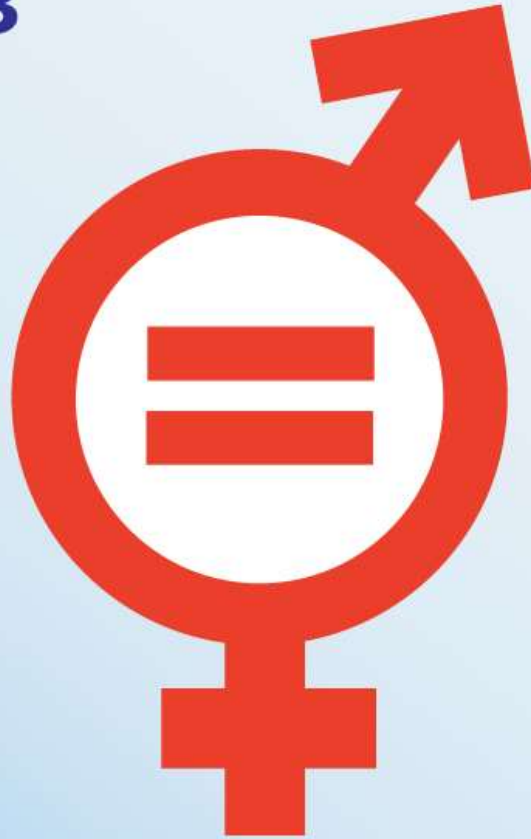




GENDER STATISTICS OF BANGLADESH 2018



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning**



GENDER STATISTICS OF BANGLADESH 2018



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

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Minister
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

I am very much delighted that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) is publishing 'Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018'. This is a commendable job on the part of BBS. Our Government under the able and dynamic leadership of the daughter of the father of the nation Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is working hard for gender equality and women's empowerment. One of the important goals of SDGs is "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls". The targets under this goal are aligned with the 7th Five Year Plan of the country. It may be recalled that many targets of MDGs were achieved by Bangladesh of which gender parity at primary and secondary level were notable. Solid progress has also been made in reducing the gap between male and female students at the tertiary level although there is still a substantial gap.

Government has taken policies as a reflection of its commitment to ensure a safe and enabling environment for women. The most important step taken by the government has been to ratify the National Women Development Policy 2011. Our Government is committed to achieving the SDGs, and the targets will be fulfilled through concerted efforts by us.

I take this opportunity to thank Secretary, SID and DG, BBS and her colleagues to prepare this report. I hope that the report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, development partners and other users to take appropriate interventions for gender equality and women empowerment.

Dhaka
May 2019

M.A. Mannan, MP



Secretary
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

FOREWORD

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 7th Five Year Plan of the government have been given special attention to achieve certain objectives to bring women in the mainstream of development by giving equal opportunity in every sphere of life.

Gender disaggregated data is needed to understand the women's involvement in labour market, education sector, health sector, local government, decision making, etc. Violence against women data is also important for formulating an effective plan with respect to women's empowerment.

I extend my deep appreciation to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to compile 'Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018' using various secondary sources like censuses and surveys of BBS as well as other ministries. I hope that this report will be helpful to monitor gender equality and empowerment. Gender disaggregated socio-economic data is the main concern of this report which will be very much useful for the policymakers, researchers, development partners and gender activists to develop appropriate programs and policies.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Krishna Gayen, Director General, BBS and her colleagues for preparing this report. I would like to thank Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing for his guidance to the Gender Statistics team. I acknowledge the contribution of Ms. Reshma Jesmin, Deputy Director and Focal Point Officer of 'Compilation of Gender Statistics' and her team for their hard work in collecting secondary data and preparing the report 'Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018'.

Suggestions and comments on the report are most welcome as BBS is striving for excellence.

Dhaka
May 2019

Saurendra Nath Chakrabharty



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

PREFACE

Government of Bangladesh has recognized in the national constitution the need for reduction of gender discrimination, inequality between men and women as well as promotion of women participation in every sphere of our life. The constitution of Bangladesh has provided very progressive and gender friendly governance institutions for all citizens especially for women. The constitutional provisions that cover all aspects of equal rights of women with men in state and public life, equal opportunity for all citizen irrespective of men and women, are fundamental principles to adopt democratic principle of gender equality, human dignity of men and women.

Gender statistics is essential to measure and monitor the realities of the lives of women and men, girls and boys. A multi-dimensional topics and issues are covered under the gender statistics, reflecting the changing roles of women and men in the society, the economy and in families and households. These are not collected separately but are arrived at the male-female break up given by different data sources such as Housing and Population Census, Economic Census, Different Types of Sample Surveys as well as Administrative Data. Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018 is a comprehensive source for the latest sex-disaggregated data and information, which is covering population, demography and health, education, nuptiality, nutrition, economic participation of women, women participation in local government, violence against women, etc.

My sincere thanks and gratitude to Mr. Saurendra Nath Chakrabhartty, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division for overall guidance in undertaking the report. Thanks to Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS for his support in preparing the report. Special thanks to Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Former Director, BBS for editing the report and providing analytical improvement. My appreciation and express my sincere thanks for the team led by Ms. Reshma Jesmin, Deputy Director and Focal Point Officer, who actively coordinated the data collection from secondary sources and got the final report prepared. Special thanks are also due to distinguished members of the Technical Committee, Report Review Committee of SID, Editors Forum of BBS for their contribution in the analytical improvement of the report.

The report hopefully will help to measure and monitor the implementation of Seventh Five Year Plan (7thFYP), Vision 2021, Perspective Plan and Other Successive Plans of Bangladesh.

I hope that the contents of this report will fulfil the needs of policy makers, development partners, NGOs, other practitioners, researchers and students.

Suggestions and comments will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
May 2019

Dr. Krishna Gayen



Focal Point Officer
Compilation of Gender Statistics
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

Acknowledgement

I feel delighted to bring to light the compilation of gender statistics titled “Gender Statistics of Bangladesh, 2018”. I would like to acknowledge the officials for their important contribution in compiling this report. This report comprising of 12 chapters focusing the core areas where gender discrimination are commonly observed. It not only incorporates women participation in labour force, education, women empowerment but also maternal health, violence against women, etc. All the data have been collected from published reports of different ministries, directorates, agencies and even private sectors or collected directly from the relevant organizations.

I would like to express my special gratitude to Mr. Saurendra Nath Chakrabhartty, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Dr. Krishna Gayen, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) for their all out guidance and continuous support to complete the report.

It is my immense pleasure to thanks Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography & Health Wing for his endless support, guidance and advice to make the report complete. He has always shared his experience and knowledge which helped to shape the report into its final form.

I am greatly thankful to Mr. Md. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Director, Computer wing; Mr. Akter Hossain, Deputy Director, Industry & Labour Wing; Mr. A.K.M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB); and Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director, Census wing for their support and advice to finalize the report by reviewing the data for UNSC 52 gender indicators. My special thanks are due to Ms. Maksuda Shilpi, Ex-Conveynor, Gender Statistics Cell, BBS and Ms. Salma Hasnayan, Joint Director (Ex-Focal point Officer of Gender Statistics Cell, BBS) who helped by providing guidelines to develop the tables in this report. I also want to express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Shamsul Alam, Ex-Director, BBS for his support in review the draft report and recommendations for its analytical improvement.

I am also grateful to those who were involved at different stages of report preparation and to the Review Committee of Statistics and Informatics Division and the Editors’ Forum of BBS for their valuable comments in finalizing the report. Special thanks are due to all the officials of Demography and Health Wing for their endless support to collect secondary data from other organizations; to enter data into the report; and to help in writing the report. My gratitude to Mr. Md. Mahabub Alam, Statistical Officer for his sincere assistance for the final editing the report. I do acknowledge the uncompromising efforts of Ms. Kamrunnahar, Assistant Statistical Officer and Ms. Nilufa Khondoker, Assistant Statistical Officer. Also thanks to Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Computer Operator for formatting the report into the printed format.

Comments and Suggestions will be highly appreciated.

Reshma Jesmin

Dhaka
May 2019

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ACRONYMS

ARI	:	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASDR	:	Age-specific Death Rate
ASFR	:	Age-specific Fertility Rate
BANBEIS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
BAZ	:	BMI-for-age z-score
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCG	:	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
BDHS	:	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BGMEA	:	Bangladesh Garment Manufactures and Exporters Association
BMET	:	Bangladesh Manpower Employment and Training
BMI	:	Body Mass Index
BRAC	:	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BSIC	:	Bangladesh Standard Industrial classification
BUET	:	Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology
CBN	:	Cost of Basic Needs
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDC	:	Center for Disease Control
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CED	:	Chronic Energy Deficiency
CLF	:	Child Labour Force
CMNS	:	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey
CEDAW	:	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CMR	:	Child Mortality Rate
CMNS	:	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey
CNS	:	Child Nutrition Survey
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CPS	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
CRC	:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DPT	:	Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus
EBR	:	Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate
EPI	:	Expanded Program on Immunization
EPR	:	Economic Participation Rate
FWA	:	Family Welfare Assistant
FWV	:	Family Welfare Visitor
GB	:	Grameen Bank
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Rate
GFR	:	General Fertility Rate
GPI	:	Gender Parity Index
GRS	:	Growth Reference Standard
HA	:	Health Assistant
HIES	:	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	:	Households
HNPS	:	Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
INFS	:	Institute of Nutrition and Food Science

IMPS	:	Integrated Multipurpose Sampling Frame
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
IYCF	:	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LBW	:	Low Birth Weight
LFS	:	Labour Force Survey
LG	:	Laban Gur (Mollases + Salt Solution)
MA	:	Medical Assistant
MAM	:	Mean Age at Marriage
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOHFW	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MOWCA	:	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MUAC	:	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
MSCW	:	Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women
NAR	:	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHS	:	National Center for Health Statistics
NGO	:	Non-government Organization
NID	:	National Immunization Day
NMR	:	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NNP	:	National Nutrition Program
NPA	:	National Plan of Action
NPNL	:	Non- Pregnant and Non-Lactating Women
NVAC	:	National Vitamin A Campaign
OPV	:	Oval Polio Vaccine
ORS	:	Oral Re-hydration Solution
ORT	:	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
PCA	:	Principal Components Analysis
PCU	:	Passport Checking Unit
PRS	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSU	:	Primary Sampling Unit
PTI	:	Primary Training Institute
RAB	:	Rapid Action Battalion
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SBA	:	Skilled Birth Attendant
SVRS	:	Sample Vital Registration System
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TBA	:	Traditional Birth Attendant
TMFR	:	Total Marital Fertility Rate
TTC	:	Teachers Training College
UGC	:	University Grant Commission
UN	:	United Nations
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
UNSD	:	United Nations Statistics Division
VAW	:	Violence Against Women
WHO	:	World Health Organization

SELECTED INDICATORS OF GENDER STATISTICS BY DOMAIN

A set of 52 indicators on Gender Statistics recommended by UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) have been presented in the table below. Due to unavailability of data, it has been possible to incorporate only 45 out of 52 indicators. Among these 52 indicators, indicator “Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age” is not necessary for Bangladesh.

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources					
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work in week, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	Women	2016-17	24.0	LFS,BBS
		Men		7.0	
2	Average number of hours spent weekly for employed person on total work by sex	Women	2016-17	38	LFS,BBS
		Men		52	
3	Labour force participation rates for 15-24 years age group	Women	2016-17	26.3%	LFS,BBS
		Men		54.5%	
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	Women	2016-17	39.3%	LFS,BBS
		Men		46.5%	
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	Women	2016-17	28.4%	LFS,BBS
		Men		4.1%	
6	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	Women	2016-17	0.6%	LFS,BBS
		Men		6.1%	
7	Percentage of adult population who are entrepreneurs, by sex	Women	-	-	-
		Men		-	
8	i. Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (Agriculture)	Women	2016-17	18.3%	LFS,BBS
		Men		22.3%	
	ii. Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (Industry)	Women		5.2%	
	Men	15.3%			
9	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Women	2016-17	85.5%	LFS,BBS
		Men		76.0%	
10	Unemployment rate by sex	Women	2016-17	6.7%	LFS,BBS
		Men		3.1%	
	Unemployment rate by age:	W, M		16.8, 10.1	
		15-24		9.0, 3.8	
		25-34		2.1, 0.8	
		35-44		0.9, 0.8	
45-54		0.3, 0.6			
55+	0.3, 0.6				

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source
11	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (excluding 3 hill districts)	Women Men	2016-17	35.9% 64.5%	World Bank (WB)->Global Findex
12	(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	-	-	-	-
13	Gender gap in wages Gender gap in wages by age: 15-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 64+ Gender gap in wages by occupation: Managers Professionals Technicians and Associate Professionals Clerical Support workers Service and Sales workers Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Craft and Related Trades Workers Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler Elementary Occupations Other Occupations		2016-17	9.8% -4.2% 4.1% 12.9% 21.6% 29.0% 18.6% 9.8% 7.5% 4.1% 9.1% 6.6% 17.8% 7.9% 7.5% 16.8% 14.3%	LFS,BBS
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	Women Men	2016-17	57.5% 15.8%	LFS,BBS
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	-	-	-	-
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	-	-	-	-

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source
17	Proportion of individuals (age 15+) using the Internet, by sex	Women Men	2013	6.2% 10.3%	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Bangladesh 2013, BBS
18	Proportion of individuals (age 15+) who use a mobile telephone, by sex	Women Men	2013	82.8% 92.4%	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Bangladesh 2013, BBS
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head	-	-	-	-
II. Education					
20	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	Women Men	2017	94.4% 91.5%	SVRS, BBS
21	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	Girls Boys	2017	98.3% 92.2%	World Bank (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.TENR.MA as on 17 th March, 2019 at 11.52 p.m)
22	Gross enrolment rate in secondary education, by sex	Girls Boys	2017	81.9% 68.6%	BANBEIS
23	Gross enrolment rate in tertiary education, by sex	Women Men	2017	12.9% 19.1%	BANBEIS
24	Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Primary Secondary Tertiary	2017	1.1% 1.2% 0.7%	BANBEIS
25	Share of female science, technology, engineering and mathematics graduates at tertiary level	--	2017	19.8%	http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=163# as on 17 th March, 2019 at 11.55 p.m

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors		2017	23.7%	http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=178# as on 17 th March, 2019 at 11.55 p.m
27	Net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex	Girls Boys	2017	99.3% 96.6%	Annual Primary School Census 2017, DPE
28	Primary education completion rate, by sex	Girls Boys	2017	84.1% 78.3%	Annual Primary School Census 2017, DPE
29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	Girls Boys	2017	67.4% 55.8%	http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=161# as on 17 th March, 2019 at 11.55 p.m
30	Transition rate from primary to secondary education, by sex	Girls Boys	2016	95.0% 96.0%	Bangladesh Primary Education Annual Sector Performance Report – 2017, DPE
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex		2016		http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=161# as on 18 th March, 2019 at 11.50 a.m
	At least completed primary education	Women Men		51.7 60.9	
	At least completed lower secondary	Women Men		36.9 46.0	
	At least completed upper secondary	Women Men		23.9 34.0	
	At least completed post-secondary	Women Men		10.0 18.6	
	At least completed bachelor or equivalent	Women Men		5.5 11.5	
	At least completed master's or equivalent	Women Men		2.2 4.7	
	Doctoral or equivalent	Women Men		0.1 0.2	

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source
III. Health and related service					
32	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Women	2017	59.2%	SVRS,BBS
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	Girls Boys	2017	29 per 1000 live birth 32 per 1000 live birth	SVRS,BBS
34	Maternal mortality ratio		2017	1.72 per 1000 birth	SVRS,BBS
35	Antenatal care coverage		2014	78.4%	NIPORT
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		2014	42.1%	NIPORT
37	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	Women Men	2017	25.2% 46.0%	The global adult tobacco survey, BBS
38	Proportion of adults (women age 19-49 and BMI \geq 28) who are obese	Women	2014	9.0%	FSNSP, 2014
39	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Women Men	2016	0.1 0.1	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (http://www.sdg.gov.bd/ as on 1 April 2019 at 2.31pm)
40	Reported number of all males and females receiving anti-retroviral drug	Women Men	2010	163 302	Global summary of HIV/AIDS, WHO
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	Women Men	2015	18.9 years 17.84years	World's women, 2015
42	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex	-	-	-	-
IV. Public life and decision-making					
43	Women's share of government ministerial positions		2009-2014	12.3% out of 73 minister	Cabinet Division, Information

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source
44	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments		2017	20.6% out of 350 seat in 10 th parliament	Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat
	Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments		2016	23%	Local Government Division (LGD), (http://www.sdg.gov.bd/ as on 17 th March, 2019 at 12.04 a.m)
45	Proportion of women in managerial positions		2015-16	12.9%	LFS,BBS
46	Percentage of female police officers (Class-1 and Class-2)		2017	3.5% out of 28,718	Department of Police
47	Percentage of female judges (Dist.& Session Judges)		2017	21.9% out of 607	Statistics of civil officer and staff, 2017
V. Human rights of women and girl children					
48	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		2015	54.7%	Violence Against Women, BBS
49	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		2015	6.2%	Violence Against Women, BBS
50	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		--	--	--
51	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15		2012	18.1%	MICS, BBS
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18		2012	52.3%	MICS, BBS
52	Adolescent fertility rate (15-19) per 1000 women in that age group		2017	75	SVRS,BBS

It should be noted that the original recommendation of UNSC has been slightly modified in following cases to match context and availability of data:

- SI No.1 : Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible);
- SI No.2 : Average number of hours spent on total work (total work burden), by sex;
- SI No.10 : Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities;
- SI No. 11 : Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex
- SI No. 13 : Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities* (*:- Data for this indicator are obtained directly from SDG indicator 8.5.1. However the title of the indicator is revised to show gender gap in wages ,calculated as the ratio of women's wage and men's wage.*)
- SI No 17 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex
- SI No 18 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- SI No 22 : Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex
- SI No 23 : Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex
- SI No 27 : Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex
- SI No 28 : Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex
- SI No 30 : Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex
- SI No 38 : Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex
- SI No 40 : Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex
- SI No 46 : Percentage of female police officers
- SI No 47 : Percentage of female judges

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As on July 2017, the estimated population of Bangladesh was 162.7 million of which 81.3 million are female and 81.4 million are male giving a sex ratio of 100.1. The sex ratio of Bangladesh is diminishing, it was 104.8 in 2011 and reduced to 100.1 in 2017 as obtained from Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) of BBS. However, sex ratio was 100.3 according to population and housing census 2011.

As regards distribution of population by broad age group, the percentage of population below 15 years of age for women was 31.2 in 2011 which reduced to 29.2% in 2017 while male population reduced from 32.5% in 2011 to 29.5% in 2017. In 2011 the women population in the reproductive age 15-49 was 54.7% which remained the same or rather increased to 54.8% in 2017. For male the population in the same age bracket increased from 52.3% in 2011 to 54.1% in 2017. In the age group 60 years and above, the percentage of women population increased from 6.7% in 2011 to 7.7% in 2017 compared to an increase from 7.2% to 8.2% during the same period for the male.

The percentage of women headed household increased slightly over the years, it was 13.3% in 2011 and increase to 14.2% in 2017. In the rural area, the percentage of women headed household increased from 12.6% in 2011 to 14.4% in 2017. On the otherhand, in the urban area it reduced from 15.8% in 2011 to 13.8% in 2017.

Average number of women member in the household was 2.42 as against 2.47 male members in 2005 (HIES). Such number of members reduced in 2010 with 2.27 women members and 2.23 male members. The percentage of earner among women was 12.9% in 2005 and increased to 15.0% in 2010. The percentage of male earner was 72.3% in 2005 and 72.4% in 2010.

The migration rate (in & out) of women was higher than men in 2012 and also in 2017. In 2011, the in-migration rate for women per thousand population was 46.6 as against 31.4 for men and out-migration rate was 46.8 for women and 33.2 for men. In 2017, the in migration rate for women increased to 80.3 per thousand women as against 67.4 for per thousand men. The out migration rate for women and men per thousand were 79.5 and 69.0 respectively in 2017. One of the dominant cause of in and out migration of women was marriage.

It is notable that, mean age at marriage for women did not change over the last more than half of a decade particularly for women in the rural area. In the urban area, it increased slightly, the same situation is observed in case of singulate mean age at marriage and median age at marriage. It is alarming that as high as 62.8% women were married before attaining age 18 years according to MICS 2012-2013. Early marriage is high among poorest and second wealth quintile group. The spousal age difference 10 years and over was found the highest 24.7% in Chattogram Division and lowest 15.4% in Rangpur Division.

It is observed that Total Fertility Rate of the country remained static between 2011-2017 at the national level and even increased in rural area from 2.25 to 2.37 in between 2011-2017. In the urban area it reduced from 1.84 in 2012 to 1.68 in 2017. The same is true for marital fertility & general fertility rate. However children ever born reduced between 2000- 2014. It was 2.6 per women of reproductive age in 2000 and reduced to 2.1 in 2014. Divorce and separation rate for women increased during 2013-17. The use of contraceptive methods by women remain static during 2013-2017.

Gender specific crude death rate shows that women's death rate is lower than men's death rate and it remained almost static during 2013-2017. During 2011-2017, neonatal and post neonatal mortality rate for girls and boys shows that neonatal mortality rate is lower for girls except in 2016 while post neonatal mortality is almost similar among boys and girls. Infant and child mortality rate for girls was lower than boys and such rate for both girls and boys reduced between 2011-2017. This is also true for under-five mortality rate. It is notable that maternal mortality ratio is diminishing in Bangladesh. It was 2.1 per thousand live births in 2011 and reduced to 1.7 per thousand live births in 2017. The highest cause of maternal death was complex delivery and bleeding after delivery (PPH). Women's expectation of life was higher than men in all the years between 2010-2017. The immunization coverage of children 12-23 months remain same between 2011 and 2014 while taking of vitamin A capsule by the children increased. Antenatal care of pregnant women and assistance at delivery by the qualified medical practitioner improved over the years.

The morbidity status of the population who suffered from chronic illness during last 12 months obtained from preliminary report of HIES 2016 shows that gastric/ulcers is the highest cause of morbidity among women and men. But the 2nd highest cause of morbidity was rheumatism/rheumatic fever for women and asthma/ respiratory disease for men. Morbidity per thousand population was high 173.4 for women compared to 171.1 for men. It is also observed that arthritis was the most common type of illness for women compared to fever for men. Assistance from pharmacy/ dispensary/ compounder was the main method of treatment for both women and men. Children <5 years were mostly suffered from fever and ARI irrespective of sex but in case of taking treatment from health provider, the boys are higher than girls.

Disability rate per 1000 women was 9.1 as against 11.0 for men in 2012 whereas it was 9.8 for men compared to 8.0 for women in 2017. It was observed from the SVRS data that half of the disability was natal and there exists some differentials between women and men with slightly lower rate for women in the year 2015-2017. As regards type of disability, problem to wake up was the highest for both women and men with higher rate for men than women. As regards percentage of persons who suffered from any accident or injury prior to 90 days of the survey (HMSS-2014) was higher for men than women. The highest percentage of women were treated by govt. health worker but for men it was govt. doctor in govt. institution and pharmacy/ dispensary/ compounder. The average expenditure incurred for treatment of accident was higher for men than women. The prevalence of disabled person per 1000 population due to accident was low for women compared to men (HMSS-2014).

The labour force participation rate of women (15+) is increasing steadily, it was 33.5% in 2013 and increased to 36.3% in 2016-17. It is shown that only 8.2% women are employed in formal sector in 2016-17 compared to 17.9% for men. As regards occupation of employed women it is noticed that the highest field was agriculture, forestry and fishery (51.7%) followed by crafts and related works (17.5%) in 2016-17. As regards employment status of women it is observed that most of them are own account worker (39.3%) followed by employee (31.2%) and contributing family helper (28.4%) in 2016-17. As regards major industry 59.7% women are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing compared to 32.2% for men in 2016-17. Average time spent in economic activities by women was less than men, 38 hours per week by women versus 52 hours per week by men. As regards time use by different activities daily by women and men, it shows that women spend 3 time higher time in household work than men. Whereas men do paid work higher than women. Ironically, women get less leisure hours than men. The average working hour for women in different industries were also less than men. This is also true for different occupation. Women goes abroad for employment in much less number then their male counterpart, however it is increasing steadily. Daily wage rate of women was also less than their male counterpart. Interestingly, women's unemployment rate was higher than male in between 2013-2016-17.

The gross and net enrolment rate of girls are higher than boys in primary education. It is seen that the dropout rate for girl in primary education are less than boys. It is encouraging that percentage of teachers in primary school (private and public) increasing over the year though there are fluctuations in different year. Gross and net enrolment rate of girls was also higher than boys in secondary level, however completion rate is higher for boys than girls. The ratio of women teacher to men in secondary school remain static over the years. It fluctuated from a low 0.32 in 2012 to a high 0.35 in 2016. It is notable that girls performance rate in SSC examination was 81.7% in 2017 where as total students pass rate was 81.2%.

As regards teachers and students in colleges it is found that percentage of women teacher is almost one fifth of total teacher and the situation did not change between 2011-2017. On the other hand, percentage of girls in the college were 44.6% in 2011 which slightly increased to 48.4% in 2017. It is praiseworthy that pass rate of girls were higher than total students pass rate in HSC examination.

The female teachers and students in the primary training institute were 29.3% and 39.7% in 2011 which stood at 28.1% and 68.5% in 2017 respectively. The percentage of female teachers in teachers training colleges was 26.5% and female students was 38.2% in 2017. The percentage of female teacher in the universities (private & public) was 33.8% as against 26.6% for girls in 2016. The ratio of women to men in BUET was 26.1% in case of teachers and 25.6% in case of students in 2016. It is notable that number of female teachers in the medical college was 12.9% as against 57.1% girls in 2017. The ratio of women to men in Bangladesh Sheikh Mujib Medical University was 34.8% in case of teachers where as in case of students it was 63.9% in 2016. In Agriculture University girls constitute 71.5 per 100 boys for students and for teachers it was 24.6 women per 100 men.

It is mention worthy that poverty incidence of female-headed household was lower than male headed household. The highest incidence of poverty was observed for service workers among female as well as males. The incidence of poverty for both, men and women headed household

reduces with the increase in the level of education. Average number of women earners were much lower than men earners. The average monthly incomes of women headed household were lower than men headed household as revealed from HIES. Per household education expenditure of women headed household was lower than male headed household.

It is praiseworthy that women participation in 1st parliament was only 4.8% which increased to 20.9% in the 10th parliament. It is observed that only 0.7% union parishad chairman was female and 25% members was female in 2017. Only 1.4% women were upazila parishad chairman in 2017. As regards employment of women in government ministries directorates & corporations 37.1% employees were women in 2017. In 2017, 18.2% women officers and staffs worked in ministries 31.4% in departments/directorates, 11.0% in divisional and deputy commissioner's office and 11.5% in autonomous corporation. It is notable that in directorate of nursing, 90.5% of officers and staffs were women in 2017.

49.6% women experienced physical violence in lifetime, 27.3% experienced sexual violence in life time according to violence against women survey 2015. The prevalence is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. As regards reported case of violence from police sources in 2017, rape was 3,979, acid throwing 5, oppression for dowry 4,125 and child oppression was 1,871.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Women share about half of the population in Bangladesh. They are the one of the most vulnerable group in the society. Although government has taken initiative to overcome this situation, they continue to have lower economic, social and political opportunities. In 2008, less than 20% of parliament seats have been occupied by women and share of female labour force was less than 40% in 2010 (GED, 7th five year plan). This situation leads women to higher poverty risk as social group and also subject to other risk such as physical and emotional violence, exploitation, and natural disasters (GED, 7th five year plan).

Government of Bangladesh has given all the rights to women as to men irrespective of religion or race. The Constitution of Bangladesh has given such opportunity. According to Article 28 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh “ i) The state shall not discriminate any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth ii) Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of state and of public life. iii) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or place of birth be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regards to access to any place of public entertainment or resort or admission to any educational institutions. iv) Nothing of this article shall prevent the state from making special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any background section of citizen.”

The Constitution of the country also ensured equal opportunity for women in empowerment under Article 29. This article envisaged as follows:

Equality of opportunity in public employment.

- i. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizen in respect of employment or office in the service of the Republic.
- ii. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth, be ineligible for, or discrimination against in respect of, any employment or office in the service of the Republic.

International Laws for Women's Rights

To eliminate gender discrimination and ensure the rights and privileges of women to the society some laws, conventions and action plans have been taken and initiated internationally. These are as follows:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- The International Convention on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (1966)
- The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) (CEDAW)
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1993)
- The Declaration on Violence Against Women (1993)

- The Vienna Declaration and the Program of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights (1993)
- The Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, Egypt (1994)
- Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration (1995)
- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)
- South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women, (2002)
- The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence known as the Istanbul Convention (2014)

Women’s Rights in Bangladesh

To eliminate gender discrimination lots of interventions has been taken by government, NGOs in the past years. Some of the initiatives like laws, conventions and action plans have been given below:

- Direct election of women members in Union Parishad was introduced in 1997, where 3 seats out of 12 seats of Union Parishad members were kept for women to be elected directly by the voters.
- In order to protect women from repression a law entitled “Prevention of Women and Children Repression Act 2000”, revised in 2003 has been enforced to address Violence Against Women (VAW). This act has 34 sections with three parts. In 2nd part punishments for the criminal has been described. The picture of the punishments by this act is given below (Khan & Karim, 2017):

Section	Name of the offence	Imprisonment in different phase	Fine (if available) in different phase
S. 4	Offences caused by the inflammatory substances	3 years to death sentence	Tk.50, 000/= to 1 lakh.
S. 5	Trafficking in women, etc	10 years to death sentence	Not fixed
S. 6	Trafficking in children etc	Life imprisonment to death sentence	Not fixed
S. 7	Abduction of women and children etc	Life imprisonment not less than 14 years	Not fixed
S. 8	Realization of ransom	Life imprisonment or death sentence	Not fixed
S. 9	Rape, death caused by rape, etc	5 years to death sentence	1 lakh to up
S.9A	Abetment in committing suicide of women etc	5 years to 10 years	Not fixed
S. 10	Sexual assault etc	3 years to 10 years	Not fixed
S. 11	Causing death for dowry	1 years to death sentence	Not fixed
S. 12	Mutilations of the children for the purpose of begging etc	Life imprisonment or death sentence	Not fixed
S. 14	Publication of the identity of the victim in media	2 years imprisonment	1 lakh
S. 17	Instituting false case etc	7 years imprisonment	Not fixed
S. 30	Abetment committing offence	Same punishment for the offence abetted	Not fixed

- The Dhaka, Declaration for Eliminating Violence Against Women in South Asia 2003 reaffirms the instruments already evaluated by the national and international agencies. The declaration stated as follows:

“We recognize and accept our crucial role, both individually and collectively, as the bridge between people and government as advocates for the rights and concerns of the people, as legislators to make laws to protect these rights and mobilize the policies and resources required to create the enabling environment for this purpose”.

- The Government adopted the ‘**National Women Development Policy**’ 2011 with the following 22 objectives:

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 male-female 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, guardian less, 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.

- The Government of Bangladesh has already ratified CEDAW and perusing programs and policies to implement the decisions of the Beijing Platform of Action.
- Government has also shown respect to other international laws and declaration. A National Plan of Action (NPA) for the women development has also been formulated.

Gender in Sixth Five-Year Plan

The Sixth Plan called for a two-pronged approach for empowering women and ending gender-based discrimination. The strategies adopted in the Sixth Plan to improve women's empowerment and social participation consisted of:

- Political and Legal Empowerment

1. Addressing women's advancement and rights issues taking into account the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and other commitments to international forums; and
2. Ensuring participation and representation of women in all national and local political institutions.

- Economic Empowerment

1. Increasing and improving the opportunities for women's employment;
2. Providing an enabling work environment; and
3. Strengthening women's economic decision making power by promoting women producers, women trade unions and women entrepreneurs.

- Social empowerment

1. Eliminating gender health and education disparities,
2. Prioritizing women in social programmes, loans and microcredit,
3. Eliminating violence against women through adequate reporting of incidents, and medical, legal and psychological treatment,
4. Recognizing the multitude of social identities women can have: ethnic, religious, wealth groups, disabilities and taking it into account when formulating policies and programmes to address their needs and
5. Promoting women's statuses through media.

Women Empowerment in the Sixth Plan

Objective	Performance Indicators	Baseline FY (2010)	Target FY 2015	Actual FY 2015
Women and men should enjoy equal social, political and economic opportunities	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	32%	60%	50%
	Seats held by women in national parliament	18.6%	33%	20%
	Ratio of literate females to males (percent of ages 20-24)	85%	100%	86%
	Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector	20%	50%	32%

Source: 7th five year plan, GED, Planning Commission

Gender Issue in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

On completion of MDGs in 2015, The UN has approved the Post 2015 development agenda in a wider scale than MDGs popularly known as SDGs. It has 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. The gender issue is included in SDGs in various goals. Among all the goals one goal is specially for gender. It is goal no-5 of SDGs which is “Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls”. This goal has 9 targets and 14 Indicators. The targets and indicators are provided below:

Targets	Indicators
5.1 End all form of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not all legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other type 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 intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female 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 15-19 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting , by age

Targets	Indicators
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibility within the household and 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 women in national parliament and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decision regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women age 15-49 years access to sexual 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 9a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership and or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and (b) Share of women among owners or right-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 communication 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 for gender equality and 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.

1.2 Objectives of the Gender Report

The main objectives of the Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018 are as follows:

- To provide gender disaggregated data for the planners, administrators, policy makers, researchers and development partners.
- To oversee the progress of women in different sectors
- To provide evidence base statistics for research and policy development
- To assess differences in the situations of women and men and how their conditions are changing
- To provide women development or empowerment related statistics for the development of policies that are not explicitly related to gender.

The United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) also suggested producing gender statistics annually to evaluate the outcome of the member states.

1.3 Methodology

The report on “Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018” has been prepared by taking secondary data from different censuses, periodic surveys, ad-hoc surveys, and administrative records of other ministries/divisions, department/directorates, NGO, autonomous bodies, corporations. Where multiple sources of data are present, preference has been given to the most reliable source.

1.4 Limitation

In a few cases, we cannot update data due to unavailability of data. In these type of cases we use tables and description from previous gender statistics report ‘Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2012’. Even where gender gap data is available, it does not necessarily always portray the full extent of the disparity as behind the scene women have many other responsibilities and duties, data of which is not available or is difficult to quantify.

We cannot maintain appropriate year interval due to unavailability of data. In some cases, there have been instances of significant variation between various sources of the same data. However, due to lack of sufficient explanations in the source report, some of the variation could not be explained.

We cannot include the latest data on income, expenditure and poverty as Household Income and Expenditure 2016 report has not published yet. For income, expenditure and poverty data, we use the tables as well as description of tables from ‘Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2012’ which is the previous gender statistics report.

1.5 Organization of the report

This report contains 12 chapters where the introductory chapter provides background, objectives, methodology and limitation of the report. The second chapter gives the necessary information related to household and population of Bangladesh disaggregated by sex. The third chapter provides information on nuptiality such as early marriage, spousal age difference, mean age at

marriage, marital status and contraceptive use. Chapter four provides major findings of health and nutrition where chapter five provides morbidity status and health services. Chapter six deals with disability data, chapter seven focuses particularly on labour force participation of women compared to men in the economy. Chapter eight contains several sex-disaggregated data on education, chapter nine includes income, expenditure of household and poverty related data disaggregated by sex. Empowerment of women in different public and private enterprises are provided in chapter ten. Chapter eleven provides data on violence against women. Chapter twelve is the final chapter, which presents some selected SDGS indicators disaggregated by sex. This chapter also includes some selected indicators among the SAARC countries.

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD and POPULATION

This chapter provides the necessary information related to household and population of Bangladesh disaggregated by sex. Specifically time series and comparable data on household size, head of the household by sex, size of land owned, earning status, population size, sex ratio and migration rate etc. has been presented in this chapter.

2.01 Population Size

In Bangladesh, the population size has been increasing continuously. It was 150.6 million in 2011 and 162.7 million in 2017. The sex ratio (m/f *100) which reflects the difference in number between women and men have improved significantly towards equality. It was 104.9 in 2012 and reduced to 100.2 in 2017.

Table 2.01: Estimated Population (Million) Distribution by Sex, 2011-2017

Year	Women	Men	Total	Sex Ratio
2011	73.5	77.1	150.6	104.9
2012	74.5	78.2	152.7	104.9
2013	76.4	78.3	154.7	102.6
2014	78.2	78.6	156.8	100.5
2015	79.3	79.6	158.9	100.3
2016	80.3	80.5	160.8	100.3
2017	81.3	81.4	162.7	100.2

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

2.02 Population Structure by Broad Age Group

It is seen from the Table 2.02 that population composition in the broad age group changed over the time. In 2011, population below 15 years for women was 31.2%, which reduced to 29.2% in 2017. For men the percentage of population in the same age range was 32.5% in 2011 and it reduced to 29.5% in 2017.

The percentage of women in the reproductive age group 15-49 was 54.7% in 2011, which remain almost same 54.8% in 2017. For men such percentage was 52.3% in 2011 and increased to 54.1% in 2017.

The percentage of women in the age group 60 years and over was 6.7% in the year 2011, which increased to 7.7% in 2017. For men it increased from 7.2% in 2011 to 8.2% in 2017.

Table 2.02: Percentage Distribution of Women and Men by Broad Age Group, 2011-2017

Age group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Women							
00-14	31.2	31.0	31.6	31.1	30.2	30.7	29.2
15-49	54.7	53.8	54.4	53.3	55.0	54.5	54.8
50-59	7.4	7.9	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.3
60+	6.7	7.3	6.4	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men							
00-14	32.5	31.2	32.8	32.3	31.3	30.9	29.5
15-49	52.3	53.9	51.8	51.9	52.5	52.8	54.1
50-59	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.2
60+	7.2	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total							
00-14	31.9	31.1	32.3	31.7	30.8	30.8	29.3
15-49	53.5	53.9	53.2	52.6	53.7	53.6	54.4
50-59	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.3
60+	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

2.03 Population Distribution by Age Group, Sex and Locality

The distribution of population by age group, sex and locality is shown in table 2.03 for 2011-2017. It is apparent from the table that population in the age group 0-4 for women in the rural area was 9.4% in 2011 as against 9.8% for men. In the urban area, such percentages for women and men were 8.6% and 8.9% respectively.

In 2017, for women in the rural area, the percentage of women in the age group 0-4 was 8.8% and almost same for the men. In the urban area the corresponding percentages were 8.0% for women and 8.1% for men.

The percentage of women in the rural area in 2011 for the age group 65 years and over was 4.8% as against 5.0% for men. Such percentage for women and men in 2011 in the urban area was 3.7% and 3.8% respectively. In 2017, the percentages of women and men in the rural area were 5.5% and 5.8% respectively. Such percentages in the urban area were 4.3% and 4.5% respectively.

Table 2.03: Percent Distribution of Sample Population by Age, Sex and Locality, 2011-2017

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2011						
0-4	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.6	8.9	8.8
5-9	11.4	11.6	11.5	10.2	10.5	10.3
10-14	11.4	12.3	11.8	10.6	11.1	10.9
15-19	9.3	10.9	10.1	9.5	9.9	9.7
20-24	9.9	8.8	9.4	10.9	8.7	9.8
25-29	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.1	8.5	9.3
30-34	7.6	6.5	7.0	8.7	7.7	8.2
35-39	6.8	5.9	6.4	7.4	7.0	7.2
40-44	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.8
45-49	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.9	5.1
50-54	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.5
55-59	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1
60-64	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.3
65-69	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1
75-79	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
80+	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012						
0-4	9.6	9.9	9.8	7.8	8.0	7.9
5-9	11.3	11.3	11.3	9.9	10.0	9.9
10-14	11.9	11.9	11.9	10.8	10.8	10.8
15-19	10.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.7	9.7
20-24	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5
25-29	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.3	9.1	9.2
30-34	6.9	6.9	6.9	8.3	8.3	8.3
35-39	6.0	6.1	6.1	7.2	7.6	7.4
40-44	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.9	7.0	7.0
45-49	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
50-54	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.8
55-59	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
60-64	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
65-69	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
70-74	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	3.6
80+	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2013						
0-4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.4	9.3
5-9	12.0	12.3	12.1	10.4	10.6	10.5
10-14	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.2	10.2	10.2
15-19	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.8	9.2	10.0
20-24	9.0	8.3	8.7	10.3	9.1	9.7
25-29	9.6	8.2	8.9	10.6	9.3	10.0
30-34	8.1	6.7	7.4	9.6	8.0	8.8
35-39	7.1	6.5	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.6
40-44	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.8	6.1
45-49	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.0
50-54	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.1
55-59	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0
60-64	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.4
65+	4.3	5.4	4.8	2.9	3.8	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0
2014						
0-4	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	9.3	9.1
5-9	11.1	11.6	11.3	9.6	10.3	9.9
10-14	11.3	11.8	11.5	10.3	10.4	10.4
15-19	8.6	10.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8
20-24	9.2	7.8	8.5	10.1	7.8	9.0
25-29	9.5	7.9	8.7	10.3	9.2	9.8
30-34	7.9	7.2	7.6	9.0	8.4	8.7
35-39	6.9	6.4	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.6
40-44	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	7.0	6.5
45-49	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.6	5.0
50-54	5.2	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.6
55-59	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.0
60-64	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9
65+	4.7	5.4	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015						
0-4	9.1	9.4	9.3	8.2	8.6	8.4
5-9	10.8	11.2	11.0	9.4	1.0	9.7
10-14	11.2	12.3	11.8	11.2	10.4	10.8
15-19	9.0	10.3	9.7	8.7	9.7	9.2
20-24	9.4	7.8	8.6	10.3	8.0	9.1
25-29	9.4	7.8	8.6	10.7	8.7	9.7
30-34	8.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	8.2	8.5
35-39	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.9	7.8	7.9
40-44	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.8	6.4
45-49	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	6.1	5.6
50-54	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8
55-59	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.1
60-64	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9
65+	4.7	5.6	5.1	3.6	4.3	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2016						
0-4	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.7	7.7	8.2
5-9	10.6	10.9	10.7	9.9	10.2	10.0
10-14	11.9	12.4	12.2	11.0	11.1	11.1
15-19	8.9	10.6	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.7
20-24	9.4	8.1	8.7	10.3	8.0	9.2
25-29	9.0	7.5	8.3	10.1	8.3	9.2
30-34	8.3	7.3	7.8	8.9	8.3	8.6
35-39	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.6
40-44	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.3
45-49	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.8	6.0	5.4
50-54	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
55-59	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.2
60-64	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.7
65+	4.7	5.5	5.1	3.6	4.3	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017						
0-4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.1	8.1
5-9	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.4
10-14	11.5	11.8	11.6	10.1	10.2	10.2
15-19	8.8	11.3	10.1	9.4	10.1	9.8
20-24	9.0	8.0	8.5	10.1	8.1	9.1
25-29	8.9	7.6	8.3	10.3	8.5	9.4
30-34	8.2	7.2	7.7	9.0	8.3	8.6
35-39	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
40-44	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.9	6.5
45-49	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.7
50-54	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9
55-59	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4
60-64	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.8
65+	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011- 2017, BBS

2.04 Sex Ratio

Table 2.04 shows the trend of sex ratio is different in rural and urban areas from 2013-2017. The sex ratio of the population at the national level has decreased from 104.9 in 2011 to 100.2 in 2017. In the rural area it reduced from 102.0 in 2013 to 100.4 in 2017 while in the urban area it was 103.0 in 2013 and reduced at 99.8 in 2014 and it remain the same i.e. 99.8 in 2014 and stood at 100.1 in 2017.

Table 2.04: Sex Ratio by Locality, 2011-2017

Locality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rural	-	-	102.0	100.7	101.0	100.6	100.4
Urban	-	-	103.0	99.8	99.3	99.8	100.1
Total	104.9	104.9	102.6	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.2

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011- 2017, BBS

2.05 Household Head by Sex

Household head termed as head of a household or a family whose authority is to control and management over household or a family and to support the dependent members founded on a moral or legal obligation or duty. Table 2.05 shows that 86.7% of the households at the national level were headed by men in 2011 whereas only 13.3% were headed by women. In the rural and urban area the percentage of women headed household was 12.6% and 15.8% respectively. In 2017 some improved was noticed in case of women headed household in the rural area & national level but reduced in urban area, it was 14.2% in the national level, 14.4% in the rural area and 13.8% in the urban area.

Table 2.05: Percent Distribution of Household Headship by Sex and Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women headed household	Men headed household	Women headed household	Men headed household	Women headed household	Men headed household
2011	12.6	87.4	15.8	84.2	13.3	86.7
2012	14.0	86.0	15.3	84.7	14.5	85.5
2013	11.4	88.6	11.6	88.4	11.6	88.4
2014	12.2	87.8	12.3	87.7	12.2	87.8
2015	12.8	87.2	12.6	87.4	12.7	87.3
2016	12.3	86.9	13.1	87.7	12.8	87.2
2017	14.4	85.6	13.8	86.2	14.2	85.8

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011- 2017, BBS

2.06 Average Family Members by Sex and Land Ownership

Table 2.06 presents distribution of average number of male and female family members by land holding size. There is not much difference observed by land ownership and sex, except an overall decline in number of male and female family members over time. The number of members increases with the increase in size of land. This was applicable for both men and women.

Table 2.06: Distribution of Households by Size of Land Owned and Average Number of Members by Sex, 2005-2010

Size of land owned (acre)	Average number of members			
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	2005		2010	
Landless	2.03	2.03	2.03	1.93
00.01-00.04	2.13	2.07	2.11	2.02
00.05-00.49	2.43	2.44	2.30	2.26
00.50-00.99	2.43	2.54	2.31	2.35
01.00-01.49	2.51	2.64	2.39	2.27
01.50-02.49	2.53	2.74	2.49	2.43
02.50-04.99	2.78	2.96	2.54	2.67
05-00-07.49	2.94	3.44	2.66	2.95
07.50-09.99	3.04	3.68	2.60	2.89
10.00-14.99	3.79	3.56	2.79	2.43
15.00-24.99	3.35	4.16	3.24	2.89
25.00+	3.79	3.32	4.05	3.18
Total	2.42	2.47	2.27	2.23

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005 and 2010, BBS

2.07 Earning Status of Household Members

The distribution of household heads by sex and earning status of household members are shown in table 2.07. It is evident from the table that percent of earners among women household members increased from 12.9 in 2005 to 15.0 in 2010, seen in both rural and urban areas.

Table 2.07: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head and Percentage Distribution of Earners by Sex and Locality, 2005 & 2010

Locality	Percentage of household			Percentage of earner within	
	Women headed	Men headed	Total	Women	Men
2005					
Rural	10.72	89.28	100.0	10.1	72.8
Urban	8.96	91.04	100.0	19.8	70.7
Total	10.27	89.73	100.0	12.9	72.3
2010					
Rural	14.90	85.10	100.0	12.6	73.0
Urban	11.20	88.80	100.0	20.3	70.7
Total	13.90	86.10	100.0	15.0	72.4

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005 and 2010, BBS

In 2010 there was urban-rural variation in respect of earning status of household members. For the women members in the rural area, it was 12.6% compared to 20.3% in the urban area. It may be due to urbanization and higher level of women education. On the other hand, percentage of men earners in the rural area were higher than urban area.

2.08 Internal Migration

Migration, more specifically the human migration is the movement by people from one place to another place with the intention of settling in new and geographically different locations. The movements, more specifically the spatial movements, involve a change of place of usual residence and crossing of a political boundary resulting in taking-up of life in a new or different place. Migration may involve individuals, family units or large groups. In this report definition of migration has been taken from SVRS. The period of movement in the case of SVRS has been fixed at six months or more except for marriage in which case the time period is not fixed.

Internal migration is the process of migration that takes place within the country. Migration is an important component influencing growth and redistribution of population and resources. For the socio-economic development and planning process, the analysis of data on migration is essential. Migration takes place in different ways. In case of permanent migration, the migrant leaves the place of birth once for all and stay at the place of destination. On the other hand, repeated change of residence may take place in case of temporary migration.

In-migration and out-migration rate per 1000 population for 2012-2017 is presented in table 2.08. It is evident from table that in-migration rates estimated for both sexes, women and men were found 46.6 per 1000 population in 2012 as against 31.4 per thousand population for men. The out migration rate for women and men in 2012 was 46.8 and 33.2 for women and men per thousand population.

Both the in-migration and out-migration rate increased in the subsequent years for women and men. In 2017, the in migration rate for women and men were 80.3 and 67.4 per thousand population. On the other hand, out migration rate for the same period for women and men were 79.5 and 69.0 per thousand population.

Table 2.08: Migration Rates Per 1000 Population by Sex, 2012-2017

Year	In-migration			Out- migration		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Both
2012	46.6	31.4	38.1	46.8	33.2	39.9
2013	43.3	37.7	39.9	43.2	36.6	40.4
2014	45.2	35.2	40.2	47.5	38.8	43.1
2015	60.8	47.7	54.2	60.0	49.0	54.5
2016	84.3	69.1	76.7	85.3	71.8	78.5
2017	80.3	67.4	73.8	79.5	69.0	74.3

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2012- 2017, BBS

2.09 Direction of In-Migration

Migration rate by sex and direction of migration for 2011-2017 is presented in table 2.09. It is evident from the table that in-migration rates to rural areas is smaller than in-migration to urban areas for understandable reasons, and the rate of in-migration to urban areas have increased at a much faster pace. On the other hand, in rural areas in migration rate for women is higher than the in migration for men, because of marriage exogamy as the next table shows. Urban in-migration rate of women is relatively higher than that of men in all years except 2014 which might be due to job opportunity increased for women in the garments industry.

Table 2.09: In-migration Rates Per 1000 Population by Sex and Direction, 2011-2017

Direction of in-migration	Women	Men	Total
2011			
Total in-migrants	43.2	33.1	38.1
Rural in- migrants	27.3	16.8	22.0
Rural to Rural	21.2	8.8	14.9
Urban to Rural	5.9	4.7	5.3
Urban in- migrants	71.8	62.7	67.3
Rural to Urban	26.9	20.5	23.7
Urban to Urban	44.6	40.4	42.5
2012			
Total in-migrants	46.6	31.4	38.9
Rural in- migrants	29.4	13.9	21.6
Rural to Rural	23.5	9.2	16.2
Urban to Rural	6.0	4.7	5.3
Urban in- migrants	76.9	62.6	69.7
Rural to Urban	30.5	21.9	26.2
Urban to Urban	46.5	40.7	43.5
2013			
Total in-migrants	43.3	37.7	40.4
Rural in- migrants	35.2	28.3	31.7
Rural to Rural	19.3	7.3	13.2
Urban to Rural	13.8	10.5	12.1
Urban in- migrants	71.1	69.8	70.4
Rural to Urban	15.9	21.0	18.5
Urban to Urban	57.3	59.3	58.3
2014			
Total in-migrants	45.2	35.2	40.2
Rural in- migrants	36.0	22.9	29.4
Rural to Rural	31.1	17.6	24.3
Urban to Rural	4.9	5.3	5.1
Urban in- migrants	76.5	77.8	77.1
Rural to Urban	35.8	20.7	28.2
Urban to Urban	40.8	57.1	48.9
2015			
Total in-migrants	60.7	47.7	54.2
Rural in- migrants	38.4	23.0	30.7
Rural to Rural	32.9	18.4	25.6
Urban to Rural	5.5	4.6	5.1
Urban in- migrants	94.4	85.5	90.0
Rural to Urban	32.5	26.5	29.5
Urban to Urban	61.9	59.1	60.5
2016			
Total in-migrants	84.3	69.1	76.7
Rural in- migrants	48.9	30.2	39.5
Rural to Rural	43.9	25.2	34.5
Urban to Rural	5.0	5.1	5.0
Urban in- migrants	128.2	117.7	123.0

Direction of in-migration	Women	Men	Total
Rural to Urban	33.3	27.4	30.3
Urban to Urban	95.0	90.3	92.6
2017			
Total in-migrants	80.3	67.4	73.8
Rural in- migrants	45.4	30.3	37.8
Rural to Rural	41.3	24.1	32.7
Urban to Rural	4.1	6.2	5.0
Urban in- migrants	124.4	114.5	119.4
Rural to Urban	32.2	26.3	30.3
Urban to Urban	92.2	88.2	90.2

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011- 2017, BBS

2.10 Reasons for In-Migration and Gender:

The main reason for both in and out migration for women and men are to live with the family. On the other hand for women, marriage is the 2nd highest cause of migration. These are true for all the years.

Table 02.10: Causes of In and Out-Migration by Sex, 2013-2017

Causes of migration	In-migration			Out-migration		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2013						
Marriage	18.8	0.9	10.5	24.9	0.7	13.5
Education	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.7	4.1
In search of job	3.2	5.3	4.2	3.7	9.7	6.5
To perform job duty	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.2	2.9	2.0
Transfer	2.7	4.0	3.3	3.7	5.7	4.7
River eroded	2.3	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.3	2.5
Farming	7.3	12.2	9.6	6.6	19.7	12.8
To live with family	46.3	42.7	44.6	34.6	22.4	28.8
Business	1.8	4.3	3.0	1.7	4.9	3.2
Retirement	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8
Abroad	0.3	3.7	1.9	1.0	3.7	2.2
Others	12.4	19.7	13.4	16.3	21.8	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014						
Marriage	22.7	6.7	15.7	13.4	23.9	13.4
Education	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.1
In search of job	4.5	6.5	5.4	6.3	4.0	6.3
To perform job duty	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.6
Transfer	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.5	3.3	4.5
River eroded	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.8
Farming	8.0	13.4	10.4	12.3	7.2	12.3
To live with family	41.5	39.8	40.8	36.0	40.4	36.0
Business	8.6	13.9	10.9	3.6	2.6	3.6
Retirement	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Abroad	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.9

Causes of migration	In-migration			Out-migration		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Others	3.9	4.3	4.1	12.6	10.8	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015						
Marriage	17.5	3.1	11.1	18.0	0.5	10.1
Education	3.6	4.4	4.0	2.5	3.4	2.9
In search of job	2.8	6.0	4.2	2.8	6.3	4.4
To perform job duty	1.6	4.0	2.7	1.5	3.7	2.5
Transfer	2.3	5.2	3.6	3.0	6.2	4.5
River eroded	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.0
Farming	6.7	16.2	10.9	6.7	15.1	10.5
To live with family	51.7	39.2	46.2	47.0	35.8	42.0
Business	1.8	6.0	3.7	1.6	4.8	3.1
Retirement	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Abroad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Others	10.3	13.4	11.7	14.8	21.1	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016						
Marriage	16.8	5.3	11.6	19.3	7.7	14.0
Education	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.1	4.2	3.6
In search of job	3.3	5.6	4.3	3.1	5.8	4.3
To perform job duty	2.1	4.3	3.1	1.9	4.0	2.9
Transfer	3.1	6.4	4.5	3.7	6.6	5.0
River eroded	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8
Farming	6.7	15.1	10.5	7.2	15.1	10.8
To live with family	52.5	38.5	46.2	46.2	34.3	40.7
Business	1.7	5.3	3.3	1.8	4.3	3.0
Retirement	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Abroad	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
Others	8.4	12.4	10.2	11.3	14.7	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017						
Matrimonial	16.5	4.3	10.9	17.0	2.9	10.4
Education	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.1
In search of job	2.7	4.8	3.7	2.5	5.5	3.9
To perform job duty	1.7	3.8	2.7	1.4	3.2	2.3
Due to transfer	2.4	5.5	3.8	2.9	5.9	4.3
River eroded	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0
Farming	6.2	14.1	9.8	6.6	16.9	11.4
To live with family	56.2	42.6	50.0	51.1	37.1	44.6
Business	1.5	4.9	3.1	1.3	3.9	2.5
Due to retirement	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Abroad	0.2	2.0	1.0	0.7	3.0	1.8
Others	8.4	12.7	10.4	11.5	15.6	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013- 2017, BBS

CHAPTER 3

MARRIAGE, FERTILITY and CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The UN defined marriage as the legal union of two persons of opposite sex. At present, early marriage is gradually changing as an impact of enactment of laws uplifting of women education, participation of women in socio-economic activities and the technological innovation changes in the society.

Fertility refers to the role of birth in population changes and human reproduction. Fertility induces productivity during the reproductive period of women.

Contraceptives are methods of birth control, used to prevent a woman from getting pregnant. There are many different forms of contraceptives, some used by women and some used by men. The effectiveness of contraceptives varies dependently on type and proper use. Contraceptives such as birth control pill and condoms are widely used to prevent pregnancies.

This chapter provides some important indicators on nuptiality such as early marriage, spousal age difference, mean age at marriage of women and men, marital status of women and men, fertility, divorce rate and contraceptive use.

3.01 Mean Age at Marriage

Mean Age at Marriage (MAM) is one of the most important indicators of nuptiality. Mean age at marriage has direct impact on fertility and duration of marriage. Table 3.01.1 shows the levels and trends of mean age at marriage by locality for the period 2011-2017.

Table 3.01.1: Mean Age at Marriage of Women and Men by Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011	18.3	24.5	19.3	26.1	18.6	24.9
2012	19.1	24.1	19.8	26.1	19.3	24.8
2013	18.5	25.0	19.1	25.8	18.4	24.3
2014	18.3	25.7	19.7	27.1	18.5	25.9
2015	18.3	25.9	19.8	27.2	18.7	26.4
2016	18.3	25.8	19.9	27.4	18.8	26.3
2017	18.3	25.7	19.9	27.3	18.8	26.2

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2011-2017, BBS

Table 03.01.1 shows that mean age at marriage for men in 2015 was 26.4 at the aggregate level which is higher than that of women by 7.7 years. MAM of urban men was 27.2 which is higher than that of rural men by about 1.3 years in 2015. Mean age at marriage of urban women was also higher than that of rural women by only 1.5 year in 2015. This scenario is also continued in the subsequent years.

Table 3.01.2: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011	20.2	25.5	20.9	26.6	20.5	26.1
2012	20.1	25.6	20.8	26.6	20.3	26.0
2013	20.0	25.2	20.1	26.2	20.0	25.5
2014	19.7	25.2	20.8	26.0	20.0	25.4
2015	19.8	25.3	21.0	26.5	20.3	25.8
2016	19.7	25.1	21.1	26.5	20.3	25.7
2017	19.8	25.0	21.2	26.4	20.3	25.6

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2011-2017, BBS

In table 3.01.2 shows singulate mean age at marriage from 2011 to 2017 by locality. Table depicts that singulate mean age at marriage is in decreasing trend for rural women where as it is in upward trend for urban women.

Table 3.01.3: Median Age at Marriage, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011	18.0	23.0	18.0	25.0	18.0	24.0
2012	19.0	24.0	20.0	26.0	19.0	25.0
2013	18.0	24.0	19.0	25.0	18.0	24.0
2014	18.0	24.0	19.0	26.0	18.0	24.0
2015	18.0	25.0	19.0	27.0	18.0	25.0
2016	18.0	25.0	18.0	26.0	18.0	25.0
2017	18.0	25.0	19.0	26.0	18.0	25.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2011-2017, BBS

Table 3.01.3 shows women median age at marriage was 18.0 in 2011 which remain constant up to year 2017 in the rural area except in 2012 (19.0). In the urban area women median age at marriage varies time to time but in the overall (total) women median age at marriage remain static. For men the median age at marriage was 23.0 in 2011 which increased to 25.0 in 2017 in rural area. In national level the median age at marriage for men also increased for one year from 2011 to 2017.

3.02 Early Marriage

By law it is prohibits to get marriage before age 18 for girls and age 21 for boys in Bangladesh. But the following tables show the different scenario.

Table 3.02.1: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Married before 15, Women Aged 20-49 Married before 18 and Women Aged 15-19 Currently Married, by Division and Locality, 2012-2013

Division/Area	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years		Women age 15-19 years	
	No. of women	Percentage married before age 15	No. of women	Percentage married before age 18	No. of Women	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married
Division						
Barishal	3083	20.8	2531	65.8	552	31.7
Chattogram	9794	14.5	7875	50.5	1919	27.7
Dhaka	16411	23.1	13534	61.4	2877	33.3
Khulna	6046	31.1	5087	71.1	960	43.5
Rajshahi	7088	33.3	6002	72.8	1086	47.8
Rangpur	6156	31.5	5168	75.9	988	41.9
Sylhet	3212	9.2	2524	38.5	689	13.7
Locality						
Rural	39935	24.9	32946	65.3	6989	36.1
Urban	11856	20.1	9774	54.4	2082	28.1
Total	51791	23.8	42720	62.8	9071	34.3

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of BBS looks at two indicators to estimate early marriage, the percentage of women married before 15 and 18 years age. Table 3.02.1, shows a large number of girls have married before age 18 (62.8 %). Even a high 34.3% of women are currently married at age 15-19 years. Early marriage is common in Bangladesh.

There are wide variations in early marriage among divisions. Rangpur has the highest rate of marriage before attained age 18 (75.9 %) compared to the rate observed in Sylhet division (38.5%).

By locality, 65.3 percent of women aged 20-49 living in rural areas were married before they attained age 18 years compared to 54.4 percent in urban areas.

Table 3.02.2: Percentage Distribution of Ever Married Women (15-49 Yrs) who Married before their 15th and 18th Years of Ages, 2012-2013

Age group	No. of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	No. of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18
15-19	9071	7.5	na	na
20-24	8831	18.1	8831	52.3
25-29	9354	26.2	9354	61.6
30-34	7432	28.5	7432	64.9
35-39	6950	31.2	6950	67.7
40-44	5697	31.4	5697	69.0
45-49	4456	33.7	4456	67.2
Total	51791	23.8	42720	62.8

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Table 3.02.3: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 in Marriage before Their 15th Birthday, Women Aged 20-49 in Marriage before Their 18th Birthday and Women Aged 15-19 Currently Married, by Educational Status, 2012-2013

Educational status	No. of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	No. of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	No. of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years married
None	13,544	34.6	13,142	73.1	402	44.7
Primary incomplete	6,735	32.7	5,939	70.7	797	41.9
Primary complete	6,882	27.1	5,991	67.3	890	47.9
Secondary incomplete	16,420	18.1	11,539	61.3	4,881	34.0
Secondary completed or higher	8,210	7.0	6,109	31.7	2,101	24.2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Table 3.02.3 shows that there is a negative relationship between percent married before age 15 and age 18 and education.

Table 3.02.4: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 in Marriage before Their 15th Birthday, Women Aged 20-49 in Marriage before Their 18th Birthday and Women Aged 15-19 Currently Married, by Wealth Index, 2012-2013

Wealth index	No. of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	No. of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	No. of women aged 15-19 years	No. of women aged 15-19 years
Poorest	9,467	26.6	8,165	68.7	1,302	39.6
Second	9,872	28.1	8,182	70.9	1,690	37.1
Middle	10,264	25.5	8,400	66.0	1,864	35.6
Fourth	10,699	22.6	8,609	61.0	2,090	34.1
Richest	11,490	17.3	9,365	49.4	2,125	27.7
Total	51,791	23.8	42,720	62.8	9,071	34.3

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Table 3.02.4 shows that early age at marriage is negatively associated with household wealth.

3.03 Spousal Age Difference

The table 3.03.1 shows the currently married women aged 15-19, the majority (46.5%) have 5-9 years older husbands, the second highest proportion (31.2%) have husbands 0-4 years older, while 20.4% have husbands over 10 years older.

Table 3.03.1: Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-19 according to the age difference with their husbands by division, 2012-2013

Division	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 whose husband is:					No. of women age 15-19 years who are currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband's age unknown	
Barishal	0.4	29.8	47.1	22.6	0.2	175
Chattogram	0.2	22.7	50.2	24.7	2.2	532
Dhaka	0.0	32.7	45.5	19.9	1.9	957
Khulna	0.7	28.9	45.9	23.8	0.7	417
Rajshahi	0.5	34.4	45.8	17.0	2.3	519
Rangpur	0.7	37.9	45.8	15.4	0.2	414
Sylhet	0.0	30.9	44.7	22.6	1.8	94
Total	0.3	31.2	46.5	20.4	1.5	3108

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Table 3.03.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-19 according to the Age Difference with Their Husbands by Locality, 2012-2013

Area	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 whose husband is:					No. of women age 15-19 years
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband's age unknown	
Rural	0.4	31.9	46.7	19.6	1.4	2,523
Urban	0.2	28.4	45.7	23.7	2.0	585

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Table 3.03.2 shows that marrying an older person is more practiced in urban areas than rural areas where 23.7% of women of age 15-19 years have married to 10 years older men in urban area where it is 19.6 % is in rural area.

Table 3.03.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-19 according to Age Difference with Their Husbands by Education, 2012-2013

Women's and girl's education	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 whose husband is					No. of women age 15-19 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband's age unknown	
None	0.6	46.9	37.6	11.4	3.4	179
Primary incomplete	0.0	34.4	48.7	14.7	2.2	334
Primary complete	0.4	41.7	43.9	13.1	0.9	427
Secondary incomplete	0.3	29.9	47.1	21.4	1.2	1659
Secondary completed or higher	0.3	19.1	48.5	30.1	2.0	509

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Tables 3.03.4, 3.03.5 and 3.03.6 show variations in spousal age difference according to division, area of locality and women's education level for women aged 20-24. Compared to women in other divisions, women in Sylhet are more likely to have husbands 10 years older, while women living in Rangpur division are less likely to have husband 10 years older. Around 40 % of women aged 20-24 years have 5-9 years older spouses for both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.03.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 20-24 according to Age Difference with Their Husbands by Division, Bangladesh, 2012-2013

Division	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 whose husband is:					No of women age 20-24 years
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband's age unknown	
Barishal	0.6	35.3	46.6	17.1	0.5	421
Chattogram	0.3	29.1	40.8	27.7	2.1	1450
Dhaka	0.5	35.2	43.0	19.9	1.5	2427
Khulna	0.7	34.4	40.8	23.6	0.5	803
Rajshahi	0.8	40.3	37.8	19.0	2.1	953
Rangpur	1.6	41.9	40.7	15.3	0.6	841
Sylhet	0.1	23.5	42.3	32.8	1.2	398
Total	0.6	34.7	41.5	21.8	1.4	7294

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Table 3.03.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 20-24 according to Age Difference with Their Husbands by Area, 2012-2013

Area	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 whose husband is:					No of women age 20-24 years
	Younger	0-4 years Older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband's age unknown	
Rural	0.6	35.2	41.8	21.0	1.5	5582
Urban	0.7	33.0	40.7	24.4	1.2	1712

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

Table 3.03.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 20-24 according to Age Difference with Their Husbands by Education of Women And Girls, 2012-13

Women's and girl's education	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 whose husband is:					No of women age 20-24 years
	Younger	0-4 years Older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband's age unknown	
None	0.6	37.7	39.8	18.9	3.0	696
Primary incomplete	1.1	41.2	37.0	18.5	2.2	899
Primary complete	0.5	41.0	42.9	15.0	0.7	1146
Secondary incomplete	0.5	33.2	42.9	22.3	1.2	3335
Secondary complete or higher	0.8	26.3	40.9	30.9	1.1	1217

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, BBS

3.04 Marital Status

Marital status has close relation with fertility and population growth. Table 3.04 shows the distribution of population by sex, locality and marital status.

Table 3.04: Marital Status of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, 2015-2017

Age Group	2015			2016			2017		
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed/Divorced/Separated	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed/Divorced/Separated	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed/Divorced/Separated
Women (%)									
10-14	96.8	2.0	1.2	97.1	2.9	0.0	99.3	0.6	0.1
15-19	74.9	23.9	1.2	76.1	23.1	0.9	76.2	23.0	0.8
20-24	23.5	74.5	2.0	24.1	74.1	1.7	25.4	72.8	1.8
25-29	7.0	90.8	2.2	7.2	90.6	2.2	7.4	90.3	2.2
30-34	2.5	94.6	2.9	2.4	94.7	2.8	2.1	94.9	3.0
35-39	1.4	93.9	4.7	1.2	94.1	4.7	1.1	94.2	4.7
40-44	1.2	90.4	8.4	1.0	90.7	8.3	0.8	91.0	8.3
45-49	1.1	85.8	13.0	0.9	86.0	13.1	0.6	86.3	13.1
50-54	1.0	78.6	20.4	0.8	78.3	21.0	0.5	78.4	21.0
55-59	1.0	70.5	28.6	0.7	69.8	29.5	0.4	70.8	28.7
60-64	4.6	56.4	39.0	0.8	52.1	47.1	0.5	56.4	43.1
65+	1.2	36.8	62.0	1.0	31.9	67.1	3.2	33.4	63.5
Total	26.1	64.1	9.8	26.9	63.1	10.0	26.2	63.3	10.5
Men (%)									
10-14	98.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	0.00	0.00	99.6	0.4	0.1
15-19	96.6	2.6	0.8	97.2	2.5	0.1	96.5	3.4	0.2
20-24	73.4	25.5	1.1	74.0	25.2	0.6	73.5	25.9	0.6
25-29	34.6	64.4	1.0	35.3	63.6	0.9	35.6	63.4	1.0
30-34	10.6	88.3	1.1	10.6	88.3	0.9	11.2	87.8	1.1
35-39	3.3	95.9	0.8	3.2	95.8	0.8	3.1	95.9	1.0
40-44	1.9	97.1	1.1	1.7	97.1	0.9	1.5	97.3	1.2
45-49	1.3	97.7	1.0	1.1	97.7	1.0	1.0	97.5	1.6
50-54	1.1	97.3	1.7	1.0	97.3	1.5	0.8	97.6	1.6
55-59	0.8	97.3	2.0	0.7	97.3	1.8	0.5	97.2	2.3
60-64	1.2	95.3	3.7	0.7	95.7	3.4	0.6	95.8	3.6
65+	1.1	89.9	9.0	0.9	90.4	8.4	0.7	90.4	8.9
Total	38.6	59.7	1.7	39.4	59.2	1.4	38.6	59.9	1.5

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2015-2017

The percentage distribution of population aged 10 years and over by marital status, age and sex over time are shown in table 3.04. The percentage of never-married females at age group 15-19 and 20-24 were 74.9 and 23.5 percent respective in 2015 and these have increased to 76.2 and 25.4 percent in 2017 which have shown upward trend.

Marriage at age 10-14 has decreased remarkably for female. In 2015, 96.8 % were never married whereas this stands at 99.3 % in 2017 for 10-14 years women.

3.05 Total Fertility

Population growth mainly depends on fertility. 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. Table 3.05.01 shows the total fertility per woman by locality.

Table 3.05.: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
2011	2.25	1.71	2.11
2012	2.30	1.84	2.12
2013	2.19	1.84	2.11
2014	2.22	1.77	2.11
2015	2.30	1.72	2.10
2016	2.38	1.68	2.10
2017	2.37	1.68	2.05

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

It is evident from the table 3.05, total fertility rate (TFR) per woman experienced gradual declining trend over the period from 2011 to 2017 at the national level. It was 2.11 in 2011 compared to 2.05 in 2017. It is gradually declining in urban area but increasing in rural area. The fertility rates are higher in the rural area compared to that in the urban area.

3.06 Age-Specific Fertility Rate

The Age-Specific Fertility rate (ASFR) per 1000 women is shown in table 3.06 for the age group 15-49 years, the reproductive age group of women. It is evident from the table that the dominant fertility age groups are 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 years.

Table 3.06.: Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) Per 1000 Women, 2011-2017

Age group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15-19	65	53	60	83	75	78	75
20-24	142	143	152	144	137	132	134
25-29	110	118	113	110	105	107	105
30-34	62	67	54	48	56	58	58
35-39	30	31	30	26	25	26	26
40-44	9	10	8	7	9	7	7
45-49	4	3	5	4	3	3	3

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

It is apparent from the table that during 2011-2017 ASFR was the highest at the age group 20-24 years, preceded by age group 25-29 years and was the lowest at the age group 45-49 years. It is also evident from the above table that ASFR per 1000 women had a decreasing trend during 2011-2017 except in age group 15-19 years.

3.07 Total Marital Fertility Rate

The data on marital fertility rate per married women for the period 2011-2017 are shown in table 3.07. Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) refers to number of children ever born per 1000 ever-married women. Marital fertility rates for women of completed fertility are an especially useful measure for comparing the overall level of fertility of two or more population at different years.

Table 3.07: Total Marital Fertility Rate by Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
2011	3.8	3.1	3.6
2012	3.6	3.4	3.5
2013	3.3	2.9	3.2
2014	3.6	3.1	3.5
2015	3.6	3.1	3.4
2016	3.7	3.3	3.5
2017	3.8	3.2	3.5

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

It is evident from the table that the marital fertility rate for the country as a whole has declined over the period. The rate has fallen from 3.6 in 2011 to 3.5 in 2017. But in urban area it increased. It was 3.1 in 2011 to 3.2 in 2017.

3.08 General Fertility Rate

General Fertility Rate (GFR) per 1000 women of childbearing age 15-49 in the population indicates the number of live births in a specified period. Levels, trends and patterns of GFR for the period 2011-2017 can be seen in table 3.08. It is evident that the general fertility rate for the country as a whole has declined over the period.

Table 3.08: General Fertility Rate (per 1000 Women aged 15-49) by Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
2011	76	60	70
2012	75	61	70
2013	73	63	71
2014	75	60	71
2015	77	57	69
2016	79	57	69
2017	78	56	68

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

3.09 Children Ever Born

Table 3.09 shows comparison of the mean number of children ever born by age group of women. It is an indication of the cumulative changes in fertility over the years from 2000 to 2014

Table 3.09: Trend in Mean Number of Children Ever Born by Age Group, 2000-2014

Age group	2000	2004	2007	2011	2014
15-19	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
20-24	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
25-29	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0
30-34	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8
35-39	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3
40-44	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7
45-49	6.1	5.6	4.9	4.5	4.2
Total	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1

Source: BDHS, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2011 and 2014, NIPORT

It is apparent from the table that there was decreasing trend in the mean number of children from 2000 to 2014, especially among women age 25 years and above.

3.10 Divorce and Separation Rate

Divorce as well as separation rate is increasing day by day in Bangladesh. It may be due to inability in maintaining expenditure, physical torture, re-marriage, dowry, failure to maintain conjugal life, and child marriage.

The data on crude divorce rate by sex and locality can be seen in table 3.10.01. It is evident from the table that at national level both women and men divorce rate had been increasing between 2013 and 2017. This trend was same for the urban and rural areas.

Table 3.10.01: General Divorce Rate Per 1000 Population by Sex and Locality, 2013-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.8
2014	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.8
2015	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6
2016	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1
2017	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013-2017, BBS

Crude separation rate for 2013-2017 by sex and locality can be seen in table 3.10.02. It is apparent from the table that the separation rates for women and men were almost same at national, rural and urban area.

Table 3.10.02: General Separation Rate Per 1000 Population by Sex and Locality, 2013-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
2014	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
2015	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2016	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
2017	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013-2017, BBS

3.11 Age-Specific Divorce and Separation Rate

The data on age-specific divorce rate by age and sex is shown in table 3.11.01. It is clear from the table that age-specific divorce rate for women is the highest for the youngest group (15-19) in rural area.

Table 3.11.01: Age-Specific Divorce Rate by Age- Group and Sex, 2013-2017

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2013						
15-19	2.6	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.6
20-24	3.6	1.1	2.4	1.5	0.5	1.0
25-29	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
30-34	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
35+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
2014						
15-19	7.6	0.4	3.6	3.5	0.1	1.8
20-24	6.4	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.3	1.6
25-29	2.7	1.9	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.8
30-34	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1
35+	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.8
2015						
15-19	7.2	0.5	3.6	2.8	0.2	1.5
20-24	5.9	2.1	4.2	2.1	1.7	1.9
25-29	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
30-34	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.0
35+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	2.3	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.9
2016						
15-19	7.8	0.7	4.0	3.9	0.2	2.0
20-24	7.0	2.5	4.9	2.8	1.3	2.1
25-29	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
30-34	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
35+	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	2.7	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	1.1
2017						
15-19	7.0	0.6	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.7
20-24	5.5	3.3	4.5	1.6	0.9	1.4
25-29	3.4	1.9	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.3
30-34	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.8
35+	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013-2017, BBS

In urban area for women identical scenario occurred. Women of age 25-29 years are in the second position. In general, age-specific divorce rate for women were much higher than that of men almost in all age group.

The data on age-specific separation rate by sex with their age groups is shown in table 3.11.02. The age patterns are similar to the age patterns for divorce rates.

Table 3.11.02: Age-Specific Separation Rate by Age Group and Sex, 2013-2017

Age –group	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2013						
15-19	0.65	0.10	0.37	0.71	0.00	0.38
20-24	1.57	0.30	0.95	1.33	0.20	0.79
25-29	1.05	0.29	0.69	0.62	0.46	0.54
30-34	0.44	0.36	0.41	0.34	0.06	0.21
35+	0.33	0.10	0.21	0.31	0.07	0.18
Total	0.66	0.18	0.42	0.57	0.13	0.35
2014						
15-19	1.20	0.28	0.69	0.86	0.33	0.60
20-24	1.40	0.15	0.82	0.66	0.30	0.50
25-29	1.04	0.30	0.70	0.54	0.50	0.52
30-34	0.28	0.59	0.43	0.28	0.07	0.18
35+	0.19	0.01	0.10	0.25	0.11	0.18
Total	0.61	0.17	0.39	0.44	0.21	0.33
2015						
15-19	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3
20-24	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.0
25-29	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.8
30-34	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
35+	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
2016						
15-19	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4
20-24	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.7
25-29	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.6
30-34	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.7
35+	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5
2017						
15-19	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
20-24	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.5
25-29	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
30-34	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
35+	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013-2017, BBS

3.12 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

In Bangladesh, contraceptive use has risen over the years. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) according to the year and locality is shown in table 3.12.01. It is evident from the table that there was increasing trend of CPR over time. At national level, it was 58.3 % in 2011 and rose to 62.5% in 2017

Table 3.12.01: Trends in Contraceptive Use among Currently Married Women by Year and Locality, 2011-2017 (Current User)

Year	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
2011	56.0	62.2	58.3
2012	59.8	66.1	62.2
2013	61.8	64.1	62.4
2014	61.6	64.5	62.2
2015	60.4	64.5	62.1
2016	59.3	65.9	62.3
2017	59.4	66.3	62.5

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

It is also observed that CPR was considerably higher in urban area as compared to rural area.

Use of contraceptive (any method) by age of women is shown in the following table 3.12.02.

Table 3.12.02: Age Specific Contraceptive Use among Currently Married Women, 2012-2017 (Current User)

Age- group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15-19	45.6	52.4	52.9	58.9	61.4	56.6
20-24	62.4	64.8	63.2	65.3	63.2	60.6
25-29	70.2	68.1	68.2	69.7	65.4	70.4
30-34	72.9	67.2	68.2	67.3	70.6	71.6
35-39	70.7	63.6	65.9	63.8	63.1	65.4
40-44	54.8	51.2	53.1	52.6	54.5	57.0
45-49	36.0	50.7	41.8	40.4	46.2	40.2
Total	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.5

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2012-2017, BBS

The table 3.12.02 shows that according to the Bangladesh sample vital statistics 2017 survey among the currently married women, 62.5% reported using family planning methods before interview. Women of age group 30-34 years had the highest use rate (71.6%) followed by the age group 25-29 years (70.4%). Lowest user of contraceptive was in the age group 45-49 years (40.2%).

Table 3.12.03: Trends in current use of contraceptive methods, 2011-2017

Method	Year						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Any method	58.3	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.5
Any method (rural)	56.0	59.8	61.1	61.6	60.4	59.3	59.4
Any method (urban)	62.2	66.1	63.4	64.5	64.5	65.9	66.3
Any modern method:	56.6	60.2	60.0	58.4	58.4	58.4	59.2
Condom	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	7.2	5.8	8.6
Oral pill	35.0	35.8	36.1	34.8	32.7	33.4	33.4
Injections	12.8	14.0	14.6	14.7	14.5	15.2	13.4
Male sterilization	0.5	0.49	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Copper-T	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
Female sterilization:	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6
Foam	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Norplant	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Any traditional method	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.3

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

Current use of family planning methods and urban-rural differentials to the year 2005-2010 has been shown in table 3.12.03. The table contains data on CPR of currently married women showing variations between urban and rural levels.

It is apparent from the table that the overall rate of current use was higher in urban area than in rural area in all year.

CHAPTER 4

HEALTH and NUTRITION

This chapter deals with the data on Crude Death Rate (CDR), Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR), Infant Mortality Rate, (IMR) Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), causes of death, children and mother's nutritional status, immunization and vitamin-A supplement etc.

It may be noted that, the importance of nutrition to achieve optimal health is unquestionable. Balanced nutrition is crucial to maintain good health in a dilapidated environment, fight against disease, correct imbalances in the body and provide energy and enthusiasm for life.

4.01 Crude Death Rate

Crude Death Rate (CDR) by sex and area are shown in table 4.01. The death rate had been static for men in 2013 and 2014 but for women it had been declined from 4.6 per 1000 men in 2013 to 4.3 per 1000 women in 2014. Then it became static for 2015-2017. It is also observed that at the national level CDR was higher for men compared to women. Identical scenario has been observed for rural and urban area also.

Table 04.01: Crude Death Rate Per 1000 Population by Sex and Locality, 2013-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013	4.8	6.3	3.8	5.3	4.6	6.1
2014	4.6	6.5	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.1
2015	4.8	6.1	3.8	5.4	4.4	5.8
2016	5.0	6.5	3.7	4.7	4.4	5.7
2017	5.0	6.5	3.6	4.9	4.4	5.8

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2013-2017, BBS

4.02 Age-Specific Death Rate

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) for 2015 to 2017 by sex and locality are shown in table 4.02. Death rates have declined up to ages 40-44 years for both men and women but appear to have increased for older ages.

Table 4.02: Age-Specific Death Rate Per 1000 Population by Sex and Locality, 2015-2017

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2015						
<1	28.0	28.8	26.4	25.1	28.4	29.6
1-4	2.2	3.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.3
5-9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
10-14	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
15-19	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
20-24	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
25-29	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4
30-34	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
35-39	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7
40-44	3.4	3.8	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.4
45-49	4.2	4.3	3.5	5.3	3.9	5.7
50-54	5.6	7.1	5.7	8.4	7.6	8.7
55-59	6.7	13.3	8.2	14.1	9.2	20.7
60-64	12.4	19.4	12.3	19.2	14.3	22.3
65-69	19.5	23.2	18.7	26.9	24.0	24.3
70-74	39.8	38.6	38.4	54.2	37.1	40.9
75-79	60.7	56.6	53.7	90.5	38.3	44.8
80+	103.9	126.9	117.8	105.6	115.1	121.3
2016						
<1	34.0	33.3	18.0	34.9	25.5	33.9
1-4	1.9	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.1
5-9	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7
10-14	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
15-19	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3
20-24	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
25-29	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9
30-34	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
35-39	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.1
40-44	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.9
45-49	3.7	5.1	2.8	3.2	3.3	4.2
50-54	6.2	8.7	5.9	8.9	6.1	8.8
55-59	8.5	14.8	8.5	11.0	8.5	13.1
60-64	16.0	19.0	13.8	16.9	15.1	18.1
65-69	24.6	29.2	19.0	24.7	22.4	27.4
70-74	40.7	45.0	35.7	39.2	38.7	42.7
75-79	43.5	64.8	43.1	57.5	43.3	62.2
80+	104.6	112.3	111.4	111.4	107.0	112.0
2017						
<1	29.5	34.4	25.8	25.3	28.0	30.7
1-4	2.1	2.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.1
5-9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
10-14	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
15-19	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.7
20-24	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
25-29	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
30-34	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
35-39	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7
40-44	3.0	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.5
45-49	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.3
50-54	6.3	9.4	6.0	8.7	6.2	9.1

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
55-59	6.7	11.5	7.4	11.1	7.0	11.3
60-64	14.8	19.7	12.0	20.6	13.7	20.1
65-69	20.1	23.6	17.6	27.5	19.1	25.2
70-74	36.1	52.6	36.2	44.2	36.1	49.4
75-79	40.2	68.8	40.4	54.9	40.3	64.0
80+	100.2	112.2	85.8	90.1	95.1	104.9

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2015-2017, BBS

4.03 Neonatal Mortality Rate

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is defined as the number of deaths of infants before attaining age of one month per 1000 live births in a given year. Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and area for the year 2011 to 2017 has been shown in table 4.03. It is apparent from the table that neonatal mortality rates for both girls and boys have declined.

Table 4.03: Neonatal Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births by Sex and Locality, 2011 – 2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2011	22	27	24	22	22	25
2012	19	25	22	20	20	23
2013	22	24	18	15	21	22
2014	20	22	16	21	19	22
2015	19	21	22	19	20	20
2016	19	17	20	20	20	18
2017	16	18	18	17	17	17

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

In case of girls at the national level, the neonatal mortality rate has declined from 22 in 2011 to 17 in 2017 and in case of boys, it has declined from 28 to 17 during the same period.

4.04 Post Neonatal Mortality Rate

Post neonatal mortality rate is also a mortality index of infants defined as the death rate of child per 1000 live births in a year for children of age 1 month to 11 months. Table 4.04 shows the post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and locality for the year 2011-2017.

Table 4.04: Post Neonatal Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births by Sex and Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2011	11	12	11	09	11	11
2012	13	12	11	10	12	11
2013	10	12	10	09	10	11
2014	09	09	06	08	09	09
2015	09	10	06	10	08	10
2016	09	09	08	08	08	09
2017	07	09	05	05	06	07

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

At the national level, the post neonatal mortality rates for both girls and boys have declined. The identical scenario observed for urban and rural areas during the same period.

4.05 Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate (IMR), the death of babies before one year of age per 1000 live births by sex and locality for the year 2011-2017 is shown in table 4.05. It is observed from the table that the infant mortality rate at the national level for both girls and boys has declined over the years.

Table 4.05: Infant (<1 Year) Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births By Sex And Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2011	33	38	34	31	33	36
2012	32	37	33	30	32	34
2013	33	35	24	26	31	32
2014	29	32	22	29	28	31
2015	28	31	28	29	28	30
2016	28	26	28	28	28	27
2017	23	27	23	22	23	25

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

The infant mortality rate of boys is higher than that of girls in national, rural and urban area over time. It is also evident from the table that IMR was higher in the rural area compared to the urban area.

4.06 Child Mortality Rate

The child mortality rate is the number of deaths between the ages of 1-4 years, excluding infant mortality. The data on child mortality rate by sex and area is shown in table 4.06. It is apparent from the table that the child mortality rate for both girls and boys has declined significantly over the period 2011-2017.

Table 4.06: Child Mortality Rate (1-4 years) by Sex and Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2011	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.6
2012	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3
2013	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.1	2.3
2014	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.8
2015	2.2	3.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.3
2016	1.9	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.1
2017	2.1	2.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.1

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

Child mortality rate is higher for boys than that of girls over the period irrespective of residence. Child mortality rate for boys was 2.6 in 2011 whereas it is 2.1 in 2017 and for girls it was 2.3 in 2011 and 1.6 in 2017.

4.07 Under 5 Mortality Rate

Under-5 mortality rate is the number of deaths to children under 5 years of age per 1000 live births in the given year. The data on under-5 mortality rate by sex and area is shown in table 4.07. It is evident from the table that under-5 mortality rate for both girls and boys have declined significantly.

Table 4.07: Under 5 Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births by Sex and Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2011	43	50	41	37	43	45
2012	42	46	38	36	41	43
2013	41	45	39	30	40	42
2014	40	40	26	34	37	38
2015	35	42	31	33	34	39
2016	35	36	33	32	34	35
2017	31	36	27	27	29	32

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

4.08 Maternal Mortality Ratio

The maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of total deaths of women due to complications of pregnancy, childbirths and puerperal per 1000 live births during a year. The “Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases” defines a maternal death as any “death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes” (WHO, 2004).

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is a very important mortality index of mother who is exposed to the risk of death during childbirth. The data on maternal mortality ratio by locality are shown in table 4.08.

Table 4.08: Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 1000 Live Birth) by Locality, 2011-2017

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
2011	2.2	2.0	2.1
2012	2.1	2.0	2.0
2013	2.1	1.5	2.0
2014	2.0	1.8	1.9
2015	1.9	1.6	1.8
2016	1.9	1.6	1.8
2017	1.8	1.6	1.7

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2011-2017, BBS

It is observed from the table that at the national level the maternal mortality ratio has decreased from 2.1 per 1000 live birth in 2011 to 1.7 per 1000 live birth in 2017, with relatively greater decline in the urban areas.

4.09 Causes of Maternal Death

Causes of maternal death for the year 2016-2017 has been presented in table 4.9. At the national level, the causes of maternal deaths differs from year to year. In 2017, the highest cause was complex delivery and bleeding after delivery (PPH) which was 25.0% of total maternal death. But in 2016 complex delivery (28.1%) was the main reason for maternal death and complex pregnancy (25.0%) was the second main reason for maternal death. Bleeding after pregnancy was only 15.6% in 2016 while it was highest reason in 2017.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Causes of Maternal Mortality, 2016 and 2017

Causes	2016	2017
Complex Pregnancy	25.0	17.5
Complex delivery	28.1	25.0
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	15.6	25.0
Complex Abortion	18.8	20.0
Bleeding at Pregnancy period (APH)	12.5	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2016 & 2017, BBS

4.10 Expectation of Life

Expectation of life at birth is the average number of years of life remaining at beginning, i.e. '0' year of age. It is computed on the basis of the assumption on age specific mortality experience. Table 4.10 shows the expectation of life at birth by sex for the year 2010-2017

Table 4.10: Expectation of Life at Birth by Sex and Locality, 2010-2017

Year	Women	Men
2010	68.8	66.6
2011	70.3	67.9
2012	70.7	68.2
2013	71.2	68.8
2014	71.6	69.1
2015	72.0	69.4
2016	72.9	70.3
2017	73.5	70.6

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2010-2017, BBS

It is evident from the table that expectation of life at birth for women was higher than that of men by in all the years. In 2010 women expectation of life was 68.8 years as against 66.6 years for men. The life expectancy at birth increased for both women and men during the period. In 2017, the life expectancy of women was 73.5 years which was 4.7 years more than 2010. For men, the life expectancy for 2017 was 70.6 years which was 4.0 years higher than 2010. The difference in life expectancy between women and men was 2.2 years in 2010 which stands 2.9 years in 2017.

Table 4.11: Abridged Life Table for Population by Sex, 2017

Age	Women			Men			Both		
	Probability of dying	Number of surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number of surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number of surviving	Expectation of life
0-1	0.02735	100000	73.5	0.02987	100000	70.6	0.02864	100000	72.0
1-5	0.00633	97265	74.6	0.00828	97013	71.7	0.00729	97136	73.1
5-10	0.00275	96649	71.1	0.00315	96210	68.3	0.00295	96428	69.6
10-15	0.00270	96384	66.3	0.00290	95907	63.5	0.00280	96144	64.8
15-20	0.00554	96124	61.4	0.00827	95629	58.7	0.00703	95875	60.0
20-25	0.00369	95592	56.8	0.00434	94839	54.2	0.00399	95201	55.4
25-30	0.00369	95239	52.0	0.00539	94427	49.4	0.00444	94821	50.6
30-35	0.00598	94887	47.1	0.00598	93919	44.7	0.00598	94400	45.8
35-40	0.00782	94319	42.4	0.00852	93357	39.9	0.00817	93836	41.1
40-45	0.01193	93582	37.7	0.01263	92562	35.2	0.01228	93069	36.4
45-50	0.02099	92465	33.1	0.02129	91393	30.6	0.02114	91926	31.8
50-55	0.03050	90524	28.8	0.04442	89447	26.2	0.03738	89982	27.5
55-60	0.03439	87763	24.6	0.05527	85474	22.3	0.04517	86619	23.4
60-65	0.06639	84745	20.4	0.09596	80750	18.5	0.08192	82706	19.4
65-70	0.09165	79119	16.7	0.11873	73001	15.2	0.10540	75931	16.0
70-75	0.16617	71868	13.1	0.22078	64333	11.9	0.19590	67928	12.5
75-80	0.18381	59926	10.2	0.27607	50130	9.5	0.23567	54621	9.9
80+	-	48911	6.9	-	36290	7.1	-	41749	7.1

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017, BBS

4.12 Infant and Young Child Feeding

Infant and young child feeding practices are key to the survival, health, growth and development of children. Table 4.14 shows the 2014 BDHS results for key infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices on breastfeeding for youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother. Infants should be breastfed immediately after delivery (within one hour); given no prenatal feeds; exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life; and given complementary foods from six months of age with continued breastfeeding up to 2 years of life.

Table 4.12: Median Duration of Any Breastfeeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, and Predominant Breastfeeding among Children Born in the Three Years Preceding the Survey in 2014

Sex	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three* years		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding**
Women	30.8	2.8	4.6
Men	31.2	2.8	4.2

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, NIPORT

Note: *: It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

** : Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 4.12 shows that any breast-feeding, exclusive breast-feeding and predominant breast-feeding all are same for both male and female babies.

4.13 Child Nutrition Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all children deaths worldwide. Improving nutrition particularly in the recent years is crucial towards meeting the child wellbeing and SDGS targets under goal-2. It is observed from the table that there exists minor differences between boys and girls in stunting, wasting and underweight at different cut-off points.

Table 4.13: Percentage of Children Under Age 5 Classified as Malnourished according to Three Anthropometric Indices of Nutritional Status: Height-for-age, Weight-for-height, and Weight-for-age, by Sex, Bangladesh 2014

Sex	Height-for-age*			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	Percent age below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD**	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD**	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)
Women	11.4	35.4	(1.5)	2.4	13.6	1.4	(0.9)	7.9	33.1	0.4	(1.5)
Men	11.8	36.7	(1.5)	3.7	15.0	1.5	(0.9)	7.5	32.2	0.4	(1.5)

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, NIPORT

Note: * Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

**Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

4.14 Immunization

Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children since the launch of the Expanded Programs on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Table 4.14 shows the percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against BCG, DPT3, Polio3 and Measles by sex for the year 2011 and 2014.

Table 4.14: Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months Immunized against BCG, DPT3, Polio3 and Measles by Sex, 2011, 2014

Immunization	2011		2014	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
BCG	97.6	98.1	97.5	98.3
DPT3	92.3	94.6	92.3	90.4
Polio3	92.5	94.3	92.0	90.9
Measles	86.8	88.3	86.4	85.9

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011, 2014, NIPORT

It is apparent from the table that at the national level 97.5% girls received BCG and for the boys it was 98.3% in 2014. In case of DPT3 in 2014, 92.3% girls and 90.4% boys received it. It is observed that girls are more immunized than boys for DPT3, Polio3 and measles in 2014 while in 2011 for all types of immunization boys were more immunized than girls were.

4.15 Vitamin A Supplement

Vitamin A is essential for preserving eyesight and proper functioning of the immune system. Providing young children with two doses of vitamin 'A' capsule a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating its deficiency and improving child survival. Table 4.15 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 6-59 months who received high doses of vitamin 'A' supplement.

Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Children Received Vitamin A Supplement in the Last 6 Months by Sex, 2011, 2014

Year	Girls	Boys	Both sex
2011	60.0	59.0	59.5
2014	62.5	61.7	62.1

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011, 2014, NIPORT

It is observed from the table that at the national level, among the girls percentage of vitamin A supplement was slightly higher as compared to boys. As many as 62.5% girls and 61.7% of boys received vitamin A supplement in 2014.

4.16 Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well being and that of their infants. Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse or midwife) is relatively low in Bangladesh. Table 4.19 shows the type of personnel providing antenatal care to mothers aged 15-49 who give birth in the three years preceding the survey. It is observed from the table that about 91.3 percent of the surveyed mothers received at least two doses of tetanus-toxoid vaccine during their previous pregnancy in 2011 and 2014. It is praise worthy that any antenatal care, antenatal care by medically trained provider, any postnatal care and postnatal care from medically trained provider increased in 2014 compared to 2011.

Table 4.16: Percentage Distribution of Mothers Aged 15-49 Who Gave Birth in the Three Years Preceding the Survey by Receiving Antenatal Care, 2011, 2014

Indicators	2011	2014
1. Antenatal coverage (any)	67.7	78.4
2. Antenatal coverage (from medically trained provider)	54.6	63.9
3. Post natal care (any)	27.6	59.1
4. Post natal care (Medically trained provider)	27.1	36.4
5. Antenatal care provider (Medically trained provider)		
Qualified doctor	43.1	57.9
Nurse/ midwife/ paramedic	6.7	3.3
FWV	4.2	2.4
CSBA	0.4	0.2
MA/ SACMO	0.3	0.1

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011, 2014, NIPORT

Note: FWV = Family Welfare Visitor, CSBA = Community Skilled Birth Assistant, SACMO = Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officer, HA = Health Assistant, FWA = Family Welfare Assistant, CHCP = Community Health Care Provider
Medically Trained Providers include: Qualified Doctor, Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic, FWV, CSBA, and SACMO

4.17 Delivery Care

Fifty percent of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post partum period. Table 4.17 shows the percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in the two years preceding the survey, by type of personnel assisting with the delivery and place of delivery, 2011 and 2014.

Table 4.17: Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 With A Birth in the Two Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Personnel Assisting During Delivery and Their Place of Delivery, 2011, 2014

Delivery care	2011	2014
Assistance during delivery		
Qualified doctor	22.2	30.9
Nurse/ midwife/ paramedic	8.9	10.8
FWV	0.3	0.3
CSBA	0.3	0.1
Trained traditional birth attendant	10.9	10.2
Un-trained traditional birth attendant	52.5	37.4
Relatives and friends	3.8	6.3
Place of delivery		
Home delivery	71.0	62.2
Public sector	11.8	12.8
Private sector	15.1	22.4
NGO	1.9	2.2
Others	0.2	0.3

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011, 2014, NIPORT

In 2011 delivery assisted by qualified doctor was 22.2% which increased to 30.9% in 2014. Delivery assisted by nurse/mid wife/paramedic increased from 8.9% in 2011 to 10.8% in 2014. Delivery assisted by untrained traditional birth attendant was 52.5% in 2011 which reduced to 37.4% in 2014. The percentage of home delivery reduced from 71.0% to 62.2% in 2011 to 2014.

CHAPTER 5

MORBIDITY and HEALTH SERVICES

Morbidity is another term of illness. It is a very important index to know about the health status of the individuals. Access to health care facilities is a basic need for women and men of the society. Morbidity and health service related data obtained from different surveys have been presented in this chapter.

5.01 Population Suffered from Diseases

The distribution of population who suffered from diseases during the last 12 months by sex and locality for the year 2016 has been shown in table 5.01. It is observed that in 2016 the highest cause of chronic illness was gastric/ulcer (20.5%) followed by rheumatism/rheumatic fever (13.2%) and asthma/ respiratory disease (10.6%). It is notable that though the prevalence of these diseases were high for both sex, yet there exists percentage variation among women and men. Among men 21.4% suffers from gastric/ulcer as against 19.8% for women. The prevalence of rheumatism/rheumatic fever was high among women compared to men. The corresponding rates for women and men were 15.8% and 9.9%. On the other hand, prevalence of asthma/ respiratory disease was high among men compared to Women and the corresponding rates for women and men were 8.8% and 12.8%. There exists urban rural and sex variation in prevalence of diseases in 2016.

Table 5.01: Distribution of Population Who Suffered from Chronic Illness in Preceding 12 Months by Types of Illness, 2016

Types of illness	Percent of population suffered								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Chronic fever	4.6	5.7	5.1	3.2	4.2	3.6	4.2	5.3	4.7
Injury/disability	4.3	6.8	5.4	3.6	6.6	4.9	4.1	6.8	5.3
Chronic heart disease	6.4	7.5	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.6	6.6	7.6	7.1
Asthma/Respiratory disease	9.0	13.5	11.0	8.3	10.7	9.4	8.8	12.8	10.6
Chronic dysentery	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.1
Gastric/Ulcer	20.0	21.4	20.6	19.1	21.7	20.3	19.8	21.4	20.5
High/low blood pressure	11.1	6.6	9.0	13.1	8.5	11.1	11.6	7.0	9.5
Rheumatism/Rheumatic fever	16.9	10.9	14.2	12.6	6.8	10.0	15.8	9.9	13.2
Skin problem	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.8
Diabetes	5.5	4.6	5.1	12.0	12.8	12.4	7.1	6.6	6.9
Cancer	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kidney Diseases	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3
Liver diseases	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9
Mental health	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.6
Paralysis	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2
Ear/ENT problem	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.4
Eye problem	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.0
Other (Specify)	7.7	6.9	7.4	9.0	6.3	7.8	8.0	6.8	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Preliminary Report on Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2016, BBS

5.02 Prevalence and Proportion of Morbidity by Types of Disease

Prevalence of morbidity by per 1000 population and proportion of morbid persons has been presented in Table 5.02.1. It is observed from the table that the prevalence of morbidity per thousand population in the national level for women was 173.4 and 171.1 for men. In the rural area the corresponding rates for women and men were 173.7 and 170.3 respectively. In the urban area, the morbidity rate per thousand population was 172.4 for women and 173.7 for men.

The percentage of morbid persons with several disease shows fluctuation by age, it increases with age up to 40-44 then it decreases. This is true for both women and men as well as urban and rural areas.

Table 5.02.1: Prevalence of Morbidity (Multiple Responses) Per 1000 Population by Age, Sex and Locality, 2014

Age group (In year)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
>1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
01-04	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
05-09	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
10-14	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4
15-19	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8
20-24	7.3	6.3	6.8	8.8	6.5	7.6	7.6	6.4	7.0
25-29	18.0	19.9	19.0	20.3	19.8	20.0	18.5	19.8	19.2
30-34	21.3	22.6	22.0	22.9	24.4	23.6	21.7	23.0	22.3
35-39	24.5	25.2	24.8	27.1	26.9	27.0	25.1	25.5	25.3
40-44	22.5	23.2	22.9	23.2	23.9	23.6	22.7	23.4	23.0
45-49	19.6	17.7	18.6	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.6	18.2	18.9
50-54	21.7	16.3	18.9	19.0	16.0	17.5	21.1	16.2	18.6
55-59	12.0	11.5	11.7	10.8	12.0	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.6
60-64	9.1	8.5	8.8	6.6	7.9	7.2	8.5	8.4	8.4
65-69	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
70-74	3.7	4.3	4.0	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.8
75--79	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.4
80 & above	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.5
Total	173.7	170.3	172.0	172.4	173.7	173.0	173.4	171.1	172.2
Morbidity events	9718251	9751487	19469738	2848899	2895213	5744112	12567151	12646700	25213851

Source: Health & Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

Percentage distribution of morbidity due to top 20 diseases and their prevalence rate per 1000 population in last 90 days has been presented in Table 5.02.2. It is revealed that the highest cause of morbidity was arthritis for women (8.9%) and the fever for men (10.1%). The second highest cause of morbidity was ulcer for both women and men and the corresponding rates were 8.2% for women and 7.0% for men. The percentage of women suffering from high blood pressure was 5.8% and for men it was 5.1%.

The percentage of morbidity due to ARI was 4.7% for women and 5.4% for men. The proportion of diabetes was high among women compared to men and the corresponding rates were 5.0% and 4.3% respectively.

Table 5.02.2: Proportion and Prevalence of Morbidity of Top 20 Diseases by Sex During Last 90 Days of the Survey, 2014

Selected diseases	Proportion (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Fever	7.3	10.1	8.7	16.7	22.3	19.5
Ulcer	8.2	7.0	7.6	18.8	15.6	17.2
Arthritis	8.9	6.4	7.6	20.3	14.1	17.2
High blood pressure	5.8	5.1	5.5	13.3	11.3	12.3
Acute respiratory infection (ARI)	4.7	5.4	5.1	10.9	12.0	11.4
Diabetes	5.0	4.3	4.7	11.4	9.6	10.5
Diarrhoea	3.7	4.3	4.0	8.5	9.6	9.1
Dysentery	3.4	4.3	3.9	7.9	9.5	8.7
Heart/chest pain	3.0	2.9	2.9	6.8	6.4	6.6
Cataract	3.4	2.3	2.9	7.7	5.2	6.4
Conjunctivitis	2.6	2.1	2.4	6.0	4.7	5.3
Asthma	2.1	2.3	2.2	4.9	5.1	5.0
Skin disease	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.9	4.9	4.9
Typhoid	2.0	2.3	2.2	4.6	5.1	4.9
Migraine	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.3	4.6	4.5
Hepatitis	1.5	1.7	1.6	3.4	3.8	3.6
Paralysis	1.5	1.7	1.6	3.4	3.7	3.6
Ear infection	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Urinary tract infection	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.1
Malaria	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.9	2.9
Others	5.8	5.6	5.7	13.4	12.5	12.9
Tumor	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Influenza	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.8
Toothache	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
Allergy	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
Whooping cough	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.4	2.5
Anemia	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.4
Nasal polyp	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.2	2.1
Low blood pressure	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Back pain	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.0
Tetanus	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.9
Tonsils	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Hernia	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.7
Chicken pox	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Kala-zar	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.7
Stroke/brain hemorrhage	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Goiter	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.6

Selected diseases	Proportion (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Kidney	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
Gall bladder stone	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Abdominal pain	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.4
Measles	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.4
Bronchitis	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.4
Night blindness	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.3
Appendicitis	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.3
Tuberculosis	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.2
Hormonal problem	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.2
Epilepsy	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mumps	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
Ovary related problem	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.9
Cancer	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
Diphtheria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
Sexually transmitted diseases	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Arsenic	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
New born problem	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Rabies	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Pregnancy related	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	173.4	171.1	172.2

Source: Health & Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

Percentage distribution of population suffered from communicable and non-communicable diseases and prevalence rate per thousand population in the preceding 90 days of the survey has been presented in Table 5.02.3.

It is revealed that among morbid women 36.0% suffered from communicable diseases and rest 64.0% suffered from non-communicable diseases. On the other hand, among the morbid men 42.6% suffered from communicable disease and rest 57.4% suffered from non-communicable diseases.

In case of communicable diseases for women, the highest 11.6% suffered from Diarrhoea followed by typhoid 6.3% and malaria 3.9%. On the other hand, in case of men 14.2% suffered from Diarrhoea followed by typhoid 7.5% and malaria 4.3%.

For the non-communicable diseases, the highest 27.7% women suffered from arthritis followed by diabetes 15.6% and heart/chest pain 9.3%. In case of men 20.9% suffered from arthritis followed by 14.2% diabetes and 9.5% heart/chest pain.

Table 5.02.3: Proportion and Prevalence of Morbidity From Selected Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases by Sex During Last 90 Days of the Survey, 2014

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex
Communicable diseases						
Rabies	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Chicken pox	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7
Tuberculosis	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.2
Malaria	3.9	4.3	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
Measles	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.4
Diarrhoea	11.6	14.2	12.9	8.5	9.6	9.1
Tetanus	2.3	3.2	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.9
Mumps	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9
Whooping cough	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
Diphtheria	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Typhoid	6.3	7.5	6.9	4.6	5.1	4.9
Total	36.0	42.6	39.2	26.4	28.8	27.6
Non-communicable diseases						
Arthritis	27.7	20.9	24.4	20.3	14.1	17.2
Diabetes	15.6	14.2	15.0	11.4	9.6	10.5
Cancer	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Asthma	6.7	7.6	7.1	4.9	5.1	5.0
Heart/chest pain	9.3	9.5	9.4	6.8	6.4	6.6
Tumor	3.8	4.1	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total	64.0	57.4	60.8	46.8	38.8	42.8
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.2	67.5	70.3

Source: Health & Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

5.03 Method of Treatment

The ailing persons suffered from different types of diseases and received treatment from health care service provider, such as, doctors, health workers, compounders, hekim, fakir, etc. The table 5.03 shows the method of treatment adopted by the ailing persons for illness in 2016. It is revealed from the table that the highest 32.0% ailing women received treatment from pharmacy/dispensary/compounder followed by nonqualified doctor's chamber 21.3% and qualified doctor's chamber 15.8% nationally. In national level 34.4% men received treatment from pharmacy/dispensary/compounder followed by nonqualified doctor's chamber 23.9% and qualified doctor's chamber 15.0%. Almost similar trend of treatment method for women and men was observed in the rural area. In the urban area, 33.7% women received treatment from pharmacy/dispensary/compounder followed by qualified doctor's chamber 18.7% and non qualified doctor's chamber 12.6%. In the urban area for men, 34.6% received treatment from pharmacy/dispensary/compounder followed by qualified doctor's chamber 18.2% and non-qualified doctor's chamber 17.5%.

Table 5.03: Distribution of Method of Treatment by Sex and Locality, 2016

Type of treatment	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Govt. Health Worker	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4
Govt. Satellite Clinic/EPI outreach Centre	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Community Clinic	2.4	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.5	1.7
Union Health & Family Welfare Centre	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Upazila Health Complex	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.7	5.5	4.9	5.2
Maternal & Child Welfare Centre	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Govt. District/Sadar General Hospital	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.2
Govt. Medical College and Specialized Hospital	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.5	3.2	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.9
Other Govt. Hospital	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO health worker Satellite Clinic	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
NGO Clinic/Hospital	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
NGO Medical College Specialized Hospital	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private Clinic/Hospital	8.5	7.4	8.0	11.0	9.8	10.5	9.1	8.0	8.6
Private medical College/Specialized Hospital	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
Qualified Doctor's Chamber	14.8	14.0	14.4	18.7	18.2	18.5	15.8	15.0	15.4
Non Qualified Doctor's Chamber	24.3	25.9	25.1	12.6	17.5	14.8	21.4	23.9	22.5
Pharmacy/Dispensary/Compounder	31.4	34.4	32.8	33.7	34.6	34.1	32.0	34.4	33.1
Homeopathic Doctor	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.4
Kabiraj/Hekim/Ayurved	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other Traditional Peer/Fakir/Tantric/Ojha/Boidya	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family/Self Treatment	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other (Specify)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Preliminary Report on Household Income & Expenditure Survey-2016, BBS

5.04 Childhood Illness and Treatment

The following table 5.04.1 shows the prevalence of fever and acute respiratory infection (ARI) among under five children and treatment taken from a health facility or medically trained provider.

Table 5.04.1: Prevalence of Children Under Age 5 with Fever and ARI Treatment Sought from a Health Facility or Provider by Sex, 2011 and 2014

Background characteristics	2011				2014			
	Fever		ARI		Fever		ARI	
	Children with fever (%)	Taken to health facility or provider (%)	Children with ARI (%)	Taken to health facility or provider (%)	Children with fever (%)	Taken to health facility or provider (%)	Children with ARI (%)	Taken to health facility or provider (%)
Sex								
Girls	36.5	24.2	5.0	29.3	36.5	54.0	4.5	46.7
Boys	36.5	29.7	6.6	39.5	37.0	56.6	6.1	38.8
Total	36.5	27.0	5.8	35.2	36.8	55.4	5.4	42.0

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011, 2014, NIPORT

As regards sex differentials in child illness it was observed that in 2011 equal percentage of boys and girls suffered from fever, however, ARI was less among girls compared to boys. It is notable that for ARI suspected children, less percentage of girls (29.3%) were taken to health facility or provider compared to boys (39.5%) and for fever effected children it was 24.2% for girls and 29.7% for boys. In 2014, illness due to fever was a bit less for girls compared to boys and also ARI. It is praiseworthy that taking to the health facility or service provider of the girls has increased in 2014 compared to 2011 for both diseases, for fever it was still high for boys, 54.0% versus 56.6% but for ARI affected children, it was high for girls (46.7% girls and 38.8% boys).

Table 5.04.2: Percentage of Children <5 Years with Diarrhoea who were Given Oral Re-Hydration Therapy (ORT) by Sex, 2014

Background characteristic	Children with Diarrhoea (%)	Treated with ORT (%)
Sex		
Girls	5.6	83.7
Boys	5.7	88.9
Total	5.7	86.4

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, NIPORT

Note : ORT includes solution prepared from oral re-hydration salt (ORS) packets

It is observed from the above table that there is no difference between boys and girls in suffering from Diarrhoea in 2 weeks before the survey, but in case of treatment using ORT, girls were less than boys, 83.7% versus 88.9%.

Table 5.04.3: Proportion and Prevalence of Infant (<1 year) Morbidity from the Selected Diseases During Last 90 Days of the Survey, 2014

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Fever	21.0	16.9	18.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Tumor	11.2	1.6	5.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
Anemia	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nasal polyp	0.0	15.0	9.1	0.0	1.4	0.8
Back pain	14.7	0.9	6.3	1.0	0.1	0.5
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	15.8	6.3	10.0	1.1	0.6	0.8
Bronchitis	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Measles	1.5	7.2	5.0	0.1	0.7	0.4
Ear infection	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Diarrhoea	11.2	7.9	9.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dysentery	0.0	7.9	4.8	0.0	0.8	0.4
Asthma	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Others	19.5	22.3	21.2	1.3	2.1	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.8	9.5	8.2

Source: Health & Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

Proportion and prevalence of selected disease among children age less than 1 year for last 90 days of the survey has been presented in Table 5.04.3. It is observed that, fever was the highest cause of illness for both girls and boys of age less than one year. The percentage of girls who suffered from fever was 21.0% followed by ARI 15.8% and back pain 14.7%. On the other hand, for the boys who suffered from different diseases, 16.9% suffered from fever followed by nasal polyp 15.0% and Diarrhoea/dysentery 7.9%.

Children under 5 who suffered from selected diseases and their prevalence rate per thousand population has been presented in Table 5.04.4. It is seen from the table that highest cause of ailment for the girls of age less than 5 years was fever (19.5%) followed by ARI (6.5%) and tumor (5.8%). In case of boys, the highest cause of ailment was also fever (16.4%) followed by ARI (7.8%) and chicken pox (7.6%).

Table 5.04.4: Proportion and Prevalence of Morbidity among Children (<5 Years) from the Selected Diseases by Sex During Last 90 Days of the Survey, 2014

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Chicken pox	2.9	7.6	5.3	0.5	1.4	1.0
Conjunctivitis	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Malaria	3.4	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
Acute respiratory infection(ARI)	6.5	7.8	7.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
Measles	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Diabetes	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.4

Selected diseases	Proportional (%)			Prevalence per 1000 pop.		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Urinary tract infection	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Ear infection	2.9	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
Skin disease	1.9	3.2	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Diarrhoea	4.2	4.7	4.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
Dysentery	3.5	1.8	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
New-born problem	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tetanus	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Mumps	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Whooping cough	0.5	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Asthma	3.9	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.4
Heart/chest pain	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Stroke/Brain hemorrhage	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Fever	19.5	16.4	17.9	3.5	3.0	3.3
Typhoid	2.3	4.3	3.4	0.4	0.8	0.6
Migraine	2.6	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Tumor	5.8	1.5	3.6	1.1	0.3	0.7
Toothache	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Anemia	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Paralysis	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
Nasal polyp	1.9	4.3	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.6
Low B/P	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Hernia	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Influenza	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Back pain	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gall bladder stone	4.2	4.0	4.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
Bronchitis	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Allergy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abdominal pain	1.3	2.6	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Tonsils	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.1	18.1	18.1

Source: Health & Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

5.05 Average Days in Hospital for Hospitalized People Suffering from Illness

Average days stayed in hospital due to ailment by the patient by sex and locality has been presented in Table 5.05. It is observed from the table that at the national level women stayed for 90 days in the hospital compared to 8.5 days by the men. In the rural area, women stayed 7.7 days compared to 8.4 days by the men. In the urban area women stayed for 17.9 days in the hospital compared to less than one half 8.8 days by men.

Table 5.05: Average Days in Hospital for Hospitalized People Suffering from Illness, 2012

Locality	Average days in hospital		
	Women	Men	Both
Rural	7.7	8.4	8.4
Urban	17.9	8.8	8.9
Total	9.0	8.5	8.5

Source: Health and Morbidity status survey 2012, BBS

5.06 Reasons for Not Seeking Treatment

The reason for non-treatment of ailing patient has been presented in table 5.06. It is apparent from the table that at the national level, the main reason of non-treatment was the lack of money. Among the women 38.8% could not take treatment for lack of money compared to 37.1% men for the same reason. The second highest cause for not taking treatment was often absence of medical personnel in the hospital. The percentage was 19.0% for women and 21.1% for men. The 3rd highest cause of taking no treatment was that, the disease was not serious. The corresponding rates for women and men were 14.2% and 15.0% respectively.

Table 5.06: Proportion of Persons Reported Illness and Not Seeking Treatment by Reasons and Sex, 2012

Reasons for not taking treatment	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)
Lack of money	38.8	37.1	38.0
Lack of companion	2.2	1.8	2.0
Disease was not serious	14.2	15.0	14.5
Disease was tolerable	8.0	9.5	8.7
Not curable	1.8	1.6	1.7
Not availability of female doctor	0.7	0.1	0.5
Inconvenience of transport	8.1	8.9	8.5
Far distance of treatment Centre	2.7	1.5	2.2
Long waiting time for treatment	1.1	0.2	0.7
Often absence of medical personnel in hospital	19.0	21.1	19.9
Negligence of doctors for diagnosis	0.1	0.0	0.1
Medicine not available	2.5	2.4	2.5
Others	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Health and Morbidity status survey 2012, BBS

5.07 Prevalence of Smoking

Tobacco use prevalence is one of the key indicators of tobacco control. There are two kinds of commonly used tobacco products in Bangladesh i.e. smoking and smokeless tobacco products. Smoking tobacco products in Bangladesh include manufacturing cigarettes, bidis, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes, cigars, water-pipes or hukkah and other smoked tobacco products. Smokeless tobacco products used include a wide range: betel quid with zorda, zarda only or zarda with supari; betel quid with sada pata, pan masala with tobacco, sada pata chewing and other smokeless tobacco products.

Table 5.07.1: Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use by Sex, 2009 and 2017

Sex	2009	2017
Women	28.7	25.2
Men	58.0	46.0
Total	43.3	35.3

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2017, BBS

In the table 5.07.1, it is seen that as many as 35.3% adults take some sort of tobacco and the percentage of men tobacco users are much higher than women in 2017. Among men, 46.0% take tobacco as against 25.2% women in 2017. It is notable that prevalence of tobacco use has been decreased for both sex in 2017 compared to 2009.

Table 5.07.2: Percentage of Adults 15 Years and Above by Types of Tobacco Users by Sex, 2017

Smoking status	Women (%)	Men (%)	Overall (%)
Tobacco smokers			
Current tobacco smokers	0.8	36.2	18.0
Daily tobacco smokers	0.7	33.1	16.4
Current cigarette smokers	0.2	28.7	14.0
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	0.2	28.7	14.0
Current bidi smokers	0.6	9.7	5.0
Smokeless Tobacco Users			
Current smokeless tobacco users	24.8	16.2	20.6
Current betel quid with tobacco user	23.0	14.3	18.7
Current gul user	4.1	3.1	3.6
Tobacco Users (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	25.2	46.0	35.3

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey Bangladesh, 2017, BBS

Percentage of adults by type of tobacco users has been presented in Table 5.07.2. Among men 36.2% reported as current smoker while women reported 0.8%. The overall percentage of current tobacco smokers was 18.0%. Daily tobacco smokers was 33.1% among men and 0.7 % among women.

Table 5.07. 3: Percentage of Adults 15 Years and above By Tobacco Use Status and Sex, 2017

Status of tobacco use	Smokers			Smokeless Users		
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Overall (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Overall (%)
Former daily users (Among ever daily users)	49.5	18.5	19.5	5.7	10.0	7.3
Users who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months	24.5	45.4	44.9	33.8	27.4	31.4
Current users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	29.4	67.0	66.2	44.7	61.9	51.3
Users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months	66.0	65.8	65.8	59.2	50.7	57.2

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey Bangladesh, 2017, BBS

Table 5.07.3 shows the percentage of smokers and smokeless tobacco users by sex. Among former daily users 49.5% are women and 18.5% are men. Users who made a quit attempt in last 12 months are 24.5% women and 45.4% men and 29.4% women and 67.0% men of current users planned or thinking about quitting tobacco. Users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months was 66.0% for women and 65.8% for men.

Among former daily smokeless users 5.7% was women and 10.0% were men. Users who made a quit attempt in last 12 months was 33.8% women and 27.4% men. Current users who planned or thinking about quitting was 44.7% women and 61.9% men. Users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months was 59.2% for women and 50.7% for men.

Table 5.07.4: Average Monthly Expenditure on Tobacco of Adults (15 Years And Above) by Sex, 2017

Average monthly expenditure on	Women (BDT)	Men (BDT)	Overall (BDT)
Manufactured cigarettes	-	1082.3	1077.7
Bidis	370.5	340.3	341.9
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes	-	85.3	85.3
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured bidis	42.3	15.9	16.5

Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey Bangladesh, 2017, BBS

Average monthly expenditure on tobacco of adults (15 years and above) by sex in 2017 has been provided in table 5.07.4. It is seen from the table that average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was BDT 1,082.3 for men and none for women. Monthly expenditure on Bidi was BDT 370.5 for women and BDT 340.3 for men.

CHAPTER 6 DISABILITY

This chapter deals with disability data, especially crude disability, age-specific disability, disability by causes, disability by types and accident injury as available from surveys conducted by BBS.

Most of the tables for disability has been taken from SVRS. In SVRS disability is defined as: Disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. A disability may remain present from birth, or occur during a person's lifetime. The following types of disabilities were present in a member of a household considered as disabled in SVRS-2017:

- Problem to view even with spectacles;
- Problem of hearing even with hearing aids;
- Problem to wake up;
- Problem to remember something due to sickness;
- Problem of self-care such as eating, bathing, using toilet and wearing dress;
- Problem to understand another person and
- Problems of communicating to others and the like.

6.01 Disability

The data on disability per 1000 population by sex are shown in table 6.01. It is evident from the table that, at the national level, among the women the crude disability per 1000 population was lower as compared to men. It was 8.0 for the women and for the men it was 9.3 in 2012 in the urban areas of the country. The rates for women and men were 6.3 and 7.3 respectively in the year 2017 for the same area. In the year 2012, it was 9.6 for women and 12.0 for men in the rural area while reduced to 9.4 and 11.8 in 2017. Nationally the rate has been also decreased over the year. It was 9.1 in 2012 and decreased to 8.0 in 2017 for women and for men 11.0 in 2012 and decreased to 9.8 in 2017.

Table 6.01: Disability Rate (Per1000 Population) by Sex and Locality, 2012-2017

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2012	9.6	12.0	10.8	8.0	9.3	8.7	9.1	11.0	10.0
2013	7.4	8.8	8.1	11.1	12.8	11.9	8.2	9.7	9.0
2014	8.0	9.9	8.9	9.1	9.8	9.4	8.2	9.9	9.0
2015	8.5	10.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	7.7	8.0	9.6	8.8
2016	9.9	11.8	10.8	6.4	7.2	6.8	8.3	9.8	9.0
2017	9.4	11.8	10.6	6.3	7.3	6.8	8.0	9.8	8.9

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2012-2017, BBS

6.02 Age-Specific Disability

Table 6.02 shows the prevalence of disability per 1000 population by age for the year 2012-2017. It is observed from the table that the prevalence of disability rates increase with the increase of age as the health problems are associated with age.

Table 6.02: Disability Rates Per 1000 Population by Age and Sex, 2012-2017

Age group	Women	Men	Total
2012			
00-04	2.3	2.9	2.6
05-09	4.3	5.1	4.7
10-14	5.3	7.6	6.5
15-59	7.5	10.1	8.8
60+	46.4	47.1	46.7
Total	9.1	11.0	10.1
2013			
0-4	3.9	4.6	4.2
5-9	6.2	7.4	6.8
10-14	9.2	9.9	9.6
15-19	7.3	9.7	8.5
20-24	6.6	7.7	7.1
25-29	5.6	8.3	6.9
30-34	4.6	6.7	5.6
35-39	5.7	7.7	6.7
40-44	6.2	7.5	6.9
45-49	6.6	8.6	7.7
50-54	10.0	11.1	10.6
55-59	8.5	11.6	10.1
60-64	17.4	14.2	15.6
65+	43.3	35.6	39.0
Total	8.2	9.7	9.0
2014			
0-4	3.6	5.0	4.3
5-9	6.5	7.9	7.2
10-14	8.1	8.5	8.3
15-19	9.4	8.0	8.7
20-24	5.7	7.9	6.7
25-29	6.6	7.6	7.1
30-34	5.3	6.5	5.9
35-39	5.5	8.2	6.8
40-44	5.3	8.1	6.7
45-49	5.6	10.1	8.1
50-54	8.6	12.1	10.2
55-59	9.2	12.8	11.0
60-64	16.3	14.9	15.6
65+	38.4	39.5	39.0
Total	8.2	9.9	9.1
2015			
0-4	3.6	4.3	4.0
5-9	6.3	7.9	7.1
10-14	7.3	8.1	7.7
15-19	8.2	9.2	8.7
20-24	6.0	8.4	7.1

Age group	Women	Men	Total
25-29	5.7	7.8	6.7
30-34	4.4	7.4	5.8
35-39	5.1	7.1	6.1
40-44	6.0	7.9	7.0
45-49	5.6	8.7	7.3
50-54	7.9	11.0	9.4
55-59	10.7	10.9	10.8
60-64	15.6	16.0	15.8
65+	43.1	34.9	38.6
Total	8.0	9.6	8.8
2016			
0-4	3.5	4.8	4.1
5-9	6.1	7.6	6.8
10-14	7.2	8.6	7.9
15-19	8.2	9.1	8.7
20-24	6.1	9.0	7.4
25-29	6.2	8.8	7.4
30-34	5.0	6.8	5.9
35-39	5.1	6.9	6.0
40-44	6.2	7.6	6.9
45-49	6.8	8.8	7.9
50-54	7.7	9.4	8.5
55-59	11.5	10.9	11.2
60-64	17.4	15.5	16.4
65+	47.4	38.1	42.3
Total	8.3	9.8	9.0
2017			
0-4	3.3	4.2	3.8
5-9	5.7	7.8	6.7
10-14	6.8	9.6	8.2
15-19	8.5	8.9	8.7
20-24	5.8	9.2	7.4
25-29	5.9	7.9	6.8
30-34	5.3	7.9	6.5
35-39	4.9	6.0	5.5
40-44	6.1	7.6	6.9
45-49	6.4	7.5	7.0
50-54	7.2	9.9	8.5
55-59	10.4	11.0	10.7
60-64	17.1	16.7	16.9
65+	37.5	37.2	37.3
Total	8.0	9.8	8.9

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2012-2017, BBS

There exists variation in the age group and between the women and men. The prevalence of disability in 2012 was the highest at 46.7 per 1000 population of age 60 & above. However the highest disability among men and women were observed in the age group 65 years & above during 2013-2017.

6.03 Causes of Disability

Table 6.03 shows the percentage of disability by causes and by sex. It is observed from the table that, by born is the main cause of disability, this is followed by illness.

Table 6.03: Percentage Distribution of Disability by Causes and Sex, 2013-2017

Causes of disability	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Natal	51.6	52.9	50.0	50.0	49.9	50.5	49.8	52.0	51.2	52.8
Accident	9.5	11.7	8.8	13.6	7.7	12.9	8.1	12.7	8.1	13.0
Illness	19.5	20.2	21.7	21.2	22.3	21.1	22.5	20.9	23.3	20.3
Being old aged	12.8	9.6	13.1	9.9	15.1	9.6	14.1	9.2	13.0	9.1
Wrong treatment	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.0
Others	4.0	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2013-2017, BBS

In 2017, at the national level, for the women, by born was the highest percentage (51.2%) of disability followed by illness 23.3% and old age 13.0%. Except some minor variations, the same pattern of causes was followed for the men. For the men, the highest disability 52.8% was by born followed by illness 20.3% and accident 13.0% in 2017.

6.04 Types of Disability

The proportion of disabilities by types and sex is shown in table 6.04. It is observed from the table that the highest type of disability was the wake up irrespective of sex during 2013 to 2017. It was 21.0% in 2013 for women and 22.7% for men in 2013. In subsequent years, it fluctuated and was 21.5% for women and 24.3% for men in 2017. The other higher type of disability was accounted for understanding others or even self, it was 15.8% for women and 17.9% for men in 2013 and 19.5% and 19.4% for women and men respectively in 2017.

Table 06.04: Proportion of Disabled by Type and Sex in 2013-2017

Types of disability	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Problem to see even with eye glass	13.0	9.7	11.9	10.2	10.8	9.4	9.7	9.0	9.8	9.0
Hard of hearing even with hearing aids	9.6	8.4	11.2	8.1	8.3	6.3	8.3	6.7	8.4	7.1
Problem to wake up	21.0	22.7	18.8	24.4	21.9	26.2	21.3	24.9	21.5	24.3
Problem to remember something for sickness	11.1	12.0	12.0	12.6	12.0	13.0	12.2	12.4	10.9	12.0

Types of disability	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet using and wearing the dress	15.2	14.4	15.1	13.4	16.8	15.6	17.6	17.0	19.0	17.5
Problem to understand others or even self	15.8	17.9	17.6	17.9	18.9	17.2	19.4	17.7	19.5	19.4
Others	14.4	15.0	13.5	13.5	11.5	12.2	11.6	12.3	10.9	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2013-2017, BBS

6.05 Accident and Injury

Prevalence of injured persons for 2012 and 2014 has been presented in table 6.05.1. It is seen from the table that, the prevalence of persons suffered from accident and injury was 9.3 per 1,000 for men and less than one-half i.e. 4.6 per 1,000 for women in 2012. In 2014, it was 12.9 per 1,000 for men as against 7.3 per 1,000 for women. The type of accident and injury varies over the years.

Table 06.05.1: Prevalence of Injured Persons by Type of Injury and Sex During Last 90 Days of the Survey, 2012 and 2014

Type of Injury	2012			2014		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Severe type of Injury/Wound	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.1	2.3
Swelling any parts of body	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.3
Pounded/Bruised	0.5	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1
Dislocation				0.1	0.2	0.2
Fractured	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.7
Severe burn	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Violence	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sprained	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.9
suicide	0.0	0.1	0.1			
Attempt to suicide				0.0	0.1	0.0
Others	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1
Total	4.6	9.3	7.0	7.3	12.9	10.1

Source: Health and Morbidity Status Survey, 2012, 2014, BBS

The health care seeking behavior of the injured persons has been presented in Table 6.05.2. It is seen from the table that, at the national level, injured person took the highest percentage of treatment from Health worker (Govt.) (16.1%) followed by Pharmacy/Dispensary worker/Compounder (14.7%) for women and for men it was the highest for two types: government doctor in Govt. institutes and Pharmacy/Dispensary worker/Compounder (16.1%) followed by Government health worker (15.0%). There exists urban rural and sex differentials in taking treatment by the injured persons, however taking treatment from health worker was the highest (16.2%) in the rural area while gov. doctor in govt. institution was the highest in the urban area (18.0%).

Table 6.05.2: Percentage Distribution of Health Care Seeking Pattern of the Injured Persons by Sex and Locality During Last 90 Days of the Survey, 2014

Types of treatment provider	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Health worker (Govt.)	18.2	15.1	16.2	8.5	14.8	12.5	16.1	15.0	15.4
Health worker (NGO)	5.6	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.4	6.2
Homeopathic Doctor	4.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.8	4.0	2.7	3.2
Kabirazi/Unani/Ayurvedic	7.9	5.8	6.5	5.1	3.7	4.2	7.3	5.4	6.1
Religious/Traditional	4.8	6.1	5.6	7.2	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.7
Govt. Doctor (Govt.Inst.)	12.4	15.2	14.2	14.9	19.8	18.0	12.9	16.1	15.0
Govt. Doctor (pvt. Practice)	6.8	6.5	6.6	13.6	8.3	10.2	8.2	6.9	7.4
Doctor (NGO)	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Doctor (Private)	10.8	12.3	11.8	11.0	14.0	12.9	10.8	12.7	12.0
Paramedics/Medical Technologist	2.9	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Pharmacy/Dispensary worker/Compounder	13.0	16.7	15.3	20.9	14.0	16.5	14.7	16.1	15.6
Family Treatment	7.0	5.2	5.9	2.9	4.3	3.8	6.1	5.0	5.4
Self-Treatment	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.6
Others	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Health and Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

Average monthly expenditure of patients due to accident has been presented in Table 6.05.3. It is seen from the table that, average expenditure due to accident per month was TK 5,565 at the aggregate level and it was Tk 5,644 for men and Tk 5,421 for women. There exists rural urban variation in treatment cost, the cost in the urban area was higher compared to rural area for both sex.

Table 6.05.3: Average Monthly Expenditure Per Treatment Recipient Due to Accident by Sex and Locality, 2014

Sex	Average Expenditure (TK.)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Women	5337	5725	5421
Men	5446	6375	5644
Total	5408	6142	5565

Source: Health and Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

Prevalence of disabled/ impaired persons per thousand population due to accident has been provided in Table 6.05.4. It is seen that the prevalence rate at the national level was 9.6 per thousand for both sex, 12.2 for men and 6.9 for women. Such rate for rural area was 9.8 for both sex, 12.5 for men and 7.1 for women. In the urban area the rates were 8.7 for both sex, 11.2 for men and 6.2 for women.

Table 6.05.4: Prevalence of Disabled/Impaired Persons Per 1000 Population due to Accident by Sex and Locality During Last 90 Days of the Survey, 2014

Type of disability/impairments	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Visual impairments	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.1
One eyed	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3
Blind	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Impairments of ear	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Damaged/paralyzed of hand/leg	1.6	4.0	2.8	1.7	3.2	2.4	1.6	3.8	2.7
Waist problem	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Gangrene	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Mental disorder	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Loss of my memory	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Others	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5
Total	7.1	12.5	9.8	6.2	11.2	8.7	6.9	12.2	9.6

Source: Health and Morbidity Status Survey 2014, BBS

CHAPTER 7

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION and GENDER

This chapter provides the information pertaining to labour force in Bangladesh. The labour force is defined by the population 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. The labour force comprises all persons of either sex who supply their labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time reference period. It includes employed, underemployed and unemployed, who are looking for gainful job/work. Labour force is the key instrument to run the wheel of economy. To bring momentum and strengthen the economy of the country it is inevitable to formulate effective plans and programs based on adequate and quality data on labour force.

The chapter focuses particularly on labour force participation of women compared to men in the economy. Sex disaggregated data on labor force have been presented in tables for different years.

7.01 Size of Labour Force

Population aged 15 years and over by sex and locality is presented in table 7.01. It is observed from the table that at the national level men labour force had increased from 42.5 million in 2013 to 43.5 million in 2016-17 while women labour force increased from 18.2 million to 20.0 million in the same period.

Table 7.01: Labour Force (15+) by Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 & 2016-2017

Period	Rural (Million)		Urban (Million)		Total (Million)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013	13.1	30.5	5.1	12.0	18.2	42.5
2015-2016	14.3	30.6	4.8	12.5	19.1	43.1
2016-2017	15.0	30.7	5.0	12.9	20.0	43.5

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

In urban area the men labour force increased from 12.0 million in 2013 to 12.9 million in 2016-17. On the other hand, percentage of women labour force remain almost same during this period. However, in rural area, the volume of men labour force had increased from 30.5 million in 2013 to 30.7 million in 2016-17. While for women it was respectively 13.1 million in 2013 and 15.0 million in 2016-17.

7.02 Crude Activity Rate

Crude Activity Rate is the ratio of economically active population 15 years and above to the total population expressed in percentage. In case of women it is decreasing at national level as well as in the urban areas which may be due to higher enrolment of students in tertiary levels in the urban areas. In the rural area it is increased to some extent in 2016-17.

Table 7.02: Crude Activity Rates by Sex and Locality 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-2017

Locality	2013		2015-2016		2016-2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rural	23.5	55.0	23.5	51.7	24.5	51.3
Urban	23.3	56.5	20.0	54.4	19.9	54.2
Total	23.4	55.5	22.5	52.5	23.2	52.1

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

The crude activity rates for women were lower than those of men, but have increased for women over time while remaining almost same for men.

7.03 Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 7.03: Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-2017

Locality	2013		2015-2016		2016-2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rural	33.7	81.6	37.6	81.9	38.6	80.3
Urban	32.9	81.7	30.8	81.7	31.0	81.0
Total	33.5	81.7	35.6	81.9	36.3	80.5

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

Refined activity rate is defined by the ratio of labour force to total population 15 years and above expressed in percentage. Refined activity rates of the population are presented in Table 7.03. The refined activity rate has increased for women in 2016-17 compared to 2013 and 2015-16, but for men decreased in 2016-17 compared to 2013.

It is important to note that, refined activity rate for men reduced in 2016-17 as against 2013. On the other hand, refined activity rate for women increased substantially in the rural areas, it was 33.7% in 2013 and increased to 37.6 % in 2015-16 and 38.6% in 2016-17

7.04 Age-Specific Labour force participation rates by Broad Age Group

Age specific Labour force participation rates by broad age group has been presented in Table 7.04. It is seen that at the aggregate level, age specific participation rate was 81.7% for men and 33.5% for women in 2013. The corresponding rates in the urban and rural areas for men and women were 81.7% & 32.9% and 81.6% & 33.7% respectively in 2013. In 2013 the age specific participation rate for the men at the national level was 67.1% for the age 15-29, 97.3% for the age group 30-64 and 54.6% for the age 65 years and above. For the women the rates were much lower, it was 41.4% for the age group 15-29, 30.2% for the age group 30-64 and 12.5% for the age group 65 years and above. This rate show that the women participation in the labour force is a recent phenomenon which is reflected in the comparatively higher participation in the younger ages 15-29. This pattern also prevails in both urban and rural areas. In 2015-16, the women participation increased in the national and rural level while decreased in the urban area. As for the age specific participation rate, the participation decreased in the age group 15-29 at all levels and increased in 30-64 age group which may be due to higher women participation in education in the recent years due to government stipend programme for the women students. Almost similar scenario is observed in 2016-17.

Table 7.04: Trend in Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-16 & 2016- 2017

Age group	Rural (in 000)			Urban (in 000)			Total (in 000)		
2013									
Labour Force									
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	6606	10209	16814	2744	3800	6543	9350	14008	23358
30-64	6019	18300	24320	2249	7850	10099	8268	26151	34419
65+	429	1949	2378	109	397	505	538	2345	2883
Total	13054	30457	43512	5101	12047	17148	18155	42504	60659
Working Age Population									
	15690	15197	30888	6873	5675	12548	22563	20873	43436
30-64	19576	18743	38319	7781	8146	15927	27357	26890	54246
65+	3417	3376	6793	873	917	1790	4289	4294	8583
Total 15+ population	38682	37317	75999	15527	14739	30266	54209	52056	106265
Labour force as % of working age population									
	42.1	67.2	54.4	39.9	67.0	52.1	41.4	67.1	53.8
30-64	30.7	97.6	63.5	28.9	96.4	63.4	30.2	97.3	63.4
65+	12.6	57.7	35.0	12.5	43.3	28.2	12.5	54.6	33.6
Total	33.7	81.6	57.3	32.9	81.7	56.7	33.5	81.7	57.1
2015-2016									
Labour Force									
	4930	9730	14660	2140	3998	6138	7070	13728	20798
30-64	9026	19050	28076	2604	8089	10693	11630	27139	38770
65+	306	1778	2084	58	408	465	364	2185	2549
Total	14262	30558	44820	4802	12494	17297	19064	43053	62117
Working Age Population									
	15030	13967	28997	6886	5756	12642	21916	19723	41639
30-64	20333	20086	40419	8009	8605	16615	28343	28692	57034
65+	2579	3253	5831	700	925	1625	3279	4178	7457
Total 15+ population	37942	37306	75248	15595	15287	30882	53537	52593	106130
Labour force as % of working age population									
	32.8	69.7	50.6	31.1	69.5	48.6	32.3	69.6	49.9
30-64	44.4	94.8	69.5	32.5	94.0	64.4	41.0	94.6	68.0
65+	11.9	54.7	35.7	8.2	44.1	28.6	11.1	52.3	34.2
Total	37.6	81.9	59.6	30.8	81.7	56.0	35.6	81.9	58.5
2016-17									
Labour Force									
	4740	9198	13938	2247	3898	6145	6987	13096	20083
30-64	9976	19796	29773	2723	8474	11196	12699	28270	40969
65+	241	1744	1985	48	418	467	290	2163	2452
Total	14957	30739	45696	5018	12790	17808	19976	43528	63504

Age group	Rural (in 000)			Urban (in 000)			Total (in 000)		
Working Age Population									
	14661	13856	28517	6959	5777	12736	21620	19633	41254
30-64	21531	20863	42394	8498	8993	17491	30029	29856	59885
65+	2604	3575	6179	721	1015	1736	3325	4591	7915
Total 15+ population	38796	38295	77091	16178	15785	31963	54974	54080	109054
Labour force as % of working age population									
	32.3	66.4	48.9	32.3	67.5	48.2	32.3	66.7	48.7
30-64	46.3	94.9	70.2	32.0	94.2	64.0	42.3	94.7	68.4
65+	9.3	48.8	32.1	6.7	41.2	26.9	8.7	47.1	31.0
Total	38.6	80.3	59.3	31.0	81.0	55.7	36.3	80.5	58.2

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.05 Working Age Population (15+ yrs.) by Broad Economic Category

In table 7.05, it is observed that in 2013, of the total population 15 years and over, 57.1% were in labour force and 42.9% were not in labour force. Among the labour force as high as 95.7% were employed and the rest 4.3% were unemployed. Among the men 81.7% were in Labour force and 18.3% were outside the labour force. Among women, this percentage were 33.5% and 66.5% for labour force and outside labour force. For the unemployed, the percentage were higher in urban area compared to rural area. Another important feature that is observed that the percentage of unemployed were higher for women than their men counterpart. This is true for all levels. The pattern of labour force and outside labour force were almost similar in 2013, 2015-16 and 2016-17. However, the percentage of women unemployed reduced in subsequent years compared to 2013.

Table 7.05: Working Age Population by Labour Force Status by Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 & 2016-2017

Economic Category	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2013 Number (000)									
Employed	12300	29618	41918	4546	11609	16155	16846	41227	58073
Unemployed	754	840	1594	555	437	993	1309	1277	2587
Total labour force	13054	30457	43512	5101	12047	17148	18155	42504	60659
Not in labour force	25628	6860	32488	10425	2692	13118	36054	9552	45606
Population (age 15+)	38682	37317	75999	15527	14739	30266	54209	52056	106265
%									
Employed	94.2	97.2	96.3	89.1	96.4	94.2	92.8	97	95.7
Unemployed	5.8	2.8	3.7	10.9	3.6	5.8	7.2	3	4.3
Total labour force	33.7	81.6	57.3	32.9	81.7	56.7	33.5	81.7	57.1
Not in labour force	66.3	18.4	42.7	67.1	18.3	43.3	66.5	18.3	42.9

Economic Category	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2015-2016 Number (000)									
Employed	13339	29662	43001	4430	12099	16529	17769	41761	59530
Unemployed	923	896	1819	372	395	768	1295	1292	2587
Total labour force	14262	30558	44820	4802	12494	17297	19064	43053	62117
Not in labour force	23680	6748	30427	10793	2793	13585	34473	9540	44013
Population (age 15+)	37942	37306	75248	15595	15287	30882	53537	52593	106130
%									
Employed	93.5	97.1	95.9	92.3	96.8	95.6	93.2	97.0	95.8
Unemployed	6.5	2.9	4.1	7.7	3.2	4.4	6.8	3.0	4.2
Total labour force	37.6	81.9	59.6	30.8	81.7	56.0	35.6	81.9	58.5
Not in labour force	62.4	18.1	40.4	69.2	18.3	44.0	64.4	18.1	41.5
2016-2017 Number (000)									
Employed	14076	29809	43885	4570	12372	16943	18646	42182	60828
Unemployed	882	929	1811	448	417	866	1330	1347	2677
Total labour force	14957	30739	45696	5018	12790	17808	19976	43528	63504
Not in labour force	23839	7556	31395	11160	2995	14155	34998	10551	45549
Population (age 15+)	38796	38295	77091	16178	15785	31963	54974	54080	109054
%									
Employed	94.1	97	96	91.1	96.7	95.1	93.3	96.9	95.8
Unemployed	5.9	3.0	4.0	8.9	3.3	4.9	6.7	3.1	4.2
Total labour force	38.6	80.3	59.3	31	81	55.7	36.3	80.5	58.2
Not in labour force	61.4	19.7	40.7	69	19	44.3	63.7	19.5	41.8

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17 BBS

7.06 Labour Force by Level of Education

Table 7.06 provides labour force aged 15 years and over by education group, sex and locality. It is observed that in 2015-16, the labour force participation rate for women were 37.4% for women having no education, 39.6% for women having some or completed primary education, 30.8% for secondary or post secondary & nontertiary, 52.9% with tertiary education. This is true for both urban and rural areas. This scenario is also same in 2016-17 as for 2015-2016

Table 7.06: Labour force participation rates (15+) By Education Group, Sex and Locality, 2015-16, 2016-17

Level of education (Education group by UNESCO)	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		Total (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2015-2016						
No Primary Schooling	38.1	86.3	34.8	84.7	37.4	86.0
Some or Completed Primary	40.6	91.0	36.8	91.7	39.6	91.2
Secondary or Post-Secondary non-tertiary	34.6	72.4	23.7	74.6	30.8	73.1
Tertiary	59.6	88.9	50.0	88.5	52.9	88.7
Not Specified	23.1	60.6	16.3	61.6	21.7	60.7
Total	37.6	81.9	30.8	81.7	35.6	81.9
2016-2017						
No Primary Schooling	39.2	84.3	34.1	83.5	38.1	84.2
Some or Completed Primary	41.0	91.3	36.3	92.1	39.7	91.5
Secondary or Post-Secondary non-tertiary	35.7	70.0	25.1	73.8	32.0	71.3
Tertiary	69.3	90.5	50.9	88.6	56.9	89.4
Not Specified	18.6	56.6	9.1	54.7	16.8	56.3
Total	38.6	80.3	31.0	81.0	36.3	80.5

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.07 Employment by Sector

Employed population 15 years and over by formal and informal sectors, sex and locality have been provided in table 7.07.1. It is seen from the table that at aggregate level, women labour force in informal sector was 90.3% and in formal sector, it was 9.7% in 2013. On the other hand, for men labour force informal and formal sector were 86.3% and 13.7% respectively. Almost the same pattern was observed in urban and rural areas.

Table 7.07.1: Employed Population (15+) By Sector of Employment, Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Sector	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		Total (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013						
Formal sector	5.2	8.9	21.8	26.2	9.7	13.7
Informal sector	94.8	91.1	78.2	73.8	90.3	86.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015-2016						
Formal sector	3.0	14.1	9.4	26.4	4.6	17.7
Informal sector	97.0	85.9	90.6	73.6	95.4	82.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016-2017						
Formal sector	6.7	14.4	12.7	26.4	8.2	17.9
Informal sector	93.3	85.6	87.3	73.6	91.8	82.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

In urban areas, 78.2 % women were in informal sector and 21.8 % were engaged in formal sector in 2013. In the same year 73.8% men were in informal sector and 26.2% were in formal sector. In the rural area, 94.8% women were in informal sector and 5.2% were in formal sector. For men 73.8% were in informal sector and 26.2% were engaged in formal sector in urban area in 2013. Such percentages for men in the same period were 91.1% and 8.9 respectively.

In later years, the composition of formal and informal sector for both women and men changed which may be due to definitional change in informal and formal sectors in the later years.

In 2015-16, the employment in informal sector for women was 95.4% and formal sector it was only 4.6%. In the urban area, it was 90.6% and 9.4% respectively. In the rural area, the composition of informal employment and formal employment for women was 97.0% and 3.0% respectively. In case of men, the informal and formal employment were 82.3% and 17.7% respectively in the aggregate level. In the urban and rural areas, the composition were 73.6% & 26.4% and 85.9% and 14.1%.

In 2016-17, the informal and formal employment for women were 91.8% and 8.2% respectively. The composition of informal and formal employment in urban and rural areas were 87.3% & 12.7% and 93.3% & 6.7% respectively. For men the composition of informal and formal employment were 82.1% and 17.9% respectively at the aggregate level and such percentages in the urban and rural areas were 73.6% & 26.4% and 85.6% and 14.4% respectively.

Table 7.07.2: Employed Population (15+) by Sex and Locality 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Period	Rural (Million)		Urban (Million)		Total (Million)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013	12.3	29.6	4.5	11.6	16.8	41.2
2015-2016	13.3	29.7	4.4	12.1	17.8	41.8
2016-2017	14.1	29.8	4.6	12.4	18.6	42.2

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

Number of employed population aged 15 years and over by sex and locality has been shown in table 7.07.2. The volume of women employed increased in larger scale than male employed at the aggregate level. In 2013 the volume of employed women was 16.8 million which increased to 18.6 million in 2016-17, on the other hand number of employed men increased from 41.2 million to 42.2 million. It is notable that women employed in the urban area was almost static, it was 4.5 million in 2013 and slightly reduced to 4.4 million in 2015-16 and then increased to 4.6 million in 2016-17. On the other hand, number of men employed was 11.6 million in 2013 and increase to 12.4 million in 2016-17. In the rural area women employment increased at a higher pace than men. The 12.3 million women employed was in 2013 and increased to 14.1 million in 2016-17, on the other hand number of 29.6 million men employed increased from in 2013 to 29.8 million in 2016-17.

7.08 Employment by Major Occupation

Trends and distribution of employed women by major occupations have been described in table 7.08. It is observed from table that at the national level in 2013, 2015-16 and 2016-17 the skilled

agricultural, forestry and fisheries was the dominant occupation sector for the employed women in Bangladesh. The corresponding percentages were 44.5% in 2013, 50.8% in 2015-16 and 51.7% in 2016-17. The second highest proportion of women were engaged in crafts and related trade which was 23.7% in 2013, 14.9 % in 2015-16 and 17.5% in 2016-17. The third highest occupation was elementary occupation which was 12.3% in 2013, 19.3% in 2015-16 and 15.8% in 2016-17. Service and sales worker accounted 8.7% in 2013 but reduced to 3.7% in 2015-16 and 4.9% in 2016-17. The percentage of professionals was also notable which accounted 5.4% in 2013, 5.6% in 2015-16 and 5.5% in 2016-17. The other occupations were very small in percentages.

Table 7.08: Distribution of Employed Women (15+) by Major Occupation 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Major occupation	2013 (%)			2015-2016 (%)			2016-2017 (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Managers	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.6
Professionals	2.7	12.7	5.4	3.3	12.3	5.6	3.6	11.4	5.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.5	2.8	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.9
Clerical Support workers	0.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.8
Service and Sales workers	6.3	14.9	8.7	2.5	7.3	3.7	3.8	8.4	4.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fisheries	53.3	20.8	44.5	62.0	16.9	50.8	63.0	16.9	51.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	21.2	30.4	23.7	10.8	27.5	14.9	12.4	33.0	17.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	3.2	2.7	1.9	8.2	3.5	1.7	3.8	2.2
Elementary Occupations	12.5	11.9	12.3	18.3	22.3	19.3	14.1	21.1	15.8
Other Occupations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.09 Employment by Major Occupation and Locality

Employment by major occupation, sex & locality in Table 7.09 shows that in 2013 in urban area, the highest 30.4% women were engaged as craft and related trade worker followed by skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (20.8%), professionals 12.7% and elementary occupation (11.9%). In 2015-16 and 2016-17, in urban area the highest women were engaged as craft and related trade worker (27.5% and 33.0% respectively) followed by elementary occupations, agriculture, forestry and fishery workers and so on.

In 2013, for men in urban area, the highest 30.2% were engaged as service and sales worker followed by crafts and related trade workers (22.2%) and so on. Almost the same trend followed for 2015-16 and 2016-17.

In 2013, in rural area, the highest 53.3% women were engaged as skilled agriculture forestry and fishery workers followed by 21.2% in craft and related trade workers. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, most women were engaged as agriculture forestry and fishery workers followed by elementary occupation. For men, the highest 42.6% were engaged as agriculture, forestry and fishery occupation followed by 15.8% in elementary occupation and 15.6% in sales and service work. Almost same trend followed for men in rural area in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Table 7.09: Employed Population aged (15+) by Occupation, Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-17

Occupation	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		Total (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013						
Managers	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.4	0.5	1.2
Professionals	2.7	3.3	12.7	7.7	5.4	4.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.5	1.3	2.8	3.7	1.1	2.0
Clerical Support workers	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.6	1.1	1.8
Service and Sales workers	6.3	15.6	14.9	30.2	8.7	19.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fisheries	53.3	42.6	20.8	10.9	44.5	33.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	21.2	13.3	30.4	22.2	23.7	15.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	6.2	3.2	9.4	2.7	7.1
Elementary Occupations	12.5	15.8	11.9	9.5	12.3	14.0
Other Occupations	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015-2016						
Managers	0.3	1.1	2.1	5.4	0.7	2.3
Professionals	3.3	3.8	12.3	6.9	5.6	4.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.6	1.7	1.8	4.1	0.9	2.4
Clerical Support workers	0.4	1.3	1.6	3.1	0.7	1.8
Service and Sales workers	2.5	17.4	7.3	28.6	3.7	20.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fisheries	62.0	32.5	16.9	7.4	50.8	25.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10.8	15.2	27.5	20.5	14.9	16.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.9	8.3	8.2	11.6	3.5	9.3
Elementary Occupations	18.3	18.6	22.3	11.9	19.3	16.7
Other Occupations	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016-2017						
Managers	0.2	1.1	1.6	4.6	0.6	2.1
Professionals	3.6	3.6	11.4	6.7	5.5	4.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.6	1.6	1.8	3.8	0.9	2.3
Clerical Support workers	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.9	0.8	1.8

Occupation	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		Total (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Service and Sales workers	3.8	18.1	8.4	30.0	4.9	21.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fisheries	63.0	30.8	16.9	6.8	51.7	23.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12.4	15.0	33.0	21.5	17.5	16.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.7	8.2	3.8	10.6	2.2	8.9
Elementary Occupations	14.1	20.1	21.1	12.5	15.8	17.9
Other Occupations	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.10 Employed Persons by Employment Status

Table 7.10 shows the employment status by sex and locality. It is seen from the table that in 2013, for females the highest 50.1% were contributing family helper, this percentage was 59.0% for the women in the rural area. In the urban area, the highest 49.9% women were employee. For men, the highest percentage of employed population were own account worker. The corresponding percentages was 52.2%. In the urban area, the highest 50.4% men were employee. This is also true for 2015-16 and 2016-17. However, the percentage of contributing family workers reduced in subsequent years, which may be due to increase of female employment in the recent years.

Table 7.10: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 and Above, by Status in Employment by Sex and Locality 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-17

Status in employment	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		Total (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013						
Employer	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.2
Own account worker	11.5	55.7	14.5	43.5	12.3	52.2
Contributing family helper	59.0	5.7	26.0	3.6	50.1	5.1
Employee	26.5	37.5	49.9	50.4	32.8	41.2
Others	2.9	0.3	9.4	0.4	4.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015-2016						
Employer	0.3	2.9	0.7	5.6	0.4	3.7
Own account worker	36.8	51.1	21.9	38.8	33.1	47.6
Contributing family helper	44.9	5.3	15.6	2.9	37.6	4.6
Employee	17.6	40.1	61.4	52.2	28.5	43.6
Others	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016-2017						
Employer	0.6	6.0	0.7	6.4	0.6	6.1
Own account worker	44.0	49.4	25.0	39.7	39.3	46.5
Contributing family helper	34.2	4.6	10.2	2.7	28.4	4.0
Employee	20.7	39.3	63.5	50.5	31.2	42.6
Others	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.11 Employment by Broad Economic Sector

Employed persons 15 years and over by sex and broad economic sectors in 2013, 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been shown in table 7.11. From the table it is observed that in 2013, the highest women (53.5%) was engaged in agriculture sector followed by 23.7% in industry and 22.8 were in service. For men, 41.7% were engaged in agriculture, 19.6 % were in industry and 38.7% in service.

In 2015-16, 63.1% women were engaged in agriculture, 16.1% in industry and 20.8% in service. Among males, 34.0% were in agriculture, 22.3% in industry and 43.7% in service.

In 2016-17, 59.7% women were engaged in agriculture, 16.9 in industry and 23.5% in service. For males, 32.2% were in agriculture, 22.0% were engaged in industry and 45.8% were engaged in service sector.

The above scenario of employment by broad economic sector shows that, agriculture remain the highest sector of employment for females while service sector is growing steadily. On the other hand, for males, employment scope in agriculture sector is diminishing and service sector is growing. The industry sector shows some irregular pattern for females whereas slowly increasing in case of male employment.

Table 7.11: Employed Population aged (15+) by Sex and Economic Sectors, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Economic sector	Women		Men		Total	
	Number (000)	(%)	Number (000)	(%)	Number (000)	(%)
2013						
Agriculture	9008	53.5	17182	41.7	26190	45.1
Industry	3993	23.7	8081	19.6	12073	20.8
Service	3846	22.8	15964	38.7	19809	34.1
Total	16846	100.0	41227	100.0	58073	100.0
2015-2016						
Agriculture	11210	63.1	14188	34.0	25398	42.7
Industry	2861	16.1	9319	22.3	12180	20.5
Service	3698	20.8	18254	43.7	21952	36.9
Total	17769	100.0	41761	100.0	59530	100.0
2016-2017						
Agriculture	11128	59.7	13565	32.2	24693	40.6
Industry	3145	16.9	9279	22.0	12424	20.4
Service	4372	23.5	19338	45.8	23711	39.0
Total	18646	100.0	42182	100.0	60828	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.12 Employed by Main Industries

It is shown in the table 7.12 that in 2013 at the national level 53.5% women were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industries followed by manufacturing. In case of men, 41.7% were engaged in agriculture forestry and fishing followed by whole sale and retail trade and repair of

motor vehicle (16.4%) and manufacturing (13.9%) in 2013. In the urban area, in case of women, the highest 28.9% were engaged in manufacturing followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (23.9%) and activities of household as employers: undifferentiated goods (12.0%). For men in urban area, the highest 24.9% were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle, followed by manufacturing (20.5%) and agriculture (13.2%). In case of rural women, the highest 64.4% were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry followed by manufacturing (20.1%) and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle (4.1%). In case of rural men, the highest 52.8% were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery industry followed by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle (13.0%) and manufacturing (11.3%). Almost similar pattern of employment in industry were observed in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Table 7.12: Distribution of Employed Persons (15+) by Major Industries by Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Major industry (BSIC 2009)	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	64.4	52.8	23.9	13.2	53.5	41.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Manufacturing	20.1	11.3	28.9	20.5	22.5	13.9
Electricity, gas, steam & air condition	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Construction	0.9	4.4	1.3	5.8	1.0	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle	4.1	13.0	5.9	24.9	4.6	16.4
Transportation and storage	0.5	7.6	1.2	11.8	0.7	8.8
Accommodation & food service activities	0.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	0.7	1.8
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.9
Real estate activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Professional, scientific & technical activities	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.7
Administrative & support service activities	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.9
Public administration and defense ; compulsory social security	0.4	1.0	1.3	3.1	0.6	1.6
Education	2.3	2.3	9.3	4.0	4.2	2.8
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.7	4.5	2.2	1.7	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	2.2	2.2	6.1	3.4	3.3	2.5
Activities of households as employers	3.5	0.3	12.0	0.8	5.8	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Major industry (BSIC 2009)	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2015-2016						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.7	43.9	22.1	9.7	63.1	34.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	9.2	12.3	32.1	19.0	14.9	14.2
Electricity, gas, steam & air condition	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction	1.1	7.1	1.1	8.5	1.1	7.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle	1.8	15.0	4.5	25.2	2.5	18.0
Transportation and storage	0.5	9.5	1.2	13.6	0.7	10.7
Accommodation & food service activities	0.3	1.8	1.4	3.0	0.6	2.1
Information and communication	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.8
Real estate activities	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Professional, scientific & technical activities	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.6
Administrative & support service activities	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.8
Public administration and defense	0.3	1.4	1.6	3.8	0.6	2.1
Education	3.0	2.8	10.1	4.0	4.8	3.1
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.8	4.9	3.3
Activities of households as employer	2.1	0.3	12.3	1.2	4.7	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016-2017						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72.6	41.9	19.9	8.8	59.7	32.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	10.0	12.0	32.0	18.8	15.4	14.0
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioners	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.4	7.1	1.3	8.6	1.4	7.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle	2.7	16.1	5.4	26.1	3.4	19.0
Transportation and storage	1.0	11.0	1.5	14.2	1.1	11.9
Accommodation & food service activities	0.7	1.9	1.9	3.2	1.0	2.3
Information and communication	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.8
Real estate activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Professional, scientific & technical activities	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.6
Administrative & support service	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.8

Major industry (BSIC 2009)	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
activities						
Public administration and defense	0.4	1.3	2.0	3.5	0.8	2.0
Education	3.2	2.7	9.8	4.0	4.8	3.1
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	4.5	3.1	7.9	3.9	5.4	3.3
Activities of households as employer	2.4	0.3	13.1	1.4	5.0	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.13 Average Time spent by Employment Status

Table 7.13.1 provides percentage distribution of employed persons by weekly hours worked. It is revealed from the table that average working hours for women was 43 hours as against 47 hours for men in the national level in the year 2013. The average hours for women and men in the urban area for the same year was 46 hour and 49 hour and for rural area it was 42 hours and 46 hours. At the national level, the average working hour for women was the highest for other occupation (51 hours) and for men 49 hours as employer. In the urban area, again other occupation had the highest working hours (51hours) for women and 53 hours for men as employer. In the rural area, this is true for women (other work, having highest working hour) and for male, it was employee (48 hours).

In 2015-16, the average working hours at the aggregate level changed. It was 39 hours for women and 53 hours for men in the in the national level, 47 hours for women and 55 hours for men in the urban area and 36 hours for women and 52 hours for men in the rural area. In the same year, the highest working hour for women was for employee (51 hours) and 58 hours for men as employer. In the urban area the women spent the highest 53 hours per week as employee while men spent the highest 59 hours as employer. In the rural area, again women spent the highest 50 hours as employee as against 56 hours for men as employer.

In 2016-17, the average working hours per week reduced slightly compared to 2015-16. The average working hour at the national level was 38 hours for women, 52 hours for men. Such working hour for women and men were 47 hours and 55 hours respectively in the urban area, 36 hours and 51 hours in the rural area. As regards highest working hour per week for women and men, it was employee (50 hours) for women and 55 hours in other work by men. In the urban area, the highest working hour for women was employee (52 hours) while for men it was for those who were employer (57 hours). In the rural area, the highest working hour for women goes to employee (52 hours) and for men it was others (55 hours).

It is notable to mention that , the standard working hour for a week is 40 hours, but in Bangladesh both women and men works for long hours for their livelihood which is beyond decent work. They have very little time for leisure, entertainment and socialization.

Table 7.13.1: Average Weekly Hours by Status in Employment, Sex and Area, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-17

Status in employment	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013						
Employer	42	45	47	53	45	49
Own account worker	40	46	46	49	42	47
Contributing family helper	40	40	40	42	40	40
Employee	46	48	47	49	46	48
Others	50	48	51	49	51	48
Total	42	46	46	49	43	47
2015-16						
Employer	49	56	51	59	50	58
Own account worker	41	52	44	56	42	53
Contributing family helper	26	41	29	49	27	43
Employee	50	54	53	55	51	54
Others	43	51	44	50	43	51
Total	36	52	47	55	39	53
2016-2017						
Employer	41	51	48	57	43	53
Own account worker	32	51	38	56	33	53
Contributing family helper	31	40	32	47	31	41
Employee	49	52	52	54	50	53
Others	43	55	46	55	44	55
Total	36	51	47	55	38	52

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

Average time spent of employed in paid work, household work, leisure and other work by sex and locality has been presented in table 7.13.2. Irrespective of locality, men spent more time for paid work than that of women and women spent more time for household work than that of men. Spending time for leisure work was almost similar for both sex in all area.

Table 7.13.2: Average Time Spent of Employed in Doing Paid Work, Household Work, Leisure and Other Work by Sex and Locality, 2012

Work	Average time spent per day (in hrs.)					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	5.0	6.7	6.2	7.7	5.2	6.9
Household work	3.6	1.5	3.0	1.0	3.6	1.4
Leisure work	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.1
Other work	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.7	14.4	14.6
Total	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

Source: Time use Pilot survey 2012, BBS

(Note: Paid work: is a work for which one who has a regular employment and receives in cash (Wage/Salary) or in kind to which they are attached for performing assigned work. Household work: is defined as a type of unpaid household based activity usually performed by household members. For example- providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household and providing unpaid caregiving services to household members. Leisure work: is defined as a type of recreational work. For example- Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events, Hobbies, games, Indoor and outdoor sports and Mass media. Other work: is defined as a type of non-economic work. For example- Socializing, learning, providing community services and personal care and maintenance.)

Time spent of employed in weekdays and weekend has been presented in the following table 7.13.3. It is observed that the average 13.4 hours was spent by men in personal care and maintenance which includes sleeping, bathing, eating, religious activities, travel related to personal care etc. On the other hand average 13.6 hours was spent by women in personal care and maintenance. For Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household, women spent more time than men. Women spent 2.9 hours and for men it was 1.3 hours.

Table 7.13.3: Average Hours Spent of Employed in Weekdays and Weekend by Activity and Sex, 2012

Activity type	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend	Average	Weekdays	Weekend	Average
	hrs. spent	hrs. spent	hrs. spent	hrs. spent	hrs. spent	hrs. spent
Work for corporations/quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government	1.3	0.9	1.2	4.0	3.3	3.8
Work for household in primary production activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Work for household in non-primary production activities	3.3	3.2	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Work for household in construction activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Work for household providing service for income	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.7
Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.4	1.3
Providing unpaid caregiving services to household members	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Providing community services and help to other households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Learning	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Socializing and community participation	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hobbies ,games and other pastime activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mass media	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Personal care and maintenance	13.5	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.8	13.4
Total	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

Source: Time use Pilot survey 2012, BBS

(Note: Work for corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and government (formal sector work): It includes all activities performed in relation to both paid and unpaid employment irrespective of the industrial sector of the activity and status of employment in corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions and governments, short breaks during working hours and waiting due to delays at work. The term 'formal sector' shall refer to all institutional sectors other than the household sector. Work for household in primary production activities: It includes all activities performed in relation to the primary production of goods by households whether for market or for own final use. A person's activity is classified as primary production of goods if it is performed in relation to the economic activities of agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying. Work for household in non-primary production activities: It includes all activities performed in relation to production of non-primary

goods by households whether for market or for own final use. A person's activity is classified as production of non-primary goods if it is performed in relation to the manufacturing activities covered in BSIC divisions. Work for household in construction activities: It includes all activities performed in relation to construction activities by household enterprises either for income or for own capital formation. Work for household providing services for income: It includes all activities performed in relation to production of services by household enterprises for income, paid domestic work, activities performed in relation to acquiring inputs/supplies for work in service activities. Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household: Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household are considered work in relation to the general production boundary (housework) but not in relation to the SNA production boundary such as preparing and serving food, cleaning, sweeping etc. of dwelling and surroundings. Providing unpaid caregiving services to household members: It includes all activities in relation to unpaid services for the care of children and adults of one's household including care provided to members of the household who are sick or disabled. Providing community services and help to other households: It includes both voluntary and obligatory services for the benefit of members of the community as well as unpaid help extended to other households (such as households of relatives, friends and neighbors). Learning: It includes attendance of classes at all levels of instruction: pre-primary, primary, secondary, technical and vocational, higher education, extra or make up classes and literacy or other special programmes and attending short-term courses, seminars etc. in relation to one's professional development. Socializing and community participation: It includes socializing and communicating and participating in community events, travel in relation to socializing and community participation. Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues: It includes visiting cultural events or venues, exhibitions, parks, zoos, fairs, watching shows, movies, sports events etc. Hobbies, games and other pastime activities: It includes active participation in arts, music, theatre (not as a job), engaging in technical hobbies such as collecting stamps, coins, trading cards, playing games etc. Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses: It includes active participation in indoor and outdoor sports (not as a job), coaching, training, looking for gym, exercise programme, taking courses in relation to sports, assembling and readying sports equipment at the sports center. Mass media: It includes reading, watching/listening to television, video, radio and other audio devices, using computer technology and going to library (not strictly in relation to work, learning). Personal care and maintenance: It includes activities required by the individual in relation to biological needs: sleeping, eating, resting, doing health-care, religious care etc.

Average time spent in paid work, household work, leisure work and other work by sex and broad age group has been presented in table-7.13.4. It is observed from the table that the highest time in paid work was done by youngest age group and senior citizens spent least time for paid work.

Table 7.13.4: Average Time Spent of Employed in Doing Paid Work, Household Work, Leisure and Other Work by Sex and Broad Age Group, 2012

Age group	Sex	Work	Average time spent per day (in hrs.)
Youth age group (15-29 yrs)	Women	Paid work	5.4
		Household work	3.7
		Leisure work	1.0
		Other work	13.9
		Total	24.0
	Men	Paid work	7.1
		Household work	1.2
		Leisure work	1.3
		Other work	14.4
		Total	24.0
Adult age group (30-59 yrs)	Women	Paid work	5.2
		Household work	3.6
		Leisure work	0.8
		Other work	14.4
		Total	24.0
	Men	Paid work	7.0
		Household work	1.5
		Leisure work	1.1
		Other work	14.4
		Total	24.0
Senior citizens (60+)	Women	Paid work	4.3

Age group	Sex	Work	Average time spent per day (in hrs.)
yrs)		Household work	2.5
		Leisure work	0.7
		Other work	16.5
		Total	24.0
	Men	Paid work	5.4
		Household work	1.7
		Leisure work	0.9
		Other work	16.1
		Total	24.0
		Total	24.0
Total	Women	Paid work	5.2
		Household work	3.6
		Leisure work	0.8
		Other work	14.4
		Total	24.0
	Men	Paid work	6.9
		Household work	1.4
		Leisure work	1.1
		Other work	14.6
		Total	24.0

Source: Time use Pilot survey 2012, BBS

(Note: Paid work: is a work for which one who has a regular employment and receives in cash (Wage/Salary) or in kind to which they are attached for performing assigned work. Household work: is defined as a type of unpaid household based activity usually performed by household members. For example- providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household and providing unpaid caregiving services to household members. Leisure work: is defined as a type of recreational work. For example- Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events, Hobbies, games, Indoor and outdoor sports and Mass media. Other work: is defined as a type of non-economic work. For example- Socializing, learning, providing community services and personal care and maintenance.)

7.14: Average Working Hours by Industry

Average weekly hours by sex and by industry has been presented in table 7.14. It is revealed from the table that, in 2016-17 among the women at the national level, the highest hours of work was observed for manufacturing (52 hours) followed by electricity, gas, steam and air condition and information and communication (51 hours). Among men, the highest hours of work was found in accommodation and food service activities (61 hours) followed by activities of household as employer (59 Hours). In the urban area, for women the highest hours of work was observed for manufacturing (53) followed by information and communication (53 hours). In case of male, the highest weekly hours of work was in the activities household as employer, (61 hours) followed by manufacturing (58 hours). In the rural area, the highest weekly hours of work was in the electricity, gas, steam and air condition (51 hours) followed by manufacturing (49 hours). In case of men the highest weekly hours of work was accommodation & food service activities (60 hours) followed by transportation and storage (58 hours).

Table 7.14: Average Number of Weekly Hours by Industry, Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-17

Industry	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40	44	40	41	40	44
Mining and quarrying	52	50	48	47	51	49
Manufacturing	45	50	49	53	47	51
Electricity, gas, steam & air condition	27	48	43	45	41	46
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	42	51	48	46	46	47
Construction	43	46	44	49	43	47
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle	43	49	46	52	44	50
Transportation and storage	46	50	49	51	47	51
Accommodation & food service activities	42	51	49	53	47	52
Information and communication	48	49	52	48	50	48
Financial and insurance activities	46	49	46	48	46	49
Real estate activities	00	37	48	47	48	43
Professional, scientific & technical activities	51	43	46	46	46	45
Administrative & support service activities	44	51	47	51	46	51
Public administration and defense	37	44	42	44	40	44
Education	38	42	40	43	39	42
Human health and social work activities	38	48	47	48	44	48
Arts, entertainment and recreation	48	50	42	53	44	51
Other service activities	38	47	46	50	42	48
Activities of households as employers	51	52	52	53	52	52
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	33	47	47	49	36	48
Total	42	46	46	49	43	47
2015-2016						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33	47	33	46	33	47
Mining and quarrying	42	52	51	50	43	52
Manufacturing	50	57	56	58	53	57
Electricity, gas, steam & air condition	46	53	44	48	45	51
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	38	53	42	51	40	52
Construction	47	53	50	52	48	53
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	48	58	50	59	49	59
Transportation and storage	51	58	50	58	50	58
Accommodation & food service activities	49	63	50	63	50	63
Information and communication	41	53	48	54	46	54

Industry	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Financial and insurance activities	47	49	45	48	46	48
Real estate activities	30	47	40	51	38	49
Professional, scientific & technical activities	42	52	46	50	45	51
Administrative & support service activities	52	55	49	54	50	54
Public administration and defense	46	49	45	48	46	48
Education	43	44	43	43	43	44
Human health and social work activities	50	53	50	52	50	53
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38	47	45	52	40	49
Other service activities	43	56	43	57	43	57
Activities of households as employers	49	59	53	60	52	60
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	30	51	46	50	43	50
Total	36	52	47	55	39	53
2016-2017						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32	46	33	45	32	46
Mining and quarrying	42	52	41	53	42	52
Manufacturing	49	56	56	58	52	57
Electricity, gas, steam & air condition	51	51	51	50	51	50
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	41	51	48	49	45	50
Construction	48	52	48	51	48	52
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	47	57	48	59	47	58
Transportation and storage	48	58	52	58	50	58
Accommodation & food service activities	47	60	48	61	48	61
Information and communication	45	49	53	54	51	52
Financial and insurance activities	43	50	46	49	45	49
Real estate activities	48	52	47	54	47	53
Professional, scientific & technical activities	47	50	47	51	47	50
Administrative & support service activities	48	52	45	53	46	53
Public administration and defense	47	51	45	50	46	51
Education	42	41	41	40	42	41
Human health and social work activities	46	52	50	53	48	52
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38	45	47	49	42	47
Other service activities	40	54	41	57	41	55
Activities of households as employers	46	56	50	61	49	59
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	37	48	48	53	46	52
Total	36	51	47	55	38	52

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.15 Hours Worked by Occupation

Average hours worked by employed population in major occupation can be seen from table 7.15. It is observed from the table that among the total employed women in 2013, the highest average hours of work was done by managers 48 hours followed by service and sales workers and crafts and related trade workers (46 hours). Among the men, the highest 50 hours of work was found for managers, service and sales workers, crafts and related trade workers and plant and machine operators, and assemblers followed by technicians and associate professionals and elementary occupations (48 hours).

In the urban area the highest weekly working hours for women was found for managers, craft and related trade workers and elementary occupations (49 hours) followed by service and sales workers (48 hours). For men, the highest working hours was for craft and related trade workers (52 hours) followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers & service and sales worker (51 hours).

In the rural area, the highest weekly working hour for women was found in crafts and related trade workers (49 hours) followed by managers, elementary occupations and other occupations (44 hours). In case of men, such highest weekly working hour was found in case of managers, service and sales workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers (49 hours) followed by technicians and associate professionals & elementary occupations (48 hours).

It is notable that in 2015-16 and 2016-17, for both women and men, the highest working hour was observed for the work pertaining to plant and machine operators and assemblers. It was true for national, urban and rural areas.

Table 7.15: Average Number of Hours Employed Persons Worked Per Week by Occupation, Sex and Area, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013						
Managers	44	49	49	50	48	50
Professionals	38	43	42	45	41	44
Technicians and Associate Professionals	41	48	47	48	45	48
Clerical Support workers	42	47	44	47	43	47
Service and Sales workers	43	49	48	51	46	50
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	40	43	40	40	40	43
Craft and Related Trades Workers	45	49	49	52	46	50
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	38	49	44	51	40	50
Elementary Occupations	44	48	49	49	45	48
Other Occupations	44	41	0	41	44	41
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16						
Managers	50	55	48	56	48	55

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Professionals	43	46	44	47	43	46
Technicians and Associate Professionals	47	53	49	52	48	53
Clerical Support workers	47	50	47	49	47	49
Service and Sales workers	48	59	50	60	49	59
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	31	46	31	45	31	46
Craft and Related Trades Workers	46	56	52	56	49	56
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	54	58	59	60	57	59
Elementary Occupations	41	53	50	54	43	54
Other Occupations	50	51	49	49	49	50
Total	36	52	47	55	39	53
2016-17						
Managers	48	54	49	54	48	54
Professionals	42	44	43	46	43	45
Technicians and Associate Professionals	46	54	48	53	47	53
Clerical Support workers	44	50	48	50	46	50
Service and Sales workers	48	58	49	59	48	58
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	31	44	32	44	31	44
Craft and Related Trades Workers	45	55	52	56	49	55
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	50	58	55	60	52	59
Elementary Occupations	40	52	49	54	43	52
Other Occupations	47	54	49	52	48	53
Total	36	51	47	55	38	52

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.16 Employment in Garments Industry

Employment in garments industry under BGMEA member industries by sex have been presented in table 7.16. It is noticed from the table that in 2012-13 women employees in garment industry was 3.20 million which was four times higher than men employees. The ratio was remaining same for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16.

Table 7.16: Employment in Garment Industry by Gender, 2012-2016

Year	Women (Million)	Men (Million)	Total (Million)	% Women
2012-13	3.20	0.80	4.00	80
2013-14	3.20	0.80	4.00	80
2014-15	3.20	0.80	4.00	80
2015-16	3.20	0.80	4.00	80

Source: BGMEA

7.17 Overseas Employment

Overseas employment by sex and districts 2012-2017 is shown in table 7.17. It is observed from the table that in 2012, 37, 304 women went abroad which increased in the subsequent years. In 2017 it rose to 1,21,940 which is more than three times higher than 2012. This is very encouraging. In 2012, the highest 4639 women from Dhaka went abroad for employment followed by Manikganj (3,488), Naryanganj (2,695) and Faridpur (2,727). In 2017, the highest 13,438 women from Dhaka went to different countries for employment followed by Narayanganj (7,382), Gazipur (5,532) and Manikganj (5,432).

Table 7.17: Overseas Employment by Sex and District, 2012-2017

Zila	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Barguna	332	1941	625	1212	871	1113	1437	1707	1799	2505	1567	4598
Barishal	1170	7294	1832	3936	2250	4052	2927	5526	3134	7516	2699	11950
Bhola	259	6922	452	4941	649	3792	982	5237	1119	8237	1012	8030
Jhalokati	305	1776	461	1076	534	980	832	1322	864	1859	820	3630
Patuakhali	471	1832	784	1158	1049	1201	1480	1506	1665	1924	1423	3036
Pirojpur	346	3459	490	1739	639	1580	931	2399	1124	3680	956	6469
Bandarban	15	356	25	173	41	143	122	213	174	372	116	517
Brahmanbaria	1387	28880	2184	18769	3516	18873	4307	26351	4729	39585	5398	52702
Chandpur	548	25757	793	16603	992	15040	1477	18730	1734	29823	1360	40424
Chattogram	289	70283	420	34393	876	27195	1411	30987	1500	44280	1428	56644
Cumilla	1216	66265	1905	43541	2481	40030	3323	50786	3813	82527	3335	102040
Cox,s Bazar	86	12796	147	3983	275	2924	640	3928	946	7534	783	19210
Feni	73	17990	107	9933	203	8575	299	10195	367	18001	289	23779
Khagrachhari	18	695	51	476	87	422	166	483	152	738	199	838
Lakshmipur	150	16545	287	8822	437	8340	697	10770	863	17920	684	26023
Noakhali	216	27962	397	15320	631	13037	947	16275	1167	27175	1066	39793
Rangamati	30	494	34	329	48	275	85	276	102	378	94	384
Dhaka	4639	17618	6312	10566	7763	10738	8965	13883	10219	21287	13438	34953
Faridpur	2727	8209	3741	5245	5370	5851	6222	7962	6322	12322	6190	18393
Gazipur	1994	9291	2675	6245	3250	6786	4699	8756	4899	10124	5532	16365
Gopalganj	231	3380	381	2009	588	1978	776	2429	913	3515	860	5956
Kishoreganj	1301	11172	1924	7085	2369	8783	3568	13121	3982	16350	4121	24278
Madaripur	677	7497	971	4867	1240	5604	1537	6675	1842	11232	1365	14242
Manikganj	3488	7891	4355	5209	5079	5684	5690	8339	5380	10922	5432	15121
Munshiganj	994	15350	1347	11091	1788	9983	2077	12962	2350	17794	1961	25159
Narayanganj	2695	10147	3807	5959	4212	5917	5646	8759	6992	11108	7382	18805
Narsindgdi	1913	11973	2665	7164	3273	8214	4074	11822	4231	15028	4693	23317
Rajbari	436	3644	708	2871	1072	3293	1372	4157	1420	6381	1334	7643
Shariatpur	671	7303	1166	4015	1379	3699	1746	5567	2014	7906	1653	11284
Tangail	588	25638	902	18554	1123	21600	1700	29156	1747	29693	1803	37329
Bagerhat	276	2754	420	1601	558	1537	785	1936	1051	2597	1025	4718
Chuadanga	135	2335	199	1906	381	1879	436	3014	539	3113	538	5012
Jashore	668	5456	993	3260	1369	3021	1998	4896	1857	4991	1792	8218

Zila	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Jhenaidah	344	4308	571	3234	835	3154	1065	4474	1185	5749	1319	9840
Khulna	342	2249	534	1441	924	1475	1441	1873	1613	1991	1427	2885
Kushtia	275	5018	441	3778	641	4277	911	6093	1020	7601	1057	9275
Magura	143	2168	231	1424	293	1473	487	2151	535	2691	567	4647
Meherpur	60	3546	94	3015	90	3575	189	5031	216	5726	154	6258
Narail	144	1955	210	1103	310	1197	456	1605	578	2383	497	4490
Satkhira	390	1932	685	1422	911	1717	1157	2384	1196	2926	1189	2824
Jamalpur	178	3909	283	3172	431	3865	664	5617	710	6550	663	8518
Mymensingh	926	10618	1290	6623	1547	7316	2474	10785	2734	13175	2635	20201
Netrokona	287	2313	586	1814	805	1938	1242	2367	1283	3187	1447	3540
Sherpur	142	879	233	811	279	829	445	1114	583	1111	631	1815
Bogura	307	5178	567	3443	787	4430	1282	6726	1622	8392	1493	13416
Joypurhat	81	780	201	604	309	876	593	1319	663	1740	654	2411
Naogaon	253	2671	481	2343	693	2680	1097	4212	1537	4760	1535	7991
Natore	173	2056	235	1781	299	1952	430	2449	582	2760	533	4049
Chapai Nawabganj	46	3796	82	2686	93	4396	176	5649	213	5471	197	6490
Pabna	270	5799	416	3977	620	4549	836	6524	856	6897	887	10371
Rajshahi	178	2040	294	1627	492	2084	610	2649	900	2961	857	3740
Sirajganj	241	2875	446	1936	601	2189	736	3621	806	3545	870	5615
Dinajpur	147	1293	310	1118	435	1283	641	1513	764	1346	898	1910
Gaibandha	146	2061	279	1241	401	1661	657	2358	672	2439	651	3853
Kurigram	66	1100	91	1017	142	1065	312	1494	343	1799	304	2257
Lalmonirhat	52	362	71	249	131	333	216	376	221	452	249	549
Nilphamari	101	775	200	688	318	916	435	974	409	977	482	1100
Panchagarh	34	262	67	253	120	349	178	367	175	355	183	446
Rangpur	146	1495	231	1001	376	1358	618	1727	568	1716	593	2736
Thakurgaon	57	492	154	563	207	735	375	869	405	892	401	882
Habiganj	885	9668	2145	5171	3537	4686	5280	5639	6449	9804	6904	12369
Moulvibazer	225	13096	595	7856	1313	7103	2021	8201	2692	11737	3229	13408
Sunamganj	206	8677	507	5411	1007	4300	2343	5734	4034	9558	5051	11960
Sylhet	115	16610	312	8934	666	8077	980	10497	1584	16933	2035	23310
Total	37304	560886	56402	343787	76006	337977	103701	446517	118158	626041	121940	874016

Source: Bangladesh Manpower Employment and Training (BMET)

7.18 Average Earnings of Wage Employees

Trend of average monthly income of wage employees has been shown in table 7.18.1. The tables shows that average monthly income has been increased for nationally as well as for both women and men from 2013 to 2017. It is clear from the table that in 2013 average monthly income for men were 11.6 thousand which reached at 13.6 thousand in 2016-17 and for women it was 11.1 thousand in 2013 and in 2016-17 it was 12.3 thousand.

Table 7.18.1: Trends of Average Monthly Income (In Tk. 000) by Year and Sex, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Year	Women	Men	Total
2013	11.1	11.6	11.5
2015-2016	12.1	13.1	12.9
2016-2017	12.3	13.6	13.3

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

Table 7.18.2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 or Older, by Frequency of Wage/Salary Payment, Sex and Area, 2016-2017

Mode of payment	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Daily	21.7	50.1	44.4	6.3	24.1	18.5	14.1	41.1	34.5
Weekly	6.6	8.9	8.5	3.3	6.5	5.5	5.0	8.1	7.3
Monthly	69.7	39.3	45.4	89.7	68.1	74.9	79.6	49.3	56.7
Others	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2016-17, BBS

Table 7.18.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed population aged 15 or older by frequency of wage/ salary payment, sex and area. It is shown that 56.7 per cent paid monthly, followed by 34.5 per cent were paid daily, 7.3 per cent paid weekly and 1.5 per cent paid on some other basis. Monthly paid is the highest irrespective of locality and sex followed by daily paid workers.

7.19 Monthly Variation in Daily Wage Rate

Trend in average daily wage rate of agricultural labourers have been presented in table 7.19. It is revealed from the table that during the time period of 2010-11 to 2016-17 daily wage rate for both women and men were increasing and it follows usual pattern of wage rate that the men wage rate was always higher than that of women.

Table 7.19: Daily Average Wage Rate (Wage In Taka) of Agricultural Labour by Sex 2010-16

Period/Month	Without Food (In Taka)		With Food (In Taka)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2010-11				
October 2010	130	182	110	157
November 2010	138	196	119	172
December 2010	143	199	123	174
January 2011	148	210	128	184
February 2011	152	210	121	180
March 2011	149	209	119	178
April 2011	160	232	129	195
May 2011	184	265	151	230
June 2011	172	232	142	199

Period/Month	Without Food (In Taka)		With Food (In Taka)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2011-12				
July 2011	174	236	149	206
August 2011	183	239	151	207
September 2011	172	236	146	206
October 2011	174	230	149	197
November 2011	190	244	159	213
December 2011	183	245	152	210
January 2012	193	254	162	222
February 2012	189	254	155	220
March 2012	189	247	154	215
April 2012	173	270	144	219
May 2012	175	302	145	237
June 2012	176	271	147	225
2012-13				
July 2012	185	265	135	221
August 2012	202	267	166	232
September 2012	200	279	165	230
October 2012	205	268	169	202
November 2012	195	270	160	225
December 2012	198	272	158	228
January 2013	191	268	156	230
February 2013	206	267	166	242
March 2013	237	266	166	237
April 2013	220	288	179	254
May 2013	236	311	201	280
June 2013	215	283	175	252
2013-14				
July 2013	216	282	177	245
August 2013	212	281	170	242
September 2013	210	279	165	240
October 2013	207	275	167	235
November 2013	223	290	182	254
December 2013	231	291	194	258
January 2014	224	286	192	252
February 2014	229	289	188	253
March 2014	221	279	193	258
April 2014	228	294	211	279
May 2014	245	312	223	296
June 2014	216	290	208	273
2014-15				
July 2014	214	285	198	271
August 2014	214	289	201	275
September 2014	208	282	196	270

Period/Month	Without Food (In Taka)		With Food (In Taka)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
October 2014	210	280	198	270
November 2014	223	300	215	287
December 2014	225	302	215	291
January 2015	218	291	201	276
February 2015	213	286	204	272
March 2015	212	285	196	267
April 2015	243	308	217	284
May 2015	244	322	225	300
June 2015	234	314	217	292
2015-16				
July 2015	227	304	211	282
August 2015	232	299	213	290
September 2015	225	304	206	284
October 2015	224	300	207	279
November 2015	230	309	213	287
December 2015	229	309	209	287
January 2016	228	309	210	287
February 2016	234	309	215	290
March 2016	234	312	219	291
April 2016	255	331	231	309
May 2016	265	337	244	316
June 2016	254	324	238	304
2016-17				
July 2016	256	328	238	307
August 2016	252	325	237	304
September 2016	248	322	233	303
October 2016	246	319	231	300
November 2016	259	336	242	317
December 2016	259	335	241	317

Source: Yearbook of agricultural Statistics, 2012, 2015 & 2017, BBS

7.20 Unemployment

Bangladesh follows international definition of ILO on employment. Persons of age 15 years and over who are not in work (paid employment or self-employment) or looking for work (paid employment or self-employment) in the preceding 4 weeks or available for work (paid employment or self-employment) during the reference period (one week) are considering as unemployed, if any person spent one or more hours in a week for pay or profit he is not unemployed rather employed. This definition is used for international comparison. The unemployment rate for 2013, 2015-16 and 2016-17 has been presented in table 7.20.1. It is revealed that at the national level, the unemployment rate was almost same in these periods. In the urban area it was 5.81% in 2013, 4.4% in 2015-16 and 4.9% in 2016-2017. In case of women, it was decrease from 7.2 in 2013 to 6.7 in 2016-17. Similar trend follow for women in urban and rural area. It is notable that women unemployment rate is higher than men in all levels.

Table 7.20.1: Unemployment Rate of Population aged 15+ by Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 & 2016-2017

Year/Area	Women		Men		Total	
	No. of unemployed population (in 000)	Unemployment rate (%)	No. of unemployed population (in 000)	Unemployment rate (%)	No. of unemployed Population (in 000)	Unemployment rate (%)
2013						
Rural	754	5.8	840	2.8	1594	3.7
Urban	555	10.9	437	3.6	993	5.8
Total	1309	7.2	1277	3.0	2587	4.3
2015-2016						
Rural	923	6.5	896	2.9	1819	4.1
Urban	372	7.7	395	3.2	768	4.4
Total	1295	6.8	1292	3.0	2587	4.2
2016-2017						
Rural	882	5.9	929	3.0	1811	4.0
Urban	448	8.9	417	3.3	866	4.9
Total	1330	6.7	1347	3.1	2677	4.2

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

Unemployment rates by broad age groups, sex and locality has been shown in table 7.20.2. It is revealed that in 2015-16, for both sex, the highest unemployment rate was found in the age group 15-17 (10.5%) followed by 18-24 (10.1%) and 25-29 (6.7%). This is also for true for women and men. In the urban area, the highest unemployment rate for both sex was found in the age group 18-24 (10.4%) followed by age group 15-17 (9.5%) and 25-29 (7.3%). This trend is also true for women and men but for men the highest unemployment was in age group 15-17 followed by 18-24 years age group. In the rural area, the highest unemployment rate was found in the age group 15-17 (10.9%) followed by age group 18-24(10.0%) and 15-29 (6.5%). This trend is also true for women and men.

In 2016-17, for both sex, the highest unemployment rate was found in the age group 15-17 (11.0%) followed by 18-24 (7.4%) and 25-29 (0.9%). This is also true for urban and rural areas and for women and men. It is notable to mention that unemployment rate in the age group 25-29 reduced substantially in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16.

Table 7.20.2: Percentage of Unemployment Rates by Age Groups, Sex and Locality, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2015-16									
15-17	14.1	10.1	10.9	9.0	9.7	9.5	12.0	10.0	10.5
18-24	12.2	8.9	10.0	12.8	9.1	10.4	12.4	8.9	10.1
25-29	9.8	4.6	6.5	10.7	5.6	7.3	10.0	4.9	6.7
30-64	4.0	0.9	1.9	4.8	1.1	2.0	4.2	1.0	1.9
65+	2.5	0.6	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.9
Total	6.5	2.9	4.1	7.7	3.2	4.4	6.8	3.0	4.2
2016-17									
15-17	21.5	8.7	11.3	7.2	12.0	10.4	15.3	9.6	11.0
18-24	9.8	5.5	7.1	13.4	5.4	8.1	10.9	5.5	7.4
25-29	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9
30-64	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	5.9	3.0	4.0	8.9	3.3	4.9	6.7	3.1	4.2

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.21 Underemployment

Employed persons and underemployment rates that of population aged 15 years and over has been shown in table 7.21. It is observed from the table that, in 2013 underemployment rate, working less than 40 hours per week, was 4.0% for total, 4.4% for women and 3.8% for men. In the urban area, such percentage for both sex, women and men were 3.0%, 3.7% and 2.7% respectively. In the rural area, underemployment rates for both sex, women and men were 4.4%, 4.7% and 4.2%.

Interestingly, the under employment rates for both sexes, women and men reduced in 2015-16 and 2016-17 for all areas.

Table 7.21: Employed Person and Underemployment Rates of Population aged 15+ by Sex and Locality, 2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-17

Economic category	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2013									
Total employed person (in 000)	12300	29618	41918	4546	11609	16155	16846	41227	58073
Underemployed person (in 000) (<40 hours/week)	582	1246	1828	167	314	481	749	1560	2309
Under employment rates (%)	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.7	2.7	3.0	4.4	3.8	4.0
2015-2016									
Total employed person (in 000)	13339	29662	43001	4430	12099	16529	17769	41761	59530
Underemployed person (in 000) (<40 hours/week)	475	917	1392	125	242	367	600	1159	1759
Under employment rates (%)	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.2	3.4	2.8	3.0
2016-2017									
Total employed person (in 000)	14076	29809	43885	4570	12372	16943	18646	42182	60828
Underemployed person (in 000) (<40 hours/week)	419	719	1139	119	207	326	539	926	1465
Under employment rates (%)	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.4

Source: Labour Force Survey Bangladesh 2013, 2015-16 & 2016-17, BBS

7.22. Persons Engaged by Activity and Average Size of Establishment

Persons engaged by sex, activity and average size of establishment has been presented in table 7.22. It is revealed from the table that of the total 24.5 million workers are working in 2013 in 7.82 million establishments. Among these workers 4.05 million or 16.5% were women.

Table 7.22: Number of Establishments and Total Persons Engaged (TPE) by Sex, and Average Size of Establishment by Economic Activity, 2013

Economic Activities	Total Persons Engaged			Estab.	Average establishment size
	Women	Men	Total		
Mining and quarrying	15368	49076	64444	20227	3.2
Manufacturing	2573633	4609813	7183446	868244	8.3
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air conditioning Supply	13575	43072	56647	3656	15.5
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	1248	13423	14671	2673	5.5
Construction	6453	40099	46552	7783	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	249397	8149413	8398810	3589443	2.3
Transportation and storage	103290	1781439	1884729	1303807	1.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities (Hotel and Restaurants)	42006	1172449	1214455	519845	2.3
Information and Communication	13886	86717	100603	19354	5.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	101823	375570	477393	46523	10.3
Real Estate Activities	3300	39996	43296	5344	8.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	14979	145053	160032	45014	3.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	6132	145521	151653	47736	3.2
Public Administration and Defense Compulsory Social Security	65116	510389	575505	26036	22.1
Education	377672	1105769	1483441	189108	7.8
Human Health and Social Work Activities	110624	307924	418548	79586	5.3
Art, Entertainment and Recreation	1723	31718	33441	11919	2.8
Other Service Activities	351493	1841691	2193184	1032267	2.1
Total	4051718	20449132	24500850	7818565	3.1

Source: Economic Census 2013, BBS

CHAPTER 8 EDUCATION

This chapter contains several sex-disaggregated data on education. Education is one of the most important human basic needs. It also provides a detailed account gender differences in primary, secondary, college, professional, technical and vocational and university education, focusing on changes over time. Adequate and quality statistics on education are vital for the planners and policymakers to formulate effective plans and programs for the development of human resources.

8.01 Literacy Rate of Population 7 years and over

Data exhibits in table 8.01 gives apparent idea about literacy rate of population 7 years and over by sex and locality for the period 2012-2017. It is evident from the table that the literacy rate of women at national level had increased over time starting from 53.3% in 2012 to 70.2% in 2017 indicating 16.9 percentage points increase while in the same period literacy rate of men showed 15.1 percentage points increase starting from 59.2% in 2012 to 74.3% in 2017. It is also observed that, though the increasing rate is higher for women than men but still women's literacy rate is lower than men.

Table 08.01: Literacy Rate of Population 7+ Years by Sex and Locality 2012-2017

Year	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			Total (%)		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
2012	47.0	52.7	49.9	64.3	70.4	67.4	53.3	59.2	56.3
2013	51.9	55.1	53.9	66.2	70.9	68.6	55.1	59.3	57.2
2014	53.1	57.2	55.2	68.4	72.6	70.5	56.6	60.7	58.6
2015	55.1	59.2	57.2	71.2	75.3	73.3	61.6	65.6	63.6
2016	63.3	67.7	65.5	75.8	79.6	77.7	68.9	73.0	71.0
2017	64.4	68.6	66.5	77.5	81.5	79.5	70.2	74.3	72.3

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2012-2017, BBS

8.02 Adult Literacy Rate (15 yrs and Over)

Adult literacy rate of population aged 15+ yrs is shown in table 8.02. At the national level, adult literacy rate of women was 56.6% in 2012 and increased to 70.1% in 2017, indicating 13.5 percentage points increase over time. It is also seen from the table that adult literacy rate of women in urban was 67.6 % in 2012 and increased to 78.4% in 2017.

In rural area, adult literacy rate of women was 50.0% in 2012 and increased to 63.2% in 2017 showing 13.2 percentage points increase. For men, it was 58.0% in 2012, and 69.0% in 2017. There was significant difference of adult literacy rate by sex and by locality.

Adult literacy rates of women at national level have increased by 13.5% during 2012 to 2017. In case of rural area it had increased by 13.2% and in case of urban area it had increased by 10.8%.

Table 08.02: Adult Literacy Rate of Population (15+) by Sex, 2012-2017

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Both (%)
2012	50.0	58.0	54.0	67.6	76.1	72.0	56.6	64.8	60.7
2013	53.9	60.2	57.0	70.9	77.3	74.1	57.8	64.2	61.0
2014	54.1	60.7	57.4	71.5	77.7	74.6	58.2	64.7	61.4
2015	54.6	60.6	57.6	71.8	77.7	74.7	61.6	67.6	64.6
2016	62.4	68.4	65.4	77.9	83.3	80.7	69.5	75.2	72.3
2017	63.2	69.0	66.1	78.4	83.8	81.1	70.1	75.7	72.9

Source: Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2012-2017, BBS

8.03 Primary Education

Table 8.03.1: Gross Enrolment Rate in Primary Education, 2011-2017

Year	GER (%)	
	Girls	Boys
2011	105.6	97.5
2012	107.6	101.3
2013	110.5	106.8
2014	112.3	104.6
2015	113.4	105.0
2016	115.0	109.3
2017	115.4	108.1

Source: BANBEIS 2017

Gross enrolment rate (GER) at primary level for the period 2011-2017 is shown in table 8.03.1. As per the definition of GER, students aged beyond the range reading in primary school were counted. It is evident from the table that gross enrolment rate for girls at national level was 105.6% in 2011 which increased to 115.4% in 2017. There was an increasing trend in girls GER for subsequent years starting from 2012. The GER for boys also increased from 97.5% in 2011 to 109.3% in 2016 and then it reduced to 108.1% in 2017.

Table 8.03.2: Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Education, 2011-2017

Year	NER (%)	
	Girls	Boys
2011	97.3	92.7
2012	98.1	95.4
2013	98.4	96.2
2014	98.8	96.6
2015	98.8	97.1
2016	98.8	97.0
2017	98.3	97.7

Source: BANBEIS 2017

The NER for both girls and boys is displayed in the table 8.03.2. In 2011 for the girls it was 97.3%, while for the boys it was 92.7%. The NER for both sex increase over time.

Table 8.03.3: Dropout Rate by Grade and by Sex 2013-2017

Sex	Grade 1 (%)	Grade 2 (%)	Grade 3 (%)	Grade 4 (%)	Grade 5 (%)
2013					
Girls	0.4	4.4	4.0	7.5	1.4
Boys	2.5	5.8	5.9	8.1	3.2
Total	1.5	5.1	5.0	7.8	2.3
2014					
Girls	0.4	5.7	2.3	6.8	2.2
Boys	2.0	3.5	7.4	9.4	2.4
Total	1.2	4.6	4.8	8.1	2.3
2015					
Girls	0.8	2.5	3.0	8.5	2.0
Boys	2.3	4.0	4.0	11.8	2.2
Total	1.6	3.2	3.4	10.1	2.1
2016					
Girls	1.0	1.3	2.6	9.1	1.7
Boys	0.5	4.4	6.0	10.5	1.1
Total	0.7	2.9	4.2	9.8	1.5
2017					
Girls	0.3	1.2	3.3	9.3	1.6
Boys	2.8	4.8	4.6	6.6	3.6
Total	1.6	3.0	3.9	7.9	2.6

Source: BANBEIS 2013-2017

Table 8.03.3 displayed the dropout rate by grade and by sex for primary school. It is observed from the table that irrespective of grade, dropout rate for girls is lower than boys. It is also shown that as the students enrolled to higher grade, the dropout rate increase for both sex.

Table 8.03.4: Number of Teachers in Primary Schools by Sex and Percent of Women, 2012-2017

Year		Women	Men	% of women
2012	Public	135319	79339	63.0
	Private	126568	108573	53.8
	Total	261887	187912	58.2
2013	Public	137334	76457	64.2
	Private	128442	124275	50.8
	Total	265776	200732	57.0
2014	Public	144434	78218	64.9
	Private	134671	125561	51.8
	Total	279105	203779	57.8
2015	Public	199297	123190	61.8
	Private	115002	90309	56.0
	Total	314299	213499	59.6
2016	Public	163350	80959	66.9
	Private	167053	136839	55.0
	Total	330403	217798	60.3
2017	Public	222172	126090	63.8
	Private	164124	111578	59.5
	Total	386296	237668	61.9

Source: BANBEIS 2012-2017

It is evident from the above table 8.03.4 that the share of female teachers was 58.2% in 2012 which was increased to 61.9 % in 2017. It is clear from the table that women were interested to become teacher as the government polices giving facilities to women. It is notable that the percentage of female teachers were comparatively higher in public schools than private schools which shows that women are given preference in being appointed in primary schools by the government which is praiseworthy and it will pave the way of women empowerment.

8.04 Secondary education

Table 8.04.1: Gross and Net Enrolment Rate by Sex in Secondary School, 2016 & 2017

Sl. No.	Indicators	Girls	Boys	Both
2016				
1.	Gross enrolment rate (%)	66.8	54.4	60.4
2.	Net enrolment rate (%)	60.4	49.2	54.7
3.	Population (age 11-15 years)	8203999	8653492	16857491
4.	Student (6-10 grades)	5476354	4708010	10184364
5.	Student (6-10 grades) of age 11-15 years	4957694	4254505	9212199
2017				
1.	Gross enrolment rate (%)	67.1	54.2	60.5
2.	Net enrolment rate (%)	60.8	48.9	54.7
3.	Population (age 11-15 years)	8316394	8772045	17088439
4.	Student (6-10 grades)	5580387	4750308	10330695
5.	Student (6-10 grades) of age 11-15 years	5051875	4292686	9344561

Source: BANBEIS

The gross and net enrolment rate by sex for 2016 and 2017 has been presented in the Table. 8.04.1. It is seen from the table that in 2016, the gross and net enrolment rate for girls was 66.8% & 60.4% as against 54.4% and 49.2% for boys respectively. In 2017, these rates increased slightly for girls, but for boys both gross enrolment rate and net enrolment rate reduced in small proportion. It was 54.4% and 49.2% in 2016 which reduced to 54.2% and 48.9% in 2017 respectively for boys.

Table 8.04.2: Completion Rate, Dropout Rate, Survival Rates and Coefficient of Internal Efficiency by Sex in Secondary School 2016 & 2017

Indicators	Girls	Boys	Both
2016			
Completion rate (%)	61.4	63.9	62.6
Dropout rate (%)	38.6	36.2	37.4
Survival rate (%)	65.0	65.2	65.1
Coefficient of Internal Efficiency (%)	70.8	74.4	72.6
2017			
Completion rate (%)	61.6	64.0	62.8
Dropout rate (%)	38.4	36.0	37.2
Survival rate (%)	65.1	65.9	65.5
Coefficient of Internal Efficiency (%)	70.3	73.6	71.3

Source: BANBEIS

Completion rate, dropout rate, survival rate and coefficient of efficiency in the secondary level in table 8.04.2 shows that, in the year 2016 and 2017, the completion rate, for girls were 61.4% and 61.6% respectively while for boys it were 63.9% and 64.0% respectively. The survival rate respectively in 2016 and 2017 for girls were 65.0% and 65.1% compared to 65.2% and 65.9% for boys respectively. The coefficient of internal efficiency also increased for both girls and boys with a higher rate for boys than girls.

Table 8.04.3: Completion Rate, Dropout Rate, Survival Rates and Coefficient of Internal Efficiency by Sex in Secondary Level (Cycle-school, Madrasah & Vocational) 2016 & 2017

Indicators	Girls	Boys	Both
2016			
Completion rate (%)	57.8	66.1	61.7
Dropout rate (%)	42.2	33.9	38.3
Survival rate (%)	68.1	74.5	71.1
Coefficient of Internal Efficiency (%)	66.2	73.8	69.8
2017			
Completion rate (%)	58.5	66.6	62.2
Dropout rate (%)	41.5	33.4	37.8
Survival rate (%)	70.5	75.2	72.5
Coefficient of Internal Efficiency (%)	67.3	74.1	70.5

Source: BANBEIS

Completion rate, dropout rate, survival rate and coefficient of efficiency in the secondary level (Cycle-school, Madrasah & Vocational) describes in table 8.04.2. In the year 2016 and 2017, the completion rate, for girls were 57.8% and 58.5% respectively while for boys it were 66.1% and 66.6% respectively. The survival rate in 2016 and 2017 for girls were 68.1% and 70.5% respectively, compared to 74.5% and 75.2% for boys respectively. The coefficient of internal efficiency also increased for both girls and boys with a higher rate for boys than girls.

Table 8.04.4: Number of Teachers and Students by Sex in Secondary School and Their Ratio, 2012-2017

Year	Teacher			Student (000)		
	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of girls to boys
2012	53862	167181	32.2	4229	3708	114.1
2013	55846	173729	32.1	4519	3982	113.5
2014	58969	174025	33.9	4875	4285	113.8
2015	61701	181416	34.0	5194	4549	114.2
2016	62496	181057	34.5	5476	4708	116.3
2017	62511	181369	34.5	5580	4750	117.5

Source: BANBEIS

The table 8.04.4 gives an apparent picture of teachers and students in secondary schools by sex and women–men ratio over the period 2012-17. It is evident from the table that women-men ratio of secondary school teachers was 32.0% in 2012 and increased to 34.0% in 2017 showing an increase by 4.0 percentage points. The ratio of girls to boys was increased over the years.

Table 8.04.5: Performance of Girls Student in the SSC Examination, 2011-2017

Year	No. of appeared		No. of passed		% of pass	
	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total
2011	495610	986650	400065	810666	80.7	82.2
2012	529610	1048144	451610	904756	85.3	86.3
2013	502411	992313	445607	885891	88.7	89.3
2014	551972	1087870	508497	1008174	92.1	92.7
2015	560321	1108683	483470	961405	86.3	86.7
2016	658950	1300284	584077	1153363	88.6	88.7
2017	720742	1422379	588781	1155068	81.7	81.2

Source: BANBEIS

Data on performance of girls student in the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examination by sex for the period 2011-17 can be seen in table 8.04.5. It is clear from the table the passing rate at secondary level for girls was a bit lower than total student, but in 2017, for the first time it over run the total students which is encouraging. In 2017, the passing rate of total student was 81.21% while for girls it was 81.7%.

Table 8.04.6: Performance of Girls Student in SSC (Vocational) Examination, 2011-2017

Year	No. of appeared		No. of passed		% of pass	
	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total
2011	23578	82981	19186	67521	81.4	81.4
2012	24940	91170	20394	73566	81.8	80.7
2013	24236	88360	20459	71688	84.4	81.1
2014	27039	102423	22606	83954	83.6	82.0
2015	28944	110289	24642	91547	85.1	83.0
2016	25097	98581	21279	81928	84.8	83.1
2017	26918	106239	22090	83603	82.1	78.7

Source: BANBEIS

It is praise worthy that the performance of girls in SSC vocational was always higher than total students since 2012. In 2012, the passing rate for total students was 80.7% for total and 81.8% for girls. In 2017, the corresponding percentages were 78.7% and 82.1% respectively.

8.05 Higher secondary education

Table 8.05.1: Gross and Net Enrolment Rate in College (11 and 12 class) 2015, 2016 & 2017

Indicators	Number of college		
	Girls	Boys	Both
2015			
Higher Secondary age population (16-17 years)	3265269	3268118	6533387
Enrolment of all ages	963894	1008789	1972683
Enrolment of (16-17 years)	690850	691569	1382419
Gross enrolment rate (%)	29.5	30.9	30.2
Net enrolment rate (%)	21.2	21.2	21.2
2016			
Higher Secondary age population (16-17 years)	3235958	3288094	6654986
Enrolment of all ages	1013138	1033995	2047133
Enrolment of (16-17 years)	741088	744013	1485101
Gross enrolment rate (%)	31.3	31.5	30.8
Net enrolment rate (%)	22.9	22.6	22.3
2017			
Higher Secondary age population (16-17 years)	3437000	3681000	7118000
Enrolment of all ages (11&12)	1037553	1028048	2065601
Enrolment of (16-17 years)	752417	700672	1453089
Gross enrolment rate (GER)	30.2	27.9	29.0
Net enrolment rate (NER)	21.9	19.0	20.4

Source: BANBEIS

In table 8.05.1 the gross and net enrolment rate in colleges (11 & 12 Class) was 29.5% and 21.2% for girls respectively compared to 30.7% and 21.2% for boys respectively in 2015. In 2016, it was 31.3% and 22.9% for girls respectively compared to 31.5% and 22.6% respectively for boys. The rates reduced for girls and boys in 2017.

Table 8.05.2: Dropout and completion rate in college (XI-XII)

Year	Class	Dropout rate (%)		Completion rate (%)	
		Female	Both	Female	Both
2010	XI-XII	24.9	26.3	75.1	73.7
2011	XI-XII	23.6	23.4	76.5	76.6
2014	XI-XII	23.4	23.2	76.6	77.8
2015	XI-XII	19.6	22.2	80.4	77.9
2017	XI-XII	19.4	22.0	80.7	78.0

Source: BANBEIS

Table 8.05.2 shows that the dropout rates for girls decreased in the later years starting from 2010 and consequently completion rate increased in the later years.

Table 8.05.3: Number of Colleges, Teachers and Enrolment by Type, 2015, 2016 & 2017

Type of college	No. of college		Number of Teachers			Number of students		
	Total	Girls	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Girls	% Girls
2015								
School & college (college section)	1008	156	15904	4077	25.6	272106	141807	52.1
Higher secondary college	1346	203	23873	5259	22.0	355061	175810	49.5
Degree (pass) college	1178	226	41547	8289	20.0	1103355	559112	50.7
Degree (honors) college	445	81	19852	4859	24.5	869887	408341	46.9
Masters college	136	26	10436	3319	31.8	1078460	424101	39.3
Total (college education)	4113	692	111612	25803	23.1	3678869	1709171	46.5
2016								
School & college (college section)	1047	157	16929	4302	25.4	293046	155793	53.2
Higher secondary college	1372	207	24406	5425	22.2	348188	175874	50.5
Degree (pass) college	1182	227	42060	8402	20.0	1075441	549891	51.1
Degree (honors) college	482	85	22271	5360	24.1	912501	421717	46.2
Masters college	155	29	11671	3649	31.3	1138608	481915	42.3
Total (college education)	4238	705	117337	27138	23.1	3767784	1785190	47.4
2017								
School & college (college section)	1234	179	19694	5014	25.5	307240	163117	53.1
Higher secondary college	1323	203	23304	4958	21.3	342584	168748	49.3
Degree (pass) college	1126	216	39471	8198	20.8	963881	503673	52.3
Degree (honors) college	568	99	26006	6513	25.0	1067007	502646	47.1
Masters college	168	31	12459	3815	30.6	1192248	535435	44.9
Total (college education)	4419	728	120934	28498	23.6	3872960	1873619	48.4

Source: BANBEIS

The Table 8.05.3 tells that the percentage of girls college was 16.8 in 2015, female teachers was 23.0% that of the female students were 46.0%. The percentage of female students varies by type of colleges with the highest rate for schools and college (college school) and lowest masters college. The highest number of female teachers was in masters college and the lowest in degree (pass) college. This scenario was true for 2016 and 2017.

Table 8.05.4: Number of Teachers and Students of Colleges by Management Type & Sex, 2011-2017

Year	Management type	Teachers				Students			
		Women	Men	Total	% of women	Girls	Boys	Total	% of girls
2011	Public	2610	7823	10433	25.0	504160	627370	1131530	44.6
	Private	18721	66466	85187	22.0	879174	905147	1784321	49.3
	Total	21331	74289	95620	22.3	1383334	1532517	2915851	47.4
2012	Public	2701	9209	11910	22.7	481044	705825	1186869	40.5
	Private	18485	65178	83663	22.1	903599	953852	1857451	48.7
	Total	21186	74387	95573	22.2	1384643	1659677	3044320	45.5
2013	Public	2775	8616	11391	24.4	498348	662121	1160469	42.9
	Private	18858	66516	85374	22.1	1002172	1032146	2034318	49.3
	Total	21633	75132	96765	22.4	1500520	1694267	3194787	47.0
2014	Public	3410	9433	12843	26.6	597098	738193	1335291	44.7
	Private	20741	71470	92211	22.5	1070741	1100351	2171092	49.3
	Total	24151	80903	105054	23.0	1667839	1838544	3506383	47.6
2015	Public	3512	9414	12926	27.2	581298	775664	1356962	42.8
	Private	22291	76395	98686	22.6	1127873	1194034	2321907	48.6
	Total	25803	85809	111612	23.1	1709171	1969698	3678869	46.5
2016	Public	3667	10055	13722	26.7	642209	770830	1413039	45.5
	Private	23471	80144	103615	22.7	1142981	1211764	2354745	48.5
	Total	27138	90199	117337	23.1	1785190	1982594	3767784	47.4
2017	Public	3704	10763	14467	25.3	699088	737630	1436718	48.7
	Private	24794	81673	106467	23.3	1174531	1261711	2436242	48.2
	Total	28498	92436	120934	23.6	1873619	1999341	3872960	48.4

Source: BANBEIS

Number of teachers and students in govt. and non govt. colleges by sex for the period 2011-2017 are shown in table 8.05.4. In 2011, the total number of teachers in govt. colleges were 10,433 of them 25.0% were women. The number of students in govt. college was 11,31,530 among them 44.6% were girls. On the other hand, in private colleges, teachers were 85,187 of them 22.0% were women. The students in private college 17,84,321 of them 49.3% were girls. It is clear from the table that teachers in private colleges were higher than those in public colleges. Similarly, the number of students was higher in private colleges than those in govt. colleges. In 2017, the female teachers in public colleges were 25.6% percent and female students were 48.7%. It can also be seen from the table that percentage of women teachers and students both in govt. colleges and private colleges had increased over time.

Table 8.05.5: Performance of Girls Student in the HSC Examination, 2012-2017

Year	No. of appeared		No. of passed		% of pass	
	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total
2012	362083	742448	279710	567940	77.3	76.5
2013	402556	814469	288397	579297	71.6	71.1
2014	452129	914603	346708	692690	76.7	75.7
2015	430901	876476	289794	577087	67.3	65.8
2016	488859	1007053	361087	729803	73.9	72.5
2017	468958	964938	323235	644942	68.9	66.8

Source: BANBEIS

Number and percentage of girls in this Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSC) examination is shown in table 8.05.5. It is observed that 3,62,083 girls out of total 7,42,448 students appeared in the examination. The passing rate of girls was 77.25 % while the total pass rate was 76.50% in 2012.

It is also evident from the table that the number of total students and girls fluctuated over the years, it increased in the year 2013 & 2014, then increased in 2016 and again decreased in 2017. However, the pass rate of girls was always higher than total students which is praiseworthy.

8.06 University Education

Table 8.06.1: Number of Teachers and Students by Type of Universities and Sex, 2010-2016

Year	Type of universities	Teachers				Students			
		Women	Men	Total	% of women	Girls	Boys	Total	% of girls
2010	Govt.	1861	7865	9726	19.1	100003	201628	301631	33.2
	Private	-	-	9684	-	54740	166012	220752	24.8
2011	Govt.	1931	8031	9962	19.4	108177	208154	316331	34.2
	Private	-	-	7316	-	25616	73936	99552	25.7
2012	Govt.	2103	8641	10744	19.6	2103	8641	405937	0.5
	Private	2790	5388	8178	34.1	28385	83559	111944	25.4
2013	Govt.	2377	9128	11505	20.7	168519	286011	454530	37.1
	Private	2880	5588	8468	34.0	31799	87966	119765	26.6
2014	Govt.	2583	9464	12047	21.4	73194	158486	231690	31.6
	Private	3314	6111	9425	35.2	32219	88975	121194	26.6
2015	Govt.	2868	9399	12667	22.6	159472	292720	452192	35.3
	Private	3601	6587	10188	35.3	32841	88001	120842	27.2
2016	Govt.	3063	10136	13199	23.2	186941	333447	520388	35.9
	Private	3533	6930	10463	33.8	31224	86147	117371	26.6

Source: UGC

It is seen from the table 8.06.1 that in Govt. University there were 9,726 teachers with 19.1% female teachers in 2010. Among the students, about 33.2% were girls in the same year. In private University, among the students, 24.8 percent were girls in 2010. In 2016, teachers were 13,199 with 23.2% women teachers and 520388 students with 35.9% of girls in government universities. In the same year 33.8% women teachers and 26.6% girls students were observed in private sector.

Table 8.06.2: Number of Teachers and Students in the Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology by Sex, 2011-2016

Year	Teachers			Students		
	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of girls to boys
2011	124	495	25.1	1507	6389	23.6
2012	112	532	21.1	1665	6990	23.8
2013	120	532	22.6	1908	7947	24.0
2014	120	532	22.6	1940	2126	22.3
2015	133	527	25.2	2070	8574	24.1
2016	142	544	26.1	1994	7786	25.6

Source: UGC

The ratio of teachers and students in Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology for 2011 to 2016 has been presented in table 8.06.2. It is observed that the ratio of women teacher to men teacher fluctuates during the period. It was 25.1 in 2011 and reduced to 21.1 in 2012. Then it raised again and remain constant in 2013 & 14 and later follow the upward trend in 2015 and 2016 with a ratio of 26.1 in 2016. Like the teachers, the ratio of girls to boys also fluctuated during the period, it was a low 22.3 in 2014 and a high 25.6 in 2016.

Table 8.06.3: Number of Teachers and Students in the Medical Colleges by Sex, 2015-2017

Year	Type of medical college	Teachers				Students			
		Women	Men	Total	% of women	Girls	Boys	Total	% of girls
2015	Public	624	2721	3345	18.7	5871	8801	14672	40.0
	Private	194	1380	1574	12.3	8422	10690	19112	44.1
2016	Public	640	2726	3366	19.0	5881	9367	15248	38.6
	Private	198	1386	1584	12.5	8425	13083	21508	39.2
2017	Public	645	2731	3376	19.1	9460	7743	17203	55.0
	Private	205	1390	1595	12.9	15219	11432	26651	57.1

Source: BANBEIS

Table 8.06.3 shows the number of teacher and students in the medical college by sex and by type of medical college for 2015 to 2017. It is apparent from the table that there were 3,345 teachers in public medical college in 2015 of which 624 or 18.7% were women. In case of private medical college the total number of teachers were 1,574 and of them 194 or 12.3% were women. In case of students for the same year, in public medical colleges the number of students were 14,672 and of them 5,871 or 40.0% were girls. In case of private medical college, the number of students were 19,112 and 8,422 or 44.07% were girls.

In 2017, the scenario does not change much, the percentage of women teachers in public medical colleges was 19.1% and that for private medical colleges, it was 12.9%. In case of students, the percentage of girls in public and private medical colleges were 55.0% and 57.1% respectively. It is shown from the table that girls are more likely to continue their study in medical field than boys. It is clear that more than half of the students are girls in medical colleges.

Table 8.06.4 Number of Teachers and Students in the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University by sex, 2011-2016

Year	Teachers			Students		
	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of girls to boys
2011	108	325	33.2	515	862	59.7
2012	108	328	32.9	461	684	67.4
2013	98	327	30.0	609	979	62.2
2014	121	334	36.2	712	1216	58.6
2015	118	340	34.7	1206	1811	66.6
2016	126	362	34.8	1328	2080	63.9

Source: UGC

Number of teachers and students in the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) by sex for 2011-2016 can be seen in table 8.06.4. Table shows that in 2011 there were 108 women teachers and 325 men teachers. Among teachers, women-men ratio was 33.2 among students, girls and boys were respectively 515 and 862 with their ratio 59.7. In 2016, there were 126 women teachers and 362 men teachers. With ratio of women teacher being 34.8. In 2016, the girl student were 1,328 and boy was 2080 and the ratio between girl and boys were 63.9.

Table 8.06.5: Number of Teachers and Students in the Agricultural University by Sex, 2011-2016

Year	Teachers			Students		
	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of girls to boys
2011	83	479	17.3	1945	3342	58.2
2012	87	495	17.6	1873	3220	58.2
2013	98	506	19.4	2020	3375	59.9
2014	103	465	22.2	2235	3593	62.2
2015	118	487	24.2	2535	3729	68.0
2016	117	476	24.6	2819	3941	71.5

Source: UGC

In 2011, the number of women teachers was 83, whereas number of men teachers was 479 showing 17.3 women to men ratio. The number of girls in the same year was 1,945 and boys 3,342 with the ratio of girls to boys 58.2. In 2016, the number of women teachers were 117 and men teacher 476 with women to men ratio 24.6. In case of students, the girls were 2,819 and boys 3,941 with the ratio of girls to boys 71.5.

8.07 Physical Education

Table 8.07: Number of Physical Education Colleges, Teachers and Students by Sex, 2011-2017

Year	Type of college	No. of college	Teachers				Students			
			Women	Men	Total	% of women	Girls	Boys	Total	% of girls
2011	Public	4	7	45	52	13.5	142	530	672	21.1
	Private	25	5	224	229	2.2	902	1934	2836	31.8
	Total	29	12	269	281	4.3	1044	2464	3508	29.8
2012	Public	4	7	45	52	13.5	143	532	675	21.2
	Private	25	5	224	229	2.2	903	1935	2838	31.8
	Total	29	12	269	281	4.3	1046	2467	3513	29.8
2013	Public	5	9	47	56	16.1	143	532	675	21.2
	Private	25	5	224	229	2.2	903	1935	2838	31.8
	Total	30	14	271	285	4.9	1046	2467	3513	29.8
2014	Public	5	9	47	56	16.1	143	532	675	21.2
	Private	25	5	224	229	2.2	903	1935	2838	31.8
	Total	30	14	271	285	4.9	1046	2467	3513	29.8
2015	Public	5	9	47	56	16.1	145	533	678	21.4
	Private	25	5	224	229	2.2	907	1939	2846	31.9
	Total	30	14	271	285	4.9	1052	2472	3524	29.9
2016	Public	5	9	47	56	16.1	148	532	680	21.8
	Private	25	5	224	229	2.2	910	1938	2848	32.0
	Total	30	14	271	285	4.9	1058	2470	3528	30.0
2017	Public	5	10	46	56	17.9	152	533	685	22.2
	Private	25	12	218	230	5.2	1011	1939	2950	34.3
	Total	30	22	264	286	7.7	1163	2472	3635	32.0

Source: BANBEIS

Number of Physical Education College, teachers and students by sex for 2011-17 are shown in table 8.07. The total number of Physical Education College was 29 in 2011 of which 4 were public and 25 were private. In 2011 for public institutions percentage of women teachers were 13.5%, whereas, for private institutions it was only 2.2% and for total it was 4.3%. As for the students, the percentage of girls in public institute was 21.1%, 31.8% for private institutes and 29.8% for the total. It was almost same for 2012 for both teachers and students. In 2013, it increased slightly for teachers of public institutions only. In 2013 16.1% of women teachers were engaged in public institutions. In 2017 there was 17.9% of women teachers were involved in public institutions, 5.2% in private institutions and 7.7% nationally. For students in 2017, 22.2% girls students were in public institutions, 34.3% in private institutions and 32.0% nationally.

8.08 Teacher Education

Table 8.08.1: Number of Primary Training Institutes (PTI), Teachers, and Trainees by Sex, 2011-2017

Year	No of institute	Teachers				Trainees			
		Women	Men	Total	% of women	Women	Men	Total	% of Women
2011	54	184	445	629	29.3	5272	7994	13266	39.7
2012	54	186	446	632	29.4	5272	7994	13266	39.7
2013	54	186	446	632	29.4	5272	7994	13266	39.7
2014	59	187	509	696	26.9	2906	4682	7588	38.3
2015	59	188	513	701	26.8	2908	4684	7592	38.3
2016	59	190	513	703	27.0	2912	4688	7600	38.3
2017	59	198	508	706	28.1	5306	2441	7747	68.5

Source: BANBEIS

Number of Primary Training Institute (PTI), teachers and trainees 2011-17 can be seen in table 8.08.1. Total number of primary training institute in public sector was 54 in 2011 which increased to 59 in 2017. The total number of teachers and trainees were 629 and 13,266 respectively in 2011. The number of teachers increased over the years and rose to 706 in 2017, however, the number of trainees reduced in 2014 and the number of trainees were 7,741 in 2017. The proportion of women teachers was 29.3% in 2011 and reduced to 28.1% in 2017. The number of women trainees also reduced but the percentage of women trainees was 39.7% in 2011 which increased to 68.5% in 2017.

Table 8.08.2: Number of Teachers Training Colleges (TTC), Teachers and Students by Sex, 2011-2017

Year	Type of training colleges	No. of college	Teachers				Students			
			Women	Men	Total	% of women	Girls	Boys	Total	% of Girls
2011	Public	14	103	257	360	28.6	3006	3818	6824	44.1
	Private	104	228	1006	1234	18.5	4412	8012	12424	35.5
	Total	118	331	1263	1594	20.8	7418	11830	19248	38.5
2012	Public	14	103	257	360	28.6	3016	3840	6856	44.0
	Private	104	228	1006	1234	18.5	4420	8032	12452	35.5
	Total	118	331	1263	1594	20.8	7436	11872	19308	38.5
2013	Public	14	103	257	360	28.6	3016	3840	6856	44.0
	Private	104	228	1006	1234	18.5	4420	8032	12452	35.5
	Total	118	331	1263	1594	20.8	7436	11872	19308	38.5
2014	Public	14	104	258	362	28.7	3016	3840	6856	44.0
	Private	104	230	1005	1235	18.6	4420	8032	12452	35.5
	Total	118	334	1263	1597	20.9	7436	11872	19308	38.5

Year	Type of training colleges	No. of college	Teachers				Students			
			Women	Men	Total	% of women	Girls	Boys	Total	% of Girls
2015	Public	14	104	259	363	28.7	3017	3841	6858	44.0
	Private	104	231	1007	1238	18.7	4422	8034	12456	35.5
	Total	118	335	1266	1601	20.9	7439	11875	19314	38.5
2016	Public	14	105	259	364	28.9	3022	3840	6862	44.0
	Private	104	232	1008	1240	18.7	4434	8034	12468	35.6
	Total	118	337	1267	1604	21.0	7456	11874	19330	38.6
2017	Public	15	105	260	365	28.8	3120	3645	6765	46.1
	Private	104	322	927	1249	25.8	4274	8306	12580	34.0
	Total	119	427	1187	1614	26.5	7394	11951	19345	38.2

Source: BANBEIS

Number of Teachers Training College (TTC) by type, teachers and trainees by sex and type of training college between 2011-2017 are exhibited in table 8.08.2. It is notable to mention that the number of public and private TTC remain the same over 2011-2016. However, it increased slightly in 2017. The public TTC were only 14 and private is 104. This number did not changed over the period. The number of teachers and trainees in this TTC changed very significantly. Interestingly the number of trainees and their sex composition also did not changed much. The ratio of women teacher in public and private TTC were 28.6% and 18.5% in 2011, which remain almost the same during 2011-2017. The ratio of women trainees in public and private TTC was 44.1% and 35.5% respectively in 2011, which is 46.1% and 34.0% respectively in 2017.

8.09 Ratio of attending primary and secondary education by district

Table 8.09.: Ratio of Attending Primary and Secondary Education by District, 2012-13

District	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Gender parity index (primary school) (ratio)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Gender parity index (secondary school) (ratio)
Barguna	75.2	1.02	47.9	1.23
Barishal	70.7	1.23	47.7	1.30
Bhola	62.3	1.16	33.5	1.66
Jhalokati	78.5	1.10	63.7	1.17
Patuakhali	82.3	1.03	54.9	1.34
Pirojpur	70.5	1.03	54.5	1.41
Bandarban	65.4	1.19	28.9	1.31
Brahmanbaria	70.8	1.04	41.9	1.71
Chandpur	78.2	1.20	52.3	1.53
Chattogram	73.2	1.13	51.0	1.33
Cumilla	82.2	1.05	55.3	1.63

District	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Gender parity index (primary school) (ratio)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Gender parity index (secondary school) (ratio)
Cox,s Bazar	65.6	1.13	33.0	1.85
Feni	77.3	1.03	46.1	1.27
Khagrachhari	70.9	1.02	48.7	1.25
Lakshmipur	56.3	1.02	32.4	1.82
Noakhali	65.6	1.01	36.4	1.43
Rangamati	73.4	1.07	44.4	1.40
Dhaka	80.1	0.97	44.6	1.10
Faridpur	79.3	1.03	47.7	1.28
Gazipur	72.7	1.14	47.0	0.88
Gopalganj	73.2	1.14	48.4	1.05
Jalpur	75.6	1.07	43.4	1.15
Kishoreganj	67.2	1.07	38.6	1.39
Madaripur	62.1	1.04	40.3	1.50
Manikganj	77.2	1.11	57.3	1.14
Munshiganj	67.9	0.96	46.0	1.51
Mymensingh	69.9	1.13	47.0	1.36
Narayanganj	72.2	1.16	43.5	1.44
Narsingdi	63.6	1.12	38.2	1.64
Netrokona	61.4	1.27	43.2	1.05
Rajbari	73.6	1.08	45.4	1.34
Shariatpur	65.2	1.18	36.9	1.49
Sherpur	72.8	0.94	36.5	1.33
Tangail	81.1	1.00	66.4	1.22
Bagerhat	72.5	1.15	44.3	1.62
Chuadanga	72.0	1.04	51.3	1.18
Jashore	73.1	1.08	47.9	1.25
Jhenaidah	72.8	1.01	55.3	1.44
Khulna	85.4	1.11	56.9	1.20
Kushtia	75.7	1.10	50.7	1.06
Magura	74.1	1.05	48.1	1.55
Meherpur	75.3	1.06	51.0	1.27
Narail	77.9	1.10	53.8	1.28
Satkhira	74.8	1.04	49.6	1.13
Bogura	76.2	0.98	50.1	1.23
Joypurhat	67.7	1.14	44.0	1.30
Naogaon	79.5	1.06	45.7	1.52
Natore	82.5	1.05	51.3	1.12

District	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Gender parity index (primary school) (ratio)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Gender parity index (secondary school) (ratio)
Chapainawabganj	60.4	1.12	38.8	1.50
Pabna	73.6	1.05	37.6	1.06
Rajshahi	80.4	1.15	54.9	1.29
Sirajganj	74.9	1.03	44.5	1.12
Dinajpur	76.3	1.02	68.6	1.15
Gaibandha	77.1	1.13	57.2	1.14
Kurigram	83.5	1.01	48.0	1.33
Lalmonirhat	88.5	1.04	44.4	1.31
Nilphamari	68.2	1.08	37.8	1.51
Panchagarh	74.5	1.02	53.8	1.18
Rangpur	69.3	1.00	47.5	1.39
Thakurgaon	73.9	0.97	54.2	1.25
Habiganj	67.1	1.10	29.3	1.53
Moulvibazar	77.7	1.11	33.8	1.23
Sunamganj	63.9	1.10	27.1	1.25
Sylhet	71.0	1.08	38.0	1.12

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-13, District key findings report

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary school and secondary school by districts in Bangladesh-2012-13 is shown in table 8.09. The gender parity index for primary and secondary school also presented in this table. It is observed that primary school net attendance ratio was 73.2% in the national level. Among the districts of the country, there exists wide variation in net attendance ratio in primary school. The highest attendance ratio was found in Lalmonirhat (88.5%) followed by Khulna (85.4%) and Kurigram (83.5%). On the other hand, the lowest enrolment ratio was found in Lakshmipur ((56.3%) preceded by Chapainawabganj (60.4%) and Netrokona (61.4%).. The gender parity index in primary was found the highest in Netrokona (1.27) followed by Barishal (1.23) and Chandpur (1.20). The lowest gender parity was observed in Munshiganj (0.96) preceded by Dhaka and Thakurgaon (0.97) and Bogura (0.98).

The highest attendance ratio in secondary level was found in Dinajpur (68.6%) followed by Tangail (66.4%) and Jhalokati (63.7%). The lowest attendance ratio in secondary level was found in Sunamganj (27.1%) preceded by Habiganj (29.3%) and Bandarban (28.9%). As regards gender parity index in secondary level the highest gender parity was observed in Cox's Bazar (1.85) followed by Bramanbaria (1.71) and Bhola (1.66). The lowest gender parity in secondary level was found in Gazipur (0.88) preceded by Gopalganj (1.05) and Dhaka (1.10).

CHAPTER 9

INCOME, EXPENDITURE and POVERTY

This chapter deals with income, expenditure and poverty of the household disaggregated by sex. The indicators that have been included are poverty incidence by sex, poverty incidence of women headed household by main source of income, poverty incidence of women headed household by level of education, average number of earners per household by sex, income and expenditure of women headed household, access to credit by women, monthly expenditure on education for men and women in the household etc. The tables of 2010 have been repeated in this report as the detailed report of HIES 2016 is yet to publish. It may be mentioned that unless women's economic empowerment is strengthened we will not be able to eliminate poverty. In the 21st century, women enjoy more freedom and power than before. However, they are still in far behind the men in some aspects of life.

9.01 Poverty Incidence of Women Headed Household

It may be mentioned that women headed household is defined by the households where the household head is a woman. A woman may be head of a household if the husband works outside the house or she may be head of the household if she is a widowed/divorced or separated and she is responsible for managing a family.

The incidence of poverty by sex of head of household has been presented in table 9.01. It is revealed from the table that the poverty by head count ratio of women headed household were lower than men headed household. It may happened due to their husband working in abroad. However, in 2016, the poverty incidence of women headed household is much lower than the men headed household.

Table 9.01: Incidence of Poverty by Sex of Head of Household, 2005, 2010 and 2016

Locality	2005		2010		2016	
	Women headed	Men headed	Women headed	Men headed	Women headed	Men headed
Rural	31.0	44.9	29.3	35.9	20.0	27.1
Urban	24.4	28.7	17.5	21.7	19.7	18.8
Total	29.5	40.8	26.6	32.1	19.9	24.8

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2005, 2010 and Preliminary Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2016, BBS

9.02 Poverty Incidence of Women Headed Household by Main Source of Income

The poverty incidence of women headed household by main source of household income obtained from HIES-2010 has been presented in table 9.02. It is observed from the table that, in the aggregate level, the poverty incidence was the highest (44.2%) for households whose household income was mainly from service working followed by those households with main income source being transport labouring (41.0%) and then who are employed in agriculture (37.0%).

Table 9.02: Incidence of Poverty by Occupation of Head of Households, 2010

Occupation	Poverty incidence		
	Women headed	Men headed	Total
Professional	22.9	19.4	19.5
Administrative and management workers	0.0	0.8	0.8
Clerical related works	11.5	17.8	17.7
Sales workers	35.1	22.2	22.3
Service workers	56.1	42.6	44.2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	35.8	37.0	37.0
Production and Transport labourers	33.1	41.2	41.0
Head not working	23.2	25.3	24.2
Total	26.7	32.1	31.5

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2010, BBS

9.03 Poverty Incidence of Women Headed Household by Level of Education

Poverty incidence of women headed household by level of education obtained from HIES-2010 has been presented in table 9.03. It is seen from the table that the poverty incidence is negatively correlated with education. The poverty incidence decreased with the increase of education level. The poverty incidence of women headed household with never read category was as high as 35.2% compared to only 1.9% for those households with education level SSC+.

Table 09.03: Incidence of Poverty by Level of Education of Head of Households, 2010

Level of education	Poverty incidence		
	Women headed	Men headed	Total
Never read	35.2	43.9	42.8
Class I-V	18.4	37.2	35.7
Class VI-IX	13.8	23.6	22.6
SSC /HSC or equivalent	1.9	7.8	7.5
Total	26.7	32.1	31.5

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2010, BBS

9.04 Household Income by Number of Members and Earners

Household Income by number of members and number of earners by sex has been presented in table 9.04.1. It is observed from the table that the number of women earners is comparatively high in lower income and higher income groups. In 2005 the average number of women earners was 0.26, 0.21 and 0.25 in the 1st three-income level households with the average lower income. The income of these three households was Tk. 480.45, Tk. 881.0 and Tk. 1,124.5 respectively and in 2010 the average number of women earners was 0.24, 0.23 and 0.15 in the 1st three-income households with the average lower income. The income of these three categories households was Tk. 981.8, Tk. 1,758.1 and Tk. 2,252.7 respectively.

Table 9.04.1: Average Number of Members and Earners and Monthly Income Per Household by Sex, 2005 and 2010

Monthly income groups (in Tk.)	Average no. of members		Average no. of earners		Average monthly income per household (Tk)
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
2005					
<750	1.52	1.13	0.26	0.51	480.5
750-999	1.59	1.33	0.21	0.61	880.2
1000-1249	1.73	1.42	0.25	0.69	1124.5
1250-1499	1.91	1.61	0.19	0.81	1375.8
1500-1999	1.99	1.88	0.11	0.96	1754.9
2000-2499	2.14	2.00	0.12	1.04	2237.0
2500-2999	2.25	2.13	0.13	1.08	2738.2
3000-3999	2.23	2.33	0.12	1.19	3463.7
4000-4999	2.37	2.48	0.10	1.30	4457.7
5000-5999	2.44	2.57	0.12	1.35	5438.9
6000-6999	2.55	2.68	0.14	1.46	6454.5
7000-7999	2.61	2.80	0.08	1.49	7465.2
8000-8999	2.54	2.70	0.15	1.47	8460.1
9000-9999	2.75	2.81	0.12	1.51	9443.8
10000-12499	2.74	2.80	0.13	1.40	11065.1
12500-14999	3.02	3.10	0.18	1.59	13535.4
15000-17499	2.96	3.14	0.18	1.70	16001.0
17500-19999	2.99	3.38	0.20	1.63	18624.0
20000+	3.37	3.51	0.30	1.77	41626.4
Total	2.41	2.44	0.14	1.26	7203.2
2010					
<1500	1.48	0.84	0.24	0.30	981.8
1500-1999	1.76	1.32	0.23	0.61	1758.1
2000-2499	1.91	1.68	0.15	0.81	2252.7
2500-2999	1.92	1.84	0.16	0.87	2754.6
3000-3999	2.01	1.93	0.12	0.95	3490.2
4000-4999	2.15	2.00	0.13	1.01	4498.0
5000-5999	2.13	2.11	0.14	1.09	5459.9
6000-5999	2.20	2.22	0.13	1.18	6478.9
7000-6999	2.27	2.21	0.16	1.19	7472.2
8000-7999	2.36	2.38	0.16	1.20	8455.5
9000-8999	2.36	2.51	0.15	1.28	9490.0
10000-12499	2.38	2.39	0.15	1.28	11158.3
12500-14999	2.41	2.50	0.13	1.36	13630.3
15000-17499	2.45	2.50	0.15	1.36	16179.8
17500-19999	2.53	2.65	0.15	1.46	18627.7
20000-24999	2.60	2.70	0.16	1.44	22089.6
25000-29999	2.77	2.80	0.16	1.46	27275.9
30000-34999	2.73	2.70	0.12	1.40	32146.4
35000+	2.96	2.88	0.26	1.44	62799.6
Total	2.27	2.23	0.15	1.15	11479.5

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2010, BBS

Table 9.04.2: Average Number of Members and Earners Per Household, Average Monthly Income Per Household by Sex and Locality, 2010

Locality	Average no. of members per household			Average no. of earners per household			Average monthly income per earner	Average monthly expenditure earner
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
Total	2.3	2.2	4.5	0.2	1.2	1.3	8795	8540
Rural	2.3	2.2	4.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	7592	7563
Urban	2.2	2.2	4.4	0.2	1.2	1.4	11778	11103

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2010, BBS

It reveals from the table 9.04.2 that in 2010, average the number of earners per household was found to be 1.3 at national level, 1.3 in rural and 1.4 in urban area. Average monthly income per earner was found to be Tk. 8,795 for the country as a whole. In rural area, this was Tk. 7,592 and in urban Tk. 11,778 in 2010.

Table 9.04.3: Average Monthly Household Income by Head of Household by Sex, 2005 and 2010

Locality	Head of household		
	Women	Men	Both
2005			
Rural	-	-	6095
Urban	-	-	10463
Total	6519	7281	7203
2010			
Rural	8413	9864	9648
Urban	14484	16726	16474
Total	9725	11763	11479

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005 and 2010, BBS

Table 9.04.3 provides average monthly income per household. Average monthly income per household at current price was estimated at Tk. 11,479 at the national level in 2010. This was Tk. 7,203 in 2005. In 2010, the monthly household income increased by 59.4% compared with 2005.

9.05 Intake of Food

Average quantity (grams) per capita per day intake of food is presented in table 9.05. It is observed from the table that average intake was 947.8 in 2005 which is increased by 10 % to 1000.0 in 2010.

Table 09.05: Average Per Capita Per Day Food Intake (Grams), 2005 and 2010

Locality	Head of household		
	Women	Men	Total
2005			
Rural	-	-	946.3
Urban	-	-	952.1
Total	-	-	947.8
2010			
Rural	1001.9	1004.8	1000.5
Urban	995.7	981.8	985.5
Total	1000.5	998.6	1000.0

Source: Report of the Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 2005 and 2010, BBS

In 2010, average quantity of food items consumed was estimated at 1000.0 grams per capita per day at the national level. It was 1000.0, 1000.5 and 985.5 grams in national, rural and urban respectively. It appears that, per capita per day quantity food intake by rural women is less than men intake food, in urban it is opposite i.e. women intake food is more than men.

9.06 Income and Expenditure of Household

Average monthly income and expenditure per household by income groups and by women and men headed household has been presented in table-9.06. It is observed from the table that average monthly household income of the men headed household was Tk.7,281 in 2005 compared to Tk.6,519 for the women headed household. The income of the men headed household was 11.7% higher than the women headed household. Similarly, the average monthly expenditure of the women headed household was Tk.5,262 as against Tk.6,233 for the men headed household. The expenditure of the men headed household was 18.5% higher than women headed household.

The average household income of women headed household in 2010 was Tk.9,725 as against Tk.11,763 for the men headed household. The income of men headed household was 21.0% higher than women headed household. The expenditure of women headed household it was Tk.8,874 in 2010 compared to Tk.11,346 for men headed household. The expenditure of men headed household was 27.8% higher than women headed household. It is noted that income and expenditure of the men headed household was higher than women headed household in all monthly income groups.

Table 9.06: Average Monthly Income of Women and Men Headed Households by Monthly Per Capita Income Groups, 2005 and 2010

Monthly income groups (in Tk.)	Average monthly income per household (Tk.)		Average monthly expenditure per household (Tk.)	
	Women headed	Men headed	Women headed	Men headed
2005				
<750	499	675	0	698
750-999	708	1327	1221	1484
1000-1249	842	1620	1020	1525
1250-1499	1203	1724	1351	1771
1500-1999	1075	2019	1411	2166
2000-2499	1488	2289	1588	2323
2500-2999	1368	2515	1605	2698
3000-3999	1832	2831	2142	3009
4000-4999	2115	3222	2339	3412
5000-5999	2524	3777	2167	3897
6000-6999	2736	4201	2970	4378
7000-7999	2543	4784	3179	4784
8000-8999	3434	5423	3833	5572
9000-9999	5283	6840	4984	6873
10000-12499	6448	8438	6209	8262
12500-14999	8635	10775	8092	10766
15000-17499	10755	12987	9766	12601
17500-19999	11834	15637	9775	13953
20000+	29070	33463	23464	24127
Total	6519	7281	5262	6233

Monthly income groups (in Tk.)	Average monthly income per household (Tk.)		Average monthly expenditure per household (Tk.)	
	Women headed	Men headed	Women headed	Men headed
2010				
<1500	1145	2040	4859	7732
1500-1999	1449	2936	4663	7673
2000-2499	2012	3305	5454	7283
2500-2999	2771	3677	5835	7430
3000-3999	3145	4242	5925	7492
4000-4999	2932	4741	5099	8406
5000-5999	3884	5341	7214	8123
6000-5999	4483	6550	6151	8822
7000-6999	6084	7473	7566	9078
8000-7999	6112	8573	7622	9633
9000-8999	7953	10235	8435	10798
10000-12499	9362	12478	9069	12270
12500-14999	12386	14299	10456	12485
15000-17499	13113	16304	10541	13981
17500-19999	14586	18039	12336	14843
20000-24999	16014	21414	11594	16775
25000-29999	19046	24445	15387	18274
30000-34999	21678	27448	15267	19792
35000+	38447	50535	17286	26930
Total	9725	11763	8874	11346

Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 2005 and 2010, BBS

9.07 Per Capita Income and Expenditure of the Women Headed Household

It is observed from the table 9.07 that per capita income of women headed household decreased in 2004 compared to 1999. In 1999 the per capita income of women headed household was Tk.1,303 which decreased to Tk.1,109 in 2004. Per capita expenditure also decreased for women headed household in 2004 compared to 1999. However, per capita income of women headed household increased in 2010. It was Tk.2,703 at the national level and Tk.2,233 and Tk.3,984 at the rural and urban areas. The corresponding income was Tk.1,109, Tk.893 and Tk.1,934 in 2004. Almost similar trend was observed in expenditure between 2004 and 2010.

The per capita income and expenditure of poor and non-poor households in 1999 and 2004 has also been presented by locality here. It is seen that, the income of poor household decreased in the national level as well as in the rural areas but increased slightly in the urban area. On the other hand, expenditure of the household increased in 2004 compared to 1999.

Table 9.07: Monthly Per Capita Income and Expenditure of the Women Headed Household by Locality, 1999, 2004 and 2010

Survey year	Locality	Per capita income of women headed household (Tk.)			Per capita expenditure of women headed household (Tk.)		
		All	Poor	Non poor	All	Poor	Non poor
1999	Rural	1092	575	1533	811	412	1150
	Urban	2351	875	3454	1401	594	2004
	Total	1303	622	1877	909	441	1303
2004	Rural	893	546	1149	810	443	1080
	Urban	1934	907	2567	1594	637	2186
	National	1109	615	1459	972	480	1322
2010	Rural	2233	1224	2707	2177	1194	2638
	Urban	3984	1584	4557	3623	1461	4140
	National	2703	1289	3267	2565	1242	3093

Source: Poverty Monitoring Survey 2004, BBS and Household Income and Expenditure survey 2010, BBS

In 2010, per capita income of poor women household was Tk.1,289 compared to Tk.3,267 for the non-poor women headed household. Per capita expenditure of poor women headed household was Tk.1,242 compared to Tk.3,093 for the non-poor households. The difference is also well pronounced in the rural and urban areas.

9.08 Annual Education Expenditure

Expenditure incurred by households and the share of men and women in educational expenditure has been presented in table 9.08. It is observed from the table that average annual expenditure per household on education stands at Tk. 705 in 2005. It was Tk. 568 for the rural area and Tk. 1,108 for the urban area. As regards percent of education expenditure incurred for women and men it is observed that at the national level 43.8% incurred for women compared to 56.2% for men. Such percentage was 42.0% for women and 58.0% for men in the rural area and 46.7% for women and 53.5% for men in the urban area. In 2010 the educational expenditure at the national level stands at Tk.1,599, it was Tk. 982 for rural and Tk.3,283 for the urban areas. The percentage of expenditure incurred by women at national level was 43.8% in 2005 which increased to 46.6% in 2010. In rural area it was 41.3% and in the urban area it was 51.1%.

Table 9.08: Per Household and Per Capita Annual Expenditure on Education by Sex and Locality, 2005 and 2010

Locality	Per household expenditure on education (Tk.)	Percent of expenditure incurred by sex	
		Women	Men
2005			
Rural	568.0	42.0	58.0
Urban	1108.0	46.7	53.5
Total	705.0	43.8	56.2
2010			
Rural	982	41.3	58.7
Urban	3283	51.1	48.9
Total	1599	46.6	53.5

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005 and 2010, BBS

9.09 Type of Education Expenditure Incurred by Sex and Locality

It is noticed from the table 9.09 that for women and men, the highest percentage of expenditure was incurred for private tuition fees. Such percentage had increased from 14.23% for women in 2005 to 15.37% in 2010 and 16.94% for men in 2005 which decreased to 16.26 % in the same time. This proportion was 17.27% for women in 2005 and 18.78% in 2010, but for men 18.87% in 2005 decreased to 16.72% in 2010 in the urban area. In the rural area, the highest percentage of expenditure was incurred for books, papers, pens and others. Such percentage was 13.03% for women and 15.85% for men in 2005 while it was decreased to 10.5% for women and 12.07% for men in 2010.

Table 09.09: Percentage Distribution of Monthly Educational Expenditure by Types of Expenditure, Sex and Locality, 2005 and 2010

Type of expenditure	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2005						
Tuition fees	5.92	8.61	10.70	12.54	8.1	10.42
Private tuition fees	11.63	15.29	17.27	18.87	14.23	16.94
Books, papers, pens & others	13.03	15.85	8.07	8.67	10.74	12.54
Hostel charge	2.10	5.87	2.16	3.79	2.13	4.91
Other charges	9.48	12.22	8.51	9.41	9.04	10.92
Total	42.16	57.48	46.72	53.28	44.27	55.73
2010						
Tuition fees	4.91	8.52	11.28	10.36	8.38	9.51
Private tuition fees	11.40	15.72	18.78	16.72	15.37	16.26
Books, papers, pens & others	10.50	12.07	6.91	7.08	8.57	9.39
Hostel charge	2.71	7.61	0.91	1.84	1.74	4.51
Other charges	11.74	14.82	13.21	12.92	12.53	13.79
Total	41.26	58.74	51.08	48.92	46.55	53.45

Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 2005 and 2010, BBS

9.10 Income and Expenditure of the Households who Received Remittance

In 2010, the average monthly household income of women headed household who received remittances Tk.16,639 who did not receive remittance where estimated at Tk.6,521 in table 9.10.1.

Table 09.10.1: Average Household Income by Sex of the Head of Households Received Remittance, 2010

Remittance status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Received remittance	15684	20636	19387	19428	26528	22688	16639	21718	19387
Not received	5283	9078	10640	11534	16318	15954	6521	11124	10640
Total	8413	9864	11479	14484	16726	16475	9725	11763	11479

Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2010, BBS

Per capita income of the women headed household who received remittance presented in table 9.10.2. It is observed from the table that per capita income of women headed household who received remittance was estimated at Tk.4,299 against Tk.2,057 for not received remittance.

Table 09.10.2: Per Capita Income by Sex of Head of Household Whose Sources of Income from Remittance, 2010

Remittance status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Received remittance	3976	3823	3878	5317	4728	4984	4299	3994	4109
Not received	1705	1937	1918	3334	3651	3632	2057	2405	2379
Total	2509	2083	2130	4101	3704	3740	2867	2517	2553

Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2010, BBS

The following table 9.10.3 shows per capita expenditure of women and men headed households whose main sources of income from remittance. It is observed from the table that per capita expenditure of women household who received remittance was estimated at Tk. 3,327 against Tk. 2,298 for 'not received remittance'.

Table 09.10.3: Per Capita Expenditure by Sex of Head of Household Whose Sources of Income from Remittance, 2010

Remittance status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Received remittance	2885	2873	2877	4721	3965	4293	3327	3080	3173
Not received	2033	2031	2031	3259	3472	3459	2298	2424	2415
Total	2334	2096	2122	3824	3496	3526	2670	2470	2491

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010, BBS

9.11 Access to Credit by the Grameen Bank

The loan delivery of Grameen Bank has been presented in table 9.11.1 It is observed that as many as 8.91 million loan sanctioned to women compared to 0.38 million to men by Grameen Bank in 2017. Such volume of loan was 7.91 million for women compared to 0.20 million for men in 2016. The average amount of loan for women was Tk. 25,402 in 2017 for women compared to Tk. 23050 in 2016. On the other hand, the loan amount for men was Tk. 26,514 in 2016 and Tk. 2,01,383 in 2017. The highest amount of loan was disbursed for agriculture and forestry followed by trading in 2017.

Table 09.11.1 Disbursement of Loans Listed Under Broad Categories of Business Activities by Sex, 2011 – 2017

Categories of activities	Women		Men		W/M (%)
	No. of loans	Average amount of loans(Tk.)	No. of Loans	Average amount of loans (Tk.)	
2011					
Livestock & fisheries	1466244	12997	45839	15893	97
Processing & manufacturing	1780196	13518	58680	18687	97
Agriculture & forestry	2011079	11817	47773	15525	98
Trading	1561701	14078	47983	18810	97
Shop keeping	629035	18809	28729	19342	96
Service	221692	11495	18383	9871	92
Peddling	79383	12625	1542	19827	98
Total	7749330	13453	248929	17021	97
2012					
Livestock & fisheries	1932118	10422	47373	17547	98
Processing & manufacturing	1724688	16160	58419	18083	97

Categories of activities	Women		Men		W/M (%)
	No. of loans	Average amount of loans(Tk.)	No. of Loans	Average amount of loans (Tk.)	
Agriculture & forestry	1834461	13552	39958	18355	98
Trading	1509192	15844	45367	20251	97
Shop keeping	654611	20271	26226	24951	96
Service	212958	14365	15730	10329	93
Peddling	71755	15033	1680	20303	98
Total	7939783	13382	234753	18704	97
2013					
Livestock & fisheries	1259235	15745	44229	19974	97
Processing & manufacturing	1700949	16818	57244	19858	97
Agriculture & forestry	1905895	14655	46508	17728	98
Trading	1385053	19384	35806	22710	97
Shop keeping	625331	22352	20461	28429	97
Service	203179	14787	13227	10877	94
Peddling	84223	16669	1730	14199	98
Total	7163865	16974	219205	20109	97
2014					
Livestock & fisheries	1292652	16640	42594	21327	97
Processing & manufacturing	1738638	17668	54800	21648	97
Agriculture & forestry	2103872	16333	54197	19602	97
Trading	1251154	18433	30405	23390	98
Shop keeping	664602	23181	15426	32088	98
Service	184491	16411	9820	15629	95
Peddling	38794	17355	677	28633	98
Total	7274203	17701	207919	21817	97
2015					
Livestock & fisheries	1421861	17871	39906	23173	97
Processing & manufacturing	1583885	19099	43423	22516	97
Agriculture & forestry	2285287	17824	61580	21185	97
Trading	1268244	20071	33829	25675	97
Shop keeping	1169944	15243	17930	33459	98
Service	188160	18520	7351	17123	96
Peddling	57407	21297	1601	25069	97
Total	7974788	18106	205620	23546	97
2016					
Livestock & fisheries	1595633	27246	27057	25976	98
Processing & manufacturing	1370277	20125	37475	22514	97
Agriculture & forestry	2429138	20289	69955	24517	97
Trading	1201010	21804	28122	30657	98
Shop keeping	1003948	31247	18745	37487	98
Service	269616	12999	6943	23374	97
Peddling	48810	23028	741	31447	99
Total	7918432	23050	189038	26514	98
2017					
Livestock & fisheries	1050310	25997	33218	31338	97
Processing & manufacturing	1425429	24835	39091	30239	97
Agriculture & forestry	4211299	23038	105384	28194	98

Categories of activities	Women		Men		W/M (%)
	No. of loans	Average amount of loans(Tk.)	No. of Loans	Average amount of loans (Tk.)	
Trading	1600435	27853	40846	38745	98
Shop keeping	416729	37049	155776	5226	73
Service	132812	32758	4715	35003	97
Peddling	69035	31035	1784	32638	97
Total	8906049	25402	380814	201383	96

Source: Grameen Bank

The table 9.11.2 shows proportion with access to credit by sex and locality. In 2011, women access to credit was 96.0% while men access to credit was 4.0% in rural area. In 2017 access to credit was 97.0% for women and 3.0% for men in rural area. In urban area, access to credit was nil throughout the period. The proportion of women access to credit was always more than that of men as for following the legislation introduce by the Grameen Bank for improving women's life through generating income and reducing poverty.

Table 09.11.2: Proportion with Access to Credit by Sex and Locality, 2011-2017

Locality	Women	Men	Total
2011			
Rural	96.0	4.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	96.0	4.0	100.0
2012			
Rural	96.0	4.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	96.0	4.0	100.0
2013			
Rural	96.0	4.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	96.0	4.0	100.0
2014			
Rural	96.0	4.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	96.0	4.0	100.0
2015			
Rural	97.0	3.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	97.0	3.0	100.0
2016			
Rural	97.0	3.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	97.0	3.0	100.0
2017			
Rural	97.0	3.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	97.0	3.0	100.0

Source: Grameen Bank

9.12 Micro-Enterprise Loan Delivered by Grameen Bank (GB)

Micro-enterprise loan delivered by GB in 2011-2017 has been presented in table 9.12. It is observed from the table that as many as 19,34,089 micro-enterprise loan was delivered to women in 2017 which was higher than the loan delivered to 9,25,925 micro-enterprise in 2011. In 2010, number of micro-enterprise loans given for men was 76,688 compared to 23,284 loans in 2011. The average amount of loan in 2017 for women was Tk. 35,877 and Tk. 30,837 in 2011. Such amount for men was Tk. 3,04,391 for men in 2017 and Tk. 40,953 in 2011. The loan amount was used for livestock & fisheries by the highest number of loans by women in 2011 but in 2010 it was for Agriculture & forestry.

Table 9.12: Disbursement of Micro-Enterprise Loans Listed Under Broad Categories of Business Activities by Sex, 2011 – 2017

Categories of activities	Women		Men		W/M (%)
	No. of loans	Average amount of loans (Tk.)	No. of loans	Average amount of loans (Tk.)	
2011					
Livestock & fisheries	196755	26119	3214	36615	98
Processing & manufacturing	174852	33692	6257	35702	97
Agriculture & forestry	189377	26649	3445	38157	98
Trading	212746	32729	5147	46955	98
Shop keeping	117856	38945	4729	46463	96
Service	19413	31064	333	29221	98
Peddling	14926	21444	159	62286	99
Total	925925	30837	23284	40953	98
2012					
Livestock & fisheries	142566	36711	3044	34939	98
Processing & manufacturing	167369	42479	5026	43005	97
Agriculture & forestry	171921	29058	3353	44483	98
Trading	176909	40235	4471	47573	98
Shop keeping	105893	46205	5550	52708	95
Service	19250	42057	223	35507	99
Peddling	9782	33127	188	41911	98
Total	793690	38407	21855	45421	97
2013					
Livestock & fisheries	156695	28631	4464	26289	97
Processing & manufacturing	160900	36423	5625	42382	97
Agriculture & forestry	174412	29709	4171	38762	98
Trading	188222	51279	4385	42190	98
Shop keeping	124228	42690	5418	50382	96
Service	22299	33904	284	31224	99
Peddling	14303	33501	109	42923	99
Total	841059	37713	24456	40438	97
2014					
Livestock & fisheries	185033	28897	4381	32633	98
Processing & manufacturing	160086	37816	5064	51773	97

Categories of activities	Women		Men		W/M (%)
	No. of loans	Average amount of loans (Tk.)	No. of loans	Average amount of loans (Tk.)	
Agriculture & forestry	206634	29552	2849	49866	99
Trading	201475	36078	3697	47596	98
Shop keeping	174620	42965	4136	57836	98
Service	24191	34103	395	46925	98
Peddling	7669	34428	81	73528	99
Total	959708	34768	20603	47899	98
2015					
Livestock & fisheries	241815	29022	6303	32532	97
Processing & manufacturing	146119	41267	3429	49589	98
Agriculture & forestry	216465	32498	3772	47456	98
Trading	233653	35813	4211	59175	98
Shop keeping	683908	13248	6209	53562	99
Service	23440	39718	484	47102	98
Peddling	12543	39737	135	53220	99
Total	1557943	24995	24543	47502	98
2016					
Livestock & fisheries	230911	33026	6152	35507	97
Processing & manufacturing	158765	40338	3433	38346	98
Agriculture & forestry	297187	33339	6841	45644	98
Trading	249238	35902	5792	52260	98
Shop keeping	529418	35319	6646	59607	99
Service	27173	37638	1936	37995	93
Peddling	9433	41490	148	63054	98
Total	1502125	35283	30948	46661	98
2017					
Livestock & fisheries	354926	32580	13095	36409	96
Processing & manufacturing	217726	38995	6607	50114	97
Agriculture & forestry	731577	29406	17533	39738	98
Trading	433670	40022	11688	59658	97
Shop keeping	132805	56692	26034	15288	84
Service	34343	52441	1127	59461	97
Peddling	29042	39165	604	43722	98
Total	1934089	35877	76688	304391	96

Source: Grameen Bank

CHAPTER 10

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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.

This chapter deals with the empowerment of women in different public, private enterprise and at household level. The areas that have been focused in this chapter are electoral participation, participation in the public office, role of women in household decision-making etc.

10.01 Electoral Participation

The electoral participation of women refers to participation in the public offices through election. Population participation is presented in table 10.01 for the national assembly, which is the highest policy making body of the country. The number of women elected in general assembly from the first parliament is shown in the table and it is observed that no female member was elected in general seat for the parliament in the first parliament election.

The number of women in general seats are seen very negligible portion composed to the total number of seats in the third parliament, only five women were elected, which come down to 4 in fourth parliament election. Although the number of women elected in general seats was 8 in 7th parliament election, the number declined to 7 in 8th election. That is women participation in the parliament election for general seats have fluctuated in different periods. In 9th parliament election the total number of elected women was 21 and in 10th parliament election it rose to 23. In the first parliament, the number of reserved seat for women was only 15, which was 4.8% of the total members. In 10th parliament the number of reserved seat for women was 50 and the total number of women in parliament including general seat was 73 and the percentage was 20.9%

Table 10.01: Population Participation in National Assembly

Parliament	Elected in general seats		No. of women elected in reserved seats	No. of women seats in national assembly	No. of seats in national assembly	Percentage of women in national assembly
	Women	Men				
1 st	-	300	15	15	315	4.8
2 nd	2	298	30	32	330	9.7
3 rd	5	295	30	35	330	10.6
4 th	4	296	30	34	330	10.3
5 th	6	294	30	36	330	10.9
6 th	3	297	30	33	330	10.0
7 th	8	292	30	38	330	11.5
8 th	7	293	45	52	345	15.1
9 th	21	279	50	71	350	20.3
10 th	23	277	50	73	350	20.9

Source: <http://www.parliament.gov.bd/> as on 1.11.2018 at 1.30..pm

10.02 Participation of Women in Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad

Women participation in union parishad is shown in Table 10.02.1. It reveals that the participation rate of women as the chairman in union parishad is very poor it is only 0.7% in 2017. On the other hand, women participation as the member of the Union Council is seen much higher at 25.0% in 2017.

Table 10.02.1: Women and Men Participation in Union Parishad, 2012-2017

Sex	Chairman		Member	
	Number	%	Number	%
2012				
Women	0	0.0	13641	25.0
Men	4547	100.0	40923	75.0
Total	4547	100.0	54564	100.0
2013				
Women	0	0.0	13632	25.0
Men	4544	100.0	40896	75.0
Total	4544	100.0	54528	100.0
2014				
Women	0	0.0	13650	25.0
Men	4550	100.0	40950	75.0
Total	4550	100.0	54600	100.0
2015				
Women	0	0.0	13659	25.0
Men	4553	100.0	40977	75.0
Total	4553	100.0	54636	100.0
2016				
Women	31	0.7	13659	25.0
Men	4522	99.3	40977	75.0
Total	4553	100.0	54636	100.0
2017				
Women	31	0.7	13716	25.0
Men	4541	99.3	41148	75.0
Total	4572	100.0	54864	100.0

Source: Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat

Table 10.02.2: Women and Men Participation in Upazila Parishad, 2011 – 2017

Sex	Upazila Chairman													
	Nmbr	%	Nmbr	%	Nmbr	%	Nmbr	%	Nmbr	%	Nmbr	%	Nmbr	%
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Women	3	0.6	3	0.6	3	0.6	6	1.2	6	1.2	6	1.2	7	1.4
Men	478	99.4	478	99.4	478	99.4	481	98.8	481	98.8	481	98.8	483	98.6
Total	481	100.0	481	100.0	481	100.0	487	100.0	487	100.0	487	100.0	490	100.0

Source: Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat

Women participation in upazila parishad has been shown in table 10.02.2. It reveals that the total number of chairman in upazila is also very poor, it is only 0.6% in 2011-2013. It increased to 1.2% in 2017.

Table 10.02.3: Elected Women and Men in Upazila Parishad

Division/Zila	Upazila Parishad (2014-2018)			
	Chairman		Vice Chairman	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Barguna	0	6	6	6
Barishal	1	9	9	9
Bhola	1	6	6	6
Jhalokati	0	4	4	4
Patuakhali	0	8	8	8
Pirojpur	0	7	7	7
Barishal Division	2	40	40	40
Bandarban	0	7	7	7
Brahmanbaria	0	9	9+1*	8
Chandpur	0	8	8	8
Chattogram	0	15	15	15
Cumilla	0	17	17	17
Cox's Bazar	0	8	8	8
Feni	0	6	6	6
Khagrachhari	0	9	9	9
Lakshmipur	0	5	5	5
Noakhali	1	8	8	8
Rangamati	1	9	9	9
Chattogram Division	2	101	102	100
Dhaka	0	5	5	5
Faridpur	0	9	9	9
Gazipur	0	5	5	5
Gopalganj	0	5	5	5
Kishoreganj	0	13	13	13
Madaripur	0	4	4	4
Manikganj	0	7	7	7
Munshiganj	0	6	6	6
Narayanganj	0	5	5	5
Narsingdi	0	6	6	6
Rajbari	0	5	5	5
Shariatpur	0	6	6	6
Tangail	0	12	12	12
Dhaka Division	0	88	88	88
Jalpur	0	7	7	7
Mymensingh	0	13	13	13
Netrokona	0	10	10	10

Division/Zila	Upazila Parishad (2014-2018)			
	Chairman		Vice Chairman	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Sherpur	0	5	5	5
Mymensingh Division	0	35	35	35
Bagerhat	0	9	9	9
Chuadanga	0	4	4	4
Jashore	1	7	7	7
Jhenaidah	0	6	6	6
Khulna	0	9	9	9
Kushtia	0	6	6	6
Magura	0	4	4	4
Meherpur	0	3	3	3
Narail	0	3	3	3
Satkhira	0	7	7	7
Khulna Division	1	58	58	58
Bogura	0	12	12	12
Joypurhat	0	5	5	5
Naogaon	0	11	11	11
Natore	0	7	7	7
Chapainawabganj	0	5	5	5
Pabna	0	9	9	9
Rajshahi	0	9	9	9
Sirajganj	0	9	9	9
Rajshahi Division	0	67	67	67
Dinajpur	0	13	13	13
Gaibandha	0	7	7	7
Kurigram	0	9	9	9
Lalmonirhat	0	5	5	5
Nilphamari	0	6	6	6
Panchagarh	0	5	5	5
Rangpur	1	7	7	7
Thakurgaon	0	5	5	5
Rangpur Division	1	57	57	57
Habiganj	0	8	9	0
Moulvibazar	0	7	7	7
Sunamganj	1	10	10	10
Sylhet	0	13	13	13
Sylhet Division	1	38	39	30
Total	7	484	486	475

Source: Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat

Note: *-One female was elected in the post of Vice Chairman

10.03 Women Participation in the Civil Service

Table 10.03.1: Employees of Different Ministries, Directorates and Corporations by sex, 2014, 2015 and 2017

Ministry/ Department	2014			2015			2017		
	Women	Men	W/M*100	Women	Men	W/M*100	Women	Men	W/M*100
Ministries/Divisions	1795	8937	20.1	1864	8916	20.9	2123	9532	22.3
Department/Directorates	340738	718915	47.4	345164	727280	47.5	333726	729900	45.7
Divisional and Deputy Commissioners' Offices	3302	31384	10.5	3185	28603	11.1	3258	26446	12.3
Autonomous bodies/Corporations	24747	245620	10.1	28139	239242	11.8	29712	227601	13.1
Total	370582	1004856	36.9	378352	1004041	37.7	368819	993479	37.1

Source: Statistics of Civil Officers and Staff 2014, 2015 and 2017, MoPA

The participation of women employees in government service (government & autonomous) is presented in Table 10.03.1. It is observed from the table that in the year 2014, sex ratio of women to men was 36.9%. Such proportion was 37.7% in 2015 and 37.1% in 2017. It is notable that women ratio was the highest in departments/directorates (47.4%) and lowest in autonomous bodies/corporation (10.1%) in 2014. In 2015 and 2017, ratio of women to men was the highest in departments/directorates and the lowest in divisional and deputy commissioners' offices.

Table 10.03.2: Number of Women and Men Civil Officers and Staff in the Ministries, Directorates, Autonomous Bodies and Corporations, 2014, 2015 and 2017

Category of officers and staff	2014			2015			2017					
	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
Ministries/Divisions												
Class-1	610	2523	3133	19.5	619	2435	3054	20.3	710	2693	3403	20.9
Class-2	370	1771	2141	17.3	401	1906	2307	17.4	430	1984	2414	17.8
Class-3	415	2322	2737	15.2	424	2271	2695	15.7	516	2482	2998	17.2
Class-4	400	2321	2721	14.7	420	2304	2724	15.4	467	2373	2840	16.4
Total	1795	8937	10732	16.7	1864	8916	10780	17.3	2123	9532	11655	18.2
Department/Directorates												
Class-1	13962	56502	70464	19.8	14654	58437	73091	20.0	17717	61584	79301	22.3
Class-2	48146	42301	90447	53.2	52086	43662	95748	54.4	34770	45421	80191	43.4
Class-3	237710	495613	733323	32.4	235293	503511	738804	31.8	238584	500899	739483	32.3
Class-4	40920	124499	165419	24.7	43131	121670	164801	26.2	42655	121996	164651	25.9
Total	340738	718915	1059653	32.2	345164	727280	1072444	32.2	333726	729900	1063626	31.4
Divisional and Deputy Commissioners' Offices												
Class-1	383	1371	1754	21.8	462	1537	1999	23.1	536	1450	1986	27.0
Class-2	2	357	359	0.6	1	272	273	0.4	2	228	230	0.9
Class-3	1300	13679	14979	8.7	1247	12806	14053	8.9	1304	11495	12799	10.2
Class-4	1617	15977	17594	9.2	1475	13988	15463	9.5	1416	13273	14689	9.6
Total	3302	31384	34686	9.5	3185	28603	31788	10.0	3258	26446	29704	11.0

Autonomous bodies/Corporations												
Class-1	8682	55784	64466	13.5	10259	60416	70675	14.5	11079	58912	69991	15.8
Class-2	4522	45294	49816	9.1	4888	33549	38437	12.7	5361	29682	35043	15.3
Class-3	7389	80564	87953	8.4	8418	76267	84685	9.9	8376	70251	78627	10.7
Class-4	4154	63978	68132	6.1	4574	69010	73584	6.2	4896	68756	73652	6.6
Total	24747	245620	270367	9.2	28139	239242	267381	10.5	29712	227601	257313	11.5

Source: Statistics of Civil Officers and Staff 2014, 2015 and 2017, MoPA

It is seen from the table 10.03.2 that in ministries/ divisions, the percentage of Class-1 women Officers was 19.5% in 2014 which slightly increased to 20.3% in 2015 and 20.9% in 2017. In ministries/ divisions the percentage of women Class 2 officers was 17.3% in 2014, 17.4% in 2015 and 17.8% in 2017. In departments/ directorates the percentage of class-1 women officers was 19.8% in 2014, 20.0% in 2015 and 22.3% in 2017. It is notable that the percentage of class-2 women officers was more than one half compare to Class 1 officers in Department/ Directorates. It was 53.2% in 2014, 54.4% in 2015 and 43.4% in 2017.

The percentage of women Class-1 officers in Divisional and Deputy Commissioner's office was 21.8% in 2014, 23.1% in 2015 and 27.0% in 2017. Such percentages for autonomous bodies and corporations was 13.5% in 2014, 14.5% in 2015 and 15.8% in 2017.

Table 10.03.3: Officers and Staff in Ministry of Home Affairs by Sex and Categories, 2014, 2015 and 2017

Category of officers	Women	Men	Women as % of total
2014			
Class-1	5	42	10.6
Class-2	13	39	25.0
Class-3	0	23	0.0
Class-4	11	32	25.6
Total	29	136	17.6
2015			
Class-1	5	42	10.6
Class-2	13	39	25.0
Class-3	0	23	0.0
Class-4	11	32	25.6
Total	29	136	17.6
2017			
Class-1	10	74	11.9
Class-2	11	46	19.3
Class-3	24	93	20.5
Class-4	20	54	27.0
Total	65	267	19.6

Source: Statistics of Civil Officers and Staff 2014, 2015 and 2017, MoPA

As regards category of officers in the Ministry of Home Affairs in table 10.03.3, it is seen that in 2014, the percentage of Class-1 women officers was 10.6% which remain the same in 2015 and increased to 11.9% in 2017. The percentage of Class -2 women officers was 25.0% both in 2014 and 2015, but reduced to 19.3% in 2017. There was no class -3 women employee in 2014 and 2015, however, in 2017 the percentage of class -3 women official was 20.5%. The overall percentage of women employees was 17.6% in in 2014 & 2015 and 19.6% in 2017.

Table 10.03.4: Officers and Staff in Ministry of Defense by Sex and Categories, 2014, 2015 and 2017

Category of officers	Women	Men	Women as % of total
2014			
Class-1	10	18	35.7
Class-2	4	23	14.8
Class-3	7	21	25.0
Class-4	7	24	22.6
Total	28	86	24.6
2015			
Class-1	12	42	22.2
Class-2	6	23	20.7
Class-3	8	28	22.2
Class-4	9	26	25.7
Total	35	119	22.7
2017			
Class-1	12	26	31.6
Class-2	9	24	27.3
Class-3	6	26	18.8
Class-4	11	22	33.3
Total	38	98	27.9

Source: Statistics of Civil Officers and Staff 2014, 2015 and 2017, MoPA

In table 10.03.4 shows the women participation in Ministry of Defense. The percentage of class -1 women officer in the Ministry of defense was more than one third (35.7%) in 2014, but reduced to 22.2% in 2015 and 31.6% in 2017. It may be noted that the number of class -1 women officers increased in 2015 and in 2017, but percentage reduced due to deployment of more male officers in the same year. The percentage of class-2 women officer was 14.8% in 2014 which increased to 20.7% in 2015 and further increased to 27.3% in 2017. Overall, the percentage of women employee was 24.6% in 2014, 22.7% in 2015 and 27.9% in 2017.

Table 10.03.5: Employees in Police Force by Sex and Categories, 2011-2017

Category of officers	Women	Men	Women as % of total
2011			
Class-1	132	1170	0.1
Class-2	27	2735	0.0
Class-3	4883	124	3.8
Class-4	-	-	-
Total	5040	4029	3.9
2012			
Class-1	191	4471	0.1
Class-2	311	12099	0.2
Class-3	5675	110587	4.3
Class-4	-	-	-
Total	6177	127157	4.6
2013			
Class-1	257	5528	0.2
Class-2	483	14405	0.3
Class-3	6126	120959	4.2
Class-4	-	-	-
Total	6866	140892	4.7
2014			
Class-1	298	5282	0.2
Class-2	556	14091	0.4
Class-3	6798	118712	4.7
Class-4	-	-	-
Total	7652	138085	5.2
2015			
Class-1	317	5885	0.2
Class-2	499	15574	0.3
Class-3	7959	124460	5.1
Class-4	-	-	-
Total	8775	145919	5.7
2016			
Class-1	341	6693	0.2
Class-2	585	17220	0.4
Class-3	10175	125905	6.3
Class-4	-	-	-
Total	11101	149818	6.9
2017			
Class-1	370	8117	0.2
Class-2	643	19588	0.4
Class-3	10902	129336	6.5
Class-4	-	-	-
Total	11915	157041	7.1

Source: Department of Police, Police Headquarter

Table 10.03.5 shows that, the percentage of class -1 women officer in police force was 0.1% in 2011, 0.1% in 2012, 0.2% in 2013, 0.2% in 2014, 0.2% in 2015, 0.2% in 2016 and 0.2% in 2017. It is praise worthy that number of class-1 women officers had increased in the police force over the years. The percentage of class-2 women officers and other employees had also increased with some variation in some years.

Table 10.03.6: Officers and Staff in Supreme Court (Appellate and High court Division) by Sex and Categories, 2014, 2015 and 2017

Category of officers	Appellate Division			High Court Division		
	Women	Men	Women as % of total	Women	Men	Women as % of total
2014						
Class-1	0	7	0	6	20	23.1
Class-2	0	1	0	27	297	8.3
Class-3	3	31	8.8	96	613	13.5
Class-4	1	33	2.9	49	354	12.2
Total	4	72	5.3	178	1284	12.2
2015						
Class-1	0	7	0.0	6	20	23.1
Class-2	0	1	0.0	27	297	8.3
Class-3	3	31	8.8	96	613	13.5
Class-4	1	33	2.9	49	354	12.2
Total	4	72	5.3	178	1284	12.2
2017						
Class-1	0	7	0.0	6	20	23.1
Class-2	0	1	0.0	27	297	8.3
Class-3	3	31	8.8	96	613	13.5
Class-4	1	33	2.9	49	354	12.2
Total	4	72	5.3	178	1284	12.2

Source: Statistics of Civil Officers and Staff 2014, 2015 and 2017, MoPA

Number of officers in Supreme Court by sex for the period 2014-17 is shown in table 10.03.6. It is seen from the table that the percentage of women employee in appellate division was only 5.3% with no class – 1 or class-2 officer. This percentage was same for 2015 and 2017 with no class-1 and class -2 officer in the same division. In the high court division, the percentage of class-1 and class-2 women officers in 2014 were 23.1% and 8.3% respectively. The percentage of class-1 and class-2 women officers remain same in 2015 and 2017. The overall percentage of women officers in 2015 and 2017 was 12.2%.

Table 10.03.7: Number of Members in the Primary Cooperative Society by Sex and Division, 2011- 2017

Division	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
2011				
Dhaka	335115	2481730	2816845	11.9
Chattogram	268163	1342602	1610765	16.7
Rajshahi	341586	1058265	1399851	24.4
Khulna	283704	841851	1125555	25.2
Barishal	77698	606401	684099	11.4
Sylhet	105775	345286	451061	23.5
Rangpur	88736	777325	866061	10.3
Total	1500777	7453460	8954237	16.8

Division	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
2012				
Dhaka	365629	2522076	2887705	12.7
Chattogram	279304	1350983	1630287	17.1
Rajshahi	299641	1078420	1378061	21.7
Khulna	296500	886121	1182621	25.1
Barishal	84987	605863	690850	12.3
Sylhet	108284	353859	462143	23.4
Rangpur	148978	814142	963120	15.5
Total	1583323	7611464	9194787	17.2
2013				
Dhaka	410808	2545745	2956553	13.9
Chattogram	284963	1371980	1656943	17.2
Rajshahi	303619	1086903	1390522	21.8
Khulna	294726	896779	1191505	24.7
Barishal	85821	618183	704004	12.2
Sylhet	109138	361787	470925	23.2
Rangpur	155126	823979	979105	15.8
Total	1644201	7705356	9349557	17.6
2014				
Dhaka	667494	2931637	3599131	18.5
Chattogram	305561	1419912	1725473	17.7
Rajshahi	313468	1137520	1450988	21.6
Khulna	306360	927234	1233594	24.8
Barishal	106313	648203	754516	14.1
Sylhet	115705	383843	499548	23.2
Rangpur	180629	853202	1033831	17.5
Total	1995530	8301551	10297081	19.4
2015				
Dhaka	664089	2985733	3649822	18.2
Chattogram	308143	1393713	1701856	18.1
Rajshahi	316530	1185575	1502105	21.1
Khulna	305603	897185	1202788	25.4
Barishal	154225	691366	845591	18.2
Sylhet	98747	313777	412524	23.9
Rangpur	186917	825260	1012177	18.5
Total	2034254	8292609	10326863	19.7
2016				
Dhaka	656217	2905488	3561705	18.4
Chattogram	340931	1392966	1733897	19.7
Rajshahi	317134	1081395	1398529	22.7
Khulna	311381	869063	1180444	26.4
Barishal	163222	649205	812427	20.1
Sylhet	102263	270197	372460	27.5
Rangpur	187723	849066	1036789	18.1
Total	2078871	8017380	10096251	20.6

Division	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
2017				
Dhaka	884260	3074175	3958435	22.3
Chattogram	382522	1408529	1791051	21.4
Rajshahi	327824	1139599	1467423	22.3
Khulna	295991	870690	1166681	25.4
Barishal	172771	568001	740772	23.3
Sylhet	115443	299510	414953	27.8
Rangpur	193170	962068	1155238	16.7
Total	2371981	8322572	10694553	22.2

Source: Annual Report, Directorate of Co-operative

The participation of women in co-operative society is presented in Table-10.03.7. It reveals that of the total members of the co-operative society and the percentage of women were 16.8% in 2011.

It is observed from the table that the highest percentage of women in co-operative society in 2011 was found in Khulna Division (25.2%) followed by Rajshahi Division (24.4%) and Sylhet Division (23.5%). The percentage of women members in the co-operative society was the lowest in Dhaka Division (11.9%).

Almost similar trend observed in 2012-15. However, in 2016 the highest percentage of women as member of co-operative society was found in Sylhet Division (27.5%) followed by Khulna Division (26.4%) and Rajshahi Division (22.7%). The lowest percentage observed in Rangpur Division (18.1%). In 2017, alike 2016, the highest percentage of women as member of cooperative society was found in Sylhet division (27.8%), followed by Khulna division (25.4%) and Barishal (23.3%). The lowest percentage of women member of cooperative society observed in Rangpur Division (16.7%).

Table 10.03.8: Number of Women and Men Officers and Staff in Directorate of Nursing, 2014, 2015 and 2017

Category of officers and staff	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
2014				
Class-1	91	0	91	100
Class-2	27154	1304	28458	95.4
Class-3	72	849	921	7.8
Class-4	151	465	616	24.5
Total	27468	2618	30086	91.3
2015				
Class-1	106	1	107	99.1
Class-2	26806	1538	28344	94.6
Class-3	70	837	907	7.7
Class-4	151	458	609	24.8
Total	27133	2834	29967	90.5
2017				
Class-1	106	1	107	99.1
Class-2	26806	1538	28344	94.6
Class-3	70	837	907	7.7
Class-4	151	454	609	24.8
Total	27133	2834	29967	90.5

Source: Statistics of Civil Officers and Staff 2014, 2015 and 2017

Women participation in Nursing Profession is presented in table 10.03.8. It is observed from the table that in 2017, the highest percentage of women as class-1 constituted 99.1%, for class-2 it was 94.6%, and for class-3 it was 7.7% and for all categories it was 90.5%.

10.04 Women Role in Decision-making at the Household Level

Women's role in household's decision making in respect to food expenditure, food procurement, cooking, visiting to health society for her health needs and sending of mothers or children to health facility centre for his/her health needs etc. is presented in table 10.04.

It is seen that 21.1% decisions in respect to food expenditure was under taken by the husband only and in 56.6% cases decision was undertaken jointly by mother and husband. As regards kind of food bought for the family as high as 58.3% cases decision was made by mother and husband jointly and in 16.8% cases decision was taken by husband only. Regarding kinds of food to be cooked for family, in 41.0% cases decision was taken by both mother and husband jointly and in 37.1% cases only mothers took the decision. In case mother attend health facility for her own health care, in 67.9% cases decision was taken by both mother and husband jointly and in 13.4% cases husbands take such decision. In case of health need of children, 68.5% mother goes to health facility with the decision of mother and husband jointly followed by 11.4% with the decision of husband only.

Table 10.04: Mother's Participation in Decisions on Use of Household Resources, 2012

Household decision	Person who makes the decision	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Money to be spent on food for household	Mother/Self only	8.2	9.5	8.5
	Mother and husband jointly	59.6	46.8	56.6
	Husband only	19.4	26.5	21.1
	Mother and other household member(s) jointly	4.8	10.8	6.2
	Other household member(s)	7.9	6.4	7.5
Kind of foods bought for the household	Mother/Self only	10.0	12.4	10.5
	Mother and husband jointly	61.4	48.2	58.3
	Husband only	15.4	21.4	16.8
	Mother and other household member(s) jointly	5.5	11.5	6.9
	Other household member(s)	7.7	6.5	7.4
Kind of foods to be cooked for the household	Mother/Self only	35.3	42.9	37.1
	Mother and husband jointly	43.3	33.2	41.0
	Husband only	5.9	4.5	5.6
	Mother and other household member(s) jointly	7.9	13.4	9.2
	Other household member(s)	7.6	5.9	7.2
Mother attends a health facility for her own health needs.	Mother/Self only	6.4	9.5	7.1
	Mother and husband jointly	69.5	62.7	67.9
	Husband only	12.0	17.9	13.4
	Mother and other household member(s) jointly	5.7	7.4	6.1
	Other household member(s)	6.4	2.4	5.5

Household decision	Person who makes the decision	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Mother goes to a health facility for her child health needs	Mother/Self only	6.6	11.2	7.7
	Mother and husband jointly	69.3	65.8	68.5
	Husband only	11.1	12.6	11.4
	Mother and other household member(s) jointly	5.3	8.1	6.0
	Other household member(s)	7.7	2.4	6.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Child and Mother Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh 2012, BBS

10.05 Attitude of Men towards Women Freedom of Movement

The attitude of men towards women freedom of movement is shown in Table 10.05.1 and 10.05.2.

It is noticed from table 10.05.01 that in the rural area in 2011, 53.3% currently married women go to health centre alone or with children. 22.9% women who do not go to health center or hospital said that they can go alone or with children to hospital and 23.0% women who do not go to health center or hospital said that they cannot go alone or with children. In case of urban area, 63.3% go to hospital alone or with children, 20.1% women who do not go to health center or hospital said that they can go alone or with children and 16.3% women who do not go to health center or hospital said that they cannot go alone or with children.

Table 10.05.1: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 by Freedom Of Movement to Go to a Hospital or Health Center, according to Background Characteristics, Bangladesh, 2011

Background Characteristics	Go alone or with children to health center or hospital	Do not go to health center or hospital		Others	Total	Number of women
		can go alone or with children	Cannot go alone or with children			
Age group						
15-19	44.6	12.3	41.5	1.6	100.0	1925
20-24	53.5	20.8	24.5	1.2	100.0	3396
25-29	57.8	24.3	17.5	0.3	100.0	3262
30-34	59.1	24.8	15.9	0.2	100.0	2532
35-39	59.7	23.9	16.1	0.3	100.0	2081
40-44	58.7	24.1	16.7	0.5	100.0	1937
45-49	57.3	24.4	18.0	0.3	100.0	1501
Locality						
Rural	53.3	22.9	23.0	0.8	100.0	12343
Urban	63.3	20.1	16.3	0.3	100.0	4292
Division						
Barishal	59.2	21.6	18.0	1.2	100.0	952
Chattogram	51.4	23.5	24.3	0.8	100.0	3015
Dhaka	57.0	21.9	20.6	0.5	100.0	5334
Khulna	60.6	20.7	18.7	0.0	100.0	1996
Rajshahi	53.5	23.9	21.8	0.8	100.0	2526
Rangpur	59.7	21.0	18.4	1.0	100.0	1927
Sylhet	49.2	21.4	28.4	0.9	100.0	884

Education						
No education	52.2	24.0	23.2	0.7	100.0	4379
Primary incomplete	53.4	25.4	20.6	0.6	100.0	3056
Primary complete	53.1	24.1	22.4	0.5	100.0	1963
Secondary incomplete	57.1	20.4	21.7	0.8	100.0	5176
Secondary complete or higher	67.1	16.4	15.9	0.5	100.0	2061

Source: Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey, 2011, NIPORT

Table 10.05.2: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 by Freedom of Movement to Go to a Hospital or Health Center, according to Background Characteristics, Bangladesh, 2014

Background Characteristics	Go alone or with children to health center or hospital	Do not go to health center or hospital		Others	Total	Number of women
		can go alone or with children	Cannot go alone or with children			
Age group						
15-19	43.1	14.5	40.6	1.6	100.0	1984
20-24	64.4	11.7	23.0	0.8	100.0	3166
25-29	73.8	8.8	16.9	0.5	100.0	3249
30-34	77.5	9.4	12.7	0.4	100.0	2919
35-39	79.6	7.6	12.5	0.2	100.0	2153
40-44	78.2	9.4	12.3	0.1	100.0	1874
45-49	75.1	8.1	16.4	0.4	100.0	1512
Locality						
Rural	68.7	10.4	20.3	0.6	100.0	12149
Urban	74.7	9.0	15.7	0.6	100.0	4709
Division						
Barishal	76.4	7.8	14.8	0.9	100.0	1051
Chattogram	68.0	9.9	21.3	0.7	100.0	3121
Dhaka	70.9	9.1	19.7	0.3	100.0	5857
Khulna	72.1	9.6	17.9	0.3	100.0	1729
Rajshahi	69.5	12.8	17.0	0.8	100.0	2007
Rangpur	72.6	11.3	15.7	0.5	100.0	1946
Sylhet	64.3	10.3	23.9	1.6	100.0	1147
Education						
No education	73.3	8.0	18.3	0.3	100.0	3949
Primary incomplete	70.2	8.5	21.0	0.3	100.0	3032
Primary complete	70.4	10.2	18.6	0.8	100.0	1884
Secondary incomplete	68.2	10.8	20.2	0.7	100.0	5477
Secondary complete or higher	70.7	13.0	15.5	0.7	100.0	2516

Source: Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey, 2014, NIPORT

The situation of freedom increased in 2014 where 68.7% currently married women in rural area go to health centre alone or with children and 74.7% women who do not go to health center or hospital said that they can go to health centre alone or with children. The percentage of women who cannot go to hospital alone or with children reduced in 2014 compared to 2011. There exists variation in freedom of movement with respect to age and by divisions of the country with lower rate in Chattogram and Sylhet divisions. It is interesting to note that, there is no strong relation between education and freedom of movement.

CHAPTER 11

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is violation against human rights. It is curse of human civilization. According to UN declaration on the elimination of violence against women means ‘any act of gender based violence that result in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Constitution of Bangladesh has permitted equal right to all citizens irrespective of sex, religion and caste. In spite of this, women are the most vulnerable population of the country. The most visible and extreme form of oppression to women by men is violence against women. The data on violence against women can be seen in this chapter.

11.01: Physical, sexual and emotional violence

Table 11.01.1: Proportion of Ever-Married Women Experiencing Partner Physical and/or Sexual Violence During Lifetime and In Last 12 Months, by Age-Group and Locality, 2015

Background characteristics	Physical violence (%)		Sexual violence (%)		Physical or Sexual (%)		Total Ever married women interviewed
	Life time	Last 12 months	Life time	Last 12 months	Life time	Last 12 months	
Age group (years)							
15-19	37.5	23.8	21.9	15.1	42.8	28.4	542
20-24	48.4	28.1	29.3	18.3	54.4	35.4	2449
25-29	51.1	24.5	26.6	16.6	55.6	32.2	3263
30-34	50.7	23.4	28.3	15.4	55.5	30.8	3475
35-39	49.3	20.8	26.1	12.8	53.4	27.1	2969
40-44	49.4	16.5	26.9	11.0	54.0	21.6	2232
45-49	50.2	15.5	28.1	8.2	53.8	19.7	1489
50-54	50.4	17.0	26.3	9.7	54.3	21.2	1239
55-59	47.8	13.7	23.5	5.9	50.3	16.0	849
60+	50.5	13.2	29.4	9.8	56.1	18.2	1480
Locality							
Rural	51.8	21.5	28.4	13.7	56.6	27.8	10691
Urban	42.2	18.5	23.5	12.2	46.5	24.2	9296
City corporation	29.4	13.0	14.4	7.6	33.3	17.2	4509
Other than city corporation	48.5	21.2	27.9	14.4	52.9	27.7	4787
Total	49.6	20.8	27.3	13.3	54.2	26.9	19987

Source: Violence Against Women Survey 2015, BBS

Table 11.01.1 shows the lifetime and 12 months prevalence of physical and sexual violence by husband. It shows that the prevalence of lifetime physical violence is higher in rural area (51.8%) than that of urban area (42.2%). It is also true for previous 12 months for ever married women.

The table shows the lifetime and 12 months prevalence of sexual violence by husband. It reveals that the prevalence of lifetime sexual violence is higher in rural area (28.4%) than urban area (23.5%). It is also true for previous 12 months for ever married women.

For last 12 month physical and sexual violence, women aged 20-24 were tortured highest by their husband. It stands at 28.1%, 18.3%, 35.4% for physical, sexual and physical or sexual violence respectively for last 12 months.

Table 11.01.2: Percentage of Ever-Married Women Experiencing Partner Emotional Violence During Lifetime and the Last 12 Months by Age Group and Locality, 2015

Background characteristics	Emotional violence		Ever married women interviewed
	Life time	Last 12 months	
Age group (years)			
15-19	22.4	20.9	542
20-24	28.1	24.3	2449
25-29	27.4	24.0	3263
30-34	29.9	25.9	3475
35-39	28.2	23.5	2969
40-44	29.3	24.9	2232
45-49	30.5	25.2	1489
50-54	31.0	25.6	1239
55-59	26.5	19.6	849
60+	29.8	22.5	1480
Locality			
Rural	29.7	25.1	10691
Urban	25.4	21.3	9296
City corporation	20.7	17.1	4509
Other than city corporation	27.7	23.4	4787
Total	28.7	24.2	19987

Source: Violence Against Women Survey 2015, BBS

Table 11.01.2 shows the lifetime and 12 months prevalence of emotional violence by husband. It shows that prevalence of lifetime emotional violence is higher in rural area (29.7%) than urban area (25.4%). It is also true for previous 12 months for ever married women.

For last 12 months emotional violence, women aged 30-34 were tortured highest by their husband. It stands at 25.9% for last 12 months.

Table 11.01.3: Percentage of all Women Exposed to Physical and Sexual Violence by Perpetrators Other than the Husband (non-partners), in Lifetime and During Last 12 Months, by Age Group and Locality, 2015

Background characteristics	Physical violence %		Sexual violence %		Number of women interviewed
	Life time	Last 12 months	Life time	Last 12 months	
Age group (years)					
15-19	30.9	11.2	3.4	3.1	1838
20-24	29.9	6.2	4.3	3.7	2732
25-29	28.5	5.1	2.9	2.2	3324
30-34	26.3	5.5	2.7	2.2	3489
35-39	27.9	5.5	3.4	3.0	2989
40-44	27.0	6.4	2.7	2.3	2241
45-49	29.7	4.7	2.9	2.6	1497
50-54	25.0	5.2	-	-	1242
55-59	26.4	5.7	-	-	851
60 and above	25.2	5.3	-	-	1485
Locality					
Rural	29.2	6.4	2.8	2.4	11480
Urban	23.7	4.9	3.4	2.8	10208
City corporation	15.6	2.3	3.8	3.1	4997
Other than city corporation	27.9	6.2	2.7	2.4	5211
Total	27.8	6.2	3.0	2.5	21688

Source: Violence Against Women Survey 2015, BBS

Table 11.01.3 shows the lifetime and 12 months prevalence of physical and sexual violence by non-partners. It shows that prevalence of lifetime physical violence is higher in rural area (29.2%) than urban area (23.7%). It is also true for previous 12 months physical violence. For lifetime and 12 month prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners, prevalence of lifetime sexual violence is higher in city corporation area (3.8%) followed by urban area (3.4%), rural area (2.8%). Similar trend was followed for previous 12 months sexual violence.

For age group, it is observed that percentage of lifetime and 12 months prevalence of physical violence by non-partners were the highest for age group 15-19. It stood at 30.9% and 11.2% for lifetime and 12 months prevalence of physical violence by non-partners respectively. Women aged 20-24 consists the highest percentage of sexually violated women by non-partners for both lifetime and 12 month prevalence.

11.02: Cases of reported violence against women and children

The information on cases of reported violence against women and children by categories has been presented in table 11.02.1. Only the reported cases of violence are presented here which were usually registered to the police department during 2012-2017. It reveals from the table that the trend of reported rape case was fluctuating over the years with the highest in 2017 (3,979) and lowest in 2013 (3,650). It is highly appreciating that the case of acid throwing reduced over the time. Though reported dowry case has fluctuated but it reduced over the years. In case of child oppression, it increased over time.

Table 11.02.1: Cases of Reported Violence Against Women and Children by Categories 2012-2017

Year	Women oppression						Child oppression
	Rape	Acid throwing	Dowry	Seriously injured	Others	Total	
2012	3684	98	6704	132	8804	19422	1628
2013	3650	71	5716	183	8476	18096	1529
2014	3689	49	6867	184	8756	19545	1752
2015	3928	46	6595	277	8652	19498	1740
2016	3717	20	5278	145	7562	16722	1721
2017	3979	5	4125	85	6999	15193	1871
Total	22647	289	35285	1006	49249	108476	10241

Source: Police Head Quarters

Table 11.02.2: Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women and Children by Month During 2012-2017

Month	Women oppression						Child oppression
	Rape	Acid throwing	Dowry	Seriously injured	Others	Total	
2012							
January	242	5	519	9	626	1401	113
February	267	7	596	1	648	1519	129
March	337	6	591	17	844	1795	172
April	309	5	493	4	776	1587	147
May	357	12	592	14	831	1806	176
June	373	14	657	18	862	1924	166
July	349	9	593	16	787	1754	135
August	254	9	522	8	682	1475	98
September	353	6	624	9	811	1803	142
October	321	10	548	10	682	1571	137
November	309	8	528	16	675	1536	122
December	213	7	441	10	580	1251	91
Total	3684	98	6704	132	8804	19422	1628
2013							
January	247	7	380	7	637	1278	133
February	272	5	376	16	597	1266	106
March	298	5	412	6	719	1440	142
April	350	5	477	12	818	1662	139
May	336	4	495	11	764	1610	144
June	345	6	515	21	789	1676	160
July	331	4	588	26	778	1727	104
August	356	10	516	22	796	1700	132
September	376	12	616	19	784	1807	159
October	299	6	533	26	646	1510	123
November	268	2	446	5	665	1386	116
December	172	5	362	12	483	1034	71
Total	3650	71	5716	183	8476	18096	1529

Month	Women oppression						Child oppression
	Rape	Acid throwing	Dowry	Seriously injured	Others	Total	
2014							
January	178	4	374	8	469	1033	97
February	216	4	367	11	551	1149	107
March	317	6	467	15	716	1521	152
April	340	3	600	21	849	1813	175
May	374	5	573	24	901	1877	191
June	364	3	632	18	789	1806	173
July	305	3	660	16	707	1691	132
August	390	2	739	21	886	2038	176
September	339	2	657	6	813	1817	158
October	332	11	633	13	765	1754	163
November	287	3	635	16	724	1665	114
December	247	3	530	15	586	1381	114
Total	3689	49	6867	184	8756	19545	1752
2015							
January	224	4	455	17	555	1255	101
February	268	1	456	18	548	1291	118
March	308	7	538	19	719	1591	126
April	320	2	622	22	742	1708	132
May	377	6	635	22	843	1883	182
June	378	3	582	32	812	1807	150
July	319	7	566	31	720	1643	118
August	466	1	630	28	887	2012	184
September	360	3	547	26	765	1701	184
October	384	7	631	23	782	1827	164
November	298	2	533	27	727	1587	155
December	226	3	400	12	552	1193	126
Total	3928	46	6595	277	8652	19498	1740
2016							
January	267	2	390	14	560	1233	86
February	274	3	433	6	624	1340	149
March	313	4	459	12	693	1481	175
April	366	4	482	16	738	1606	172
May	311	1	426	12	643	1393	128
June	297	2	482	11	596	1388	127
July	344	0	504	16	703	1567	130
August	318	4	484	14	718	1538	166
September	315	0	397	7	563	1282	147
October	368	0	457	11	639	1475	190
November	285	0	401	15	604	1305	132
December	259	0	363	11	481	1114	119
Total	3717	20	5278	145	7562	16722	1721

Month	Women oppression						Child oppression
	Rape	Acid throwing	Dowry	Seriously injured	Others	Total	
2017							
January	232	0	318	7	481	1038	116
February	243	0	315	7	464	1029	136
March	331	0	334	6	644	1315	161
April	319	0	349	3	567	1238	150
May	441	3	379	13	705	1541	199
June	345	0	387	5	553	1290	130
July	382	1	401	9	709	1502	189
August	414	1	344	7	666	1432	166
September	402	0	342	11	573	1328	169
October	351	0	356	4	651	1362	172
November	278	0	308	7	571	1164	151
December	241	0	292	6	415	954	132
Total	3979	5	4125	85	6999	15193	1871

Source: Police Head Quarter

Monthly reported cases of violence against women and children had been presented in table 11.02.2. It is observed from the table that in 2017, the highest number of violence cases were reported in the month of May where the lowest in the month of December. As regards the type of violence by month in 2017, the highest number of rape was happened in May, oppression for dowry in July, seriously injured due to oppression was in May and child oppression in May. On the other hand, the total case of violence was the highest in August in 2014 and the lowest in December in 2017 between 2012 to 2017. As regards type of violence, it is notable that total number of violence has been reduced over time.

CHAPTER 12

GENDER in SDGS and GENDER DIMENSION of SAARC COUNTRIES

This chapter presents some gender related indicators recommended by UNSC which is corresponded with SDGS and also presents some gender related indicators for SAARC countries. It may be mentionable that sex disaggregated data are not available for many of the countries. However attempt has been made to include some indicators among SAARC countries.

Table 12.1 UNSC recommended Gender indicators in SDGS

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source	Corresponding SDGS indicator
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources						
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work in week, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	Women Men	2016-17	24.0 7.0	LFS, BBS	5.4.1
2	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Women Men	2016-17	85.5% 76.0%	LFS, BBS	8.3.1
3	Unemployment rate, by sex, age	Women Men	2016-17	6.7% 3.1%	LFS, BBS	8.5.2
	Unemployment rate by age:	W, M		16.8, 10.1 9.0, 3.8 2.1, 0.8 0.9, 0.8 0.3, 0.6		
4	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (excluding 3 hill districts)	Women Men	2016-17	35.9% 64.5%	World Bank (WB)- >Global Findex	8.10.2
5	(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	-	-	-	-	5.a.1

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source	Corresponding SDGS indicator
	agricultural land, by type of tenure					
6	Gender gap in wages		2016-17	9.8%	LFS, BBS	8.5.1
	Gender gap in wages by age:					
	15-24			-4.2%		
	25-34			4.1%		
	35-44			12.9%		
	45-54			21.6%		
	55-64			29.0%		
	64+			18.6%		
	Gender gap in wages by occupation:					
	Managers			9.8%		
	Professionals			7.5%		
	Technicians and Associate Professionals			4.1%		
	Clerical Support workers			9.1%		
	Service and Sales workers			6.6%		
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries			17.8%		
	Craft and Related Trades Workers			7.9%		
	Plant and Machine Operators, and Assembler			7.5%		
	Elementary Occupations			16.8%		
	Other Occupations			14.3%		
7	Proportion of individuals (age 15+) using the Internet, by sex	Women Men	2013	6.2% 10.3%	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Bangladesh 2013, BBS	17.8.1
8	Proportion of individuals (age 15+) who use a mobile telephone, by sex	Women Men	2013	82.8% 92.4%	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Bangladesh 2013, BBS	5.b.1

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source	Corresponding SDGS indicator
III. Health and related service						
9	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Women	2017	59.2%	SVRS,BBS	3.7.1
10	Under-five mortality rate, by sex (per 1000 live birth)	Girls Boys	2017	29 32	SVRS, BBS	3.2.1
11	Maternal mortality ratio (per 1000 birth)		2017	1.72	SVRS, BBS	3.1.1
12	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		2014	42.1%	NIPORT	3.1.2
13	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	Women Men	2017	25.2% 46.0%	The global adult tobacco survey, BBS	3.a.1
14	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Women Men	2016	0.1 0.1	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (http://www.sdg.gov.bd/ as on 1 April 2019 at 2.31pm)	3.3.1
15	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex	-	-	-	-	3.4.1
IV. Public life and decision-making						
16	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments		2017	20.6% out of 350 seat in 10 th parliament	Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat	5.5.1

Sl. No	Indicator	Gender	Year	Findings	Source	Corresponding SDGS indicator
	Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments		2016	23%	Local Government Division (LGD), (http://www.sdg.gov.bd/ as on 31 st January, 2019)	
17	Proportion of women in managerial positions		2015-16	12.9%	LFS,BBS	5.5.2
V. Human rights of women and girl children						
18	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		2015	54.7%	Violence Against Women, BBS	5.2.1
19	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		2015	6.2%	Violence Against Women, BBS	5.2.2
20	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		--	--	-	5.3.2
21	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15		2012	18.1%	MICS, BBS	5.3.1
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18		2012	52.3%	MICS, BBS	
22	Adolescent fertility rate (15-19) per 1000 women in that age group		2017	75	SVRS,BBS	3.7.1

It should be noted that the original recommendation of UNSC has been slightly modified in following cases to match context and availability of data:

- SI No.1 : Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible);
- SI No.3 : Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities;
- SI No. 4 : Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex
- SI No. 6 : Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities* (.*- Data for this indicator are obtained directly from SDG indicator 8.5.1. However the title of the indicator is revised to show gender gap in wages ,calculated as the ratio of women's wage and men's wage.)
- SI No 7 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex
- SI No 8 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

12.02 Gender indicators for SAARC countries

The following tables show the senerio of SAARC countries for some gender related indicators like population, health, education, labour force, participation of women in parliament, violence against women. The data have been compiled from United Nations Statistics division's website: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.1: Population (Thousands) and Sex Ratio Among SAARC Countries

Country	Population, as of 1 July, 2015 (thousands)			Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)
	Women	Men	Total	
Afghanistan	15 784	16223	32007	102.79
Bangladesh	79 363	81048	160411	102.12
Bhutan	359	417	776	116.02
India	619561	662830	1 282390	106.98
Maldives	178	180	358	101.25
Nepal	14 724	13 716	28 441	93.15
Pakistan	91 445	96 700	188 144	105.75
Sri Lanka	11 072	10 540	21 612	95.20

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.2: Female and Male Share at the Age of 60+ and 80+ (per cent) Among SAARC Countries in 2015

Country	Female share (per cent)		Male share (per cent)	
	60+	80+	60+	80+
Afghanistan	53.3	60.6	46.7	39.4
Bangladesh	48.0	48.2	52.0	51.8
Bhutan	43.8	47.0	56.2	53.0
India	52.3	57.0	47.7	43.0
Maldives	48.2	42.2	51.8	57.8
Nepal	51.5	55.9	48.5	44.1
Pakistan	49.0	48.6	51.0	51.4
Sri Lanka	55.1	57.6	44.9	42.4

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.3: Mean Age of Childbearing (years) Among SAARC Countries by Year

Country	Mean age of childbearing (years)				
	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Afghanistan	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.4	29.2
Bangladesh	26.8	26.3	26.1	25.9	25.8
Bhutan	28.6	28.3	28.1	28.1	28.1
India	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.4
Maldives	29.2	29.6	29.5	29.0	28.3
Nepal	27.7	27.2	26.7	26.2	26.0
Pakistan	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.7	30.3
Sri Lanka	29.1	29.2	29.0	29.2	29.6

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.4: Total Fertility Rate (Children Per Woman) Among SAARC Countries by Year

Country	Total fertility (children per woman)				
	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Afghanistan	7.7	7.9	7.4	6.3	5.0
Bangladesh	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.2
Bhutan	5.1	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.3
India	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5
Maldives	5.2	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.3
Nepal	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.3
Pakistan	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.2
Sri Lanka	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.5: Adolescent Birth Rate (Births Per 1,000 Women Aged 15 to 19) Among SAARC Countries

Country	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Afghanistan	168.737	170.057	150.505	117.473	86.844
Bangladesh	154.874	130.282	107.533	88.687	80.589
Bhutan	101.458	90.806	69.46	50.876	40.929
India	104.091	88.81	72.224	50.567	32.799
Maldives	109.133	58.101	24.873	10.97	4.177
Nepal	135.729	129.342	113.953	94.767	73.684
Pakistan	75.932	58.795	40.526	30.921	27.262
Sri Lanka	29.813	29.039	27.605	22.329	16.898

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.6: Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex Among SAARC Countries, 2010–2015

Country	Female life expectancy at birth (years)	Male life expectancy at birth (years)	Life expectancy at birth for both sexes combined (years)
Afghanistan	62.0	59.5	60.7
Bangladesh	71.3	69.8	70.5
Bhutan	68.4	67.7	68.0
India	68.1	64.6	66.3
Maldives	78.8	76.7	77.7
Nepal	69.3	67.1	68.2
Pakistan	67.4	65.6	66.5
Sri Lanka	77.4	71.1	74.2

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.7: Under-5 Mortality Rate, by Sex, 1990 and 2013 (per 1,000 Live Births)

Country	1990		2013	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Afghanistan	174	184	94	101
Bangladesh	141	146	38	44
Bhutan	127	140	33	40
India	130	122	55	51
Maldives	88	99	9	11
Nepal	142	143	37	42
Pakistan	136	141	82	89
Sri Lanka	19	23	9	10

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.8: Maternal Mortality Ratio (Maternal Deaths Per 100,000 Live Births) Among SAARC Countries, 2005, 2010 and 2013

Country	2005	2005 type	2010	2010 type	2013	2013 type
Afghanistan	730	M	500	M	400	M
Bangladesh	260	M	200	M	170	M
Bhutan	240	M	140	M	120	M
India	280	M	220	M	190	M
Maldives	57	M	38	M	31	M
Nepal	310	M	220	M	190	M
Pakistan	230	M	190	M	170	M
Sri Lanka	41	M	32	M	29	M

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

M: The figure is modeled by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates & other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon.

Table 12.02.9: Unmet Need for Family Planning

Country	2011	Source	2013	Source
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	13.5	DHS, 2011	13.9	MICS 2012-2013, preliminary data
Bhutan	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-
Nepal	27.5	DHS, 2011	-	DHS 2011
Pakistan	-	-	20.1	DHS 2012-2013
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: '-' indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately

Table 12.02.10: Primary Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (Primary NERA) (per cent) Among SAARC Countries

Country	2011		2012	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	91.7	88.4	93.3	90.4
India	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-
Nepal	96.4**	97.4**	97.4**	97.9**
Pakistan	66.4*	77.2*	67.3*	77.2*
Sri Lanka	94.1	94.2	93.9	94.0

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: *: National estimation, **:UIS estimation

'-' indicate that data are not available

Table 12.02.11: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Secondary (percent)

Country	2011		2012		2013	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Afghanistan	36.5	66.4	38.3	69.1	-	-
Bangladesh	54.5	47.2	57.2	50.2	-	-
Bhutan	71.2	68.2	76.1	71.9	-	-
India	66.3	70.5	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	62.9	62.5	67.1	64.5	68.3	64.9
Pakistan	29.9	39.7	30.9	42.0	-	-
Sri Lanka	100.7	97.5	102.3	96.4	-	-

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: '-' indicate that data are not available

Table 12.02.12: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Tertiary (percent)

Country	2011		2012	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Afghanistan	1.9	5.6	-	-
Bangladesh	10.7	15.5	-	-
Bhutan	7.1	10.4	7.7	11.1
India	20.3	26.0	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-
Nepal	11.4	17.9	-	-
Pakistan	8.0	8.6	9.3	9.7
Sri Lanka	19.2	10.9	21.2	12.8

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: '-' indicate that data are not available

Table 12.02.13: Female Teachers (percent)

Country	2011			2012		
	Women teachers in primary	Women teachers in secondary	Women teachers in tertiary	Women teachers in primary	Women teachers in secondary	Women teachers in tertiary
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	20.8	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	40.2	39.3	27.4	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	72.5	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	42.2	21.6	-	41.5	21.8	-
Pakistan	47.2	N/A	37.2*	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	86.3	-	-	-	-	-

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: *: National estimation

'-' indicate that data are not available

Table 12.02.14: Adult (15+) Literacy Rates Among SAARC Countries by Year and Sex

Country	Reference years 2005-2012				
	Year	Adult Literacy Rate (%)			
		Women	Men	Total	GPI
Afghanistan	2011	17.6	45.4	31.7	0.39
Bangladesh	2012	55.1	62.5	58.8	0.88
Bhutan	2005	38.7	65.0	52.8	0.59
India	2006	50.8	75.2	62.8	0.68
Maldives	2006	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00
Nepal	2011	46.7	71.1	57.4	0.66
Pakistan	2011	42.0	67.0	54.7	0.63
Sri Lanka	2010	90.0	92.6	91.2	0.97

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.15: Adult (15+) Illiterate Population Among SAARC Countries by Year and Sex

Country	Reference years 2005-2012				
	Year	Adult Illiterate Population			
		Women	Men	Total	% Women
Afghanistan	2011	6,179,291	4,156,544	10,335,836	59.8
Bangladesh	2012	23,942,793	20,359,523	44,302,316	54.0
Bhutan	2005	119,415	81,990	201,405	59.3
India	2006	186,087,682	99,435,172	285,522,854	65.2
Maldives	2006	1,588	1,658	3,246	48.9
Nepal	2011	4,872,657	2,355,737	7,228,394	67.4
Pakistan	2011	32,514,939	19,287,345	51,802,284	62.8
Sri Lanka	2010	803,724	559,551	1,363,275	59.0

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.16: Time Spent on Paid and Unpaid Work, Employed Population Among SAARC Countries by Sex, Age and Year

Country	Year	Age	Sex	Paid work	Unpaid work
Bangladesh	2012	15+	Women	5:12	3:36
Bangladesh	2012	15+	Men	6:54	1:24
Pakistan	2007	10+	Women	4:48	4:22
Pakistan	2007	10+	Men	7:40	0:27

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.17: Labour Force Participation Rates Among SAARC Countries, by Age and Sex in 2013

Country	2013									
	Female					Male				
	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Afghanistan	13.3	18.3	19.1	14.5	7.2	60.9	96.5	96.6	80.7	43.7
Bangladesh	50.6	66	68	43.9	16	66.5	96.7	97.3	84.8	49.9
Bhutan	50.8	79.2	80.5	63.9	31	46	92.3	95.3	82.6	46.7
India	17.6	30.7	36.1	26	10.3	51.3	96.7	97.5	82.4	44.2
Maldives	48.5	64.9	63.1	53.7	25.3	59.1	89.9	91.4	81.2	51.1
Nepal	74.7	87.1	89.7	78.4	42.4	76	95.8	96.7	90.6	68.1
Pakistan	21.9	26.3	29.3	24.9	9.9	67.4	96.8	97.2	86.5	41.3
Sri Lanka	26.3	41	47.3	30.7	8.1	48.8	94.5	94.7	74	35.2

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.18: Share of Women in Nine Occupational Groups Among SAARC Countries, 2008-2012 (Latest Available)

Country	Legislators, senior official and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupation
Bhutan	26.7	36.6	24.1	50.7	56.9	53.9	53.8	7.8	31.7
India	13.8	19.4	29.6	16.1	14.5	31.9	21.0	5.5	29.5
Pakistan	3.0	10.5	25.3	2.4	2.5	33.3	15.9	0.8	20.1
Sri Lanka	24.0	62.9	30.8	46.1	37.8	39.2	37.2	9.1	33.4

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.19: Seats Held by Women in National Parliament (Percent) Among SAARC Countries, 2011-2015

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Afghanistan	28	28	28	28	28
Bangladesh	19	20	20	6	20
Bhutan	9	9	9	9	9
India	11	11	11	11	12
Maldives	7	7	7	7	6
Nepal	33	33	33	30	30
Pakistan	22	23	23	21	21
Sri Lanka	5	6	6	6	6

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.20: Number and Share of Women Among Ministers in SAARC Countries, 2012-2015

Country	2012			2014			2015		
	% Women	No. Women	Total Ministers	% Women	No. Women	Total Ministers	% Women	No. Women	Total Ministers
Afghanistan	12	3	25	11	3	27	10	3	30
Bangladesh	14	4	28	7	2	30	7	2	30
Bhutan	0	0	10	10	1	10	10	1	10
India	10	4	41	9	4	43	22	6	27
Maldives	21	3	14	18	3	17	13	2	16
Nepal	15	4	26	-	-	-	14	3	22
Pakistan	10	3	30	0	0	17	0	0	19
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	3	2	68	7	2	28

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: '-' indicate that data are not available

Table 12.02.21: Prevalence of Violence Against Women Among SAARC Countries

Country	Year	Prevalence of physical violence against women (%)				Prevalence of sexual violence against women (%)				Study coverage and notes
		All perpetrators		By intimate partner		All Perpetrators		Intimate Partner		
		Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	
Bangladesh	2011	-	-	64.6	46.4	-	-	36.5	24.1	Intimate Partner Violence refers to married women and current husbands. Non-Intimate Partner Violence based on responses from all women.
India	2005-06	33.5	18.9	35.1	21.4	8.5	-	10.0	7.2	Age 15-49, All women. Intimate Partner Violence refers to currently married women
Maldives	2006	-	-	17.9	5.7	-	-	6.7	2.0	Age 15-49
Nepal	2011	21.5	9.3	23.1	10.4	12.3	6.4	14.3	7.7	Age 15-49, Ever-married women
Pakistan	2012-13	32.2	19.2	26.8	18.0	-	-	-	-	Age 15-49, Ever-married women. Intimate Partner Violence refers to most recent husband

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: '-' indicate that data are not available

Table 12.02.22: Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence Among SAARC Countries, Women's Perception

Country	Year	Source	Percentage of women who think it is justified for husbands to beat their wives, by reason					
			Burns the food	Argues with husband	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sex with him	At least one of these reasons
Afghanistan	2010-11	MICS	31.2	76.2	78.4	60.7	46.2	90.2
Bangladesh	2011	DHS	4.1	22.4	17.3	18.8	8.1	32.5
Bhutan	2010	MICS	23.0	39.5	39.7	54.5	24.8	68.4
India	2005-06	DHS	20.4	30.3	29.0	34.7	14.1	54.4
Maldives	2009	DHS	6.3	17.0	13.0	18.2	19.3	30.8
Nepal	2010	MICS	5.9	19.4	25.9	40.6	2.4	47.5
Pakistan	2012-13	DHS	18.4	33.7	29.6	31.1	30.6	42.5
Sri Lanka	2006-07	DHS	17.8	41.0	35.0	41.8	20.6	53.2

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Table 12.02.23: Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence Among SAARC Countries, Men's Perception

Country	Year	Source	Percentage of men (age 15-49) who think it is justified for husbands to beat their wives, by reason					
			Burn the food	Argues with husband	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sex with him	At least one of these reasons
Afghanistan	2010-11	MICS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2011	DHS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2010	MICS	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2005-06	DHS	12.8	25.9	23.4	28.9	8.1	51.0
Maldives	2009	DHS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2010	MICS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2012-13	DHS	5.1	18.9	19.8	18.5	16.3	34.0
Sri Lanka	2006-07	DHS	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

Note: '-' indicate that data are not available

Table 12.02.24: Poverty Rate by Sex of the Household Head Among SAARC Countries

Country	Year	Women head	Men head
Nepal	2010/11	24	26
Bangladesh	2010	27	32
Afghanistan	2007/08	38	33

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/worldswomen.html> as on 31st January, 2019 11.00 p.m.

ANNEXURE-A:

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION on WOMEN RIGHTS

Article 10:

Participation of women in national life.

Steps shall be taken to ensure participation of women in all spheres of national life.

Article 17:

Free and compulsory education.

The State shall adopt effective measures for the purpose of-

- a. Establishing a uniform, mass-oriented and universal system of education and extending free and compulsory education to all children to such stage as may be determined by law.
- b. Relating education to the needs of society and producing properly trained and motivated citizens to serve those needs.
- c. Removing illiteracy within such time as may be determined by law.

Article 18:

Public health and morality.

01. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties, and in particular shall adopt effective measures to prevent the consumption, except for medical purposes or for such other purposes as may be prescribed by law, of alcoholic and other intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.
02. The State shall adopt effective measures to prevent prostitution and gambling.

Article 19:

Equality of opportunity.

- (01) The State shall endeavor to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens.

Article 27:

Equality before law.

All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.

Article 28:

Discrimination on grounds of religion, etc.

01. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
02. Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the State and of public life.
03. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to any place of public entertainment or resort, or admission to any educational institution.
04. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any backward section of citizens.

Article 29:

Equality of opportunity in public employment.

1. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizen in respect of employment or office in the service of the Republic.
2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office in the service of the Republic.
3. Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from-
 - a. Making special provision in favour of any backward section of citizen for the purpose of securing their adequate representation in the service of the Republic.
 - b. Giving effect to any law which makes provision for reserving appointments relating to any religious or denominational institution to persons of that religion or denomination.
 - c. Reserving for members of one sex any class of employment or office on the ground that it is considered by its nature to be unsuited to members of the opposite sex.

ANNEXURE-B:

Gender Strategy in the Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020

The gender vision of the 7th Five Year Plan 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. Gender equality and women’s empowerment agenda for the 7th FYP is based on pursuing strategies and actions that not only enhance women’s capabilities and access to resources and opportunities but also address the control over resources, decision making, reducing the barriers in structures and institutions and aim at changing social norms and protecting their rights are critical to integrate within the plan. Establishing monitoring, oversight and accountability mechanisms is equally important.

The framework for women’s empowerment and gender equality comprises of 4 areas of strategic objectives:

Improve women’s human capabilities:

This deals with women’s and girls’ access to health care, life expectancy, nutrition, reproductive health, education, information, training, and other services that enables women to achieve better health and educational outcomes. This also includes women’s freedom from violence and coercion.

Increase women’s economic benefits:

This relates to women’s access to or control over productive assets, resources, services, skills, property, employment, income, information, technology, financial services, and other economic opportunities including community resources like land, water, forest etc.

Enhance women’s voice and agency:

This pertains to women’s role as decision makers in public and private spheres including politics and promotion of their leadership is considered here. Changed attitudes on women’s and girls’ rights, women’s enhanced knowledge of their rights and increasing their bargaining power are reflected on.

Create an enabling environment for women’s advancement:

The socio-political environment, legal and policy support, and congenial social norms are the key in this area. Oversight, enforcement of laws, regular collection of sex-disaggregated data, gender and social analysis skills including the capacity to develop, implement, and monitor gender strategies, understanding of gender issues in the sector are the key areas.

To implement these strategic objectives, seven action areas have been identified that will contribute in achieving results in these four areas.

1. Increase access to human development opportunities
2. Enhance access to and control over productive resources
3. Increase participation and decision making
4. Establish conducive legal and regulatory environment
5. Improve institutional capacity, accountability and oversight
6. Increase protection and resilience from crisis and shocks
7. Promote positive social norms

Increase access to human development opportunities

Building the human capital of women to foster equality of opportunity is essential. Early and continuous investments in human development for girls are necessary for equitable economic growth. Education, health, nutrition, freedom from violence and such others are considered enabling human development opportunities. To implement this strategic objective, the Seventh Plan will focus on the following areas.

Life cycle based disease prevention and curative healthcare services:

Considering the current realities of women in Bangladesh, a lifecycle based healthcare system including tertiary care should be accessible to women within affordable cost. The health care system would be made more responsive to differential needs of women and men aiming at reducing discrimination and ensuring equal benefits. One important initiative will be to undertake information and motivational campaigns to inform households, both women and men about the need and availability of preventive care and screening services. Coverage of the existing low cost health care services will be expanded to include the poor of the remote and vulnerable areas. The ongoing primary health care services would ensure equal immunization support for both girls and boys who are not covered yet. Similarly, immunization, maternal and ante-natal care for pregnant women and post-natal care for both mother and child would be ensured through increased facilities as well as information and motivation both in rural and urban areas. Reproductive and sexual health care services including counselling would be expanded. Expansion of women friendly hospitals in all districts by enhancing services in all sadar hospitals and medical college hospitals including outputs of reproductive health care will be done. The system for registration and tracking of services for women and children at the community clinics and all hospitals would be made more effective. HIV testing and counselling would be scaled up among key populations and high risk groups and awareness amongst migrant labourers and their spouses need be promoted. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission services will be scaled up for HIV infected women.

Equal access to nutrition:

The high rate of malnutrition among children and women calls for a multidimensional approach to address the intergenerational health impact. It would include awareness on child/women nutrition, food value and food diversity. Together with this, the ongoing iron acid supplementation during pregnancy to cover iron-deficiency anaemia, postpartum vitamin A supplementation, treating intestinal parasites, distribution of albendazole tablets, and vitamin A campaign for children and separate deworming Programme would be strengthened and expanded. Campaign through media on obesity and overweight, and the importance of physical work and healthy food would be undertaken. Ensuring salt iodization through BSTI and compulsory physical exercise in schools are essential. Target specific food fortification for micronutrients would be promoted with local producers. Food security and safety net programmes including the maternal health vouchers and allowance to cover women's/girls' nutritional deficiencies particularly in the calamity/poverty prone areas would be continued and expanded. Promotion and expansion of homestead gardening and poultry in the rural and remote areas particularly amongst the poor introducing climate tolerant varieties will be done to ensure protein and vitamin consumption.

Modern reproductive health and family planning services:

Counselling on population control and reproductive health and behaviour would be continued and expanded in all health care centres. Community based family planning services would be continued and expanded to cover urban poor women and men. Motivational work in urban slums and remote areas for use of modern contraceptives and availability of modern contraceptives at a low cost especially in remote areas would be ensured.

Women's decision-making over reproductive health:

Information and education is necessary to enhance women's control over their own reproductive health. Counselling services would be made available in all health care centres for men, women and couples.

Quality formal education:

Education is key to empowerment and formal education is often a precondition for decisions making positions in both public and private sectors. Quality and gender sensitivity of primary and secondary education would be ensured for girls and boys through teachers' education and training, curriculum improvement (including subjects to promote equality and equity by gender, ethnicity, class, physical ability etc.), and introduction of extra-curriculum activities to build confidence and to overcome the limitations in learning outcomes. Transition from primary and completion of secondary education for both boys and girls would be ensured with continued support from poverty focused stipend, free education, books, and so on. Girls' participation at the tertiary level and technical education would be increased through increased community motivation to change social norms on girls' education, providing scholarships, special quota provisions, infrastructure including accommodation, transport, hygienic sanitation for girls and such support. Other actions would include increasing the percentage of women teachers and teachers' training on inclusive education and making the education environment safe for girls.

Marketable technical and vocational education including ICT:

One of the key requirements for employment of women equally with men is marketable education and skills. It is essential to reform the educational curriculum to cater to the needs of the country and the changing global requirements based on labour market analysis and future projections. It should also include measures for proficiency in ICT. Modernization of trade skills education; increasing different language proficiency; hands on training; standardization of courses in consistency with international needs; establishing globally acceptable certification system; and improved qualification of teaching staff are the needs of the day. This is also necessary for professional migration. Market need assessment and adjustment of curriculum should be a regular phenomenon.

Safe water and sanitation services:

Easy access to safe water for drinking and household use facilitates women's empowerment by reducing time spent on searching for safe water and thereby allowing them to be engaged in productive endeavours. Access to water and sanitation services is also essential for household health care. It can save the family from additional expenses and women from care services. These services, both at home and in public places would be expanded to facilitate women's participation in economic and political activities. Arsenic and saline screening would be ensured and traditional filtering methods would be disseminated widely. Also water conservation Programme for the Northern region and coastal belt is important to ease water stress and protect from salinity. Arrangement of safe drinking water and accessible toilet facilities would be there for the women and people with disability in rail station, bus stand, and launch terminal.

Freedom from violence:

One of the most prevalent human rights abuses, which has enormous impact on all aspects of women's lives, is violence at home and outside. Multipronged actions are essential to curb violence against women (VAW) including motivation of family, enhancing community support, enforcement of legal provisions, improving women's human capabilities, access to low cost prosecution services and economic self-reliance of women. The ongoing initiatives under the multi-sectoral Programme and institutional mechanisms would be expanded in more areas. It is necessary to take women's safety into account and promote various supports and services, i.e. one-stop crisis centre, forensic DNA laboratory, trauma counselling centre, women support centre, 24 hours toll free helpline (10921) for women and children victims of violence under multi-sectoral programmes. However, prevention would be emphasized and women's and community awareness of the economic, social and health impact of VAW would be enhanced. Information and support services for women in accessing legal support, shelter, and counselling would be expanded and support for women's economic self-reliance should continue. Private and public institutions would be instructed to formulate and enforce policies to protect women from sexual abuse at work places/ educational institutions and other public places. Accountability mechanism would be developed and implemented for the law enforcing agency members in addressing VAW.

Ending child marriage:

Child marriage is prevalent and is a barrier to girls' ability to reach their potential, fulfil their aspirations and contribute to their communities. In Bangladesh 33% girls are already mothers by age 19, posing significant risks to their health as well as the increased probability of children becoming stunted. This will require action in multiple areas. The existing age at marriage for girls and boys would be strictly enforced. Compulsory registration after birth of a child will be ensured. The revised Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013 would include penal provisions for both guardians and registers. Civil society movements against child marriage would be strengthened, community orientation improved and support for continuation of education at secondary levels will be ensured to eliminate child marriage.

Participation in sports and culture:

Women's participation in sports and cultural activities would be ensured from school to build self-confidence amongst girls. Extra-curriculum activities would be encouraged and supported in educational institutions and outside.

Protection and development of differently abled women:

As almost 10% population is differently abled, the upcoming disability survey would identify extent and types of disability disaggregated by sex. Based on the new National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), appropriate social protection measures would be extended and expanded to cover more such persons, especially women. The needs of this group would also be addressed within human development and economic development agenda as well.

Enhance access to and control over productive resources

Increased access to and control over productive resources enhances women's self-reliance and income. It is important to enhance women's capacity to enter the labour market for income. Three important areas facilitating income are, job creation; connecting with productive jobs being created or get help to create own jobs in self-employment; and increasing women's productivity of the existing jobs.

Short and long term access to decent and harassment free employment:

Implementation of the growth and employment strategy of the Seventh Plan will create new jobs for the growing labour force. The private sector will be regulated and monitored in enforcing equal wage and benefits for women and men as per Labour laws and the ILO Conventions. The implementation of NSSS will be a major step forward to encourage women participation in the formal work force.

Secure employment in public and private sectors –domestic and abroad:

Filling up of the existing vacant positions in the public sector will allow additional employment for a large number of women and men where women with right qualifications may be given preference to increase women's share of employment. Improvements in working conditions are needed to attract more women to the civil service. Recruitment of women; timely promotions, especially at senior levels; addressing safety and security concerns at field levels; gender sensitivity and elimination of discriminatory attitudes among management will enhance women's participation. Institutional weaknesses and constraints should be removed through transparent human resource management functions.

Opportunities for higher-value self-employment:

Self-employment is often a critical avenue to empower women by ensuring economic self-reliance. The large number of micro-finance users, the unemployed school graduates and dropouts, and the unpaid family labourers are the main groups who will contribute to family and for growth, if they are introduced to simple time saving and green technology, information about markets, source of finance and training. Those opportunities will increase women's participation in nonfarm activities. Ensuring support from private sector, NGOs, business associations and media is also important.

Financial and business development services for entrepreneurship:

Women entrepreneurship needs to be supported and entrepreneurs are to be prepared to qualify for institutional finance, i.e. they have to be prepared with required paper work, business planning, financial management and such other. Bangladesh Women Chambers of Commerce and Industry and some others are working to develop business capacity of women entrepreneurs and linking them with the banks and PFIs. All chambers and associations would be encouraged to take similar initiatives for entrepreneurs at the district levels. Business incubator services would be expanded by the chambers and associations. Opportunities to participate in trade fairs and higher levels of the value chains would be created. Scope for women at different levels of the value chain of different products would be identified, disseminated and supported with technology and inputs. Ethnic crafts would be promoted.

Reduce and prevent violence and sexual harassment in workplaces and public spheres:

Community orientation and motivation by using communication methods and media would be used to create public opinion against VAW in public places. Steps would be taken to enact legislation to address sexual harassment. Full prosecution of VAW committed at public places will be done and results publicized help curb the offense. Emphasis will be given to orientation on the laws and establishing accountability of the members of law enforcing agencies in implementation and enforcement of the legal provisions.

Access to support services:

Infrastructure and support services are key to increase women's participation in public spheres. Safe and affordable transport system is necessary to increase women's mobility. The public transport system would be made more frequent, safe and affordable. Public and private transport companies would be encouraged through budgetary incentive to run more buses with reserved seats for women or women only buses during peak period. Employers who employ more women in factories will be provided loan facilities to operate transport services for their women employees. A policy to increase bus services at least for girls' schools and colleges in all cities of the country will be reviewed for implementation. Safety and security (lighting, police patrols, safe toilets, waiting rooms) measures in public transport stations would be a compulsory part of transport management. Road safety would be ensured through enforcement of traffic rules and laws. Cleaning of foot paths, compulsory use of over bridges for road crossing, increased public transports are some other measures to support women's mobility. Training/orientation on the importance of traffic safety would be provided to both public and private service providers using media and also in schools is necessary. Commuter train services between Dhaka and nearby cities, like Narayanganj, Gazipur, Tongi, and Narshingdi would be introduced/increased with ladies compartments at peak hours. Similarly workplace safety and security concerns, child care, housing and toilet facilities, etc. would be addressed by ensuring regulatory provisions with private sectors and also by encouraging private sectors to develop low cost housing and child care facilities.

Access to markets and productive assets (land, seeds, fertilizers and extension services):

The extension services of all the government agencies (livestock, fisheries, agriculture etc.) would take specific measures in reaching women with support for training on technology, market information, production techniques, sources of raw materials, etc. Employing women as extension workers is useful in reaching women and opening new employment opportunities for women. The distribution of seeds and fertilizer through women farmer groups will help grassroots level women who are gradually being responsible for farming. Partnership with NGOs has proven to be effective and should be continued.

Increased ownership of land and productive resources:

The current practice of distribution of khas land in the name of both spouses would continue. Similarly access to forestry resources through women comanagement groups would continue and expand. Micro-finance operations need to combine vocational skills, markets, information. Community orientation on giving women due share of their inherited property is often missing, which would be promoted and enforced. In case of river erosion or such disaster induced migration, women would be considered as a special group for housing or land support.

Access to, and decision-making over, community resources (water body, land, forest):

Women's participation in accessing and taking decisions regarding community resources would be ensured by provisions of women's participation under the Social Forestry Rules, Water Management Policy, Forestry Sector Policy, WATSAN Policy and so on. Similar practice would be integrated in all relevant sectors. Women's participation in relevant associations and groups would be ensured and monitored.

Access to technology and information (a2i):

Access to modern technology related to business and jobs would be expanded at a low cost. Women's access to information related to markets, employment, and production or business opportunities would be increased through using media and ICT. Increased access to mobile phones, internet and radio etc., will help women in accessing information. The a2i to reach young girls should be strengthened and be responsive to the needs of less educated persons.

Access to energy:

Women's expanded access to renewable energy would be ensured in both grid and offgrid areas to facilitate their economic gains as well as conservation of resources. The energy policy would consider and enhance women's access to solar power, bio-gas, improve cook-stoves etc. Women's access to rural market corners and such infrastructure have proved to be beneficial and can be expanded in collaboration with the local government institutions (e.g. municipalities, city corporations). Some municipalities have already taken such initiatives in urban areas, and the others should be encouraged.

Increase participation and decision making

Participation in national politics and local government:

Women's participation in national Parliament and local government has increased but the evidence of women raising their voices on behalf of women rights is limited. Women's political orientation would be enhanced through apprenticeship, training, and campaigns and by establishing support and monitoring mechanisms to increase their participation as contestants in regular seats. Some projects have introduced training of women public representatives and citizens and monitoring of women's role in different committees. Steps should be taken so that these approaches are uniformly practiced. The provisions of RPO 2013 related to women's participation and representation in political parties would be ensured by enforcing it within the registration criteria.

Strengthened knowledge and capability to participate in public sphere:

Training, orientation and knowledge development would be provided to all women employed in the public sector. The capacity of the existing training institutions would be increased with experienced faculty and other resources in the area of gender mainstreaming to both women and men. Leadership training and performance monitoring against defined results would be available to women on a priority basis.

Representation/ leadership in public institutions, business and trade:

Women's representation together with appropriate training and capacity building support would be institutionalized in public institutions. Private sector institutions and trade bodies would also be instructed to develop their own gender strategies and ensure more women's representation at different levels. It could be considered as criteria for qualifying for different incentives by the private sector. Women's participation in delegations and committees for trade and other important negotiations and development initiatives would be made mandatory and private sector to be encouraged /incentivised to have women on the Boards. Such legislation might also be considered.

Enforcement of targets / quotas for women's representation at all levels:

The existing quota provisions for women's representation in different services will be enforced and/or increased by taking specific measures, especially as the availability of qualified women increases with improvements in women's educational attainments. Also an assessment of the quota provisions for different groups, the performance of these groups and, future possibilities would be considered.

Membership and leadership in associations and decision making forums:

Memberships in different sectoral committees and associations would be enforced, such as in, water management associations, sanitation committees, water supply committees, which are formed as per the policies/rules for sectoral ministries and agencies. Similar initiatives by others sectors are necessary. This would be supported by clear TOR and orientation and training for women on their roles in such bodies as well as orientation of their male counterparts.

Establish Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment

Removal of all discriminatory provisions in all laws and policies:

Some laws and policies are yet to incorporate provisions to ensure women's participation and equal rights and these need review and revision. Some of the laws, such as the Citizenship Act 2009 is still to ensure equal rights of both spouses in ensuring citizenship of spouse of foreign nationality and need to be revised. As another example, the Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh did not consider participation or benefit of women though women are involved, which would be reviewed to integrate women's perspectives and benefits. Also, punitive and discriminatory laws and policies related to HIV response need to be addressed for an enabling legal environment for access to HIV services. It is essential that all sectoral policies are also reviewed from a gender lens in order to make them more conducive to women's participation and empowerment. MOWCA's capacity would be improved to provide technical support to line ministries in reviewing such laws. Partnership with women groups would be promoted for this.

All laws effectively enforced to uphold rights of women and girls:

The enforcement of the legal and policy provisions would be ensured through establishing effective mechanisms and accountability. Some good practice examples are available in other countries, which include, independent Commission on Women, Oversight of Human Rights Commission and Audit Commissions, which may be considered for adaptation. Women's access to the legal system would be ensured through expansion of support from Legal Aid Fund, simplification of legal procedures, removal of discriminatory procedures and retention of legal practitioners to support poor women. Capacity of judiciary and law enforcement agencies to deal with such cases would be strengthened. A separate tribunal for dealing with human trafficking cases would be formed.

Rights of the girl child recognized and upheld in laws and policies:

Girls as a distinct group would be recognized and their rights and advancement would be upheld in all relevant policies and laws. All new laws and policies would be reviewed by the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWCA) before their approval and enactment. Partnership with child rights groups would be promoted for the purpose.

Accountability of law enforcers:

A transparent accountability mechanism for the law enforcing agencies would be in place so that they are accountable to take action fast on offences related to VAW and women's human rights. Additionally, human resources for the agencies would be provided sufficient orientation and training to make them gender sensitive.

Increased Protection and Resilience from Crisis and Shocks

Social protection addressing gender inequalities and gender dimensions of poverty and shocks:

The new NSSS is designed to addressing the specific concerns and vulnerabilities of women at different stages of the life cycle. So its sound implementation will be an essential complement to addressing gender-specific life cycle risks. The introduction of the proposed social insurance is particularly important mitigation measure for risks faced working women.

Climate change adaptation, resilience, food security and livelihoods:

Adaptation capacity against climate change impacts will be augmented amongst community including women by investing in DRR and building resilience. Women equally with men would be oriented in dealing with hazards, including forest conservation to reduce probabilities of landslides and flooding; land use planning to minimize exposure to hazards; early warning systems and livelihood diversification into more resilient and empowering occupations. Resources would be allocated for full implementation of the Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Government. Women's capacity to play effective role in DRR related committees should be strengthened. Women's livelihood services would continue to ensure food security (e.g. low gestation and less water intensive crops, food storage and preservation technology, and food preservation during calamities) amongst vulnerable groups, including climate induced migrants to urban areas. Providing women with greater access to employment guarantee schemes, skills development, technology, entrepreneurship support and training would continue.

Mitigation measures of involuntary resettlement, and for preventing environmental degradation:

Women would be given due compensation for loss of livelihoods and assets for involuntary resettlement during land acquisition and construction of infrastructure through resettlement plans. Also women's engagement in climate change mitigation measures would be increased, such as, knowledge of technology with low carbon emission, such as, forest and bio-diversity conservation, water management, access to renewable energy (solar, wind, bio-gas), and scientific waste management, where women also can become entrepreneurs or workers in these areas.

Information services for livelihood and to strengthen resilience to climate change, calamities and shocks:

Early warning about calamities and information related to services, shelters, livelihood support etc. would be disseminated to women and men through community radio and strengthening community networks. Water, flood refuge and sanitation facilities would be expanded with designs that address women's needs including that for child care, delivery and such other, and address women's safety and security concerns.

Influencing Social Norms and Changing how Women and Girls are Valued

Portrayal of positive image of girls / women as equal human beings in all media:

Portrayal of women's positive image will be promoted. The news/feature contents would advocate against VAW, dowry, child marriage and such evils. Negative projection of women as well as portrayal as commodity would be prevented, and positive portrayal promoted through mass awareness among the media personnel, including for the media owners. Regulatory measures will also be enforced for positive portrayal in promotional for consumer products and establishing ethical values.

Programme for men to change mind-set about men and women's roles:

More programmes would include active engagement of men in all spheres to promote women's advancement and curb men's involvement or support of harmful practices. Sharing of unpaid household and care work by men to reduce double or triple burden. Men would be informed and involved in promoting gender equality as they often control or influence social behaviour, women's mobility outside home and access to reproductive health care. It is also important to develop groups of men as advocate to change social behaviour, prevent VAW, share household responsibility, promote gender equality and hold other men accountable for discriminatory behaviour.

Working with children and adolescents to develop norms of more egalitarian relationships:

As gender socialization of both boys and girls begins early at home and community, it is important to initiate change processes at a young age to shape attitudes and transform behaviours. Early initiation and continued investment in children and adolescents is critical through education curriculum, sports and culture, social behaviour, media and all other means to promote the culture of equality between girls and boys and their equal human rights is necessary, so that men do not grow up with a discriminatory view towards women. Establishing clubs for the adolescents all over the country will create awareness to reduce sexual harassment, child marriage, and other gender based violence, i.e. eve teasing. A young population of age group 15 to 24 years comprises nearly nine percent of the country's population, who can be useful strength. Girl-centred programmes equipping adolescent girls with knowledge and skills can build their confidence and contribute to the efforts to end inter-generational poverty, illiteracy, ill health, and gender inequality.

ANNEXURE-C:

National Women Development Policy 2011

Part I

1. Introduction

In Bangladesh, women constitute a great majority of the population. Women development is, therefore, pre-condition to national development. It is imperative to establish equal opportunity and rights to ensure national development. The erstwhile Awami League government in accord with the promise made in the national election held on 12 June 1996 formulated for the first time National Women Development Policy in 1997. The main objective of this policy was to promote the cause of larger women society that had suffered abuse and neglect for ages. In 1997, the policy was formulated in wide consultation and exchange of views with the leaders of the society of women in this country reflecting long struggle to establish rights of women of this country.

Later in 2004 the four party alliances along with BNP-Jamaat government made changes in the said policy and formulated their Women Development Policy. During caretaker government Women Development Policy 2008 was made in revised form but that could not be put to effect.

Bangladesh Awami League in its electoral manifesto of 2008 reiterated its promise to reinstate the Women Development Policy formulated by the erstwhile Awami League government in 1997 to ensure women empowerment, equal rights and opportunities. To implement electoral promise and to ensure women development and empowerment, the present government led by the humble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been formulating the National Women Development Policy 2011.

2. Background

Our womenfolk had been exploited and neglected for ages together. They were always suppressed under religious bigotry, social stigma, narrow-mindedness and discrimination in a male dominated society. The talent and labor spent by our women in their household chores were never properly evaluated. Begum Rokeya, pioneer of women's movement made clarion call for awakening of the women saying, "you just educate your daughters and let them make their own livelihood." There clear directives in this call of her as to how win their rights. The women responded to the call in the last leg of the 19th century that reverberated centering round generally the education. In addition, the women became conscious of wresting their rights by participating in the anti-British Movement. The participation of women in the Language Movement of '52, mass revolution of '69 and self-determination movement was important milestone to this end.

Bangladesh emerged as an independent state through the blood bath of War of Liberation under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, Bangobondhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1971. Alongside men, the womenfolk of this country made a great contribution in the War of Liberation. Our mothers have left us a great legacy of patriotism and sacrifice by contributing to the War of Liberation in various ways including active participation in freedom struggle and sending their husbands and siblings to war fronts. In the War of Liberation more than 100 thousands of our mothers and sisters lost their honor in the hands of Pakistani hordes. The heinous crime against human rights can never be forgotten. Our women started becoming self-reliant from the direct

experience of War of Liberation. Great reawakening was there among them who expected to receive education and have employment. The illiterate women in the countryside evince keen interest to become self reliant. It became a paramount need that women participate in the national production. Development plan adopted to ensure empowerment of women in independent, sovereign Bangladesh. After the cruel killing of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 15 August 1975 along with his family members, undemocratic and autocracy had its way on the exercise of ruling power in Bangladesh and the sound democratic practice was hampered for long time. However, the role of the movement of the women organization during this period was pioneering one. The NGOs too continued with their various programs improve socio-economic lot of in the outreach areas of the country. The Women's organizations alongside the political parties participated direct and indirectly in the struggle for establishing democracy in the country. And they became very much conscious about establishing their socio-economic and political rights that created a grand prospect in development of women in the country.

3. Development Planning and Women

A program was undertaken for rehabilitation of women who suffered loss during the War of Liberation and the uprooted one in the 1st 5-year plan (1973-78). For the first time the issue of women development received emphasis for education, health and family planning and attaining economic self reliance of various nature aimed at ultimate social welfare. So program was undertaken with overseas assistance for the same object in mind with allocation of financial resources. In 1972 the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to commemorate in respect the sacrifice of mothers and sisters who lost their honor at the hand of Pakistan Army during the War of Liberation decorated them with title: *Birangana* -- the brave ladies. The Government of Bangabandhu had adopted widespread programs to rehabilitate the mothers who could be rescued from the abuse and molestation of Pakistani occupation forces. The government of Bangabondhu made provisions for employment and allowance in particular for wives and daughters of those who embraced martyrdom in the War of Liberation. The government of Bangabondhu founded the Bangladesh Women Rehabilitation Board in 1972. The terms of reference of this board that deserve mention are: (a) conduct survey to collect correct information about the women and children abused and to arrange for their rehabilitation; and, (b) impart various vocational training of these victimized women. In addition marriage was arranged for such 10 women Biranganas under personal initiative of Begum Fazilatunnessa and rehabilitation of majority of such of them on family and social levels.

As the scope and responsibility of Women Development Board expanded steadily, this board was reorganized in 1974 into Women Rehabilitation and Welfare Foundation. This foundation had myriad programs including (1) build up physical infrastructure targeted at development of women in all the districts and sub-divisions of the country; (2) impart vocational training for broad based employment of women; (3) establish showroom and sales Centers for productive employment of women; (4) extend day care facilities for those women engaged in productive and training activities; (5) render treatment facilities to war affected women; and (6) introduce scholarships and stipends for education of the children of women affected by the War of Liberation which function

is currently conducted under the name and style of “Vulnerable Women and Children Welfare Fund.” Inter-sector initiative was undertaken for the first time to engage women in income generating activity in the First Five Year Plan. The Ministry of Social Welfare had introduced vocational training Program (Women's Club). The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development started Mass Education Program. Later this program was converted into Women's Co-Operatives Program with assistance from the World Bank. The implementation of “Agro-based Program for the Rural Women” had begun also on 33 bigha land of Women Affairs Department at Savar in 1973.

Program for increasing employment and skill of the women was taken up under the TwoYear (1978-1980). Same program was taken in the 3rd 5 Year Plan (1985-90).

Inter-sector initiative was adopted with an eye to mainstreaming it identifying women development as part of the socio-economic development in the 4th Five Year plan (1990-95). Notable in this plan included: ensuring increased participation of women in education, health, agriculture, industry and commerce, service and other sectors, elimination of poverty, improvement of skill, self-employment, expansion of credit facilities, increasing gender awareness and expansion of supportive facilities like hostel, child daycare centre and giving legal aid.

Under the 3-year recurring plan and Annual Development Plan, programs included : selfemployment, resistance to women abuse, non-formal and vocational training, establishment of day care centers, assistance to women program, establishment of career women's hostel, food aid program for vulnerable program, food for education program, compulsory primary education, free education of the rural girls at secondary level, health care services and immunization program.

In the fifth 5-year plan the efforts at mainstreaming of women in development was further strengthened and there was strong reiteration of firm commitment for elimination of all forms of discrimination to women charter, Beijing Platform for Action and implementation of national plan for women development. The gender perspective was given to the micro chapters concerning agriculture, rural development, industry, health and family planning, education, minerals, transport, labor and employment and information and communication (IT).

4. World Perspective and Bangladesh

The erstwhile government of Bangobandhu played an effective role from the early Seventies in the international arena. Bangladesh actively participated in the first World Women congress in Mexico in 1975. The women movement that was being waged outside the country resulted in mainstreaming of Bangladesh women Movement. The base of the present level of women development in Bangladesh was formed with this initiative. The United Nations declared 1975 as “Year of the Women” for empowerment and development of women in affairs of state, society, politics and economics. 1976-1985 was declared as Decade of Women' in the first World Women Convention in 1975. The decade aimed at equality, development and peace. The 2nd Women Convention was convened in Copenhagen in 1980 in which, the progress made in the first phase of 5 years (1976-1985) was reviewed and three additional objectives - education, health and employment were identified. The 3rd World Women Convention was held in Nairobi,

Capital of Kenya in 1985 and advanced strategies were adopted for women development based on equality, development and peace. As preparatory to 4th World Women Convention in 1994 at Jakarta Declaration and Work Plan was adopted at the 2nd Asian and Pacific Region ministerial meeting concerning women development. The Declaration said, there exists sharp gender inequality in the matter of power distribution and decision making and so, the concerned governments were urged to take initiative to eliminate this inequality and limitations. The Commonwealth prepared a gender and development work plan in 1995. The SAARC countries too have made work plan for women development. Beijing Declaration and Work Plan were adopted in 4th World Convention of Women in Beijing on 4-15 September in 1995. 12 particularly important areas in women development have been identified in Beijing Work Plan. The areas include : increasing poverty of the women; unequal opportunity in the matter of education and training , unequal opportunity in getting health care services; abuse of women; women- victim of armed violence; limited rights in matter of claims over economic resources; inequality in decision-making and participation in power, inadequate institutional framework in women development, violation of human rights of women, negative reflections of women in the mass media and their inadequate participation; limited rights of women in the preservation of environment and natural resources and discrimination to female children. Bangladesh is committed to the implementation of all international declarations and work plans.

The Environment and Development Work Plan adopted in the Earth Convention held in Rio de Janeiro held in 1992, the Vietnam Declaration in 1993, the population and Development Work Plan adopted in the International Conference held in Cairo in 1994, and the Work Plan adopted in the World Social Summit held in Copenhagen in 1995 - all had given utmost importance to woman and child development and their rights. Bangladesh initialed in all these charters and Work Plans and committed to their implementation. Bangladesh in one of the signatories to Child Rights Charter in 1989 to ensure fundamental rights of the children adopted in the United Nations General Assembly.

4.1. Charter on Abolishing Discrimination against Women

Convention of th Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Woman (CEDAW) was adopted in the United Nations in December 1979 to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against women in the state, economy, family and in each area of family and social life and it came into effect on 3 September 1981. This document identified as the International Bill of Rights is considered to be a full dress and self contained standard for the preservation of rights of women. In 1984, Bangladesh ratified this charter and protected in four sections: [2, 13(a), 16(a) and (f)]. Later, protections were withdrawn from 13(a) and 16.1 in 1996. Bangladesh submits report to the United Nations every 4 year as ratifying state to the Charter. The latest 6th and 7th periodic reports were sent to the United Nations in 2009 and the report of GoB was presented at CEDAW Committee on 25 January 2011.

Bangladesh has actively participated in almost all the fora in the international arena and involved her in the global thoughts in the matter of women development by signing important international charters and documents. Bangladesh expressed her commitment in the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) as it participated in the Millennium Summit Session held in 2000. And at the same time Bangladesh signed also the optional protocol on CEDAW. Bangladesh ranked as one of the first 10 countries in signing the protocol. In addition, Bangladesh has expressed her commitment in undertaking multilateral steps in areas of women development as a ratifying and signatory state to various other important regional charters.

5. Human Rights of Women and the Constitution

The Constitution was written for the newly formed state of Bangladesh in 1972. The Constitution made under the directives of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Mujibur Rahman ensured human and fundamental rights of women. In article 27 of the constitution has it that, "all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law". The article 28(1) says, "the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth". The article 28(2) says, "women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and public life." The article 28(3) has it that, no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to any place of public entertainment or resort, or admission to any educational institution." Article 28(4) says, "Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making special provision in favor of women or children or for the advancement of any backward section of citizens." Article 29(1) contains, "there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in respect of employment or office in the service of the republic." Article 29(2) has it that "no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office in the service of the republic." In the article 65(3) there are 45 seats reserved for women and under article 9 the representation of women in the development of local government institutions.

6. Current Scenario

The government under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has undertaken various programs to materialize Vision 2021 for establishing rights of women, their empowerment and mainstreaming them in the overall development.

The Ministry of women and Children Affairs have been implementing different programs to alleviate poverty of women, stop abuse of women, stop trafficking of women, and ensure safety in all areas including their workplace with a view to ensuring full and equal participation of women in socio-economic activities. Under the safety net for women the programs like allowance for the widow and husband abandoned women, lactating mother program in the urban areas, VGD program for the food security of the distressed women and poverty alleviation loan programs etc. Then broad based programs for women in farming, sewing, boutique, handicrafts, beautician ship, computer operation and various income generating activities are being implemented and extensive training given to increase the skill of the beneficiaries, creation of employments, broader participation in labor market, credit facilities under simple terms and without collateral amongst the small and medium term entrepreneurs and other types of patronization to ensure economic empowerment of the women.

Numerous programs have been included in the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (NSAPR-II) aimed at poverty alleviation of the women and mainstream them into the macro economy in this age of globalization. Five strategies have been identified in this Strategy Paper that includes social security and human resources development for the vulnerable groups alongside macro-economic management for poor friendly economic growth. In the five strategies the most emphasis has been participatory empowerment in development activity. The special program for alleviation of the poverty of women in the strategy paper provides for ensuring empowering the poorest of the poor or dead poor women by expanding their safety net. The program for distribution of allowance to the widow and distressed women began in 1998. Now it covers 9,20,000 such women. Under this program a widow receives Tk.300.00 as allowance per month. In addition, they also receive maternity allowance. A total of 88,000 poor mothers get Tk.350.00 per month under the program. In addition, old age allowance and allowance for the disabled is continuing from which the women have share of the benefits. Under the poverty alleviation program for women without living means are distributed each with 30kg rice or 25kg. pusti atta per month as food security to 7,50,000 women. There is provision in the strategy paper to impart women with different types of training and income generating training and training in farming and computer operation etc. in particular to make them self-reliant and self-sufficient. Measures have been taken to give the small and medium women entrepreneurs' loans on easy terms and interest to assist them. In addition, steps have also been taken to remove bottlenecks of marketing produce and to extend financial assistance. Emphases have been given in particular for promoting home based micro industries by assisting in the growth of textiles, handicrafts and weaving. Increased access of women in the labor market, employment generation and skill enhancement has also been given importance. The matter of building women as skilled human resources by giving them training has been stressed much on the rural non-farm activities and included in the strategy paper.

Measures have been taken to formulate long term perspective plan (2010-2021) and sixth Five Year Plan (2010-2015) in consistence with this strategy paper.

7. Women and the Law

A number of existing laws has been amended and new legislations made to prevent woman and female child abuse in Bangladesh. Notables among these legislations are : dowry prevention act, prevention of marriage of minor girls, Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000 etc. Women Abuse Prevention Cell and rehabilitation centers for abused women have been established to give legal assistance and counseling for prevention of women and children abuse. Over and above, the District and Sessions Judge has fund to defray the cost as legal fee and other costs.

7.1. Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010

Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 was passed for establishing equal rights of women and children as prescribed in the constitution of Bangladesh for ensuring protection of women and children from family violence as also a signatory state to the UN Charter on Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination to Women,1979 and the Child Rights Charter 1989.

7.2. Citizenship Act (amended), 2009

The provision for giving citizenship by mother to child was made by the national parliament by amending the citizenship act in 2009.

7.3. Mobile Court Act, 2009

The executive magistrate was given power to take steps by linking Section 509 of the Bangladesh Penal Code in the schedule of Mobile Court Act to resist and prevent eve teasing and sexual harassment of the girls and women.

8. Prevention of Abuse of Women

There is a number of legislation to resist and prevent abuse of women. The crimes and offenses like abuse of women, murder of women for dowry, women and child kidnapping and trafficking, rape, acid throwing, family violence, sexual harassment and other women related crimes are still being committed. Extra-judicial punishment is still being carried out in the name of misinterpretation of religion and fatwas in the garb of village arbitration. Enough forensic facilities to investigate the cases of abuse of women have not been in place as yet. Notable in this area has been a National DNA Laboratory and 5 divisional DNA Screening Lab under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs are assisting in identifying the offenders. In many cases, the related cases are never filed with law enforcing agencies and justice is delayed for different reasons. In the divisional towns, Women Support Centers have been commissioned to assist women and child daughters' victim of abuse. The victim women get shelter, legal advice free of cost and get assistance in conducting cases against the offenders. One Stop Crisis Center (OCC) has been set up in 6 divisional towns and through this from one place co-ordinated health care facilities, legal services, police support, shelter and rehabilitation of the victims are arranged. The victim women are given psycho-social counseling services through the National Trauma Counseling Centre at the Women Affairs Department. Alongside these, opportunities are offered for self reliance by imparting them training on various vocations. The assistance is also rendered through the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, Women Affairs Department; Women Abuse Prevention Cell in the National Women Organization and helpline. Three Victim Support Centers have been set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Women Abuse Prevention Committees have been set up respectively at district level led by the Deputy Commissioner, at upazilla level led by the UNO and at UP level led by the UP Chairman. The District Women Affairs Officer and Upazilla Women Affairs Officer act as member secretary to these committees. 44 women and Children Abuse and Repression Tribunals have been set up all over the country for the prevention of abuse of women and children.

9. Women Resources

There is no substitute for skilled human resources for ensuring sustainable national development accelerating economic growth. Education, healthcare, training and psychocultural developments are pre-conditions to create skilled human resources. The government is prioritizing education sector in its efforts to change women into skilled human resources. Primary education has been made compulsory realizing its importance. The stipends for the female students program continues advance the cause of female education as special priority sector. This program has been very

effective in increasing enrollment of female students at school and also in reducing the rate of drop outs. The government has plan on the card to make education of women up to degree level of cost. In addition, the efforts continue to make the women self-reliant through different vocational training. The government is trying also to give equal opportunity to women in education, training, science and technology and technical areas. Some positive influence is already felt because of multilateral steps of the government in education extension of the women. Measures have been taken to start community clinic all over the country for improvement in health care of the women. The government is making attempts to bring down the rate maternal death rates by ensuring treatment of expectant mothers through maternity allowance and voucher schemes. The government has established 10 women friendly hospital to ensure health care services for the women.

10. Politics and the Administration

In 1972 the government of Bangoabondhu had taken maiden step to streamlining the women with development i.e. their administrative empowerment and inclusion of women in the decision making. The restrictions on the females in the matter of government employment were waived and a 10 percent quota was reserved for them opening their free participation in all areas of employment. Two women were included in the Cabinet in 1973 and one woman was appointed DG of Bangla Academy in 1974..

The government has also stressed increased participation of women in all areas of society and state administration along with ensuring political empowerment of women. The participation women at the policy level of the government have been positive one. The Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and Parliamentary Deputy Leader all are women. 6 in the cabinet, 19 of 345 MPs are women and directly elected. 45 women have been elected in the reserved seats of women in the parliament. The matter of political empowerment of women at the parliament and at the grass-root level is quite visible. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina made the legal provision for 3 elected women members in the local government including Union parishad. Under the government of Sheikh Hasina appointments of women were made to the positions of Secretary in the Administration, Deputy Commissioner, and officers in the Police, Army, Navy and Air Force. Later at the Upazilla level, a post of elected woman Vice Chairman was created.

Currently, 3 as Secretary and one as Additional Secretary in Administration i.e. a total of 4 women are holding responsibility. A new milestone has been added to the women empowerment with appointment of first woman as Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, highest seat of justice in the country. In addition, there are five women justice in the High Court Division and there are women members in Bangladesh Human Rights Commission, Right of Information Commission. There is a fixed entry level 15% quota at the gazetted and equivalent levels and Class III and IV levels. In the matter of appointment of new primary school teachers 60% of the posts are reserved for women. A police unit totally formed with women in UN Peace-Keeping Mission (female formed Police Unit, FPU) has been discharging its duties and responsibilities for the first time in Haiti.

11. Poverty

Out of 40% population of Bangladesh living under the poverty line, two-thirds of them are women and female headed families are greater in number among them. The economic evaluation of many jobs done by the women is yet to be done. The job costing of labor of women in family house contributed to the household domestic chores and in farm activity is important for poverty alleviation. In these areas the right evaluation of women has not been made as yet. The dead poor women are being assisted through including them in social safety activity.

12. Organizational and Institutional Transition in Women Development

The government formed Women Rehabilitation Board in 1972, Bangladesh Women Rehabilitation Welfare Foundation in 1974, National Women's organization in 1976 and Ministry of Women Affairs in 1978 with the objective of women development. The Women Affairs Directorate was formed in 1984 and it was upgraded to Department of Women Affairs in 1990. The Women Affairs Ministry was renamed as 'Ministry of Women and Children Affairs' in 1994 in which Children Affairs was included. National Women Training and Development Academy, Career Women's Hostel, Children's Daycare center, Farming Training center for Women and Begum Rokeya Training center have been set up under the Women Affairs Department. Programs have been taken up in all districts and Upazilla concerning non-formal education, vocational training and widespread awareness raising activity.

The National Women Organization is implementing Women Development Program in 64 districts and 50 Upazillas. Bangladesh Shishu Academy was founded in 1976 for the socio-cultural and mental growth of the children. 44 focal points have been nominated with a view to co-coordinating the women development activity in various ministries and organizations. Over and above, a 50 member National Council for Women and Child Development (NCWCD) has been formed with PM in the Chair for review of the socioeconomic development of women at national level, policy making and implementation of development programs. An inter-ministerial women and child abuse prevention committee has been formed to establish rights and resist abuse of women. Woman and Child Abuse Prevention Cell and Women Abuse Prevention Committee at district and Upazilla levels have been formed in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Women Affairs Department and National Women Organization have been formed. An integrated initiative has been taken to work together aimed at women development at both public and private sector levels. The government is actively extending cooperation to NGOs in this respect.

13. Co-ordination and Cooperation between GO and NGO programs

Development activity implementation is being carried out in co-ordination and cooperation between government and NGOs. The women's organizations are playing important role in this areas of activity.

14. Resources and Finance

Limitation of resources is there in attaining the desired target of women development. However, prospect exists in getting assistance from the programs taken up at the international level for women development. A number of international conventions and conferences including 4th World Women Convention recommended to the governments and international finance agencies to allot money at increasing rate aimed at women developments in different countries. A separate organization under the name and style of UN Women has been set up by the United Nations for empowerment and development of women at global level. The government of Bangladesh is aware of it and taking necessary steps for receiving assistance from the international arena and UN Women.

15. The Responsibility of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

One of the responsibilities of the Ministry of women and Children Affairs has been making policies aimed at development of women under the rules of business of the government. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to discharge the functions has formulated the National Women Development Policy based on deliberation with all the concerned ministries, organizations and NGOs in the light of fundamental rights of women recognized in the constitution, international charters i.e. CEDAW, CRC, Beijing Declaration and Plan of Work. One of the functions of the ministry has been making code of ethics for the women and children, taking up programs for the welfare of the women and children, issues concerning legal and social rights of the women and children, women's empowerment along side job creation for them, the program of National Women and Children Council, co-ordination of WID Focal Program, coordination of the activity of the women's organizations and civil society, registration and regulation of voluntary women's associations, program concerning prevention of woman and child abuse, observance of International day, celebration of the birth anniversary of the Father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Begum Rokeya Day, awarding Rokeya Medal and continuing communications with international organizations including Unicef.

Part II

16. The Objectives of National Women Development Policy

The Objectives of National Women Development Policy are as follows:

- 16.1. To establish equal rights of men and women in areas of state and public life in the light of the constitution of Bangladesh.
- 16.2. To ensure security and safety of women in all areas of state, social and family life.
- 16.3. To ensure the socio-economic, political, administrative and legal empowerment;
- 16.4. To establish human rights of women.
- 16.5. To ensure full and equal participation of women in the mainstream socioeconomic development.
- 16.6. To bring up women as educated and skilled human resources.
- 16.7. To deliver the women from the curse of poverty.
- 16.8. To remove existing male-female disparities.
- 16.9. To give appropriate recognition to women's contribution in socio-economic areas.
- 16.10. To eliminate all forms of abuse of women and female children.
- 16.11. To eliminate discrimination to women and female children.
- 16.12. To establish gender equality in politics, administration, other areas of activity, socio-economic activity, education, culture, sports and in all areas of family life.
- 16.13. To innovate and import technology favoring the interest of women and prohibit anti-women technologies.
- 16.14. To ensure taking appropriate steps to ensure sound health and nutrition of the women.
- 16.15. To ensure priority of women in provision for proper shelter and housing;
- 16.16. To arrange rehabilitation of the women affected in natural calamities and armed conflicts.
- 16.17. To extend overall assistance to ensure rights of the disabled women and women belonging to the smaller ethnic groups.
- 16.18. To arrange safety of the widow, aged, guardianless, husband abandoned, unmarried and childless women.
- 16.19. To reflect gender perspective in the mass media including positive image of the women and female children.
- 16.20. To assist in flowering of Talented, genius women of their creative potentials.
- 16.21. To provide necessary support services for development of women.
- 16.22. To provide overall assistance in ensuring the growth of women entrepreneurs.

17. Ensuring Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom of Women

- 17.1. To eliminate all forms of discriminations to women in recognition of the fact that man and woman are all equal in all the areas of human rights and fundamental freedom, such as, socio-political, economic and cultural freedoms.
- 17.2. To take necessary steps to publicize and implement the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- 17.3. To revise and amend existing law and make necessary legislation to ensure the human rights of women.
- 17.4. Abolishing all discriminatory laws and ensure participation of women legal experts in the commission or committee formed with the objective of making legislation and reforms.
- 17.5. Refraining from giving any statement or doing similar something or taking any initiative based on wrong interpretation of any religion, any tenets against the interest of women at the local or state levels.
- 17.6. Not legislating any discriminatory law or not allowing growth of any discriminatory social custom.
- 17.7. Ensure equal rights in all the levels of quality education, employment, technical training, equal emoluments, workplace health and safety, social security and health care.
- 17.8. Giving lessons on legislations concerning human rights and women and increasing sensitization.
- 17.9. To arrange identification of sibilings by the name of both father and mother i.e. while giving out personal name in birth registration, all certificates, voter list, form, application form for employment and passports etc.

18. Development of Female Child

- 18.1. Stern enforcement of legislations against minor matrimony, rape of female child, abuse and repression and trafficking.
- 18.2. To make discrimination free treatment and put special emphases in meeting demands of female children such as, food, nutrition, health, education, sports and culture and vocational training.
- 18.3. Ensuring necessary rights to the proper physical and mental growth of the female children.
- 18.4. Elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment and ensuring gender equality in all areas including family.
- 18.5. Ensuring regular attendance of the female children in educational institutions.
- 18.6. Ensuring necessary measures against female children suffer no sexual harassment, pornography, physical and mental abuse in different situations such as educational institutions and in the streets.
- 18.7. Ensuring facilities to the female children for their safe and quality excursion and recreation, sports and cultural practices.
- 18.8. Eliminating discriminatory treatment to disabled female children and their security in all areas.

19. Elimination of All forms of Abuse against Women

- 19.1. Elimination of all forms of violence to women including physical and mental abuse and sexual harassment, rape, dowry, family abuse and acid throwing in family, society and in the workplace.
- 19.2. To amend and if necessary legislate new laws to make the conventional laws concerning prevention of abuse of women making them adapted to the age and circumstances.
- 19.3. To extend legal support to women victim of abuse.
- 19.4. To stop trafficking of women and rehabilitation of the affected ones.
- 19.5. Elimination of abuse of women and to make enforcement of justice in these cases ensuring participation of women at levels in increasing manner in the Police force.
- 19.6. To train the judiciary and the police department in the matter of legislations pertaining to women and to make these departments gender sensitized.
- 19.7. To simplify the adjudication procedure to complete trial of offense relating to women. Female children and their trafficking.
- 19.8. To give necessary support and assistance through the one-stop crisis centers(OCC) at the divisional towns and through women support centers in prevention of abuse of women and to take necessary steps to expand OCC at the district level. To increase activity of National Trauma Counseling Centers to give the women victim of abuse mental support and assistance. To extend necessary assistance through the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, National Women Organization and Department of Women Affairs.
- 19.9. To raise widespread awareness in prevention of abuse of women in all the levels of the society through integrated initiative with the NGOs and take appropriate initiatives in bringing about changes the male dominated thought process.
- 19.10. To create widespread public awareness in the mass media in prevention of abuse of women.
- 19.11. Involving male and youths in building up mass awareness in prevention of abuse of women.

20. Armed Conflict and the Situation of Women

- 20.1. To create awareness against the increased victimization and affectation of the women in the armed conflict and in ethnic wars in the international level.
- 20.2. To increase participation women in bringing end to the conflict and establish peace.
- 20.3. To include women representative in the international peace mission.

21. Education and Training

- 21.1 To increase education of women, to eliminate discrimination in education rate and opportunities between man and woman and to follow the Education Policy 2010 aimed at mainstreaming women in the development.

- 21.2. To continue all out efforts to eliminate illiteracy of the women and in particular, to give utmost importance to educate and train the female children and women in technical, technological and scientific pursuits.
- 21.3. To continue with stipends for the female students to ensure participation in education of the female children.
- 21.4. To take steps to make female education free up to honors level.

22. Sports and Culture

- 22.1. To ensure greater participation of women in sports.
- 22.2. To build separate sports complex for the women at the local level.
- 22.3. To ensure increased participation of women in the cultural arena.
- 22.4. To arrange to make government grants to encourage women in making dramas and movies.

23. Ensuring Active Role of Women and Their Equal Rights in All the National Economic Activity

- 23.1 To increase participation of women at the level of decision making in financial institutes.
- 23.2. To ensure equal rights in economic policy making (Trade and Commerce Policy, Monetary Policy and Taxation Policy) and their implementation.
- 23.3. To establish macro economy policy and to consider about the need and self interest of women in consideration of employment of women.
- 23.4. To build social security net (safety net) in favor of the women to ward off hostile reaction in the application of macro-economic policy.
- 23.5. To give equal opportunity and partnership in resource utilization, employment, market and business.
- 23.6. To remove degradation of women in the educational curriculum and books and to raise the image of women.
- 23.7. To ensure gender equal rate of wages, increase participation of women in the labor market, equal opportunity at the workplace, ensured security and removal of disparities in employment.
- 23.8. To give recognition to women for their contribution to institutional and noninstitutional sectors by institutionalizing participation of women.
- 23.9. To take effective measures in all institutions including Statistical Bureau of Bangladesh to reflect contribution women in the national economy.
- 23.10. To ensure correct reflection and evaluation of all women labor including their labor in farming and in the household in the national accounts of the government, national development and economic growth.
- 23.11. To arrange for taking all other necessary and making special provision including transportation, housing accommodation, rest rooms and separate toilets and day care centers where women are employed in larger numbers.

24. Poverty Elimination of Women

- 24.1. To include the dead poor women inside the social safety net, make allowance for the widow and distressed women, aged allowance, disability allowance, provide for maternity allowance and continuing food security for the women without means(VGD) programs.
- 24.2. Mobilizing poor women to increase their skills and creating alternative socioeconomic opportunities through giving them training.
- 24.3. Involving the poor women in productive activity and in the mainstream economy.
- 24.4. To increase budget allocation to meet all the demands of women including those of food, clothing, home, health care and education.
- 24.5. Supporting and inspiring the UN agencies, development partner agencies and voluntary organizations in taking necessary measures for eliminating poverty of the women.

25. Economic Empowerment of Women

The essential issues for economic empowerment of the women are, such as ;

- 25.1. To give full and equal opportunity to women in health, education, training, life long education (continuing education), technical education, income generating training, information & technology etc.
- 25.2. To give women the rights to wealth and resources earned through income, succession, loan/credit, land and market management.

26. Employment of Women

- 26.1. To undertake all out initiative for employment of the educated and illiterate women labor.
- 26.2. To increase quota at entry at all levels to ensure increased employment of the women and ensuring its effective implementation.
- 26.3. To motivate all employment agencies to give women all kinds of equal opportunities under government quota and employment policy.
- 26.4. To undertake programs for imparting special training and credit facilities to for women entrepreneur class.
- 26.5. To create necessary environment to promote access of women to employment arras at increasing rate, their position as such and continue their advancement.
- 26.6. To make necessary reforms of all concerned law, rule and policy for wider employment of women.

27. Making Gender Responsive Budget and Gender Disaggregated Database

- 27.1. To continue with gender responsive budget making program to ensure women development.
- 27.2. To implement duly the gender responsive budget and under the mid-term budgetary framework i.e. in the matter of state budget making continuing with following Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). To strengthen the implementation and monitoring framework to ensure best use of budgeted amount and its proper utilization.
- 27.3. To take steps to gender disaggregated collection and insertion of information/data and arrange their regular publication. The GO and NGO research centers, Bureau of Statistics and primary information/data collection unit of the educational institutions should build up gender disaggregated database concerning status and role of women. Gender-based information/data collection, preservation and publication. Similarly all the concerned ministries/office, corporation, bank and financial institution should collect gender based information/data, preserve them and arranged their publication from all their activities.

28. Support Services

Support services like child care facilities, workplace day-care center for the children, housing for the old, infirm, disable women, health care and recreational facilities, extension and improvement aimed at effective participation women in all economic activities and development process.

29. Women and Technology

- 29.1. To reflect gender perspective in the matter of innovation, import and application of new technology.
- 29.2. To take initiative to purge the harmful elements, if any, from the technology by conducting research on it if the application of such innovated technology affects adversely the interest of the women.
- 29.3. To make necessary legislations and reform them for achieving the aims in favor of the women in the field of technology.

30. Food Security of Women

- 30.1. To strengthen the government food distribution system keeping an eye on the need of distressed women.
- 30.2. Ensuring participation women in planning, supervision and distribution in the process of achieving food security.
- 30.3. To accord recognition and make evaluation of the toil, role and contribution of the women in ensuring the food security.

31. Women and Farming

- 31.1 The role of agriculture in the agro-based economy in achieving food security, employment and economic growth is important. The direct and indirect labor in agriculture and participation of women is recognized worldwide. So the women labor as farming hands contributing in the national economy need recognition which has to be done.
- 31.2. To extend all kinds of support and assistance in eliminating bottlenecks created due to climate change and disaster.
- 31.3. To take initiative to ensure equal wages for the same job and to remove wages discrimination to women in agriculture.
- 31.4. To take steps to ensure the farming women have equal opportunity in having agricultural inputs like fertilizer, seed, farmer's card and credit facilities etc.

32. Political Empowerment of Women

- 32.1. To make all our efforts to motivate political parties including the mass media to ensure increased and active political participation of the women.
- 32.2. To implement awareness raising program to make people conscious of the achievement political rights of women and its benefits.
- 32.3. To ensure 33 percent representation in phases inside the political parties.
- 32.4. To inspire the political parties to nominate women at increased rate in the election.
- 32.5. To raise awareness about secure the political rights of women and to urge conscious voting with this end in view. Implementing voter training program from grassroot to national level.
- 32.6. To motivate NGOs including women's organizations to participate in publicity campaigns to press for active participation of women in politics.
- 32.7. To raise number of women's seat in the Parliament to 33% and to take initiative to direct election in the extended seats for women.
- 32.8. To arrange direct poll in the extended seats at all levels of local governments.
- 32.9. To appoint substantial number of women in the higher levels of decision making.

33. Administrative Empowerment of Women

- 33.1. To make contractual and later access (Lateral entry) of women easier to the government at higher levels of the administrative framework.
- 33.2. To appoint women at increased rate in the administrative, policy making and constitutional posts.
- 33.3. To appoint/nominate women in the various UN branches and subsidiaries and in other international organizations at state representative or candidate.
- 33.4. To increase quota for women at all level and gazetted or non-gazetted positions at entry points aimed at empowerment of women.
- 33.5. To continue with quota system till the fixed quota for the women is fulfilled in all areas.

- 33.6. To make applicable the same quota system in the autonomous and statutory bodies and also to encourage to follow the same policy in the NGOs and voluntary organizations.
- 33.7. To take all out efforts to appoint women in the 30% posts to ensure women's equal and full participation at the decision making levels including policy making positions in accord with the recommendations of the United Nations' Economic and Social Council.

34. Health and Nutrition

- 34.1 To ensure rights to nutrition and to have physical and mental health of highest standard all through the life cycle of women i.e. in the childhood, adolescence, during pregnancy and in old age.
- 34.2. To strengthen primary health care for the women.
- 34.3. To reduce maternal and child death rates.
- 34.4. To conduct research to combat the fatal diseases of AIDs and health of women during their pregnancy in particular and publicize health information and raise awareness.
- 34.5. To educate and train in nutrition.
- 34.6. To keep in view the matter of reproductive health of the women and reproductive rights in planning population and its implementation.
- 34.7. To give particular importance to the need of women concerning safe drinking water and sewerage system.
- 34.8. To ensure participation of women in all the aforesaid services planning, distribution and preservation.
- 34.9. To ensure equal gender rights in making decisions as to family planning and taking baby.
- 34.10 To take appropriate actions in favor of the benefits of breast milk for also ensuring health of the women, physical and mental growth of the child, assistance in birth control and increasing mother's capacity to work at her workplace.
- 34.11 To legislate and implement law to allow mothers to enjoy a leave for 6 months after the delivery of the child to ensure that the new born has it right to mother's breast milk (only six months for breast milk) and to arrange necessary maternity leave.

35. Housing and Shelter

- 35.1 To include women perspective in the housing plan and shelter arrangement in the countryside and the urban areas;
- 35.2. To put special emphasis on affording adequately safe home and accommodation facilities to single woman, Woman headed family, working women, professionals, apprentice and under training women;
- 35.3. To arrange special privileges like hostel, dormitory, old age homes, temporary accommodation facilities and to make provision to make reserve in the Housing and Urbanization Plans for the poor, distressed and working women.

36. Women and the Environment

- 36.1. In recognition of the contribution of women in the management of natural resources conservation and a safer environment to give them opportunity of equal participation in environment preservation policy and programs reflecting a women perspective.
- 36.2. To ensure participation of women in decision making regarding environment management and pollution control and program implementation.
- 36.3. To encourage women in farming, fisheries, cattle raring and afforestation and give them equal opportunity.

37. Pre-disaster, During Disaster and Post-disaster Protection of Women and Children

- 37.1. To take special measures for overall safety and security of the women and children in pre-disaster situations and to arrange for making them prepared through widespread awareness training and programs to deal the upcoming disaster.
- 37.2. To rehabilitate the women and children affected by river erosion and natural calamities.
- 37.3. To take appropriate steps for ensuring security of the women on priority basis in preparation of dealing the disaster and post-disaster rehabilitation. And to have special consideration in this cases for the disabled women.
- 37.4. To take appropriate actions aimed at security of the female children during emergencies like natural disaster. To take appropriate measures to ensure availability of health materials and effective sewerage system.
- 37.5. To extend needed psycho-social support along side material assistance to them by stressing the women's capability to overcome disaster emergency.
- 37.6. To make social security prom more women friendly and to introduce safety work strategy.
- 37.7. To take initiative to ensure the need of women in food distribution activity during the time of disuster.
- 37.8. To put special emphases on the health of women along side food during post disaster emergency.
- 37.9. To make special arrangement for the expectant mothers, post natal woman and the new born like maintaining a breast feeding corner.
- 37.10. To involve in the program for distressed women welfare of the community in which the women live during and after the disaster.

38. Special Program for Small Ethnic and Backward Group Women

- 38.1. To ensure all the rights of the small ethnic and backward groups of people for the development and growth of their womenfolk.
- 38.2. To take initiative for the development of small ethnic group women by sustaining their own heritage and cuture.
- 38.3. To undertake special program aimed at development of backward women.

39. Special Program for the Disabled Women

- 39.1. To ensure rights to recognition and to live with honor and dignity according to UN disadvantage right convention.
- 39.2. To have the disabled women unified with the mainstream society and ensuring their active participation in all the areas of life including education. To give importance to the differentiation of disability in aspect of education.
- 39.3. To consider special type of education in only those areas where they could not be mainstreamed for reasons obvious.
- 39.4. To undertake appropriate institutional program for education, treatment, training and rehabilitation of the disabled women.
- 39.5. To undertake program to prevent disability and its determination and extending special co-operation to their families for taking care and growth of the disabled women.
- 39.6. To make the framework, facilities and services accessible to all so that on women only because of disability are not deprived of any kind of rights, facilities and services endowed under the National Women Policy.

40. Women and Mass Media

- 40.1. To undertake positive initiative for right role of women in the mass media, ensuring their access to it, elimination of discrimination in participation and projection of women and children issues.
- 40.2. To arrange publicity campaign to stop defamation, negative, archetype reflection of women and to stop violence against women.
- 40.3. To create equal opportunity in the management of different media and formal training for women.
- 40.4. To integrate gender perspective in media policy.

41. Women distressed in special circumstances

To take measures and program if some woman falls into distressed under special circumstances to give her support considering her need.

Part III

42. Institutional Arrangements and Strategy

The implementation of women development policy and work plan is the basic responsibility of the Government. This responsibility can be discharged on a sound basis through building up a well organized and broad based institutional system. Efforts shall be made to include women development perspective in all the GO and NGO activity. The following measures shall be taken with these objects in view :

42.1. National Level

a. Institutional Framework for Development of Women:

The national framework such as the administrative frameworks of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Women Affairs Department, National Women Organization and Bangladesh Shishu Academy shall be strengthened. The manpower and resources for these organizations shall be ensured. The administrative framework of these institutions shall be expanded at all divisions, districts, Upazilla and Union levels in phases. The power and authority of these institutions shall be increased for making all programs, program implementation and monitoring for development of women.

b. National Women and Child Development Council (NCWCD):

A 50-member National Women and Children Development Council have been formed with the Prime Minister in the Chair. The terms of reference of this council have been the following:

1. Policy making and co-ordination of development programs of different ministries, divisions, departments and organizations in order to ensure participation of women in socio-economic development activity.
2. Making recommendation for legislation of new laws and rules for timely amendment and changes of the existing laws if need be for over all policy making and conservation of rights with a view to protect the interests and rights of the children.
3. Monitoring and evaluation of work plans formulated for development of women and children.
4. Review and monitoring of Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Child Rights Convention.
5. Policy making concerning legal rights of women, women development and prevention of abuse of women.
6. Taking necessary decisions to implement the steps undertaken for preserving interest of the women in their workplaces, their participation and improvement of their lot.
7. The council shall meet every 6 (six) months.

c. Parliamentary Committee:

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Development of Women formed by the Bangladesh Parliament shall advise the government to take specific initiatives for advancement of the women after a review of women development program.

d. Focal point in Women Development:

Various focal points in Ministry/Division/ Organization shall adopt program, make projects and implement them in the light of the National Women Policy. To properly implement the women development program in various Ministries/Division/ Organizations, officials holding ranks of at least Joint Secretary/Joint Chief shall be nominated as focal point in those agencies. For regulator monitoring of the women development program these topics shall be reviewed and discussed at the monthly Ministry/Division/Organization's ADP meeting and monthly coordination meetings. In addition, to ensure reflection of the gender perspective in the programs of focal point Ministry/Division/Department/Organizations and specific and adequate information are included in the various reports and documents necessary initiatives shall be undertaken.

e. A Women Development Implementation and Evaluation Committee shall be shall be formed comprising representatives of the focal point ministry and GO and NGO women development organizations identified in women development presided over by the Minister, Women and Children Affairs. This committee shall review, co-ordinate and evaluate the women development related program. The committee shall advise for the accelerated implementation of the future program by identifying the problems of he concerned ministry and organizations.

42.2. District and Upazilla Levels

The activity/program of the district level administration, Zilla Parishad, Municipality, Local Government, office of the concerned ministry shall be co-ordinated and progress of women development program reviewed for advancement and empowerment of the women. District Women Affairs Officer. Upazilla Women Affairs Officer in coordination with other concerned officials shall discharge heir responsibilities in implementation of all the programs undertaken for the development of women.

42.3. Grassroots Level

At the grassroots levels i.e. in village and union the women shall be organized as self sustained group. To strengthen these groups shall be transformed into a registered organization under different government organizations. Tapping resources from the GO and NGO sources, banks, other financial institutions, an intimate relationship of these organization with Union Parishad, Upazilla Parishad, Zilla Parishad, Municipality and City Corporation shall established and their activity co-ordinated. Over and above, the inclusion of local development perspectives of all the grassroots organizations shall be encouraged and assistance given.

43. Co-operation with the NGOs and Social Organizations in Women Development

Women Development in its true sense is a great task. In it efforts shall be made to coordinate the activity of the GO and NGOs so that participation of all sections of people could be ensured and made possible. The following steps shall be taken to involve NGOs and social organizations:

- a.** The voluntary and social organizations playing special role in development and establishing rights of women in all stages of women development at the village, union, upazilla, district, division and national levels shall be involved and coordinated with their activities. Support services shall also be rendered aimed at women development and empowerment. Their co-operation in all government activity shall be ensured. Programs shall be adopted and implemented with assistance from these institutions to change social attitude to women to play proper role in the process of women empowerment.
- b.** The women organizations implementing women development from national level to the grass roots, protection of rights of women, creating awareness, prevention of abuse of women, giving legal assistance and similar programs shall be given support and assistance to strengthen them. The women's organizations making such programs and implementing shall be given support and co-ordinated.

44. Women and Gender Related Research

Measures shall be taken to increase efficiency and skill to conduct wider research in the matter of women development and gender equality. All research institutions shall be encouraged to conduct research in the issues pertaining to women development, empowerment and women and children's rights. Separate gender research and educational institutes shall be set up wherefrom necessary information inputs shall be supplied to the policy makers.

45. Women Development Training Institute

Training centers at division, district and Upazilla shall be set up in addition to strengthening of the existing Women Development Training Institute at Dhaka. These centers shall impart technical and vocational training and training rights of the women, their education and related awareness.

46. Work Plan and Program Strategy

46.1. Other Ministries/Divisions/Departments/organizations including the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and also the GO and NGOs at the district, upazilla and union level shall undertake work plan to implement the National Women Development Policy with the time limit fixed.

46.2. Gender perspective shall be reflected in the respective work plans of all the ministries/divisions/departments/organizations to protect balanced rights and interests in all sectors.

46.3. A fixed time frame shall be set for implementation of all work plans and programs.

46.4. The progress of all work plans and programs shall be reviewed at fixed interval for monitoring and evaluation.

46.5. The official making work plans and programs shall be given appropriate training at PATC, Planning Academy and other institutes on topics of gender and development to ensure correct reflection in work plans and programs of the different ministries/Departments/ organizations. With this end in view, gender and development issues shall be included in curricula and courses.

46.6. Special importance to be given to the social awareness program for development of women. The awareness program shall include among other things : (1) removal of defamatory statements and remarks to women from the legislations and rules and other documents;(2) awareness of executives of ministry and corporate bodies, officials of the Law and Justice Department, policy makers, officials of law enforcing agencies, and officials of the NGO's; (3) inclusion into curriculum the gender relationship, rights, issues pertaining to women development and training shall receive special importance.

46.7. Sensitization of women program specially formulated at all levels of the society shall be regularly conducted on sound financing. This shall be drawn to the notice of administration and in particular, law enforcing agencies, judiciary and GO-NGO officials. The sensitization Women Issue Program shall be gradually integrated into current training program run by both GO and NGOs.

46.8. Particular emphases shall also be given to prevention of women abuse program for development of women. Different Go and NGOs shall be motivated to adopt well planned program. To serve the purpose, the programs shall include: awareness, legal advice and education, punitive measures i.e. filing cases to court of law, safe shelter and rehabilitation for conducting the case so filed, financial assistance etc. In this area, the central women and children abuse prevention cell in addition to other women and children abuse prevention cell activity jurisdiction shall be expanded and strengthened.

47. Financial Condition

47.1. Financial allocation shall be made to Union Parishad, Upazilla Parishad and Zilla Parishad at the grassroots level for women development.

47.2. Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) shall be appropriately implemented and gender responsive budget process shall be continued to be observed in state budget making under mid term budget framework. The implementation and monitoring framework shall be strengthened to ensure best and proper use of budget money.

47.3. Gender responsive policies shall be followed in the matter of adopting development projects.

47.4. At the national level, revenue and development budget allocation of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs shall be increased. Addition budget allocation shall be made on identification of target for women development in the ministry engaged in women development and organizations such as, health and family welfare, local government, rural development and co-operatives, labor and man-power, agriculture, industry, education, science and technology ministries.

47.5. Planning Commission makes financial allocations in all sectors, particularly in education, industry, housing, water resources, health and family planning, training, skill development, employment and in other sub-sectors for man and woman separately after identifying physical and financial resources.

47.6. Economic Relations Division shall take initiative to have fresh and additional financial co-operation from international sources for women development.

47.7. Commercial banks, Bangladesh Bank and other financial institutions shall offer financial assistance to small and medium entrepreneurs for development women.

48 Co-operation between the GO and NGOs

Possible links of co-operation between the GOs and NGOs starting from the grassroots levels to national level for implementation of the women development policy. The private sector voluntary institutions shall extended appropriate and timely assistance from the government. The give and take through regular contacts and meetings and workshops shall continue between Go and NGOs. In some areas, women development program under public-private joint partnership.

49. Empowerment of Women and International Co-operation

International, regional and sub-regional co-operation shall be encouraged through bilateral and multilateral financial and technical co-operation and exchanges of experience and technology aimed at empowerment of women.

Foot Note:

- Notwithstanding anything contained in this policy, during enactment of the law, anything contrary to the Holy Quran and Sunnah shall be void.
- Bangladesh Government shall have the ratification of CEDAW convention with reservation on the Article 2 and 16(1)(c).

ANNEXURE-D:

English Version of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010

Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Notification

SRO No.- The power vested upon the government according to the section 37 of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 (Act 58 of 2010), the government hereby published the following act:-

English Version of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 [Act 58 of 2010]

An Act to provide as a signatory state of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979 and the Convention on the Children's Right, 1989 and to establish equal rights for women and children guaranteed in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh prevention of domestic violence, protection of women and children from domestic violence and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary as a signatory state of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979 and Convention on the Children's Right, 1989 and to establish equal rights for women and children guaranteed in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh prevention of domestic violence, protection of women and children from domestic violence and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto:-

THEREFORE it is hereby enacted as follows:-

Chapter-One Introduction

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

1. This Act may be called the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010.
2. It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions.- In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context -

1. "**Application**" means a petition submitted to the court for any sort of remedy under this Act either by a victim or any other person on behalf of a victim;
2. "**Code**" means The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);
3. "**Compensation order**" means an order given under section 16 of this Act;
4. "**Child**" means a person below the age of eighteen years;
5. "**Custody order**" means an order granted under section 17 of this Act;
6. "**Domestic violence**" means any act as defined in section 3 of this Act;
7. "**Enforcement Officer**" means the Upazila Women Affairs officer under the control of the Department of Women Affairs or any officer appointed by the government on this behalf under section 5;
8. "**Family**" comprises of those persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared residence, when they are related by consanguinity or marriage or adoption or member of joint family;
9. "**Family relationship**" means a relationship between two persons who are related by consanguinity or marriage or adoption or member of joint family;
10. "**Interim Protection order**" means an order passed under section 13 of this Act;
11. "**Protection order**" means an order given under section 14 of this Act;
12. "**Residence order**" means an order granted under section 15 of this Act;
13. "**Respondent**" means any person, against whom any sort of remedy under this Act has been sought for;
14. "**Rules**" means rules framed under this Act;
15. "**Safe place**" means any home or institution maintained or managed by any person or agency or organization approved by the government or which is considered as safe place for victim by the court;
16. "**Shared residence**" means a residence where-
 - a. the victim lives;
 - b. at any stage has lived singly or along with the respondent in a family relationship;
 - c. which owned or tenanted either jointly by the victim and the respondent, or owned or tenanted by either of them;

- d. which either the victim or the respondent or both jointly or singly have any right, title, interest or equity;
 - e. which may belong to the family of which the respondent is or was a member, irrespective of whether the respondent or the victim has any right, title or interest;
- 17. "Shelter home"** means any home or institution with residential facilities maintained or managed by the government or by private organization, where victim can stay safely on temporary basis;
- 18. "Victim"** means a child or woman who is or has been or is at risk of being subjected to domestic violence by any other member of the family to whom a family relationship exists;
- 19. "Women"** means any woman irrespective of age.

Chapter-Two Domestic Violence

3. Domestic violence.-

For the purpose of this Act, domestic violence means physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse or economic abuse against a woman or a child of a family by any other person of that family with whom victim is, or has been, in family relationship.

Explanation: For the purpose of this section-

a. "Physical abuse"- that is, any act or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm, or danger to life, limb, or health or impair the health or development of the victim and includes assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force;

b. "Psychological abuse"- that includes but is not limited to:-

- i. verbal abuse including insults, ridicule, humiliation, insults or threats of any nature;
- ii. harassment; or
- iii. controlling behaviour, such as restrictions on mobility, communication or self expression;

c. "Sexual abuse"- that is, any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of the victim;

d. "Economic abuse" that includes but is not limited to:-

- i. deprivation of all or any economic or financial resources or property to which the victim is entitled under any law or custom whether payable under any law or custom or an order of a court or any other competent authority;
- ii. not allow to use the articles of daily necessities to the victim;
- iii. deprivation or prohibiting the victim from applying legal rights to her stridhan or dower or alimony or any consideration for marriage or any property owned by the victim;
- iv. transferring without consent of the victim or prohibiting the victim from applying legal rights to any assets whether movable or immovable owned by her;
- v. deprivation or prohibiting the victim from applying legal rights to continued access to resources or facilities which the victim is entitled to use or enjoy by virtue of the family relationship.

Chapter-Three

Duties and Responsibilities of Police Officer, Enforcement Officer and Service Provider, etc.

4. Duties and responsibilities of Police Officer.- A Police Officer, who has received a complaint of domestic violence or is otherwise present at the place of an incident of domestic violence or when the incident of domestic violence is reported to him or her, shall inform the victim-

- a. of her right to make an application for obtaining a relief by way of any orders under this Act;
- b. of the availability of medical services;
- c. of the availability of services of the Enforcement Officers;
- d. where applicable, of her right to free legal services under the Legal Aid Act, 2000 (Act 6 of 2000);
- e. of her right to file a complaint under any other existing law; and
- f. other duties and responsibilities prescribed by the government in this behalf.

5. Appointment of Enforcement Officer.- (1) For the purpose of this Act, the Government shall, by notification in the official gazette, appoint one or more Enforcement Officers in each upazila, thana, district or in a metropolitan area and shall also notify the area or areas within which an Enforcement Officer shall exercise the powers and functions conferred on him or her by or under this Act.

2. The terms and conditions of service of the Enforcement Officer shall be such as may be prescribed rule.

6. Duties and responsibilities of Enforcement Officer.- (1) The Duties and Responsibilities of Enforcement Officer shall be as follows:- (a) to assist the court in discharge of its functions under this Act;

- b. to provide report to the court regarding domestic violence;
- c. to forward copies thereof to the police officer in charge of the police station within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the domestic violence is alleged to have been committed;
- d. to make an application to the Court, if the victim so desires, claiming relief for issuance of a protection order;
- e. to take necessary steps so that the victim is provided legal aid under the Legal Aid Act 2000 (Act 6 of 2000), and make available the application form along with other facilities free of cost;
- f. to maintain a list of all legal aid and human rights organization or psycho-social counseling services, shelter homes and medical facilities within the jurisdiction of the Court;

-
- g. to refer the victim to a safe shelter home if the victim so requires and forward a copy of a report of having lodged the victim in a shelter home to the police station and the Court having jurisdiction in the area where the shelter home is situated;
 - h. to refer the victim for medical examination if required and forward a copy of the medical report to the police station and the Court having jurisdiction in the area where the domestic violence is alleged to have taken place;
 - i. to ensure that the order for compensation is executed; and
 - j. to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by rules.
2. The Enforcement Officer shall be under the supervision of the Court, and shall perform the duties and responsibilities imposed on him/her by the Government or by the Court under this Act.

7. Service provider and their duties and responsibilities.-

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules framed under it, any voluntary association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860), or the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance, 1961(Ordinance XLVI of 1961) or a non- profit company or organization registered under the Companies Act, 1994 (Act 18 of 1994), or any non- profit organization or institution registered at NGO Affairs Bureau under Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Ordinance,1978 (Ordinance XLVI of 1978),any other organization approved by the Government under any other law for the time being in force with the objective of *inter alia* protecting the human rights especially the rights and interests of women and children by any lawful means including providing of legal aid, medical, financial or other assistance shall be treated as a service provider for the purposes of this Act.

2. Duties and responsibilities of a service provider shall be as follows:-

- a. record the domestic incident report in the prescribed form if the victim so desires and forward a copy thereof to the Court and the Enforcement Officer having jurisdiction in the area where the domestic violence took place;
- b. refer the victim for medical examination and forward a copy of the medical report to the Enforcement Officer and the police station within the local limits of which the domestic violence took place;
- c. refer the victim to a shelter home, if she so requires and forward a report of the lodging of the victim in the shelter home to the police station within the local limits of which the domestic violence took place.
- d. perform such other duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by rules.

8. Duties of shelter homes.-

On request by a victim or on her behalf, a police officer, an Enforcement Officer or any other person, the authority responsible for a shelter home shall provide shelter to the victim therein.

9. Duties of medical service provider.-

On request by a victim or on her behalf, a police officer, an Enforcement Officer, a service provider or any other person, the person incharge of the medical facility in the hospital, clinic or medical centre shall provide medical aid to the victim.

Chapter-Four Rights of Victim, Remedies, etc.

10. Right to reside in the shared home.-

The victim shall have every right to reside in the shared residence due to family relationship.

11. Application to Court.-

1. A victim or on her behalf, a police officer, an Enforcement Officer, a service provider or any other person, can apply to get remedy according to the provisions of this Act.
2. Every application under sub-section (1) shall be submitted in such form as may be prescribed by the rule.
3. The Court, shall fix up the date of hearing the victim within 7(seven) working days after receiving the application under sub-section (1).

12. Place of filing application.-

A petition under this Act may be filed in any court under whose local jurisdiction the following places are situated-

- a. the applicant resides;
- b. the respondent resides;
- c. the place where the domestic violence occur; or (d) the place where the victim temporarily resides.

13. Interim protection order and issuance of notice.—

1. The Court, upon receipt of an application under section 11, if satisfied by examining the documents submitted thereto that there is *prima facie* that the respondent has committed or possibility of committing or abetting to commit domestic violence, then an *ex parte* interim protection order may be issued against the respondent and simultaneously a show cause notice to the respondent to reply within 7(seven) working days why permanent protection order shall not be issued against him.
2. The notice may be issued by registered post, process server, law enforcing agencies or by any other ways prescribed by the rules.

14. Protection order.-

The Court may, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, satisfied that domestic violence has taken place or is likely to take place, issue a protection order in favour of the victim and issue order restraining the respondent from committing following acts, namely:-

- a. from committing any act of domestic violence;
- b. aiding or abetting in the commission of any acts of domestic violence;

- c. prohibiting or restraining from entering any protected person's place of employment, business, or educational institution or other institution which the protected person ordinarily visits;
- d. prohibiting or restraining from making any personal, written, telephone, mobile phone, email or any other form of communication with the protected person;
- e. prohibiting from causing violence to the dependants of the victim or any relatives or any person who gives assistance to the victim from domestic violence;
- f. any other act that may be cited in the protection order.

15. Residence orders.-

1. The court, on the basis of application may issue the following residence orders, namely:-
 - a. restraining the respondent from residing or visiting the shared residence or specified part thereof where the victim resides;
 - b. restraining the respondent from dispossessing or in any other manner disturbing the possession of the victim from the shared household;
 - c. directing the Enforcement Officer to make arrangement for a safe shelter or safe place for the victim and her child/children, if the victim so consents to her placement in such alternative arrangement, during the existence of the protection order and if the continuous stay of the protected person at the shared residence is considered by the Court to be not safe for the protected person;
 - d. directing the respondent to secure the same level of alternate accommodation for the victim as enjoyed by her in the shared residence or to pay rent for the same, if the circumstances so require;
 - e. requiring the respondent against whom the order is made to permit any protected person, accompanied by the Enforcement Officer, to enter the offender's residence, shared or not, for the purpose of collecting the protected person's personal belongings including her medical, educational and professional records, documents and certificates, passport, bank account documents, savings certificate and other investment papers and documents, personal income tax documents, jewelry, cash money, mobile phone, household goods and valuables of any description;
 - f. order against the respondent to permit any protected person to have the continued use and expenses of a vehicle which has previously been ordinarily used by the protected person.
2. If a right to exclusive occupation of a shared residence or any part thereof is granted to the protected person, such order shall not affect any title or interest that the respondent against whom the order is made;

3. The Court, shall make an order evicting the person against whom the order is made from the whole of a shared residence that is solely owned by him or her, it is satisfied that there is no other way to secure the personal safety of the protected person for the time being:

Provided that such order shall revoked, if-

- a. a suitable safe shelter or safe place or alternative residence is found for the protected person; or
- b. the Court being otherwise satisfied that it is no longer necessary to continue the order for securing the personal safety of the protected person.

4. The Court may impose any additional conditions or pass any other direction which it may deem reasonably necessary or incidental to protect or to provide for the safety of the victim or her child/children or any member of her family.

5. The Court may require the respondent to execute a bond, with or without sureties, that neither he/she nor any of his/her family members will commit any further acts of domestic violence.

6. While passing an order under sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) the Court may also pass a written order directing the officer in charge of the nearest police station to give protection to the victim or her child/children.

7. The Court may direct the respondent to return to the possession of the victim any immovable property, her stridhan or dower or alimony or any other marital property and moveable assets, valuables, documents, certificates and any other property or valuable security to which she is entitled.

16. Compensation order.-

1. If there is any personal injury or financial loss or trauma or psychological damage or damage to movable or immovable property or any possibility of such damage or loss as a result of domestic violence, she may file a claim for compensation either along with the application under section 11 or separately later on.

2. The Court shall disposed of the application submitted under sub-section (1) within 6(six) months of it's receive.

3. The Court, in the process of disposal of the application submitted under sub-section (1), after giving the parties opportunity of being heard, subject to the provisions of subsection (4), award such monetary compensation as it deems reasonable.

4. Before disposal of the application submitted under sub-section (1), the Court may give responsibility on a person or any organization to find out the actual loss or damage and during the hearing of the claim for such compensation may take into consideration the following facts:

- a. the pain and suffering of the victim and the nature and extent of the physical or mental injury suffered;
- b. the cost of medical treatment for such injury;
- c. temporary or permanent effect of such injury;
- d. any loss of earnings, present and prospective, arising there from;
- e. the amount and value of the movable or immovable property taken or transferred or destroyed or damaged;
- f. reasonable expenses already incurred by or on behalf of the victim in securing protection from violence.

5. The Court may pass an order against the respondent for the maintenance of the victim as well as her children, if any, which is adequate, reasonable and consistent with the standard of living of the victim.

6. The Court may an order of lump sum payment or monthly payments of maintenance, if it deems fit.

7. The Court shall send a copy of the compensation order made under this section to the concern parties and to the Officer in Charge of the police station within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the respondent ordinarily resides or stay.

8. If the respondent is an employee of government, non-government, semi-government or an autonomous organization, then a copy of the compensation order shall be sent to the higher authority of the respondent.

9. If the respondent fails to pay the compensation according to the order made under sub-section (3), the Court may direct the employer or a debtor of the respondent, to directly pay to the victim or to deposit in her bank account a portion of the wages or salaries or debt due to or accrued to the credit of the respondent.

10. The compensation imposed under this section may be realized according to the provisions of the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913(Bengal Act III of 1913).

17. Custody orders.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Court may, at any stage of hearing of the application for a protection order or for any other relief under this Act grant order for temporary custody of any child or children of the victim to the victim or to any applicant in favour of the victim and if necessary, the arrangements for any visit to such child or children by the respondent.

18. Court to give copies of order free of cost.

The Court shall, in all cases where it has passed any order under this Act, order that a copy of such order shall be given free of cost to the parties to the application, the officer in-charge of the concern police station, the Enforcement Officer and if applicable, any service provider.

19. Duration and alteration of orders.

1. A protection order made under the section 14 shall be in force till the application for discharge submitted by the victim and accepted the same by the Court.
2. If the Court, on receipt of an application from the victim or the respondent, is satisfied that there is a change in circumstances requiring alteration, modification, amendment or revocation of any order made under this Act, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing pass such order, as it deems appropriate.

Chapter-Five
Disposal of Application, Trial, Appeal, etc.

20. Disposal of cases.-

1. The Court shall, dispose of every application made under this Act within a period of 60 (sixty) working days from the date of issuance of notice.
2. Where the concerned Court fails to dispose of the application within the stipulated time under sub-section (1) on unavoidable reasons, reasons to be recorded in writing it shall disposed of the case within another 15(fifteen) working days and shall inform the matter in writing to the appellate court.
3. Where the concerned Court again fails to dispose of the case within the extended time under sub-section (2), reasons to be recorded in writing it shall disposed of the case within another 7(seven) working days and shall inform the matter of such time extension in writing to the appellate court.
4. Where the concerned Court again fails to dispose of the case within the extended time under sub-section (3), it shall dispose of the case as soon as possible and shall send a written report in every 7(seven) days to the appellate court, but the appellate court either by the application of any party or its own motion may transfer the case to any other appropriate court.
5. When any case is transferred under sub-section (4), it shall be disposed of on priority basis and action shall be taken from the stage where it was pending, as if it was pending in this court on that stage and it was never transferred.

21. Trial.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure or in any other law for the time being in force, any application or trial of an offence or any proceeding under this Act shall be tried of by a First Class Magistrate or where applicable, by a Metropolitan Magistrate.
2. In granting the compensation order the Judicial Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate shall have no pecuniary jurisdiction.

22. Procedure of trial. –

1. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, for disposal of any application or trial of an offence or any proceeding under this Act the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be applicable.
2. For disposal of any application or trial of an offence or any proceeding under this Act the provisions of summary trial laid down in chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be applicable.

23. Proceedings to be held in camera.

The Court, either on the consent of the concern parties or its own motion deem necessary, it may conduct the proceedings under this Act *in camera*.

24 Local inquiry.

In the process of disposal of any application or proceeding the court may direct, after due notice to the parties, to make local inquiry to ascertain the truth of the incidence and such inquiry shall be completed within the stipulated time given by the court.

25. Service of order.-

1. Any order issued by the court under this Act shall be served to the parties according to the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure.
2. Any order issued by the court under this Act shall be served by the process server of the court or by the police officer or by the Enforcement Officer:

Provided that the warrant of arrest shall be served by the police officer.

3. The process server or the police officer or the Enforcement Officer shall serve the copy of the order within 3(three) working days and submit the service return to the court along with a certificate that such order was duly served.
4. If necessary, in addition to the above methods order or notice may be served by registered post or by courier service or by any other ways prescribed by the rules, and for these additional ways the cost of service shall be borne by the applicant.

26. Trial in absentia of the respondent.-

1. Where the notice for appearance of the respondent was served properly and the respondent does not appear before the court or after appearing once remains absent at the subsequent date, the court recording its decision so to do, try the case in absence of the respondent and disposed of the case *ex parte*.
2. Where the notice for appearance of the respondent was served properly and the respondent does not appear before the court or after appearing once remains absent at the subsequent date, the court may, issue warrant of arrest against the respondent.

27. Rejection of complaint.-

When any complaint is being rejected by a court due to the absence of the complainant, the court by whom the complaint was rejected, on the basis of application made by the complainant and also on satisfactory ground, may revive the case from the stage where it was rejected:

Provided that the application must be submitted within 30 (thirty) working days of rejection and such application must not be submitted more than once.

28. Appeal.-

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure or any other law for the time being in force, for the purpose of this Act the Chief Judicial Magistrate or where applicable, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate court shall be deemed the appellate court.
2. The appeal against any order under this Act shall be filed by any aggrieved party within 30 (thirty) working days from the date of passing of the order to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or where applicable, to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate court.
3. The appeal shall be disposed of within 60 (sixty) working days from its filing and it must not be transferred more than once without any valid reason.

Chapter-Six
Offence, Punishment, etc.

29. Cognizance, bailability and compoundability.-

The offence committed under this Act shall be cognizable, bailable and compoundable.

30. Penalty for breach of protection order.-

A breach of protection order by the respondent shall be an offence under this Act and shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 6(six) months, or with fine which may extend to 10(ten) thousand Taka, or with both and repetition of any offence shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 2(two) years, or with fine which may extend to 1(one) lakh Taka, or with both.

31. Community welfare service.- 1.

The Court, if it deems fit, instead of passing an order of sentence against the respondent under section 30, may pass an order to perform various community welfare services by the respondent and responsibility may be vested upon any institution or organization to supervise such services.

2. From the income gained by the respondent due to the community welfare services under sub-section (1), the Court may pass an order to pay such portion of the income to the victim and where applicable, to her child/children or any dependants as it deems appropriate.

3. For the purpose of the sub-section (1) and (2) rules may be framed.

32. Punishment for false complaint.-

If any person with the motive of causing loss to any other person knowing that there is no cause of complaint under this Act, nevertheless makes a complaint, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 1(one) year, or with fine which may extend to 50(fifty) thousand Taka, or with both.

Chapter-Seven Miscellaneous

33. Public Servants.-

The Enforcement Officers, while acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Penal Code, 1860.

34. Accountability of Enforcement Officer.-

If any Enforcement Officer fails or refuses to discharge his or her duties as directed by the Court without any sufficient reason, he or she shall be liable for departmental proceeding.

35. Act not in derogation of any other law.-

The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law, for the time being in force.

36. Power to make rules. –

The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

37. Authentic English text.-

The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, publish an authentic text of the original Bengali Act in English:

Provided that in the event of conflict between the Bengali and the English text, the Bengali text shall prevail.

ANNEXURE-E:

Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

শনিবার, মার্চ ১১, ২০১৭

বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সংসদ

ঢাকা, ২৭ ফাল্গুন, ১৪২৩/১১ মার্চ, ২০১৭

সংসদ কর্তৃক গৃহীত নিম্নলিখিত আইনটি ২৭ ফাল্গুন, ১৪২৩ মোতাবেক ১১ মার্চ, ২০১৭ তারিখে র‍্যট্টিপতির সম্মতিলাভ করিয়াছে এবং এতদ্বারা এই আইনটি সর্বসাধারণের অবগতির জন্য প্রকাশ করা যাইতেছে :—

২০১৭ সনের ০৬ নং আইন

**Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 রহিতপূর্বক
সময়োপযোগী করে নূতনভাবে প্রণয়নকল্পে প্রণীত আইন**

যেহেতু Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Act No. XIX of 1929) রহিতপূর্বক সময়োপযোগী করে নূতনভাবে প্রণয়ন করা সমীচীন ও প্রয়োজনীয়;

সেহেতু এতদ্বারা নিম্নরূপ আইন করা হইল :—

১। সংক্ষিপ্ত শিরোনাম ও প্রবর্তন।—(১) এই আইন বাল্যবিবাহ নিরোধ আইন, ২০১৭ নামে অভিহিত হইবে।

(২) ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হইবে।

২। সংজ্ঞা।—বিষয় বা প্রসঙ্গের পরিপন্থি কিছু না থাকিলে, এই আইনে—

- (১) “অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক” অর্থ বিবাহের ক্ষেত্রে ২১ (একুশ) বৎসর পূর্ণ করেন নাই এমন কোনো পুরুষ এবং ১৮ (আঠারো) বৎসর পূর্ণ করেন নাই এমন কোনো নারী;
- (২) “অভিভাবক” অর্থ Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (Act No. VIII of 1890) এর অধীন নিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত বা ঘোষিত অভিভাবক এবং অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক ব্যক্তির ভরণ-পোষণ বহনকারী ব্যক্তিও ইহার অন্তর্ভুক্ত হইবে;

(২৩৬৫)

মূল্য : টাকা ৮.০০

- (৩) “প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক” অর্থ বিবাহের ক্ষেত্রে ২১ (একুশ) বৎসর পূর্ণ করিয়াছেন এমন কোনো পুরুষ এবং ১৮ (আঠারো) বৎসর পূর্ণ করিয়াছেন এমন কোনো নারী;
- (৪) “বাল্যবিবাহ” অর্থ এইরূপ বিবাহ যাহার কোন এক পক্ষ বা উভয় পক্ষ অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক; এবং
- (৫) “বিধি” অর্থ এই আইনের অধীন প্রণীত বিধি।

৩। বাল্যবিবাহ প্রতিরোধ কমিটি গঠন।—সরকার, বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে বাল্যবিবাহ প্রতিরোধের নিমিত্ত, জাতীয়, জেলা, উপজেলা ও ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ে সরকারি কর্মকর্তা, স্থানীয় জনপ্রতিনিধি, বেসরকারি সংস্থার কর্মকর্তা এবং স্থানীয় পর্যায়ের গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তি সমন্বয়ে বাল্যবিবাহ প্রতিরোধ কমিটি গঠন এবং উহাদের কার্যাবলি নির্ধারণ করিতে পারিবে।

৪। বাল্যবিবাহ বন্ধে কতিপয় সরকারি কর্মকর্তা এবং স্থানীয় সরকারের প্রতিনিধির সাধারণ ক্ষমতা।—ধারা ৫ এর বিধানের সামগ্রিকতাকে ক্ষুণ্ণ না করিয়া, উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা, নির্বাহী ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট, উপজেলা মহিলা বিষয়ক কর্মকর্তা, উপজেলা সমাজসেবা কর্মকর্তা, উপজেলা প্রাথমিক বা মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা কর্মকর্তা, থানার ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা বা স্থানীয় সরকারের প্রতিনিধি কোন ব্যক্তির লিখিত বা মৌখিক আবেদন অথবা অন্য কোন মাধ্যমে বাল্যবিবাহের সংবাদ প্রাপ্ত হইলে তিনি উক্ত বিবাহ বন্ধ করিবেন অথবা বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে আইনানুগ ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের নিমিত্ত প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিতে পারিবেন।

৫। বাল্যবিবাহের উপর নিষেধাজ্ঞা আরোপ ও নিষেধাজ্ঞা ভঙ্গের শাস্তি।—(১) আদালত, স্ব-উদ্যোগে বা কোন ব্যক্তির অভিযোগের ভিত্তিতে বা অন্য কোন মাধ্যমে প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে, যদি এই মর্মে নিশ্চিত হন যে, কোন বাল্যবিবাহের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হইয়াছে অথবা বাল্যবিবাহ অত্যাসন্ন তাহা হইলে আদালত উক্ত বিবাহের উপর নিষেধাজ্ঞা আরোপ করিতে পারিবে।

(২) আদালত স্বেচ্ছায় বা অভিযোগকারী ব্যক্তির আবেদনের ভিত্তিতে উপ-ধারা (১) এর অধীন প্রদত্ত আদেশ প্রত্যাহার করিতে পারিবে।

(৩) কোন ব্যক্তি উপ-ধারা (১) এর অধীন আরোপিত নিষেধাজ্ঞা ভঙ্গ করিলে তিনি অনধিক ৬ (ছয়) মাস কারাদণ্ড বা অনধিক ১০ (দশ) হাজার টাকা অর্থদণ্ড বা উভয় দণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং অর্থদণ্ড অনাদায়ে অনধিক ১ (এক) মাস কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

৬। মিথ্যা অভিযোগ করিবার শাস্তি।—কোন ব্যক্তি ধারা ৫ এর অধীন মিথ্যা অভিযোগ করিলে উহা হইবে একটি অপরাধ এবং তজ্জন্য তিনি অনধিক ৬ (ছয়) মাস কারাদণ্ড অথবা অনধিক ৩০ (ত্রিশ) হাজার টাকা অর্থদণ্ড বা উভয় দণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং অর্থদণ্ড অনাদায়ে অনধিক ১ (এক) মাস কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

৭। বাল্যবিবাহ করিবার শাস্তি।—(১) প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক কোন নারী বা পুরুষ বাল্যবিবাহ করিলে উহা হইবে একটি অপরাধ এবং তজ্জন্য তিনি অনধিক ২ (দুই) বৎসর কারাদণ্ড বা অনধিক ১ (এক) লক্ষ টাকা অর্থদণ্ড বা উভয় দণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং অর্থদণ্ড অনাদায়ে অনধিক ৩ (তিন) মাস কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

(২) অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক কোন নারী বা পুরুষ বাল্যবিবাহ করিলে তিনি অনধিক ১ (এক) মাসের আটকাদেশ বা অনধিক ৫০,০০০ (পঞ্চাশ) হাজার টাকা জরিমানা বা উভয় ধরনের শাস্তিযোগ্য হইবেন :

তবে শর্ত থাকে যে, ধারা ৮ এর অধীন কোন ব্যক্তির বিরুদ্ধে মামলা দায়ের বা দণ্ড প্রদান করা হইলে উক্তরূপ অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক নারী বা পুরুষকে শাস্তি প্রদান করা যাইবে না।

(৩) উপ-ধারা (২) এর অধীন বিচার ও শাস্তি প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে শিশু আইন, ২০১৩ (২০১৩ সনের ২৪ নং আইন) এর বিধানাবলী প্রযোজ্য হইবে।

৮। **বাল্যবিবাহ সংশ্লিষ্ট পিতা-মাতাসহ অন্যান্য ব্যক্তির শাস্তি।**—পিতা-মাতা, অভিভাবক অথবা অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি, আইনগতভাবে বা আইনবহির্ভূতভাবে কোন অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক ব্যক্তির উপর কর্তৃত্ব সম্পন্ন হইয়া বাল্যবিবাহ সম্পন্ন করিবার ক্ষেত্রে কোন কাজ করিলে অথবা করিবার অনুমতি বা নির্দেশ প্রদান করিলে অথবা স্বীয় অবহেলার কারণে বিবাহটি বন্ধ করিতে ব্যর্থ হইলে উহা হইবে একটি অপরাধ এবং তজ্জন্য তিনি অনধিক ২ (দুই) বৎসর ও অন্যান্য ৬ (ছয়) মাস কারাদণ্ড বা অনধিক ৫০ (পঞ্চাশ) হাজার টাকা অর্থদণ্ড বা উভয় দণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং অর্থদণ্ড অনাদায়ে অনধিক ৩ (তিন) মাস কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

৯। **বাল্যবিবাহ সম্পাদন বা পরিচালনা করিবার শাস্তি।**—কোন ব্যক্তি বাল্যবিবাহ সম্পাদন বা পরিচালনা করিলে উহা হইবে একটি অপরাধ এবং তজ্জন্য তিনি অনধিক ২ (দুই) বৎসর ও অন্যান্য ৬ (ছয়) মাস কারাদণ্ড বা অনধিক ৫০ (পঞ্চাশ) হাজার টাকা অর্থদণ্ড বা উভয় দণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং অর্থদণ্ড অনাদায়ে অনধিক ৩ (তিন) মাস কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

১০। **বাল্যবিবাহ বন্ধে উদ্যোগী হইবার শর্তে বাল্যবিবাহের অভিযোগ হইতে অব্যাহতি।**—এই আইনের অন্যান্য বিধানে যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, আদালতের নিকট উপযুক্ত বলিয়া বিবেচিত হইলে বাল্যবিবাহের উদ্যোগের সহিত জড়িত বিবাহ সম্পন্ন হয় নাই এইরূপ অভিযুক্ত যে কোন ব্যক্তি, বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত ফরমে, যদি এই মর্মে মুচলেকা বা বন্ড প্রদান করেন যে, তিনি ভবিষ্যতে বাল্যবিবাহের সহিত সম্পৃক্ত হইবেন না এবং তাহার নিকটবর্তী এলাকায় বাল্যবিবাহ বন্ধে উদ্যোগী হইবেন তাহা হইলে মুচলেকা বা বন্ডের শর্তানুযায়ী তাহাকে তাহার বিরুদ্ধে আনীত অভিযোগ হইতে অব্যাহতি প্রদান করা যাইবে।

১১। **বাল্যবিবাহ নিবন্ধনের জন্য বিবাহ নিবন্ধকের শাস্তি, লাইসেন্স বাতিল।**—কোন বিবাহ নিবন্ধক বাল্যবিবাহ নিবন্ধন করিলে উহা হইবে একটি অপরাধ এবং তজ্জন্য তিনি অনধিক ২ (দুই) বৎসর ও অন্যান্য ৬ (ছয়) মাস কারাদণ্ড বা অনধিক ৫০ (পঞ্চাশ) হাজার টাকা অর্থদণ্ড বা উভয় দণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং অর্থদণ্ড অনাদায়ে অনধিক ৩ (তিন) মাস কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং তাহার লাইসেন্স বা নিয়োগ বাতিল হইবে।

ব্যাখ্যা : এই ধারার উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে, “বিবাহ নিবন্ধক” অর্থ Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974 (Act No. LII of 1974) এর অধীন লাইসেন্সপ্রাপ্ত নিকাহ রেজিস্ট্রার এবং Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act No. XV of 1872), Special Marriage Act, 1872 (Act No. III of 1872) ও হিন্দু বিবাহ নিবন্ধন আইন, ২০১২ (২০১২ সনের ৪০নং আইন) এর অধীন নিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত বিবাহ নিবন্ধক।

১২। **বয়স প্রমাণের দলিল।**—বিবাহ বন্ধনে আবদ্ধ বা আবদ্ধ হইতে ইচ্ছুক নারী বা পুরুষের বয়স প্রমাণের জন্য জন্ম নিবন্ধন সনদ, জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্র, মাধ্যমিক স্কুল সার্টিফিকেট বা সমমানের পরীক্ষার সার্টিফিকেট, জুনিয়র স্কুল সার্টিফিকেট বা সমমানের পরীক্ষার সার্টিফিকেট, প্রাইমারি স্কুল সার্টিফিকেট বা সমমানের পরীক্ষার সার্টিফিকেট অথবা পাসপোর্ট আইনগত দলিল হিসাবে বিবেচিত হইবে।

১৩। **ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদান।**—(১) এই আইনের অধীন আরোপিত অর্থদণ্ড হইতে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পক্ষকে ক্ষতিপূরণ হিসাবে প্রদান করিতে হইবে।

ব্যাখ্যা: উপ-ধারা (১) এর উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে “ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পক্ষ” অর্থ বাল্যবিবাহের যে পক্ষ অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক।

(২) উপ-ধারা (১) এ যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, ধারা ৭ এর উপ-ধারা (২) এর অধীন আরোপিত জরিমানা হইতে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ সরকারি কোষাগারে জমা হইবে।

১৪। **অপরাধের আমলযোগ্যতা, জামিনযোগ্যতা এবং অ-আপোষযোগ্যতা।**—এই আইনের অধীন সংঘটিত অপরাধ আমলযোগ্য, জামিনযোগ্য এবং অ-আপোষযোগ্য হইবে।

১৫। বিচার পদ্ধতি।—এই আইনের অধীন সংঘটিত অপরাধের বিচার সংক্ষিপ্ত পদ্ধতিতে অনুষ্ঠিত হইবে এবং এতদুদ্দেশ্যে Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898) এর Chapter XXII এ বর্ণিত পদ্ধতি প্রযোজ্য হইবে।

১৬। সরেজমিনে তদন্ত।—আপাতত বলবৎ অন্য কোন আইনে যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, এই আইনের অধীন কোন অভিযোগ বা কার্যধারা নিষ্পত্তির ক্ষেত্রে ঘটনার সত্যতা নিরূপণের নিমিত্ত আদালত সরেজমিনে তদন্ত করিতে পারিবে অথবা কোনো সরকারি কর্মকর্তা বা স্থানীয় সরকারের প্রতিনিধি বা অন্য কোন ব্যক্তিকে উক্তরূপ তদন্ত করিবার নির্দেশ প্রদান করিতে পারিবে এবং উক্তরূপ তদন্ত কাজ ৩০ (ত্রিশ) কার্যদিবসের মধ্যে সম্পন্ন করিতে হইবে:

তবে শর্ত থাকে যে, যুক্তিসঙ্গত কারণে উল্লিখিত সময়ের মধ্যে তদন্তকার্য সমাপ্ত করার সম্ভব না হইলে কারণ উল্লেখপূর্বক অতিরিক্ত ১৫ (পনের) কার্যদিবসের মধ্যে তদন্তকার্য সম্পন্ন করিতে হইবে এবং তৎসম্পর্কে আদালতকে লিখিতভাবে অবহিত করিতে হইবে।

১৭। মোবাইল কোর্ট আইন, ২০০৯ এর প্রয়োগ।—আপাতত বলবৎ অন্য কোন আইনে যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, এই আইনের অধীন সংঘটিত অপরাধের ক্ষেত্রে, মোবাইল কোর্ট আইন, ২০০৯ (২০০৯ সালের ৫৯ নং আইন) এর তফসিলভুক্ত হওয়া সাপেক্ষে, মোবাইল কোর্ট দণ্ড আরোপ করিতে পারিবে।

১৮। অপরাধ আমলে নেয়ার সময়সীমা।—এই আইনের অধীন কোনো অপরাধ সংঘটিত হইবার ২(দুই) বৎসরের মধ্যে অভিযোগ দায়ের করা না হইলে আদালত উক্ত অপরাধ আমলে গ্রহণ করিবে না।

১৯। বিশেষ বিধান।—এই আইনের অন্যান্য বিধানে যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত কোন বিশেষ প্রেক্ষাপটে অপ্রাপ্ত বয়স্কের সর্বোত্তম স্বার্থে, আদালতের নির্দেশ এবং পিতা-মাতা বা প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে অভিভাবকের সম্মতিক্রমে, বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত প্রক্রিয়া অনুসরণক্রমে, বিবাহ সম্পাদিত হইলে উহা এই আইনের অধীন অপরাধ বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে না।

২০। বিধি প্রণয়নের ক্ষমতা।—এই আইনের উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে সরকার, সরকারি গেজেটে প্রজ্ঞাপন দ্বারা বিধি প্রণয়ন করিতে পারিবে।

২১। রহিতকরণ ও হেফাজত।—(১) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Act No. XIX of 1929), অতঃপর উক্ত Act বলিয়া উল্লিখিত, এতদ্বারা রহিত করা হইল।

(২) উপ-ধারা (১) এর অধীন রহিতকরণ সত্ত্বেও উক্ত Act এর অধীন—

(ক) কৃত কোন কাজ বা গৃহীত কোন ব্যবস্থা এই আইনের অধীন কৃত বা গৃহীত বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে;

(খ) দায়েরকৃত কোন মামলা বা কার্যধারা কোন আদালতে চলমান থাকিলে উহা এমনভাবে নিষ্পত্তি করিতে হইবে যেন উক্ত Act রহিত হয় নাই।

২২। ইংরেজিতে অনূদিত পাঠ প্রকাশ।—(১) এই আইন প্রবর্তনের পর সরকার, সরকারি গেজেটে প্রজ্ঞাপন দ্বারা, এই আইনের বাংলা পাঠের ইংরেজিতে অনূদিত একটি নির্ভরযোগ্য পাঠ (Authentic English Text) প্রকাশ করিবে।

(২) বাংলা ও ইংরেজি পাঠের মধ্যে বিরোধের ক্ষেত্রে বাংলা পাঠ প্রাধান্য পাইবে।

ড. মোঃ আবদুর রব হাওলাদার
সিনিয়র সচিব।

মোঃ আব্দুল মালেক, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মোঃ আলমগীর হোসেন, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস,
তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। web site : www.bgpress.gov.bd

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women

The States parties to the present convention,

Nothing that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Nothing that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Nothing that the States parties to the International covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Nothing also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist,

Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women. on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and humanity,

Concerned that in situations of poverty women has the least access to food, health, education, training and opportunities for employment and other needs,

Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women,

Emphasizing that the eradication of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination, and interference in the internal affairs of States is essential to the enjoyment of the rights of men and women,

Affirming that the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual co-operation among all States irrespective of their social and economic system, general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and as a consequence will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields,

Bearing in main the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women society as a whole,

Aware that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality between men and women,

Determined to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, for that purpose, to adopt the measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations,

Have agreed on the following:

PART : I

Article 1:

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term “discrimination against women” shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

Article 2:

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- a. To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- b. To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- c. To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- d. To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- e. To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- f. To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- g. To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

Article 3:

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Article 4:

1. Adoption by states parities of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.
2. Adoption by States Parities of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

Article 5:

States Parities shall take all appropriate measures:

- a. To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women ;
- b. To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

Article 6:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

PART : II

Article 7:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

- a. To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;
- b. To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;
- c. To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Article 8:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

Article 9:

1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.
2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

PART : III

Article 10:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- a. The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;
- b. Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;
- c. The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programs and the adaptation of teaching methods;
- d. The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;
- e. The same opportunities for access to programs of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy program, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women;
- f. The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programs for girls and women who have left school prematurely;
- g. The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;
- h. Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

Article 11:

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- a. The right of work as an inalienable right of all human beings;
- b. The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;

- c. The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;
- d. The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;
- e. The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;
- f. The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction.
- g. 2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage of maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:
 - h. To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;
 - i. To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances;
 - j. To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities;
 - k. To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.
- l. Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

Article 12:

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, in a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

Article 13:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particulars:

- a. Right to family benefits;
- b. The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;
- c. The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Article 14:

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women [lay in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women that they participate in and benefit from rural development and , in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:
 - a. To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;
 - b. To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counseling and services in family planning;
 - c. To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy , as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
 - d. To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self employment;
 - e. To participate in all community activities;

- e. To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- f. To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

PART IV

Article 15:

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.
2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.
3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void.
4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

Article 16:

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
 - a. The same right to enter into marriage ;
 - b. The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter marriage only with their free and full consent;
 - c. The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
 - d. The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
 - e. The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;
 - f. The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, ward ship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
 - g. The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;
 - h. The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.
2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

PART V

Article 17:

1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against women (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties.
4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years: immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
6. The election of the five additional member of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article, following the thirty-fifth ratification or accession. The terms of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years, the names of these two members having been chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
7. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.
8. The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention

Article 18:

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect:

- a. Within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned;
- b. Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.

2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfillment of obligations under the present Convention.

Article 19:

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

Article 20:

1. The Committee shall normally meet for a period of not more than two weeks annually in order to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the present Convention.
2. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee (amendment, status of ratification).

Article 21:

1. The Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

Article 22:

The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.

PART VI

Article 23:

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained:

- a. In the legislation of a State Party; or
- b. In any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.

Article 24:

States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures at the national level aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 25:

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.
3. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26:

1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 27:

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28:

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratifications or accession.
2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 29:

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the international Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the court.
2. Each State Party may at the time of ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 30:

The present Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Convention.

The Dhaka Declaration for Eliminating Violence against Women in South Asia 2003

We parliamentarians from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Iran, meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on the 18-19 March 2003, at the Regional Workshop on Parliamentary Advocacy for the Prevention of Violence Against Women in South Asia, issue the following Declaration.

We recognize, and accept, our crucial role, both individually and collectively, as the bridge between people and government as advocates for the rights and concerns of the people, as legislators to make laws to protect these rights and mobilise the policies and resources required to create the enabling environment for this purpose.

Noting that our Governments have considered endorsing or have endorsed/ signed/ ratified the following international instruments.

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social Cultural Rights (1966)
- The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) ; (CEDAW)
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1993);
- The Declaration on Violence Against Women (1993);
- The Vienna Declaration and the Program of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights (1993)
- The Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, Egypt (1994)
- Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration (1995)
- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)
- South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women, (2002)

We further recognize the following

1. On the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, and The Convention on the Rights of the Child, any form of violence against women which can be construed as a threat to their life, liberty or security of person or which constitutes torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in fringes the fundamental human rights our countries have recognized under international law and in our constitutions.

2. Violence against women and girls taking place within the family, community, at the work –place or in society which includes, inter alias, ill-treatment, battering, incest sexual harassment sexual

abuse, custodial violence, trafficking in women and rape, is a violation of the right to life, safety, liberty, dignity and physical and mental integrity of the victim and therefore an obstacle to the development of a democratic society.

3. Violence against women in general takes various forms and is unquestionably linked to discrimination against women and power relationships between the sexes in the social, economic cultural and political spheres and in misinterpretation of religious doctrine, in our countries and in the family and community.

4. That domestic violence against women in the South Asian region is widespread and persistent and that insufficient legal instruments and inadequate implementation of the laws that exist results in women suffering violence in the family.

5. The majority of cases of abuse are not reported to the police/courts, mainly due to the belief that it is a private matter and the task of proper enforcement of laws and the absence of social and economic support to protect women, with the result that violence against women remains a largely hidden crime.

6. That all forms of gender-based violence falling within the scope of the CEDAW definition and CRC should be considered criminal offences and States parties to the Conventions are also specifically obliged to act against private persons, companies and organizations committing violence against women.

7. That adequate statistics and research on violence against women are not available in most of our countries.

8. There is still a low level of awareness of the specific needs of women subjected to violence among service providers and law enforcement agencies, including in police, social workers, educators, lawyers, judges, legislators, public servants and agencies.

9. Rape is a serious infringement of human rights and is used in war and armed conflict and is defined as a crime against humanity by the Rome Statute that established the International Criminal Court.

10. Violence against women in the home and in our societies directly and indirectly affects children and can often create a cycle of violence and abuse that is perpetuated through generations in families communities and our societies and violence against women has long-lasting negative impacts on children.

Call to action

We parliamentarians here in Dhaka commit ourselves and call on Parliamentary colleagues, Governments and peoples of participating countries to strive for primary prevention of violence against women by empowering women through access to education, laws, policies and programs including income generation and poverty reduction so as to enhance the role and status of women in their communities;

We commit ourselves to giving priority to the following actions

Raising public awareness on women's human rights and violence against women as a basic aspect of development, peace and progress.

We will strive to promote the creation of a non-violent culture through education and sensitisation strategies targeting men and women, especially through the mass media and the education sector, as fundamental tools to prevent intergenerational and social violence;

We will encourage programs for schools aimed at enhancing awareness among boys and girls of the effects of gender based violence and developing collaborative means of resolving conflicts in order to counteract attitudes and behavior which tend inter alia to regard women's bodies as commodities and inevitably leads to violence;

We call upon our Heads of State / Governments to use the South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation to designate a particular year as the South Asian Year of Eliminating Violence Against Women.

Enact and enforce legislation

We will take necessary legal measures to enact and monitor the enforcement of legislation impacting on violence against women.

We will support programs to integrate health services and investigation procedures including programs on legal aid so as to encourage women and girls subject to violence to report to the authorities and women's organizations or appropriate in-situations to take legal action in defense of women who suffer violence;

We will ensure that resources are allocated and separately identified for law enforcement.

We will support the formation of parliamentary committees which will identify the gaps in relevant laws, support law reform and monitor the enforcement of laws on violence against women.

Strengthening support services for victims of violence

We will actively support resource allocation and funding for independent services for the survivors of violence, including one stop safe havens and shelters and gender sensitisation training of law enforcement agencies and all health personnel.

Strengthening research and information sharing

We will actively encourage the collection of statistics on violence against women, We will promote nationally and regionally, the sharing of research results and statistics as well as information on best practices and innovative measures taken in combating VAW.

Regional cooperation

Together we will work towards combating trafficking of girls and women in the South Asian region which often resulting in forced prostitution; to set up special programs and to introduce specific measures to support those persons who are the victims of enforced sexual exploitation; We will ensure that special attention is paid to the position of migrant women and HIV positive women who are the victims of gender violence;

We will share information and best practices within the region on laws including region laws, and policies and programs to combat violence against women and develop a process in monitoring the situation in our countries in meeting our constitutional commitments and responsibilities as state parties to CEDAW and CRe.

Pledge

We parliamentarians pledge, as public advocates, opinion leaders, legislators and policy initiators to carry out these actions and to systematically and actively monitor the progress . we make in doing so.

Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (PEA)

Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China
4-15 September 1995

Beijing Declaration

1. We, the Governments participating in the Fourth World Conference on Women,
2. Gathered here in Beijing in September 1995, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,
3. Determined to advance the goals of equality, development and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of all humanity,
4. Acknowledging the voices of all women everywhere and taking note of the diversity of women and their roles and circumstances, honoring the women who paved the way and inspired the hope present in the world's youth,
5. Recognize that the status of women has advanced in some important respects in the past decade but that progress has been uneven, inequalities between women and men have persisted and major obstacles remain, with serious consequences for the well-being of all people,
6. Also recognize that this situation is exacerbated by the increasing poverty that is affecting the lives of the majority of the world's people, in particular women and children, with origins in both the national and international domains,
7. Dedicate ourselves unreservedly to addressing these constraints and obstacles and thus enhancing further the advanced and empowerment of women all over the world, and agree that this requires urgent action in the spirit of determination, hope, cooperation and solidarity, now and to carry us forward into the next century.

We reaffirm our commitment to:

8. The equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and men and other purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Declaration on the Right to Development;
9. Ensure the full implementation of the human rights of women and of the girl child as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. Build on consensus and progress made at previous United Nations conferences and summits – on women in Nairobi in 1985, on children in New York in 1990, on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, on human rights in Vienna in 1993, on population and development in Cairo in 1994 and on social development in Copenhagen in 1995 with the objective of achieving equality, development and peace;

11. Achieve the full and effective implementation of the Nairobi Forward- looking Strategies for the Advancement of WOMEN;

12. The empowerment and advancement of women, including the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, thus contributing to the moral, ethical, spiritual and intellectual needs of women and men, individually or in community with others and thereby guaranteeing them the possibility of realizing their full potential in society and shaping their lives in accordance with their own aspirations.

We are convinced that:

13. Women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision- making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace;

14. Women’s rights are human rights;

15. Equal rights, opportunities and access to resources, equal sharing of responsibilities for the family by men and women, and a harmonious partnership between them are critical to their well-being and that of their families as well as to the consolidation of democracy;

16. Eradication of poverty based on sustained economic growth, social development, environmental protection and social justice requires the involvement of women in economic and social development, equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men as agents and beneficiaries of people-centered sustainable development;

17. The explicit recognition and reaffirmation of the right of all women to control all aspects of their health in particular their own fertility, is basic to their empowerment;

18. Local, national, regional and global peace is attainable and is inextricably linked with the advancement of women, who are a fundamental force for leadership, conflict resolution and the promotion of lasting peace at all level;

19. It is essential to design, implement and monitor, with the full participation of women, effective, efficient and mutually reinforcing gender-sensitive policies and programs, including development policies and programs, at all levels that will foster the empowerment and advancement of women;

20. The participation and contribution of all actors of civil society, particularly women’s groups and networks and other non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, with full respect for their autonomy, in cooperation with Governments are important to the effective implementation and follow-up of the Platform for Action;

21. The implementation of the Platform for Action requires commitment from Governments and the international community. By making national and international commitments for action, including those made at the Conference, Governments and the international community recognize the need to take priority action for the empowerment and advancement of women.

We are convinced that:

22. Intensify efforts and actions to achieve the goals of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by end of this century;

23. Ensure the full enjoyment by women and the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and take effective action against violations of these rights and freedoms;

24. Take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and the girl child and remove all obstacles to gender equality and the advancement and empowerment of women;

25. Encourage men to participate fully in all actions towards equality;

26. Promote women's economic independence, including employment and eradicate the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women by addressing the structural causes of poverty through changes in economic structures, ensuring equal access for all women, including those in rural areas, as vital development agents, to productive resources, opportunities and public services;

27. Promote people-centered sustainable development, including sustained economic growth, through the provision of basic education, life-long education, literacy and training, and primary health care for girls and women;

28. Take positive steps to ensure peace for the advancement of women and, recognizing the leading role that women have played in the peace movement, work actively towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and support negotiations on the conclusion, without delay, of a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects;

29. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls;

30. Ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care and enhance women's sexual and reproductive health as well as education;

31. Promote and protect all human rights of women and girls;

32. Intensify efforts to ensure equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all women and girls who face multiple barriers to their empowerment and advancement because of such factors as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, or disability, or because they are indigenous people;

33. Ensure respect for international law, including humanitarian law, in order to protect women and girls in particular;

34. Develop the fullest potential of girls and women of all ages, ensure their full and equal participation in building a better world for all and enhance their role in the development process;

We are determined to:

35. Ensure women's equal access to economic resources, including land, credit, science and technology, vocational training, information, communication and markets, as a means to further the advancement and empowerment of women and girls, including through the enhancement of their capacities to enjoy the benefits of equal access to these resources, inter alia, by means of international cooperation;

36. Ensure the success of the Platform for Action, which will require a strong commitment on the part of Governments, international organizations and institutions at all levels. We are deeply convinced that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, which is the framework for our efforts to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. Equitable social development that recognizes empowering the poor, particularly women living in poverty, to utilize environmental resources sustainably is a necessary foundation for sustainable development. We also recognize that broad-based and sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development is necessary to sustain social development and social justice. The success of the Platform for Action will also require adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels as well as new and additional resources to the developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources for the advancement of women; financial resources to strengthen the capacity of national, sub-regional, regional and international institutions; a commitment to equal rights, equal responsibilities and equal opportunities and to the equal participation of women and men in all national, regional and international bodies and policy-making processes; and the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms at all levels for accountability to the world's women;

37. Ensure also the success of the platform for Action in countries with economies in transition, which will require continued international cooperation and assistance;

38. We hereby adopt and commit ourselves as Governments to implement the following Platform for Action, ensuring that a gender perspective is reflected in all our policies and programs. We urge the United Nations system, regional and international financial institutions, other relevant regional and international institutions and all women and men, as well as non-government organizations, with full respect for their autonomy, and all sectors of civil society, in cooperation with Governments, to fully commit themselves and contribute to the implementation of this Platform for Action.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

1.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Agargaon, Dhaka	Chairperson
2.	Prof Nurul Islam, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University	Member
3-4.	Additional Secretary (Development/ Admin), Statistics and Informatics Division, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
5.	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
6.	Deputy Secretary (Admin), Statistics and Informatics Division, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
7.	Representative, Ministry of Family and Health Welfare (Not below the rank of Deputy Secretary)	Member
8.	Chairman, Department of Statistics, University of Dhaka	Member
9.	Chairman, Department of Women and Gender Studies, University of Dhaka	Member
10.	Chairman, Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka	Member
11.	Director, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT), University of Dhaka	Member
12.	Representative, Directorate General of Health, Mohakhali, Dhaka (Not below the rank of Director)	Member
13.	Representative, Department of Social Services, Agargaon, Dhaka (Not below the rank of Director)	Member
14.	Representative, Department of Women Affairs, Eskaton Garden Road, Dhaka Dhaka (Not below the rank of Director)	Member
15.	Representative, Directorate General of Family Planning	Member
16.	Representative, National Institute of Population Research and Training, Azimpur, Dhaka (Not below the rank of Director)	Member
17.	Representative, ICDDR,B, Mohakhali, Dhaka	Member
18-24.	Director (All), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
25.	Director, Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member Secretary

Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018
Demography and Health Wing
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
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