UNITED NATIONS
10TH GLOBAL FORUM
ON GENDER STATISTICS

1-3 OCTOBER 2025
TBILISI, GEORGIA

Mainstreaming Gender Statistics in Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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Background

- 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
- Women, who constitute half of the population, are treated as equal with men in all spheres of state and of public life by the Constitution of Bangladesh
- Gender statistics are needed to measure and monitor the realities of the lives of women and men. Gender statistics reflect the changing roles of women and men in society, in the economy and in families and households

Formation of Gender Statistics Cell

- BBS, as the National Statistical Office (NSO), is responsible for producing official statistics

- To develop and give special attention on gender statistics, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) formed a Gender Statistics Cell in 2017

Major activities

- Taking steps to produce, compile and disseminate gender statistics

- To coordinate with different related organizations, development partners, stakeholders and researchers and arrange workshop, seminar and meeting for the development of gender statistics

- Ensure Sex Disaggregated data in the Censuses and Surveys conducted by BBS

Strategies for Gender Mainstreaming

- Article 28 of the Constitution ensures equal rights for men and women in every sphere of the State and public life
- National Women Development Policy 2011 emphasizes that the government would take the required actions to eliminate existing gender gaps
- Incorporation of gender perspectives into national planning
- Gender Budget Report has been published by the Finance Division since 2009 to prioritizes gender equality throughout the budgeting process
- Formation of Gender Focal Points across ministry

Strategies for Gender Mainstreaming in BBS

- Inclusion of sex-disaggregated indicators in surveys and censuses
- Alignment with SDG monitoring framework
- Inclusion of the Gender statistics in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
- Consideration of the production of gender statistics in the upcoming revision of Statistics Act
- Close collaboration with Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) for evidence based policy making

Driving Innovations

- Introduction of innovative survey capturing gender dimensions: TUS, VAW
- Compilation of Gender Statistics
- Household Production Satellite Account (HPSA) to estimate economic value of unpaid work
- Prepare Policy brief on gender perspective
- Integration of gender modules in Labour Force Survey and HIES
- Organize User-producer dialogues to bridge data gaps

Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021

- First-ever nationally representative Time Use Survey
- Collected data on unpaid care and domestic work, enabling visibility of women's contribution.
- Helped measure gender gap in total work burden
- Supported evidence-based advocacy for SDG 5.4.1 (recognizing unpaid care work)

Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021

In Bangladesh, women spend

7.3 times

as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men

Women spend 5.9 hours a day **Men spend 0.8 hours a day**

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Household Production Satellite Account (HPSA)

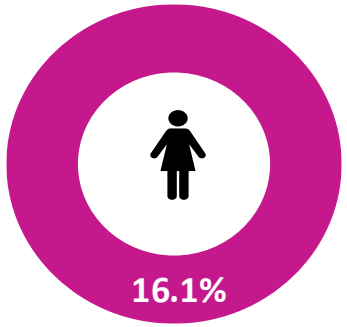
- Estimated monetary value of unpaid domestic and care work
- The Household Production Satellite Account (HPSA) for Bangladesh is a pioneering effort to include women's unpaid contributions in the country's GDP.
- Offers a comprehensive framework for estimating the economic value of household production activities—primarily carried out by women that lie outside the traditional System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary.

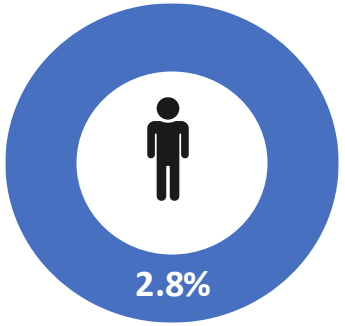
Household Production Satellite Account (HPSA)

The economic value of women's unpaid work in 2021 was

16.14%

of GDP at current prices





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Violence Against Women Survey (VAW) 2024

The Violence Against Women Survey 2024, following similar ones in 2011 and 2015, offers valuable insights into the prevalence of intimate partner violence (by husband) and violence committed by non-partners (NPV), showing how these patterns have evolved over time

Physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months is

24.4%

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Capacity-Building Efforts

- Conducted technical training on gender statistics for BBS staff.
- Increased the capacity of stakeholders from line ministries, CSOs, and media through a weeklong gender statistics training
- Collaboration with UN Women for strengthening institutional capacity User-producer dialogues to bridge data gaps and improve usability
- Publication of regular Gender Statistics Compendium.
- Regular reporting for Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) of SDGs

Future Plan for Gender Statistics in BBS

- ❑ Violence Against Women Deep Dive Survey 2025
- ❑ Gender and Environment Survey 2025
- ❑ Compilation of Gender Statistics (Gender Compendium) 2026
- ❑ Time Use Survey 2026
- ❑ Gender Based Violence Survey 2027
- ❑ Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- ❑ Women and Men in Bangladesh: Facts and Figures 2028
- ❑ Development of Gender Statistics Web portal

Key Challenges

- **Resource** Constraints
- **Capacity Gaps**
- Continued **Collaboration**

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Thank You

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