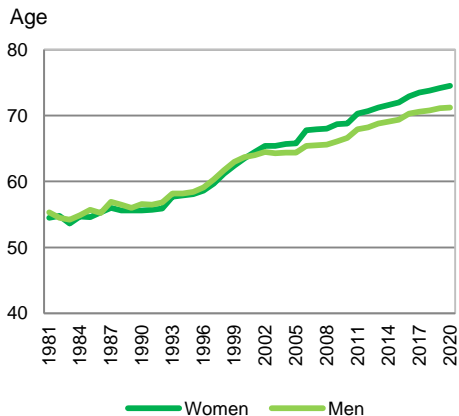
Trends of sex ratio 2003-20



Source: Bangladesh sample vital statistics 2017, BBS.

Sex ratio: The ratio of men to women in a given population usually expressed as the number of men per 100 women. In 2020, survey recorded an overall sex ratio of 100.2 men per 100 women.

Average life expectancy at birth, 1981-2020



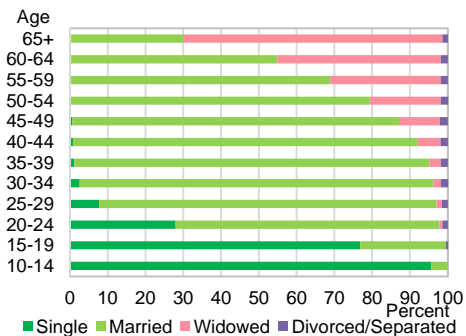
Source: Bangladesh sample vital statistics 2020, BBS.

Average life expectancy at birth is a summary measure of mortality that portrays the average longevity of life of an individual. The vital registration system in Bangladesh provides the estimates of life expectancy over the last 30 years. The expectations of life at birth for women and men were 54.5 and 55.3 in 1981. These increased to 74.5 and 71.2 years in 2020 over a period of 39 years.

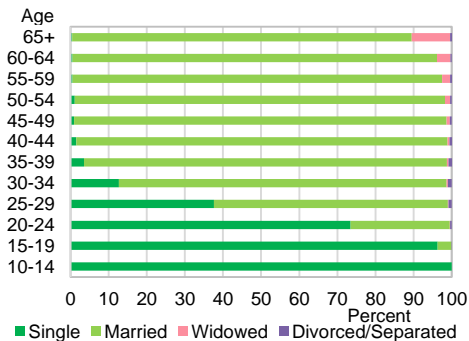
Marital status by age 2020

Percentage distribution. Women and men aged 10 and above

Women



Men



Source: Bangladesh sample vital statistics 2020, BBS.

About 60 percent of the men and a little over 63 percent of the women are currently married. Single population accounts for 38.3 percent in the case of men and 25.4 percent of women. The incidence of widowhood is more prevalent among the women (10%) than among the men (1.2%) for the overall sample. Women are at higher risk (1.4%) than their men counterparts (0.5) to end their marriage in divorce.

The drop in the proportion of being single is steeper among women than among men as age advances. 100 percent of the men are single in age group 10–14, this drop to 96.3 percent when they are aged 15–19, and further to about 73.5 percent when they reach to 20–24. The corresponding proportions among the women are 95.6, 76.8 and 28 percent. The data also show that the child marriage is still prevalent among both women and men in Bangladesh.

Distribution of head of household by division and type of residence, 2020

Percentage distribution

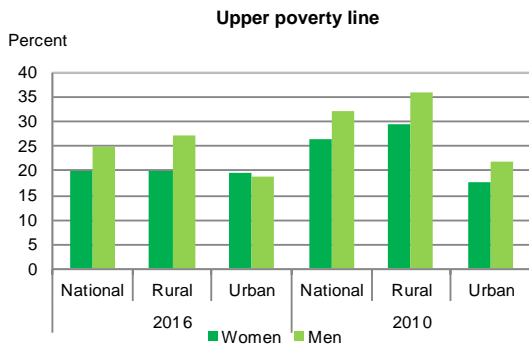
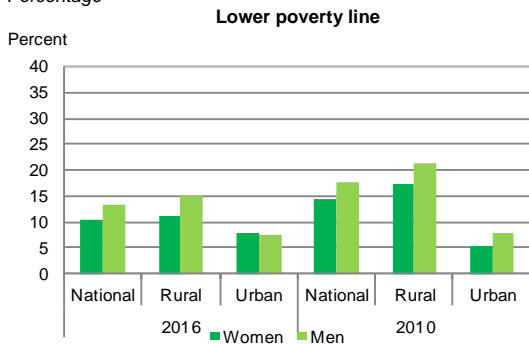
Background Characteristics	Women headed household	Men headed household	Total
Residence			
Urban	14.5	85.5	100.0
Rural	15.4	84.6	100.0
Division			
Barishal	12.3	87.7	100.0
Chattogram	22.6	77.5	100.0
Dhaka	15.9	84.1	100.0
Khulna	12.3	87.7	100.0
Mymensingh	12.7	87.3	100.0
Rajshahi	11.6	88.4	100.0
Rangpur	11.3	88.7	100.0
Sylhet	18.4	81.6	100.0
Total	15.0	85.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh sample vital statistics 2020, BBS.

Bangladesh society is primarily a men dominant society and as a consequence of this, most families are headed by men. However, this feature is changing over time. Overall, 85 percent of the households are headed by men with 84.6 percent in the rural area and 85.5 percent in the urban area and the remaining 15 percent by their counterpart women with 15.4 percent in the rural area and 14.5 percent in the urban area.

Incidence of poverty by sex of the head of household, 2016

Percentage



Source: Household income and expenditure survey 2016, BBS.

Lower Poverty Line: The extreme poor households are those households whose total expenditures are equal to the food poverty line.

Upper Poverty Line: The moderate poor households are those households whose food expenditure is at the level of food poverty line.

The Head Count Rates (HCR) of incidence of poverty by using CBN method is found significantly less for the women headed households than that of men headed households. Using the upper poverty line, in 2016, the HCR of incidence of poverty by sex of head of household is estimated at 19.9% for the women headed household, whereas, it is 24.8% for the men heads. In the rural areas, HCR is 20.0% for the women head and 27.1% for the men head. In the urban areas, the HCR of men household is lower than women headed household. It is 18.8% for the men headed household and 19.7% for the women headed household.

Education

The effort of the Bangladesh Government is to bring all children into the education system providing all sorts of supports, such as, supply of free textbooks and teaching learning materials, food, etc. to make primary education accessible for all children under the slogan, 'Education for All'. It is mandatory to get every child in the primary education system to ensure the rights of basic education for all children. This chapter deals with literacy rates, level of education, school enrolment, net enrolment rate (NER), gross enrolment rate (GER) and dropout etc.

Literacy rate by age group, 2020

Proportion (%) of population aged 7 or above

Age group	Total		
	Women	Men	Both sexes
7	16.0	20.8	18.4
8	25.3	40.5	33.0
9	57.0	64.5	60.8
7-9	33.1	42.4	37.8
10-14	92.2	90.2	91.3
15-24	95.8	93.4	94.6
25-59	71.3	76.1	73.6
60+	29.9	55.2	43.2
Total	72.9	77.4	75.2

Literacy rate by age group and area, 2020

Proportion (%) of population aged 7 or above

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
7	5.6	14.1	9.9	29.3	29.1	29.2
8	9.2	35.6	22.3	47.4	46.8	47.1
9	46.5	61.1	53.9	71.6	69.0	70.3
7-9	20.9	37.6	29.3	49.5	48.4	49.0
10-14	90.2	88.9	89.5	94.9	92.1	93.5
15-24	95.9	92.7	94.2	95.8	94.4	95.1
25-59	64.3	68.5	66.3	79.5	84.6	82.0
60+	21.2	45.4	33.8	43.3	69.4	57.3
Total	67.1	72.2	69.7	80.1	83.9	82.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020, BBS

Literacy rate of population 7 years and above has been defined by the ratio of population 7 years and above who can write a letter to the total population in the same age group expressed in percentage. The literacy rate for women (72.9) is in the lower than men (77.4) and for the total population of Bangladesh stood at 75.2%.

Net Enrolment Rate at primary education (NER), 2011-2020*Proportion (%) of students aged 6-10 years*

Year	NER (%)		
	Girls	Boys	Total
2011	97.3	92.7	94.9
2012	98.1	95.4	96.7
2013	98.4	96.2	97.3
2014	98.8	96.6	97.7
2015	98.8	97.1	97.7
2016	98.8	97.01	97.96
2017	98.29	97.66	97.97
2018	98.16	97.55	97.85
2019	98.01	97.65	97.74
2020	98.25	97.37	97.81

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary education, 2011-2020*Proportion (%) of students aged 5 and above*

Year	GER (%)		
	Girls	Boys	Total
2011	105.6	97.5	101.5
2012	107.6	101.3	104.4
2013	110.5	106.8	108.6
2014	112.3	104.6	108.4
2015	113.4	105.0	109.2
2016	115.0	109.3	112.1
2017	115.4	108.1	111.7
2018	118.30	110.32	114.23
2019	114.93	104.49	109.60
2020	108.90	100.10	104.90

Source: Bangladesh Education Statistics 2020, BANBEIS.

Net enrolment is defined by the number of children (aged 6-10 yrs.) enrolled in primary level (i.e. class I-V) divided by no. of children aged 6-10 yrs. multiplied by 100.

Gross enrolment is defined by the number of students (5 yrs. and above) enrolled in primary level (I-V class) to the total population of school age children 6-10 years expressed in percentage. For universal primary education, the gross enrolment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are below or above the official primary educational institute's age (6-10 yrs.).

Net enrolment rate (NER) in secondary level 2011-2020

Year	NER		
	Girls	Boys	Both
2011	59.94	51.94	56.50
2012	63.58	51.64	57.37
2013	64.16	54.05	58.97
2014	67.74	57.04	62.25
2015	71.85	62.16	67.00
2016	73.10	63.85	67.84
2017	74.38	63.59	68.78
2018	74.68	64.47	69.38
2019	74.47	60.11	67.30
2020	80.62	62.89	71.89

Source: Bangladesh Education Statistics 2020, BANBEIS.

The net enrolment (NER) is the enrolment at a given level of education of the official school age group for that level expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The NER is expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population for that level in a given school year corresponding population.

Gross enrolment rate (GER) in secondary level 2011-2020

Year	GER		
	Girls	Boys	Both
2011	66.91	57.04	61.89
2012	71.31	57.37	64.05
2013	71.86	59.63	65.58
2014	75.88	62.94	69.23
2015	77.84	67.75	72.78
2016	81.74	67.11	74.23
2017	81.90	68.60	74.64
2018	82.50	69.56	75.32
2019	83.36	67.83	75.62
2020	85.19	67.13	76.38

Source: Bangladesh Education Statistics 2020, BANBEIS.

The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the total enrolment at a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as the percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school years. The GER is used to show the general level of participation in education, regardless of age.

**Student Participation in higher secondary level
2009-2020**

Year	GER			NER		
	Girls	Boys	Both	Girls	Boys	Both
2009	25.96	25.48	25.72	17.81	16.88	17.34
2010	27.48	26.83	27.13	19.6	18.7	19.22
2011	29.01	28.18	28.53	21.4	20.52	21.09
2012	32.05	30.88	31.35	24.98	24.16	24.84
2013	36.05	33.58	34.16	28.4	23.8	25.6
2014	37.05	34.29	36.97	27.82	24.44	26.35
2015	35.86	42.12	38.99	26.24	30.25	28.25
2016	38.01	41.44	39.77	36.25	36.76	36.51
2017	38.13	42.79	40.5	36.37	38.11	37.24
2018	42.16	45.35	43.8	33.9	36.88	35.43
2019	45.87	48.68	47.32	36.99	31.72	35.81
2020	47.54	49.19	48.39	36.97	36.53	36.40

Source: Bangladesh Education Statistics 2020, BANBEIS.

Dropout in Secondary level, 2011-2020

Year	Dropout Rate (%)		
	Girls	Boys	Both
2011	56.43	46.73	53.28
2012	52.36	34.9	44.65
2013	48.89	34.18	43.18
2014	47.67	34.52	41.59
2015	45.92	33.72	40.29
2016	42.19	33.88	38.30
2017	41.52	33.43	37.81
2018	40.19	36.01	37.62
2019	37.67	35.52	36.73
2020	34.86	36.80	35.76

Source: Bangladesh Education Statistics 2020, BANBEIS.

**Dropout rate in Higher Secondary level,
2009-2020**

Year	Dropout Rate		
	Girls	Boys	Both
2009	42.48	42.23	42.11
2010	37.88	36.67	37.36
2011	34.8	33.5	34.13
2012	23.29	20.31	21.8
2013	23.16	21.28	22.18
2014	17.05	25.32	21.37
2015	24.6	16.83	20.7
2016	23.83	16.55	20.08
2017	22.99	16.44	19.89
2018	21.21	18.02	19.63
2019	19.66	17.28	18.55
2020	22.02	20.57	21.16

Source: Bangladesh Education Statistics 2020, BANBEIS.

Health

The importance of nutrition to achieve optimal health is unquestionable. Balanced nutrition is central to maintain good health in a dilapidated environment, fight against disease, correct imbalances in the body and provide energy and enthusiasm for life. This chapter deals with the data on age-specific maternal mortality ratio, causes of maternal death, neonatal mortality, births attended by skilled health personnel, number of antenatal care (ANC) visits, delivery places, specific antenatal care services etc.

Trends in maternal mortality ratio, 2010-2020

Number of deaths per 1000 live births

Year	MMR
2010	2.16
2011	2.09
2012	2.03
2013	1.97
2014	1.93
2015	1.81
2016	1.78
2017	1.72
2018	1.69
2019	1.65
2020	1.63

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020, *BBS*.

The maternal mortality ratio obtained from the reported maternal deaths and numbers of live births are presented in the above chart by residence of the country. In 2020 the overall maternal mortality ratio was estimated to be 1.63 maternal deaths per 1000 live births.

Age-specific maternal mortality ratio by age, residence and division, 2020

Number of deaths per 1000 live births

Background characteristics	Age-specific maternal mortality ratio
Maternal age	
15-19	0.23
20-24	0.93
25-29	1.94
30-34	3.10
35-39	2.99
40-44	5.97
45-49	16.13
Residence	
Rural	1.78
Urban	1.38
Division	
Barishal	1.24
Chattogram	1.70
Dhaka	1.98
Khulna	1.51
Mymensingh	2.74
Rajshahi	1.43
Rangpur	1.00
Sylhet	1.82
Total	1.63

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020, *BBS*.

Causes of maternal mortality, 2020

Percentage distribution

Causes of death	Total	MMR
Complex pregnancy	23.7	0.39
Complex delivery	34.2	0.56
Bleeding after delivery	23.7	0.39
Complex abortion	5.3	0.09
Bleeding at pregnancy	10.5	0.17
Tetanus	2.6	0.04
Total	100.0	1.63

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020, BBS.

In 2020, complex delivery was the leading causes of maternal mortality, which was 34.2% of total maternal deaths. The second causes were complex pregnancy (23.7%) and bleeding after delivery (23.7%). Bleeding at pregnancy period was also the important causes for maternal deaths.

Neonatal mortality and Infant Mortality by sex, 2010-2020

Number of deaths per 1000 live births

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
2010	24	28	26	35	38	36
2011	22	25	23	33	36	35
2012	20	23	21	32	34	33
2013	21	22	20	31	32	31
2014	19	22	21	28	31	30
2015	20	20	20	28	30	29
2016	20	18	19	28	27	28
2017	17	18	17	23	25	24
2018	15	17	16	21	23	22
2019	15	16	15	21	22	21
2020	15	16	15	21	22	21

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013, 2017 & 2020, BBS.

The Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) is defined as the number of infants less than one month of age during a year per 1000 live births in the same year. The overall NMR is estimated to be 15.0 deaths per 1000 live births in 2020. In 2010 the Neo-natal mortality rate for girls was 24 and for the boys it was 28 per thousand live births. In 2020 it was sharply declined and the rates were 15 for women and 16 for men.

Five-year early childhood mortality rates by residence, 2017-18

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child and under-5 mortality rates for the 5- year period preceding the survey

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under -5 mortality
Child's sex					
Men	34	7	41	7	48
Women	26	8	34	7	41
Residence					
Urban	35	7	42	7	48
Rural	28	8	36	7	43
Total	30	8	38	7	45

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, *NIPORT*.

Causes of death among children under age 5 by residence, 2017-18

Percent distribution of deaths among children under age 5 since January 2012 by cause of death

Causes of death	Child's sex		Residence	
	Women	Men	Urban	Rural
Neonatal tetanus	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.9
Congenital malformation	5.4	7.1	9.5	5.1
Drowning	9.4	8.2	7.1	9.4
Birth asphyxia	15.6	16.7	14.3	16.9
Birth injury	3.9	5.0	8.7	2.8
Diarrhea	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.3
Pneumonia	17.3	18.8	20.8	17.1
Neonatal jaundice	0.3	3.3	0.0	2.7
Prematurity	13.6	12.8	15.4	12.3
Possible serious infection	10.4	6.9	5.8	9.6
Malnutrition	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
Other causes	8.3	6.4	6.0	7.8
Unspecific	8.1	7.9	5.4	9.0
Undetermined	1.3	2.4	1.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, NIPORT.

Person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth by residence and age, 2019

Women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey. Percentage

	Person assisting at delivery					Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant
	Skilled attendant					
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Paramedic/Medical assistant (MA)/SAC MO	Family Welfare Visitor (FWV)	Community skilled birth attendant (CSBA/PCBA)	
Total	43.3	11.4	0.2	0.9	3.1	59.0
Area						
Urban	57.2	12.9	0.2	0.4	3.0	73.7
Rural	39.4	11.0	0.2	1.0	3.2	54.8
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	43.5	13.3	0.4	1.2	4.0	62.3
20-34	44.4	11.1	0.2	0.8	2.9	59.4
35-49	32.5	9.0	0.2	0.8	2.5	45.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth by residence and age, 2019

Women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey. Percentage

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits				
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider	8 or more visits to any provider	Missing/DK
Total	17.2	45.9	36.9	4.9	0.1
Area					
Urban	8.9	36.6	54.5	10.3	0.0
Rural	19.5	48.4	32.0	3.4	0.1
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	13.9	51.2	34.8	3.9	0.1
20-34	16.9	44.9	38.2	5.3	0.0
35-49	29.8	40.3	29.9	3.9	0.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Early marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many youngwomen. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.

Age-specific marriage rates by type of residence and age, 2020

Per 1 000

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	146.0	27.0	81.4	14.4	118.6	21.8
20-24	44.2	70.4	37.1	45.2	40.9	59.4
25-29	12.1	63.3	17.3	45.0	14.5	54.9
30-34	2.8	24.2	4.6	22.0	3.6	23.2
35+	0.5	2.7	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.5
Total	26.2	23.6	17.4	16.0	22.3	20.2
TMR	1028.0	938.1	704.1	644.4	890.3	809.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020, BBS.

Because marriage is highly age-specific and demographers are primarily interested in age patterns of marriage, it is commonplace to construct age-specific marriage rates. Age-specific marriage rate is defined as the number of marriages to persons of a given age group per 1000 persons in the same age group. Age-specific marriage rates are defined in terms of persons marrying, rather than marriages. The resulting age–sex specific marriage rates are displayed in the above table by urban –rural residence and sex.

Mean age at first marriage, 2013-2020

Year	Mean age at first marriage	
	Women	Men
2013	17.9	24.3
2014	18.3	24.9
2015	18.4	25.3
2016	18.4	25.2
2017	18.4	25.1
2018	18.6	24.4
2019	18.5	24.2
2020	18.7	24.2

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020, BBB.

Women who first married or entered a marital union before age 15 and 18 by residence, 2019

Ever married women aged 15–49. Percent

	Women age 15-49 years	Women age 20-49 years		Women age 20-24 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18
Total	19.8	22.6	60.0	15.5	51.4
Area					
Urban	17.6	20.1	52.9	14.2	44.0
Rural	20.4	23.3	62.2	15.9	53.8

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Women who first married or entered a marital union before age 15 and 18 by division, 2019

Ever married women aged 15–49. Percent

	Women age 15-49 years	Women age 20-49 years		Women age 20-24 years	
	Percent age married before age 15	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18
Total	19.8	22.6	60.0	15.5	51.4
Division					
Barishal	21.5	24.7	62.6	16.2	55.6
Chattogram	14.3	17.1	53.8	10.6	44.1
Dhaka	17.2	19.4	53.8	14.2	48.6
Khulna	25.5	28.5	72.6	19.1	61.8
Mymensingh	19.8	22.2	59.1	17.0	52.2
Rajshahi	30.1	33.2	74.2	25.1	66.7
Rangpur	23.3	26.2	65.4	18.7	57.9
Sylhet	8.9	10.8	40.1	7.3	31.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Women who first married or entered a marital union before age 15 and 18 by age, 2019

Ever married women aged 15–49. Percent

	Women age 15-49 years	Women age 20-49 years		Women age 20-24 years	
	Percent age married before age 15	Percentag e married before age 15	Percentag e married before age 18	Percentag e married before age 15	Percentag e married before age 18
Total	19.8	22.6	60.0	15.5	51.4
Age					
15-19	7.6	na	na	na	na
15-17	4.8	na	na	na	na
18-19	11.2	na	na	na	na
20-24	15.5	15.5	51.4	15.5	51.4
25-29	19.3	19.3	55.9	na	na
30-34	24.0	24.0	61.6	na	na
35-39	25.4	25.4	64.0	na	na
40-44	28.4	28.4	66.6	na	na
45-49	27.0	27.0	65.5	na	na

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Spousal age difference by type of residence and division, 2019

Currently married women aged 20–24 years. Percentage distribution

	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:				
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	age unknown
Total	0.7	28.4	42.9	27.9	0.1
Area					
Urban	0.5	26.5	42.8	30.2	0.0
Rural	0.8	28.9	42.9	27.3	0.1
Division					
Barishal	1.0	28.9	42.0	28.1	0.0
Chattogram	0.4	21.6	45.1	32.9	0.0
Dhaka	0.7	24.7	42.9	31.5	0.2
Khulna	0.4	26.8	43.3	29.5	0.0
Mymensingh	1.5	39.7	39.2	19.5	0.3
Rajshahi	1.2	31.9	44.8	21.9	0.2
Rangpur	0.6	37.2	41.5	20.7	0.0
Sylhet	0.4	32.3	39.2	28.0	0.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Fertility

The term fertility refers to the state of being fertile, or in other words, it is the capability of producing offspring. For a human population, it is the state of being capable to produce offspring by a woman. Fertility is thus the frequency of childbearing among the population. The importance of fertility measurement stems from the fact that it is one of the three principal components of population dynamics that determine the size, structure, and composition of the population in any country. In this chapter, we will discuss a few of these measures that include, among others, the following:

a) Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rates are defined as the number of live births during a specified period to women of reproductive period divided by the number of women lived in that age group during the specified period. The age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are considered as valuable measures of fertility to assess the current age pattern of child-bearing.

b) Total fertility rate (TFR): Total Fertility Rate (TFR) defines as the sum of the Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) over the whole range of reproductive ages for a particular period (usually a year). It can be interpreted as the number of children; a woman would have during her lifetime if she were to experience the fertility rates of period at each age.

c) Crude birth rate (CBR): The crude birth rate (CBR) is the frequency of birth in a general population and is formally defined as the number of live births during a specified period (usually a calendar year) in a delineated area per 1000 mid-year population.

Age-specific Fertility Rates by selected years, 2013- 2020

Per 1000 women in the age group

Age group	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
15-19	74	74	74	75	78	75	83	60
20-24	126	126	132	134	132	137	144	152
25-29	109	110	106	105	107	105	110	113
30-34	63	64	62	59	58	56	48	54
35-39	26	25	26	26	26	25	25	30
40-44	8	7	7	7	7	9	7	8
45-49	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017 & 2020, BBS.

Among 20-24 year olds, the age specific fertility rate have decreased from about 152 per 1000 women in 2013 to about 126 in 2020. The same pattern could be found among most of the age groups. The age specific fertility rate have also decreased among the oldest group, from 5 per 1000 to 2 per 1000. During recent years, women aged 30-34 have increased their fertility.

Total Fertility Rate by residence, 2010- 2020

Per woman aged 15-49

	20 20	20 19	20 18	20 17	20 16	20 15	20 14	20 13	20 12	20 11	20 10
Tot al	2. 04	2. 04	2. 05	2. 05	2. 10	2. 10	2. 11	2. 11	2. 12	2. 11	2. 12
Rur al	2. 37	2. 37	2. 38	2. 37	2. 38	2. 30	2. 22	2. 19	2. 30	2. 25	2. 26
Urb an	1. 66	1. 67	1. 68	1. 68	1. 68	1. 72	1. 77	1. 84	1. 84	1. 71	1. 72

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013, 2017, 2020, BBS.

Crude birth rate (CBR) by residence, 2020

Background characteristics	CBR
Residence	
Rural	20.4
Urban	15.3
Total	15.3

Source: Sample Vital Registration System 2020, BBS.

The overall CBR was computed to be 15.3 for 2020. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher (20.4) compared to the urban CBR (15.3).

Women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group 2019

Percentage

	All		Rural		Urban	
	Aged 15-49 who had a live birth before age 15	Aged 20-49 who had a live birth before age 18	Aged 15-49 who had a live birth before age 15	Aged 20-49 who had a live birth before age 18	Aged 15-49 who had a live birth before age 15	Aged 20-49 who had a live birth before age 18
Total	3.6	29.8	3.6	31.0	3.8	26.1
Age						
15-19	0.9	na	1.0	na	0.6	na
15-17	0.5	na	0.5	na	0.3	na
18-19	1.5	na	1.7	na	0.9	na
20-24	2.6	24.2	2.6	25.2	2.7	21.3
25-29	4.1	27.6	3.7	28.7	5.2	24.2
30-34	4.7	31.5	4.6	32.6	5.2	27.8
35-39	5.0	33.0	4.9	34.3	5.2	28.8
40-44	5.1	34.0	5.4	35.2	4.0	29.9
45-49	4.6	31.1	4.5	32.2	5.0	27.3

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Unmet need for family planning by residence 2019

Women age 15-49 years who are currently married. Percentage

	Unmet need for family planning		
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total
Total	5.6	8.1	13.7
Area			
Urban	4.6	7.4	12.0
Rural	5.8	8.4	14.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Unmet need for family planning by age 2019

Women age 15-49 years who are currently married. Percentage

Age	Unmet need for family planning		
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total
15-19	16.7	0.9	17.6
15-17	19.8	1.0	20.7
18-19	15.6	0.9	16.5
20-24	12.1	2.5	14.6
25-29	7.2	6.2	13.4
30-34	3.8	9.6	13.4
35-39	1.5	11.3	12.8
40-44	0.3	13.3	13.6
45-49	0.2	11.7	11.9

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Employment

This chapter presents information on labour force participation rate, employment rate, formal/Informal employment, wage/salary, time-related underemployment, unemployment rate and outside labour force etc.

Related terms are explained below:

Labour Force: Labour force refers to persons 15 years or older who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. They are either employed or unemployed during the reference week prior to the survey.

Working age population: Working age population includes all population aged 15 years or older.

Employment: The employed comprises all persons older than a specified age who, during a specified brief period, either one week, were in (a) paid employment or (b) self-employment categories.

Informal sector: The informal sector consists of unregistered and/or small unincorporated private enterprises engaged in the production of goods or services for sale or barter.

Time related underemployment: This indicator relates to the number of employed persons whose hours of work in the reference period are insufficient (usually below 40 hours in a week) in relation to a more desirable employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage.

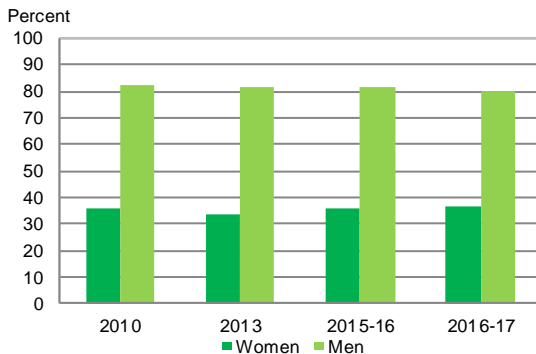
Unemployment: The unemployed comprises all persons older than a specified age who during the reference period were (a) without work, (b) currently available for work and (c) seeking work.

Provision of services: Provision of services (beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary) covers general production boundary such as

household accounting, preparing meal cleaning and caring for dependent household members.

Labour force participation rate 2010, 2013, 2015–2016 and 2016–2017

Population aged 15 years and above. Percent.

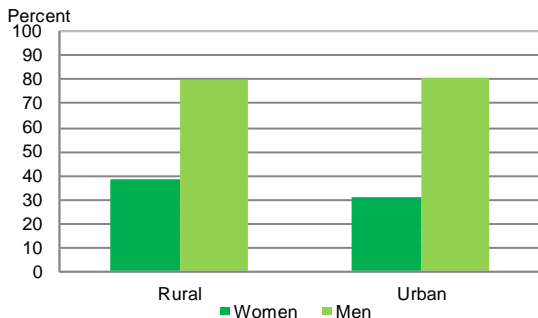


Source: Labour Force Survey 2010, 2013, 2015-16 and 2016-17, BBS.

Bangladesh's labour force participation rate in 2016-17 was estimated at 58.2 per cent. By sex, the labour force participation rate was 36.3 per cent for women and 80.5 per cent for men

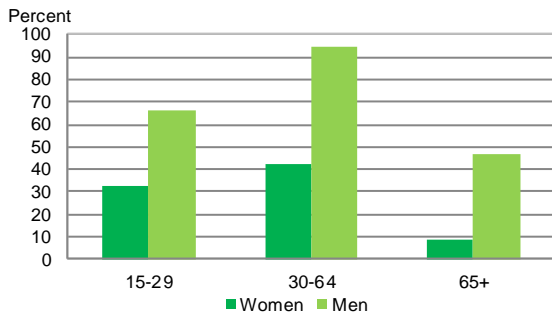
Labour force participation rate by type of residence 2016-17

Population aged 15 years and above



Labour force participation rate by age 2016-17

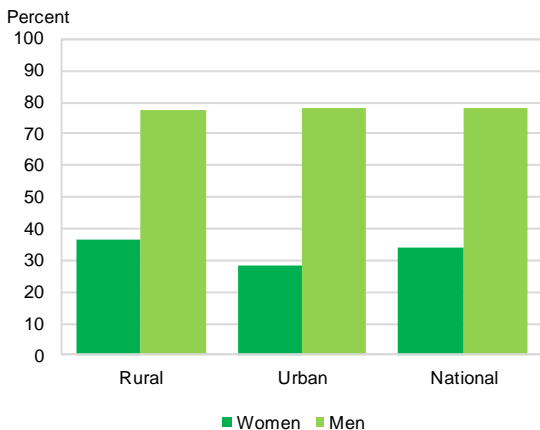
Population aged 15 years and above



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Employment rate by type of residence, 2016-17

Population aged 15 years and above

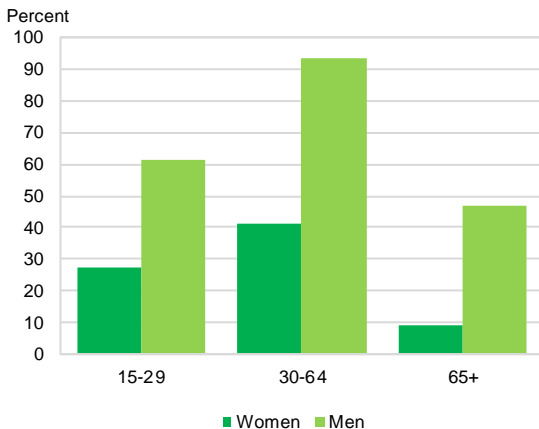


Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

In 2016-17, of the 55 million women aged 15 years or older, 34 percent of them are in employment or engaged in economic activity. Among men, the employment rate, measured as the number of employed in relation to the working age population, are 78 percent. Employment rates are somewhat higher for women in rural areas than in urban areas while it is about the same for men.

Employment rate by age, 2016-17

Population aged 15 years and above. Percent

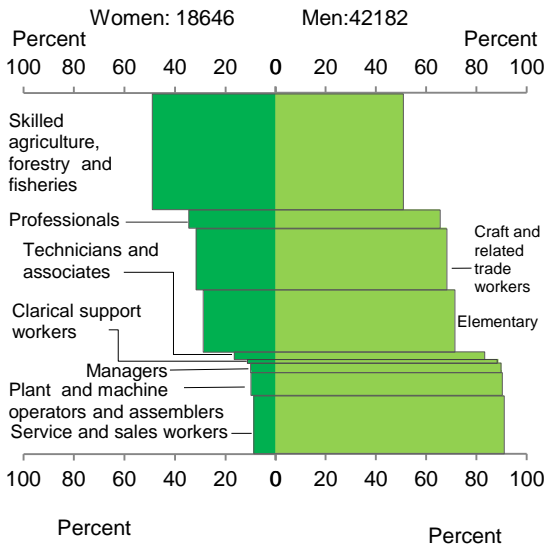


Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

The highest share of employed women and men are found in the ages 20 to 64 were 41 percent of the women and 94 percent of the men are employed. The lowest employment rate is found among those ages 65 or older.

Employed population by occupation 2016–17

Number in thousand and sex distribution of employed population aged 15 or above



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Employed population by status in employment 2016–17

Numbers in thousand, Percentage distribution and sex distribution of employed population aged 15 or above

Status in employment	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employer	1	6	4	96
Own account worker	39	47	27	73
Contributing family helper	28	4	76	24
Employee	31	43	24	76
Others	0	1	22	78
Total	100	100	31	69
Numbers	18646	42182		

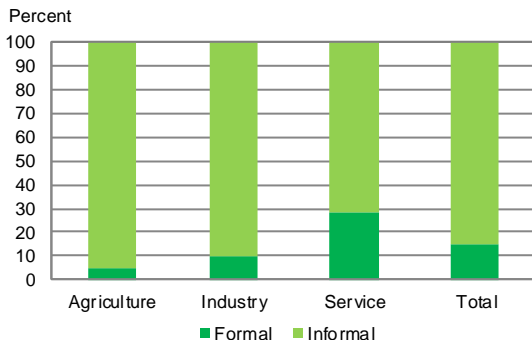
Employed population by broad economic sector 2016–17

Numbers in thousand, Percentage and Sex distribution (%) of population aged 15 or above

Economic sector of employment	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Agriculture	60	32	45	55
Industry	17	22	25	75
Service	23	46	18	82
Total	100	100	31	69
Number	18646	42182		

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Formal/Informal employment by broad economic sector, 2016–17



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Informal employment is dominating in the country and at the national level where as 85.1 percent of the employed population engaged in informal employment.

Employed population by formal/informal sector, 2016–17

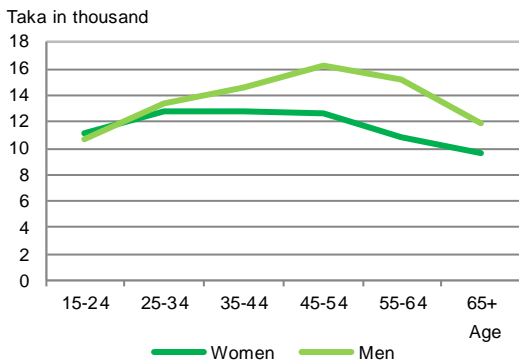
Numbers in thousand, percentage distribution and sex distribution of population aged 15 or above

Sector of employment	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Formal	8	18	17	83
Informal	92	82	33	67
Total	100	100	31	69
Numbers	18646	42182		

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Average monthly income from employment (wage/salary) by age group, 2016–2017

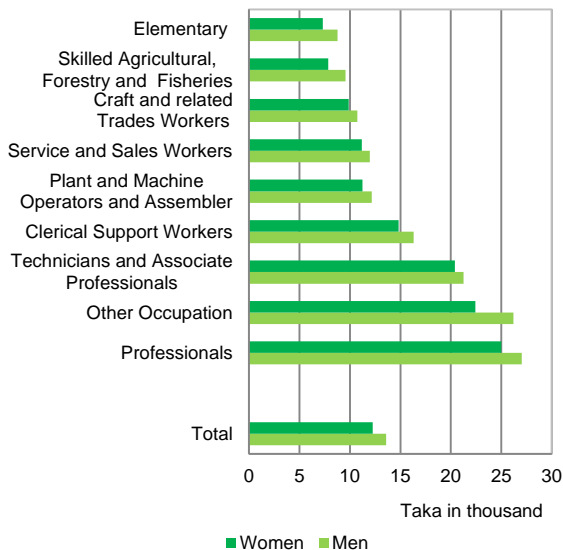
Population aged 15 years and above



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Average monthly income (wage/salary) by occupation, 2016–2017

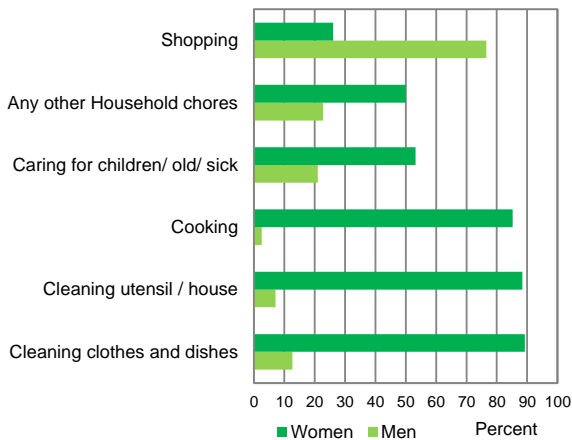
Population aged 15 years and above. Taka in thousand



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Working age population engaged in provision of Services for own use 2016–2017

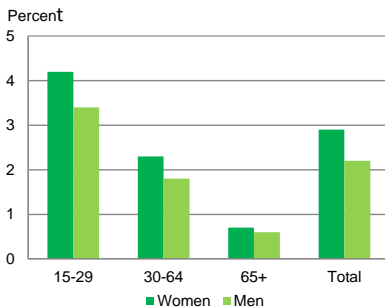
Proportion (%) of working age population aged 15 or above



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

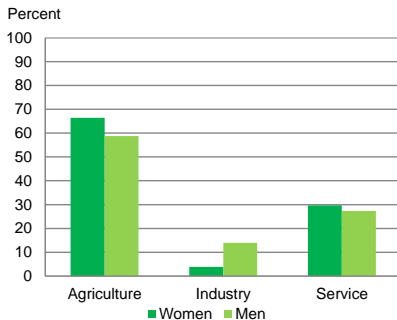
Time-related underemployment (less than 40 hours) by broad age group, 2016–2017

Percentage of employed population



Time-related underemployment (40 hours) by sector, 2016–2017

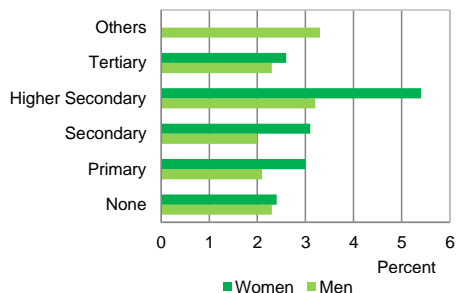
Percentage distribution



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Time-related underemployment (40 hours) by education, 2016–2017

Percentage of employed population



Persons looking for additional hours/new work by underemployed (40 hours), 2016–2017

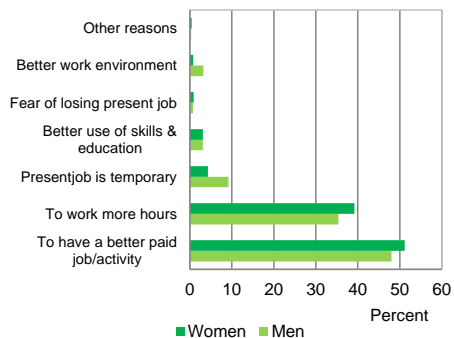
Percentage of employed population

Looking for additional work /new job	Women	Men
Yes (Additional work)	1.2	0.8
Yes(New job)	1.7	1.4
Total Looking for additional job	2.9	2.2

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Reason of looking for additional/new job of underemployed population, 2016–2017

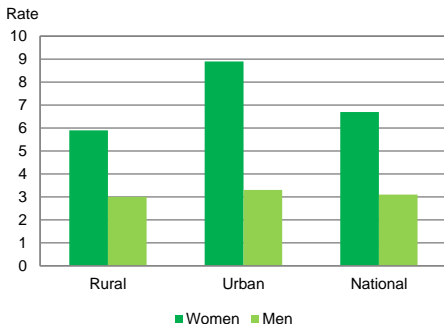
Percentage distribution



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Unemployment rate by type of residence, 2016–2017

Population aged 15 years and above. Percentage

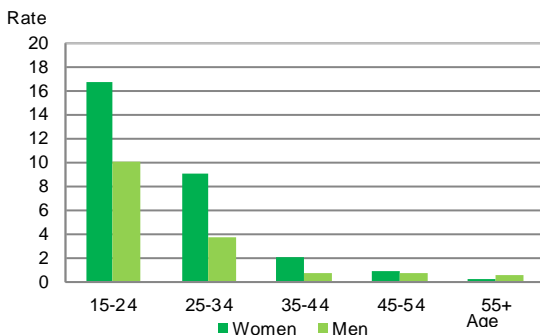


Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

The unemployment rate, measured as the number of unemployed in relation to the number in the labour force, are almost 7 among women and 3 among men. Among women in the labour force living in rural areas almost 6 percent are considered unemployed while the unemployment rate among women in urban areas are almost 9 percent. The unemployment rate among men are similar in rural and urban areas.

Unemployment rate by age, 2016–2017

Population aged 15 years and above. Percentage



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Unemployed population by education level, 2016–2017

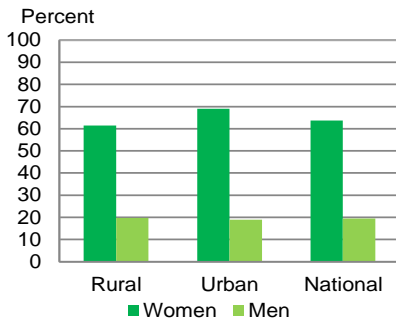
Percentage and Sex distribution of unemployed population aged 15 or above

Education level	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
None	13	9	58	42
Primary	17	15	53	47
Secondary	36	31	53	47
Higher				
Secondary	21	26	45	55
Tertiary	13	17	42	58
Others	0	1	0	100
Total	100	100		

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

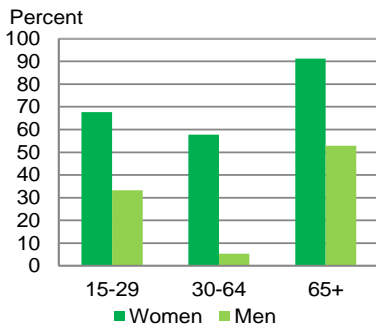
Outside labour force participation rate by area, 2016-17

Population aged 15 or above



Outside labour force participation rate by age, 2016-17

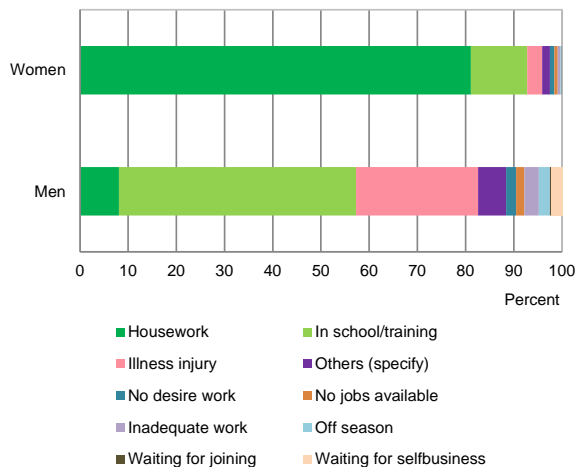
Population aged 15 or above



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Reason of not looking for job outside labour force, 2016–2017

Percentage distribution of outside labour force

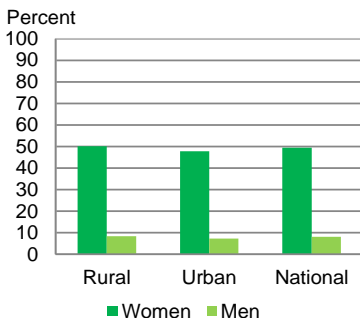


Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Housework/family work was the prime reason (81.1 percent) for not looking for job at the national level for women whereas it was only 8.1 percent among men.

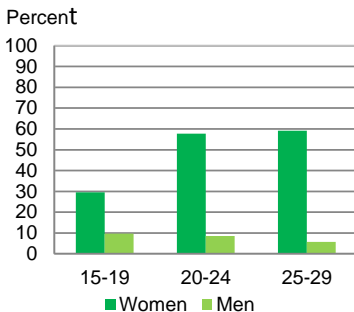
Youth rate not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) by area, 2016–2017

Population aged 15 to 29 years



Youth rate not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) by age, 2016–2017

Population aged 15 to 29 years



Source: Labour Force Survey 2016-17, BBS.

Total Persons Engaged in manufacturing establishments by size class, 2019

Population aged 15 and above

Size	Total Persons Engaged (TPE)		
	Women	Men	Both Sex
Total	2399545	3065617	5465162
Micro	49814	209883	259697
Small	203850	839822	1043672
Medium	130310	361560	491870
Large	2015571	1654352	3669923

Total Persons Engaged in manufacturing establishments by category, 2019

Population aged 15 and above, Percentage distribution.

	Women	Men
Family Helper	10.2	13.9
Temporary Laborer	46.9	145.7
Production and related Workers	2294.7	2504.3
Clerical and Sales Workers	24	135.3
Administrative and Managerial	20.7	206.2
Owner/Proprietor/Partner	3	60.3

Source: Survey of Manufacturing Industries 2019, BBS.

The concept of manufacturing industries resets upon the idea of transforming raw materials-either organic or inorganic-into products those are usable by society. The survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) 2019 covers 04 types of manufacturing industries with at least 10 or more person engaged in the industry.

Total persons engaged and cost of employment by category, 2019

Population aged 15 and above

Category	Sex	Employed Persons	Salary & Wages	Cash/Non Cash Benefits	Social Security	Total Salary, Wages and benefits
		Number	(In Million Tk.)	(In Million Tk.)	(In Million Tk.)	(In Million Tk.)
Total		5465162	711651	42516	6431	760598
Owner/Proprietor/partner	W	2994	1370	68	11	1449
	M	60258	15791	1536	92	17419
Administrative and Managerial	W	20705	8158	614	37	8809
	M	206184	69569	4937	869	75375
Clerical and Sales Workers	W	24022	6403	621	63	7087
	M	135285	29168	1677	505	31350
Production and related Workers	W	2294747	274927	17198	2225	294350
	M	2504315	290890	15255	2427	308572
Temporary Labour	W	46866	3343	175	91	3609
	M	145662	11976	295	111	12382

Source: Survey of Manufacturing Industries 2019, BBS.

Number of establishment, TPE and employment cost by establishment size, 2019

Population aged 15 and above

Size Class	Number of Establishment	TPE-Total Persons Engaged			Total Salary, Wages and Benefits
	Number	Women	Men	Both sex	(in Million Taka)
Total	46110	2399545	3065617	5465162	760598
Micro	16770	49814	209883	259697	26704
Small	23306	203850	839822	1043672	108164
Medium	3178	130310	361560	491870	65001
Large	2856	2015571	1654352	3669923	560729

Source: Survey of Manufacturing Industries 2019, BBS.

Percentage distribution of production worker's employment status, 2019

Population aged 15 and above

Category of Employment	Women (%)	Men (%)	Total (%)
Permanent workers	63.2	56.1	58.8
Temporary workers	36.8	43.9	41.2
Full-time workers	84.5	86.2	86.4
Part - time workers	15.5	13.8	13.6
Skilled	75.1	80.2	79.5
Semi-skilled	20.7	15.6	16.4
Unskilled	4.2	4.2	4.1

Source: Survey of Manufacturing Industries 2019, BBS.

Percentage Distribution of production worker's employment status by size class, 2019

Population aged 15 and above

Category	Micro		Small		Medium		Large	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
	C (%)	C (%)	C (%)	C (%)	C (%)	C (%)	C (%)	C (%)
Permanent Workers	26.4	50.0	57.6	39.4	79.7	48.1	89.3	87.0
Temporary Workers	73.6	50.0	42.4	60.6	20.3	51.9	10.8	13.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Full-time workers	60.7	85.2	85.7	83.6	94.1	80.9	97.3	95.3

Part-time workers	39.3	14.8	14.3	16.4	5.9	19.1	2.7	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Skilled	64.1	82.8	74.4	82.7	79.2	75.5	82.6	79.9
Semi-skilled	31.6	14.3	22.1	14.5	16.9	19.9	12.2	13.6
Unskilled	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	4.7	5.2	6.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey of Manufacturing Industries 2019, BBS.

Distribution of the labour migrants by residence, 2020

Locality	Share of sex by locality			Overall share of migrants		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Rural	66.8	61.6	62.4	9.9	52.5	62.4
Urban	33.2	38.4	37.6	4.9	32.7	37.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0

Source: Cost of Migration Survey Bangladesh 2020, BBS.

Distribution of the labour migrants by age group, 2020

Age group	%			% of total migrants		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15-19	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
20-24	7.0	10.9	10.3	1.0	9.3	10.3
25-29	18.6	28.3	26.9	2.8	24.1	26.9
30-34	27.5	24.6	25.1	4.1	21.0	25.1
35-39	25.3	19.0	19.9	3.7	16.2	19.9
40-44	11.0	9.4	9.6	1.6	8.0	9.6
45-49	5.8	4.7	4.9	0.9	4.0	4.9
50-54	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.8
55-59	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6
60-64	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
65+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0

Source: Cost of Migration Survey Bangladesh 2020, BBS.

Distribution of migrant workers, by level of completed education, 2020

Level of education	Number			%		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
No class passed	126362	165760	292123	31.4	7.1	10.7
Primary	172086	563527	735612	42.7	24.2	27.0
Secondary	99036	1289237	1388274	24.6	55.4	50.9
Higher Secondary or diploma	3982	248787	252769	1.0	10.7	9.3
Tertiary	786	41275	42062	0.2	1.8	1.5
Others (don't know level completed)	793	17232	18026	0.2	0.7	0.7
Total	403046	2325819	2728865	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Cost of Migration Survey Bangladesh 2020, BBS.

Distribution of labour migrants by skills type and country

Skills Type	Saudi Arabia	Oman	Malaysia	Qatar	Singapore	Other Countries
Skilled	10.4	26.8	13.3	33.6	9.7	19.9
Unskilled	66.4	62.2	86.1	59.6	89.6	61.0
Domestic worker	23.2	11.0	0.6	6.8	0.7	19.1

Source: Cost of Migration Survey Bangladesh 2020, BBS.

Sex Distribution of labour migrants by skills type, 2020

Skills Type	Women	Men
Skilled	6.1	93.9
Unskilled	1.9	98.1
Domestic worker	85.6	14.4

Source: Cost of Migration Survey Bangladesh 2020, BBS.

Distribution of labour migrants by skills type, 2020

Percentage

Skills Type	Women	Men
Skilled	7.5	20.1
Unskilled	8.7	77.4
Domestic worker	83.8	2.4

Source: Cost of Migration Survey Bangladesh 2020, BBS.

Time use

This chapter presents comprehensive statistics on time spent in different activities. The data on this issue will be helpful to assess the contribution of women and men in different activities.

Average time spent per day by Major activity, 2021

Hours

Major Activity Group	Women	Men	Both
Employment and related activities	1.2	6.1	3.7
Production of goods for own final use	.8	.6	.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.6	.6	2.6
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	1.2	.2	.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	.1	.1	.1
Learning	.3	.4	.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.1	2.2	2.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.7	2.6	2.6
Self-care and maintenance	10.9	11.3	11.1

Source: Time Use Survey 2021, BBS.

Average Time Spent by Activity Group, Residence and Sex 2021

Hours

Major Activity Group	Urban			Rural		
	W	M	Both	W	M	Both
Employment and related activities	1.6	6.6	4.1	1.1	5.9	3.5
Production of goods for own final use	.2	.1	.2	1.0	.7	.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.4	.6	2.5	4.7	.6	2.7
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	1.3	.2	.8	1.2	.2	.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Learning	.4	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Self-care and maintenance	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.3	11.1

Source: Time Use Survey 2021, BBS.

Decision-making

Empowerment refers to increasing of the multidimensional qualities of individuals and communities relating to spiritual, political, social, educational and economic strength based on gender issues. Women's empowerment lays emphasis on women's freedom of choice and power to control their own lives. This is applicable for both the personal level within the household and at the societal level within the process of social and economic change. Women represent half of the population and gender inequality exists in every nation. Without the participation of women in all spheres of life, the comprehensive sustainable social and economic development could not be achieved.

The chapter on decision-making includes information about the civil officers and staff, freedom of movement and decision-making within the household.

Employees by Ministries and Divisions & Department and Directorates, 2020

Class	Ministries and Divisions			Department and Directorates		
	W	M	Total	W	M	Total
Class-i	805	2973	3778	22449	73176	95625
Class-ii	501	2101	2602	40016	81151	121167
Class-iii	586	2701	3287	270973	520805	791778
Class-iv	521	2483	3004	38140	129580	167720
Total	2413	10258	12671	371578	804712	1176290

Source: Statistics of civil officers and staffs 2020, MoPA

Employees by Divisional and Deputy Commissioner Office, 2020

Class	Divisional and Deputy commissioner officers		
	Women	Men	Total
Class-i	651	1552	2203
Class-ii	14	549	563
Class-iii	1554	12038	13592
Class-iv	1716	14108	15824
Total	3935	28247	32182

Source: Statistics of civil officers and staffs 2020, MoPA

Employees by Autonomous bodies and corporations, 2020

Class	Autonomous bodies and corporations		
	Women	Men	Total
Class-i	13374	69249	82623
Class-ii	8005	38429	46434
Class-iii	10020	76640	86660
Class-iv	5087	62966	68053
Total	36486	247284	283770

Source: Statistics of civil officers and staffs 2020, MoPA.

Participation in decision-making by person who makes the decisions in various issues, 2017-18

Currently married women aged 15-49. Percentage

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total
Own health care	9.7	66.7	19.0	4.0	0.5	100
Major household purchases	4.9	66.9	18.0	9.1	1.1	100
Visits to her family or relatives	8.4	66.1	18.7	6.1	0.7	100

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, NIPORT

Participation in decision-making by age, 2017-18

Currently married women aged 15-49 who usually make decisions by themselves or jointly with their husbands. Percentage

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives		
Age					
15-19	57.0	43.3	48.7	32.4	30.9
20-24	71.8	63.5	67.4	51.8	16.2
25-29	78.5	74.0	76.3	61.2	10.0
30-34	81.7	78.5	81.4	66.3	6.7
35-39	82.4	79.9	81.1	67.5	7.8
40-44	81.7	81.3	82.0	67.6	6.7
45-49	78.1	78.7	81.2	65.4	8.4

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, NIPORT

Participation in decision-making by residence and division, 2017-18

Currently married women aged 15-49 who usually make decisions by themselves or jointly with their husbands. Percentage

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives		
Residence					
Urban	80.4	76.2	78.7	65.7	9.8
Rural	74.9	70.0	72.8	56.9	12.7
Division					
Barishal	72.5	70.0	71.2	54.7	13.2
Chattogram	75.6	69.5	73.2	58.4	13.4
Dhaka	79.0	72.6	75.0	61.3	10.6
Khulna	76.6	72.1	74.5	58.7	11.9
Mymensingh	80.5	78.1	80.1	68.4	10.5
Rajshahi	77.0	72.5	74.3	59.8	11.6
Rangpur	75.8	73.9	76.6	58.6	10.3
Sylhet	65.7	61.5	68.5	48.2	18.0

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, NIPORT

Decision making about family planning by age, residence and division, 2017-18

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percentage

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning				
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total
Age					
15-19	8.6	80.6	10.8	0.0	100
20-24	12.6	80.0	7.1	0.2	100
25-29	14.9	78.8	6.1	0.3	100
30-34	16.7	77.0	6.3	0.0	100
35-39	16.4	76.5	6.9	0.2	100
40-44	19.6	74.7	5.4	0.3	100
45-49	19.7	74.1	6.3	0.0	100
Residence					
Urban	13.0	79.6	7.2	0.1	100
Rural	16.6	76.7	6.6	0.2	100
Division					
Barishal	20.5	71.5	7.9	0.1	100
Chattogram	14.6	76.4	8.8	0.2	100
Dhaka	16.2	77.3	6.4	0.1	100
Khulna	16.8	77.3	5.7	0.1	100
Mymensingh	13.7	82.8	3.5	0.0	100
Rajshahi	13.1	80.5	6.0	0.3	100
Rangpur	15.8	75.9	8.1	0.2	100
Sylhet	15.9	77.4	6.8	0.0	100

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017-18, NIPORT.

Control over women's cash earnings by age, residence and education, 2017-18

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used				Total
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	
Age					
15-19	34.3	49.6	15.0	1.2	100
20-24	34.3	56.2	9.0	0.5	100
25-29	33.8	58.9	7.1	0.2	100
30-34	31.8	61.2	6.9	0.0	100
35-39	31.6	61.9	6.5	0.0	100
40-44	30.0	62.0	7.7	0.3	100
45-49	31.8	59.4	8.6	0.0	100
Residence					
Urban	35.0	58.4	6.4	0.1	100
Rural	31.5	59.9	8.3	0.2	100
Education					
No education	26.0	64.1	9.7	0.2	100
Primary incomplete	30.4	62.0	7.2	0.3	100
Primary complete	32.6	59.0	8.4	0.1	100
Secondary incomplete	34.1	57.6	8.0	0.1	100
Secondary complete or higher	41.6	52.9	5.4	0.2	100

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, NIPOORT.

Control over men's cash earnings by age, residence and education, 2017-18

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used

Background characteristic	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used				Total
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	
Age					
15-19	1.8	45.5	33.8	18.9	100
20-24	2.3	60.4	29.0	8.4	100
25-29	4.3	66.8	25.4	3.5	100
30-34	5.0	71.4	22.2	1.4	100
35-39	5.3	70.9	23.2	0.5	100
40-44	4.6	73.2	21.8	0.3	100
45-49	5.6	68.8	24.8	0.7	100
Residence					
Urban	5.2	66.2	25.2	3.3	100
Rural	3.7	65.4	25.8	5.1	100
Education					
No education	4.7	68.1	26.4	0.7	100
Primary incomplete	4.4	68.7	24.0	2.9	100
Primary complete	4.3	69.0	23.4	3.3	100
Secondary incomplete	4.2	62.8	26.4	6.5	100
Secondary complete or higher	2.8	63.8	26.7	6.8	100

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, NIPOORT.

Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark by residence, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark
	Very safe	Safe	Un safe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark		
Total	19.0	55.8	12.2	1.5	11.4	100	74.8
Area							
Urban	23.9	55.6	10.8	1.1	8.5	100	79.5
Rural	17.5	55.8	12.7	1.7	12.3	100	73.3

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety being home alone after dark by division, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percent age of women who feel safe home alone after dark
	Very safe	Safe	Un safe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark		
Total	32.6	57.3	6.5	0.6	2.9	100	89.9
Division							
Barishal	48.2	38.4	3.3	0.1	10.0	100	86.5
Chattogram	41.2	50.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	100	91.8
Dhaka	31.2	59.3	7.2	0.4	1.9	100	90.5
Khulna	38.7	51.6	7.7	0.3	1.8	100	90.2
Mymensingh	12.9	61.2	18.5	2.2	5.1	100	74.1
Rajshahi	41.7	51.6	3.5	1.6	1.7	100	93.2
Rangpur	12.2	83.0	2.6	0.0	2.1	100	95.2
Sylhet	25.9	59.8	12.7	0.2	1.4	100	85.6

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety being home alone after dark by age group, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark
	Very safe	Safe	Un safe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark		
Total	32.6	57.3	6.5	0.6	2.9	100	89.9
Age							
15-19	29.8	53.2	8.8	0.9	7.3	100	82.9
15-17	28.8	52.6	9.5	1.1	8.0	100	81.3
18-19	31.2	53.9	7.9	0.6	6.4	100	85.1
20-24	32.3	55.8	7.4	0.7	3.8	100	88.1
25-29	33.5	57.2	6.6	0.6	2.1	100	90.7
30-34	33.2	58.7	5.8	0.6	1.6	100	91.9
35-39	33.9	59.1	5.7	0.3	1.0	100	93.0
40-44	34.3	59.8	4.5	0.4	1.0	100	94.0
45-49	32.6	60.6	5.3	0.7	0.8	100	93.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, BBS.