



Gender Statistics of Bangladesh

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Introduction:

Women empowerment and bringing the women to the mainstream of development is one of the priority agenda of the government of Bangladesh. The government is a signatory of the convention for Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women and committed to implement this within the shortest possible time.

In order to monitor the progress of the women in different sectors of the country, gender disaggregated data is essential.

In light of this need, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has prepared the Gender Statistics Report 2008 by accumulating data from different Census, Survey and Administrative reports.

Short update on national activities in gender Statistics :

- Process of updating of gender compendium 2008 is underway
- Question of Disaggregated data by gender in all census and surveys are ensured.
- More female enumerators and supervisors were engaged in recently completed population Census 2011 as a part of engendering Census.
- Special Survey on Violence against Women has been planned and preparatory work is being done now.
- The officers and staff members were regularly being imparted training on gender statistics

Updating of gender compendium 2008 will cover Gender disaggregated statistics on:

- Household and Population
- Marriage, Fertility & Contraceptive use
- Health & Nutrition
- Morbidity and Health Services
- Disability
- Labour Force
- Education
- Income Expenditure and Poverty
- Empowerment
- Violence against Women

Sources of data for gender statistics

- National Censuses
- Periodic Sample Surveys
- Administrative Records

Periodic Surveys (Regular)

- Household Income and Expenditure Survey
- Sample Vital Registration Survey
- Labour Force Survey
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
- Child and Mother Nutrition Survey

Adhoce Surveys

- Poverty Monitoring Survey
- Welfare Monitoring Survey
- Anemia Survey
- Survey on Low Birth Weight
- Child Labour Survey
- Survey on Hazardous Child Labour Sectors
- Survey on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
- Livestock Survey
- Social Safety Net Survey
- Survey on Private Education and Private Health etc.

Other Data Sources

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Establishment
- Ministry of Home
- Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
- Bureau of Manpower Employment Training (BMET)
- Bangladesh Bureau of Education and Information Statistics (BANBEIS)
- Directorate of Primary Education
- BGMEA
- NIPORT
- Directorate of Health
- Institute of Epidemiology, Diseases Control and Research
- Directorate of Women Affairs
- BNWLA
- Jatia Mahila Sangstha
- Directorate of Services etc.

Situation Analysis: Some selected Gender Statistics

Population Size by gender:

Tab 1: Population 1st July (In Million) 2009

Total :	146.7
Male :	75.1
Female:	71.6

Source : Report on Sample Vital registration-2009

Household Headship:

- Percentage distribution of households by sex of head of households, 2009

Percent of Female Headed HH : 13.9

Percent of Male Headed HH : 86.1

Source : Household Income and Expenditure survey -2010

Household Size

- Household Size by sex of head of households, 2009

Female Headed HH : 3.39

Male Headed HH : 4.67

Source : Household Income and Expenditure survey -2010

Reasons for migration by gender, 2007

Rural In-Migration

Reasons	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0
Marriage	33.8	1.3
Education	2.0	3.8
Looking for job	7.9	24.1
Getting job	1.1	3.5
Others	55.3	67.3

Urban In-Migration

Reasons	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0
Marriage	6.9	0.7
Education	2.1	2.3
Looking for job	8.3	21.2
Getting job	1.4	4.0
Others	81.3	71.8

Marriage and fertility :

- Mean age at marriage of Women and men, 2007

Women :	18.4
Men :	23.6
- Total fertility rate, 2007 : 2.4

Health and Nutrition:

- Crude death rate per 1000 population by sex, 2007

Women :	5.5
Men :	7.0
- Maternal mortality ratio, 2007 : 3.5
- Prevalence of malnutrition in children aged <5 years by sex, 2005

Indicator	Girls(%)	Boys(%)
Underweight (WAZ who<-2)	39.0	40.3
Stunting (HAZ who<-2)	45.3	47.1
Wasting (WHZ who<-2)	14.3	14.5
Obesity (BAZ who <-2)	1.6	1.2
MUACZ	26.5	27.7
MAUC<125mm	3.6	3.2

Disability:

- Crude Disability rate per 1000 population by sex, 2007

Women : 8.04
Men : 10.16

- Proportion of Disability by sex, 2007

Type of Disability	Women	Men
Blind	9.1	7.9
Night Blind	7.2	5.3
Deaf/dumb	17.8	16.7
Mental	12.4	12.0
Leprosy	0.7	0.8
Cripple	18.3	25.9
Worthless	5.3	5.2
Leprosy	2.4	1.9
Goiter	2.4	0.7
Leprosy	9.7	8.5
Goiter	14.7	15.1

Labour Force:

- Labour force aged 15 years and over by sex, 2006
 - Women 12.1 Million
 - Men 37.3 Million
- Annual average labour force growth rate, 2006
 - Women 5.1
 - Men 1.23
- Working age population 15 years and over engaged in household works, 2006
 - Women 80.6%
 - Men 6.2%

- Employed persons 15 years and over by sector of employment and sex, 2006.

Formal sector

- Women 14.31%
- Men 23.82%

Informal sector

- Women 85.69%
- Men 76.18%

Education:

- Literacy rate of population 7 years and over by sex, 2010
 - Women 54.8
 - Men 61.1
- Enrolment of Children aged 6-10 years by sex and poverty status, 2010

Children	Poor	Non-poor
- Girl	82.58	89.10
- Boy	74.19	86.77

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey-2010

Income, expenditure and poverty:

- Incidence of poverty (CBN Method) by gender status of head of household , 2010
 - Women headed 26.6
 - Men headed 32.1
- Per Household income (Taka) and poverty Status, 2010

Status of headship	poor	Non-poor
- Women headed	4829	11291
- Men headed	6511	13931
- Per capita Consumption expenditure (Taka) and poverty Status, 2010

- Women headed	4601	10240
- Men headed	6352	13408

Empowerment:

- Population participation in national assembly, 2008
 - Elected in general seats*
 - Women 20
 - Men 280
- Women and men participation in union parishad, 2008

<i>Chairman</i>	
- Women	0.47%
- Men	99.53%
<i>Member</i>	
- Women	25.26%
- Men	74.74%

Thank you