International Workshop on Gender Statistics

Gender Indicators and Indices in Bangladesh

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Key Gender Indicators Captured by BBS

- For the **Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)**, gender statistics have transitioned from basic sex-disaggregated data into a deeply institutionalized system. Through its dedicated **Gender Statistics Cell** (established in 2017) and frameworks like the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), BBS captures structural inequalities across the country.
- BBS utilizes indicators and compiles indices tailored to national policies like the 8th Five-Year Plan and global targets like Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality).

1. Key Gender Indicators Captured by BBS

BBS embeds sex-disaggregated indicators across its major national surveys and censuses such Population and Housing Census, Economic Census and Agriculture Census to track health, education, economic contributions, and social safety.

A. Economic Participation & Time Use

- **Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** Sourced from the **Labour Force Survey (LFS)**, this tracks the vast gap between male and female participation, heavily focusing on capturing women's shifting roles from agricultural self-employment to formal sectors like RMG (Ready-Made Garments).
- **Unpaid Care and Domestic Work:** Tracked via the milestone **Time Use Survey (TUS)**, capturing the daily hours spent by men vs. women on non-SNA (System of National Accounts) activities like childcare, cooking, and household management.
- **Wage Disparity:** Tracks the gender pay gap for similar occupational skill levels across rural and urban landscapes from **Labour Force Survey**.

B. Health, Demography & Well-being

- **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR):** Collected via the *Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS)*, tracking deaths per 100,000 live births. Also found this type of data in Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.
- **Age at First Marriage:** Essential for tracking the prevalence of early marriage across different divisions.
- **Violence Against Women (VAW) Indicators:** Generated through the specialized *Violence Against Women Survey*, measuring physical, sexual, or psychological violence by intimate or non-partners within the trailing 12 months.

C. Education & Literacy

- **Net Enrollment and Dropout Rates:** Sourced from population censuses and education modules, charting the specific points where adolescent girls drop out compared to boys.
- **Literacy Rate (Ages 7+):** Decadal and annual trends showing the closing gap in basic educational attainment.

Gender Indices & Advanced Frameworks by BBS

2. Gender Indices & Advanced Frameworks by BBS

- BBS produces specific local composite outputs and feeds localized data into global index calculations:

A. Household Production Satellite Account (HPSA)

- While not a traditional index, this is a pioneering macroeconomic framework compiled by BBS. It utilizes data from the Time Use Survey to assign a monetary value to unpaid domestic and care work mostly performed by women.
- BBS data revealed that the economic value of women's unpaid care work accounted for **16.14% of Bangladesh's total GDP**, mathematically pulling hidden gender contributions into national economic accounting.

The Gender Statistics Compendium

- BBS compiles these various elements into a regular comprehensive publication titled **“Gender Statistics"**. This serves as the central data repository combining multidimensional indicators into a usable baseline for line ministries implementing gender-responsive budgeting.

Unpaid Household Production Satellite Account of Bangladesh

Based on Time Use Survey 2021

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UN WOMEN

FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

As per RC-H, the economic value of women's unpaid work in 2021 was:

16.14%

of GDP at current prices

In monetary terms, in 2021, the value of women's unpaid work is equivalent to:

5.7

trillion taka

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY
BANGLADESH 2024

‘Safe, ethical, and robust data on violence against women’

kNOwVAWdata

UNFPA

Background: Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey 2024

VAW Survey Evolution

- **2011:** First nationally representative VAW Survey conducted
- **2015:** Second round provided key comparative benchmarks
- **2024:** Third round builds on earlier methodologies, expanding scope and depth

Lead Agencies and Partners in 2024

Lead: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Ministry of Planning.

- Technical & Financial Support: UNFPA Bangladesh and UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office.
- Key Stakeholder: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
- Technical Partners:
    - *kNOwVAWdata Initiative* and *University of Melbourne* – capacity building and methodological support.
    - Engaged national level VAW experts and statisticians from icddr,b, ISRT, BIDS

Qualitative Component/In-Depth Research

Purpose: To complement the household survey and provide rich contextual understanding of its findings.

Methodology:
In-depth interviews (IDIs): 40
Key informant interviews (KIIs): 8
Focus group discussions (FGDs): 6
FGDs with men (44 participants)
2 FGDs with service providers (13)

Geographic Focus:

a) Metropolitan Dhaka, including urban slums;
b) Noakhali (rural and coastal district in Chittagong Division)

Areas of Exploration:

- Impact of emotional abuse and controlling behaviors on women;
- Men's understanding of and attitudes toward violence
- Barriers to seeking help faced by survivors
- Women's experiences with technology-facilitated GBV (TFGBV) and their help-seeking pathways.

Together we can
end violence against women.
Thanks!