



Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008

**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008

May 2009

Cover page:

Male and female members are waiting
in micro credit delivery centre of an NGO

Published by:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Email: dg_bbs@gov.bd
Web: www.bbs.gov.bd

Financial support from:

"Support to Monitoring PRS and MDGs in Bangladesh"
General Economics Division, Planning Commission &
UNDP Bangladesh

ISBN 984-508-885-6

Printed by:

Momin Offset Press
9 Nilkhet Babupura, Dhaka-1205
Tel: 9675332, 8616471

Foreword

I am very glad to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has compiled a report entitled “Gender Statistics 2008” by taking data from various sources. It may be mentioned that women empowerment and bringing the women in the mainstream of development is one of the priority agenda of the Government of Bangladesh is a signatory of the Convention for Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and committed to implement this within the shortest possible time. The third Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the United Nations is also gender equality and empowerment. 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 this report has been prepared.

The present report highlighted gender disaggregated data for different socio-economic sectors, which will be useful to the planners, administrators, policymakers, researchers, development partners and gender activists to prescribe appropriate programmes and policies for the development of women.

I like to express my sincere thanks to Director General, BBS and Project Director, Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women project and distinguished members of the Technical Committee for preparing this report.

Suggestions and comments on the report are most welcome.

Dhaka, May, 2009

(Md. Habib Ullah Majumder)
Secretary (in charge)
Planning Division
Ministry of Planning

Preface

Gender disaggregated data are very much needed for prescribing appropriate policy measures and development intervention for the women. As a National Statistical Organization (NSO), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been conducting national censuses and periodic surveys to generate data for meeting the need of development planning and policy making. Gender disaggregated data are available in the report of these censuses and surveys. But these data are difficult to use by the users of gender statistics as historical trends of data and data of different dimensions are not available in a single volume.

In light of the users' demand for gender statistics Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has prepared the Gender Statistics Report 2008 by accumulating data from different censuses, surveys and administrative reports. It may be mentioned that United Nations Statistics Division has developed a framework to compile gender statistics and requested the member states to follow the framework to generate gender statistics. BBS has also tried to follow the framework as much as possible.

This report is prepared by a team led by Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Project Director, Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women (MSCW). He was assisted by Mr. Alamgir Hossain, Deputy Director, Mrs. Delwara Begum, Statistical Officer and Mr. Abdur Rashid Howlader, Programmer. Preparation of tables and graphs were done by Mr. S. M. Anwar Husain, Statistical Assistant of the Project. Mr. Musahar Shaik Deputy Director (Rtd) provided analytical input and edited the report.

We are grateful to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for providing financial and technical support to this study from their Project "Support to Monitoring MDG and PRS" being implemented by the General Economics Division of the Planning Commission. Dr. Golam Sarwar, Joint Chief, General Economics Division and Project Director, Support to MDG and PRS, Mr. Kalyan Pandey, International Project Manager, UNDP and Dr. Sadananda Mitra, Monitoring Specialist of UNDP extended their valuable support for preparing this report. Special thanks to Ms. Majeda Haq, Gender Focal Point, UNDP for her technical guidance.

I hope that the report will be useful to the planners, administrators, policy makers, development partners and women activists to take appropriate programmes and policies for women development and gender equality.

Suggestions and comments for further improvement of the report in future are most welcome.

Dhaka, May 2009

(A Y M Ekramul Hoque)
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Contents

Foreword	iii
Preface	iv
Abbreviations	x
Executive Summary	xii
CHAPTER 1 : An overview of Gender Equality, Equity and Development	1
CHAPTER 2 : Household and Population	3
2.01 Household Headship	3
2.02 Household Size	4
2.03 Average Family Members	4
2.04 Household Member's Earning Status	5
2.05 Population Size by Gender	6
2.06 Age-Sex Structure	7
2.07 Population Distribution by Age Group, Sex and Residence	8
2.08 Distribution of Population by Age Group, Sex and Division	10
2.09 Sex Ratio	15
2.10 Distribution of population by gender and specific demographic characteristics by Division/Zila	15
2.11 Migration rate by gender and direction of migration	18
2.12 Reasons for in-migration by gender	19
CHAPTER 3 : Marriage, Fertility and Contraceptive Use	23
3.00 Early Marriage	23
3.01 Mean Age at Marriage	26
3.02 Mean age at marriage of women and men by Division / Zila	26
3.03 Marital Status	29
3.04 Fertility	30
3.04.1 Total Fertility Rate	30
3.05 Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	31
3.06 Marital fertility	31
3.07 General Fertility Rate	32
3.08 General Fertility Rate (GFR) Per 1000 Women by Division/Zila	33
3.09 Children Ever Born	35
3.10 Divorce Rate and Separation Rate	35
3.10.1 Crude Divorce Rate	36
3.10.2 Crude Separation Rate	36

3.10.3	Age-Specific Divorce Rate	36
3.10.4	Age-Specific Separation Rate	37
3.11	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	37
3.11.1	Age-Specific Contraceptive Use	38
3.11.2	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method and Locality, 2004-2007	39
3.11.3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	39
CHAPTER 4 : Health and Nutrition		41
4.01	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	41
4.02	Age-Specific Death Rate	42
4.03	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	45
4.04	Post Neonatal Mortality Rate	45
4.05	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	46
4.06	Child Mortality Rate	47
4.07	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	47
4.08	Principal Causes of Deaths	48
4.09	Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Causes	49
4.10	Expectation of Life	51
4.11	Infant and Young Child Feeding	52
4.12	Nutritional Status of Non- Pregnant and Non-Lactating Women (NPNL)	53
4.13	Child Nutrition Status	53
4.13.1	Malnutrition in Children Aged 6-71 months (NCHS 1977 GRS)	53
4.14	Malnutrition in Children Aged <5 years (WHO, 2005 GRS)	54
4.15	Low Birth Weight (LBW)	55
4.16	Prevalence of Anaemia	56
4.17	Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant and non-pregnant (lactating and NPNL)	56
4.18	Immunization	57
4.19	Immunization by Division	57
4.20	Vitamin A Supplementation	59
4.21	Antenatal and Delivery Care	60
4.22	Delivery Care	61
CHAPTER 5 : Morbidity and Health Services		63
5.01	Population by disease suffered during the last 12 months	63
5.02	Average Duration of Ailment by Sex and Type of Diseases	64
5.03	Diseases Suffered by population in the preceding 30 days	65
5.04	Method of Treatment	66
5.05	Childhood Illness and Treatment	67
5.05.1	Care Seeking for Suspected Pneumonia	67
5.05.2	Fever and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	68
5.05.3	Childhood Diarrhoea	69

5.06	Sources of medicine	70
5.07	Means of reaching to the service/treatment providing personnel	70
5.08	Time required to reach the service Treatment providing personnel.	71
5.09	Average Days required for Consulting Doctor for the First Time After Ailment	72
5.10	Average Waiting Time	73
5.11	Preference of Service	74
5.12	Treatment Cost	75
5.13	Reasons for Non-treatment	76
CHAPTER 6 : Disability		77
6.01	Crude Disability	77
6.02	Prevalence of Disability	77
6.03	Age-Specific Disability by Sex	78
6.04	Age-Specific Disability Rate by Sex and Locality	78
6.05	Disability by Division	79
6.06	Disability by District	79
6.07	Causes of Disability	82
6.08	Disability by Types	82
6.09	Child Disability	83
6.10	Child Injury	84
CHAPTER 7: Labour Force		85
7.01	Size of Labour Force	85
7.02	Labour Force Growth Rate	86
7.03	Activity Rate	87
7.04	Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rate	87
7.05	Working Age Population by Activity Status	88
7.06.	Working age population by broad economic category	89
7.07	Working Age Population Engaged in Household work	90
7.08	Labour Force by Education	90
7.09	Employment by Sector	92
7.10	Employment by Major Occupation 10+	92
7.11	Employment by Major Occupation for 15+	93
7.12	Employed Person by Employment Status	94
7.13	Employment by Broad Economic Sector	96
7.14	Employed by Main Industries	97
7.15	Weekly Hours Worked	98
7.16	Growth of Labour Force by Industries	99
7.17	Average Weekly Hours Worked by Status in Employment	101
7.18	Average Weekly Hours Worked by Industry And Sex	102
7.19	Hours Worked by Occupation	104

7.20	Employment in Garments Industry	105
7.21	Salaried Income by Income-Group	105
7.22	Wage Rate by Sex	107
7.23	Weekly Wage Rate	109
7.24	Monthly Variation in Daily Wage Rate	109
7.25	Unemployment Rate by Sex	110
7.26	Unemployment and Underemployment	110
7.27	Child Labour	112
7.28	Persons engaged by sex and activity and average size of establishment	113
7.29	Average Daily Wage Rate Index of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Labourers	114
7.30	Average daily wage rate and monthly earnings of non-farm workers	114
CHAPTER 8 : Education		123
8.01	Literacy Rate of Population 7 years and over	123
8.02	Adult Literacy Rate	124
8.03	Adult Literacy Rate by Sex and Zila (District)-2001	125
8.04	Literacy Rate of Population 7 years and over by Sex and Zila (1991-2001)	126
8.05	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Primary School	128
8.06	Net Enrolment Rate for Primary School	129
8.07	Drop-out Rate for Primary School	129
8.08	Ratio of Women and Men Teachers in Primary School	130
8.09	Gross Enrolment Rate, Completion Rate and Dropout Rate at the Secondary Level	130
8.10	Education Gender Parity	130
8.11	Ratio of Women and Men Teachers and Students in Secondary School	132
8.12	Performance of Girls Students in the Secondary Level	133
8.13	Number of teachers and students of colleges	133
8.14	Performance of girl's student in the H.S.C examination	134
8.15	Primary Training Institute (PTI), teachers and trainees	134
8.16	Teachers training College (TTC), teachers and students	135
8.17	Physical Education College, teachers and students	135
8.18	Teachers and students of universities	136
8.19	Teachers and students of Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET)	136
8.20	Teacher and students in the medical college	137
8.21	Teachers and students in the Bangabandhu Medical University	138
8.22	Teacher & students in the Agricultural University	138
CHAPTER 9 : Income, Expenditure and Poverty		139
9.01	Poverty Incidence of Women Headed Household	139
9.02	Poverty Incidence of Women headed Household by main source of Income 2004	139
9.03	Poverty Incidence of women headed household by level of education	140

9.04	Household Income by Number of Members and Earner by Sex	141
9.05	Income and Expenditure of Household by Per Capita Income Groups by Sex	142
9.06	Per Capita Income and Expenditure of the Women Headed Household	142
9.07	Per Household Annual Education Expenditure by Sex and Residence	143
9.08	Type of Education Expenditure Incurred by Sex and Residence	144
9.09	Access of Credit by the Grameen Bank by Sex	144
9.10	Micro-Enterprise Loan Delivered by Grameen Bank (GB)	145
CHAPTER 10 : Empowerment		147
10.01	Electoral Participation	147
10.02	Participation of Women in Union Parishad	147
10.03	Participation of Women in Upazila Parishad	148
10.04	Participation of Women in Cabinet	148
10.05	Women's Participation in the Civil Service	149
10.08	Women's Participation in Supreme Court	151
10.09	Participation of Women in Dewani (Civil) Court by Division	151
10.10	Women's Participation in Co-operative Society	152
10.11	Women's Role in Decision-making of the Household Level	152
10.12	Men's Attitude towards Women Freedom of Movement	153
10.13	Men's Attitude towards Wife beating	155
10.14	Women's participation in Nursing Profession	156
CHAPTER 11 : Violence Against Women and Children		157
11.02	Cases of violence against women and children by month	157
11.03	Progress on anti-trafficking measure	159
11.04	Disposal of Cases Relating to Trafficking in Women and Children for Monitoring	161
11.05	Disposal of Cases in Last Five Years	162
CHAPTER-12 : Gender Dimension of MDG and PRS Indicator		163
12.01	Selected Indicators of MDG and PRS	163

Abbreviations

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 Calmet Guerin
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BMET	Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training
BMI	Body Mass Index
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
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CMNS	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
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, Pertussis, Tetanus
EBR	Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EPR	Economic participation rate
FWA	Family Welfare Assistant
FWV	Family Welfare Visitor
GB	Grameen Bank
GRS	Growth Reference Standard
HA	Health Assistant
HAZ _{WHO}	Height-for-Age z-score determined using WHO 2005 GRS
HAZ _{NCHS}	Height-for-Age z-score determined using NCHS 1977 GRS
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	Households
HKI	Helen Keller International
HNPSF	Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme
INFS	Institute of Nutrition and Food Science

IMPS	Integrated Multipurpose Sampling
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LBW	Low Birth Weight
LG	Laban Gur (Mollases + Salt Solution)
MA	Medical Assistant
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
MUACZ	MUAC-for-age z-score
MSCW	Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NGO	Non-government Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
NPNL	Non- Pregnant and Non-Lactating
NVAC	National Vitamin A Campaign
OPV	Oval Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PCA	Principal Components Analysis
PCU	Passport Checking Unit
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RAB	Rapid Action Battalion
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WAZ _{WHO}	Weight-for-Age z-score determined using WHO 2005 GRS
WAZ _{NCHS}	Weight-for-Age z-score determined using NCHS 1977 GRS
WHO	World Health Organization
WHZ _{WHO}	Weight-for-Height z-score determined using WHO 2005 GRS
WHZ _{NCHS}	Weight-for-Height z-score determined using NCHS 1977 GR

Executive Summary

Of the total population of Bangladesh around 49% are women. In the household level the proportion of women head is only 11% and average size of women headed household is 3.48 as against 4.98 for men. Among the earner member of households around 10% are women and the rest 90% are men.

Marriage is a very popular social event in the contest of Bangladesh where early marriage is still dominant. Mean age at marriage is 18.4 years for women as against 23.6 year for men. It is notable that, the percentage of widowed/divorced is much higher among women (8.3%) compared to men (1.1%). The total fertility rate has reduced significantly over the years where it stood at 2.4 per ever married women in 2007. The marital fertility rate is 3.36 and general fertility rate per 1000 women of child bearing age is 79. The average number of children ever born for women of reproductive age (15-49) stands at 2.5. The use of contraceptive rate is 55%.

The crude death rate for women stood at 5.5 per 1000 population as against 7.0 per 1000 population for male in 2007. Neonatal mortality rate for women were observed 26 per 1000 live birth as against 34 per 1000 live birth for men. The infant mortality for girls was 41 per 1000 live births as against 45 for boys per 1000 live births. The maternal mortality per 1000 live births stands at 3.51. The expectation of life for women was 67.9 year compared to 65.5 for men in 2007.

Exclusive breast feeding was 51.5% for girls 0-3 months as against 48.0% for boys. Wasting was 14.5% for both boys and girls of age less than 5 years and stunting was 45.3% for girls as against 47.7% for boys. Low birth weight (<2500 gram) was 37.9% among girls compared to 33.3% for boys. Immunization against measles for girls (aged 12-23 months) was 86.5% as against 88.5% for boys. Such rate in case of BCG was 96.3% for girls as against 97.7% for boys. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 9-59 months were 88.8% for girls as against 89.6% for boys. Antenatal care was received by 47.7% women who gave birth in the preceding 2 years and 20.1% received assistance at delivery from health provider. Gastric ulcer was the common chronic ailment for women and men. As high as 26.04% women and 27.10% men suffered from the ailment leprosy was the common ailment with long duration. The common method of treatment in the health ailment was from compounder and private doctor. The corresponding percentages were 36.9% and 24.2% for women compared to 40.5% and 24.5% for men. Fever and ARI is the common childhood diseases for both girls and boys. The preferred service for treatment is accounted on the basis of distance and reasonable expenditure for both women and men. Interestingly per patient health cost was higher (TK 465) for women than men (TK 396).

The prevalence of disability was less 8.04% among women compared to men (10.2%). The common type of disability was deaf and dumb, mental disorder, cripple etc. and the variation between women and men was not very high. Interestingly child injury (<18 years) was high among boys (4.65%) compared to girls (2.04%). Women's participation in labour force is still low where out of 49.4 million labour force only 12.1 million (24.5%) are women. However, women's growth rate in labour force are much higher than men. It was 5.45% for women in 2005-2006 as against 1.23% for men. The percentage of women working in formal sector is 14.31% as against 23.82% for men. It is notable that the highest percentage of women are working in service sector (39.0%) as against the highest percentage of men working in agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (47.6%). As regards employment status 24.5% women are

self employed as against 50.6% for men. It is notable that average working hour per week for women is 29 hours as against 44 hours for men. It is praiseworthy that 85% workers in the RMG sector are women. It is frustrating that daily wage rate for women are much lower than men. It is praiseworthy that girl child labour is lower than boys.

The literacy rate for women 7 years and over was observed 52.7% for women as against 59.4% for men. The net enrolment rate for girls is 87.4% compared to 85.6% for boys. On the otherhand dropout rate for girls are less (24.8%) than boys (28.7%). The ratio of women teacher in primary school is increasing day by day. It was 51.3 in 2000 and increased to 79.4 in 2005. The gross enrolment in secondary school is higher among girls than boys. It was 47.17% for girls as against 38.62% for boys. The ratio of students in secondary school shows that ratio of girls to boys was 109.5 in 2005 and ratio of women teacher to men was 25.4. In the tertiary level the percentage of girls is 23.5% where the percentage of women teacher in Govt. Universities was 18.03% in 2007.

Interestingly, the poverty incidence of women headed household are much lower than men headed household, (29.5%) for women versus 40.8% for men headed. On the otherhand, the average monthly income of women headed household was TK 6519 as against TK.7281 for men headed household. It is observed that of the total education expenditure per household 43.8% is incurred for women as against 56.2% for men. The participation of women in public office from national parliament to union council has increased over time. The percentage of women employment in public sector has also increased. Violence against women is increasing over the year though the occurrence of acid throwing is decreasing to some extent over the years.

CHAPTER 1

An overview of Gender Equality, Equity and Development

Women constitute the half of our population; therefore, without the participation of women in all spheres of life, the comprehensive, sustainable social and economic development could not be achieved.

It may be mentioned that for participation in all national activities, women should have equal rights and privileges in the society. 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 regard 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 favor of women or children or for the advancement of any background section of citizen."

Over the years, government, NGOs, development partners are working towards women development and implementing a series of development intervention for eliminating gender discrimination. As a pragmatic measure for women empowerment, 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 for repression a law entitled "Prevention of Women and Children Repression Act 2000", revised in 2003, has been enforced to address Violence Against Women (VAW).

The Government of Bangladesh has already ratified CEDAW and perusing programmes and policies to implement the decisions of the Beijing Platform of Action. A National Plan of Action (NPA) for the women development has also been formulated.

As regards educational attainment of women, commendable progress has been achieved in the recent years and the women enrolment has exceeded the men enrolment. The enrolment in the tertiary level has also been increased.

The employment situation of the women has also improved where large number of women is now working in RMG sector, cosmetic and shoe industries. The Women's economic participation rate has also been increased from 23.9% in 1999-2000 to 29.2% in 2005-2006. The share of women employment in non-agricultural sector also increased over the years. As regards human development indicators particularly in health and education, the gender gaps are becoming narrower in recent years.

It may be mentioned that United Nations (UN) has declared the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in September 2000 with the object of achieving some targeted goals within 2015. The MDG has 8 goals 20 targets and 60 indicators.

The MDG Goals are as follows:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The MDG goal no. 3 entitled "Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women" is devoted to Women's development.

The target no. 4 of the MDG is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.

In order to oversee the progress of women in different sectors, there is no alternative but to compile the gender statistics in a single volume for the easy use by the stakeholders. The United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) also suggested producing gender statistics annually to evaluate the outcome of the member states.

In the context of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the national statistical organization (NSO) should produce gender statistics annually for the use of the policy makers and other users. Unfortunately BBS produced only two reports on gender statistics in 1999 and 2000 with the support of the UNDP and DFID. After that no such report could be produced due to resource constraints. The present gender profile has been prepared with the support of the UNDP supported project "Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and MDG" in Bangladesh being implemented by the General Economics, Division (GED) of the Planning Commission.

The present report covered all the aspects of Gender Statistics, which include, household, population, fertility, morbidity, income-expenditure, poverty, labour force, migration and disability, population participation etc. Most of the information has been used from BBS Census and Surveys. Secondary data has also been collected from BANBEIS, Ministry of Establishment, Ministry of Home, BGMEA and BMET, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Election Commission Secretariat.

CHAPTER 2

Household and Population

This chapter deals in some information related to household and population of Bangladesh disaggregated by gender. Specifically time series and comparable data on household size, headship, population size, sex ratio and migration rate has been presented in this chapter.

2.01 Household Headship

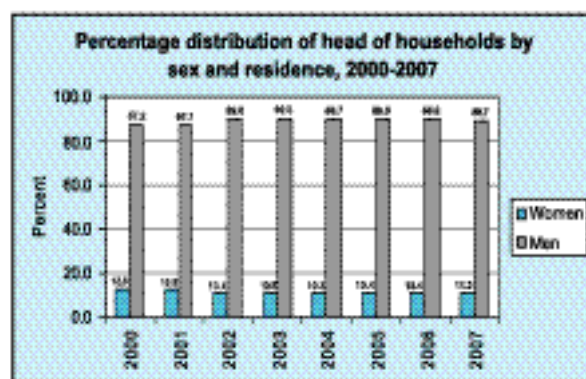
Households are the oldest social unit, which is responsible for managing a family. Table 2.01 shows men dominance in the society. It shows as 88.7% of the households at the national level were headed by men in 2007 whereas only 11.3% was headed by the women.

Table 2.01: Percentage distribution of households by sex of head of households and residence, 2000-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2000	12.8	87.2	12.8	85.7	7.6	92.4
2001	12.9	87.1	12.9	85.6	7.7	92.3
2002	10.4	89.6	10.9	89.1	9.1	90.9
2003	10.5	89.5	11.0	89.0	9.1	90.9
2004	10.3	89.7	10.2	89.8	10.4	89.6
2005	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6
2006	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6
2007	11.3	88.7	11.5	88.6	11.0	89.0

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

It is observed from the table that the percentage of men dominated households increased from 87.2% in 2000 to 88.7% in 2007. On the other hand, the percentage of women headed households declined from 12.8% in 2000 to 11.3% in 2007. It is also observed from the table that in 2000 the men domination in the urban area was higher compared to that in rural area. After that a declining trend was observed in this respect. But in 2007 men's domination in households were almost same in urban 89.0% and rural area 88.6%. On the contrary, women dominated households in the urban area increased from 7.6% in 2000 to 11.0 in 2007. In 2007 women headed households increased by



one percentage point at national and rural level over 2006. In urban area it also increased by 0.6% point. In 2007 women headed household in the rural area was 11.5% compared to 11.0% in the urban area.

2.02 Households Size

Average size of the men and women headed household for 1995-2005 is presented in table 2.02. It is revealed from the table that average household size of men headed household from 1995-2005 was declining gradually. It was 5.45 in 1995-96 and reduced to 4.98 in 2005. On the other hand, average household size of women headed household fluctuated over the year, it was 3.47 in 1995-96 and then rose to 3.65 in 2000 and again declined to 3.48 in 2005.

Table 2.02: Trend in average household size by sex of head of household and residence, 1995-2005

Residence	HIES- 1995-96			HIES - 2000			HIES - 2005		
	Both Sex	Women	Men	Both Sex	Women	Men	Both Sex	Women	Men
National	5.26	3.47	5.45	5.18	3.65	5.33	4.85	3.48	4.98
Rural	5.25	3.39	5.45	5.19	3.54	5.35	4.89	3.41	5.07
Urban	5.30	3.83	5.49	5.13	4.05	5.24	4.72	3.59	4.84

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey-2005, BBS

In the rural area average household size for women headed household for the year 1995-96 was 3.39 and slightly increased to 3.41 in 2005. On the other hand, the average size of household in the urban area for both women and men headed household reduced. The decrease in the average household size of both women and men may be attributed to the reduction in fertility rate in recent years and also the conversion of large family into nuclear family.

2.03 Average Family Members

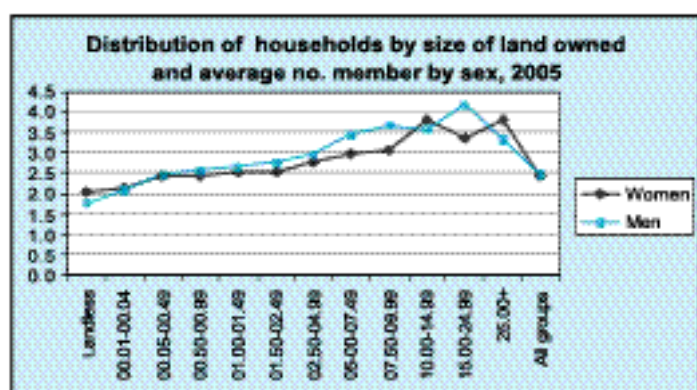
Table 2.03 presents distribution of households by size of land owned and average number of member by sex. It is observed from the table that, at the national level, the size of members of households having no land differed; it was 2.03 member for women and 1.76 for men. The number of members of households with land owning category 00.01 to 00.04 acre was higher for women compared to men.

Table 2.03: Distribution of households by size of land owned and average no. of members by sex, 2005

Size of land owned (acre)	Average number of members	
	Women	Men
Landless	2.03	1.76
00.01-00.04	2.13	2.07
00.05-00.49	2.43	2.44
00.50-00.99	2.43	2.54
01.00-01.49	2.51	2.64
01.50-02.49	2.53	2.74
02.50-04.99	2.78	2.96
05.00-07.49	2.94	3.44
07.50-09.99	3.04	3.68
10.00-14.99	3.79	3.56
15.00-24.99	3.35	4.16
25.00+	3.79	3.32
All groups	2.42	2.47

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2005, BBS

Thereafter, the average number of members of household with land owning category 00.05 to 09.99 (acre) and over was higher for men compared to women members. The number of members used to increase with increase in size of land. This was true for both men and women.



2.04 Household Member's Earning Status

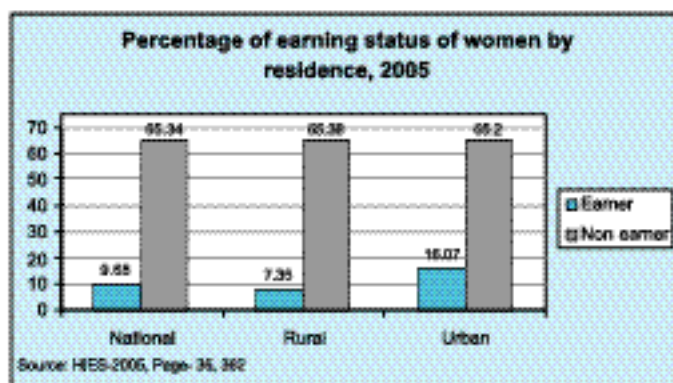
Table 2.04 provides distribution of household heads by sex and household member's earning status. In 2005, only 9.7 women members were directly engaged in earning at the national level. On the contrary, 90.3% men members were directly engaged in earning.

Table 2.04: Sex wise distribution of head of household and earning status of the household members by residence, 2005

Residence	Percentage of household			Household members and their earning status					
	Women Headed	Men Headed	Total	Women		Men		Total	
				Earner	Non earner	Earner	Non earner	Earner	Non earner
National	10.27	89.73	100.0	9.68	65.34	90.32	34.66	100.0	100.0
Rural	10.72	89.28	100.0	7.35	65.38	92.65	34.62	100.0	100.0
Urban	8.96	91.04	100.0	16.07	65.20	83.93	34.80	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2005, BBS.

There was urban-rural variation in respect of earning status of household members. For the women members in the rural area, it was 7.35% compared to 16.07% in the urban area. It may be due to urbanization and result of the women education. On the other hand, percentage of men earners in the rural area is higher than urban area.



2.05 Population Size by Gender

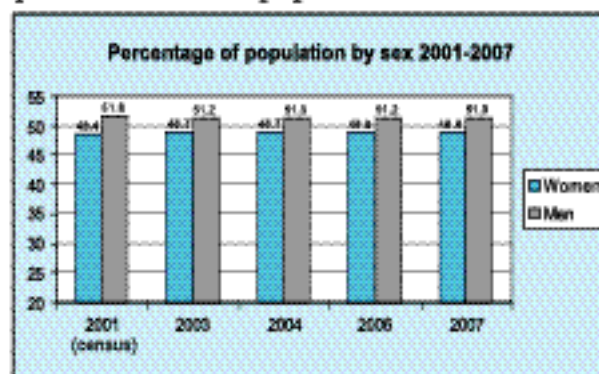
In Bangladesh, the population size has been increasing continuously although there is decline in the annual growth rates of population. There are fewer women than men and this gender gap has still persisted. Distribution of population from 2001- 2007 is shown at Table 2.05.

Table 2.05: Population (million) distribution by sex 2001-2007

Year	Number in million			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex
2001 (census)	62.9	67.1	130.0	48.4	51.6	100.0
2003	65.7	69.1	134.8	48.7	51.2	100.0
2004	66.6	70.1	136.7	48.7	51.3	100.0
2006	68.6	72.0	140.6	48.8	51.2	100.0
2007	69.5	73.1	142.6	48.8	51.2	100.0

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

It is evident from the table that both women population and men population were increasing continuously. It may be observed that the total number of men population increased from 67.1 million in 2001 to 73.1 million in 2007. On the other hand, Women population increased from 62.9 million in 2001 to 69.5 million in 2007. It is a very alarming signal for population size in the country. It is also evident from the table that there was virtually no difference in proportion of men and women in different censuses and surveys.



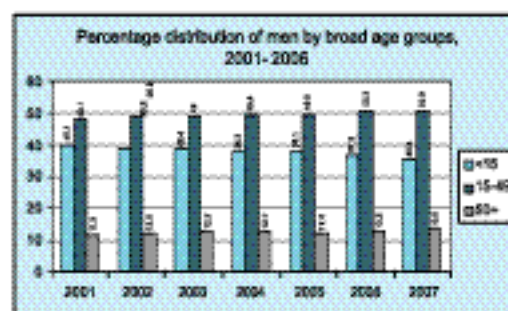
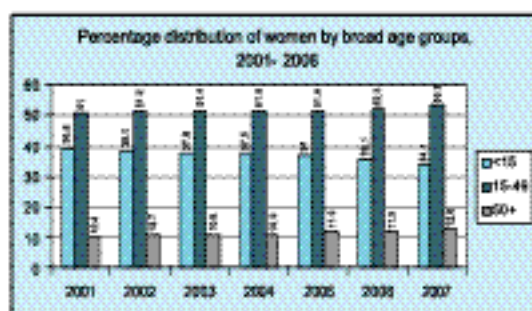
2.06 Age-Sex Structure

The distribution of the population by broad age and sex is shown in table 2.06. It may be noted that most of the women-men population on the country is concentrated in the "15-49" age group.

Table 2.06: Percentage distribution of women and men by broad age groups, 2001- 2007

Women							
Age group (years)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<15	38.6	38.1	37.8	37.5	37.0	36.1	34.3
15-49	51.0	51.2	51.4	51.6	51.4	52.3	53.1
50+	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.9	11.9	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men							
Age group (years)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<15	40.1	38.6	38.4	38.2	38.1	37.2	35.6
15-49	48.1	48.9	49.0	49.4	49.5	50.3	50.9
50+	11.8	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.5	13.2	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007



It is evident from the table that women population of the age-group <15 has decreased from 38.6 in census 2001 to 34.3 in 2007. It was same for men population in the same age group. It has

over the year for both men and women. For women it increased from 10.4% to 12.6% during 2001-2007 and for men it increased from 11.8% to 13.5% during 2001 to 2007. Percentage of women population in the age group 15-49 increased from 51.0% to 53.1% during 2001-2007.

2.07 Population Distribution by Age Group, Sex and Residence

The distribution of population by age group, sex and residence is shown at table 2.07 for the period 2001-2007.

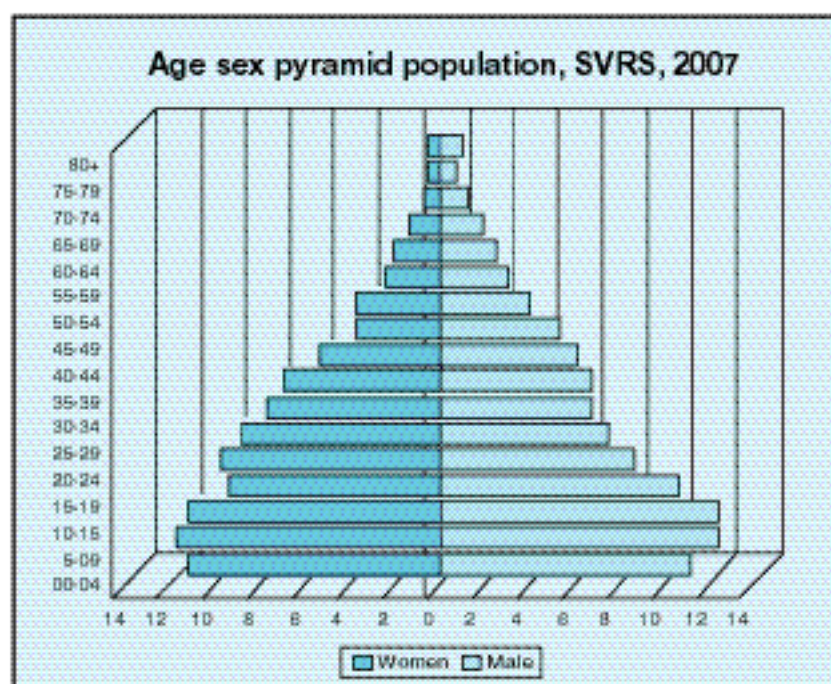


Table 2.07: Percentage distribution of population by age group, sex and residence, 2001-2007

Age group (in year)	Women				Men			
	2001 (Census)	2004 (SVRS)	2006 (SVRS)	2007 (SVRS)	2001 (Census)	2004 (SVRS)	2006 (SVRS)	2007 (SVRS)
National								
00-04	12.9	11.5	10.9	10.78	13.1	11.9	10.9	11.07
00-09	13.3	13.4	12.9	11.99	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.26
10-14	12.4	12.6	12.3	11.50	13.2	12.9	13.2	12.26
15-19	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.58	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.52
20-24	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.93	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.53
25-29	9.8	8.9	9.0	9.07	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.38
30-34	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.87	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.62
35-39	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.09	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.67
40-44	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.64	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.97
45-49	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.96	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.17

Age group (in year)	Women				Men			
	2001 (Census)	2004 (SVRS)	2006 (SVRS)	2007 (SVRS)	2001 (Census)	2004 (SVRS)	2006 (SVRS)	2007 (SVRS)
50-54	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.95	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.91
55-59	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.55	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.94
60-64	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.21	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.36
65-69	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.52	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.75
70-74	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.94	2.9	1.3	1.7	1.13
75-79	—	0.5	0.7	0.72	—	0.6	0.8	0.62
80+	—	0.7	0.8	0.72	—	0.8	0.8	0.83
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Rural							
00-04	13.4	11.8	11.2	11.15	14.0	12.1	11.2	11.37
05-09	13.8	13.9	13.3	12.29	14.8	13.9	13.4	12.51
10-14	12.3	12.8	12.5	11.69	13.5	13.2	13.6	12.66
15-19	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.34	9.5	10.1	10.4	10.65
20-24	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.59	6.7	7.7	8.0	8.47
25-29	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.64	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.05
30-34	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.66	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.33
35-39	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.88	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.38
40-44	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.61	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.74
45-49	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.95	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.00
50-54	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.04	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.86
55-59	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.68	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.94
60-64	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.32	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.40
65-69	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.62	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.86
70-74	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.01	3.2	1.4	1.2	1.20
75-79	-	0.5	0.7	0.77	-	0.7	0.9	0.68
80+	-	0.8	0.8	0.77	-	0.9	0.8	0.91
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Urban							
00-04	11.0	10.7	9.8	9.65	10.3	11.1	9.9	10.14
05-09	11.4	12.3	11.4	11.10	10.8	11.8	12.0	11.50
10-14	12.8	11.8	11.6	10.92	12.2	11.4	11.9	11.04
15-19	11.6	10.8	10.4	10.30	10.9	10.2	10.1	10.11
20-24	11.9	10.4	10.6	10.98	10.3	8.5	8.2	8.72

Age group (in year)	Women				Men			
	2001 (Census)	2004 (SVRS)	2006 (SVRS)	2007 (SVRS)	2001 (Census)	2004 (SVRS)	2006 (SVRS)	2007 (SVRS)
25-29]	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.37	9.8	7.8	8.3	8.41
30-34	7.9	8.6	8.4	8.50	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.50
35-39	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.73	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.57
40-44	4.5	5.5	5.6	5.72	5.9	7.0	6.6	6.68
45-49	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.97	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.68
50-54	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.66	3.3	4.0	3.7	4.09
55-59	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.15	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.95
60-64	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.88	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.24
65-69	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.20	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.42
70-74	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.71	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.92
75-79	-	0.4	0.5	0.58	-	0.4	0.6	0.43
80+	-	0.5	0.6	0.55	-	0.5	0.6	0.58
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System 2004, 2005-06, 2007

It is apparent from the table that population at the age-group 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 are almost same for women and men at national, rural and urban area levels. Differences in the distribution of population by sex have been noticed in other age groups. It is evident from the table that population of the age-group 0-4, 15-19, 10-14 has decreased from census-2001 to SVRS-2007 for both the sexes. Increase changes have been observed for population at age-groups 30-34 and above with some fluctuations for both sexes.

2.08 Distribution of Population by Age Group, Sex and Division

The distribution of population by age group, sex and division is shown in table 2.08 for the period 2004-2007. It is apparent from the table that population at the age-group 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 are almost same for women and men at national level for all the six divisions for the period 2004 -2007. Differences in the distribution of population by sex have been noticed in other age groups for all the period. Increase changes have been observed for population at age-groups 30-34 and above with some fluctuations for both sexes.

Table 2.08 Percentage distribution of population by age group, sex and Division 2004 - 2007

Age group (in year)	2004		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Barisal Division						
0					1.63	1.66
1	1.83	2.00	1.85	2.07	2.03	2.02
2	2.04	1.97	2.14	1.96	1.96	2.20
3	2.45	2.51	2.08	2.01	2.25	2.10
4	2.63	2.61	2.01	1.92	2.05	2.12
0-4	10.59	11.22	9.82	9.82	9.92	10.10
5-9	14.01	13.92	12.96	13.01	11.79	11.87
10-14	14.06	15.86	13.73	13.91	13.16	13.35
15-19	9.16	8.93	9.69	10.71	9.70	11.13
20-24	8.28	7.20	9.44	8.1	9.86	8.55
25-29	8.16	6.56	8.1	6.93	8.10	7.00
30-34	7.16	6.51	7.53	6.25	7.47	6.06
35-39	5.08	5.90	6.33	6.25	6.39	6.20
40-44	4.99	5.43	5.17	5.59	5.36	5.55
45-49	3.86	4.33	4.06	5.09	3.98	4.95
50-54	3.55	4.02	3.79	3.57	4.43	3.95
55-59	2.14	2.37	2.39	2.87	2.82	3.25
60-64	2.31	2.76	2.27	2.39	2.18	2.41
65-69	1.21	1.49	1.79	2.07	1.83	2.10
70-74	1.03	1.53	1.06	1.3	1.16	1.36
75-79	0.54	0.87	0.82	1.04	0.80	1.03
80+	0.87	1.11	1.02	1.1	1.06	1.13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chittagong Division						
0	1.86	2.02	1.87	2.00	1.68	1.86
1	2.04	2.15	2.08	2.15	2.11	2.35
2	2.58	2.74	2.70	2.82	2.40	2.34
3	2.70	2.73	2.75	2.82	2.48	2.66
4	3.02	3.08	3.09	3.16	2.60	2.52
0-4	12.19	12.73	12.48	12.95	11.26	11.73
5-9	14.37	15.06	14.90	15.62	13.16	13.74
10-14	14.97	13.81	14.96	14.32	12.55	13.50
15-19	10.36	11.03	10.24	10.98	10.70	11.52

Age group (in year)	2004		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
20-24	8.61	8.09	8.29	7.86	9.74	8.68
25-29	8.32	6.41	7.98	6.11	8.53	7.03
30-34	7.22	6.11	7.01	5.79	7.08	5.74
35-39	5.85	5.69	5.79	5.33	6.54	5.79
40-44	4.62	5.22	4.55	5.08	5.11	4.95
45-49	3.46	3.98	3.46	3.82	3.64	4.60
50-54	3.14	3.35	3.22	3.28	3.63	3.46
55-59	1.76	2.22	1.84	2.24	2.37	2.68
60-64	1.06	2.28	1.98	2.35	1.68	2.11
65-69	0.98	1.33	1.11	1.39	1.54	1.69
70-74	0.45	1.29	1.00	1.36	0.99	1.15
75-79	0.45	0.64	0.48	0.69	0.70	0.83
80+	0.66	0.78	0.70	0.83	0.79	0.79
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dhaka Division						
0	1.83	2.02	1.95	1.95	1.81	1.81
1	2.26	2.39	2.02	2.14	2.13	2.28
2	2.27	2.44	2.36	2.34	2.20	2.34
3	2.37	2.41	2.44	2.38	2.38	2.43
4	2.75	2.87	2.27	2.25	2.45	2.50
0-4	11.48	12.12	11.04	11.05	10.98	11.37
5-9	13.33	13.30	12.54	13.05	11.88	12.33
10-14	12.13	12.07	11.92	12.69	11.16	11.84
15-19	9.63	10.02	9.26	9.77	9.38	9.84
20-24	10.14	7.70	10.03	7.8	10.05	8.27
25-29	9.12	7.15	9.29	7.43	9.37	7.52
30-34	7.73	7.51	7.88	6.63	7.88	6.68
35-39	6.76	6.88	7.22	7.21	7.38	6.97
40-44	5.40	6.28	5.29	6.2	5.59	6.26
45-49	3.70	4.64	4	5.51	3.99	5.30
50-54	3.20	3.96	3.45	3.49	3.85	3.98
55-59	1.92	2.31	2.12	2.56	2.49	3.00
60-64	2.02	2.25	1.98	2.26	1.84	2.16
65-69	1.18	1.18	1.54	1.59	1.63	1.66
70-74	1.12	1.30	1.02	1.15	1.02	1.13
75-79	0.42	0.60	0.63	0.83	0.68	0.87

Age group (in year)	2004		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
80+	0.72	0.73	0.79	0.77	0.80	0.83
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Khulna Division						
0	1.81	2.01	1.89	2.09	1.62	1.73
1	2.09	2.24	2.14	2.28	1.89	1.99
2	2.28	2.19	2.31	2.19	1.98	1.87
3	2.19	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.19	2.23
4	2.29	2.49	2.23	2.46	2.16	2.19
0-4	10.65	11.07	10.69	11.14	9.85	10.02
5-9	12.01	11.81	12.04	11.79	10.72	11.01
10-14	12.45	13.48	12.81	13.83	10.89	11.38
15-19	9.59	10.11	9.42	10.13	8.98	10.40
20-24	8.97	7.38	8.53	7.22	9.67	8.45
25-29	9.22	7.37	9.09	7.28	9.51	7.64
30-34	8.58	7.88	8.42	7.85	8.53	7.16
35-39	6.68	6.86	6.63	6.79	7.52	7.46
40-44	5.72	6.34	5.69	6.08	6.15	6.46
45-49	3.99	4.81	4.02	4.76	4.27	5.69
50-54	3.45	3.93	3.58	3.85	4.00	4.21
55-59	2.20	2.42	2.25	2.46	2.85	3.04
60-64	2.36	2.33	2.45	2.37	2.09	2.28
65-69	1.55	1.44	1.63	1.50	1.87	1.85
70-74	1.27	1.37	1.35	1.45	1.36	1.27
75-79	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.66	0.88	0.85
80+	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.87	0.84
Total	100	100	100	100		
Rajshahi Division						
0	1.72	1.84	1.75	1.87	1.79	1.79
1	2.22	2.22	2.25	2.25	2.04	2.13
2	2.23	2.1	2.25	2.12	2.06	2.08
3	2.33	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.18	2.24
4	2.63	2.60	2.65	2.63	2.29	2.22
0-4	11.13	11.13	11.26	11.23	10.36	10.47
5-9	12.73	12.49	12.92	12.67	11.30	11.08
10-14	11.24	13.12	11.26	13.19	10.84	11.72
15-19	9.22	9.31	9.10	9.31	9.11	10.43
20-24	9.89	8.00	9.82	7.91	10.06	8.86

Age group (in year)	2004		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
25-29	9.43	7.71	9.35	7.72	9.34	7.62
30-34	8.58	7.66	8.48	7.59	8.40	7.41
35-39	7.13	7.08	7.10	7.00	7.37	6.93
40-44	5.49	6.54	5.48	6.48	6.24	6.53
45-49	3.68	3.79	3.63	3.64	4.13	5.38
50-54	3.51	3.27	3.54	3.21	4.21	4.12
55-59	2.20	2.45	2.22	2.44	2.57	3.02
60-64	2.03	2.21	2.06	2.22	1.99	2.14
65-69	1.28	1.36	1.59	1.37	1.60	1.61
70-74	0.99	1.21	0.98	1.20	1.11	1.19
75-79	0.44	0.56	0.44	0.57	0.68	0.78
80+	0.66	0.71	0.66	0.72	0.71	0.72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sylhet Division						
0	1.78	1.82	1.78	1.80	1.86	1.99
1	2.22	2.57	2.25	2.61	2.28	2.26
2	2.82	2.96	2.89	3.03	2.54	2.80
3	2.95	3.12	3.00	3.16	2.82	2.82
4	3.60	3.64	3.66	3.71	2.89	2.95
0-4	13.37	14.10	13.58	14.31	12.39	12.82
5-9	15.93	16.15	16.18	16.46	14.13	14.70
10-14	11.77	13.12	11.80	13.19	11.90	13.18
15-19	8.69	9.31	8.57	9.31	9.38	10.59
20-24	9.06	7.89	9.04	7.84	9.41	8.09
25-29	8.01	6.25	7.89	6.17	7.98	6.70
30-34	7.42	6.33	7.34	6.24	7.00	5.37
35-39	6.09	5.80	5.92	5.67	6.47	5.96
40-44	4.74	5.32	4.71	5.19	4.95	5.09
45-49	3.28	3.79	3.23	3.64	3.62	4.71
50-54	3.91	3.27	3.94	3.21	4.03	3.57
55-59	1.96	2.02	1.98	1.99	2.51	2.64
60-64	2.25	2.66	2.29	2.73	2.10	2.01
65-69	1.21	1.24	1.20	1.28	1.55	1.87
70-74	1.05	1.39	1.05	1.42	1.05	1.10
75-79	0.41	0.47	0.40	0.47	0.68	0.84
80+	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.90	0.84	0.75
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Report on Sample Vital Registration System 2004, 2005-06, 2007, BBS

Differences in the distribution of population by sex have been noticed in other age groups for all the period. Increase changes have been observed for population at age groups 30-34 and above with some fluctuations for both sexes.

2.09 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the population at the national level has decreased from 106.1 in 1991 to 105.0 in 2007. Table 2.09 shows this trend.

Table 2.09: Sex ratio by residence, 1991-2007

Residence	1991	2001	2002-03	2005	2006	2007
National	106.1	106.6	105.0	101.2	105.0	105.0
Rural	103.4	103.6	104.9	102.0	-	-
Urban	118.1	117.2	105.2	99.0	-	-

Source: Population Census National Report, 2001
Labour Force Survey 2002-2003, Report on SVRS-2007
Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005,

In the urban area, men women ratio declined from as high a level of 118.1 in 1991 to 99.0 in 2005. On the other hand, in the rural area, the men women ratio increased from 103.4 in 1991 to 104.9 in 2002-2003 and again decreased to 102 in 2005. It implies that in the rural area, the men women ratio is almost similar over the year and changed in the urban area.

2.10 Distribution of population by gender and specific demographic characteristics by Division/Zila

The distribution of population by gender and specific demographic characteristics by division is shown in table 2.10. It is evident from the table that Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was the highest (22.30) in Rajshahi division and was the lowest (20.09) in Chittagong Division. On the other hand, Crude Death Rate (CDR) was highest (7.02) in Rajshahi division and was lowest (5.27) in Khulna Division.

Table 2.10: Distribution of population by gender and specific demographic characteristics by Division/ Zila, 2001 Census

Division/Zila	Numbers			Rate per 000	
	Women	Men	Both Sex	CBR	CDR
Bangladesh	59956380	63894740	123851120	20.79	5.77
Barisal Division	3997680	4156280	8153960	18.30	6.26
Barguna	409840	435220	845060	17.21	6.53
Barisal	1152220	1196220	2348440	15.22	6.39
Bhola	818380	884820	1703200	21.44	5.89
Jhalokathi	348480	344200	692680	18.18	6.20
Patuakhali	722600	742200	1464800	20.73	6.37
Pirojpur	546160	5536200	10099780	17.76	6.18

Division/Zila	Numbers			Rate per 000	
	Women	Men	Both Sex	CBR	CDR
Chittagong Division	11815120	12304540	24119660	20.09	5.28
Bandarban	137200	163540	300740	14.95	4.39
Brahmanbaria	1184300	1193680	2377980	22.73	3.90
Chandpur	1128840	111480	2241020	20.86	6.35
Chittagong	3103220	3440640	6543860	19.21	5.38
Comilla	2280400	2310940	4591340	16.81	5.17
Cox's Bazar	844040	915520	1759560	23.32	2.56
Feni	612740	593240	1205980	18.81	5.49
Khagrachhari	241440	275460	516900	20.95	3.58
Laksmipur	741320	745220	1486540	22.07	10.68
Noakhali	1303580	1267060	2570640	23.36	5.17
Rangamati	238040	287060	525100	16.11	4.78
Dhaka Division	18606880	20380260	38987140	21.35	5.44
Dhaka	3823400	4795300	8618700	18.36	4.20
Faridpur	849440	893280	1742720	21.87	6.24
Gazipur	968300	1054960	2023260	22.15	4.89
Gopalganj	572340	579460	1151800	20.78	5.22
Jamalpur	1027940	1078100	2106040	21.96	4.84
Kishoreganj	1253080	1304160	2557240	26.52	6.34
Madaripur	556420	573520	112940	22.69	5.57
Manikganj	643280	658620	1301900	15.10	5.13
Munshiganj	632680	656420	1289100	16.87	3.71
Mymensingh	2168320	2291800	4460120	22.71	6.82
Narayanganj	1015440	1155300	2170740	20.42	4.69
Narsingdi	923460	978380	1901840	22.77	5.91
Netrokona	960540	1010700	1971240	29.69	7.49
Rajbari	463400	488880	952280	21.55	4.75
Shariatpur	537320	543360	1080680	23.27	6.08
Sherpur	609740	658200	1267940	20.30	5.81
Tangail	1601780	1659820	3261600	18.95	5.51
Khulna Division	7072760	7532140	14604900	20.25	5.27
Bagerhat	730560	786260	1516820	20.40	5.79
Chuadanga	488840	516340	1005180	19.34	5.02

Division/Zila	Numbers			Rate per 000	
	Women	Men	Both Sex	CBR	CDR
Jessore	1187200	1282480	2469680	18.00	5.22
Jhenaidah	758420	810020	1568440	21.42	5.42
Khulna	1123620	1234320	2357940	21.23	4.34
Kushtia	842060	895300	1737360	15.56	4.77
Magura	402380	419460	821840	24.56	6.12
Meherpur	286560	301060	587620	16.48	5.32
Narail	344200	350700	694900	22.37	6.31
Satkhira	908920	936200	1845120	23.84	5.77
Rajshahi Division	14608440	1548030	30088740	22.30	6.39
Bogra	1454360	1561040	3015400	20.18	6.07
Dinaipur	1279080	1361860	2640940	24.79	4.90
Gaibandha	1051160	1078540	2129700	23.14	6.79
Joypurhat	414040	442520	856560	18.87	6.94
Kurigram	881320	881600	1762920	31.31	9.52
Lalmonirhat	539120	565240	1104360	26.28	8.61
Naogaon	1155900	123000	2385900	17.22	5.88
Natore	739500	777500	1517000	18.79	5.10
Nawabganj	694800	726940	1421740	21.48	6.26
Nilphamari	752800	809360	1562160	24.53	8.17
Pabna	1048800	1116160	2164960	19.51	5.31
Panchagarh	408920	429060	837980	23.08	5.98
Rajshahi	1093340	1181000	2274340	18.70	4.46
Rangpur	1219920	1307140	2527060	24.93	5.86
Sirajganj	1287440	1385620	2673060	22.48	5.26
Thakurgaon	587940	626720	1214660	24.99	6.56
Sylhet Division	3855500	4041220	7896720	21.60	7.02
Habiganj	864360	885820	1750180	22.10	7.46
Moulvibazar	791100	817760	1608860	22.30	7.44
Sunamganj	960860	1029500	1990360	23.55	6.88
Sylhet	1239180	1308140	2547320	19.31	6.56

Source: Census 2001, BBS; Report on SVRS, BBS; Database on women and children issues 2008

Note: CBR= Crude Birth Rate, CDR=Crude Death Rate

2.11 Migration rate by gender and direction of migration

Migration rate by gender and direction of migration for 2002-2007 is presented in table 2.11. It is revealed from the table that in migration rates for rural and urban areas were respectively 13.0 and 50.8 in 2002.

Table 2.11: Migration rate per 1000 population by sex and direction, 2002—2007

Year	Direction	Migration Rate per 000		
		Both Sex	Women	Men
2002	Rural to Rural	10.3	15.1	5.7
	Urban to Rural	2.7	2.9	2.6
	Total Rural In migration	13.0	18.0	8.3
	Urban to Urban	39.8	41.2	38.5
	Rural to Urban	11.0	12.5	9.5
	Total Urban In migration	50.8	53.7	48.0
2003	Rural to Rural	10.3	14.9	6.1
	Urban to Rural	2.8	3.0	2.6
	Total Rural In migration	13.1	17.8	8.6
	Urban to Urban	34.3	35.5	33.3
	Rural to Urban	17.4	19.3	15.5
	Total Urban in migration	51.7	54.8	48.8
2004	Rural to Rural	13.8	19.2	8.7
	Urban to Rural	13.1	14.4	11.9
	Total Rural In migration	27.0	33.6	20.6
	Urban to Urban	38.1	38.7	37.6
	Rural to Urban	6.0	6.3	5.8
	Total Urban In migration	44.2	45.0	43.4
2005	Rural to Rural	12.7	17.5	08.3
	Urban to Rural	3.4	3.6	3.3
	Total Rural In migration	16.3	21.1	11.6
	Urban to Urban	43.5	44.8	42.2
	Rural to Urban	20.3	23.0	17.7
	Total Urban In migration	63.8	67.8	59.9
2006	Rural to Rural	13.9	19.8	8.1
	Urban to Rural	3.6	3.8	34.4
	Total Rural In migration	17.5	23.6	11.5
	Urban to Urban	38.2	39.1	37.3
	Rural to Urban	21.9	25.0	19.1
	Total Urban In migration	60.1	64.1	56.5
2007	Rural to Rural	16.0	22.1	10.0

Year	Direction	Migration Rate per 000		
		Both Sex	Women	Men
	Urban to Rural	5.1	5.4	4.8
	Total Rural In migration	21.1	27.5	14.5
	Urban to Urban	41.1	42.7	39.5
	Rural to Urban	23.7	26.0	20.0
	Total Urban In migration	64.8	68.8	59.6

Source: Sample Vital Registration System 2007, BBS

In rural area this rate was 21.1 and 64.8 in 2007. For the same period urban to rural migration was 2.7 and 5.1 person per thousand respectively. On the other hand, rural to urban migration rate was 11.0 and 23.7 in corresponding year. Urban in migration rate of women were relatively higher than those of men. It is observed from the table that women in migration rate has increased from 53.7 in 2002 to 68.8 in 2007. On the contrary, men migration rate has increased from 48.0 in 2002 to 59.6 in 2007. It may be due to job opportunity for women in the garments industry and men migrant accompanying their counter part in a greater number than earlier.

2.12 Reasons for in-migration by gender

Percentage distribution of migrants classified by reasons and direction of migration by sex for 2004-2007 is presented in table 2.12

Table 2.12: Reasons for in-migration by gender 2004-2007

(Figure in percentage)

Year	Direction	Reason	Women	Men
2004	Rural In-migration	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	31.7	2.2
		Economic Reason	12.1	33.3
		Others	56.2	64.5
	Rural to Rural	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	45.4	3.1
		Economic Reason	8.0	24.0
		Others	46.5	72.9
	Urban to Rural	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	13.5	1.5
		Economic Reason	17.4	40.0
		Others	69.1	58.5
	Urban In-migration	Total	100.0	100.0

Year	Direction	Reason	Women	Men
		Marriage	5.6	1.1
		Economic Reason	11.9	26.2
		Others	82.5	72.8
	Urban-Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	14.3	2.4
		Economic Reason	10.4	19.0
		Others	75.3	78.6
	Rural-Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	4.1	0.9
		Economic Reason	12.2	27.3
		Others	79.6	71.9
2005	Rural In-migration	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	31.6	2.3
		Economic Reason	12.3	32.8
		Others	56.1	64.9
	Rural to Rural	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	44.4	2.9
		Economic Reason	8.9	22.7
		Others	46.7	74.4
	Urban to Rural	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	15.8	1.9
		Economic Reason	16.4	41.4
		Others	67.8	57.6
	Urban In-migration	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	4.3	0.6
		Economic Reason	12.0	24.4
		Others	83.7	75.0
	Urban-Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	3.3	0.4
		Economic Reason	11.8	25.1
		Others	84.9	74.5
	Rural-Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	12.1	2.0
		Economic Reason	13.5	19.2
		Others	74.4	78.8
2006	Rural In-migration	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	33.7	1.5
		Economic Reason	11.2	32.9

Year	Direction	Reason	Women	Men
	Rural to Rural	Others	55.1	65.6
		Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	47.5	2.3
		Economic Reason	6.4	20.7
		Others	46.1	77.0
	Urban to Rural	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	16.5	0.9
		Economic Reason	17.3	41.1
		Others	66.2	58.0
	Urban In-migration	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	6.0	0.6
		Economic Reason	14.8	27.1
		Others	79.2	72.3
	Urban-Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	4.5	0.4
		Economic Reason	15.4	28.6
		Others	80.1	71.0
	Rural-Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	15.1	2.0
		Economic Reason	10.9	17.6
		Others	74.0	80.4
2007	Rural In-migration	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
	Rural to Rural	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 to Rural	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	18.7	1.0
		Education	3.1	4.7
		Looking for job	12.1	30.7
		Getting job	1.5	4.8

Year	Direction	Reason	Women	Men
	Urban In-migration	Others	64.6	58.8
		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
	Urban-Urban	Total	100.00	100.00
		Marriage	12.8	1.6
		Education	0.9	0.8
		Looking for job	5.2	12.4
		Getting job	0.6	1.9
		Others	80.5	83.3
	Rural-Urban	Total	100.0	100.0
		Marriage	5.7	0.5
		Education	2.3	2.6
		Looking for job	8.8	23.0
		Getting job	1.6	4.4
		Others	81.4	69.5

Source: SVRS, 2007, BBS

It can be seen from the tables that there had been an increasing trend in the volume of migration for both women and men due to economic reasons during 2004-2007. Marriage is the dominant cause for women migration. In case of rural in-migration due to marriage for women was 31.7 percent in 2004 and 33.8 percent in 2007. On the contrary, in case of rural in-migration due to marriage for men it was only 2.2 percent in 2004 and 1.3 percent in 2007. But in case of urban to rural migration the corresponding migration rate due to marriage for women had been 13.5 percent in 2004 and 18.7 percent in 2007. On the other hand in case of urban to rural migration the corresponding migration rate due to marriage for men was 1.5 percent in 2004 and 1.0 percent in 2007. It is also revealed from the table rural in-migration due to economic reasons for women was only 12.1 percent in 2004 and 11.2 percent in 2006. In 2007, migration due to economic reason is absent. On the contrary, as reasons education, working for job and get job are mentioned in table 2.12. On the contrary, in case of rural in-migration due to economic reasons for men was 33.3 percent in 2004 and 32.9 percent in 2006. But in case of urban to rural migration the corresponding migration rate due to economic reasons for women was 17.4 percent in 2004 and 17.3 percent in 2006. On the other hand, in case of urban to rural migration the corresponding migration rate due to economic reasons for men was 40.0 percent in 2004 and 41.1 percent in 2006.

CHAPTER 3

Marriage, Fertility and Contraceptive Use

In Bangladesh, marriage is the means of family building. It is defined as the legal union of two persons of opposite sexes that is women and men for the purpose of leading conjugal life, formation of family and population growth. To the point of socio-cultural situation of Bangladesh, it has long history of early marriage and universal marriage. At present, early marriage is gradually decreasing as an impact of enactment of laws uplifting of women education, participation of women in socio-economic activities and the technological innovation change to society. This chapter provides some important indicators 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.

3.00 Early Marriage

Bangladesh law prohibits marriage before age 18 for girls and age 21 for boys. But marriage before the age of 18 is reality for many girls. According to UNICEF's global estimates, more than 60 million women aged 20-24 were married before their 18th birthday.

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 3.0(a). shows that a large proportion of girls have married at an early age. Among the surveyed households nationally, 33.1 percent of women aged 15-49 were married before their 15th birthday, while 74 percent of women aged 20-49 were married before their 18th birthday.

By areas, 78.4 percent of women aged 20-49 percent living in rural areas were married before they turned 18 compared to 65.2 percent in urban areas. Among the tribal population, the rate of marriage before age 18 among women aged 20-49 was somewhat 'low' (43.8 percent). There is negative co-relation between early marriage and women's education level as well as the household economic status. In comparing women by five-year age groups, the prevalence of marriage before ages 15 and 18 is declining. However, the findings indicate that currently about 42 percent of female aged 15-19 are married.

The other MICS component is the spousal age difference, with the indicator being the percentage of women and girls currently married to a man at least ten years older. Table 3.0(b) shows that of the females aged 15-19 who are currently married, 31.8 percent of their husbands are at least ten years older, while 49.6 percent are married to man who is 5-9 years older. For women aged 20-24 years who are currently married, 36.2 percent of their husbands are at least ten years older than them, while 46.6 percent of the husbands are only 5-9 years older. The marriage age gap was larger among women with more education.

Table 3.0(a): Early marriage

Percentage of women aged 15-49 in marriage before their 15th birthday;
 women aged 20-49 in marriage before their 18th birthday;
 women aged 15-19 currently married, Bangladesh, 2006.

Background characteristics		Percentage married before age 15*	No. of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18*	No. of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years married **	No. of women aged 15-19 years
Division	Barisal	36.7	4172	79.5	3305	46.9	867
	Chittagong	21.9	13372	66.5	10141	30.8	3231
	Dhaka	32.9	22404	72.1	17652	40.9	4752
	Khulna	39.3	8124	80.5	6501	47.0	1623
	Rajshahi	41.8	17394	81.4	13665	53.9	3729
	Sylhet	19.1	4393	57.6	3311	25.6	1083
Age	Rural	36.2	47449	78.4	37030	46.1	10419
	Urban	27.0	21807	65.2	17062	33.0	4745
	Urban municipality	28.3	15267	68.2	11962	34.0	3305
	City Corporation	23.7	6540	58.1	5100	30.7	1440
	Non-slum	22.5	6067	56.5	4724	29.5	1343
	Slum	39.8	473	78.6	376	46.8	97
	Total	13.2	604	43.8	484	26.7	120
Age	15-19 years	16.5	15284		0	41.9	15284
	20-24 years	27.7	12630	64.1	12630		0
	25-29 years	33.1	11151	70.2	11151		0
	30-34 years	37.5	9376	76.1	9376		0
	35-39 years	40.0	8853	77.7	8853		0
	40-44 years	45.4	6627	80.5	6627		0
	45-49 years	56.6	5939	85.7	5939		0
Women's and girl's education	None	50.2	23812	85.8	22393	60.9	1419
	Primary Incomplete	43.3	9669	84.3	7898	52.6	1772
	Primary complete	35.5	8286	79.1	6288	54.1	1997
	Secondary incomplete	18.5	18917	67.1	10896	38.8	8021
	Secondary completed or higher	5.1	8923	29.5	6900	19.3	2023
	Non-standard curriculum	43.7	247	87.2	197	35.0	50
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	6	'(*)'	4	'(*)'	2

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey -2006, BBS

Table 3.0(b): Spousal age difference

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-19 and 20-24, according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Bangladesh, 2005.

Background characteristics	Percentage of currently married females aged 15-19 whose husband or partner is:					No. of women aged 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married females aged 20-24 whose husband or partner is:					No of women aged 20-24 years currently married
	Young or	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband/partner's age unknown		Young or	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband/partner's age unknown	
Division												
Barisal	.5	15.1	49.5	32.3	2.5	407	.2	13.3	46.1	39.3	1.1	635
Chittagong	.0	13.6	44.1	40.6	1.7	997	.1	16.9	44.5	37.8	.7	1894
Dhaka	.0	18.2	48.9	31.6	1.4	1946	.1	16.0	48.1	35.1	.7	3296
Khulna	.1	14.4	53.4	31.8	.3	762	.2	16.4	47.6	35.8	.0	1260
Rajshahi	.1	20.6	52.7	26.1	.4	20011	.1	18.4	48.2	33.1	.2	2801
Sylhet	.0	14.2	42.6	42.3	.9	277	.0	14.4	37.0	47.8	.8	616
Area												
Rural	.1	17.2	50.9	30.9	1.0	4802	.1	16.7	46.8	35.9	.5	7421
Urban	.1	18.0	46.1	34.7	1.2	1565	.1	15.9	46.3	37.1	.5	2999
Urban municipality	.1	17.8	46.8	33.9	1.4	1124	.2	15.3	45.8	38.2	.5	2190
City Corporation	.0	18.5	44.2	36.6	.7	441	.0	17.6	47.6	34.4	.4	809
Non-slum	.0	18.0	43.5	38.0	.6	396	.0	17.4	47.7	34.5	.4	729
Slum	.0	22.8	50.8	25.0	1.3	45	.0	19.7	46.7	32.9	.7	80
Tribal	.7	20.5	42.3	36.7	.7	32	.5	30.7	43.7	24.1	1.0	82
Age												
15-19 years	.1	17.4	49.6	31.8	1.0	6399	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
20-24 years	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.6	46.6	36.2	.5	10501
Women's and girl's education												
None	.0	16.9	48.2	33.9	1.0	564	.0	15.2	48.4	35.8	.5	2272
Primary Incomplete	.0	19.6	51.1	26.3	.9	932	.0	18.3	47.4	34.1	.1	1649
Primary complete	.1	22.1	49.4	27.3	1.1	1081	.1	17.7	46.1	35.7	.5	1442
Secondary incomplete	.1	15.9	51.0	32.0	.9	3116	.1	16.7	47.3	35.3	.6	3682
Secondary completed or higher	.0	10.8	39.4	47.5	2.2	390	.2	15.5	41.6	42.2	.6	1409
Non-standard curriculum	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	17	(.0)	(18.3)	(50.8)	(30.8)	(.0)	47
Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	0	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey -2006, BBS

3.01 Mean Age at Marriage

Mean age at marriage has direct impact on fertility and duration of marriage. Table 3.01 shows the levels and trends of mean age at marriage by locality for the period 1991-2007

Table 3.01: Mean age at marriage of women and men by locality, 1991-2007

Year	Women			Men		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1991	18.1	17.9	19.0	25.2	24.9	26.4
2001	20.4	20.1	21.3	25.8	25.1	27.0
2002	20.6	20.4	21.4	25.6	25.3	27.1
2003	20.4	20.2	21.5	25.2	25.0	26.7
2004	19.0	18.9	19.9	25.3	25.1	26.5
2005*	17.9	17.8	18.8	23.3	22.9	24.8
2006*	18.1	17.9	19.0	23.4	23.0	24.9
2007	18.4	18.1	19.4	23.6	23.3	25.1

* Mean age at marriage (MAM) includes only first marriage from 2005 & 2006

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

It is apparent from the table that women's mean age at marriage (MAM) has increased from 18.1 in 1991 to 20.4 in 2001. On the other hand, men's mean age at marriage has increased from 25.2 in 1991 to 25.8 in 2001. It is also observed from the table that mean age at marriage for men in 2006 was higher than that of women by 29.3% at the national level. It is also seen that MAM of urban man was higher than that of rural man by 8.3%. Mean age at marriage of urban woman was also higher than that of rural woman by 6.1% in 1991. It is noticeable that declining trend in mean age at marriage for both sex at all levels were present. Irregular trend is observed in mean age at marriage over time for both women and men at all levels.

3.02 Mean age at marriage of women and men by Division / Zila

Table 3.02 shows the mean age at marriage by Division/Zila for the period 2004, 2006 and 2007. It is apparent from the table that both women and men mean age at marriage has decreased at national level for all the Division/Zila from 2004 to 2007. But there exists variation between the districts.

Table 3.02: Mean Age at Marriage (MAM) by sex, and Division / Zila 2004-2007

Division/ Zila	2004		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Barisal Division	19.08	25.15	18.13	22.94	18.37	23.34
Barguna	17.95	24.24	17.38	23.22	17.69	21.88
Barisal	19.83	25.64	18.85	23.28	18.93	24.31

Division / Zila	2004		2006		2007	
Bhola	19.23	23.89	18.49	22.49	17.82	22.04
Jhalokathi	18.8	26.14	17.99	24.66	18.60	23.97
Patuakhali	18.76	25.08	17.42	21.77	18.10	23.23
Pirojpur	19.24	27.71	18.10	23.65	19.08	25.01
Chittagong Division	19.73	26.63	18.61	24.42	18.74	24.90
Bandarban	20.19	24.18	20.03	22.65	19.77	23.99
Brahmanbaria	18.85	24.96	18.22	22.75	17.75	23.66
Chandpur	19.5	27.26	18.50	24.17	18.39	24.64
Chittagong	20.38	27.67	19.70	25.59	19.75	26.68
Comilla	20.01	25.83	18.46	24.00	18.69	24.38
Cox's Bazar	19.58	25.59	18.42	23.84	19.63	24.96
Feni	19.49	28.34	18.53	25.57	18.59	26.46
Khagrachhari	18.43	23.87	17.11	22.00	17.81	21.52
Laksmipur	19.31	26.67	18.12	25.02	18.16	22.99
Noakhali	19.22	25.55	17.62	22.80	17.74	23.96
Rangamati	2.18	25.26	18.58	24.67	18.55	22.77
Dhaka Division	19.3	25.77	18.33	23.68	18.57	23.80
Dhaka	20.25	27.4	18.63	25.76	19.49	25.74
Faridpur	19.22	25.98	17.96	24.19	18.04	23.35
Gazipur	18.66	26.25	18.62	23.73	18.37	23.17
Gopalganj	19.28	27.61	18.70	25.17	19.04	25.67
Jamalpur	18.6	23.19	17.57	21.68	17.39	22.21
Kishoreganj	19.75	26.18	18.47	23.85	19.15	24.52
Madaripur	20.56	25.93	18.46	23.62	17.81	23.02
Manikganj	19.22	25.58	19.49	23.57	18.99	25.73
Munshiganj	19.51	28.6	20.02	27.55	19.44	27.83
Mymensingh	18.87	24.24	18.27	21.83	18.24	22.39
Narayanganj	20.31	27.73	19.11	24.99	19.54	24.60
Narsingdi	19.46	24.98	17.20	22.24	18.21	22.95
Netrokona	19.29	26.35	19.32	26.44	18.48	24.24
Rajbari	19.1	25.23	17.19	21.58	17.85	22.78
Shariatpur	19.86	26.8	17.76	24.20	18.26	25.17
Sherpur	18.51	23.74	17.42	22.80	17.52	21.31
Tangail	18.67	25.09	17.39	22.04	18.10	22.38
Khulna Division	18.35	24.81	17.23	22.97	17.71	23.45

Division / Zila	2004		2006		2007	
Bagerhat	18.81	26.36	17.38	26.06	17.74	23.70
Chuadanga	18.7	24.55	16.96	21.39	17.49	22.21
Jessore	18.12	24.84	17.08	22.70	17.56	23.36
Jhenaidah	18.37	23.97	17.26	23.18	17.60	24.10
Khulna	18.86	25.68	17.90	23.77	17.70	23.77
Kushtia	18.03	23.7	16.04	20.13	17.66	23.40
Magura	18.28	25.81	17.47	22.10	17.63	24.02
Meherpur	17.98	24.4	15.94	22.05	18.45	24.28
Narail	18.77	25.24	18.52	25.12	18.42	24.44
Satkhira	17.86	24.61	17.05	23.36	17.71	22.38
Rajshahi Division	18.6	24.38	17.71	22.37	18.03	22.64
Bogra	18.66	24.14	18.78	24.24	18.82	22.93
Dinajpur	18.02	24.68	17.76	22.30	17.77	23.71
Gaibandha	18.5	24.57	17.87	22.30	18.14	22.43
Jaypurhat	18.1	25.67	18.10	25.66	17.20	24.10
Kurigram	17.76	24.65	16.37	22.03	17.51	22.23
Lalmonirhat	18.49	25.03	16.37	20.86	17.83	22.16
Naogaon	19.3	23.83	17.99	21.40	19.02	23.05
Natore	18.27	24.06	17.38	22.98	17.82	22.34
Nawabganj	18.59	23.93	17.62	22.00	17.65	22.21
Nilphamari	18.37	24.6	16.98	21.39	17.13	21.62
Pabna	19.13	23.48	16.60	21.10	17.11	21.32
Panchagarh	18.81	24.48	17.04	21.37	17.96	21.88
Rajshahi	19.03	24.24	17.99	21.97	18.43	22.48
Rangpur	19.05	24.85	17.74	22.24	18.63	22.96
Sirajganj	18.97	23.99	19.00	24.02	19.00	24.02
Thakurgaon	18.59	25.09	16.96	21.76	16.70	21.32
Sylhet Division	19.92	26.33	19.40	24.97	19.78	24.46
Habiganj	20.36	26.1	18.99	24.23	18.93	23.33
Moulvibazar	19.31	25.29	18.82	24.15	18.92	24.14
Sunamganj	20.13	26.7	20.11	24.57	20.43	24.83
Sylhet	20.02	27.92	19.68	26.56	20.80	25.83
Total	19.03	25.31	18.12	23.37	18.38	23.64

Source: Report on SVRS, 2004, 2005-2006, 2007, BBS

3.03 Marital Status

Marital status has close relation with fertility and population growth. Table 3.03 shows the distribution of population by sex, residence and marital status.

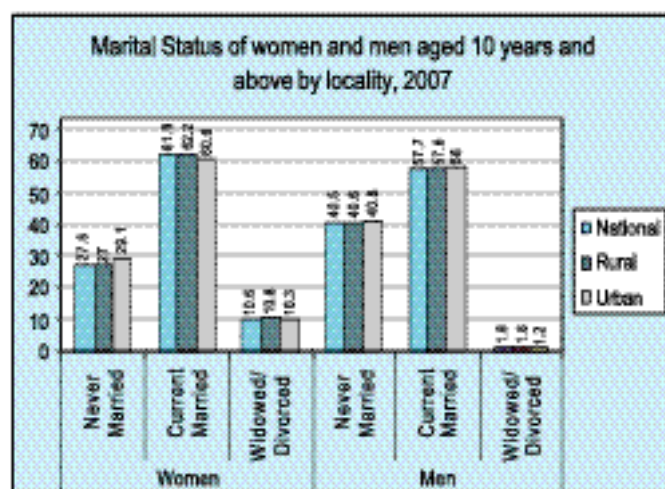
Table 3.03: Marital status of women and men aged 10 years and above by residence, 2000–2007

(In percentage)

Year	Residence	Women			Men		
		Never married	Current married	Widowed/ Divorced	Never married	Current married	Widowed/ Divorced
2000	National	31.6	60.1	8.3	43.5	55.4	1.1
	Rural	30.1	61.3	8.5	42.9	55.9	1.2
	Urban	37.5	55.2	7.4	45.8	53.5	0.8
2001	National	32.4	59.6	8.2	45.9	53.2	0.9
	Rural	31.0	60.6	8.4	45.6	53.5	0.9
	Urban	37.7	54.3	8.0	48.1	51.2	0.7
2002	National	27.2	64.2	8.7	41.3	58.0	0.7
	Rural	26.2	64.9	8.9	41.1	58.1	0.7
	Urban	31.2	61.2	7.6	41.7	57.7	0.6
2003	National	28.2	63.4	8.4	42.5	56.8	0.5
	Rural	27.2	64.1	8.6	42.5	56.8	0.6
	Urban	32.1	60.4	7.5	42.6	56.7	0.5
2004	National	28.0	62.2	8.8	41.8	57.0	1.2
	Rural	27.2	62.7	10.1	41.7	57.1	1.2
	Urban	31.2	60.2	8.6	42.5	56.5	1.0
2005	National	29.1	61.0	9.9	42.8	56.1	1.1
	Rural	28.4	61.3	10.3	42.7	56.1	1.2
	Urban	30.9	60.1	9.0	42.9	56.0	1.1
2006	National	28.6	61.4	10.0	42.4	56.5	1.1
	Rural	27.9	61.7	10.4	42.3	56.6	1.1
	Urban	30.5	60.5	9.0	42.6	56.3	1.1
2007	National	27.3	62.3	10.4	40.6	58.1	1.3
	Rural	26.6	62.6	10.8	40.5	58.1	1.4
	Urban	29.4	61.2	9.4	40.8	58.0	1.2

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

It is evident from the table 3.03 that in 2007 at the National level 27.6% of women population of age 10 years and above were never married, 61.8% currently married, 10.6 widowed and divorced. Among men population were never married 40.5%, currently married 57.7%, divorced and separated 1.8%. It is revealed from the table that percentage of never married men, were more than those of women by 13.8 percentage points. On the other hand, currently married women were more than those of men by 4.9 percentage points. It is also observed that women widowed/divorced were 8.9% percentage points more compared to that of men.



Urban-rural variation is almost absent. Pattern over the period 2002-2007 is almost static. Currently married men had reduced by 1.5 percentage points. In case of women, the percentage of never married women had increased by 1.4 percentage points and 2.8 percentage points decreased for currently married women. In case of widowed and divorced the percentage of men had increased by 0.4 percentage points and women by 1.3 percentage points.

3.04 Fertility

Population growth depends mainly on fertility. Bangladesh is still experiencing high fertility. Persons of both sexes have declined fertility level overtime due to social and cultural uplift as well as high rate of contraceptive use.

3.04.1 Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their child bearing age and bore children according to a given set of 'age specific' fertility rate. Table 3.04.1 shows the total fertility (TFR) per women by residence.

Table 3.04.1 Total fertility rate (TFR) per women by locality, 2000-2007

Year	National	Rural	Urban
2000	2.59	2.89	1.68
2001	2.56	2.84	1.73
2002	2.55	2.69	1.94
2003	2.57	2.70	1.91
2004	2.51	2.67	1.91
2005	2.46	2.65	1.87
2006	2.41	2.63	1.81
2007	2.39	2.61	1.79

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

It is evident from the table that total fertility rate (TFR) per woman experienced a gradual declining trend from 2000 to 2007 at the national level. It was 2.59 in 2000 compared to 2.39 in 2007. In rural area TFR was gradually declining but in urban area up to 2002 it was increasing and again declining.

It is clear from other report that family planning measures in Bangladesh had been made more effective in the last two decades. Women have become more conscious about their health, social and economic conditions.

3.05 Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

The age-specific fertility rate per 1000 women is shown in table 3.05 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 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 years.

Table 3.05 Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) per 1000 women by year, 2000-2007

Age group In year	SVRS								BDHS
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007
15-19	39	44	57	64	59	57	54	59	127
20-24	159	152	153	163	165	160	159	148	173
25-29	162	159	134	135	130	131	121	123	127
30-34	91	89	88	82	71	71	72	79	70
35-39	49	49	47	42	50	48	47	44	34
40-44	15	15	21	19	21	18	22	16	9
45-49	4	4	13	9	8	7	7	8	1

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS, Preliminary Report of BDHS, 2007, NIPORT

It is apparent from the table that during 2002-2007 ASFR was the highest at the age group 20-24 years, proceeded 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 of women had a decreasing trend in Bangladesh during 2003-2006. It is noticeable that there exits difference between SVRS- 2007 and BDHS-2007 reports. It may be due to the difference of sample size and reporting.

3.06 Marital fertility

The data on marital fertility rate per married women for the period 1999 to 2007 are shown in table 3.06.

Table 3.06: Total marital fertility rate by locality, 1999-2007

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1999	4.02	4.47	2.08
2000	3.99	4.43	2.05
2001	3.92	4.36	2.04
2002	3.28	3.36	2.97
2003	3.37	3.50	2.82
2004	3.32	3.44	2.84
2005	3.40	3.52	2.82
2006	3.33	3.51	2.80
2007	3.36	3.58	2.71

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, 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 4.02 in 1999 to 3.36 in 2007. But in urban area it had increased. It was 2.08 in 1999 to 2.71 in 2007.

3.07 General Fertility Rate

General Fertility Rate (GFR) per 1000 woman of child bearing age 15-49 in the population indicates the number of live births in a specified period, trends and patterns of GFR for the period 1999-2007 can be seen in table 3.07. It is evident that the general fertility rate for the country as a whole has declined over the period.

Table 3.07 General fertility rate by locality, 1999--2007

Year	National	Urban	Rural
1999	84	93	56
2000	81	90	53
2001	80	89	52
2002	86	89	72
2003	84	90	64
2004	83	88	63
2005	82	89	64
2006	80	87	61
2007	79	86	60

Source: Report on SVRS-2007, BBS

3.08 General Fertility Rate (GFR) Per 1000 Women by Division/Zila

Table 3.08 shows the General fertility (GFR) per women by divisions and Zila. It is evident from the table that GFR had decreased in 2007 in all the divisions and Zila with some exceptions compared to 2004. Extent of decrease was the highest in Sylhet division.

Table 3.08: General Fertility Rate (GFR) Per 1000 Women by Division/Zila and locality, 2004 - 2007

Zila/Division	2004			2006			2007		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Barisal Division	79.91	81.29	64.74	77.82	82.67	53.87	80.21	85.04	57.79
Barguna	71.6	71.70	70.68	88.48	91.99	66.66	72.10	74.87	52.32
Barisal	66.6	66.00	71.32	66.89	69.22	57.83	78.96	85.53	56.99
Bhola	100.8	103.89	53.45	91.89	101.53	47.73	87.74	94.89	54.55
Jhalokathi	78.9	79.15	76.54	64.69	64.44	65.71	65.51	69.35	51.75
Patuakhali	90.03	93.67	41.62	83.23	88.95	33.59	91.18	96.14	49.91
Pirojpur	71.8	72.08	68.89	73.74	78.11	52.76	72.94	72.11	76.85
Chittagong Division	85.2	89.66	67.87	84.18	92.34	63.56	78.55	86.84	57.27
Bandarban	60.5	61.66	49.88	56.74	56.81	56.60	68.60	65.46	74.77
Brahmanbaria	101.5	101.51	101.93	103.76	109.83	68.32	94.21	95.64	85.93
Chandpur	72.3	74.40	46.64	79.49	79.05	81.79	87.92	92.98	60.46
Chittagong	75.4	84.34	66.66	75.29	93.45	60.78	59.85	68.65	52.60
Comilla	72.3	74.40	46.64	79.26	83.96	47.74	85.06	90.68	47.65
Cox's Bazar	109.3	110.69	90.43	117.31	122.63	88.75	80.93	81.01	80.50
Feni	73.9	75.09	61.49	84.46	91.18	56.55	78.88	84.00	52.83
Khagrachhari	90.8	91.00	88.17	95.50	94.50	97.30	70.61	71.46	69.11
Lakshmipur	96.36	97.34	84.17	7.26	97.37	96.71	111.36	115.86	88.62
Noakhali	106.4	108.92	74.31	87.80	91.98	60.33	84.25	89.33	56.18
Rangamati	65.4	65.40	65.19	46.77	48.57	43.77	67.37	79.77	47.23
Dhaka Division	84.05	93.29	66.60	81.45	95.32	60.87	82.38	95.57	62.26
Dhaka	63.0	70.74	62.67	56.07	68.03	55.16	57.04	65.38	56.40
Faridpur	90.2	92.19	72.84	80.95	82.26	72.92	87.97	90.01	76.10
Gazipur	79.6	81.16	78.15	75.89	77.88	73.77	64.40	59.76	69.78
Gopalganj	98.1	90.99	61.43	89.87	93.64	61.77	76.77	80.97	47.61
Jamalpur	90.3	97.08	51.12	114.73	122.07	85.94	98.53	102.95	81.66
Kishoreganj	117.1	120.21	83.33	128.61	142.11	60.76	115.63	124.65	65.28
Madaripur	98.0	98.35	94.26	92.40	93.20	87.59	76.36	74.85	85.52
Manikganj	57.9	58.55	45.61	67.91	67.12	75.65	76.77	78.66	58.33
Munshiganj	63.8	62.98	72.61	51.99	53.86	40.95	54.52	53.99	57.72
Mymensingh	98.0	98.0	69.19	90.36	97.01	58.95	103.75	113.65	57.93
Narayanganj	75.8	81.39	72.17	66.33	71.72	62.70	78.67	83.96	75.38

Zila/Division	2004			2006			2007		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Narsingdi	93.7	94.27	88.91	79.62	82.63	69.00	90.80	92.53	84.53
Netrokona	127.4	128.09	117.96	159.80	173.91	56.77	133.70	142.74	60.50
Rajbari	88.0	92.82	50.45	79.36	80.97	69.78	88.74	91.23	73.95
Shariatpur	101.5	107.20	78.26	84.07	85.07	75.92	103.03	107.36	68.47
Sherpur	83.3	88.93	34.61	74.66	71.70	93.60	96.26	96.58	94.11
Tangail	73.6	73.53	74.11	84.06	82.91	90.71	82.69	84.99	69.29
Khulna Division	80.0	83.25	66.18	74.83	78.24	63.35	73.92	77.19	62.71
Bagerhat	83.3	85.97	52.98	64.74	66.12	58.82	71.16	75.33	51.69
Chuadanga	62.0	63.73	59.41	71.55	83.19	45.38	68.90	77.07	50.40
Jessore	69.4	71.45	54.71	71.86	74.13	62.30	72.47	75.34	60.33
Jhenaidah	85.1	87.21	71.80	83.23	83.19	83.48	78.46	77.17	86.04
Khulna	95.1	97.63	58.93	80.20	94.40	69.76	76.31	89.05	66.76
Kushtia	62.0	63.73	46.41	59.80	62.05	42.70	65.87	68.68	44.91
Magura	102.7	103.80	93.75	89.66	93.42	66.03	80.85	83.57	62.71
Meherpur	61.8	61.96	59.41	61.53	62.66	53.64	71.28	74.40	48.68
Narail	96.7	100.38	52.98	89.66	93.42	66.03	95.26	97.17	78.00
Satkhira	95.1	97.63	47.53	78.62	80.67	56.41	72.48	72.75	69.46
Rajshahi Division	86.4	88.77	68.01	77.91	81.28	61.17	79.29	83.20	59.72
Bogra	74.7	77.01	47.80	67.45	71.02	47.05	71.46	74.65	52.43
Dinajpur	94.6	98.36	66.24	93.03	95.53	79.35	81.49	84.85	62.77
Gaibandha	90.2	90.18	91.25	79.54	81.75	59.14	81.57	83.61	62.55
Jaipurhat	67.2	69.04	52.12	60.71	62.40	45.98	57.85	58.30	53.94
Kurigram	126.0	129.50	74.77	98.75	105.24	66.32	98.26	104.37	67.14
Lalmonirhat	104.6	106.58	81.74	88.50	89.38	83.09	84.27	85.72	75.22
Naogaon	67.3	67.30	66.80	59.42	58.78	65.89	102.66	57.04	78.00
Natore	69.7	71.72	51.48	60.16	62.73	46.44	64.32	67.55	47.29
Nawabganj	83.4	83.07	84.84	97.30	98.56	93.66	84.24	90.90	64.10
Nilphamari	97.7	101.97	65.55	93.09	96.34	73.58	102.66	107.33	72.77
Pabna	78.9	77.93	63.65	63.61	62.54	66.89	86.97	96.45	60.39
Panchagarh	96.2	98.01	60.37	109.96	115.67	70.12	88.61	92.50	61.83
Rajshahi	90.2	90.18	91.25	64.51	71.48	52.31	66.33	71.93	56.65
Rangpur	65.6	98.33	76.61	70.79	77.05	43.78	78.16	83.99	51.87
Sirajganj	89.2	91.84	63.65	84.91	88.68	57.43	89.77	94.94	53.17
Thakurgaon	100.8	101.93	84.16	93.47	98.75	44.40	91.07	94.07	63.57
Sylhet Division	92.5	95.64	56.66	86.46	91.24	59.19	75.86	79.86	52.98
Habiganj	95.6	97.46	67.24	106.16	111.35	70.78	119.61	125.56	73.87
Moulvibazar	92.2	94.48	59.16	87.34	89.85	63.94	64.37	66.04	48.45
Sunamganj	104.8	107.82	69.98	89.80	91.70	75.96	67.67	68.33	62.93
Sylhet	81.5	85.86	44.15	70.93	77.60	46.72	60.81	65.86	43.34
Total	83.4	88.36	62.70	80.35	87.44	61.37	79.38	86.38	60.47

Source: Report on SVRS-2004, 2005-06, 2007, BBS

3.09 Children Ever Born

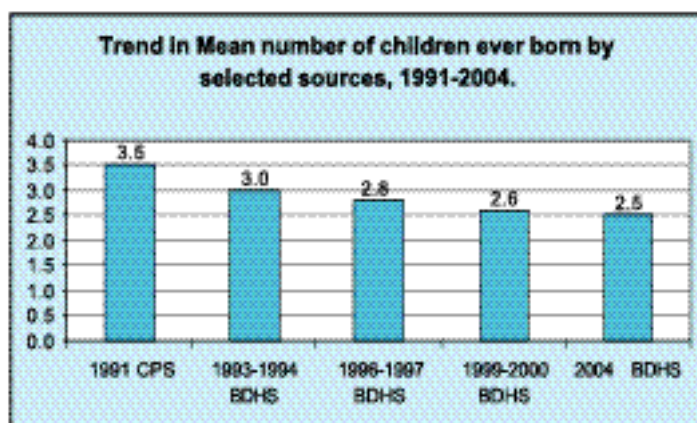
Table 3.09 shows comparison of the mean number of children ever born reported in 2007 BDHS and other surveys. It is an indication of the cumulative changes in fertility over the year preceding the 2007 BDHS.

Table 3.09: Trend in Mean number of children ever born by age group, 1991-2004.

Age group In year	1991 CPS	1993-1994 BDHS	1996-1997 BDHS	1999-2000 BDHS	2004 BDHS	2007 BDHS
15-19	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
20-24	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
25-29	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3
30-34	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2
35-39	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.8
40-44	6.7	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.3
45-49	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.6	4.9
Total	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3

Source: BDHS-2004; NIPORT

It is apparent from the table that there was decreasing trend in the mean number of children from 1991 to 2004. It is shown in the table that the mean number of children declined considerably between 1991 and 1993-94, especially among women age 25 years and above, and showed further decline between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 at all ages except 15-19. Data showed a decline in the mean number of children between 1999-2000 and 2004 among women aged 30 and above. It further declined in 2007 where children ever born 2.3 compared to 2.5 in 2004.



3.10 Divorce Rate and Separation Rate

Divorce and 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 conjugal life, characterless and child marriage.

3.10.1 Crude Divorce Rate

The data on crude divorce rate by sex and locality can be seen in Table 3.10.1. It is evident from the table that at national level both women and men divorce rate was increasing.

Table 3.10.1: Crude divorce rate per 1000 population by sex and locality, 2002-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2002	0.95	0.29	1.04	0.34	0.54	0.09
2003	0.97	0.29	1.06	0.33	0.61	0.10
2004	0.99	0.27	1.12	0.31	0.56	0.12
2005	1.09	0.30	1.22	0.36	0.63	0.16
2006	0.92	0.22	1.41	0.39	0.71	0.19
2007	0.69	0.23	1.09	0.23	0.68	0.21

Source: SVRS-2007, BBS

This trend was same for the urban and rural areas. But there exists a vast difference between women and men divorce rate. In the rural area, women divorce rate was 1.41 in 2006 and the men divorce rate was 0.39. Whereas, in the urban area women divorce rate was 0.71 and men divorce rate was 0.19. This indicates that crude divorce rate for women were 2 times higher than that of men.

3.10.2 Crude Separation Rate

Crude separation rate for 2002-2007 by sex and locality can be seen in Table 3.10.2 It is apparent from the table that the separation rates for women were higher than men. In 2007, the women's separation rate was 0.44 and the men's separation rate was 0.17 at the national level.

Table 3.10.2: Crude separation rate per 1000 population by sex and locality, 2002-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2002	0.45	0.18	0.39	0.19	0.08	0.10
2003	0.35	0.16	0.29	0.18	0.57	0.06
2004	0.35	0.22	0.33	0.26	0.46	0.08
2005	0.35	0.21	0.33	0.26	0.51	0.07
2006	0.27	0.13	0.30	0.23	0.42	0.06
2007	0.44	0.17	0.41	0.16	0.54	0.20

Source: Report on SVRS-2007, BBS

In the rural area separation rate for women was 0.41 and for men was 0.16 in the year 2007. Whereas, in the urban area, it was 0.54 for women and 0.20 for men.

3.10.3 Age-Specific Divorce Rate

The data on age-specific divorce rate by age and sex can be shown in Table 3.10.3. It is evident from the table that age-specific divorce rate for women was the highest 2.61 at the age group 20-24, followed by 2.56 at the age group 15-19 in the year 2007.

Table 3.10.3: Age-specific divorce rate by age-group and sex, 2005-2007

Age-group (in year)	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	4.14	0.36	4.14	0.36	2.56	0.21
20-24	3.09	0.87	3.09	0.87	2.61	0.61
25-29	1.04	0.62	1.06	0.62	0.88	0.42
30-34	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.27	0.13
35+	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.22	0.19
Total	1.18	0.29	1.20	0.29	0.99	0.23

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System 2007, BBS

For men it was the highest, 0.61 at the age group 20-24 which was followed by 0.42 at the age group 25-29 in 2007. This is also observed from the table that age-specific divorce rates for men were only 0.23 at the age group 35+. So according to this table the age-specific divorce rate for women were much higher than that of men almost in all age groups.

3.10.4 Age-Specific Separation Rate

The data on age-specific separation rate by age and sex is shown in Table 3.10.4. It is apparent from the table that age-specific separation rate for women was the highest (1.98%) at the age group 20-24 followed by the age-group 25-29 (0.58%) in 2007.

Table 3.10.4: Age-specific separation rate by age group and sex, 2005-2007

Age-group (in year)	2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	0.87	0.41	0.77	0.04	0.58	0.16
20-24	1.01	0.70	0.83	0.56	1.98	0.32
25-29	0.64	0.74	0.57	0.45	0.52	0.26
30-34	0.26	0.39	0.18	0.11	0.23	0.12
35+	0.23	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.33	0.08
Total	1.00	0.73	0.80	0.36	0.44	0.17

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System 2007, BBS

For men it was the highest (0.32%) at the age group 20-24 followed by the age group 25-29 (0.26%). There was least separation rate at the age group 30-34 (0.23%) for women and 0.12% for men in 2007.

3.11 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 3.11. It is evident from the table that there was a increasing trend of CPR over time. At national level it was 39.7 in 1990 and rose to 55.0 in 2007.

Table 3.11: Trends in contraceptive use by year and locality (1990-2007) (current user)

(In percentage)

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1990	39.7	38.6	46.8
1995	48.7	43.9	57.1
1998	51.5	48.9	56.6
2001	53.9	52.7	59.1
2002	53.4	51.7	60.1
2003	55.1	52.2	60.3
2004	56.0	53.3	60.9
2005	57.8	55.2	60.4
2006	58.3	57.1	60.5
2007	55.0	53.8	57.0

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

It is also observed that CPR was higher in urban area as compared to rural area. In the rural area it was 53.8 in 2007 whereas in the urban area it was 57.0.

3.11.1 Age-Specific Contraceptive Use

Use of contraceptive by age of mother and locality is shown in table 3.11.1

Table 3.11.1: Age specific contraceptive use 1993-2007 (any time)

Age-group	1993-94 BDHS	1996-97 BDHS	1999-2000 BDHS	2004 SVRS	2006 SVRS	2007 SVRS	2007 BDHS
10-14	22.1	15.6	25.7	-	-	-	-
15-19	24.7	32.9	38.1	33.09	39.51	42.85	41.8
20-24	37.6	43.1	47.1	57.31	57.76	64.69	52.4
25-29	50.6	52.5	58.1	62.51	67.43	75.96	60.9
30-34	57.2	63.1	64.2	64.55	67.14	76.57	65.1
35-39	58.5	63.9	67.7	61.74	63.23	73.62	66.5
40-44	51.9	54.7	61.9	46.43	50.52	65.56	55.3
45-49	29.3	35.1	43.1	35.86	32.23	50.24	40.9
Total	44.6	49.2	53.8	56.02	58.33	68.17	55.8

Source: Report on SVRS, 2004, 2005-06 and 2007, BBS; Preliminary Report of BDHS-2007, NIPORT

The table shows that according to the SVRS-2007, among the currently married women, 68.17% were reported using family planning methods at any time before interview. It is also evident that in term of age group of the currently married women of age group 25-29 years was the highest user (75.96%) followed by the age group 30-34 will (76.57%) age group 35-39 will

(73.62%) and age group 40-70 will (65.56%). Lowest user of contraceptive was the age group 15-19 years (42.85%). According to BDHS 2007 contraceptive use rate increased from age group 15-19 onward up to age group 35-39 and again decreased to 40.9% at age group 45-49.

3.11.2 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method and Locality, 2004-2007

Current use of family planning methods and urban-rural differentials to the year 2004, 2006 and 2007 have been shown in table 3.11.2. The table contains data on CPR of currently married women showing variations at urban and rural levels.

Table 3.11.2: Contraceptive prevalence rate by method and locality, 2004-2007

Method	2004			2006			2007		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Any method	56.0	53.26	60.87	58.3	57.1	60.5	54.99	53.81	57.04
Any modern method	50.9	48.27	54.19	52.5	51.6	54.1	51.76	51.06	52.96
Condom	5.5	4.26	7.57	6.8	5.1	9.7	4.36	3.03	6.67
Oral pill	32.8	32.25	33.48	36.2	36.8	35.1	34.47	34.56	34.32
Injection	9.96	9.56	10.67	7.0	7.2	6.6	10.26	10.72	9.46
Men sterilization	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.29	0.28	0.30
Female sterilization	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.85	1.97	1.65
IUD	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.77	0.74	0.84
Traditional method	5.09	4.52	6.08	5.8	5.5	6.4	3.26	2.76	4.12

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

It is apparent from the table that the overall rate of current use was higher in urban area than in rural area. In 2006, it was 60.5 percent among currently married women in urban area as compared to 57.1 in rural area. In 2007, it was reduced to 57.04 in urban area 53.81 in rural area. Similar differentials had also been observed in rural and urban areas in 2004. It was 60.9 percent among currently married women of urban areas as compared to 53.3 present rural areas.

3.11.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

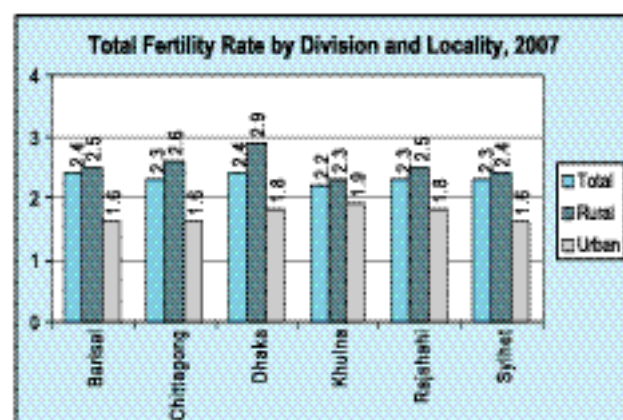
Total fertility rate and contraceptive practices has a close association. Division wise difference in TFR and CPR can be seen in Table 3.11.3

Table 3.11.3: Total fertility rate and contraceptive prevalence rate by Division and locality, 2004-2007

Division	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	TFR-2004			CPR-2004		
Barisal	2.4	2.5	1.9	61.79	61.67	62.02
Chittagong	2.6	2.7	1.9	47.96	42.06	58.94
Dhaka	2.5	2.8	1.9	55.84	53.18	59.68
Khulna	2.4	2.5	1.9	62.01	60.95	63.61
Rajshahi	2.5	2.6	2.0	60.47	58.73	64.09
Sylhet	2.8	2.9	1.7	38.17	34.41	47.34
	TFR-2006			CPR-2006		
Barisal	2.4	2.6	1.7	54.05	55.51	51.28
Chittagong	2.6	2.8	1.9	50.07	45.05	59.19
Dhaka	2.4	2.9	1.8	58.37	57.05	60.21
Khulna	2.3	2.4	1.9	62.16	62.91	61.04
Rajshahi	2.3	2.4	1.8	67.69	67.91	67.22
Sylhet	2.7	2.8	1.9	36.97	32.17	48.28
	TFR-2007			CPR-2007		
Barisal	2.5	2.6	1.7	52.19	50.66	55.04
Chittagong	2.4	2.7	1.7	48.63	44.02	57.06
Dhaka	2.5	2.9	1.8	52.53	52.79	52.15
Khulna	2.2	2.3	1.9	61.03	62.10	59.37
Rajshahi	2.4	2.5	1.8	63.72	63.10	65.01
Sylhet	2.4	2.5	1.6	35.71	30.75	47.64

Source: Report on SVRS-2004, 2007, BBS

It is apparent from the table that TFR was the highest (2.7) in Sylhet division and CPR was the lowest (36.97) in 2006. On the contrary, CPR was the highest in Rajshahi division (67.69) and TFR was the lowest (2.3) in 2006. The level of TFR was much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Similar variations are observed between the divisions. Same picture was observed in the year 2004. However, it should be noted that due to sampling errors, the observed relationship between the levels of TFR and CPR were not strictly consistent over time. In 2007 TFR and CPR is comparatively lower than that of 2006.



CHAPTER 4

Health and Nutrition

Health and Nutrition are two important elements of public health. In Bangladesh health and nutritional status of women are frustrating. It may be mentioned that, mortality rates and ratios are important indicators reflecting the health status of a country's population, particularly for women and children. This chapter provides 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.

4.01 Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Crude death rates by sex and area are shown in table 4.01. It is observed from the table that CDR has reduced for both women and men at the national level. Among the women it was 8.2 per 1000 population in 1996 and reduced to 5.2 in 2006. On the contrary, among the men, it was 8.3 per 1000 population in 1996 and reduced to 6.1 in 2006. It is also observed that at the national level CDR was higher for men compared to women. In 2007 it was 5.5 and 7.0 for women and men respectively.

Table 4.01: Crude death rate per 1000 population by sex and locality, 1997-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1996	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	6.3	6.7
1997	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.8	4.0	4.3
1998	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.9	3.6	3.8
1999	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.8	3.4	3.6
2000	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.7	3.4	3.6
2001	4.3	5.4	4.2	5.6	4.1	4.4
2002	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.8	3.6	4.0
2003	5.2	6.6	5.5	6.9	4.0	5.4
2004	5.0	6.5	5.4	6.8	3.5	5.3
2005	5.1	6.5	5.4	6.7	4.1	5.7
2006	5.2	6.1	5.5	6.5	4.0	4.8
2007	5.5	7.0	5.8	7.4	4.6	5.8

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

In case of urban and rural areas, the same pattern was observed. It is evident from the table that the CDR has reduced in both rural and urban areas but there exists urban-rural variation in rural and urban areas and between women and men.

In the rural area CDR was higher than urban area . It is also apparent from the table that CDR was higher among men than women for both rural and urban areas.

4.02 Age-Specific Death Rate

Age-specific death rate (ASDR) for 2004 to 2007 by sex and area are shown in table 4.02. It is observed from the table that ASDR was higher for women as compared to men in the age group 15-34 with a few exceptions, which may be explained by the high mortality in this age group due to maternal mortality.

Table 4.02: Age-specific death rate per 1000 population by sex and locality, 2004 -2006

Age group	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2004						
00	61.42	69.48	61.57	72.52	43.08	52.26
01	8.19	7.52	7.88	8.17	7.70	4.50
02	4.56	3.98	4.87	4.62	2.99	1.06
03	2.67	1.36	2.64	1.55	2.86	0.48
04	4.82	3.34	4.42	3.36	6.77	3.23
0-4	11.35	13.23	11.74	13.48	9.43	12.02
1-4	4.52	3.50	4.41	3.85	5.06	1.83
5-9	1.27	1.11	1.41	1.08	0.52	1.26
10-14	0.60	1.08	0.68	1.08	0.22	1.07
15-19	1.23	0.81	1.29	0.77	1.01	0.97
20-24	1.34	0.87	1.37	0.88	1.24	0.80
25-29	1.39	1.05	1.64	0.94	0.49	1.47
30-34	1.77	1.59	2.03	1.68	0.76	1.26
35-39	2.04	2.39	2.11	2.54	1.78	1.84
40-44	1.94	3.38	1.84	2.93	2.31	5.01
45-49	4.07	5.31	4.29	5.85	3.11	3.40
50-54	6.24	7.90	5.62	7.90	9.46	7.88
55-59	8.17	12.23	8.45	12.14	6.54	12.65
60-64	18.29	24.20	18.73	24.93	15.66	20.23
65-69	26.41	35.44	25.80	34.89	30.21	38.69
70-74	44.45	51.70	45.33	52.37	39.11	47.47
75-79	67.28	67.11	67.89	68.70	63.22	55.31
80+	144.97	146.03	143.18	149.88	136.46	128.75
2005						
00	50.11	55.87	51.80	58.77	44.10	45.63
01	8.59	7.13	9.79	8.08	4.19	3.61

Age group	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
02	4.04	3.31	4.48	3.27	2.51	3.44
03	2.39	4.44	2.96	4.15	0.42	5.44
04	1.70	1.77	1.79	2.19	1.40	0.36
0-4	12.01	13.25	12.84	14.00	9.15	10.64
1-4	4.04	4.11	4.63	4.37	2.03	3.20
05-09	1.48	1.68	1.58	1.82	1.16	1.19
10-14	0.73	0.94	0.71	0.98	0.79	0.79
15-19	1.10	1.09	1.12	1.03	1.05	1.27
20-24	1.38	1.18	1.58	1.08	0.83	1.51
25-29	1.16	1.77	1.31	1.33	0.77	2.94
30-34	1.32	2.16	1.39	2.50	1.14	1.25
35-39	1.76	2.38	1.95	2.58	1.26	1.89
40-44	2.58	2.84	2.69	3.05	2.29	2.27
45-49	4.25	5.09	3.94	4.82	5.13	5.79
50-54	6.19	8.67	6.76	8.57	4.22	8.93
55-59	9.39	16.23	9.28	16.36	9.81	15.83
60-64	15.13	22.81	14.90	22.88	15.98	22.59
65-69	20.34	28.14	18.69	27.97	27.06	28.79
70-74	49.63	54.70	49.68	54.04	49.46	57.26
75-79	40.87	57.33	40.29	55.26	43.34	66.38
80+	97.53	109.17	98.95	108.88	91.42	110.55
2006						
00	41.25	45.43	41.14	48.06	41.80	32.24
01	5.50	5.90	4.67	6.68	9.68	1.91
02	4.05	2.82	3.91	3.32	4.73	0.37
03	1.41	1.60	1.58	1.79	0.56	0.69
04	1.80	1.75	1.38	1.92	3.66	0.98
0-4	9.84	10.59	9.65	11.47	10.75	6.39
1-4	3.11	2.94	2.84	3.36	4.39	0.95
05-09	1.51	1.36	1.59	1.29	1.17	1.68
10-14	0.76	1.03	0.89	1.06	0.19	0.92
15-19	1.17	0.84	1.34	0.92	0.53	0.46
20-24	1.43	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.23	1.46
25-29	1.62	1.14	1.92	1.24	0.55	0.80
30-34	2.13	1.54	2.39	1.76	1.17	0.72
35-39	2.01	2.08	2.18	2.28	1.37	1.40

Age group	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
40-44	2.19	3.22	2.28	3.37	1.81	2.68
45-49	3.64	5.12	3.78	5.42	3.05	4.01
50-54	5.41	7.78	5.44	7.89	5.22	7.35
55-59	8.47	11.77	8.25	11.81	9.73	11.56
60-64	18.49	20.20	18.81	20.74	16.70	17.55
65-69	24.19	26.28	24.52	25.62	22.08	30.30
70-74	38.92	56.10	37.84	54.14	45.53	67.90
75-79	40.98	43.19	36.96	43.81	68.56	38.79
80+	75.51	101.67	70.61	103.35	110.37	89.12
2007						
00	48.60	52.70	49.08	54.15	46.88	47.51
01	6.68	7.61	7.01	8.10	5.44	5.88
02	4.20	3.98	4.80	4.70	2.17	1.44
03	1.62	1.01	1.71	1.16	1.32	0.49
04	2.41	2.37	2.44	2.97	2.30	0.39
1-4	3.64	3.64	3.89	4.15	2.70	1.94
05-09	1.28	1.43	1.57	1.53	0.31	1.11
10-14	0.89	0.84	1.02	0.91	0.48	0.60
15-19	1.18	1.10	1.20	1.09	1.10	1.12
20-24	1.01	1.26	1.11	1.08	0.75	1.81
25-29	1.61	1.53	1.81	1.65	1.13	1.21
30-34	1.93	2.41	2.29	2.89	0.95	1.17
35-39	2.30	2.30	2.57	2.63	1.55	1.43
40-44	3.36	3.41	3.44	3.68	3.14	2.72
45-49	2.98	4.83	2.67	5.00	3.91	4.39
50-54	5.88	10.03	5.68	9.89	6.51	10.43
55-59	9.80	15.34	9.32	14.38	11.62	18.29
60-64	18.93	27.33	18.79	27.79	19.44	25.85
65-69	29.83	34.34	30.88	37.58	25.57	35.35
70-74	56.09	56.62	44.43	55.21	74.41	53.15
75-79	59.87	96.47	65.64	104.97	56.91	60.61
80+	135.13	130.72	133.31	132.91	142.84	120.17

Source: Report on SVRS, 2005-06, 2007, BBS

On the other hand, age-specific death rates increased from age 60 and above for both men and women. At the age group 40-74 ASDR were more for men than women. It is also evident from the table 4.02 that ASDR declined in 2007 compared to those in 2004.

4.03 Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)

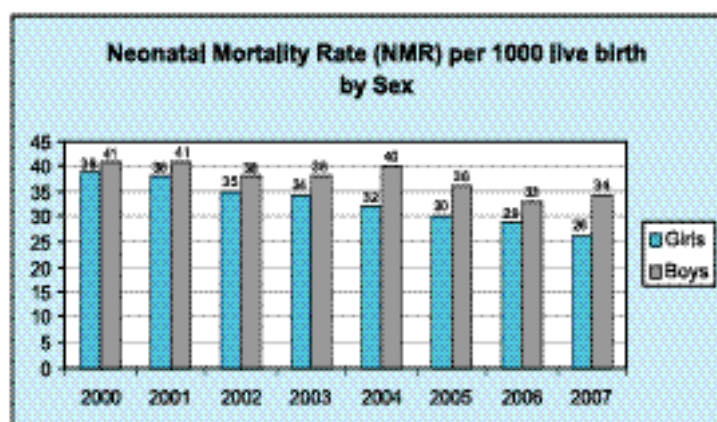
Neonatal mortality is defined by the deaths before attaining age of one month per 1000 live births in a given year. Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and area, for 2000-2007 has been shown in table 4.03. It is apparent from the table that Neonatal mortality rates for both girls and boys have declined.

Table 4.03: Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live birth by sex and locality for 2000-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2000	39	41	41	45	28	29
2001	38	41	40	44	27	29
2002	35	38	37	41	24	24
2003	34	38	36	41	22	27
2004	32	40	34	41	28	34
2005	30	36	31	39	28	28
2006	29	33	29	35	29	25
2007	26	34	28	33	22	36

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

In case of girls at the national level, the neonatal mortality rate has declined from 39 in 2000 to 29 in 2006 and that in case of boys, it has declined from 41 to 33 during the same period. Neonatal mortality rate in the case of urban girls have slightly increased from 28 in 2000 to 29 in 2006. On the contrary, it decreased from 29 in 2000 to 25 in 2006 in the case of urban boys. The girls neonatal mortality rate in the rural areas has decreased from 41 in 2000 to 29 in 2006 and that of boys has declined from 45 in 2000 to 35 in 2006 in the same area. It was further decreased in 2007 to 24, 25 & 20 for girls respectively at national, rural and urban area.



4.04 Post Neonatal Mortality Rate

Post neonatal mortality rate is also a mortality index of infants defined by the death rate of child per 1000 live births in year for children of age 1 month to 11 months. Table 4.04 shows the post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live birth by sex and locality for the year 2000-2007.

Table 4.04: Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live birth by sex and locality, 2000-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2000	18	17	19	18	16	15
2001	17	17	18	18	15	16
2002	17	17	18	17	13	14
2003	17	17	19	18	15	15
2004	16	17	17	17	10	18
2005	17	16	17	16	15	17
2006	14	14	15	15	12	10
2007	15	11	13	13	20	06

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

At the national level, the post neonatal mortality rates for both girls and boys have declined. Such rate also declined for urban and rural areas during the same period.

4.05 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant mortality rate is defined by the death of a baby before one year of age per 1000 live births. Infant mortality rate by sex and locality for 2000-2007 are 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 (less than one year) mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and locality, 2000-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2000	57	59	62	63	43	45
2001	55	58	58	61	42	45
2002	52	54	55	58	37	38
2003	51	55	55	59	37	42
2004	47	57	51	58	30	52
2005	47	52	48	54	43	45
2006	43	47	43	50	41	35
2007	41	45	41	45	42	42

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

In case of girls it has declined from 57 in 2000 to 41 in 2007. The infant mortality rate of boys is higher than that of the girls. It has declined from 59 in 2000 to 45 in 2007.

It is also evident from the table that IMR was higher in the rural area compared to the urban area. The infant mortality rate of girls in the rural area has declined from 62 in 2000 to 41 in 2007 as compared to a urban decline from 43 to 42 in the period. The infant mortality of boys in the rural area has declined from 63 in 2000 to 45 in 2007 as compared to the urban decline from 45 to 42 during this period.

4.06 Child Mortality Rate

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 since 2000 with some ups and downs between consecutive years.

Table 4.06: Child mortality rate (1-4 years) by sex and locality, 2000-2007

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2000	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.6
2001	4.6	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.3
2002	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	3.3	4.4
2003	4.3	5.1	4.6	5.0	3.4	5.4
2004	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.4
2005	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.4	2.0	3.2
2006	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.0
2007	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.1	2.7	1.9

Source: Report on SVRS-2007, BBS

In case of girls at the national level, the child mortality rate has declined from 4.7 in 2000 to 3.6 in 2007 and that in the case of boys, it was 4.0 in 2000 and declined to 3.6 in 2007. Child mortality rate for the urban girls decreased from 4.4 in 2000 to 2.7 in 2007, it has decreased from 3.6 in 2000 to 1.9 in the case of urban boys. In rural area, girls child mortality rate has declined from 5.0 in 2000 to 3.9 in 2007 and that of men decreased from 4.2 in 2000 to 4.1 in 2007. Ups and downs in the trend for both boys and girls are also observed in both urban and rural areas

4.07 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal mortality ratio is a very important mortality index of mother who are exposed to the risk of death during child birth or within 42 days after birth. The data on maternal mortality ratio by area are shown in table 4.07.

Table 4.07: Maternal mortality ratio by locality, 2000-2007

Year	National	Rural	Urban
2000	3.18	3.29	2.61
2001	3.15	3.26	2.58
2002	3.91	4.17	2.73
2003	3.76	4.02	2.70
2004	3.65	3.87	2.53
2005	3.41	3.58	2.75
2006	3.37	3.75	1.96
2007	3.51	3.86	2.19

Note: MMR includes deaths due to abortion from 2002.

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

It is observed from the table that at the national level the maternal mortality ratio has decreased from 3.91 in 2002 to 3.51 in 2007. The ratio has decreased from 2.73 in 2002 to 2.19 in 2007 in the urban area as compared to a decline from 4.17 to 3.86 in the rural area.

4.08 Principal Causes of Deaths

The data on principal causes of deaths are shown in table 4.08. It is evident from the table that old age and asthma, respiratory diseases were the principal causes of death.

Table 4.08: Principal causes of deaths per 100,000 populations by sex and locality, 2004- 2007

Year	Residence	Gender	Cases of deaths						
			Fever	Blood Pressure, Heart Disease	Old age	Asthma Respiratory Disease	Others Disease	Tumor, Cancer	Suicide, poisoning
2004	National	Women	52.0	39.7	98.1	63	66.5	22	28.1
		Men	55.1	80.8	98.3	112	90.1	30	41.9
	Rural	Women	57.1	36.5	106.5	68.6	71.9	23.4	29.9
		Men	58.5	76.3	105.8	114.6	94.2	31.4	43.4
	Urban	Women	30.2	53.2	61.9	37.8	43.5	15.9	20.8
		Men	40.9	100	66	101	72.5	23.8	35.5
2006	National	Women	41.1	54.2	104.7	78.1	11.2	26.3	41.3
		Men	46.3	97.5	90.1	102.8	10.6	41.9	49.4
	Rural	Women	46.5	49.1	114.2	85.7	12.3	26.2	47.4
		Men	52.5	90.2	97.8	115.7	12.7	42.8	52.7
	Urban	Women	24.8	69.8	75.9	55.3	8	26.9	22.8
		Men	26.9	120.2	65.8	62.5	4.3	39.2	39.1
2007	National	Women	36.2	61.9	122.4	77.9	17.3	34.5	36.7
		Men	42.0	122.0	102.2	129.1	21.1	54.2	52.3
	Rural	Women	41.1	61.7	126.8	83.8	18.9	36.2	40.1
		Men	48.4	124.3	102.5	143.8	25.4	55.7	57.2
	Urban	Women	21.5	62.5	109.2	60.2	12.2	29.4	26.5
		Men	22.3	145.7	100.2	84.2	8.2	49.9	37.1

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

In case of women at the national level, old age complication was the principal cause of death (122.4) per 100,000 populations followed by asthma and respiratory problem (77.9) and blood pressure and heart disease (61.9). In case of men, asthma respiratory disease (129.1) was the principal cause of death followed by blood pressure, heart diseases (122.0) and old age complication (102.2).

4.09 Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Causes

Percentage distributions of deaths by causes, sex and residence for the year 2005-2007 are shown in table 4.09. It is evident from the table that at the national level, among the women, the highest percentage of deaths due to old age (22.2%) followed by asthma, respiratory diseases (14.1%) and blood pressure, heart disease (11.2%) in 2007.

Table 4.09: Percentage distribution of death of causes by sex and locality, 2005 -2007

Causes of death	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2005						
Chicken pox, Measles, Polio	0.25	0.55	0.32	0.62	0.00	0.28
Fever, Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	0.02	0.74	0.00	0.79	0.08	0.56
Jaundice, Liver disease	0.32	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.00
Cholera, Diarrhoea	3.60	2.51	3.83	2.53	2.67	2.44
Dysentery	0.80	0.43	0.90	0.43	0.41	0.45
Tuberculosis, Water in Lungs	1.76	2.54	1.43	2.14	3.08	4.01
Asthma, Respiratory disease	17.38	17.33	17.74	18.37	15.93	13.52
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	10.25	16.85	8.98	13.93	15.38	27.61
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	1.01	0.81	1.02	0.82	1.00	0.79
Rheumatic fever	1.75	1.33	1.86	1.55	1.29	0.51
Paralysis	0.92	1.20	0.73	1.23	1.69	1.13
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.12	0.34	0.15	0.09	0.00	1.29
Peptic ulcer	0.80	0.34	0.90	0.34	0.39	0.37
Malnutrition	2.08	1.90	2.30	1.87	1.22	2.02
Tumor, Cancer	7.43	7.19	6.82	7.28	9.89	6.89
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	0.41	0.08	0.31	0.09	0.82	0.04
Pregnancy related problem	1.84	0.00	1.92	0.00	1.51	0.00
Abortion problem	0.45	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.32	0.00
Tetanus	1.44	1.20	1.54	1.48	1.04	0.15
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snake bite, Poisoning, Drowning, other accident, Rabies	7.06	8.75	7.83	9.14	3.94	7.31
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/ Mrigi	1.43	1.58	1.48	1.48	1.23	1.97
Old age	21.67	18.10	22.12	19.01	19.84	14.78
ENT disease	0.13	0.24	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.46
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.14	0.18	0.03	0.06	0.62	0.61
Appendicitis, Kidney problem	1.51	1.73	1.64	1.44	0.99	2.80
Hook worm Other disease	15.42	13.80	15.21	14.83	16.28	10.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2006						
Chicken pox, Measles, Polio	0.51	1.20	0.50	1.20	0.58	1.20

Causes of death	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Fever, Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	7.97	7.60	8.40	8.07	6.17	5.60
Jaundice, Liver disease	2.38	3.67	2.43	3.40	2.15	4.79
cholera, Diarrhea	2.18	1.75	2.22	1.95	2.01	0.89
Dysentery	0.93	0.66	0.97	0.76	0.78	0.23
Tuberculosis, Water in Lungs	1.20	1.72	0.97	1.52	2.18	2.58
Asthma, Respiratory disease	15.15	16.88	15.48	17.79	13.78	13.02
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	10.52	16.01	8.87	13.86	17.39	25.06
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	1.53	1.06	1.20	1.01	2.88	1.25
Rheumatic fever	1.69	1.09	1.88	1.16	0.89	0.80
Paralysis	0.62	0.69	0.66	0.74	0.49	0.47
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.34	0.17	0.28	0.21	0.56	0.00
Peptic ulcer	0.22	0.56	0.24	0.61	0.10	0.33
Malnutrition	2.24	1.51	2.34	1.47	1.83	1.71
Tumor, Cancer	5.11	6.88	4.73	6.58	6.70	8.16
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	0.39	0.57	0.38	0.62	0.39	0.37
Pregnancy related problem	2.37	0.00	2.59	0.00	1.44	0.00
Abortion problem	0.34	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.23	0.00
Titans	0.99	0.95	1.05	1.06	0.71	0.46
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snake bite, Poisoning, Drowning, other accident, Rabies	8.00	8.11	8.56	8.10	5.68	8.16
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/ Mrigi	0.91	0.65	0.98	0.58	0.60	0.94
Old age	20.30	14.79	20.63	15.04	18.91	13.72
ENT disease	0.04	0.16	0.06	0.17	0.00	0.11
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.21	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.58	0.00
Appendicitis, Kidney Problem	1.34	1.59	1.10	1.57	2.35	1.71
Hookworm Other disease	12.53	11.67	12.99	12.44	10.62	8.43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
2007						
Chicken pox, Measles, Polio	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fever, Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	6.6	6.0	7.0	6.6	4.7	3.9
Jaundice, Liver disease	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.7	1.4
Cholera, Diarrhea	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.3	1.9
Dysentery	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Tuberculosis, Water in Lungs	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.6
Asthma, Respiratory disease	14.1	18.5	14.4	19.5	13.3	14.6
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	11.2	17.5	10.6	15.5	13.8	25.3
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.8	1.4
Rheumatic fever	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.3

Causes of death	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paralysis	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
Peptic ulcer	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5
Malnutrition	2.7	1.4	2.9	1.5	2.1	0.9
Tumor, Cancer	6.3	7.8	6.2	7.6	6.5	8.7
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1
Pregnancy related problem	2.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.0	0.0
Abortion problem	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
Titans	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snake bite, Poisoning, Drowning, other accident, Rabies	6.7	7.5	6.9	7.8	5.8	6.5
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/ Migri	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.3
Old age	22.2	14.7	21.7	14.0	24.0	17.4
ENT disease	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Appendicitis, Kidney Problem	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5
Hookworm Other disease	11.0	10.8	11.8	11.5	8.0	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

On the other hand, among the men the highest percentage of deaths was due to asthma, respiratory diseases (18.5%) followed by blood pressure, heart disease, stroke 17.5% and old age 14.7%. There exists variation in rural and urban area and between women and men. It is observed from the table that deaths due to asthma, respiratory disease was higher in the rural area than its urban counterpart for both women and men and it was higher for women compared to men. On the contrary, deaths due to blood pressure, heart disease, stroke was higher in the urban area than rural area for both women and men but it was higher for men as compared to women.

4.10 Expectation of Life

Expectation of life is the average remaining lifetime or the average number of years of life remaining at the beginning of life age. Or simply can say, expectation of life at birth or average years of life at death. Expectation of life is a measure of longevity. 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 and locality for the year 1985 to 2007.

Table 4.10: Expectation of life at birth by sex and locality, 1985-2007

(Years)

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1985	54.6	53.7	54.1	53.3	60.5	59.9
1990	55.6	56.6	54.9	56.0	59.7	60.3
1995	58.1	58.4	57.7	57.3	60.9	61.5
1997	59.7	60.3	59.2	59.6	62.0	62.7
1998	61.2	61.7	60.3	60.2	63.1	63.5
1999	62.4	63.0	61.5	60.9	64.2	64.3
2001	64.5	64.0	64.1	62.5	66.7	66.2
2003	65.4	64.3	65.5	63.4	67.9	67.3
2004	65.7	64.4	65.5	63.4	68.1	67.5
2005	65.8	64.4	65.6	63.5	68.1	67.6
2006	67.8	65.4	67.3	64.7	68.6	67.6
2007	67.9	65.5	67.6	64.7	68.7	67.7

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS, BBS

It is evident from the table that expectation of life at birth for women was slightly higher than that of men by 2.4 percentage points in 2007 whereas, in 1985 men was slightly high by 1.1 percentage points. Expectation of life at birth for men and women were also higher over the years in the urban area as compared to rural area.

It is also observed from the table that expectation of life at birth with the current mortality experience of 2007 has increased by 13.3 percentage points for women and by 9.8 percentage points for men as compared to those of 1985. Similar increasing trend in expectation of lives had taken place in rural and urban areas for both men and women.

4.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding

Infant and young child feeding practices are key to the survival, health, growth and development of children. 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 4.11: Percentage of breast-feeding of infant and young children by gender and locality, 2006

Indicator	National (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Children 0-3 months: Exclusive breast feeding	51.5	48.0	51.3	49.0	51.3	44.9
Children 0-5 months: Exclusive breast feeding	39.0	36.0	40.0	35.5	34.2	36.0
Children 6-9 months: Breastfed and solid food	53.2	50.3	55.9	50.8	44.3	49.1
Children 12-15 months: Breastfed	96.6	94.4	97.8	96.3	93.0	88.3
Children 20-23 months: Breastfed	90.0	88.4	90.4	89.7	88.7	85.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey -2006, BBS

Table 4.11 provides information on reported breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices. Only 39.0% of girls aged < 6 months were exclusive breastfed. On the other hand, 36% boys at the same age were exclusive breastfed. The exclusive breastfeeding rate (EBR) for girls declined from 51.5% infants aged 0-3 months to 39.0% infants aged 0-5 months. On the contrary, EBR for boys declined from 48.0% infants aged 0-3 months to 36.0% of infants aged 0-5 months.

More than 53% girls and 50% boys were given timely complementary feeding at 6-9 months of age. More than 97% girls and 94% boys were breastfed at 12-15 months of age and 90.0% girls and 88% boys were still breastfed at 20-23 months of age. There was no significant difference between rural and urban areas in any of these indicators.

4.12 Nutritional Status of Non- Pregnant and Non-Lactating Women (NPNL).

The nutritional status of NPNL women was assessed using Body Mass Index (BMI). Table 4.12 shows the Body Mass Index (BMI) i.e weight/(height)² of non-pregnant non-lactating women by area of locality in urban areas of Bangladesh for the year 2003.

Table 4.12: Nutritional status of mothers body mass index (BMI) of non-pregnant non-lactating women by area of residence in urban areas in Bangladesh, 2003

Area	Over weight (%) ≥ 25.0	Normal (%) 18.5-24.9	CED (%) <18.5
Non-Slum (n= 472)	32.2	52.8	15.0
Slum (n= 412)	13.9	55.6	30.5
Total urban (n=884)	30.2	53.1	16.7

Source: Anaemia Prevalence Survey of urban Bangladesh and Rural CHT-2003, BBS

Note: BMI (Body Mass index) = weight (kg) / height (m)² ≥ 18.5 indicates normal and < 18.5 indicates malnutrition of chronic energy deficiency (CED)

About one third (32.2%) of NPNL women in the non-slum area were over weight compared to 13.9% in slum areas, while about 30.5% of women in the slum areas were suffering malnutrition of chronic energy deficiency (CED) compared to only 15% in the non-slum areas.

4.13 Child Nutrition Status

Children 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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGS).

4.13.1 Malnutrition in Children Aged 6-71 months (NCHS 1977 GRS)

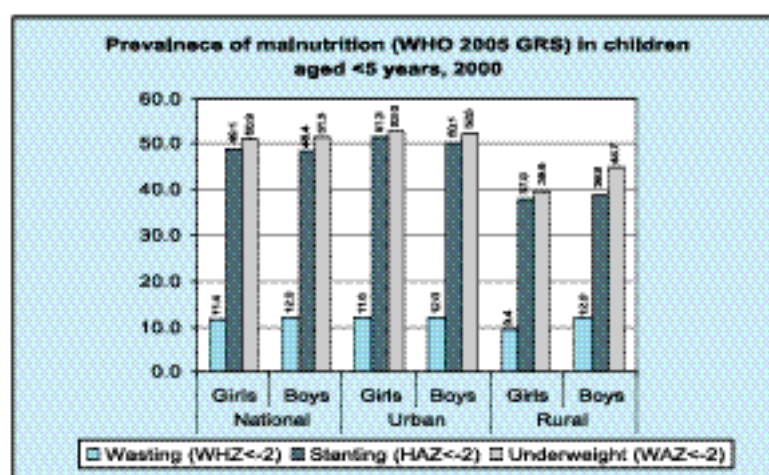
Table 4.13 shows the prevalence of wasting, stunting and under weight (NCHS 1977 GRS) among children of age group (6-71 months)

Table 4.13: Prevalence of wasting, stunting and under weight (NCHS 1977 GRS) children of 6-71 months and low MUAC of children (12-59 months) by sex and locality, 1989-2000

Year	National (%)		Urban (%)		Rural (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Wasting (WHZ < -2.00)						
1989-90	13.8	15.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995-96	17.3	15.9	18.5	16.0	10.6	15.6
2000	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.0	9.4	12.0
Stunting (HAZ < - 2.00)						
1989-90	65.9	65.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995-96	51.2	51.6	52.4	53.2	43.9	42.0
2000	49.1	48.4	51.3	50.1	37.9	38.9
Underweight (WAZ <-2.00)						
1989-90	67.8	64.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995-96	58.1	56.8	59.9	58.8	47.2	45.4
2000	50.9	51.3	53.0	52.5	39.8	44.7
Low MUAC (< 12.5 cm)						
1989-90	14.0	7.7	14.5	7.7	9.8	7.3
1995-96	12.4	8.6	13.1	9.2	8.1	5.3
2000	8.4	4.7	9.0	5.1	4.8	2.4

Source: CNS 1989-90, 1995-96, and 2000, BBS Statistical profile of women in Bangladesh.

It is revealed from the table (4.13) that at the national level the prevalence of under weight among girls declined from 67.8% to 50.9%, compared to boys from 64.8% to 51.3%, the prevalence of stunting among girls declined from 65.9% to 49.1%, compared to boys from 65.6% to 48.4%. The prevalence of wasting has also declined during this period among the girls from 13.8% to 11.4%, compared to boys, which declined from 15.3% to 12.0%. The declining rate is higher among boys than among girls.



4.14 Malnutrition in Children Aged <5 years (WHO, 2005 GRS)

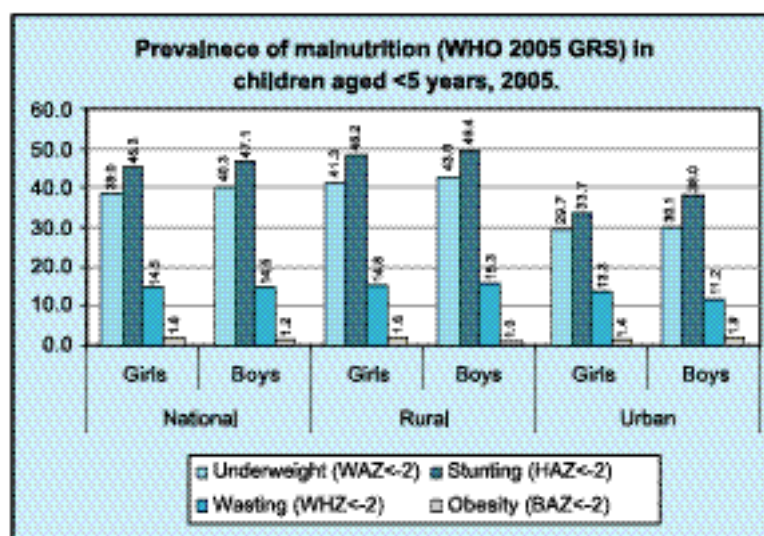
Table 14.14 shows the prevalence of malnutrition in children aged <5 years (WHO, 2005 GRS) by sex and locality.

Table 4.14: Prevalence of malnutrition (WHO 2005 GRS) in children aged <5 years by sex and area of residence, 2005

Indicator	National (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Underweight (WAZ _{WHO} <-2)	39.0	40.3	41.3	43.0	29.7	30.1
Stunting (HAZ _{WHO} <-2)	45.3	47.1	48.2	49.4	33.7	38.0
Wasting (WHZ _{WHO} <-2)	14.5	14.5	14.8	15.3	13.3	11.2
Obesity (BAZ _{WHO} <-2)	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.9
MUACZ	26.5	27.7	28.4	30.1	18.1	18.5
MUAC <125 mm	5.6	3.2	6.2	3.4	2.7	2.2

Source: Child and Mother Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh-2005, BBS

It is observed from the table (4.14) that at the national level among the girls, the prevalence of under weight was 39.0%, which was slight lower than that of boys (40.3%). The same trend was observed for the prevalence of stunting. It was 45.3% for the girls and 47.1% for the boys. In case of wasting, it was same (14.5%) for both the sexes. According to criteria of the World Health Organization, the prevalence of under weight and stunting was "very high", and the prevalence of wasting indicated a "critical problem".



4.15 Low Birth Weight (LBW)

Birth weight is one of the most important determinants of infant survival. The prevalence of LBW in Bangladesh is believed to be amongst the highest in the world. Table 4.15 shows the prevalence of low birth weight by sex and locality for the year 2003-04.

Table 4.15: Prevalence of low birth weight by sex and locality, 2003-2004

Sex	Prevalence of LBW (birth weight< 2500g) a,b		
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	National (%)
Girls	38.8	31.4	37.9
Boys	34.4	26.6	33.3
All	36.7	29.0	35.6

Source: National Low Birth Weight Survey of Bangladesh, 2003-2004, BBS

Note: Includes infants whose birth weights are measured within 72 hours of birth.

It is evident from the table that at the national level the prevalence of LBW was significantly higher among girls (38%) than boys (33%) by five percentage points. There exists variation in both urban and rural area and between girls and boys. In the rural area, among girls, it was significantly higher (38.8%) than boys (34.4%). In the urban area similar pattern was observed. It was 31.4% for the girls and 26.6% for the boys.

4.16 Prevalence of Anemia

Anemia in children and adolescents is shown in table 4.16. It is appeared from the table that the prevalence of anemia among children aged 6-59 months and adolescents (13-19) years are shown in table 4.16. It is observed from the table that prevalence of anemia was higher among boys aged 6-59 months than girls of same age. This was higher in slum areas than in non-slum areas. There exists variation between non-slum and slum for both the sexes.

Table 4.16: Percentage of anemic children and adolescents by sex and locality, 2003

Area	Children aged 6-59 months			Adolescents (13-19 year)		
	Girls	Boys	Both Sex	Girls	Boys	Both Sex
Non-slum	52.2	57.8	55.0	28.0	16.5	22.8
Slum	59.3	63.5	61.5	35.1	20.1	28.1
Total Urban	53.0	58.4	55.7	28.8	16.9	23.4

Total anaemia: Hb<110g/L

Source: Anemia prevalence Survey of Urban Bangladesh and Rural Ctg. hill tracts-03, BBS

It is apparent from the table that the prevalence of anemia in adolescent's girls was much higher prevalence (29%) than boys (17%). It is also observed from the table that same pattern was observed for both non-slum and slum areas. But the prevalence of anemia was higher in slum area than non-slum area.

4.17 Prevalence of anemia in pregnant and non-pregnant (lactating and NPNL)

The prevalence of anemia in pregnant and non-pregnant (lactating) women is shown in Table 4.17. The prevalence of anemia in urban pregnant women was found to be 40% in non-slum and 44% in slum areas overall 41%, with very low prevalence (0.3 - 0.5%) of severe anaemia.

Table 4.17: Prevalence (%) of anemia in non-pregnant and pregnant women by locality.

Population	Area	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total Anemia
Lactating	Non-slum	30.2	5.2	0.0	35.4
	Slum	33.2	7.2	1.1	41.4
	Total urban	30.5	5.4	0.1	36.1
NPNL	Non-slum	26.1	6.8	0.0	32.8
	Slum	25.2	7.8	0.7	33.7
	Total urban	26.0	6.9	0.1	32.9
All-Non pregnant	Non-slum	27.7	6.2	0.0	33.9
	Slum	29.0	7.5	0.9	37.5

Population	Area	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total Anemia
	Total urban	27.8	6.3	0.1	34.3
Pregnant	Non-slum	18.4	21.2	0.5	40.1
	Slum	21.5	22.2	0.3	44.1
	Total urban	18.7	21.3	0.5	40.5

Source: Anemia Prevalence Survey of Urban Bangladesh and Rural CHT-2003, BBS

Lactating and NPNL (non-pregnant women). Total anemia Hb<119g/L. Mild Anemia. Hb 100-119 g/L. Moderate: Hb 70 to 99 g/L. severe: Hb <70 g/L. pregnant women: Total anemia Hb<110 g/L. Mild Anemia: Hb 100-109 g/L. Moderate: Hb 70 to 99 g/L. severe: Hb <70 g/L.

The anemia prevalence was slightly lower in lactating mothers, 35% in non-slum areas, 41% in slum areas and in urban areas (total) 36%. NPNL women experienced the lowest prevalence of 33%. For all non-pregnant women it was 34%. The prevalence of severe anemia in non-pregnant women was very low, only 0.1%.

4.18 Immunization

Immunization plays a vital role in realizing the fourth MDG of reducing child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Table 4.18 shows the percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against BCG, DPT3, Polio3 and Measles by sex and locality for the year 2006.

Table 4.18: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against BCG, DPT3, Polio3 and Measles by sex and residence, 2006

Residence	BCG (%)		DPT3 (%)		Polio3 (%)		Measles (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
National	96.3	97.7	89.1	91.0	95.6	95.5	86.5	88.5
Rural	95.8	97.7	88.2	90.4	95.6	95.1	85.9	88.4
Urban	98.1	97.9	92.0	93.0	96.0	97.1	88.5	88.9

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, BBS

It is apparent from the table that at the national level 96.3% girls received BCG and for the boys it was 97.7%. In case of girls there exists slight variation between rural and urban area. It was 95.8% for rural area and 98.1% for urban area. No variation is observed among boys at all levels. In case of DPT3 the similar trend was revealed for both the sexes. It is also observed from the table that the coverage for measles vaccination was lower than for other immunization, 86.5% for girls and 88.5% for boys.

4.19 Immunization by Division

Table 4.19.1, 4.19.2, 4.19.3 and 4.19.4 shows the percentage of immunized children aged 12-23 months immunized against BCG, DPT3, Polio3 and Measles by sex and division for the year 2006. It is observed from the table that in case of girls, BCG coverage in Sylhet division was

lowest (90.0%) and Khulna division was the highest (98.4%). In case of boys similar pattern was revealed. It was the lowest in Sylhet division (93.5%) and the highest (99.4%) in Khulna division.

It is also apparent from the Table 4.19.1, 4.19.2, 4.19.3 and 4.19.4, that the coverage for DPT3, Polio3 and Measles were almost similar pattern. The coverage for measles vaccination was lower than for the other immunization for both the sexes.

Table 4.19.1: Percentage of Children aged 12-23 months immunized against BCG by sex and division, 2006

Division	Total (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Barisal	98.2	98.1	97.9	97.5	99.1	100.0
Chittagong	95.7	97.0	95.1	96.4	98.5	99.6
Dhaka	96.7	98.1	95.8	98.7	99.0	96.8
Khulna	98.4	99.4	98.5	99.4	98.1	99.5
Rajshahi	97.2	98.5	97.1	98.3	97.1	99.1
Sylhet	90.0	93.5	88.5	94.0	94.8	92.1
National	96.3	97.7	95.8	97.7	98.1	97.9

Table 4.19.2: Percentage of Children aged 12-23 months immunized against DPT3 by sex and division-2006

Division	Total (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Barisal	86.6	92.6	85.6	91.1	89.6	97.3
Chittagong	90.3	92.2	89.6	90.2	93.7	98.6
Dhaka	88.6	89.6	86.0	89.5	94.6	89.7
Khulna	95.0	96.7	95.0	96.6	95.0	96.7
Rajshahi	90.6	90.6	91.3	90.1	87.9	92.3
Sylhet	79.2	87.0	78.2	87.0	82.5	87.1
National	89.1	91.0	88.2	90.4	92.0	93.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey -2006, BBS

Table 4.19.3: Percentage of Children aged 12-23 months immunized against Polio3 by sex and division, 2006

Division	Total (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Barisal	93.7	95.1	93.4	95.1	94.5	95.0
Chittagong	94.4	94.3	94.5	93.6	95.4	97.3
Dhaka	96.2	96.1	95.6	95.1	97.7	98.4

Division	Total (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Khulna	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.8	98.1	98.2
Rajshahi	97.2	95.7	98.0	95.8	94.5	95.6
Sylhet	90.0	92.9	89.5	92.3	91.7	94.6
National	95.6	95.5	95.6	95.1	96.0	97.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey -2006, BBS

Table 4.19.4: Percentage of Children aged 12 -23 months immunized against measles by sex and division-2006

Division	Total (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Barisal	89.4	91.3	90.1	92.2	87.2	88.8
Chittagong	86.4	86.8	86.4	85.3	87.6	91.8
Dhaka	84.1	86.9	82.0	86.5	88.7	87.7
Khulna	91.1	94.3	90.4	93.9	93.5	95.5
Rajshahi	91.3	90.4	91.5	91.6	90.7	87.1
Sylhet	75.2	84.1	74.1	84.4	78.8	83.4
National	86.5	88.5	85.9	88.4	88.5	88.9

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey -2006, BBS

4.20 Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for preserving eye sight lack of it can lead to blindness and the proper functioning of the immune system. Providing young children with two doses of Vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating its deficiency and improving child survival. Table 4.20 shows the percentage distribution

Table 4.20: Percentage distribution of children aged 9-59 months who received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months by sex and locality, 2006

Residence	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Both sex (%)
National	88.8	89.6	89.2
Rural	87.9	88.6	88.3
Urban	91.5	92.4	92.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, BBS

It is observed from the table that at the national level, among the girls percentage of Vitamin A supplementation was slightly lower as compared to boys. It was 88.8 for the girl's against 89.6 for the boys. There exists a slight variation in urban and rural areas and between girls and boys. In the rural area it was 87.9 for the girls and 88.6 for the boys. On the other hand, in case of urban area, the percentage was 91.5 for the girls and 92.4. for the boys.

4.21 Antenatal and Delivery 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 4.21 shows the type of personnel providing antenatal care to mothers aged 15-49 who give birth in the two years preceding the survey. It is observed from the table that about 55 percent of the surveyed mothers received at least two doses of tetanus-toxied vaccine during their previous pregnancy in 2006.

Table 4.21: Percentage distribution of mothers aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by receiving antenatal care, 2006-2007

Ante natal care	MICS 2006	BDHS 2007
1. TT Vaccine taken during last pregnancy	54.7	NA
2. Antenatal care Received		
National	47.7	NA
Rural	41.2	NA
Urban	66.9	NA
3. Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	37.1	35.5
Nurse/ Midwife	10.6	15.7
Traditional birth attendant	0.4	0.0
Community health worker	4.6	0.5
Relative/ Friend	0.5	-
Other	3.0	3.1
4. Type of antenatal care		
Blood sample taken	24.5	-
Blood pressure measured	46.2	-
Urine specimen taken	30.1	-
Weight- measured	45.1	-

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, BBS;

BDHS 2007 preliminary report, NIPORT

It is observed from the table that 47.7 percent of surveyed mothers received antenatal care at least once during their pregnancy in 2006. Antenatal care coverage was 41.2 percent in rural areas and 66.9 percent in urban areas. It is also observed from the table that, doctors administered 37.1 percent of antenatal care while nurses or midwives tended to 10.6 percent of mothers.

Table 4.21 also shows the type of services pregnant women received. Of those who received antenatal care, a blood sample was taken from 24.5 percent, blood pressure was measured in 46.2 percent, a urine sample was taken from 30.1 percent and weight was measured from 45.1 percent.

4.22 Delivery Care

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post partum period. Table 4.22 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, 2006 and 2007.

Table 4.22: 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, 2006 and 2007

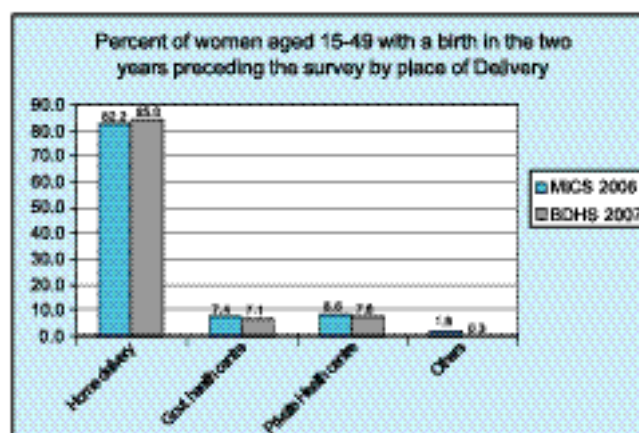
Delivery Care	MICS 2006 (%)	BDHS 2007 (%)
1. Assistance during delivery		
Medical doctor	15.5	12.7
Nurse/midwife	4.6	5.2
Traditional birth attendant	66.0	73.4 *
Community health work	1.0	0.1
Relative/ friend	11.2	6.3
Other	1.0	0.0
No one	-	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0
2. Place of Delivery		
Home delivery	82.2	85.0
Govt. health centre	7.4	7.1
Private(NGO) Health centre	8.6	7.6
Others	1.8	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, BBS, BDHS 2007, NIPORT

* Trained and untrained TBA

Skilled personnel delivered only 20.1 percent of births occurring in the two years prior to the survey. Only 4.6 percent of the births in the two years prior to the survey were delivered with the assistance of a nurse or midwife.

Doctors assisted with the delivery of 15.5 percent of births, while a traditional birth attendant delivered 66 percent of birth born in the two year period prior to the survey interview. Relatives and friends were used in 11.2 percent of deliveries. It is also apparent from the table 4.25 that only 16 percent of all births were delivered in a health facility. Some 82.2 percent of women delivered at home.



CHAPTER 5

Morbidity and Health Services

Morbidity is a very important index to know about the health status of the individuals. Access to health care facilities is a basic need for a 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 by disease suffered during the last 12 months

Table 5.01 shows the distribution of population who suffered from diseases during the last 12 months by sex and residence. It is apparent from the table that among women the highest 26.04 suffered from Gastric ulcer followed by rheumatism/rheumatic fever (12.29%).

Table 5.01: Distribution of population suffered during last 12 months from chronic diseases by sex and residence, 2005

Type of illness	Percent of population suffered					
	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chronicle fever	3.19	3.80	3.34	4.17	2.72	2.63
Injury/disability	2.23	5.32	2.25	5.42	2.16	5.02
Chronic heart disease	4.67	5.03	4.65	4.42	4.73	6.91
Asthma/Respiratory disease	6.96	10.10	6.81	10.40	7.41	9.18
Chronic dysentery	1.19	2.68	1.37	2.99	0.61	1.71
Gastric Ulcer	26.04	27.10	26.65	28.15	24.15	23.87
High/Low blood pressure	11.30	7.26	10.60	6.27	13.48	10.31
Rheumatism/Rheumatic fever	12.29	8.54	13.25	9.12	9.32	6.74
Eczema	2.63	2.25	2.59	2.37	2.78	1.90
Diabetes	3.21	4.13	1.60	2.32	8.20	9.72
Cancer	0.41	0.22	0.41	0.25	0.38	0.14
Leprosy	0.16	0.40	0.20	0.51	0.04	0.04
Paralysis	1.22	2.25	1.29	2.22	0.98	2.32
Epilepsy	0.56	0.41	0.68	0.41	0.20	0.43
Other	23.87	20.43	24.23	20.89	22.76	19.02

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

On the other hand, among men the highest 27.10% suffered from gastric ulcer followed by asthma/respiratory diseases (10.10%) and rheumatism/rheumatic fever (8.54%). It is noticeable that in the rural and urban areas the same patterned of illness was observed. It is

evident from the table that prevalence of fever was lower for both women and men in the urban area compared to its rural counterpart. In the urban area 2.72% women suffered from chronic fever as against 3.34% in the rural area. On the other hand, diseases like chronic heart diseases, blood pressure, diabetes etc. was higher in the urban area than the rural area for both women and men.

It is also observed from the table that percentage of women suffered from rheumatism/rheumatic fever was higher than men for both the areas. It was 13.25% for women in rural area and 9.32% in urban area. On the contrary, men suffered from such disease was 9.12% in rural area and 6.74% in urban area.

5.02 Average Duration of Ailment by Sex and Type of Diseases.

Average duration (in months) of ailment by sex for different disease has been presented in table 5.02. It is observed from the table that, at the national level average duration of ailment for women was 72 months and for men it was 85 months for all sorts of diseases.

Table 5.02: Average duration of ailment by sex, residence and type of diseases suffered in the last 12 months, 2005

Type of ailment	Average duration of ailment (months)					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chronic fever	27	48	33	20	25	53
Injury disability	41	43	41	30	41	47
Chronic heart disease	67	66	88	73	61	62
Asthma/ Respiratory trouble	103	106	128	104	95	107
Chronic dysentery	52	93	59	67	50	97
Gastric/ Ulcer	74	100	68	92	76	102
High/Low Blood pressure	68	68	74	76	65	64
Rheumatism/Rheumatic pain	82	94	88	90	81	95
Eczema	77	87	105	104	67	82
Diabetic	72	69	80	71	59	68
Cancer	42	14	73	14	32	14
Leprosy	140	78	30	122	147	76
Paralysis	49	90	35	98	53	88
Epilepsy	200	219	112	146	209	244
Others	66	81	64	70	67	84
Total	72	85	76	79	71	87

Source: Report of the household income & expenditure survey-2005, BBS

The highest duration of ailment among women was observed in case of epilepsy (200 months) followed by leprosy (140 months) and asthma/respiratory trouble (103 months). Among men the highest 219 months of ailment was observed in case of epilepsy followed by

asthma/respiratory trouble (106 months) and gastric ulcer (100 months). In case of choline fever the average duration of ailment for women was only 27 months and for men it was 48 months.

There exists rural-urban variation in the duration of ailment by diseases suffered by the women and men in the preceding 12 months. In the rural area, the highest average duration of ailment was observed for (112 month) epilepsy for women and for men it was much higher (146 months). In the urban area the average duration of such ailment for women was 209 months and for men it was 244 months. So it is apparent from the table that in the urban are the average duration of epilepsy was higher than rural area for both the sexes.

5.03 Diseases Suffered by population in the preceding 30 days

Distribution of population by diseases suffered in the preceding 30 days has been presented in table 5.03. It is observed from the table that at the national level, for the women, the highest percentage of persons suffered from fever was 53.95% followed by pain 10.90% and dysentery 4.06%. For the men the highest percentage of individuals suffered from fever (56.78%) followed by pain 8.22% and diarrhea 6.84%.

Table 5.03: Distribution of population who suffered from some sort of illness in the preceding 30 days by sex, residence and type of diseases, 2005

Type of diseases	Percent of population suffered					
	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Diarrhea	6.14	6.84	5.97	6.63	6.73	7.61
Fever	53.95	56.78	54.31	57.22	52.76	55.16
Dysentery	4.06	4.95	4.36	5.15	3.06	4.23
Pain	10.90	8.22	10.70	8.69	11.59	6.51
Injury	0.98	2.37	0.95	2.22	1.06	2.93
Blood pressure	2.14	1.48	2.19	1.30	1.98	2.13
Palpitation	0.87	0.59	0.74	0.44	1.30	1.15
Respiratory trouble	2.27	2.76	2.10	2.62	2.28	3.28
Weakness	3.34	2.22	3.68	2.25	2.17	2.10
Headache	1.03	0.66	0.99	0.61	1.19	0.86
Pneumonia	1.00	1.15	1.09	1.31	0.67	0.58
Typhoid	0.59	0.82	0.52	0.60	0.83	1.61
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.82	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.09
Malaria	0.34	0.89	0.39	0.97	0.17	0.60
Jaundice	0.71	1.00	0.50	1.06	1.40	0.77
Women diseases	1.59	0.00	1.47	1.06	2.01	0.00
Cancer	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00
Leprosy	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Paralysis	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.16	0.07
Epilepsy	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.12	0.08
Other	9.43	8.73	9.37	8.34	9.64	10.15

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

There exists slight variation in the prevalence of disease suffered in the preceding 30 days in urban and rural areas and between men and women.

In the rural area, among women, the highest percentage of ailing patient suffered from fever was estimated at 54.31% followed by pain 10.70% and diarrhea 5.97%. On the other hand, among men, the highest percentage of sufferer due to fever was 57.22% followed by pain 8.69% and diarrhea 6.63%. But in case of urban area, for the women, the highest percentage of sufferer was due to fever was 52.7% followed by pain 11.59% and diarrhea 6.73%. Among the men, the highest 55.16% suffered from fever followed by diarrhea 7.61% and pain 6.51%.

5.04 Method of Treatment

Table 5.04 shows the method of treatment adopted by the ailing persons for illness.

Table 5.04: Percent of treatment recipient by sex residence and type of treatment, 2005

Type of Treatment	Percent of treatment recipient					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Govt. Health worker	0.97	1.20	0.47	1.00	1.12	1.25
NGO health worker	0.36	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.41	0.15
Homeopathic Doctor	5.22	4.21	6.31	4.24	4.88	4.21
Kabiraj/hekim/ayurved	1.17	1.60	0.97	0.94	1.24	1.78
Peer/Fakir/Tactric/Baidya	0.12	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.25
Govt. Doctor (Govt. Institution)	8.01	7.10	11.12	9.94	7.04	6.32
Govt. Doctor (private Practice)	16.36	13.82	29.59	25.22	12.21	10.71
NGO Doctor	0.52	0.38	1.33	0.79	0.27	0.26
Private Doctor	24.23	24.49	18.82	17.69	25.93	26.35
Pharmacy/dispensary/ Compounder	36.91	40.52	26.02	34.04	40.33	42.29
Family treatment	0.72	0.63	0.18	0.00	0.89	0.80
Self treatment	0.45	0.60	0.93	1.90	0.29	0.25
Others	4.95	5.05	3.86	3.86	5.29	5.37
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

It is observed from the table that at the national level the methods of treatment were found similar for both women and men. For women the highest 36.91% resorted treatment from compounder located at the pharmacy/dispensary followed by private doctor 24.23% and govt. doctor in private practice (16.36%).

Similarly, for men the highest 40.52% received treatment from compounder of pharmacy/dispensary followed by private doctor 24.49% and govt. doctor in private practice 13.82%.

There exists variation between rural and urban areas in respect of methods adopted by the patients for their treatment. In the rural area, as high as, 40.33% women patients received

treatment from compounder of pharmacy/dispensary followed by private doctor 25.93% and govt. doctor in private practice 12.21%. On the other hand, in the rural area, for men the highest 42.29% received treatment from compounder of pharmacy/dispensary followed by private doctor 26.35% and govt. doctor in private practice 10.71.

But in the urban area, the situation is reverse where the highest 29.59% women received treatment from govt. doctor in private practice followed by compounder of pharmacy/dispensary 26.02% and private doctor 18.82%. On the other hand, among men the highest 34.04% received treatment from compounder of pharmacy/dispensary followed by govt. doctor in private practice 25.93% and private doctor 17.69%.

5.05 Childhood Illness and Treatment

Three leading causes of morbidity among children in Bangladesh are acute respiratory infection, fever and diarrhoea. These three types of illness of the children have been presented in the following section.

5.05.1 Care Seeking for Suspected Pneumonia

Table 5.05.1 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia among the children aged 0-59 months who were taken to a health care provider. Nationally 5.3% of <5 children were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 30.1 percent were taken to an appropriate provider. It is observed from the table 5.05.1 that the prevalence of pneumonia was slightly higher among boys (5.8%) than girls (4.9%).

It is apparent from the table that there is also urban rural variation. Urban children are twice as likely to receive treatment by a health care provider as rural children.

Table 5.05.1: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with pneumonia who were taken to a health care provider in the two weeks prior to the survey, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Had acute respiratory infection	Taken to any appropriate provider
Age in months		
0-11	8.5	34.6
12-23	6.8	31.5
24-35	5.1	32.7
36-47	3.8	23.5
48-59	3.2	20.8
Sex		
Boys	5.8	30.0
Girls	4.9	30.1
Residence		
Urban	4.7	44.2
Rural	5.6	25.9
Total	5.3	30.1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, BBS

5.05.2 Fever and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Table 5.05.2 shows the prevalence of fever and ARI among under five children and treatment of ARI from a health facility or medically trained provider.

Table 5.05.2: Percentage of children <5 years with fever and ARI for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or medically trained provider by age, sex and residence, 2004 and 2007

Background characteristics	2004			2007		
	Children with Fever (%)	Children with ARI (%)	Taken to health facility or provider (%)	with Fever (%)	with ARI (%)	Taken to health facility or provider (%)
Age in months						
<5	40.9	28.3	26.5	38.3	16.2	30.0
6-11	47.3	29.5	27.9	48.7	19.6	22.1
12-23	49.0	24.9	23.4	43.8	15.3	33.1
24-35	41.4	20.0	18.9	39.6	13.4	31.0
36-47	35.1	15.7	8.9	31.4	10.0	30.9
48-59	31.4	14.9	16.2	32.3	8.7	17.6
Sex						
Boys	40.8	22.0	23.3	38.6	13.3	29.8
Girls	39.3	19.6	16.8	37.9	12.8	26.3
Residence						
Urban	40.7	19.3	35.4	36.3	9.9	46.8
Rural	39.9	21.1	16.8	38.7	13.9	24.6
Total	40.1	20.8	20.3	38.2	13.0	28.1

Source: Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey – 2004 and 2007, NIPORT

It is evident from the table 5.05.2 that 40.1% percent children under five years had fever and 20.8% was reported to have had symptoms of respiratory illness in the year 2004. ARI is slightly less common among children over 24 months old than among younger children.

Use of health facility or a medically trained provider for treatment of ARI is low in Bangladesh. Only 20.3 % children were to be taken to a health facility/trained provider when ill with ARI. Not only that, there exists variation in men and women children. Boys were more likely than girls to be taken to a medically/facility health trained provider when ill with ARI.

It is apparent from the table that there was also urban rural variation. Urban children were twice as likely to receive treatment at a health facility or by a medically trained provider as rural children.

The same situation was observed in the year 2007. Data from the 2007 show that 13 percent children under five years had symptoms of ARI and about three out of ten children with symptoms of ARI were taken to a health facility.

Table 5.05.2 also shows that 40.1% children under five years had a fever in the year 2004 and 38.2% in the year 2007. The incidence of fever is relatively higher among children 6-11 months to both the year 2004 and 2007.

5.05.3 Childhood Diarrhoea

Dehydration from diarrhoea is another leading cause of child morbidity. Table 5.05.3 shows the prevalence of diarrhoea among under five children and the measures that were taken to treat the children from such illness.

Table 5.05.3: Percentage of children <5 years with diarrhoea who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) by sex and residence, 2004 and 2007

Background characteristic	2004		2007	
	Children with diarrhea (%)	Treated with ORT (%)	Children with diarrhea (%)	Treated with ORT (%)
Age in month				
<6	3.9	(62.5)	4.6	56.0
6-11	12.1	79.9	13.9	89.1
12-23	12.5	88.1	14.2	87.4
24-35	7.7	85.4	10.2	88.5
36-47	4.9	80.8	7.6	86.7
48-59	4.8	84.3	7.0	78.3
Sex				
Boys	7.7	83.3	11.0	85.2
Girls	7.3	83.5	8.5	85.2
Residence				
Urban	6.7	87.0	10.2	85.5
Rural	7.7	82.7	9.7	85.1
Total	7.5	83.4	9.8	85.2

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from oral dehydration salt (ORS) packets, recommended home fluids (RHF). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Source: Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey-2004 and 2007, NIPORT

It is apparent from the table that, 7.5 percent of children under five were reported to have had diarrhea in the two weeks period before the survey in 2004 and 9.8 percent of children under five had diarrhea in the year 2007. Diarrhea prevalence was highest at age 6-23 months (for both the year 2004 and 2007) a period during which solid foods were first introduced into the child's diet.

Eighty five percent of children with diarrhea were given oral dehydration therapy (ORT), that is, oral dehydration salt solution, home made solution increased fluids the year 2007. It was 83.4 in 2004 and it is apparent from the table that there had been increasing trend in the percentage of children receiving ORT over the years between 2004 and 2007.

5.06 Sources of medicine

The sources of medicine for the ailing patients have been presented in table 5.06. It is observed from the table that most of the patients received their medicine from the pharmacy/ dispensary.

Table 5.06: Distribution of patients by their source of getting medicine, sex and residence, 2005

Source of getting medicine	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Government health centre	2.78	2.80	2.77	2.24	2.78	2.96
NGO health centre	0.68	0.60	0.51	1.11	0.73	0.46
Private health centre	0.49	0.74	0.90	1.25	0.37	0.60
Other service personal	1.00	1.15	0.65	0.62	1.11	1.30
Pharmacy/dispensary	92.93	92.72	91.50	91.24	93.38	93.13
Other shops	0.67	0.67	1.17	1.56	0.52	0.43
Others	1.45	1.31	2.50	1.98	1.12	1.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Report on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2005, BBS

The source of medicine resorted by facility for women and men were almost similar. At the national level, among the women, the highest 92.93% patients received their medicine from pharmacy/ dispensary followed by Govt. health center 2.78% and others 1.45%. Similarly for men, the highest 92.72% received their medicine from pharmacy/dispensary followed by Govt. health centre 2.80% and others 1.51%.

There exists slight variation in the source of medicine received by the patients in urban and rural area and between women and men. It is also evident from the table that among the women, the NGO health centers were the source of medicines for 0.68% patients at the national level, 0.51% at the urban area and 0.73% at the rural area. On the other hand, among men the NGO health centers were the source of medicines for 0.60% patients at the national level, 1.11% at the urban area and 0.46 at the rural area. The access to NGO health center for women was a bit higher for women than men.

5.07 Means of reaching to the service/treatment providing personnel

The means of reaching to the service/treatment providing personnel by the patients has been given in table 5.07. It is revealed from the table that most of the patients reached to the service/treatment personnel on foot. But, there exists some variation between women and men in respect of means of reaching to the service/treatment personnel. Among the women the highest 47.03% reached the service treatment personnel on foot followed by rickshaw 19.72% and rickshaw van 12.82%. On the other hand, men as high as 51.84% reached the service treatment personnel on foot followed by rickshaw 16.30% and rickshaw van 12.68%.

Table 5.07: Means of reaching to the service/treatment providing personnel by the patient, sex and residence, 2005

Means of reaching to the service/treatment personnel by the patient	Patients reported (%)					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Private car	1.05	1.25	1.65	1.86	0.86	1.09
Taxi	0.98	1.16	0.98	1.64	0.98	1.02
Bus	5.64	5.37	5.00	4.21	5.85	5.69
Auto-Rickshaw/CNG	1.13	0.78	0.91	0.53	1.21	0.85
Rickshaw	19.72	16.30	38.98	33.60	13.55	11.54
Rickshaw-van	12.82	12.68	7.91	8.62	14.39	13.79
Cart	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boat	1.60	1.48	0.30	0.00	2.01	1.89
Engine boat	1.05	0.43	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.55
Ambulance	0.09	0.12	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.15
On foot	47.03	51.84	36.85	43.23	50.30	54.21
Others	8.89	8.58	7.07	6.31	9.48	9.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Report on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2005, BBS

There exists variation in rural-urban areas and between women and men. In the rural area, the highest 50.30% women patients reached the service/treatment personnel on foot followed by rickshaw van 14.39% and rickshaw 13.55%. Among male patients, as high as 54.21% reached the service treatment personnel by on foot followed by rickshaw 13.79% and rickshaw 11.54%.

In urban area the situation is reverse where among the women patients the highest 38.98% reached the service treatment personnel by rickshaw followed by on foot 36.85% and rickshaw van 7.91%. Among the men, the highest 43.23% reached the service treatment personnel on foot followed by rickshaw 33.60% and rickshaw van 8.62%.

5.08 Time required to reach the service Treatment providing personnel.

Time required for reaching the service/treatment personnel by the ailing patients has been presented in table 5.08. It is observed from the table that at the national level average time required to reach the service/treatment personnel was 27 minutes for the women and 26 minutes for the men.

Table 5.08: Time required reaching the service/ treatment personnel, by the ailing patients, sex and residence, 2005

Means of the reaching to the service/ treatment personnel by the Patient	Time Required					
	Patient reported (minutes)					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Minute	Minute	Minute	Minute	Minute	Minute
Private car	59	40	24	70	80	26
Taxi	54	45	28	50	63	43
Bus	99	85	101	97	98	83
Auto-rickshaw/CNG	44	45	73	53	37	44
Rickshaw	28	28	31	26	25	29
Rickshaw-van	26	25	19	20	27	26
Cart	00	00	00	00	00	00
Boat	35	62	30	00	35	62
Engine boat	104	61	00	00	104	61
Ambulance	80	150	80	00	00	150
On-foot	15	15	13	13	15	16
Others	30	26	24	23	32	27
Total	27	26	27	24	28	26

Source: Report on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey-2005, BBS

At the national level, for the women, the highest time was required for reaching to the service provider was engine boat (104 minutes) followed by bus (99 minutes) and ambulance (80 minute). At the national level, the lowest time required to reach the service/treatment personnel was on foot, 15 minutes for the women and also 15 minutes for the men.

There exists variation in rural and urban areas and between women and men. In rural area the highest time required by the women patients to reach the service/treatment personnel was through engine boat (104 minutes). On the other hand, for the men patients to reach the service/ treatment personnel was through ambulance (150 minutes).

But for the urban area, the highest time required by the women patients to reach the service treatment personnel was through bus (104 minutes) and for the men patients the highest time required was also bus (97 minutes).

5.09 Average Days required for Consulting Doctor for the First Time After Ailment

Average days required by the ailing persons to consult the doctor for the first time after ailment has been presented in table 5.09 It is revealed from the table that, the sex variation in respect of time required for consulting the doctor after ailment was not well differentiated.

Table 5.09 Average days required consulting doctor for the first time after ailment by sex and residence, 2005

(Figure in days)

Residence	Both sex	Women	Men
National	3.01	2.77	3.24
Rural	3.03	2.79	3.28
Urban	2.94	2.68	3.14

Source: Report of the household income & expenditure survey, 2005, BBS

However, the women consulted doctors slightly earlier than men. The average days required consulting doctors after ailment was 2.77 days for the women as against 3.24 for the men. In the rural and urban areas same situation was observed. In the rural area, the average days required by women to consult a doctor after ailment was 2.79 days compared to 3.28 for men. In urban area, average days required for consulting doctor after ailment was 2.68 days for women and 3.14 days for men.

5.10 Average Waiting Time

Average waiting time to get service/ treatment of health personnel has been presented in table 5.10. It is apparent from the table that, at the national level, among the women, the highest waiting time to get the service of the health personnel was accounted for govt. doctor in govt. institute (30.64 minutes) and govt. doctor in private practice (28.70 minutes). Among the men the highest waiting time to get the service of the health personnel was accounted for govt. doctor in govt. institute (31.03 minutes) and govt. doctor in private practice (24.58). At the national level the lowest waiting time was observed for compounder of pharmacy/dispensary for both the sexes.

Table 5.10 Average waiting time (minutes) for getting the service / treatment personnel by patients, sex and residence, 2005

Type of service/ treatment personnel	Average waiting time (minutes)					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Govt. Health worker	19.18	17.59	25.62	24.60	18.32	16.04
NGO Health worker	24.49	10.03	14.98	14.35	27.56	7.87
Homeopathic doctor	11.21	14.16	8.96	12.63	12.16	14.60
Kabiraj/hekim/ayurvedic	11.60	12.74	10.08	17.74	11.99	12.13
Peer/fakir/tantric/ojha/ baidya	15.72	14.18	20.86	22.85	12.50	13.13
Govt. doctor (Govt. institution)	30.64	31.03	34.49	34.97	28.61	29.29
Govt. doctor (private practice)	28.70	24.58	25.74	23.18	31.04	25.53
NGO doctor	27.52	22.50	23.98	19.58	32.91	27.00
Private doctor	16.05	16.35	16.11	20.33	16.03	15.63

Type of service/ treatment personnel	Average waiting time (minutes)					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Pharmacy/ dispensary/ compounder	8.49	8.43	7.77	8.82	8.63	8.35
Family treatment	20.45	14.02	17.51	0.00	20.66	14.02
Self treatment	4.82	2.76	0.53	1.24	9.07	5.97
Other	11.06	10.87	10.74	10.10	11.13	11.03
Total	15.94	14.68	18.09	17.36	15.25	13.94

Source: Report of the household income & expenditure survey-2005, BBS

There exists variation in rural and urban areas and also between women and men. In the rural area, among women the highest waiting time (32.91 minutes) was found in case of NGO doctor but for the men the highest waiting time (29.29 minutes) was found for govt. doctor in govt. institution.

On the other hand, in the urban area for both women and men the highest waiting time (34.49 minutes) and (34.97 minutes) was found for govt. doctor in govt. institutes.

In urban area the lowest waiting time was required in case of getting service from compounder located at pharmacy/ dispensary.

5.11 Preference of Service

The reasons for preference of a particular service for treatment have been presented in table 5.11. It is evident from the table that at the national level, the main reason of selecting a particular service was short distance for both women and men. Among the women as high as 31.69% preferred any service for this reason followed by quality of treatment 25.59% and reasonable expenditure 19.90%.

Table 5.11: Patients preference of service/treatment by reasons sex and residence, 2005

Reasons of preference	Percentage					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Short distance	31.69	32.73	24.18	23.61	33.99	35.24
Reasonable expenditure	19.90	20.61	18.00	24.45	20.48	19.55
Doctor available easily	9.41	9.20	8.48	7.12	9.69	9.77
Female doctor available	0.47	0.16	0.35	0.00	0.51	0.20
Medical equipment available	0.75	0.57	1.09	1.11	0.65	0.42
Quality treatment available	25.59	24.74	36.06	32.41	22.40	22.63
Referred by other doctor/ service personnel	0.12	0.41	0.20	0.62	0.09	0.33
Suggested by friends relatives	1.16	0.91	0.85	0.76	1.25	0.95
For good reputation	4.60	4.18	5.64	4.23	4.29	4.17
Other reason	6.31	6.49	5.14	5.69	6.66	6.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Report on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey -2005, BBS,

Among the men, the highest 32.73% preferred any service for this reason (short distance) followed by quality of treatment 24.74% and reasonable expenditure 20.61%. There exists variation in rural and urban areas and also between women and men in respect of reasons of preference of particular service. In the rural area, among women the highest 33.99% preferred any service/treatment facility for short distance followed by quality of treatment 22.40% and reasonable expenditure 20.48%. Among the men, the highest 35.24% preferred any service/treatment facility for short distance followed by quality treatment 22.63% and reasonable expenditure 19.55%.

But in the urban area there is opposite picture. Among women the highest 36.06% preferred a particular treatment facility for good quality of treatment followed by short distance 24.18% and reasonable expenditure 18%. Among men the highest 32.41% preferred a particular treatment facility for good quality of treatment followed by reasonable expenditure (24.45%) and short distance (23.61%). Good reputation of the attending physician were also an important reason for selecting a particular service both rural and urban areas and also between women and men.

5.12 Treatment Cost

Medical expenditure of the patients in the preceding 30 days has been presented in the table 5.12. It is apparent from the table that at the national level per patient average medical expenditure was higher for women than men.

Table 5.12: Average medical expenditure per patient (TK) in the preceding 30 days by sex and residence, 2005

Item of expenditure	Average expenditure per patient (TK)					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Doctor's visit	123	105	140	141	116	91
Hospital/ clinic fee	1333	918	1107	1366	1439	712
Medicine cost	279	272	353	363	257	248
Test/ investigation fee	622	404	638	540	613	347
Transport cost	76	83	68	94	79	78
Tips for treatment	552	286	98	644	751	138
Other expenses	173	110	297	250	144	76
Total	465	396	601	592	422	342

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

For the women it was TK.465 as against TK. 396 for men. It is also revealed from the table that, in both urban and rural area per patient expenditure was higher for women than men. In the rural area, the expenditure per patient for the women was TK.422 compared to TK. 342 for men. On the other hand, in the urban area expenditure per patient for the women was TK. 601 as against TK. 592 for men.

In all levels, the expenditure for hospital/clinic was the highest, followed by test investigation fee. But there exists variation between women and men. In the rural area, for the women the

expenditure for hospital was the highest TK. 1439 followed by tips for treatment TK. 751 and TK. 613 were incurred as test /investigation fee. On the other hand, for the men, the expenditure for hospital/clinic was the highest TK. 712 followed by test investigation fee TK. 347 and TK. 248 was incurred as medical cost. In the urban area similar trend was observed.

5.13 Reasons for Non-treatment

The reason for non-treatment of ailing patient has been presented in table 5.13. It is apparent from the table that at the national level, the main reason of non-treatment was that the problem was not serious for women and men.

Table 5.13: Reasons for non-treatment in the ailment suffered preceding 30 days by sex 2005

Reasons for non treatment	Both sex	Women	Men
The problem was not serious	62.60	61.07	64.48
High expenditure of treatment	25.40	26.42	24.16
Long distance of treatment place	1.30	0.72	1.99
Fear of detection of serious disease	0.11	0.07	0.16
Fear of take treatment	0.84	0.87	0.80
Non support from family	3.39	4.09	2.53
None was present to accompany	0.44	0.62	0.23
Trouble in going outside	1.06	1.23	0.86
Did not know where to go	0.20	0.16	0.22
Others	4.65	4.72	4.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

There exists variation in the reason for non-treatment in urban and rural areas and between Women and men. In the urban area among women as high as 73.64% did not receive any treatment as the problem was not serious followed by high expenditure of treatment 15.29% and non support from family 3.77%. Among the men for the same area 76.07 did not take any treatment, as the problem was not serious followed by high cost of treatment 12.82% and non-support from family 2.50%. In the rural area almost same pattern of causes were observed for non-treatment. For the women in the rural area 58.07% did not have any treatment as the problem was not serious and 29.07% did not take treatment due to high expenditure and 4.17 due to nonsupport from family. Among the rural men 61.35% did not receive any treatment as the problem was not serious and 27.22% did not take treatment due to high cost of treatment and 2.54% for non-support from the family.

CHAPTER 6

Disability

Disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or with range considered normal for a human being. This chapter deals in statistics on disability, especially crude disability, age-specific disability, disability by causes, disability by types and child disability.

6.01 Crude Disability

The data on crude disability per 1000 population by sex and area 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 8.04 for the women and for the men it was 10.16.

Table 6.01: Crude disability rate per 1000 population by sex and locality, 2007

Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
Women	8.04	8.63	6.24
Men	10.16	11.20	6.98
Both sex	9.11	9.93	6.61

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

There exists variation in urban and rural areas and between women and men. In the rural area, the same pattern was observed for crude disability per 1000 population. It was 8.63 for women and for men it was 11.20. But in case of urban area there was slight difference between women and men. For the women the crude disability rate was 6.24 and 6.98 for the men.

6.02 Prevalence of Disability

Table 6.02 shows the prevalence of disability by sex from 1994 to 2007. It is observed from the table that the prevalence of disability per 1000 persons was fluctuating over the years. Among the women, the prevalence of disability per 1000 population has decreased from 7.70 in 1994 to 4.66 in 2000 and again increased to 8.09 in 2007.

Table 6.02: Prevalence of disability per 1000 population by sex and year

Sex	1994	2000	2002	2006	2007
Women	7.70	4.66	5.05	8.38	8.04
Men	10.41	7.38	6.62	10.31	10.16

Source: Statistical profile of women in Bangladesh and Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

The same pattern was observed for the men. It was 10.41 in 1994 and 7.38 in 2000. But in the year 2006 the prevalence of disability per 1000 population has increased for both women and men. Among the women the prevalence of disability per 1000 population has increased from 4.66 in 2000 to 8.38 in 2006. Similar increasing pattern was found for the men. It has increased 7.38 in 2000 to 10.31 in 2006. But in the year 2007, the prevalence of disability per 1000 population has again decreased for both women and men.

6.03 Age-Specific Disability by Sex

Table 6.03 shows the prevalence of disability per 1000 population by age for the year 2007. It is observed from the table that the prevalence of disability rate increases with age.

Table 6.03: Age-specific disability rate per1000 by sex, 2007

Age Group (year)	Both Sex	Women	Men
00-04	2.36	2.16	2.57
05-09	5.13	4.42	5.81
10-14	5.93	5.39	6.42
15-59	8.14	6.75	9.56
60+	46.21	46.40	46.05
Total	9.11	8.04	10.16

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

At the national level, the prevalence of disability was the highest 45.84 per 1000 population of age 60 & above. There exists variation in the age group and between the women and men. Among the women, the age 00 to 59 year the prevalence of disability was lower than that of men. But at the age 60+ the prevalence of disability of women was slightly higher than that of men. It was 45.94 for the women and 45.76 for the men.

6.04 Age-Specific Disability Rate by Sex and Locality

Table 6.04 shows the prevalence of disability per 1000 population by age, sex and area for the year 2007.

Table 6.04: Age-specific disability rate per1000 by sex and locality, 2007

Age group (year)	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
00-04	2.16	2.57	2.21	2.67	1.98	2.22
05-09	4.42	5.81	4.75	6.15	3.35	4.67
10-14	5.39	6.42	5.54	6.40	4.90	6.49
15-59	6.75	9.56	7.21	10.73	5.79	6.27
60+	46.40	46.05	48.92	49.61	36.36	31.91
Total	8.04	10.16	8.63	11.20	6.24	6.98

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

It is observed from the table that age specific disability rate increases with the increase of age. The same pattern of disability was found both in urban and rural area. But there exists variation in urban and rural area and between women and men. In the rural area both women and men's disability rate is higher than urban area. Hence women disability rate is lower than men's rate. It was 8.63 for the women and 11.20 for the men. In case of urban area both women and men have similar pattern of disability but the rate was lower than rural area. There exists no significant variation between women and men in the urban area. It was 6.24 for the women and 6.98 for the men.

6.05 Disability by Division

Table 6.05 shows the prevalence of disability per 1000 population by division, sex and area. It is observed from the table that the highest rate of disability reported was in Khulna division for both women and men.

Table 6.05: Disability rate per 1000 population by division, sex and area, 2007

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Barisal	7.55	10.44	8.26	11.25	3.94	6.33
Chittagong	5.23	8.15	5.52	9.03	4.37	5.57
Dhaka	8.71	10.16	10.30	12.51	5.91	5.98
Khulna	10.87	12.71	11.43	13.35	8.81	10.31
Rajshahi	9.34	11.43	9.31	11.61	9.52	10.43
Sylhet	3.58	6.46	3.77	6.75	2.30	4.55
National	8.04	10.16	8.63	11.20	6.24	6.98

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

But among the women it was lower than men. It was 10.87 for the women and 12.71 for the men. The lowest rate of disability was in Sylhet division for both the sexes. But the men's disability rate was double than women. It was 3.58 for the women and 6.46 for the men.

6.06 Disability by District:

Table 6.06 shows the prevalence of disability per 1000 population by district, sex and area. It is observed from the table that the highest rate of disability was reported in Magura district and the lowest rate in Sylhet district for women. On the other hand, in case of men, the highest rate of disability was reported in Madaripur district and the lowest rate in Sylhet district.

Table 6.06: Disability rate by district, sex and locality, 2007

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Barguna	11.24	13.74	11.62	13.77	7.98	13.51
Barisal	5.38	9.60	6.07	11.01	2.83	4.36
Bhola	6.98	8.66	7.94	9.72	2.01	3.03
Jhalokathi	9.38	18.49	10.32	21.02	5.55	8.29
Patuakhali	7.18	7.64	7.48	7.91	4.34	5.09
Pirojpur	9.47	11.87	10.14	11.72	6.27	12.61
Bandarban	11.59	6.69	10.90	7.61	13.01	4.81
Brahmanbaria	5.19	9.61	5.40	10.09	3.88	6.83
Chandpur	6.64	9.99	7.04	10.68	4.34	5.89
Chittagong	3.03	4.88	3.78	6.09	2.34	3.76
Comilla	5.10	7.22	5.42	7.35	2.64	6.16
Cox's Bazar	4.01	6.44	3.70	6.89	5.85	3.77
Feni	6.10	11.03	6.20	11.89	5.56	6.75
Khagrachhari	6.44	7.83	7.91	8.31	3.49	6.89
Laksmipur	7.97	10.17	6.64	8.62	15.27	18.35
Noakhali	6.82	13.18	5.68	13.46	13.76	11.43
Rangamati	9.82	13.97	10.00	17.39	9.51	7.80
Dhaka	5.37	4.78	9.55	10.65	5.01	4.31
Faridpur	6.74	7.84	6.69	8.04	7.06	6.59
Gazipur	4.38	5.52	4.85	7.90	3.82	2.84
Gopalganj	8.81	13.25	9.53	13.53	3.01	10.96
Jamalpur	11.88	13.19	12.17	13.18	10.60	13.25
Kishoreganj	13.36	14.45	13.14	13.99	14.82	18.25
Madaripur	17.03	21.63	15.95	21.62	24.07	21.68
Marikganj	5.07	8.79	5.16	8.45	4.05	12.63
Munshiganj	6.47	8.35	6.55	8.17	5.96	9.45
Mymensingh	12.09	13.95	12.68	14.98	7.20	8.22
Narayanganj	4.79	7.23	5.24	9.68	4.48	5.51
Narsingdi	8.01	4.81	8.75	5.05	5.01	3.85
Netrokona	13.38	18.39	13.16	18.68	15.56	15.54
Rajbari	8.01	8.94	9.05	8.90	8.01	9.16
Shariatpur	13.38	9.78	5.28	10.67	2.71	2.21
Sherpur	8.91	8.17	8.19	7.40	8.41	13.88
Tangail	5.02	15.84	13.27	16.55	5.91	11.37

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Bagerhat	9.13	11.26	8.33	10.84	13.19	13.50
Chuadanga	6.17	9.59	5.95	9.35	6.68	10.17
Jessore	14.14	19.21	16.19	21.38	5.13	9.59
Jhenaidah	7.54	9.60	7.56	9.46	7.42	10.46
Khulna	12.47	12.15	14.37	13.90	10.93	10.72
Kushtia	8.36	9.71	8.96	9.97	3.41	7.52
Magura	20.40	18.45	22.11	19.22	7.88	12.97
Meherpur	6.74	8.68	7.30	9.15	2.79	5.10
Narail	9.20	13.82	9.06	14.27	10.75	8.90
Satkhira	11.37	11.71	11.61	11.99	8.49	8.08
Bogra	9.20	12.29	10.16	12.98	3.39	7.83
Dinajpur	12.35	11.61	12.40	12.15	12.06	8.35
Gaibandha	8.51	12.43	8.96	12.68	4.05	9.82
Joypurhat	12.30	16.04	12.18	16.33	13.36	13.41
Kurigram	8.53	8.91	8.46	8.82	8.89	9.40
Lalmonirhat	15.49	15.33	16.00	15.56	12.23	13.77
Naogaon	4.72	6.55	4.58	6.90	6.20	2.93
Natore	6.34	.10	6.31	9.49	6.51	6.88
Nawabganj	10.88	16.73	9.40	15.12	15.28	22.31
Nilphamari	6.63	10.63	6.75	11.04	5.80	7.44
Pabna	6.49	7.77	5.46	7.73	9.51	7.90
Panchagarh	5.82	10.53	5.55	10.83	7.99	8.16
Rajshahi	8.37	13.19	7.54	14.25	9.84	11.32
Rangpur	13.75	13.23	12.58	12.88	17.46	15.03
Sirajganj	6.63	7.71	6.89	7.58	4.64	8.81
Thakurgaon	18.49	19.37	19.16	20.10	11.61	11.42
Habiganj	5.09	8.08	5.02	8.33	5.70	5.98
Moulvibazar	3.49	6.49	3.59	6.48	2.44	6.55
Sunamganj	3.94	7.52	4.11	7.57	2.58	7.10
Sylhet	2.32	4.43	2.66	4.95	0.90	2.28
National	8.04	10.16	8.63	11.20	6.24	6.98

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

6.07 Causes of Disability

Table 6.07 shows the percentage of disability by causes sex and area. It is observed from the table that, by born is the main cause of disability, followed by illness.

Table 6.07: Disability by causes, sex and area, 2007

(In percentage)

Causes	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
By born	38.63	41.66	36.88	41.14	45.92	44.21
Accident	7.41	12.23	7.57	11.77	6.74	14.51
Illness	29.45	28.65	30.66	29.15	24.38	26.18
Old age	17.32	11.44	17.96	11.91	14.67	9.12
Others	7.19	6.03	6.93	6.04	8.29	5.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

At the national level, for the women, the highest percentage of disability was by born 38.63% followed by illness 29.455 and old age 17.32%. The same pattern of causes was followed for the men except for some minor variations. At the national level, for the men, the highest 41.66% disability was by born followed by illness 28.65% and accident 12.23%.

6.08 Disability by Types

The proportion of disabilities by types and sex is shown in Table 6.08. Types of disability for both women and men has been classified as blindness, night blindness, hearing of deaf/dump, mentally handicapped, leprosy, cripple, worthless, leprosy (White skin), goiter, memory impairments and others (Paralysis leucoderma etc.) by Sample Vital Registration System Project, BBS.

Table 6.08: Proportion of disability (%) by type and sex in 2002 and 2007

Types of Disability	2002		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Blind	11.61	8.82	9.1	7.9
Night Blind	4.36	5.15	7.2	5.3
Deaf /Dumb	24.83	22.01	17.8	16.7
Mental	12.97	12.10	12.4	12.0
Leprosy	1.14	1.03	0.7	0.8
Cripple	18.68	27.86	18.3	25.9
Worthless	5.26	6.71	5.3	5.2
Leprosy (white skin)	1.37	1.57	2.4	1.9
Goiter	4.86	1.49	2.4	0.7

Types of Disability	2002		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Memory Impairments	8.66	6.07	9.7	8.5
Others	6.25	7.19	14.7	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

It is evident from the table that the cripple (22.6%) is the highest proportion in the year of 2007. Among the cripples males were more than women by 29.34% in that above table. For female reasons for disability was the highest for cripple (18.3%) followed by deaf/dumb (17.8%).

6.09 Child Disability

One of the worlds fit for children goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation and violence including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted by BBS collected data on children aged 2-9 year to assess the incidence of disability/impairments such as sight impairment, deafness and difficulties with speech.

Table 6.09 shows the percentage of children 2-9 years of age with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability by sex and locality.

Table 6.09: Percentage of children aged 2-9 years who have a disability by type, sex and area, 2006

	Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability										Number of children aged 2-9 years
	Delay in sitting standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	Not speaking/cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	Percentage of children 2-9 years of age with at least one reported disability	
Girls	6.6	.7	2.1	1.7	2.6	4.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	16.2	28809
Boys	8.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	2.9	5.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	18.7	29783
Rural	7.4	.9	2.2	1.8	2.9	4.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	17.7	42658
Urban	6.9	.8	1.7	1.6	2.4	5.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	17.1	15419
Total	7.3	.9	2.1	1.8	2.8	5.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	17.5	58592

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, BBS

It is observed from the table that 17.5 percent of children 2-9 years of age had one or more reported disabilities. There exists variation between women and men. Among the women the rate of disability was lower than that of men. It was 16.2% for the women and 18.7% for the men. But there is slight variation in the rural and urban area.

6.10 Child Injury

Child injury had become a leading cause of death among children older than 1 year. In 2002, 30,000 Bangladeshi children died from injury. According to the 2005 child injury survey, about a million children are seriously hurt from injuries every year- two children every minute. Of them 36 a day become disabled. Table 6.10 shows the percent of children younger than 18 years suffered some form of injury by sex and area .It is observed from the table that 6.9 percent of children <18 years suffered from some sort of injury. Of them, falling accounted for the highest rate at 2.3 percent.

Table 6.10: Percentage of children <18 years by type of injury and current condition, by sex and area, 2006

Sex and area	Type of injury							Current condition after injury			No. of households
	Injured aged <18 years	Fallen	Burn	Animal/Snake/Insect	Road accident	Drowning	Other/Poisoning/Acid victim	Recovered	Still suffering	Died	
Girls	2.04	0.71	0.26	0.07	0.29	0.28	0.49	1.75	0.26	0.04	62463
Boys	4.65	1.66	0.36	0.19	0.87	0.48	1.25	3.81	0.82	0.05	62463
Rural	6.6	2.5	.6	.3	1.0	.8	1.6	5.4	1.2	.1	43735
Urban	6.4	2.0	.6	.2	1.4	.5	2.0	5.5	.9	.1	18138
Total	6.5	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.7	5.4	1.1	0.1	62463

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, BBS

There exists variation between girls and boys. Among the girls the rate of injury was lower than that of boys. The rate of injury for boys was 4.65% and 2.04% was for the girls. There was no significant variation in urban and rural areas.

CHAPTER 7

Labour Force

This chapter discusses about the labor force in Bangladesh. Labour force is defined as the active population of age 15+. This may be employed, underemployed, self-employed and unemployed, looking for gainful job/work. They may also be classified as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour force. Active population below age 15 termed as child labour, is excluded from the labour force. Labour force is the key instrument to run the wheel of economy. To run and strengthen the economy of this country it is inevitable to formulate effective plans and programmes based on adequate and quality data on labour force.

This chapter therefore, includes comprehensive data on labor force by sex and residence for different years through different tables. Data presented through tables are: (i) Labour force aged 15+; (ii) annual average labour force growth rate; (iii) crude and refined activity rate; (iv) trends in age-specific labour force participation; (v) working population by activity status, broad economic category and level of education etc.; (vi) employed person by formal and informal sector; (vii) trends in the distribution of employed women 10 years, 15 years & over by major occupation, establishment, major industry etc. Besides data on weekly hours worked, annual growth rate, overseas employment, salary of worker, average wage rate, average daily wage rate, employment rate of population etc.

This chapter focuses particularly on labour force participation of women compared to men in the economy.

7.01 Size of Labour Force:

Labour force aged 15 and over by sex and locality is presented in table 7.01. It is observed from the table that at the national level the men labour force had increased from 30.6 million in 1996 to 37.3 million in 2005-2006 while women labour force increased from 5.4 million to 12.1 million in the same period.

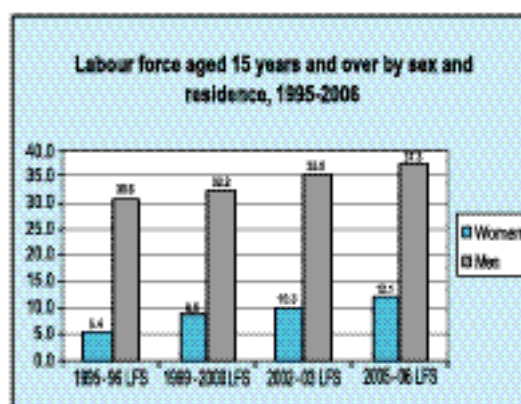
Table 7.01: Labour force aged 15 years and over by sex and locality, 1995-2006

(in Million)

Period & Source	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1995-96 LFS	5.4	30.6	3.8	23.9	1.6	6.7
1999-2000 LFS	8.6	32.2	6.4	25.1	2.2	7.1
2002-03 LFS	10.3	35.0	7.7	27.3	2.7	8.6
2005-06 LFS	12.1	37.3	9.3	28.4	2.8	8.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2002-2003 and 2005-2006, BBS

In urban area the men labour force had increased from 6.7 million in 1996 to 8.9 million in 2005-2006. On the other hand, women labour force increased from 1.6 million to 2.8 million. In rural area men labour force had increased from 23.9 million in 1996 to 28.4 million in 2005-2006. While for women it was respectively 3.8 million and 9.3 million. It is important to note that the participation of the women labour force had increased significantly both in urban and rural areas.



7.02 Labour Force Growth Rate:

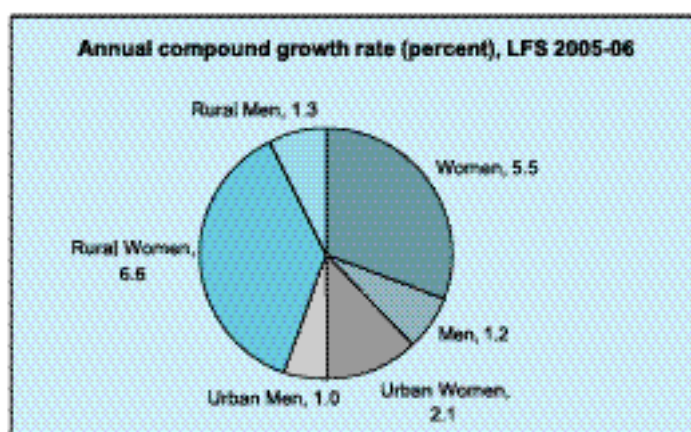
The annual average growth rate of the labour force is shown in table 7.02. It is seen from the table that at the national level, the annual labour force growth rate for women stood at 6.5 percent for the period of 1999-2003. It is notable that growth rate of Women labour force was much higher than that of men labour force.

Table 7.02: Annual average labour force growth rate by gender and locality, 1999-2000 to 2002-03 and 2002-03 to 2005-06

Period and source	Annual compound growth rate (percent)					
	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
LFS, 2002-03	6.5	3.8	7.6	6.7	6.2	2.9
LFS, 2005-06	5.45	1.23	2.14	1.03	6.55	1.30

Source: Labour force survey 2002-2003 and 2005-2006, BBS

The annual growth rate of women was found 5.45 percent as against 1.23 percent for men at the national level for the period 2002-03 – 2005-06. The growth rates of labour force in rural area for women population were to some extent lower than that of, in the urban area. The urban women growth rate was 2.14 percent compare to 1.03 percent for men. On the other hand, rural women growth rate was 6.55 percent as against 1.30 percent for men. Growth rates of all categories were higher for the period of 1999-2000 to 2002-03 compared to 2002-03 to 2005-06 except women growth rates for rural area only.



7.03 Activity Rate:

In Table 7.03, crude and refined activity rate of the population are presented. It is observed from the table that crude activity rate at the national, urban and rural level increased in 2005-06 for both men and women compared to that in 2002-03. The crude activity rate for women and men was 18.0% and 53.3% respectively in 2005-06 as against 15.9% and 52.7% in 2002-03. Gender variation in crude activity rate between women and men were present. Though the urban and rural crude activity rate for men remain almost same over the year, yet it increased for women. In the urban and rural area it was 17.9% and 18.1% respectively in 2005-06.

Table 7.03: Crude and refined activity rates by sex and locality, 2002-2006

Residence	Crude activity rate (%)				Refined activity rate (%)			
	2002-2003		2005-2006		2002-2003		2005-2006	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Bangladesh	15.9	52.7	18.0	53.3	26.1	87.4	29.2	86.8
Urban	17.6	53.8	17.9	54.2	27.4	85.1	27.4	83.2
Rural	15.4	52.3	18.1	53.0	25.6	88.1	29.8	88.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2005-2006, BBS

At the aggregate level, the refined activity rate has increased for both sex, men and women in 2005-06 compared to 2002-03. The rates were 26.1% and 87.4% respectively for women and men in 2002-03 compared to 29.2% and 86.8% in 2005-06.

It is important to note that, refined activity rate in the urban area for men reduced in 2005-06 as against 2002-03. However, it remained the same for women. On the other hand, refined activity rate for women increased substantially in the rural areas, it was 25.6% in 2002-03 and increased to 29.8% in 2005-06.

7.04 Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rate

Trends in age-specific labour force participation rate by sex, 1995-96 to 2005-06 are displayed in Table-7.04. It is observed from the table that participation rate increased with the increase of age, and further reduced in the age group 45-49, and 65+ year.

Table 7.04: Trends in age-specific labour force participation rate by sex, 1995-2006

(In percentage)

Age in year	Women				Men			
	1995-1996	1999-2000	2002-2003	2005-2006	1995-1996	1999-2000	2002-2003	2005-2006
10-14	28.3	18.1	—	—	37.7	30.6	—	—
15-19	18.0	23.4	38.2	13.8	61.3	55.9	58.9	62.9
20-24	15.8	23.3	26.7	29.0	78.8	74.0	84.9	80.4
25-29	16.0	27.1	27.5	33.7	93.5	91.3	97.7	95.3
30-34	15.8	26.5	27.2	34.9	98.3	95.4	99.7	98.7
35-39	18.2	25.7	28.1	34.9	98.4	98.2	99.8	98.8
40-44	17.0	26.6	25.6	35.1	99.0	97.8	99.7	97.7
45-49	14.3	23.4	22.6	32.6	98.8	97.5	99.5	97.8
50-54	14.3	18.3	19.9	31.1	98.0	95.6	99.2	95.4
55-59	14.4	18.4	17.2	27.7	96.1	93.5	97.3	92.4
60-64	11.4	11.1	13.4	22.6	88.6	81.4	87.8	82.7
65+	8.4	9.0	8.7	14.8	70.2	56.6	66.1	59.3

Source: LFS 2002-2003, 2005-2006, BBS, and Statistical profile of women

The sex differentials in participation rate by age are well pronounced. For the women in 2005-06 the highest participation rate was 35.1% for the age group of 40-44, whereas for the men the highest participation rate was 98.7% in the age group 30-34. Participation rate for men ranges from as high as 98.7% to a low 59.2% compare to women as high 35.1% to a low 13.8%. Participation rate increasing sharply for men from age group 15-19 and peaked in age group 35-39.

7.05 Working Age Population by Activity Status:

Table 7.05 highlights working age population 15 years and over by activity status, sex and residence. It is observed from the data that percentage distribution of activity status for the women at the national, urban and rural level were almost same. At the national level, 75.2% women were not at work in economic activity. Whereas, 24.7% women were at work in economic activity. For men percentage distribution of activity status at national level 83.1% was at work in economic activity, 16.3% were not at economic activity. There exists gender variation between the activity statuses.

Table 7.05: Working age population 15 years and over by activity status, sex and residence, 2002-03

Activity status	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
At work in economic activity	24.7	83.1	25.6	80.6	24.4	83.9
Working but not at work	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6
Not at work in economic activity	75.2	16.3	74.3	18.8	75.5	15.4

Source: Labour Force Survey-2002-03, BBS

7.06. Working age population by broad economic category

In table 7.06, it is revealed from the data that, of the working age population, 86.8% men were in labour force and 13.2% men were not in labour force at national level. Whereas for women 29.2% were in labour force and 7.8% were not engaged in labour force. In the rural area, 29.8% working age women were in labour force and the rest 70.2% were not engaged in labour force. For men, 88.0% were engaged in labour force, whereas, 12.2% were not engaged in labour force.

Table 7.06: Working age population by broad economic category by sex and locality, 2005-2006

Economic category	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Number (000)									
Population (age 15+)	84586	43006	41580	21075	10683	10392	63511	32323	31188
Total labour force	49461	37330	12131	11730	8884	2846	37731	28447	9285
Employed	47357	36080	11277	11224	8569	2656	36132	27511	8621
Unemployed	2104	1250	854	505	315	190	1599	935	664
Not in labor force	35125	5876	29449	9345	1800	7545	25780	3876	21904
Household Work	24148	352	23796	5860	141	5719	18288	211	18077
Student	6548	3709	2838	2189	1146	1042	4359	2563	1796
Others	4429	1614	2815	1296	512	784	3133	1102	2031
Percent									
Total labour force	58.5	86.8	29.2	55.7	83.2	27.4	59.4	88.0	29.8
Employed	95.8	96.7	93.0	95.7	96.5	93.3	95.8	96.7	92.9
Unemployed	4.2	3.3	7.0	4.3	3.5	6.7	4.2	3.3	7.1
Not in labor force	41.5	13.2	7.8	44.3	16.8	72.6	40.6	12.2	70.2
Household Work	68.8	6.2	80.8	62.7	7.8	75.8	70.9	5.5	82.5
Student	18.6	65.4	9.6	23.4	63.7	13.8	16.9	66.1	8.2
Others	12.6	28.4	9.6	13.9	28.5	10.4	12.2	28.4	9.3

Source: Report on Labour Force Survey-2005-06, BBS

In the urban area, out of total women 27.4% were in the labour force and 72.6% were outside the purview of the labour force. Within the total labour force, for women, 93.3% were employed and 6.7% were unemployed. For men, 83.2% were engaged in labour force and the rest 16.8% were outside the labour force.

7.07 Working Age Population Engaged in Household work

It is seen from the table that 7.07, those who were outside the labour force, a large portion of them were engaged in household work. At the national level in 2005-06, 68.8% of the total population who were outside the purview of the labour force was engaged in household. It was 35.1% in 2002-03 at national level of the total populations who were not in the labour force but worked in the household. It is

important to note that the working aged population who were engaged in household work for both men and women in urban and rural area were higher in 2005-06 compared to 2002-03. It expressed that participation in household work are increasing day by day.

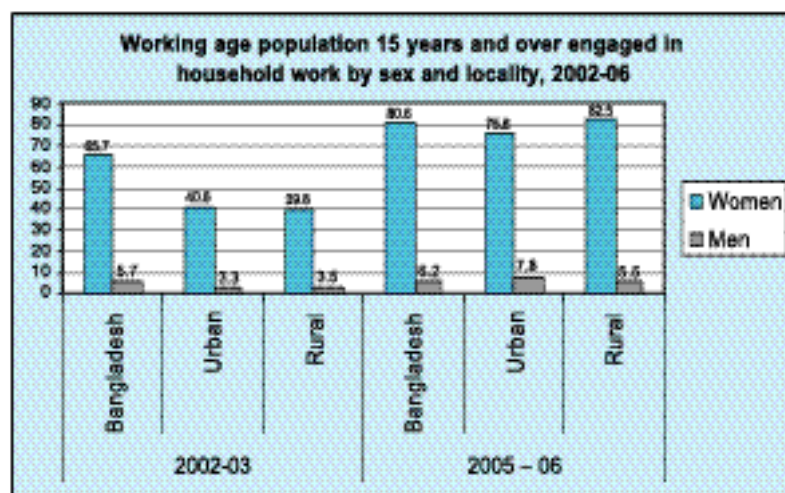


Table 7.07: Working age population 15 years and over engaged in household work by sex and locality, 2002-06

(In percentage)

Sex	2002-03			2005 - 06		
	Bangladesh	Urban	Rural	Bangladesh	Urban	Rural
Both sex	35.1	21.5	21.2	68.8	62.7	70.9
Women	65.7	40.8	39.8	80.6	75.8	82.5
Men	5.7	3.3	3.5	6.2	7.8	5.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2002-2003 and 2005-06, BBS

7.08 Labour Force by Education:

Table 7.08 provides labour force aged 15 years and over by level of education, gender and residence. It is observed from the table that at the national level 50.86% women labour force in 2005-06 have no educations at all. Same scenarios for men also, 30.08% men labour force was illiterate. The participation of women having no schooling was 39.76% in urban area compared to 54.26% in the rural area. For men 24.98% in the urban area and 40.89% in the rural area.

Table 7.08: Labour force aged 15 years and over by level of education, sex and locality, 2002-2003 and 2005-2006

(In percentage)

Level of education	2002-2003					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Schooling	57.6	48.0	44.7	33.4	62.0	52.6
Class 1-v	14.9	17.4	14.5	16.5	15.0	17.7
Class v1-v111	10.1	11.0	11.5	12.1	9.7	10.6
Class1x-x	7.6	8.9	9.0	10.6	7.1	8.4
S.S.C/HSC& equivalent	6.8	9.6	12.6	15.9	4.8	7.7
Degree & above	3.0	5.0	7.7	11.5	1.4	3.0
2005-2006						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education	50.86	37.08	39.76	24.98	54.26	40.85
Class 1-V	22.88	24.12	21.34	21.55	23.35	24.92
Class VI-V111	10.72	13.29	10.73	12.80	10.71	13.44
Class1X-X	5.45	8.19	5.63	7.88	5.40	8.29
S.S.C/Equivalent	4.61	7.54	7.76	10.20	3.65	6.71
HSC/Equivalent	2.32	4.23	5.39	7.90	1.38	3.08
Degree /Equivalent	1.82	3.32	4.75	7.93	0.92	1.88
Master's Equivalent	0.99	1.73	3.54	5.28	0.21	0.63
Engineering/Medical	0.19	0.25	0.71	0.88	0.03	0.05
Technical/Vocational	0.11	0.14	0.25	0.32	0.07	0.08
Others	0.05	0.12	0.15	0.28	0.02	0.06

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2002-2003 and 2005-06, BBS

At the national level, 0.19% women and 0.25% men has professional education such as engineering and/or medical degrees. For urban area the percentage of women and men labour force having engineering and/or medical degree were 0.71% and 0.88% respectively. On the other hand, in rural area the percentage of labour force having such professional degree were 0.03% and .05% respectively for women and men.

As regards general education, the percentage of women having SSC or equivalent degree were 4.6% compare to 7.54% for men, at the national level. At the urban level the percentage of labour force with SSC or equivalent degree were 7.76% for Women and 10.20% for men. The corresponding percentage for rural area was 3.65% and 6.71% respectively.

It is interesting to note that, percentage of labour force having masters/equivalent educational qualification were 0.99% for women and 3.32% for men in the national level. 4.75% for women and 7.93% for men in the urban area and 0.21% for women and 0.68% for men in the rural area. Gender variation in the labour force participation in respect of higher education is also decreasing.

7.09 Employment by Sector:

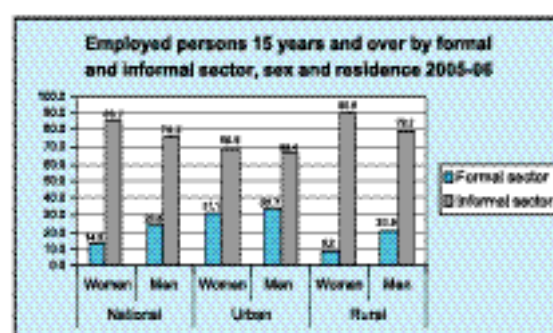
Employed persons 15 years and over by formal and informal sectors, sex and locality have been provided in Table 7.09. It is seen from the table that at aggregate level the percentage of Women labour force at informal sector was 85.69% and in formal sector it was 14.31%. On the other hand, 76.18% and 23.82% respectively for men. Same pattern were followed for urban and rural areas also.

Table 7.09: Employed persons 15 years and over by sector of employment, sex and locality 2005-06

Sector	Bangladesh (%)		Urban (%)		Rural (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	14.31	23.82	31.08	33.64	9.15	20.76
Informal sector	85.69	76.18	68.92	66.35	90.85	79.24

Source: Labour Force Survey-2005-06, BBS

In urban areas, 68.92% women were in informal sector and 31.08% were engaged in formal sector. Compared to men, where 66.35% were in informal sector and 33.65% were in formal sector. In the rural area, 90.85% women were in informal sector and 9.15% were in formal sector. For men 79.24% were in informal sector and 20.76% were engaged in formal sector.



7.10 Employment by Major Occupation 10+

Trends in the distribution of employed women by major occupations, 2005-2006 has seen described in table 7.10. It is observed from table that in 1985-86, the service was the highest in major occupation having 39% employed women which was reduced to 16.19% in 2005-2006. Where agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounted for 11.4% in 1985-86 and reached to 58.6% in 2002-2003. Production, Transport and labours held, the 2nd highest position for all the years. It varied from 21.8% to 35.5%.

Table 7.10: Trends in the distribution of employed women 10 years and over by major occupation 1985-2006

(In percentage)

Major occupation	1985-1986	1990-1991	1995-1996	1999-2000	2002*-2003	2005-2006*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional technical	3.6	7.5	7.2	4.4	4.1	4.38
Administrative, Managerial	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.19
Clerical workers	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.27
Sales workers	4.2	2.8	5.9	5.5	2.9	2.08
Service workers	39.0	17.5	15.6	17.5	9.7	7.67
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	11.4	47.6	41.7	46.3	58.6	68.33
Production, Transport labours	35.5	21.8	27.8	24.2	22.8	16.06
Not Adequately defined/ others	3.0	0.9	-	-	-	0.01

Source: Labour Force Survey 2002-03, 2005-06, BBS

* 15 years and above

7.11 Employment by Major Occupation for 15+

It is observed from the table 7.11 that in 2005-06 at the national level, 68.33% women were engaged in Agriculture forestry and fisheries followed by productions and transport labour 16.06% and services workers 7.67%. For men 42.19% were engaged in agriculture, forestry fisheries occupation followed by production transport workers 26.66% and sales workers 17.95%.

In 2002-03, 58.6% of women were engaged in agriculture, forestry fisheries occupation followed by production transport labourers 22.8% and services workers 9.7 for Women, For men 49.3% were in agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by production transport labourers 21.8% and sales workers 18.2%.

Table 7.11: Employed persons 15 years and over by occupation, sex and locality, 2002-03, 2005-06

(In percentage)

Major occupation	2002-2003					
	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	4.1	3.8	8.0	6.0	2.8	3.2
Administrative, managerial	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1

Major occupation	2002-2003					
	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Clarial workers	1.9	3.9	3.8	8.2	1.2	2.5
Sales workers	2.9	18.2	3.8	28.0	2.6	15.1
Services workers	9.7	3.0	11.7	5.2	9.0	2.3
Agri, forestry, fisheries Workers	58.6	49.3	42.6	21.8	64.1	57.9
Production, transport labourers	22.8	21.6	30.0	30.0	20.3	19.0
2005-2006						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	4.38	4.82	10.80	9.08	2.40	3.49
Administrative, managerial	0.19	0.56	0.32	1.33	0.15	0.32
Clerical worker	1.27	2.42	2.79	5.75	0.81	1.38
Services workers	7.67	5.24	16.19	8.73	5.04	4.16
Sales worker	2.08	17.95	3.22	26.82	1.73	15.19
Agri, forestry, fisheries Workers	68.33	42.19	34.41	9.68	78.78	52.31
Production, transport laborers	16.06	26.66	32.25	38.40	11.08	23.00
Others	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.16

Source: Report on LFS, 2002-2003 and 2005-2006, BBS

In urban area for the period of 2005-06 34.41% were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by production, transport labourers (32.25%) and services workers (16.19%) for women. On the other hand, for men 38.4% were in production, transport labourers occupation followed by sales workers 26.82% and agriculture, forestry and fisheries 9.68%. In rural area 78.78% women were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by production & transport labourers 11.08% and services workers 5.04%. For men, 52.31% were in agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by production transport labourers 23.00%, and sales worker 15.19%.

On the other hand, in 2002-03, 42.6% were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by production, transport labourers 30.0% and services workers 11.7% for women in urban areas. On the other hand 30.0% were in production, transport labourers followed by sales workers 28.0%, and agriculture, forestry and fisheries 21.8% for men.

In rural area, 64.1% were in agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by production, transport labourers 20.3% and services workers 9.0% for women, as against 57.9% in agriculture followed by production, transport labourers 19.0% and sales works 15.1% for men.

7.12 Employed Person by Employment Status:

Table 7.12 shows the employment status by gender and locality. It is observed from the table that the highest 60.12% employed women were unpaid family worker followed by self-employed 15.86% and regular paid employee 11.69%. For men the highest 50.04% were engaged in self-employment followed by regular paid employee 14.55% and day labourers (agri) 13.29% shown in the year 2005-2006.

Table 7.12: Distribution of employed person 15 years and over by employment status, gender and locality, 2002-2003 and 2005-06

(In percentage)

Status in Employment	2002-2003								
	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	13.7	13.4	13.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	23.7	21.6	24.4
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7
Self-Employed	44.8	24.5	50.6	45.9	25.5	51.6	41.2	21.6	47.1
Day Laborers	20.0	9.6	22.9	21.4	9.5	24.7	15.6	10.1	17.3
Unpaid Family Worker	18.4	48.0	9.9	19.4	51.0	10.6	15.0	39.3	7.6
Domestic Worker	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.1	4.3	0.1
Apprentice	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3
Others	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4
	2005-06								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regular paid employee	13.87	11.69	14.55	8.48	5.01	9.57	31.20	33.34	30.54
Employer	0.27	0.11	0.32	0.27	0.11	0.32	0.28	0.11	0.33
Self Employed	41.90	15.86	50.04	41.99	11.55	51.53	41.63	29.86	45.28
Day labour (Agri)	10.71	2.47	13.29	13.35	3.02	16.59	2.21	0.68	2.69
Unpaid family worker	21.68	60.12	9.67	25.46	71.77	10.95	9.52	22.31	5.55
Domestic worker/ Maid servant	0.70	2.34	0.19	0.63	1.96	0.21	0.93	3.58	0.11
Paid/ Unpaid apprentice	0.51	0.30	0.57	0.45	0.31	0.50	0.69	0.28	0.82
Others	0.88	1.66	0.64	0.80	1.43	0.60	1.13	2.40	0.74
Day labour (Non-agri)	7.48	3.99	8.57	6.68	3.34	7.73	10.07	6.11	11.30
Irregular paid worker	1.99	1.45	2.16	1.88	1.49	2.00	2.34	1.33	2.65

Source: Labour Force Survey 2002-2003 and 2005-06, BBS

Some Urban-rural variation in respect of status in employed is noticeable. In the urban areas, the highest 33.34% women were regular paid employee followed by 29.86% self-employed and 22.31% unpaid family worker. Among the men, 45.28%, were self-employed followed by 30.54% regular paid employee and 11.30% day labourers (non-agri).

On the contrary, in the rural area the highest 71.77% women were engaged as unpaid family worker followed by 11.55% self employed and 5.01% were regular paid employee. 51.53% were self-employed followed by 16.59% day labour (agri.) and 10.95% unpaid family worker for men.

There exists an urban-rural variation in status in employment by sex. Detailed variation can be seen from the year 2002-03 to 2005-06 from the table 7.12.

7.13 Employment by Broad Economic Sector

Employed person 15 years and over by gender and broad economic sectors, 2002-03 and 2005-06 has been shown in table 7.13. From the table it is observed that of the total employed women the highest 68.13% were engaged in agriculture sector followed by 31.87% were non-agriculture and 19.35% were service sector 11.51% were engaged in manufacturing sector and the rest were in other industries. On the others hand, for men as high as 58.19% were engaged in non-agriculture followed by 43.05% were service sector and 41.81% were in the agriculture sector. Besides 10.88% were engaged in manufacturing sector and the rest (4.26%) were in other industry in the year 2005-2006.

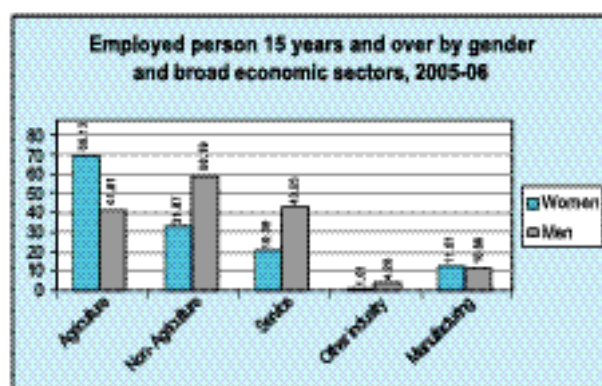
Table 7.13: Employed person 15 years and over by gender and economic sectors, 2002-2003 and 2005-06

(In percentage)

Broad economic Sector	2002-2003					
	Both Sex		Women		Men	
	No. (million)	Percent (%)	No. (million)	Percent (%)	No. (million)	Percent (%)
Total	44322	100.0	9844	100.0	34478	100.0
Agriculture	22931	51.7	5771	58.6	17159	49.8
Non-Agriculture	21392	48.3	4073	41.4	17319	50.2
Services	15328	34.6	2261	23.0	13067	37.9
Industry	6064	13.7	1812	18.4	4252	12.3
2005-2006						
Total	47356	100.00	11278	100.00	36080	100.00
Agriculture	22767	48.07	7683	68.13	15084	41.81
Non- Agriculture	24859	51.92	3595	31.87	20996	58.19
Service	17714	37.40	2183	19.35	15532	43.05
Other industry	1651	3.49	114	1.01	1538	4.26
Manufacturing	5224	11.03	1298	11.51	3926	10.88

Source: Labour Force Survey 2002-2003 and 2005-06, BBS

The same pattern was observed during the year of 2002-03 for women, the highest 58.6% were engaged in agriculture sector followed by 41.4% were non-agriculture sector 23.0% were in service sector. But, there were some variation in the pattern for men, as high as 50.2% were engaged in non-agriculture sector followed by 49.8% were agriculture and 37.9% were service sector.



7.14 Employed by Main Industries

It is apparent from the table 7.14 that at the national level as high as 65.33% employed women were engaged in agriculture hunting and forestry industry followed by 11.15% were manufacturing industry and 8.58% were community social & personal services industry. The other notable industries were wholesale and retail trade 3.58%, education services 3.04% and fishing 2.80%. For men the highest 39.27% were engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry industry followed by 18.58% wholesale and retail trade sector and 10.88% were manufacturing sector for the year 2005-2006.

In the urban areas, the highest 33.40% women were engaged in agriculture hunting and forestry followed by 24.58% manufacturing and 17.38% community social and personal services activities compared to men where 28.39% were in wholesale and retail trade followed by 17.38% manufacturing industries and 14.83% were transport storage and communication industry. In the rural area, 75.17% women were engaged in agriculture hunting and forestry compared to 48.86% men. Employment for manufacturing was 7.48% and fishing 3.41% as for women as against 8.87% and 3.05% for men respectively.

Table 7.14: Employed persons 15 years and over by major industries sex and locality, 2002-2003 and 2005-06

(In percentage)

Major industry	2002-2003					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Man	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture forestry & related works	58.5	46.8	42.4	20.9	63.9	54.9
Fishing	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	3.5
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	17.3	7.6	23.0	11.3	15.4	6.5
Electricity, gas, water	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
Contraction	1.0	4.2	1.2	6.4	0.9	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2.2	17.1	3.4	26.1	1.7	14.3
Hotel and restaurant	0.3	1.5	0.6	2.5	0.2	1.2
Transport, storage, communication	0.3	8.7	0.6	12.0	0.1	7.6
Bank, insurance & finance	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.2
Real estate, rent, business activities	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.3
Public administration	0.9	2.6	2.0	5.8	0.5	1.6
Education services	3.2	2.5	6.3	3.4	2.2	2.2
Health a social workers	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.8
Community, personal service household sector & others	14.4	3.3	16.6	5.0	13.6	2.8

Major industry	2002-2003					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Man	Women	Men
	2005-2006					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture hunting and forestry	66.54	39.27	33.86	8.48	76.61	48.86
Fishing	1.59	2.54	0.36	0.89	1.77	3.05
Mining and quarrying	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.12
Manufacturing	11.51	10.88	24.58	17.38	7.48	8.87
Electricity, gas, water	0.03	0.20	0.05	0.41	0.02	0.14
Contraction	0.92	3.94	0.95	5.76	0.91	3.37
Wholesale and retail tirade	3.58	18.58	6.11	28.39	2.80	15.53
Hotel and restaurant	0.45	1.83	0.87	2.65	0.33	1.58
Transport, storage, communication	0.58	10.84	1.32	14.83	0.36	9.59
Bank, insurance & finance	1.02	1.09	2.80	2.88	0.47	0.53
Real estate, rant, business activities	0.10	0.63	0.22	1.49	0.07	0.36
Public administration	0.92	2.16	1.90	4.43	0.62	1.45
Education services	3.04	2.67	6.76	3.82	1.89	2.31
Health a social workers	1.08	0.67	2.81	1.43	0.54	0.43
Community, social & personal service activities	8.58	4.58	17.38	7.11	5.87	3.80

Source: Report on Labour Force Survey 2002-2003 and 2005-2006, BBS

7.15 Weekly Hours Worked

Table 7.15 provide percentage distribution of employed persons by weekly hours worked. It is revealed from the table that in 2005-06, among the women, the highest 39.03% worked less than 15 hours in a week followed by 18.48% worked 20-29 hours in a week and 13.33% worked 40-49 hours in a week. On the other hand, among the men, as high as 31.1% worked 60 hours or more followed by 29.63% worked 40-49 hours in a week and 25.37% who worked 50-59 in a week. There exists gender variations in weekly working hour.

In the urban area for employed women, the highest 26.26% worked 40-49 hours in a week followed lay 17.28% who worked less than 15 hours and 15.33% worked 30-39 hours in a week. For men, the highest 38.28% worked 60 hours and more in a week followed by 30.91% who worked 40-49 hours in a week a 21.57% worked 50-59 hours in a week.

On the other hand, in the rural area, for employed women population, the highest 44.5% worked less than 15 hours in a week followed by 20.14% who worked 20-29 hours and 10.08% worked 40-49 hours in a week.

Table 7.15: Percentage distribution of employed persons by weekly hours worked by sex and locality, 2002-2003 and 2005-2006

(In percentage)

Weekly hours worked	2002-2003								
	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sex	Women	Men	Both Sex	Women	Men	Both Sex	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<15 hrs	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.7	2.3	3.5	3.3	3.5
15-19	4.4	13.0	2.0	3.2	9.9	1.1	4.8	14.1	2.2
20-29	20.3	52.0	11.2	16.1	44.1	7.6	21.6	54.7	12.3
30-39	14.3	9.4	15.7	11.5	10.8	11.7	15.2	9.0	16.9
40-49	31.6	15.6	36.2	33.5	21.4	37.2	31.0	13.6	35.8
50-59	16.4	4.3	19.9	17.0	5.4	20.5	16.3	3.9	19.7
60 & Above	9.7	2.2	11.9	16.0	4.5	19.5	7.7	1.4	9.5
2005-2006									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<15 hrs	10.30	39.03	1.32	4.52	17.14	0.60	2.10	45.77	1.55
15-19	2.16	5.91	0.99	0.81	2.18	0.38	2.58	7.06	1.18
20-29	7.65	18.48	4.26	4.77	12.77	2.29	8.54	20.23	4.87
30-39	7.84	9.54	7.31	7.53	15.33	5.11	7.94	7.76	8.00
40-49	25.75	13.33	29.63	27.80	24.02	28.77	25.11	10.04	29.83
50-59	20.97	6.86	25.38	19.15	12.71	21.14	21.53	5.05	26.70
60 & Above	25.33	6.86	31.10	35.43	15.86	41.50	22.19	4.08	27.87

Source: Report on Labour Force Survey 2002-2003 and 2005-2006, BBS

7.16 Growth of Labour Force by Industries

The growth rate of employed population by industry and gender has been presented in table 7.16. It is revealed from the table that positive growth was held in case of some industries, whereas negative growth was also seen in some industries.

In the year of 2005-06, for women, the highest positive growth rate was occurred in fishing (164.8%) sector followed by mining and quarrying sector (91.29%) and financial intermediation sector (82.24%). For men, the highest growth rate was held in financial intermediation sector (24.32 percent) followed by mining and quarrying sector (18.07%) and manufacturing sector (14.18% percent). The comparable figure can be seen between the year 2002-03 and 2005-06 in table 7.16.

Table 7.16: Average annual growth rate by industry and gender 2002-2003 to 2005-2006

(In percentage)

Major industry	Both sex	Women	Men
2002-2003			
Total	4.4	7.7	3.5
Agriculture, Forestry & related works	4.1	15.9	0.9
Fishing	19.1	-37.3	23.2
Mining and quarrying	7.7	-72.9	26.2
Manufacturing	5.2	6.5	4.4
Electricity, gas, water	-10.4	24.5	-8.6
Construction	10.7	2.0	11.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2.7	22.2	4.4
Hotel and restaurant	3.0	-7.9	3.9
Transport, Storage, Communication service	7.7	-20.7	8.2
Bank, insurance & finance	-0.7	0.6	-0.8
Real estate, rent, business activities	14.5	-26.9	19.2
Public administration	8.8	5.5	9.1
Education services	4.1	7.0	3.1
Health & Social workers	18.9	29.1	15.5
Community, personal service household sector & others	-3.5	-3.1	-4.0
2005-2006			
Total	2.23	4.63	1.52
Agriculture, hunting and Forestry	-0.33	9.32	-4.23
Fishing	1.60	119.29	-3.74
Mining and quarrying	-24.64	91.29	18.07
Manufacture	6.35	-8.70	14.18
Electricity, gas and water supply	-8.12	-27.88	-6.74
Construction	-0.37	2.35	-0.56
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles, motor	5.18	23.48	4.39
Hotel and restaurants	8.14	15.62	7.64
Transport, Storage, Communications	9.66	38.21	9.37
Financial intermediation	31.49	82.24	24.32
Real estate, renting and business activities	7.20	16.26	6.86
Public administration and defense	-3.71	6.96	-4.84
Education	3.29	2.55	3.60
Health & Social workers	-10.44	-5.81	-12.28
Community, social and personal service & other activities	0.95	-11.85	13.34

Source: Report on Labour Force Survey 2002-2003 and 2005-2006, BBS

7.17 Average Weekly Hours Worked by Status in Employment

Table 7.17 highlights weekly average hours worked by employed persons by status in employment, sex and residence. It is observed that some sex differentials existed in case of weekly hours of work by employment status. For women the highest 52 hours of work was found in case of regular paid employee, followed by 48 hours by non-agricultural labours and 47 hours by employer. On the others hand, in case of men, the highest average weekly hours of work was observed for domestic workers 62 hours followed by regular paid employee 54 hours and employees, irregular paid worker 53 hours.

Table 7.17 : Average weekly hours worked of employed persons 15 years and over by status, sex and locality 2005-2006

(Hours)

Status of Employment	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	46	26	52	50	39	54	45	23	51
Regular paid employee	54	52	54	54	54	54	54	49	55
Employer	52	47	53	60	73	58	50	38	51
Self-employed	51	34	52	52	37	56	50	33	51
Unpaid family worker	27	15	49	32	16	52	26	15	48
Irregular paid worker	51	41	53	53	40	55	50	41	52
Day labour (Agri)	51	44	51	51	49	51	51	44	51
Day labour (Non-agri)	51	48	52	51	46	51	52	48	52
Domestic worker/Maid servant	48	45	62	51	50	67	47	43	61
Paid/Unpaid apprentice	49	36	51	47	42	48	49	35	52
Others	44	38	49	41	37	44	45	38	51

Source: of Labour force survey, 2005-2006, BBS

In urban areas, the highest 73 hours of work done by the women followed by 54 hours of work by the regular paid employee and 50 hours of work by the domestic worker/maid servant. On the other hand, for men the highest 67 hours of works by domestic worker maid servant followed by 58 hours of work are done by employer and 56 hours work by self employed.

In rural areas, the highest 49 hours of work by regular paid women employee followed by 48 hours of work by day labourer (non-agri.) and 44 hours of work by day labourer (agri). In the contrary, for men, the highest 61 hours of work by domestic worker/ maidservant followed by 55 hours for regular paid employee and 52 hours for irregular paid workers, day labour (non-agri) and paid-unpaid apprentice.

7.18 Average Weekly Hours Worked by Industry And Sex

Employed persons by weekly hours worked by major industry for the period 2002-2003 & 2005-2006 have been presented in table 7.18. It is seen from the table that at the national level, in case of women, the highest average weekly hours of work was seen 68 hours which was for electricity, gas & water supply followed by storage, transport and communication (53 hours) and manufacturing (49 hours). On the other hand, among men, the highest average weekly hours of work was found for hotel & restaurants (61 hours) followed by mining and quarrying (57 hours) and transport storage and communication (57 hours) also and whole sale and retail trade 56 hours.

Some gender variation in weekly hours worked by employed persons is noticeable. In the urban area the highest average weekly hours of work 71 hours was found in electricity. Gas and water supply for women followed by 56 hours in manufacturing and 50 hours in case of health & social work. For men, the highest average weekly hours of work of 64 hours was found in hotel & restaurants followed by 57 hours in two sectors, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade and 65 hours in case of transport storage and communication.

On the other hand, in rural area, the highest weekly hours work 66 hours in electricity, gas and water supply for women followed by 54 hours in case of transport storage and communications and 51 hours in other community social & personal services activities.

Table 7.18: Average weekly hours worked by industry, sex and locality, 2002-03 and 2005-06

(Hours)

Major industry	Bangladesh		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2002-2003						
Total	28	42	45	47	48	48
Agriculture and Forestry	25	39	43	42	45	45
Fishing	29	42	38	47	27	41
Mining & Quarrying	46	56	42	61	48	56
Manufacturing	35	49	37	51	34	48
Electricity, gas & water supply	41	47	41	47	42	47
Construction	39	45	38	45	40	45
Wholesale & retail trade	38	48	39	50	37	46
Hotel & restaurants	44	53	47	56	41	51
Transport storage & communication	44	49	42	51	47	48
Financial intermediations	45	47	46	47	42	48
Real estate, renting & business activities	29	45	31	45	27	44
Public administration & defense	42	48	41	47	43	49
Education	38	41	39	40	38	42
Health & social work	42	47	45	48	40	46
Community, social & personal services	28	46	45	48	40	45
2005-2006						
Total	26	52	39	54	23	51
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	18	48	24	47	17	48
Fishing	20	48	18	47	50	48
Mining & Quarrying	48	57	49	53	48	58
Manufacture	49	56	56	57	45	55
Electricity, gas & water supply	68	51	71	51	66	52
Construction	36	51	34	51	37	51
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of Motor vehicles, motor	35	56	36	57	35	55
Hotel & restaurants	44	61	49	64	40	60
Transport, storage & communications	53	57	53	56	54	57
Financial intermediations	43	47	43	45	43	50
Retail estate, renting & business activities	45	51	44	51	46	51
Public administration & defense	43	49	47	49	40	49
Education	44	49	45	47	44	51
Health & social work	45	52	50	51	39	52
Other community, social & personal services activities	41	53	40	54	41	53

Source: Report on Labour Force Survey 2002-2003, 2005-06, BBS

7.19 Hours Worked by Occupation

Average hours worked by employed population in major occupation can be seen from table 7.19. It is observed from the table that among the total employed women population, the highest average hours of work was done by others (56 hours) followed by services workers and production and transport labours (47 hours) and (45 hours) for professional and technical occupation. Among the men, the highest 58 hours of work was found for administrative and managerial persons followed by 57 hours of work for service workers and 55 hours of work done by production and transport labours.

The gender variations in weekly working hour by occupation are noticeable. In the urban area, among the women, the highest 56 hours of work was done by others followed by production and transport labour (52 hours) and service workers (48). On the other hand, for men, the highest 59 hours work was found for service workers followed by administrative and managerial occupation (57 hours) and sales workers (56 hours) occupation.

In the rural area, among the women, the highest 56 hours of work was found for others occupation followed by service workers (46 hours) and administrative and managerial (44 hours) occupation. Among the men, the highest 58 hours for administrative and managerial occupation followed by service works (56 hours) and production and transport labours (54 hours) occupation. The comparison between the year 2005-06 and 2002-03 can be seen in Table 7.20.

Table 7.19: Employed persons 15 years and over by average weekly hours worked by occupation, sex & locality, 2002-2003 and 2005-2006.

(Hours)

Major occupation	2002-2003					
	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	29	44	32	48	28	42
Professional, technical	38	42	39	42	37	41
Administration, managerial	46	49	46	49	-	49
Clerical workers	42	48	44	49	40	48
Sale workers	34	48	38	50	33	46
Service workers	30	51	34	52	29	49
Agriculture forestry & fisheries	25	39	26	42	25	39
Production transport labourers & Others	34	48	36	49	33	47
	2005-2006					
Total	26	52	39	55	22	51
Professional, technical	45	50	46	50	43	50
Administration, managerial	43	58	41	57	44	58
Clerical workers	40	49	42	48	38	50
Sale workers	36	54	37	56	35	53
Service workers	47	57	48	59	46	56
Agriculture forestry & fisheries	18	48	23	48	17	48
Production transport labourers	47	55	52	56	43	54
Others	56	50	56	44	56	53

Source: Report on labour Force Survey 2002-2003, 2005-2006, BBS

7.20 Employment in Garments Industry

Employment in Garment Industries by sex has been presented in table 7.20. It is noticed from the table that in 2001-02 women employee in garment industry was three times higher than men employee. The proportion was remaining same for the year 2002-03. For the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 the proportion of women participation was increased, it was about four times higher than men employee. And for the year of 2005-06 and 2006-07 the proportion of women employee was again increased and it was more than five times higher than men employee. It is important to note that the women participation in garment industry is significantly increasing over times.

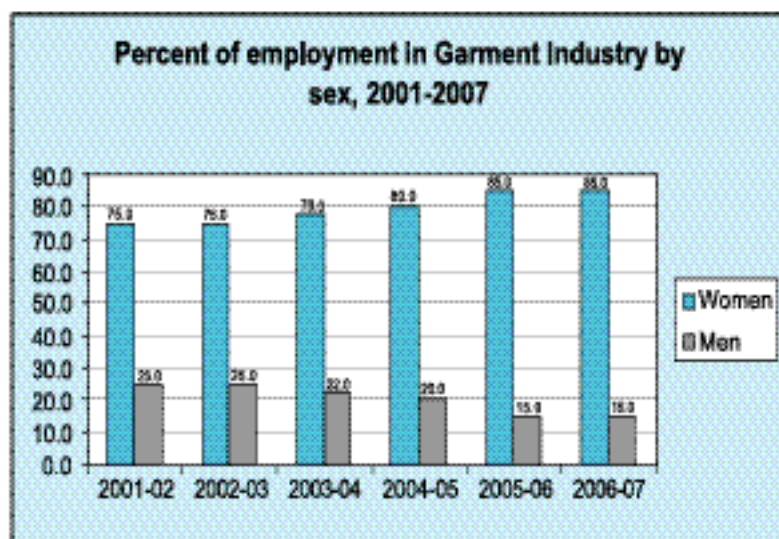


Table 7.20.: Employment in garment industry by sex, 2001-2007

Year	Total (Million)	Women (Million)	Men (Million)	% Women
2001-02	1.80	1.35	0.45	75
2002-03	2.00	1.50	0.50	75
2003-04	2.00	1.56	0.44	78
2004-05	2.00	1.60	0.40	80
2005-06	2.20	1.87	0.33	85
2006-07	2.40	2.04	0.36	85

Source: BGMEA

7.20.1 Overseas Employment

Overseas employment by sex and districts 2004-2007 is shown in table 7.20.1. It is observed from the table that the highest overseas women employment 1708 was received by Dhaka district followed by Narayanganj (770) in 2004. In 2007 Dhaka record the highest 3273 overseas women employment and followed by Manikganj (1855).

Table 7.20.1: Overseas Employment by sex and district, 2004-2006

District	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Bangladesh	8942	130737	14073	199551	18038	350806	20485	805697
Barguna	62	391	103	607	118	793	124	2329
Barisal	238	1704	426	2833	501	3879	520	11322
Bhola	50	769	62	1196	74	1923	85	5078
Jholakati	42	513	105	853	113	1127	120	2728
Patuakhali	63	318	117	617	120	819	140	2853
Pirojpur	52	842	123	1217	160	1785	177	4332
Bandarban	0	20	2	27	1	50	5	128
Brahmanbaria	266	7324	417	13275	546	22428	581	42941
Chandpur	190	6416	314	9956	364	16172	350	33624
Chittagong	84	12558	103	21435	144	30063	187	55315
Comilla	392	15498	653	2650	823	45459	982	89428
Cox's Bazar	11	1189	23	1424	48	2000	59	4762
Feni	32	4186	50	7008	67	10852	83	20500
Habigonj	54	1678	97	2768	157	4620	233	9560
Khagrachhari	1	71	9	106	2	131	4	245
Lakshmipur	42	3290	78	5003	92	8461	93	19683
Maulvi bazar	46	3192	64	5038	113	6820	79	10282
Noakhali	68	5428	107	8244	134	13686	171	29594
Rangamati	2	18	6	38	1	73	5	161
Sunamgonj	11	1181	33	2028	66	2346	96	5057
Sylhet	55	3925	61	7008	72	7823	113	13783
Dhaka	1708	7430	2356	12571	2921	17146	3273	36174
Faridpur	314	2027	551	3416	1085	5925	1271	17296
Gazipur	779	3592	1102	6614	1249	9591	1276	20622
Gopalganj	42	673	61	963	90	1546	121	5235
Jamalpur	45	904	70	1670	83	2450	94	7341
Kisoregonj	207	2664	408	5024	484	8611	545	18817
Madaripur	153	1502	246	2397	306	3887	295	11234
Manikgonj	959	2882	1337	4968	1755	6930	1855	14684
Munshigonj	366	4421	533	7467	629	12716	604	29448
Mymensingh	201	2642	329	5234	420	8559	461	19092
Narayangonj	770	3045	1061	5345	1352	8983	1449	22601
Narsingdi	459	3726	716	7136	825	11051	925	26611
Netrokona	37	255	46	512	54	810	72	2425

District	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rajbari	53	577	109	890	159	1536	230	5759
Shariatpur	161	1364	300	2467	316	4572	315	11637
Sherpur	13	183	52	345	56	428	52	1393
Tangail	196	7454	366	15044	446	25356	468	48094
Bagerhat	45	438	68	681	87	836	100	2735
Chuadanga	26	362	34	682	68	926	143	4881
Jessore	76	1088	247	1705	405	2585	540	13689
Jhenaidah	41	921	92	1484	189	1918	328	8579
Khulna	42	336	80	580	91	902	141	2889
Kushtia	37	1009	65	1650	123	2749	159	9896
Magura	22	433	53	681	79	1007	90	4278
Meherpur	17	574	48	854	79	2358	91	8243
Narail	21	534	27	809	62	991	60	3923
Satkhira	30	508	49	778	77	990	151	4156
Bogra	54	1736	106	2301	142	3938	171	13744
Dinajpur	15	254	28	349	29	525	36	1666
Gaibandha	21	441	30	708	28	1113	43	3639
Joypurhat	21	266	31	343	27	619	50	2393
Kurigram	6	162	20	266	14	374	16	1427
Lalmonirhat	3	42	5	83	11	107	9	505
Naogaon	38	896	61	1228	100	1959	157	6904
Natore	35	642	62	864	60	1313	83	4716
Nawabgonj	23	1272	40	2820	18	6032	43	12619
Nilphamari	10	60	36	160	41	333	26	911
Pabna	42	1094	102	1925	123	2921	162	10829
Panchagarh	0	25	20	45	7	62	8	297
Rajshahi	20	399	45	737	59	1457	64	4748
Rangpur	11	313	27	568	26	833	38	3385
Sirajgonj	32	601	45	1039	72	1388	107	6802
Thakurgaon	4	117	22	135	7	237	13	794
Chuadanga	26	362	34	682	68	926	143	4881

Source: Bangladesh Manpower Employment and Training (BMET)

7.21 Salaried Income by Income-Group

Monthly income of salaried employees of different income groups has been presented in table 7.21. It is observed from the table that among the women salaried employees, in 2005-06 the highest 29.17% drew monthly salary in the income group Tk. 1001-2000 followed by income

group Tk. 2001-3000 (18.47%) and Tk. <1000 (14.77%). Among the men, the highest 15.58% drew salary in the range Tk. 2001-3000 followed by income group Tk. 3001-4000 (12.65%) and income group Tk. 1001-2000 (12.44%). There exists some variation in the income of salaried workers by sex.

In the rural area, among the women, the highest 31.52% draw monthly salary in the income group Tk. 1001-2000 followed by income group Tk. 2001-3000 (19.13%) and income group Tk. less than 1000. Among the men, the highest 17.08% was in the income group Tk. 10,000 and above followed by income group Tk. 2001-3000 (13.86%) and income group Tk. 4001-5000 (11.00%).

In the urban area, among the women, the highest 24.34% were in the income group Tk. 1001-2000 followed by income group <1000 (23.61%) and income group 2001-3000 (17.11%). On the contrary, among the men, the highest 17.28%, draw monthly salary in the income group Tk. 2001-3000 followed by income group Tk. 3001-4000 (15.47%) and income group Tk. 1001-2000 (14.22%).

Table 7.21: Percent distribution of salaried workers by monthly income, gender and locality, 2002-2003 and 2005-06

Monthly income (In Taka)	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2002-2003						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tk. 1-750	10.9	3.5	6.5	2.1	14.0	4.4
Tk. 751-1000	9.1	5.4	7.5	3.4	10.1	6.8
Tk. 1001-1500	18.4	9.0	15.6	6.0	20.4	11.1
Tk. 1501-2000	21.5	12.0	18.6	9.3	23.5	14.0
Tk. 2001-2500	9.6	7.3	9.5	5.7	9.6	8.4
Tk. 2501-3000	10.7	12.3	11.6	10.8	10.0	13.5
Tk. 3001-3500	3.2	6.3	4.1	6.1	2.5	6.4
Tk. 3501-4000	3.9	10.5	6.2	9.4	2.3	11.4
Tk. 4001-5000	6.4	12.6	8.7	14.9	4.7	10.9
Tk. 5001-7500	4.4	12.8	8.0	17.6	1.9	9.3
Tk. 7501-1000	1.6	5.4	2.7	9.1	0.8	2.6
Tk. 10000+	0.4	2.9	0.9	5.4	0.0	1.1
2005-2006						
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
< 1000	14.77	10.28	23.61	13.74	10.46	6.80
1001-2000	29.17	12.44	24.34	14.22	31.52	10.65
2001-3000	18.47	15.58	17.11	17.28	19.13	13.86
3001-4000	8.61	12.65	9.95	15.47	7.96	9.82

Monthly income (In Taka)	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
4001-5000	6.25	12.32	9.08	13.63	4.87	11.00
5001-6000	5.99	9.68	7.76	10.59	5.13	8.77
6001-7000	3.61	6.74	5.04	6.56	2.91	6.92
7001-8000	2.52	5.16	1.92	4.00	2.81	6.33
8001-9000	1.90	2.16	0.87	1.52	2.40	2.82
9000-10000	2.72	3.75	0.32	1.57	3.89	5.95
10000+	6.00	9.23	0.00	1.42	8.92	17.08

Source: Report on the Labour Force Survey, 2002-03, 2005-2006, BBS

7.22 Wage Rate by Sex

Average wage rate of day labourer has been seen in table 7.22. It is observed from the table that wage of women were lower than men for all sorts of labour. In 2002-03, the wage rate was slightly increased compared to 1999-2000. For women, at the national and rural level wage rates were increased slightly but in the urban area, wage rate were decreased for women in the year of 2002-03 compared to the year 1999-2000. For men, wage rate were decreased in the year 2002-2003 compared to the year 1999-2000 at all levels.

Table 7.22: Average wage rate (Taka) of day labours (15 years and above) by sex and residence, 1999-2000 and 2002-2003

Year	Residence	Both sex	Women	Men
1999-2000	National	61	38	65
	Rural	59	35	63
	Urban	80	59	88
2002-2003	National	62	39	64
	Rural	60	37	62
	Urban	70	42	75

Source: Statistical Profile of Women in Bangladesh,; Labour Force Survey, 2002-2003, BBS

7.23 Weekly Wage Rate

Percentage distribution of day labour has been seen in table 7.23. It is revealed from the table that, the highest 52.55% day labours was income groups less than Tk. 500 followed by 40.92% day labours were income group Tk. 501-1000 and 5.24 % were income group Tk. 1001-1500.

For the men, the percentage of labourers with weekly income less than Tk. 500 was 49.86% compared to almost double 81.68% for the women. The weekly income level of 4.22% men labours was between Tk. 5001-1000 compared to only 16.06% higher for the women. The variation between highest income groups was very prominent. It is notable that men women differentiation in both urban and rural areas is well pronounced.

Table 7.23: Percentage distribution of day labour by weekly income, sex and residence, 2005-2006

Weekly income (TK)	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
< 500	52.55	81.68	49.86	38.68	68.23	34.23	55.19	86.10	52.66
501-1000	40.92	16.06	43.22	49.77	29.24	52.86	39.24	11.73	41.49
1001-1500	5.24	1.70	5.56	9.33	2.10	10.42	4.46	1.56	4.69
1501-2000	0.25	0.00	0.27	0.93	0.00	1.07	0.12	0.00	0.13
2000+	1.04	0.57	1.09	1.28	0.43	1.41	1.00	0.61	1.03

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2005-06, BBS

7.24 Monthly Variation in Daily Wage Rate

Trend in average daily wage rate (without food) of agricultural labours have been presented in table 7.24. It is revealed from the table that during the time period of 2001 to 2008 daily wage rate for both the sexes were increasing and it was the as usual pattern of wage rate that the men wage rate was always higher than the women wage rate. And the ratio of women to men was almost in decreasing mode.

Table 7.24: Trend in average daily wage rate (without food) of agricultural labours (in Tk.) 2001-08

Year	Women	Men	Ratio of Women to Men
June 2001	51	66	77
March 2002	54	69	78
May 2003	56	75	75
May 2004	58	78	74
July 2005	62	86	74
July 2006	68	96	71
September 2006	70	97	72
June 2007	75	101	74
June 2008	83	115	74
July 2008	100	139	72
August 2008	102	142	72

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, BBS

7.25 Unemployment Rate by Sex

The unemployment rate of population estimated for the year 2002-03 and 2005-06 has been shown in Table 7.25.1 According to the Labour Force Survey 2005-06 the rate of unemployment

stands at 4.3 percent, which was also the same in 2002-03. In the urban area the unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in 2005-06 and 5.0% in 2002-03. In the rural area, the rate of unemployment was 4.2% in 2005-06, which was 4.1% in 2002-03. There exists sex differentials in the unemployment rate where the rate of unemployment for men was 3.4% in 2005-06 and it was 4.2% in 2002-03. In the urban area, the unemployment rate for men was 4.6% in 2002-03 and it was reduced to 3.6% in 2005-06. In the rural area, the corresponding unemployment rate was 4.0% and 3.3% respectively. For the women the unemployment rate increased in 2005-06. The unemployment rate for Bangladesh, urban and rural was 4.9%, 6.2% and 4.4% in 2002-03, which increased to 7.0%, 6.2% and 7.2% in 2005-06.

Table 7.25.1: Unemployment rate of population (15+) by sex and locality, 2002-03 and 2005-06

Year/Area	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	No. of unemployed population (,000,)	Unemployment rate (%)	No. of unemployed population (,000,)	Unemployment rate (%)	No. of unemployed Population (,000,)	Unemployment rate (%)
2002-2003						
Bangladesh	2002	4.3	1500	4.2	502	4.9
Urban	562	5.0	396	4.6	166	6.2
Rural	1440	4.1	1104	4.0	336	4.4
2005-2006						
Bangladesh	2104	4.3	1250	3.4	854	7.0
Urban	505	4.3	315	3.6	190	6.7
Rural	1599	4.2	935	3.3	664	7.2

Source: Labour Force Survey 2005-2006, BBS

Unemployment rates by age group sex and residence has been shown in table 7.25.2. It is revealed from the data that, at the national level, the highest unemployment rate was found 9.71% in age group 20-24 followed by 8.67% in age group 15-19 and 6.15% in age group 25-29. This pattern also followed for men population. On the other hand, for women, the highest rate of unemployment was observed for age group 15-19 (21.47%) followed by age group 20-24 (10.65%) and 25-29 (7.21%) in 2005-2006.

It is important to note that unemployment rate is lower in all age group in the urban area compared to rural area. We can also see the data for the year 2002-03 and can compare these data with the year 2005-06 from the table 7.25.2.

Table 7.25.2: Unemployment rates by age groups, sex and residence, 2002-2003 and 2005-06

(In percentage)

Broad age group (year)	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men
2002-2003									
Total	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.0	6.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.0
15-19	5.1	4.3	5.5	7.0	6.7	7.2	4.5	3.6	5.0
20-24	8.3	7.9	8.4	11.3	11.7	11.2	7.3	6.6	7.6
25-29	5.8	6.0	5.7	7.0	7.9	6.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
30-34	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.8
35+	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	2.6
2005-2006									
Total	4.25	7.04	3.35	4.31	6.69	3.55	4.24	7.15	3.29
15-19	8.67	21.47	6.53	8.03	9.03	7.67	8.87	30.27	6.27
20-24	9.71	10.65	9.33	9.40	10.02	9.13	9.80	10.84	9.38
25-29	6.15	7.21	5.68	8.70	10.14	8.13	5.26	6.21	4.79
30-34	2.93	5.24	2.00	2.34	4.77	1.49	3.11	5.44	2.81
35+	1.90	4.53	1.09	1.72	4.24	1.07	1.96	4.78	1.10

Source: Report on Labour Force Survey 2002-2003, 2005-2006, BBS

7.26 Unemployment and Underemployment

Unemployed persons and underemployment rates of population aged 15 years and over has been shown in Table 7.26. It is observed from the table that the under employment rate is 10.87% for men and 68.25% for women. The under employment rate including the unpaid family helper for rural men and women were 12.42% and 77.02% compared to 5.92% and 39.79% for the urban men and women.

Under employment rate is lower in all categories for the year 2005-06 compared to the year 2002-03. So, it is notable that the underemployment was decreasing over the time period.

**Table 7.26: Unemployed persons and underemployment rates of population
(aged 15 years and over) by sex and locality, 2002-2003 and 2005-06**

(Thousand)

Economic Category	2002-2003								
	Bangladesh			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men	Both sex	Women	Men
Employed persons	44322	9844	34478	33590	7339	26260	10723	2505	8219
Unemployed persons (<.35 hrs/ week)	15079	7121	7959	12217	5570	6647	2860	1547	1312
Under employment rates (%)	34.2	72.3	23.1	36.4	75.9	25.3	26.7	71.8	16.0
	2005-2006								
Total Employed persons	47357	11277	36080	36132	8621	27511	11224	2656	8569
Unemployed persons (<.35 hours/ week)	11615	7696	3919	10053	6640	3412	1562	1057	507
Under employment rates (%)	24.53	68.25	10.86	27.82	77.02	12.40	13.92	39.75	5.91

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2002-2003, 2005-2006, BBS

7.27 Child Labour

Child labour force and economic participation rate by sex are given in table 7.27. The child labour force for boys was always higher than girls labour force. Boys labour force was almost three times and more higher than girls labour force. Almost the same pattern was going on for the economic participation rate, during the mentioned year.

Table 7.27: Child labour force and economic participation rate by sex, 1988- 2005-06

Year	CLF in million		EP rate	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1988	0.5	2.9	2.2	6.1
1990	1.8	3.3	0.6	1.4
1995-96	1.2	2.9	3.9	5.0
2002-03	0.8	2.6	10.6	25.6
2005-06	0.9	2.8	5.0	15.0

Source: National Child Labour Survey, 2002-03, BBS
Report on Labour Force Survey 2005-06, BBS

7.28 Persons engaged by sex and activity and average size of establishment

Persons engaged by sex and activity and average size of establishment has been presented in table 7.28. It is revealed from the table that of the total 11.27 million workers are working in 3.70 million establishments. Among these workers 1.22 million or 10.8% were women.

Table 7.28: Total establishments and persons engaged by sex and activity and establishment size

Activity	Persons Engaged			Estab.	Average establishment size
	Women	Men	Total		
Mining and quarrying	2358	12341	14699	1689	8.7
Manufacturing	716345	2259235	2975580	450348	6.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	2752	26747	29499	1591	18.5
Construction	2277	33935	36212	3357	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade	135874	4374451	4510325	2167204	2.1
Hotels and restaurants	30254	664611	694865	234019	3.0
Transport, storage and communication	6364	234308	240672	90952	2.6
Bank, insurance and financial institution	33839	197971	231810	21645	10.7
Real estate and renting	6843	120566	127409	40916	3.1
Public administration and defense	22970	318045	341015	23964	14.2
Education	155611	697715	853326	149528	5.7
Health and social work	49427	181872	231299	61962	3.7
Community, social and personal services	64499	919212	983711	460977	2.1
Bangladesh	1229413	10041009	11270422	3708152	3.0

Source: Economic Census 2001 and 2003, BBS

7.29 Average Daily Wage Rate Index of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Labourers

Average daily wage rate index of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers has been presented in table 7.29.

Table 7.29: Average daily wage rate index of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers by sex (Base: 2006=100)

Period	Nominal indices			Real indices (deflated by CPI)		
	General	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	General	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
	100	40	60			
2006-07			Male			
2 nd Quarter	100	100	100	-	-	-
3 rd Quarter	109.83	104.45	113.48	62.8	59.67	64.88
2006-07			Female			
2 nd Quarter	100	100	100	-	-	-
3 rd Quarter	114.37	110.53	116.92	65.6	63.2	66.85

Note: Weights of the agriculture and non- agriculture day labourers are derived based on LFS 2002-03 , BBS

Source: Quarterly Wage rate Survey, BBS

7.30 Average daily wage rate and monthly earnings of non-farm workers

Average daily wage rate and monthly earnings of non-farm workers by occupation and industry has been presented in table 7.30.

Table 7.30: Average daily wage rate and monthly earnings of non-farm workers by occupation and industry, 2006-2007

(In Taka)

Sl. No.	Occupation by Industry	2 nd Quarter				3 rd Quarter			
		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Food & drinks	105	0	3147	1725	123	0	3314	1745
1	Bakery products machine man/foreman	170	0	3585	0	170	0	3662	2250
2	Bakery food products technician	100	0	2328	1725	100	0	2400	0
3	Fruit juice products machine operator	0	0	3374	0	0	0	3377	0
4	Fruit juice producer	0	0	2715	0	0	0	27228	0
5	Milk & Milk producing machine operator	0	0	3538	0	0	0	3474	0
6	Milk /Milk producing machine technician	0	0	2757	0	133	0	3053	0
7	Sweet meet producer	121	0	3995	0	138	0	4552	0
8	Sweet meet producer's assistant	86	0	2427	0	95	0	264	0
9	Soft drinks producing machine operator	0	0	5122	0	0	0	4888	0
	Edible oil mills	91	100	2899	2560	90	100	2995	2500
10	Oil mills machine operator	101	0	3215	0	94	0	3357	0

Sl. No.	Occupation by Industry	2 nd Quarter				3 rd Quarter			
		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
11	Oil mill labour	87	100	2582	2560	98	100	2633	2500
	Shrimp processing	161	0	3510	2817	161	0	3367	2542
12	Shrimp processing	161	0	3510	2817	161	0	3367	2542
	Rice/Wheat/Species milling	85	42	2058	1154	93	54	2194	1202
13	Rice/Wheat/spices mill machine operator	117	0	2377	0	122	0	2526	0
14	Rice/Wheat/ mill labour	71	40	1500	979	84	54	1718	1117
15	Spices mill machine operator	97	0	2687	0	103	0	2725	0
16	Spices mill labour	66	50	1543	1429	83	55	1600	1296
	Bidi/Tobacco	60	55	1665	1338	68	68	1748	1363
17	Tobacco leaf crashing man	58	44	1573	1153	69	60	1624	1206
18	Tobacco leaf mixing worker	62	53	1585	1426	64	59	1391	1142
19	Bidi/ cigarette binding worker	53	59	1410	1314	66	72	1457	1334
20	Cigarette producing machine operator	0	0	2567	0	90	90	2859	2800
	Cotton textile mills	185	150	4929	3300	192	91	5057	3194
21	Spinning machine mechanic	180	0	5440	0	206	0	5531	0
22	Spinning machine operator	118	150	4150	3700	142	100	4326	2550
23	Spining machine helper	131	100	3591	3000	143	103	3540	2667
24	Weaving machine mechanic	221	0	5395	0	229	0	5434	0
25	Daily labour of similar works	146	100	3659	3000	155	77	4052	2633
26	Weaving machine operator	252	0	6045	0	253	0	6043	0
27	Weaver/ weaving labour	220	0	5416	0	221	0	5732	0
28	Dying machine mechanic	234	0	5995	0	226	0	6056	0
29	Dying machine operator	199	0	5177	0	196	0	5283	0
30	Dyer	196	200	5168	0	197	0	5136	4750
31	Knitting machine operator	219	0	5480	0	219	0	5739	4000
32	Knitting machine operator	186	0	4638	0	186	0	4764	0
33	Knitting man	180	0	4606	0	182	0	4492	3620
	Readymade Garments	100	0	3549	2596	0	0	3648	2687
34	Administrative assistant/ computer operator	0	0	5444	4329	0	0	5467	5400
35	Security guard, office peon etc	0	0	2915	2633	0	0	3007	2571
36	Swing operator	0	0	2891	2673	0	0	2906	2675
37	Iron man	0	0	2722	2150	0	0	2862	2150
38	Packing and folding labour	0	0	2546	2192	0	0	2661	2229
39	Cutting man	0	0	4190	3750	0	0	4234	4800
40	Knitting operator	0	0	4103	3500	0	0	4257	5000
41	Helper(Cutting Knitting etc)	100	0	1894	1611	0	0	1933	1642
42	Electrician	0	0	5393	0	0	0	5663	0
	Jute textile	190	0	5334	0	185	101	4980	4750

Sl. No.	Occupation by Industry	2 nd Quarter				3 rd Quarter			
		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
43	Spinning and winding machine operator	152	0	4233	0	139	83	4225	4000
44	Weaving machine operator	241	0	5771	0	234	0	5473	0
45	Tally clerk/ Time counter	0	0	6092	0	0	0	5442	0
46	Weaving line sarder	244	0	6033	0	224	118	5648	5500
47	Weaver/ weaving labour	138	0	4360	0	160	0	3959	0
	Labour and footwear	158	0	3436	0	162	0	3855	0
48	Raw skin processing machine operator	190	0	3844	0	177	0	3833	0
49	Shoe maker	151	0	3636	0	163	0	3520	0
50	Maker of shoe sole	147	0	3275	0	161	0	3434	0
51	Shoe, sandal etc. swing machine operator	158	0	3100	0	148	0	3759	0
52	Other leather products	181	0	3639	0	177	0	4962	0
	Wood works	136	0	3010	0	111	0	2783	0
53	Saw mill operator	118	0	3635	0	141	0	3704	0
54	Saw mill labour	148	0	2365	0	96	0	1861	0
	Cane / wooden furniture	155	68	4834	4120	156	66	4929	3273
55	Carpenter	185	0	5927	0	186	0	6256	0
56	Carpenter,s assistant	124	0	3548	0	107	0	3316	0
57	Maker of cane and bamboo furniture	150	68	4796	4120	171	66	5114	3273
58	Wooddye/polish man	161	0	5057	0	163	0	5055	0
	Printing ,binding and paper production	117	0	2809	0	116	0	2933	0
59	Printing machine operator	132	0	3420	0	131	0	3401	0
60	Book binding labour	128	0	2887	0	115	0	2960	0
61	Heiper	104	0	2122	0	109	0	2381	0
	Pharmaceuticals	162	107	4614	3983	161	0	4545	3420
62	Medicine production machine operator	207	0	5932	0	0	0	5735	0
63	Medicine production labour	147	107	3855	3983	151	0	3817	3420
64	Toiletries goods production machine operator	185	0	4742	0	184	0	4695	0
65	Toiletries production labour	146	0	3404	0	149	0	3484	0
	Match	158	0	3467	1767	139	70	3854	1809
66	Box maker	149	0	3294	1767	125	70	3568	1814
67	Supervisor of labour of match factory	174	0	3663	0	174	0	4197	1772
	Plastic products	113	50	3310	1667	119	50	3414	1738
68	Plastic goods production machine operator	111	0	4328	0	117	0	4353	0
69	Plastic goods production labour	114	50	2292	1667	119	50	2475	1738
	Cement	153	0	6470	0	232	150	6609	5167

Sl. No.	Occupation by Industry	2 nd Quarter				3 rd Quarter			
		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
70	Foreman	0	0	9173	0	300	150	9377	6333
71	Machine operator	0	0	6583	0	300	0	6592	0
72	Labour	153	0	3653	0	174	150	3858	4000
Glass and ceramic products		170	0	3735	2333	182	150	6211	2988
73	Ceramic goods production machine operator	190	0	4300	0	198	0	4727	0
74	Glass production machine operator	200	0	4088	0	200	0	11929	0
75	Glass production Worker	120	0	2686	2333	148	150	3249	2988
Basic metal		247	0	3804	0	0	0	3981	0
76	Re-rolling mill operator	0	0	3987	0	0	0	4233	0
77	Metal heating plant operator	247	0	4333	0	0	0	4607	0
78	Labour	0	0	3093	0	0	0	3103	0
Engineering works		0	0	3093	0	0	0	3103	0
79	Welder	90	0	3084	0	92	0	3217	3300
80	Automobile worker	115	0	2720	0	90	0	2857	0
81	Motor mechanic	92	0	3691	0	79	0	3601	3900
Electricity, gas and water supply		201	0	4873	0	228	0	4795	0
82	Electric lineman	154	0	4954	0	98	0	5012	0
83	Electric meter reader	186	0	5189	0	98	0	5196	0
84	Deep tube-well operator	212	0	4188	0	243	0	4095	0
85	Water processing and plant operator	0	0	5409	0	0	0	5123	0
86	Water supply lineman	0	0	4912	0	267	0	4695	0
Construction		183	119	4765	3639	200	131	5883	2943
87	Construction labour	150	108	3726	2611	169	141	3981	2963
88	Masson	211	0	5212	0	225	0	8448	0
89	Plumber	211	0	5541	0	227	0	6595	0
90	Helper	127	103	2277	2929	145	105	3980	2922
91	Mosaic/tiles fitter	254	100	6235	2200	269	180	7466	2200
92	Rod fitter	210	0	6022	0	232	0	5858	0
93	Dying man	195	0	4936	0	224	0	6221	0
94	Helper	128	106	3336	2583	140	108	4815	6450
95	Brick breaking labour	156	149	4435	5577	169	142	5588	3881
Wholesale and retail trade		0	0	2862	1800	277	0	2931	2750
96	Salesman of wholesale trade	0	0	3165	1800	0	0	3292	0
97	Wholesaler,s assistant	0	0	2973	0	0	0	3004	0
98	Salesman of retail trade	0	0	2460	0	277	0	2502	2500
Hotel (residential)		100	0	2707	0	100	0	2873	800
99	Hotel manager	0	0	3610	0	0	0	3867	0
100	Room boy	100	0	1803	0	100	0	1899	800
Restaurant		134	0	3888	4500	132	0	3978	5167

SL No.	Occupation by Industry	2 nd Quarter				3 rd Quarter			
		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
101	Manager	0	0	4110	0	0	0	4217	0
102	Cook	159	0	5544	4500	159	0	5640	5167
103	Waiter	87	0	1759	0	82	0	1776	0
	Chinese restaurant	0	0	4878	0	0	0	5036	0
104	Manager	0	0	5289	0	0	0	5489	0
105	Cook	0	0	7027	0	0	0	7102	0
106	Waiter	0	0	2318	0	0	0	2515	0
	Tea stall	80	49	2484	1475	86	85	2540	2600
107	Tea/breakfast maker	131	49	3604	1475	127	85	3520	2600
108	Tea server	46	0	1364	0	61	0	1559	0
	Road transport	193	0	4492	0	189	0	4714	0
109	Driver (bus, minibus)	360	0	07928	0	323	0	7754	0
110	Conductor	168	0	4099	0	166	0	4140	0
111	Supervisor	188	0	4280	0	188	0	4514	0
112	Ticket seller	153	0	3851	0	162	0	4010	0
113	Helper	134	0	3196	0	133	0	3394	0
114	Timekeeper	127	0	3440	0	135	0	4283	0
	Water transport	167	0	7077	0	135	0	6717	0
115	Sareng/master	0	0	8631	0	0	0	8251	0
116	Sukani/engine operator	0	0	6992	0	0	0	6872	0
117	Inspector (Supervisor)	0	0	9775	0	0	0	8374	0
118	Cabin crew, cabin boy etc	0	0	7933	0	0	0	7489	0
119	Clark/ticket seller	0	0	4660	0	0	0	5411	0
120	Port labour	167	0	4103	0	135	0	4113	0
	Railway	116	0	6122	0	102	0	6622	0
121	Railway guard	0	0	9016	0	0	0	9705	0
122	Traveling ticket examiner0	0	0	7425	0	0	0	8443	0
123	Signal point man	0	0	6082	0	0	0	6771	0
124	Porter/railway labour	116	0	3285	0	102	0	3409	0
	Air transport	0	0	6077	0	0	0	7044	0
125	Signalman	0	0	6233	0	0	0	7180	0
126	Runway security technician	0	0	5725	0	0	0	6500	0
	Postal communication	0	0	3101	3500	0	0	3321	2480
127	Postman	0	0	2770	0	0	0	2901	0
128	Post master	0	0	3432	0	0	0	3750	2480
	Banking and insurance	0	0	7459	9096	0	0	7990	7915
129	Casher (Bank)	0	0	10775	9710	0	0	10732	9454
130	Insurance representative	0	0	8437	9344	0	0	8656	6952
131	Money changers assistant	0	0	3896	4050	0	0	4211	4100
	Real-estate , renting and business activities	0	0	2925	0	0	0	2972	0

Sl. No.	Occupation by Industry	2 nd Quarter				3 rd Quarter			
		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
132	Apartment security guard	0	0	2925	0	0	0	2972	0
	Private education	0	0	1736	1476	0	0	1920	1607
133	Primary school teacher	0	0	2211	2022	0	0	2452	2326
134	Pre-primary school teacher	0	0	1695	1431	0	0	1719	1496
135	Peon, guard etc	0	0	1441	1423	0	0	1609	1535
136	Clark	0	0	1668	1600	0	0	1970	1117
137	Aya	0	0	1258	1037	0	0	867	1133
	Private health and social works	205	200	3927	3607	192	200	4066	3767
138	Doctor,s assistant	120	0	5561	5458	120	0	5638	6555
139	Homeopathic doctor	247	200	4416	3760	211	200	4507	3275
140	Veterinary doctor	237	0	5817	0	230	0	5943	0
141	Veterinary doctors assistant	145	0	3717	0	143	0	3874	0
142	Physiotherapist	0	0	4974	4515	0	0	5038	4635
143	Nurse/midwives	0	0	3500	4110	0	0	4373	4215
144	Pathologist and other laboratory	0	0	4302	3433	0	0	4552	3770
145	Ward boy	0	0	2751	1000	0	0	2730	1000
146	Aya	0	0	1753	2177	0	0	3180	2212
147	Guard	0	0	2328	0	0	0	2457	0
148	Other health professionals (pton) etc	0	0	2227	2200	0	0	2359	2152
	Community social and personal services	200	77	4303	3827	206	106	4465	3860
149	Accountant	0	0	5377	5475	0	0	5487	5359
150	Auditor	0	0	6058	5320	0	0	5922	5023
151	Lawyers assistant	258	0	6180	5333	275	90	5976	7000
152	Imam (mosque)	0	0	3856	0	0	0	4348	0
153	Moazzin	0	0	2484	0	0	0	2776	0
154	Supervisor of community center	0	0	2942	0	0	0	3045	0
155	Labour of decorator	145	69	3179	1667	162	78	3354	2333
156	Computer composer/operator	216	130	5057	3833	186	0	5156	3875
157	Warker in beauty parlor	193	73	3500	3487	80	128	3500	3462
158	Mobile phone repairer	221	0	4936	0	208	0	5060	6000
159	Non-agriculture day labour	115	76	2720	2014	120	84	2919	2055
160	Rickshaw/Van puller	155	0	3515	0	160	0	3663	0
161	Household garbage collector	111	45	2164	1122	105	55	2052	1016
162	Sweeper	117	63	3077	2219	135	80	2714	2440
163	Minti	112	0	2740	0	113	0	2966	2400
164	Cook/Chef	123	97	2816	1969	148	89	2636	1823
165	Household maid/workers	76	55	1647	1628	69	53	1688	1448
166	Barbar	144	0	3598	0	150	125	3823	3500
167	Night Security guard	0	0	2794	0	0	0	2607	0
168	Tailor	142	145	3327	2253	159	93	3487	2430

Sl. No.	Occupation by Industry	2 nd Quarter				3 rd Quarter			
		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings		Daily wage rate		Monthly Earnings	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
169	Cobbler/shoe shiner	133	0	3241	0	135	0	3328	4000
170	Lock/Key repairer	128	0	3154	0	129	0	3395	0
171	Transport worker	132	0	3315	0	138	80	4640	0
172	Farewalla/ hawker	127	133	3171	975	136	146	3457	2657
173	Salesman of footpath	152	175	3967	4650	160	189	3829	5133
174	Retail salesman/women	111	40	2204	1150	116	40	2376	1120
175	Office cleaner	102	0	1722	1725	102	0	1671	1280
176	Typist/stenographer	154	150	4078	4200	145	115	4454	4230
177	Carpenter	160	0	4244	0	169	0	4334	0
178	Blacksmith	145	0	3753	0	150	0	4044	0
179	Rubber stamp maker	134	0	2399	0	137	0	2621	0
180	Gardener	96	75	2385	1976	98	78	2445	2000
181	Electrician	175	0	4339	0	191	0	4904	0
182	Iron man	106	50	2587	1350	150	50	3045	1350
183	Canvasser	127	100	3154	0	134	69	3297	0

Note: "0" represents not available

Source: Quarterly Wage Rate Survey, BBS

CHAPTER 8

Education

This chapter speaks about some of the important indicators on education, one of the most important human basic needs. Adequate and quality statistics on education are vital for the planners and policymakers to formulate effective plans and programmes for the development of human resources. Here in this chapter indicators discussed by sex over time are (i) literacy rate of population 7 years and over (ii) adult literacy rate (iii) literacy rate by Zila (iv) gross enrolment (v) net enrolment (vi) drop-out rate (vii) ratio of teacher by sex (viii) gross enrolment rate (ix) ratio of girls to boys (x) performance of girls students (xi) no. of students, teachers and so on. Information on different types of institutions, teachers and students by sex are also presented in this chapter.

8.01 Literacy Rate of Population 7 years and over

Data exhibits in table 8.01 give apparent idea about literacy rate of population 7 years and over by sex and residence for the period 1995-2007 indicating differentials between sexes, patterns and trends overtime. It is evident from the table that the literacy rate of women at national level had significantly increased over time starting from 28.5% in 1995 to 49.1% in 2006 indicating 20.6% percentage points increase while in the same period literacy rate of men showed 5.4 percentage points increase starting from 50.4% in 1995 to 55.8% in 2006. In 2007, literacy rate increased to 52.7 for women and to 59.4 for men.

Table 8.01: Literacy rate of population 7 years and over by sex and locality, 1995-2007

(Percent)

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1995	28.5	50.4	26.4	40.8	54.9	69.6
1997	37.5	53.6	35.3	44.5	60.6	70.2
1999	39.0	53.7	36.1	46.2	62.4	70.3
2000	40.7	53.9	37.9	48.0	62.5	71.3
2001	40.8	49.6	36.7	44.4	54.8	64.9
2002	44.5	52.8	41.0	49.3	58.8	67.3
2003	44.9	53.1	41.4	49.7	58.9	67.4
2004	46.2	53.7	42.9	50.2	60.2	68.1
2005	48.8	55.4	45.0	51.6	60.0	67.0
2006	49.1	55.8	45.3	51.9	60.5	67.5
2007	52.7	59.4	48.7	55.5	64.5	71.1

Source: Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

In rural area, literacy rate of women was 26.4% in 1995 and rose to 45.3% in 2006 and 48.7% in 2007, while for men it was respectively 40.8%, 51.9% and 55.5%. In urban area, the rate was significantly high for both the sexes. For women it was 54.9% in 1995 and 60.5% in 2006 and 64.5% in 2007, at the same time for men it was respectively 69.6%, 67.5% and 71.1% which shows slight increase up to 2000 and then decrease. Higher literacy rate in urban area compared to rural areas may be due to more facilities prevailing in urban area. Literacy rate in Bangladesh is considerably low in comparison to other countries in the world, even among the countries in the region. Several reasons are responsible for Bangladesh to remain lag behind in literacy rate. This may be due to prevailing poor economy, traditional social customs, lack of strong morals and weakness of suitable policies and their proper implementation.

8.02 Adult Literacy Rate:

Adult literacy rate of population aged 15+, is another important indicator is placed by sex and locality in table 8.02. At the national level, adult literacy rate of women was 38.1% in 1985 and increased to 48.8% in 2006, surprisingly showing almost same increase (10.7 percentage points) both for adult literacy rate and literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over in the same period. It is also seen from the table that adult literacy rate of men was 55.6 in 1995 and increased to 58.5% in 2006 and 63.7% in 2007.

In rural area, adult literacy rate of women was 33.6% in 1995 and raised to 44.0% in 2006 and 48.8% in 2007 showing 15.2 percentage points increase, for men, it was 52.0% in 1995, and 53.8% in 2006 and 58.6% in 2007, the increase is well pronounced.

In urban area, increase of adult literacy rate for both sexes is observed insignificant. Literacy rate of women was 54.3% in 1995 and 67.1% in 2007, while for men it was 71.2% and 72.3% respectively. Variation between sexes & urban-rural residence was significantly present.

It is evident from the table that adult literacy rates have increased by 57.7% during 1991 to 2007. In case of rural area it had increased by 78.0% and in case of urban area it had increased by 31.4%.

Table 8.02: Adult literacy rate of population aged 15+ by sex 1991– 2007

(In percentage)

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1991	25.8	43.3	21.5	38.7	44.0	62.6
1995	38.1	55.6	33.6	52.0	54.3	71.2
1997	42.2	59.4	36.2	56.1	60.0	75.4
1999	42.8	60.7	38.3	56.9	61.9	76.0
2000	43.2	61.0	38.6	57.1	62.3	76.1
2001	40.8	53.9	35.9	47.9	57.1	70.3
2002	43.4	55.5	39.1	51.4	60.7	72.2
2003	44.2	56.3	39.9	52.2	61.2	72.7
2004	45.8	57.2	41.6	53.0	62.7	73.8
2005	48.6	58.3	43.8	53.6	62.3	72.0
2006	48.8	58.5	44.0	53.8	62.5	72.3
2007	53.5	63.1	48.8	58.6	67.1	76.0

Source : Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007, BBS

8.03 Adult Literacy Rate by Sex and Zila (District)-2001

Adult literacy rate as per population census 2001 by sex and Zila for 2001 is portrayed in table 8.03. It is evident from the table that the highest literacy rate among women was found in Jhalakati Zila (64.8) followed by Pirojpur Zila (62.1) and Dhaka (57.9) . On the other hand, the lowest rate was found in Bandarban Zila (21.0) followed by Cox'sBazar (25.1) and Kurigram Zila (26.8). For men the highest rate was in Dhaka Zila (69.8), followed by Jhalakati Zilla (66.9), and Pirojpur Zila (64.5). The lowest rate was in Cox's Bazar Zila (32.5), followed by Bandarban Zila (34.6) and Jamalpur Zila (35.0).

Table 8.03: Adult literacy rate of population for all ages in each zila (District) by sex -2001

(In percentage)

Zila Name	Women	Men
Bangladesh	40.8	49.6
Barguna	51.1	55.9
Barisal	54.7	58.9
Bhola	34.2	38.8
Jhalakati	64.8	66.9
Patuakhali	47.8	55.3
Pirojpur	62.1	64.5
Bandarban	21.0	34.6
Brahmanbaria	33.3	40.0
Chandpur	47.7	51.6
Chittagong	49.9	49.4
Comilla	42.0	48.8
Cox,s Bazar	25.1	32.5
Feni	50.4	56.6
Hobigonj	32.4	41.6
Khagrachhari	33.0	50.2
Lakshmipur	41.4	44.6
Maulvi bazer	37.8	44.7
Noakhali	47.7	52.8
Rangamati	31.1	50.5
Sunamgonj	35.1	43.2
Sylhet	40.4	48.8
Dhaka	57.9	69.3
Faridpur	36.3	44.2
Gazipur	51.7	60.7

Zila Name	Women	Men
Narsingdi	38.9	46.3
Netrokona	29.0	35.4
Rajbari	37.0	43.8
Shariatpur	35.0	41.5
Sherpur	27.3	34.8
Tangail	34.2	43.3
Bagerhat	55.8	59.9
Chuadanga	37.0	43.6
Jessore	45.9	56.2
Jhenaidah	39.9	48.6
Khulna	51.1	63.0
Kushtia	36.7	43.0
Magura	38.8	48.8
Meherpur	35.3	39.8
Narail	44.5	50.9
Satkhira	58.5	51.2
Bogra	36.2	47.0
Dinajpur	39.8	51.0
Gaibandha	29.4	39.6
Joypurhat	41.6	53.8
Kurigram	26.8	38.2
Lalmonirhat	35.0	47.0
Naogaon	38.9	49.4
Natore	36.9	44.7
Nawabgonj	32.7	36.2

Zila Name	Women	Men
Gopalganj	47.7	54.4
Jamalpur	27.0	35.0
Kisoregonj	34.3	46.9
Madaripur	34.8	46.4
Manikgonj	35.0	45.0
Munshigonj	49.1	54.2
Mymensingh	33.6	39.6
Narayanganj	45.9	55.0

Zila Name	Women	Men
Nilphamari	31.8	42.6
Pabna	39.0	44.3
Panchagarh	37.2	50.5
Rajshahi	41.9	52.6
Rangpur	35.0	44.7
Sirajgonj	34.6	43.5
Thakurgaon	35.0	47.2

Source: Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh - 2005, BBS

8.04 Literacy Rate of Population 7 years and over by Sex and Zila (1991-2001)

Population census data on literacy rate of population 7 years and over by sex and Zila (1991, 2001) is presented in table 8.04. It is observed from the table that in 1991 the lowest literacy rate was 13.46% in Bandarban Zila, followed by Tangail Zila (14.09) and Cox'sBazar Zila (14.90%). The highest literacy rate found in Jhalakati Zila (46.45%), followed by Dhaka Zila (45.93%) and Pirojpur Zila (44.27%). Among men the lowest rate was 24.63% in Sherpur Zila followed by Jamalpur (26.64%) and Sunamgonj (27.55%). The highest rate for men was found in Dhaka Zila (60.11%) followed by Jhalakati Zila (55.87%) and Pirojpur Zila (52.89%).

In 2001 the highest rate among women was found 64.81% in Jhalakati Zila showing a rise of 10.36 percentage points over decade, followed by Pirojpur Zila having 62.14% with an increase of 17.87% percentage points, and Dhaka Zila (57.86%). The lowest rate was 20.03% in Bandarban Zila with an increase of 6.57 percentage points followed by Cox'sBazar over the decade and 27.30% was in Sherpur Zila with an increase of 10.21 percentage points.

Table 8.04: Literacy rate of population (7 years and above) by Zila and sex 1991-2001

(In percentage)

Zila	Literacy rate 1991		Literacy rate 2001	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Bangladesh	25.45	38.90	40.83	49.56
Barguna	35.05	45.15	51.10	55.96
Barisal	37.91	47.89	54.65	58.89
Bhola	19.00	28.58	34.25	38.78
Jhalakati	46.45	55.87	64.81	66.91
Patukhali	30.05	42.65	47.75	55.31
Pirojpur	44.27	52.89	62.14	64.46
Bandarban	13.46	32.19	20.03	34.64
Brahmanbaria	20.32	32.66	33.25	40.01
Chandpur	32.99	42.72	47.72	51.59
Chittagong	34.99	50.28	49.94	59.43
Comilla	26.03	40.20	41.92	48.80

Zila	Literacy rate 1991		Literacy rate 2001	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cox's Bazar	14.90	28.16	25.07	32.47
Feni	33.15	48.21	50.31	56.56
Hobigonj	18.54	30.41	50.31	56.56
Khagrachari	16.86	34.64	32.42	41.53
Lakshmipur	29.74	38.79	33.01	50.21
Maulvi Bazar	24.56	36.83	41.36	44.60
Noakhali	31.48	42.95	37.79	44.66
Rangamati	24.68	45.82	47.72	52.76
Sunamgonj	16.73	27.55	31.15	50.54
Sylhet	27.49	39.87	29.88	37.45
Dhaka	45.93	60.11	57.86	69.77
Faridpur	20.75	34.61	36.27	44.22
Gazipur	29.35	43.16	51.71	60.69
Gopalganj	31.64	44.73	46.66	54.38
Jamalpur	16.00	26.64	26.93	34.94
Kishoregonj	17.84	28.46	34.21	40.89
Madaripur	24.89	39.96	34.84	46.37
Manikganj	20.07	33.68	35.05	44.98
Munshiganj	31.14	40.25	49.07	54.16
Mymensingh	19.95	30.70	33.60	39.54
Narayangonj	32.24	46.23	45.85	55.03
Narsingdi	23.66	35.03	38.92	46.30
Netrokona	20.44	31.22	28.98	35.36
Rajbari	19.68	32.70	36.92	43.74
Shariatpur	18.45	30.31	34.94	41.49
Sherpur	14.09	24.63	27.30	34.75
Tangail	22.42	36.13	34.20	43.31
Bagerhat	38.86	49.54	55.74	59.89
Chuadanga	19.56	30.51	37.07	43.63
Jessore	25.07	41.02	45.43	56.18
Jhenaidah	18.90	32.34	39.88	48.55
Khulna	34.56	52.16	51.05	63.03
Kushtia	20.28	30.85	36.64	42.96
Magura	20.86	35.23	38.82	48.80
Meherpur	18.62	27.36	35.26	39.82
Narail	28.93	42.23	44.49	50.81
Satkhira	21.00	39.73	38.51	51.22
Bogra	21.00	35.40	36.18	46.95

Zila	Literacy rate 1991		Literacy rate 2001	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Dinajpur	21.27	37.78	39.75	51.04
Gaibandha	16.93	31.63	29.38	39.54
Joypurhat	22.19	37.47	41.54	53.77
Kurigram	14.70	29.86	26.80	38.20
Lalmonirhat	15.69	31.40	34.85	46.97
Naogaon	20.44	35.93	38.88	49.42
Natore	20.55	32.99	36.93	44.69
Nawabganj	19.10	28.45	32.71	36.19
Nilphamari	16.98	33.16	31.72	42.55
Pabna	21.46	31.79	39.01	44.27
Panchagarh	20.79	39.83	37.18	50.48
Rajshahi	23.16	37.64	41.88	52.55
Rangpur	19.40	33.52	34.97	44.69
Sirajganj	20.17	33.41	34.56	43.49
Thakurgaon	17.16	36.80	34.95	47.14

Source: Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh-2005, BBS

For men, the highest rate shows by Dhaka Zila (69.77%) with the increase of 9.66 percentage points over the decade followed by Jhalakati Zila (66.91%) and Pirojpur Zila (64.46%). The lowest rate possessed by the Cox'sBazar Zila (32.47%) followed by Jamalpur Zila (34.94%) with the increase of 8.30 percentage points over the decade.

8.05 Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for Primary School

Gross enrolment rate for primary school for the period 2002-2007 is shown in table 8.05. Computing gross enrolment rate, 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 104.5% 2002 and 100.2 in 2007; while for boys it was respectively 106.8% and 102.8%. In rural area the rate was almost similar as at national level but in urban area it was slightly low for both sexes. It is also noticed from the table that the rate for both sexes at all levels had been declining slowly.

Table 8.05: Gross enrolment rate for primary school by sex and locality, 2002-2007

(In percentage)

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2002	104.5	106.8	105.3	107.7	100.6	102.1
2003	104.8	106.9	105.6	107.9	100.6	101.2
2004	102.3	104.8	103.1	106.2	98.7	99.3
2005	99.2	101.5	99.5	102.1	98.1	99.3
2006	98.6	101.0	98.8	101.6	97.7	99.1
2007	100.2	102.8	100.0	102.0	100.7	102.3

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

8.06 Net Enrolment Rate for Primary School

Table No. 8.06 contains net enrolment rate (NER) for primary school by sex and locality for the period 2002-2007. It is seen from the table that the rates for both sexes at all levels over the period 2002-2007 except 2003 and 2007 showed no significant variation. In 2003 for the girls it was 82.6%, 82.8% and 80.1% respectively at national rural and urban levels, while for boys it was respectively 81.4%, 82.2% and 82.8%. The rate for both sexes at all levels varied within the range 84-87% over the period.

Table 8.06: Net enrolment rate for primary school by sex and locality, 2002-2007

(In percentage)

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2002	86.4	84.6	85.6	83.7	85.4	85.6
2003	82.6	81.4	82.8	82.2	80.1	82.8
2004	86.4	85.1	86.1	84.7	88.6	86.1
2005	85.6	84.4	85.1	83.8	87.1	86.6
2006	85.6	84.4	85.2	83.8	87.1	86.6
2007	87.4	85.6	87.3	85.2	87.6	87.1

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

8.07 Drop-out Rate for Primary School

Data placed in table 8.07 focuses on dropout rate for primary school cycle by sex and locality for the period 2002-2007. It is observed for the table that the drop-out rate for girls in the rural area was 32.4% in 2002 and declined to 24.8% in 2006 and increased to 25.0% in 2007, for boys it was 37.4% in 2002 declined to 28.9% in 2006 and increased to 29.3% in 2007. In urban area the rate for girls was in 33.4 in 2002 declined to 21.0% in 2006 and increased to 24.3% in 2007, for boys it was 37.9% in 2002 declined to 23.2 in 2006 and increased to 26.5 in 2007 respectively. Almost similar pattern, level and trend existed in the dropout rates for both sexes at all levels. This high rate of dropout in primary school was yet alarming in Bangladesh. This may be due to existing poor economy to traditional social condition and lack of proper planning.

Table 8.07: Dropout rate for primary school cycle by sex and locality 2002-2007

(In percentage)

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Girls	Boys	Both Sex	Girls	Boys	Both Sex	Girls	Boys
2002	35.2	32.7	37.6	35.0	32.4	37.4	35.7	33.4	37.9
2003	34.5	31.9	36.8	35.6	32.8	38.1	28.7	27.3	30.0
2004	32.3	30.5	34.0	33.0	31.0	34.8	28.6	27.6	29.6
2005	26.3	24.4	28.0	27.4	25.3	29.3	22.4	21.3	23.4
2006	25.9	24.0	27.7	26.9	24.8	28.9	22.1	21.0	23.2
2007	26.8	24.8	28.7	27.2	25.0	29.3	25.4	24.3	26.5

Source: Report on SVRS, 2007, BBS

8.08 Ratio of Women and Men Teachers in Primary School

Ratio of women and men of teachers in primary schools for the period 2000-2005 is shown in table 8.08. It is evident from the table that the ratio of women and men of teacher expressed in percentage was 51.3 women per hundred men, in 2002 and raised to 79.4 in 2005 showing an increase of 28.1 percentage points. It is clear from the table that women were in greater number interested to become teacher as per the government policies giving facilities to women.

Table 8.08 Number of teachers in primary schools by sex and their ratio, 2000-2005

Year	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men
2000	53628	104588	51.3
2001	61008	101082	60.4
2002	58997	98239	60.1
2003	61995	100119	61.9
2004	66725	95495	69.9
2005	71740	90344	79.4

Source: Bangladesh Economic Review, 2007, Finance Division

8.09 Gross Enrolment Rate, Completion Rate and Dropout Rate at the Secondary Level

Gross enrolment rate, completion rate and dropout rate at the secondary level for the period 2002-2005 are presented in table 8.09. The table shows that the gross enrolment rate for girls was 48.16% in 2002 and 47.17% in 2005, for boys it was 41.28% and 38.62% respectively. At the same year the completion rate for girls was respectively 19.23% and 16.71% as against 30.87% and 23.46% for boys showing slow decline over time.

Table 8.09: Gross enrolment rate, completion rate and dropout rate at the secondary level, 2002-2005

Year	Gross enrolment rate (%)		Completion rate (%)		Dropout rate (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2002	48.16	41.28	19.23	30.87	80.77	69.13
2003	48.48	41.96	13.74	19.53	86.26	80.47
2004	48.41	39.58	13.79	20.12	86.21	79.88
2005	47.17	38.62	16.71	23.46	83.29	76.54

Source: BANBEIS-2006

8.10 Education Gender Parity

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary school and secondary school by districts, in Bangladesh-2006 is shown in table 8.10. Data presented in table are also on (i) primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) for girls & boys by districts (ii) gender parity index (GPI) NAR for primary school (iii) secondary school net attendance ratio for girls and boys (iv) gender parity index for secondary school NAR. The data for primary and secondary level for districts can be seen for comparison in table 8.10.

Table 8.10: Ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education by district, 2006

District	Primary school net attendance ratio of girls	Primary School net attendance ratio of boys	Gender parity index for primary school NAR	Secondary school net attendance ratio of girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio of boys	Gender parity index for primary school NAR
Bangladesh	83.5	78.5	1.06	41.3	36.1	1.14
Barguna	92.6	88.4	1.05	47.4	48.9	0.97
Barisal	90.9	84.6	1.07	54.2	46.0	1.18
Bhola	75.9	65.2	1.16	35.6	30.4	1.05
Jhalakati	91.4	88.3	1.03	55.4	52.4	1.06
Patuakhali	83.1	73.0	1.14	41.5	37.1	1.13
Pirojpur	94.8	91.0	1.04	55.7	48.8	1.16
Bandarban	78.4	76.5	1.02	32.5	29.5	1.09
Brahmanbaria	83.1	83.2	1.00	43.4	38.0	1.21
Chandpur	90.2	83.1	1.09	46.9	35.8	1.31
Chittagong	86.1	78.6	1.10	40.3	27.7	1.47
Comilla	90.2	83.2	1.08	45.7	40.6	1.13
Cox's Bazar	78.6	71.5	1.10	35.6	27.6	1.26
Feni	88.2	82.7	1.07	50.0	39.8	1.25
Hobigonj	87.1	77.3	1.10	32.3	24.4	1.34
Khagrachhari	83.5	91.7	.92	51.3	45.4	1.10
Lakshmipur	90.3	86.5	1.04	45.1	44.0	1.02
Maulvi bazer	85.1	89.8	0.95	44.4	40.5	1.12
Noakhali	89.9	84.8	1.07	39.0	36.6	1.07
Rangamati	88.6	78.5	1.13	43.0	43.8	1.00
Sunamgonj	87.1	79.2	1.10	31.0	33.5	0.96
Sylhet	87.0	76.4	1.14	37.8	33.6	1.11
Dhaka	87.1	78.6	1.11	47.8	39.2	1.24
Faridpur	67.1	74.1	0.91	37.1	41.1	.96
Gazipur	79.8	69.7	1.15	42.8	37.2	1.14
Gopalganj	86.6	78.6	1.10	50.8	49.1	1.04
Jamalpur	80.2	81.5	.99	39.0	31.1	1.34
Kisoregonj	76.5	71.6	1.07	38.0	28.6	1.38
Madaripur	83.1	79.7	1.05	46.1	41.8	1.12
Manikgonj	79.5	77.3	1.03	44.4	37.9	1.18
Munshigonj	92.8	86.8	1.07	45.6	36.6	1.25
Mymensingh	83.2	74.1	1.12	46.4	35.4	1.40
Narayangonj	87.6	79.1	1.11	36.5	30.1	1.21
Narsingdi	86.6	75.3	1.15	44.5	41.7	1.16
Netrokona	79.9	72.8	1.11	32.1	24.8	1.36
Rajbari	82.2	76.2	1.08	51.7	41.4	1.25
Shariatpur	85.0	83.1	1.03	47.4	30.9	1.51

District	Primary school net attendance ratio of girls	Primary School net attendance ratio of boys	Gender parity index for primary school NAR	Secondary school net attendance ratio of girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio of boys	Gender parity index for primary school NAR
Sherpur	82.8	70.1	1.20	31.2	25.5	1.22
Tangail	79.0	79.1	1.00	42.2	45.1	1.00
Bagerhat	94.2	85.2	1.11	60.4	47.9	1.26
Chuadanga	84.7	74.6	1.14	41.8	38.2	1.18
Jessore	82.7	87.7	0.95	52.9	45.8	1.15
Jhenaidah	94.0	86.5	1.09	57.2	37.2	1.57
Khulna	94.4	88.3	1.07	56.6	47.2	1.20
Kushtia	86.6	84.0	1.04	63.5	47.2	1.34
Magura	81.0	76.6	1.06	49.6	42.0	1.19
Meherpur	88.2	88.3	1.00	44.9	41.3	1.12
Narail	92.5	92.6	1.00	48.6	37.7	1.29
Satkhira	92.8	86.4	1.07	45.4	44.1	1.01
Bogra	85.2	82.0	1.04	38.3	36.2	1.06
Dinajpur	68.4	73.7	0.93	42.6	29.9	1.46
Gaibandha	74.3	75.8	0.99	35.0	38.0	0.92
Joypurhat	85.4	89.4	0.95	58.7	48.5	1.21
Kurigram	88.3	76.9	1.18	34.7	27.4	1.28
Lalmonirhat	80.0	75.2	1.06	50.3	31.2	1.60
Naogaon	87.7	81.1	1.08	47.4	43.7	1.10
Natore	87.3	78.9	1.11	51.4	48.3	1.06
Nawabgonj	84.0	70.2	1.20	39.8	28.6	1.39
Nilphamari	82.4	80.4	1.02	37.4	33.8	1.13
Pabna	76.0	74.6	1.02	47.5	38.0	1.25
Panchagarh	80.9	69.5	1.17	51.3	40.2	1.26
Rajshahi	89.9	82.1	1.10	51.7	59.2	0.88
Rangpur	84.3	78.0	1.08	46.0	42.7	1.10
Sirajgonj	82.6	71.8	1.15	37.4	36.1	1.01
Thakurgaon	76.7	83.0	0.92	54.7	47.2	1.16
National	83.5	78.5	1.06	41.3	36.1	1.14

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006 Volume-ii, BBS

8.11 Ratio of Women and Men Teachers and Students in Secondary School

The table 8.11 gives an apparent picture of teachers and students in secondary schools by sex and women-men ratio over the period 1999-2007. It is evident from the table that women-men ratio of secondary schools teachers was 17.6% in 1999 and increased to 43.2% in 2003 showing an increase by 25.6 percentage points. The increasing rate of women-men ratio was satisfactory to some extent.

Table 8.11: Number of teachers and students by sex in secondary school and their ratio, 1999-2005

Year	Teacher			Student (in 000)		
	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of girls to boys
1999	25447	144542	17.6	3034	3646	83.2
2000	28232	151892	18.6	3325	3788	87.8
2001	31742	155965	20.4	3655	3632	100.6
2002	38902	164189	23.7	3659	3661	99.9
2003	74991	173601	43.2	3711	3627	102.3
2004	47255	167418	28.2	3925	3578	109.7
2005	48290	189868	25.4	3868	3531	109.5

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh-2007, BBS

8.12 Performance of Girls Students in the Secondary Level:

Data on performance of girl students in the secondary school certificate (S.S.C) examination by sex for the period 2004-2006 can be seen in table 8.12. It is clear from the table the pass rate at secondary level for girls was 45.98% in 2004 against total students 48.03%. These rates rose to 57.32% and 59.47% respectively in 2006.

Table 8.12: Performance of girl's student in the secondary school certificate (S.S.C) examination, 2004-2006

Year	No. of appeared		No. of passed		% of pass	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2004	756387	341594	363270	157058	48.03	45.98
2005	751421	347815	394993	173468	52.57	49.87
2006	784815	367970	466732	210909	59.47	57.32

Source: BANBEIS-2006

8.13 Number of Teachers and Students of Colleges

Number of teachers and students in govt. and non-govt. colleges by sex for the period 2004-2005 are shown in table 8.13. According to Bangladesh educational statistics-2004, the total number of teachers in govt. colleges were 74,266 of them 18.96% were women. The number of students was 4,47,415; among them 36.59% were girls students. On the other hand, in private colleges, teachers were 69,082 of them 19.14% were women, the students were 8,43,216, of them 41.64% were girls students. It is clear from the table that teachers in govt. colleges were higher than those in private colleges. On the other hand, the number of students was higher in private colleges than those in govt. colleges. It can also be seen from the table that number of teachers and students both in govt. colleges and private colleges had increased over time.

Table 8.13: Number of teachers and students of colleges by type of college and sex, 2004-2005.

Year	Type of college	Teachers				Students			
		Total	Women	Men	% of Women	Total	Girls	Boys	% of Girls
2004	Govt.	74266	14083	60183	18.96	447415	163714	283701	36.59
	Private	69082	13224	55858	19.14	843216	351144	492072	41.64
2005	Govt.	10962	2471	8491	22.54	509137	201286	307851	39.53
	Private	79439	14929	64510	18.79	858109	368051	490058	42.89

Source: Bangladesh Educational Statistics-2006, BANBEIS.

8.14 Performance of Girl's Student in the H.S.C Examination

Number and percentage of girl students in this higher secondary school certificate (HSC) examination for the period 2004-2006 is portrayed in table 8.14. According to BANBEIS-2006 data provided in the table gives an apparent picture about the girl students appeared and passed in the HSC examination for the period mentioned above. It is observed that 2,04,050 girl students out of total 4,83,481 students appeared in the examination of passing rate was respective by 46.78% and 47.73%.

Table 8.14: Performance of girls student in the H.S.C examination, 2004-2006

Year	No. of appeared		No. of passed		% of pass	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2004	483481	204050	230787	95455	47.73	46.78
2005	415088	176793	245549	102256	59.16	57.84
2006	412024	180969	263358	114949	63.92	63.52

Source: BANBEIS-2006,

It is also evident from the table that the number of total students and girl students had significant decreased to 4,15,088 and 1,76,793 respectively in 2005 but in 2006 it showed almost no change. Passing rate both for total and girl students had been increasing over time. The rate was respectively 47.73% and 46.78% in 2004 and reached at 63.92% and 63.52% respectively in 2007.

8.15 Primary Training Institute (PTI), Teachers and Trainees

Number of Primary Training Institute (PTI), teachers and trainees 2004-2005 can be seen in table 8.15. Total number of primary training institute only in public sector was 54 with total number of teachers and trainees respectively 538 and 11,495 in 2004. In 2005 number of PTI was static but the number of teachers were decreased to 517 and increased number of trainees to 13,025. The ratio of women teachers was 33.45% and 35.30 respectively in 2004 and 2005 corresponding rates of girls trainees were respectively 41.30% and 39.74%. It is also observed that number of trainees decreased by 1.56 percentage points in 2005.

Table 8.15: Number of govt. primary training institute, teachers, and trainees by type of institute and sex, 2004-2005

Year	No of Institute	No. of teachers				Trainees			
		Total	Women	Men	% of Women	Total	Girls	Boys	% of Girls
2004	54	538	180	358	33.45	11495	4748	6747	41.30
2005	54	517	179	338	35.30	13025	5176	7849	39.74

Source: BANBES- 2006,

8.16 Teachers Training College (TTC), Teachers and Students

It is also seen from the table 8.16 that among 903 teachers 30.12% were women teacher. Among 2,841 students 41.98% were girls. The number of teachers training college (TTC) by type, teachers and students by sex and type of training college are exhibited in table 8.16. Out of 65 TTCs 54 were in private sector and 11 in public sector. In 2005 it was increased to 99. Out of 1,235 teachers 23.81% were women, which shows a significant decrease of 6.31 percentage girl students were also decreased by 2.12 percentage points.

Table 8.16: Number of teachers training college, teachers and students by sex, 2004-2005

Year	Type of Training Colleges	No. of College	Teachers				Students			
			Total	Women	Men	% of Women	Total	Girls	Boys	% of Girls
2004	Public	11	201	60	141	29.85	5506	2854	2652	51.83
	Private	54	702	212	490	30.20	7335	2537	4798	34.59
	Total	65	903	272	631	30.12	2841	5391	7450	41.98
2005	Public	14	247	74	173	29.96	6518	2885	3633	44.26
	Private	85	988	220	768	22.27	11638	4352	7286	37.39
	Total	99	1235	294	941	23.81	18156	7237	10919	39.86

Source: BANBES – 2006

8.17 Physical Education College, Teachers and Students

Number of physical education college, teachers and students by sex 2004-2005 are shown in table 8.17. It is observed from the table that number of physical colleges in public sector were 4 in both the years, but in private sector it was 12 in 2004 and increased by almost double to 23 in 2005. Women teachers were 12.86% out of total 210. Number of teachers increased to 276 but the percentage share of women decreased to 10.51% in 2005. Number of students were 3,402 with 30.69% girls surprisingly no change observed in 2005.

Table 8.17: Number of physical education college, teachers and students by sex, 2004-2005

Year	Type of College	No. of College	Teachers				Students			
			Total	Women	Men	% of Women	Total	Girls	Boys	% of Girls
2004	Public	4	46	7	39	15.22	668	142	526	21.26
	Private	12	164	20	144	12.20	2734	902	1832	32.99
	Total	16	210	27	183	12.86	3402	1044	2358	30.69
2005	Public	4	49	7	42	14.29	668	142	526	21.26
	Private	23	227	22	205	09.69	2734	902	1832	32.99
	Total	27	276	29	247	10.51	3402	1044	2358	30.69

Source: BANBEIS-2006

8.18 Teachers and Students of Universities

Data on number of teachers and students by sex and by type of universities for 2004-2005 are presented in table 8.18. It is seen from the table that in govt. university there were 6,462 teachers with 15.08% women, 1,12,327 students with 24.8% girls. In private university there were 4,815 teacher with 16.57% women and 62,856 students with 22.80% girls in 2004. But in 2005 slight change is observed in number and percentage share of women and girls for both teachers and students. In Govt. University teachers were 6,921 with 15.67% women, similarly in private University there were a total of 5,638 teachers with 14.15% women and 88,669 students with 23.2% girls.

Table 8.18: Number of teachers and students by type of universities and sex, 2004-2007

Year	Type of Universities	Teachers				Students			
		Total	Women	Men	% of Women	Total	Girls	Boys	% of Girls
2004	Govt.	6462	975	5487	15.08	112327	27953	84374	24.8
	Private	4815	798	4017	16.57	62856	14329	48527	22.8
2005	Govt.	6921	1085	5836	15.67	116397	29475	86922	25.3
	Private	5638	798	4840	14.15	88669	20621	68048	23.2
2006	Govt.	7905	1435	6470	18.15	124129	45408	78721	36.6
	Private	NA	NA	NA		124237	30280	93957	2.4
2007	Govt.	8068	1455	6613	18.03	139983	52917	87066	37.8
	Private	NA	NA	NA		170410	40067	130343	23.5

Source: Bangladesh Educational Statistics-2006, Annual Report-2006, U.G.C.

8.19 Teachers and Students of Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET)

Number of teachers and students in the Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology by sex for 200-2007 can be seen in table 8.19. Table shows that in 2000 there were 57 women teachers and 443 men teachers that is 129 women teachers per 1000 men teachers. Among

students girls were respectively 945 and 6270 with women ratio 15.1% i.e. 151 female students per 1000 male students. In 2007 number of women teachers increased by 9 and number of men teachers decreased by 28, women-men teachers ratio was 15.9% i.e. 159 women per 1000 men teachers. Among students women-men ratio was 15.4% i.e. 154 female students per 1000 male students. In 2002 number of women and men teacher decreased by one each but the number of students increased to 1137 and 6456 respectively showing girls-boys ratio 17.6 i.e. 176 girls students per 1000 boys students.

Table 8.19: Number of teacher and students in the Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology by sex, 2000-2007

Year	Teachers			Students		
	Women	Men	Ratio of Women to men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of Girls to boys
2000	57	443	12.9	945	6270	15.1
2001	65	414	15.9	966	6282	15.4
2002	65	414	15.7	1137	6456	17.6
2003	NA	NA	—	1137	6456	17.6
2004	67	440	15.2	1222	6669	18.3
2005	73	460	15.9	1266	6507	19.4
2006	77	442	17.4	1382	6665	20.7
2007	85	465	18.2	1456	6787	21.4

Source: Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh-2004, 2005, 2006, BBS
Annual Report 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, UGC

8.20 Teacher and Students in the Medical College

Table 8.20 shows the number of teacher and students in the medical college by sex and by type of medical college for 2004 and 2005. It is apparent from the table that there were 1215 teachers with 19.75% women in public medical colleges in 2004, students were respectively 740 and 4992 with 16.62% women teachers and 13.47% girls students. In 2005 number of teachers and students increased to 1037 and 6954 respectively in private colleges but women participation decreased to 11.86% and 34.28% respectively.

Table 8.20: Number of teachers and students in the medical college by sex, 2004-2005

Year	Type of medical college	Teachers				Students			
		Total	Women	Men	% of Women	Total	Girls	Boys	% of Girls
2004	Public	1215	240	975	19.75	11602	4675	6927	40.29
	Private	740	123	617	16.62	4992	2195	2797	43.97
2005	Public	1218	240	970	19.70	11731	4692	7039	40.00
	Private	1037	123	914	11.86	6954	2384	4570	34.28

Source: BANBES-2006,

8.21 Teachers and Students in the Bangabandhu Medical University

Number of teachers and students in the Bangabandhu Shaikh Mujib Medical University by sex for 2006-2007 can be seen in table 8.21. Table shows that in 2006 there were 99 women teachers and 328 men teachers. Among teachers women-men ratio was 30.2%. Among students girls were respectively 320 and 705 with girls ratio 45.4%. In 2007 there were 82 women teachers and 291 men teachers. Among teachers women-men ratio was 28.2%. Among students girls were respectively 338 and 614 with girls ratio 55.0%.

Table 8.21: Number of teacher and students in the Bangabandhu Shaikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) by sex, 2006-2007

Year	Teachers			Students		
	Women	Men	Ratio of Women to men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of Girls to Boys
2006	99	328	30.2	320	705	45.4
2007	82	291	28.2	338	614	55.0

Source: Annual Report 2006, 2007, UGC,

8.22 Teacher & Students in the Agricultural University

Number of teacher & students in the Agricultural University by sex, 2001-2003 are shown in table 8.22. It is observed from the table that in 2001, there were 31 women teachers with 7.7% women ratio ie 77 women teachers per 1000 men teachers. Girls students were 896 with 21.0% girls. In 2002 number of women teachers decreased to 30, whereas number of men teachers increased to 438 showing 6.8% women to men ratio ie 68 women teacher per 1000 men teachers. At the same time girls students in organized to 1143 with 25.7 girls to boys ratio ie 25.7 girls students per 1000 boys students. In 2003 the number of women teacher, remained the same but the number of men teacher increased by 7 showing 6.7% women to men ratio i.e. 67 women teacher per 1000 men teacher. But number of students both girls and boys decreased to 947 and 3639 respectively showing 26.0% girls to boys ratio i.e. 260 girls students per 1000 boys students.

Table8.22: Number of teachers and students in the Agricultural University by sex, 2001-07

Year	Teachers			Students		
	Women	Men	Ratio of Women to Men	Girls	Boys	Ratio of Girls to Boys
2001	31	405	7.7	896	4276	21.0
2002	30	438	6.8	1143	4453	25.7
2003	30	445	6.7	947	3639	26.0
2004	44	474	9.2	847	3120	27.1
2005	47	483	9.8	965	3307	29.1
2006	52	493	8.8	1097	3430	31.1
2007	47	481	9.8	1375	3922	35.0

Source: Statistical Year book, 2005, 2006, BBS
Annual Report 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, UGC

CHAPTER 9

Income, Expenditure and Poverty

This chapter deals in income, expenditure and poverty of the household disaggregated by gender. The indicators that have been included are poverty incidence by gender, 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 gender, income and expenditure of women headed household, access to credit by women, monthly expenditure on education for men and women in the household etc.

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 women. 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 widow/divorced or separated and responsible for managing a family. There is a general conception that women headed households are poor households which is not true practically, because a large number of women headed households are getting remittances from abroad from the income earner of their families. Therefore, these women headed households are mainly well to do 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 head count ratio of women headed household were lower than men headed household which is true for both 2000 and 2005. However, in 2005, the poverty incidence of women headed household is much lower than the men headed household. The difference was 11.3 percentage points in 2005 compared to 1.8-percentage point in 2000.

Table 9.01: Incidence of poverty (CBN) by gender status of head of household, 2000-2005

Residence	2005		2000	
	Women headed	Men headed	Women headed	Men headed
National	29.5	40.8	47.2	49.0
Rural	31.0	44.9	50.6	52.5
Urban	24.4	28.7	37.1	35.1

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

9.02 Poverty Incidence of Women headed Household by main source of Income 2004

The poverty incidence of women headed household by main source of household income has been presented in table 9.02. It is observed from the table that, in the aggregate level, the poverty incidence was the highest (66.4%) for households whose household income was mainly from the daily wage of non-agricultural sector followed by those household with main income source being daily wage in agriculture (58.9%) and self employed in non-agriculture (40.6%).

Table 9.02: Poverty incidence by women headed households by main source of income, 2004

Main source of income	Poverty incidence		
	National	Rural	Urban
Wages and Salary	0.233	0.236	0.231
Agriculture (Self-employed)	0.292	0.431	0.284
Non agriculture (Self-employed)	0.406	0.891	0.402
Agriculture (Daily wage)	0.589	0.884	0.554
Non agriculture (Daily wage)	0.664	0.073	0.575
Pension	0.355	0.073	0.400
House rent and other rent	0.286	0.473	0.240
Donation, grand, charity and other	0.309	0.264	0.314
Total	0.381	0.421	0.386

Source: Report of the Poverty Monitoring Survey 2004, BBS

There exists urban rural variation in poverty incidence by income source of women headed household. In the rural area, the highest poverty incidence was observed for the non-agriculture self-employed (89.1%) and that household with main income is daily wage in agriculture (88.4%). In the urban area, the highest poverty incidence was observed for the household with income from non-agriculture daily wage (57.5%) and agriculture daily wage (55.4%).

9.03 Poverty incidence of women headed household by level of education.

Poverty incidence of women headed household by level of education 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 51.5% compared to only 2.4% for those households with education level SSC//HSC or equivalent.

Table 9.03: Poverty incidence of women headed households by level of education, 2004

Level of Education	Poverty incidence		
	National	Rural	Urban
Never read	0.515	0.645	0.484
Class I-V	0.285	0.461	0.238
Class VI-IX	0.168	0.188	0.160
SSC/HSC equivalent	0.024	0.042	-
Technical diploma	-	-	-
Graduate/post graduate (General education)	-	-	-
Graduate/ post graduate (Technical education)	-	-	-
Total	0.381	0.421	0.369

Source: Report of the Poverty Monitoring Survey 2004, BBS

Poverty incidence of rural and urban households also follows the same pattern that the incidence decreases with increase of education level.

9.04 Household Income by Number of Members and Earner by Sex.

Household Income by number of members and number of earners by sex has been presented in table 9.04. It is observed from the table that the number of women earners is comparatively high in lower income and higher income groups. The average number of women earners was 0.26, 0.21 and 0.25 in the 1st three-income household with the average lower incomes. The income of these three households was Tk. 480.95, Tk. 880.19 and Tk. 1124.48 respectively.

Table 9.04: Average number of members and earners per household, average monthly income per household by sex, 2005.

Average no. of members		Average no. of earners		Average monthly income per household (Tk)
Women	Men	Women	Men	
1.52	1.13	0.26	0.51	480.45
1.59	1.33	0.21	0.61	880.19
1.73	1.42	0.25	0.69	1124.48
1.91	1.61	0.19	0.81	1375.82
1.99	1.88	0.11	0.96	1754.87
2.14	2.00	0.12	1.04	2237.00
2.25	2.13	0.13	1.08	2738.15
2.23	2.33	0.12	1.19	3463.65
2.37	2.48	0.10	1.30	4457.73
2.44	2.57	0.12	1.35	5438.93
2.55	2.68	0.14	1.46	6454.48
2.61	2.80	0.08	1.49	7465.17
2.54	2.70	0.15	1.47	8460.07
2.75	2.81	0.12	1.51	9443.81
2.74	2.80	0.13	1.40	11065.10
3.02	3.10	0.18	1.59	13535.38
2.96	3.14	0.18	1.70	16000.96
2.99	3.38	0.20	1.63	18624.03
3.37	3.51	0.30	1.77	41626.35
2.41	2.44	0.14	1.26	7203.17

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

The number of women earners in the middle-income groups ranges from lowest 0.08 to the highest 0.19 members. On the other hand, the average of women earners in the two top most income groups was 0.20 and 0.30 respectively. The average income of these two groups was Tk. 18624.03 and Tk. 41626.35 respectively.

9.05 Income and Expenditure of Household by Per Capita Income Groups by Sex

Income and expenditure of household by per capita income groups by sex has been presented in table-9.05. It is observed from the table that average monthly household income of the men headed household was Tk. 7281 in 2005 compared to Tk. 6519 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. 5262 as against Tk. 6233 for the men headed household. The expenditure of the men headed household was 18.5% 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 per capita income groups.

Table 9.05: Average monthly income of women and men headed households by monthly per capita income groups, 2005

Monthly per capita income groups (in TK.)	Average monthly household income (Taka)		Average monthly household expenditure (Taka)	
	Women headed	Men headed	Women headed	Men headed
<200	499	675	0	698
200-249	708	1327	1221	1484
250-299	842	1620	1020	1525
300-349	1203	1724	1351	1771
350-399	1075	2019	1411	2166
400-449	1488	2289	1588	2323
450-499	1368	2515	1605	2698
500-599	1832	2831	2142	3009
600-699	2115	3222	2339	3412
700-799	2524	3777	2167	3897
800-899	2736	4201	2970	4378
900-999	2543	4784	3179	4784
1000-1249	3434	5423	3833	5572
1250-1499	5283	6840	4984	6873
1500-1999	6448	8438	6209	8262
2000-2499	8635	10775	8092	10766
2500-2999	10755	12987	9766	12601
3000-3499	11834	15637	9775	13953
3500+	29070	33463	23464	24127
All Group	6519	7281	5262	6233

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

9.06 Per Capita Income and Expenditure of the Women Headed Household

Per capita income and expenditure of the women headed household in 1999 and 2004 has been presented in Table 9.06. It is observed from the table 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. 1303 which decreased to Tk. 1109 in 2004. Per capita expenditure also decreased for women headed household in 2004 compared to 1999.

The per capita income and expenditure of poor and non-poor households for 1999 and 2004 has also been presented by residence in the same table. 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 9.06: Monthly per capita income and expenditure of the women headed household by residence, 1999 and 2004

Survey year	Residence	Per capita income of women headed household (TK)			Per capita expenditure of women headed household (TK)		
		All	Poor	Non poor	All	Poor	Non poor
March 2004	National	1109	615	1459	972	480	1322
	Rural	893	546	1149	810	443	1080
	Urban	1934	907	2567	1594	637	2186
May 1999	National	1303	622	1877	909	441	1303
	Rural	1092	575	1533	811	412	1150
	Urban	2351	875	3454	1401	594	2004

Source: Report of the Poverty Monitoring Survey 2004, BBS

9.07 Per Household Annual Education Expenditure by Sex and Residence.

Expenditure incurred by households and the share of men and women in educational expenditure has been presented in table 9.07. It is observed from the table that average annual expenditure per household on education stands at Tk 705 in 2005. It was Tk. 568.0 for the rural areas and Tk. 1108 for the urban areas. As regards percent of education expenditure incurred for men and women it is observed that in the national level 43.8% incurred for women compared to 56.2% for men. Such percentage was 42.0 and 58.0 in the rural areas and 46.7% and 53.5% in the urban areas.

Table 9.07: Per household and per capita annual expenditure on education by sex and residence, 2005

Residence	Per household expenditure on Education (taka)	Percent of expenditure incurred by sex	
		Women	Men
National	705.0	43.8	56.2
Rural	568.0	42.0	58.0
Urban	1108.0	46.7	53.5

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

9.08 Type of Education Expenditure Incurred by Sex and Residence

The type of expenditure incurred in respect of education has been presented in table 9.8. It is noticed from the table that for both women and men, the highest percentage of expenditure was incurred for private tuition fees. Such percentage was 14.23% for women and 16.94% for men. This proportion was 17.27% for women and 18.87% for men in the urban areas. However, in the rural areas, the highest percentage of expenditure was incurred for books, papers, pens and others. Such percentage was 13.03% for women and 15.85% for the men.

Table 9.08: Percentage of monthly educational expenditure by type of expenditure, sex and residence, 2005-2006

(In percentage)

Type of expenditure	National		Urban		Rural	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	44.27	55.73	46.72	53.28	42.16	57.48
Tuition fess	8.1	10.42	10.70	12.54	5.92	8.61
Private tuition fess	14.23	16.94	17.27	18.87	11.63	15.29
Books, papers, pens & others	10.74	12.54	8.07	8.67	13.03	15.85
Hostel charge	2.13	4.91	2.16	3.79	2.10	5.87
Other charge	9.04	10.92	8.51	9.41	9.48	12.22

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

9.09 Access of Credit by the Grameen Bank by Sex

It may be mentioned that Grameen Bank (GB) is the only bank, which provide credit women folk in larger proportion compared to other nationalized and private Banks. The loan delivery of Grameen Bank has been presented in table 9.09. It is observed that as many as 6.10 million loan sanctioned to women compared to 0.26 million to men by GB in 2007. Such volume was 4.85 million for women in 2005 compared to 0.24 million for men. The average amount of loan for women was Tk. 7836 in 2007 for women compared to Tk. 7565 in 2005. On the other hand, the loan amount for men was Tk. 9545 in 2007 and Tk. 9505 in 2005 respectively. The highest amount of loan was disbursed for livestock and fisheries followed by processing and manufacturing.

Table 9.09: Disbursement of loans listed under broad categories of business activities by sex, 2005 - 2007

Categories of activities	Women		Men		% W/M
	No. of loans	Average Amount of loans (Taka)	No. of Loans	Average Amount of loans (Taka)	
	2005				
Total	4852716	7565	239678	9505	95
Livestock & fisheries	1571217	7235	65223	8955	96
Processing & manufacturing	915527	6154	46015	8928	95
Agriculture & forestry	605148	7468	22711	10661	96
Trading	884859	8653	53404	9758	94
Shop keeping	547877	9464	32017	11304	94
Service	279159	6772	18815	7717	94
Peddling	48929	9313	1493	8648	97
	2006				
Total	6174848	7668	272112	9253	96
Livestock & fisheries	1921196	7173	65893	9037	97
Processing & manufacturing	927634	7176	50467	9078	95
Agriculture & forestry	875906	7278	36634	9496	96
Trading	1205576	7981	56616	9320	96
Shop keeping	820382	9706	39184	10361	95
Service	348154	6685	21196	7667	94
Peddling	76000	8213	2122	9591	97
	2007				
Total	6101193	7836	265957	9545	96
Livestock & fisheries	1858500	7345	63537	9234	97
Processing & manufacturing	932806	7358	50404	8989	95
Agriculture & forestry	965940	7418	38803	9624	96
Trading	1217859	8294	50456	10134	96
Shop keeping	735696	9773	37219	11163	95
Service	316302	7121	23617	7452	93
Peddling	74090	7898	1921	11790	97

Source: Grameen Bank Annual Report, 2005 and 2007

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

Micro-enterprise loan delivered by GB in 2005-2007 has been presented in table 9.10. It is observed from the table that as many as 272308 micro-enterprise loan was delivered to women in 2007 which was lower than the loan delivered to 332644 micro-enterprise in 2005. In 2007, 10651 men were given with micro-enterprise loan compared to 19444 in 2005. The average

amount of loan in 2007 for women was Tk. 22842 and Tk. 22706 in 2005. Such amount for men was Tk. 22212 for men in 2007 and Tk. 18894 in 2005. The loan amount was used for services by the highest number of loans by women in 2005 but in 2007 it was for livestock and fisheries. In case of men, the highest loans was used for trading.

Table 9.10: Disbursement of micro-enterprise loans under categories of activities by sex, 2005 - 2007

Categories of activities	Women		Men	
	No. of loans	Average amount of loans (Taka)	No. of loans	Average amount of loans (Taka)
2005				
Total	332644	22706	19444	18894
Services	100049	8257	1565	11071
Processing & manufacturing	23769	32254	2580	16906
Shop keeping	53134	29586	4441	19431
Trading	73352	28335	5090	21876
Livestock & fisheries	53143	27998	3405	20098
Peddling	5393	25341	55	30060
Agriculture & forestry	23804	28790	2308	16766
2006				
Total	357512	20084	15468	17387
Services	101398	7968	1941	9056
Processing & manufacturing	77333	24616	3579	19467
Shop keeping	33927	23060	2054	17481
Trading	23815	25039	1891	16784
Livestock & fisheries	59005	21551	2565	17463
Peddling	55184	29668	3148	20542
Agriculture & forestry	6850	26464	290	15848
2007				
Total	272308	22842	10651	22212
Services	32696	10528	716	10469
Processing & manufacturing	22574	24469	1340	20297
Shop keeping	47525	30830	1852	32765
Trading	66561	25849	3066	23893
Livestock & fisheries	69042	18935	1949	15828
Peddling	3437	26437	127	18353
Agriculture & forestry	30473	24266	1601	21713

Source: Grameen Bank Annual Report, 2005 and 2007

CHAPTER 10

Empowerment

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

It may be mentioned that empowerment is a multidimensional social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. It is multidimensional because it occurs within sociological, physiological, economic and other dimension.

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 1973 and onward has revealed from the table. Only 1 Member of Parliament was elected in general seat for the first time in 1979.

In 1986, five women were elected in general seat. In 1991, four members were elected in general seat. The number of elected women increased 11 in 1996. In 2001 six members were elected in general seat. In 2008 twenty members were elected in general seat. The number of reserved seat were 30 in 1979 and onward increased to 45 in 2001 and the same in 2008.

Table 10.01: Population participation in national assembly, 1973-2008

Year of National Election	Elected in general seats		No. of women elected in reserved seats
	Women	Men	
1973	—	300	15
1979	1	299	30
1986	5	295	30
1988	—	—	30
1991	4	296	30
1996	11	289	30
2001	6	294	45
2008	20	280	45

Source: Ministry of Establishment and Statistical Profile of Women in Bangladesh

10.02 Participation of Women in Union Parishad

Women participation in Union Parishad has been presented in table 10.02. It is revealed that of total number of the Chairman in Union Parishad, the percentage of women is very poor. It is only 0.47%. On the other hand, in case of members of the Union Council higher women participation i.e., 25.26% was observed.

Table 10.02: Women and men participation in Union Parishad, 2008

Sex	Chairman		Member	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	21	0.47	13,637	25.26
Men	4,477	99.53	40,339	74.74
Both sex	4,498	100.0	53,976	100.0

Source: Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat

10.03 Participation of Women in Upazila Parishad

Women participation in Upazila Parishad has been presented in table 10.03. It is revealed that the total number of the chairman in Upazila is also very poor, it is only 0.44%.

Table 10.03 Women and men participation in Upazila Parishad, 2009

Sex	Upazila Chairman	
	Number	%
Women	2	0.44
Men	452	99.56
Both sex*	454	100.00

* Election of 27 upazila parishad are held up.

Source: Election Commission 2009.

10.04 Participation of Women in Cabinet

The participation of women in cabinet as minister and state minister ranges from lowest 2 to the highest 6. The proportion of women as percent of total members in the cabinet ranges from lowest 3% to the highest 13%. The highest 13% women member was in the cabinet during 2009.

Table 10.04: Women and men participation in the ministerial level, 1972-2009

Period	Women		Men	
	No	%	No.	%
Minister/State Minister				
1972-75	2	4	50	96
1975-82	6	6	101	94
1982-90	4	3	133	97
1991-96	2	5	40	95
1996-01	3	8	33	92
2001-02	3	5	57	95
2001-06	4	3	57	95
2007-08 (Adviser)	1	6	16	94
2009	5	13	33	87

Source: Statistical Profile of Women in Bangladesh, 2002

Cabinet Division, Information and Services, 2008, Jan' 2009

10.05 Women's Participation in the Civil Service

The participation of women in administrative service has been presented in table 10.05. It is observed from the table that in the year 2006, out of 4492 officers in civil service only 676 ie 15.0% were women. The percentage of women in the rank of Secretary was observed 1.56 % and there was none in the rank of Additional Secretary. The percentage of women as Joint Secretary constituted 6.87%, Deputy Secretary 11.69%, Senior Assistant Secretary 15.68% and Assistant Secretary 22.74%. It is notable that the percentage of women decreased with the increase in position. On the other hand, in the year 2008 out of 4419 officers in civil service only 673 ie 17.97% were women. The percentage of women in the rank of Secretary and Additional Secretary was 1.89% and 1.14%. The percentage of women as Joint Secretary constituted 7.96%, Deputy Secretary 13.20%, Senior Assistant Secretary 19.29% and Assistant Secretary 29.20%. It is notable that the percentage of women decreased with higher position.

Table 10.05: Gender wise statistics of officers in the ministry by category-2006 and 2008

Rank Number	2006				2008			
	Total	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men	Total	Women	Men	Ratio of women to men
Total	4492	676	3816	15.0	4419	673	3746	17.97
Secretary	64	1	63	1.56	54	1	53	1.89
Addi. Secretary	83	0	83	0.00	89	1	88	1.14
Joint Secretary	364	25	339	6.87	339	25	314	7.96
Deputy Secretary	1471	172	1299	11.69	1458	170	1288	13.20
Sr. Asstt. Secretary	1314	206	1108	15.68	1311	212	1099	19.29
Asstt. Secretary	1196	272	924	22.74	1168	264	904	29.20

Source: Ministry of Establishment; Public Administration Computer Center, 2008.

Women's participation in ministries, directorates and autonomous bodies has been presented in table 10.06 It is observed that women participation in Ministries and Directorates all categories was 19.3% and in autonomous bodies it was only 6.5%.

In Ministries and Directorates the highest proportion was observed for class-3 employees (21.6%) followed by class-1 (13.5%) and class-4 (12.6%). In the autonomous bodies, the highest percentage was in the class-1 post (8.9%) followed by class-2 (8.5%), class-3 (6.2%), class-4 (4.4%).

Table 10.06: Number of women and men civil officers and staff in the Ministries, Directorates, Autonomous bodies and Corporations, 2006

Category of officers and staff	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
Ministry/Directorates				
Class-1	5695	36575	42270	13.5
Class-2	1716	18722	20438	8.4
Class-3	107337	390222	497559	21.6
Class-4	12589	87522	100111	12.6
All categories	127337	533041	660378	19.3
Autonomous bodies/Corporations				
Class-1	4283	43622	47905	8.9
Class-2	2653	28402	31055	8.5
Class-3	5982	91024	97006	6.2
Class-4	3248	71111	74359	4.4
All categories	16166	234159	250325	6.5

Source: Statistics of Civil Officers and Staff, 2006,

The participation of women in police force has been presented in table 10.07. It is observed from the table that in the year 2005, the percentage of women as class-1 constituted 9.63%, class-2- 1.32%, S.I 2.02%, A.S.I 4.71% and Constable 0.93 %. On the other hand, in the year 2007, the percentage of women as class-1 constituted 11.56 %, class-2- 0.85%, S.I 2.42%, A.S.I 4.05% and constable 1.23%. It is notable that in 2007, the percentage of women increased only in the rank of class-1 position.

Table 10.07: Number of officers and staff in police force by gender and categories, September, 2005-2007

Year-2005			
Category of officers	Women	Men	Women as % of total
Class-1	68	638	9.63
Class-2	23	1708	1.32
S.I	161	7792	2.02
A.S.I	232	4692	4.71
Constable	746	79001	0.93
Year-2006			
Category of officers	Women	Men	Women as % of total
Class-1	97	757	11.35
Class-2	22	1964	1.10
S.I	189	8322	2.22
A.S.I	245	6169	3.81
Constable	711	80601	0.87

Year-2007			
Category of officers	Women	Men	Women as % of total
Class-1	100	765	11.56
Class-2	19	2192	0.85
S.I	221	8896	2.42
A.S.I	271	6420	4.05
Constable	1051	84391	1.23

Source: Police Head Quarter, Ministry of Home, Date- 20/04/08

10.08 Women's Participation in Supreme Court

Number of Lawyers in Supreme Court by sex for the period 2008 is shown in table 10.08. According to Bangladesh Bar Council Report- 2008, the total number of Lawyers in Supreme Court was 1780 of them 13.1% were women and 86.9% were men. It is clear from the table that women's participation in Supreme Court is very poor compared to its counterpart.

Table 10.08: Number and gender composition of lawyers (Supreme Court), 2008

Sex	Number of lawyers	%
Women	231	13.0
Men	1549	87.0
Both sex	1780	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Bar Council, 2008

10.09 Participation of Women in Dewani (Civil) Court by Division

The participation of women in Dewani (Civil) Court by Division for the period 2008 is shown in table 10.09. It is observed from the table that the highest percentage of women in Dewani (Civil) Court was found in Dhaka Division (12.7%) followed by Chittagong Division (7.0%) and Rajshahi Division (5.8%). The percentage of women in Dewani (Civil) Court was the lowest in Sylhet Division (5.2%).

Table 10.09: Number and gender composition of lawyers, dewani (Civil) Court by Division, 2008

Division	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
Barisal	80	1409	1489	5.3
Chittagong	305	4072	4377	7.0
Dhaka	1929	13207	15136	12.7
Khulna	189	3187	3376	5.6
Rajshahi	238	3880	4118	5.8
Sylhet	85	1556	1641	5.2
Total	2826	27311	30137	9.4

Source: Bangladesh Bar Council, 2008

10.10 Women's Participation in Co-operative Society

Women's participation in primary co-operative society has been presented in Table-10.10. It is revealed that of the total members of the primary co-operative society, the percentage of women was 15.61%.

It is observed from the table that the highest percentage of women in primary co-operative society was found in Khulna Division (19.35%) followed by Chittagong Division (17.00%) and Rajshahi Division (16.60%). The percentage of women members in the co-operative society was the lowest in Dhaka Division (11.32%).

Table 10.10: Number of members in the cooperative society by gender and Division, 2006-07

Division	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
Dhaka	287029	2248690	2535719	11.32
Chittagong	295400	1441499	1736899	17.00
Rajshahi	351013	1763593	2114606	16.60
Khulna	329356	1373016	1702372	19.35
All	1262798	6826798	8089596	15.61

Source: Annual Report, Directorate of Co-operative 2006-2007,

10.11 Women's Role in Decision-making of the Household Level

Women's role in household's decision making in respect to food expenditure, food procurement, food cooking, visiting to health society for her health needs and sending of mothers or children to health facility for his/her health needs etc. has been presented in Table 10.11.

It is observed from the table that 47.1% cases decision in respect of food expenditure is taken by the husband only and in 32.6% cases decision is taken jointly by mother and other household member. As regards decision for food procurement 44.1% cases husband takes the decision alone and mother and other household members take 34.0% cases decision jointly. It is notable that in case of cooking food, 50.9% cases the decision followed by mother and other member of the household (27.1%). It is observed that in case of intending health facility for her own health needs. Mother and other members jointly taken decision in 40.7% cases and husband take decision in 39.1% cases. Surprisingly, only in 8.6% cases mother could take decision herself to visit health facility for her own health needs. In case of mother's child to be sending to health facility for his/her health needs, the decision is taken by the highest 41.6% by the mother and other members of the households jointly followed by husband only (38.8%). The urban-rural differentiation in case of decision-making in the household level is not well prominent.

Table10.11: Women participation in specific household decision-making by type and residence, 2005

Household decision	Person who makes the decision	Rural	Urban	National
How much money the household should spends on food	Mother only	5.2	6.4	5.4
	Husband only	47.8	44.3	47.1
	Mother and other household members jointly	32.0	34.8	32.6
	Other household members (s)	14.9	14.6	14.9
What food is bought for the household	Mother only	6.2	9.5	6.8
	Husband only	44.8	41.2	44.1
	Mother and other household members jointly	33.8	35.2	34.0
	Other household members (s)	15.3	14.1	15.0
What food is cooked for the household	Mother only	49.5	56.7	50.9
	Husband only	10.6	6.1	9.7
	Mother and other household members jointly	27.5	25.3	27.1
	Other household members (s)	12.3	12.0	12.3
Whether mother attends a health facility for her own health needs.	Mother only	5.3	7.1	5.6
	Husband only	38.8	40.3	39.1
	Mother and other household members jointly	40.8	40.5	40.7
	Other household members (s)	15.2	12.0	14.6
Whether mother or child goes to a health facility for his her health needs	Mother only	4.7	7.3	5.2
	Husband only	38.8	38.8	38.8
	Mother and other household members jointly	41.5	42.1	41.6
	Other household members (s)	15.0	11.8	14.4

Source: Child and Mother Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh - 2005, BBS

10.12 Men's Attitude towards Women Freedom of Movement.

Men's attitude towards women freedom of movement has been presented in table 10.12. It is noticed from the table that in the rural areas 29.1% cases support that women could go outside the village and 27.6% support that women could go to health center or hospital and 14.4% support that they could go to both places. Women could go at best one such place was support by 42.2% men and could not go neither place suppressed by 57.8% men.

The operation of urban men is different from the rural areas where 37.1% men support that women could go outside the village, 42.6% support that women could go to health center or hospital, 24.8% urban men support that women would go to both places. Women could go at best one such place was support by 55.4% urban men and could not go to neither place was support by 44.6% urban area.

Table 10.12: Women's freedom of movement by background characteristics, 2004

Background Characteristics	Women who go or who can go outside alone					Number of women
	Outside the village	To Health Center or hospital	To both places	To at least one place	To neither place	
Age group (year)						
10-14	35.4	16.1	12.4	39.0	61.0	145
15-19	34.7	19.2	12.1	41.8	58.2	1,536
20-24	31.8	26.9	14.0	44.8	55.2	2,121
25-29	27.0	33.7	15.8	44.9	55.1	1,953
30-34	29.4	36.8	18.6	47.6	52.4	1,683
35-39	28.7	35.9	18.4	46.1	53.9	1,309
40-44	33.8	36.7	23.5	47.0	53.0	982
45-49	34.0	33.0	20.9	46.0	54.0	870
Residence						
Urban	37.6	42.6	24.8	55.4	44.6	2372
Rural	29.1	27.6	14.4	42.2	57.8	8210
Division						
Barisal	21.5	30.4	13.1	38.7	61.3	674
Chittagong	32.3	30.0	17.4	44.9	55.1	1,877
Dhaka	31.3	30.6	16.8	45.0	55.0	3,315
Khulna	34.3	40.0	22.4	51.9	48.1	1,296
Rajshahi	32.7	30.1	16.0	46.8	53.2	2,782
Sylhet	21.6	21.5	10.3	32.9	67.1	638
Education						
No education	27.7	29.9	16.0	41.6	58.4	4,187
Primary in complete	26.9	29.3	14.2	42.0	58.0	2,176
Primary complete	27.9	29.4	14.7	42.6	57.4	958
Secondary incomplete	34.2	31.3	17.2	48.3	51.7	2,457
Secondary complete or higher	52.9	41.6	28.9	65.6	34.4	804

Source: Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey, 2004, NIPORT

There exists divisional variation and variation by educational level regarding the women's movement and freedom. The support to women's movement increases with the increases in educational level.

10.13 Men's Attitude towards Wife Beating

Men's attitude towards beating wife has been presented in table 10.13. Three prominent causes for such beating had also been presented in the same table. It is observed from the table that in the rural areas 51.6% support that wife could be beaten if she goes out without telling the husband and 18.2% agreed that wife could be beaten if she neglects the children and 30.1% support that wife could be beaten if she argues with her husband.

In the urban areas 39.1% support that wife could be beaten if she goes outside without husbands consent, 11.4% opined that wife could be beaten if she neglect the children and 19.8% opined that wife could be beaten if she argues with her husband.

Table 10.13: Men's attitudes towards wife beating, 2004

Background Characteristics	Reasons		
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with her husband
Age group (Year)			
15-19	55.0	24.2	23.6
20-24	54.1	20.7	32.8
25-29	48.5	18.5	32.5
30-34	49.4	13.4	25.4
35-39	47.2	17.1	27.0
40-44	46.3	14.8	28.8
45-49	47.2	18.3	24.5
50-54	51.5	14.5	25.1
Residence			
Urban	39.1	11.4	19.8
Rural	51.6	18.2	30.1
Division			
Barisal	55.0	23.0	34.7
Chittagong	42.1	12.7	20.9
Dhaka	51.5	17.0	27.6
Khulna	48.1	13.3	25.6
Rajshahi	50.1	19.8	32.7
Sylhet	38.0	10.7	18.8
Education			
No education	56.0	20.5	34.9
Primary incomplete	53.1	19.3	33.1
Primary complete	50.1	15.5	29.2
Secondary complete	40.3	14.4	21.1
Secondary complete or higher	31.8	4.9	6.6

Source: Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey, 2004, NIPORT

10.14 Women's participation in Nursing Profession

Women's participation in Nursing Profession has been presented in table 10.14. It is observed from the table that in the year 2008-09, the highest percentage women as class-1 constituted 100%, class-2- 97.4%, class-3- 97.4% and all categories 89.5% .

Table 10.14: Number of women and men officers and staff in the nursing profession, 2008-2009

Category of officers and staff	Women	Men	Total	Women as % of total
<u>Ministry/Directorates</u>				
Class-1	8	–	8	100%
Class-2	152	4	156	97%
Class-3	11944	1422	13366	89.4%
All categories	12104	1426	13530	89.5%

Source: MHFW, Directorate of Nursing Services

CHAPTER 11

Violence Against Women and Children

Constitution of Bangladesh has permitted equal right to all citizens irrespective of sex, religion and caste. In spite of this the women of Bangladesh are the most vulnerable section of 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 table 11.01 and 11.02. Violence includes rape, acid throwing, physical torture, dowry seriously injured and others. Until the significant cause of unnatural death is suicide.

The information on cases of reported violence against women and children by categories has been presented in table 11.01. It is revealed from the data that the trend of rape was fluctuating over the year with the highest in 2003. After 2003 the incidence of rape reduced in 2004, 2005 and 2006, however, it increased in 2007.

Table 11.01: Cases of reported violence against women and children by categories 2002 - 2007

Year	Women oppression					Child oppression
	Rape	Acid throwing	Seriously injured	Others	Total	
Total	19039	1087	5400	56288	81870	3725
2002	3702	214	1079	11346	17153	535
2003	4118	207	1209	12853	18337	461
2004	2865	191	663	8023	11643	532
2005	2556	183	568	7561	10871	483
2006	2453	145	1205	7421	10622	774
2007	3345	147	676	9084	13244	940

Source: Police Head Quarter, Ministry of Home, 2008

Acid throwing, seriously injured and others categories were in the same trend as rape with some exception. But the child oppression was fluctuated over time. During the period 2002 to 2007, the child oppression was higher (940) in 2007 while it was lower in 2003 with 461 child oppression cases.

11.02 Cases of Violence against Women and Children by Month

Number of reported cases of violence against women and children by month has been presented in table 11.02. It is observed from the table that the total number of reported area of violence was 10871 in 2005, 10622 in 2006 and 13244 in 2007.

Table 11.02: Number of reported cases of violence against women and children by month during 2005-2007

Month	Violence against women					Child oppression
	Rape	Acid throwing	Seriously injured	Others	Total	
	2005					
Total	2556	183	568	7561	10871	483
January	153	7	19	459	638	20
February	177	12	36	547	774	31
March	227	9	46	588	870	31
April	203	10	36	688	939	57
May	250	24	42	732	1048	51
June	248	16	59	723	1048	56
July	246	19	63	744	1079	48
August	247	20	61	732	1057	53
September	256	18	70	699	1044	48
October	217	29	46	572	852	35
November	184	8	55	566	808	26
December	148	11	35	511	714	27
	2006					
Total	2453	145	1205	7421	10622	774
January	159	6	39	477	665	51
February	181	12	33	591	833	66
March	235	11	73	648	941	70
April	246	8	614	605	919	136
May	221	10	50	731	1004	55
June	220	15	56	656	948	70
July	237	19	63	741	1071	51
August	232	13	70	719	1030	76
September	178	13	66	585	843	62
October	188	11	54	597	843	53
November	200	11	44	611	870	51
December	156	16	43	460	655	33
	2007					
Total	3345	147	676	9084	13244	940
January	123	8	47	393	604	46
February	179	12	35	611	836	75
March	325	7	53	826	1204	94

Month	Violence against women					Child oppression
	Rape	Acid throwing	Seriously injured	Others	Total	
April	331	12	68	863	1287	92
May	373	20	72	866	1334	87
June	322	11	61	869	1258	108
July	329	15	57	883	1233	84
August	316	9	60	829	1216	90
September	287	19	59	722	1087	62
October	280	10	51	750	1091	74
November	262	12	64	840	1179	76
December	218	12	49	632	915	52

Source: Police Head Quarter, Ministry of Home, 2008

The trend of violence against women was fluctuated. On the other hand, violence against children was also fluctuated over time. It was 483 in 2005, 774 in 2006 and 940 in 2007. It is also noticed from this table that violence against women occurred the highest number of cases during the May to September in 2005, May to August in 2006 and March to November in 2007.

11.03 Progress on Anti-trafficking Measure

Progress report on anti-trafficking measure specially trafficking in women and children has been shown in table 11.03.

Table 11.03: Progress report on anti-trafficking measures specially trafficking in women and children (From 15 June 2004 to 15 March 2007)

SL	Subject	Present position	From 15 June 2004 to		16-3-05 to 15-3-06 (cont. rept)	16-3-06 to 15-3-07
			15- March 2006	15 March 2007		
1.	Monitoring of Cases relating to Trafficking In women and children: From 1 st Phase To 5 th Phase (From 15 June 2004)	1. Total selected cases	146	146	60	-
		2. Total disposed of cases	118	142	46	24
		3. No. of cases ended in Conviction	65	75	18	10
		4. Number of accused Convicted	111	128	26	17
		a. Death Sentence	3	3	0	-
		b. Life Imprisonment	82	95	22	13
		c. Other terms	26	30	4	4
		5. No. of cases ended in acquittal	53	67	28	14
		6. No. of persons acquitted	214	251	22	37
	6 th Phase (From 22 June 2006)	1. Total selected cases	-	30		30
		2. Total disposed of cases	-	9	-	9

Sl.	Subject	Present position	From 15 June 2004 to		16-3-05 to 15-3-06 (cont. rept)	16-3-06 to 15-3-07
			15- March 2006	15 March 2007		
		3. Total cases ended in conviction	-	7	-	7
		4. Total accused convicted:	-	10	-	10
		a. Death Sentence	-	2	-	2
		b. Life Imprisonment	-	7	-	7
		c. Other terms	-	1	-	1
		5. Total cases ended in acquittal	-	2	-	2
		6. Total persons acquitted	-	6	-	6
		7. No. of cases pending (5-6 th) phases:	-	-	-	-
		a. 5 th Phase	23	4	23	4
		b. 6 th phase	0	21	-	21
	38 cases are taken by Police Monitoring Cell for close monitoring	No. of cases disposed of	10	23	9	13
		No. of cases convicted	2	10	2	8
		No. of accused convicted	4	15	1	11
		Life time	2	11	3	9
		Other terms	2	3	2	1
		Death Sentence	-	1	1	1
		No. of cases acquitted	8	13	7	5
		No. of persons acquitted	25	47	23	22
2	Total disposed of cases	1. Total cases disposed of under monitoring	128	174	56	46
		2. No. of cases disposed of out of monitoring	61	97	30	36
		Total =	189	271	86	82
		3. No. of Cases ending in conviction	79	108	24	29
		4. No. of Cases ending in acquittal	110	163	62	53
		5. No. of persons convicted	130	175	36	4572
		6. No. of persons acquitted	397	566	160	169
3	Monitoring of new cases (since 15 June 2004)	Total cases instituted	262	390	156	128
		Total accused	861	1283	452	422
		Arrested	309	427	146	118
		No. of cases relating to complicity of officials	2	3	0	1
		No. of officials involved	8	15	0	5
		Charge Sheet (CS)	198	278	134	80
		Final Report (FR)	52	78	32	26
4	Number of Persons rescued by	Police	223	325	87	102
		RAB	25	25	17	-

Sl.	Subject	Present position	From 15 June 2004 to		16-3-05 to 15-3-06 (cont. rept)	16-3-06 to 15-3-07
			15- March 2006	15 March 2007		
		BDR	35	98	2	63
		Self	78	111	49	33
		Total	361	559	155	198
5	Rehabilitation of trafficked persons	1. Parents	320	540	178	220
		2. NGOs safe home	25	8	4	8
		3. Govt. safe home	16	11	6	11
		Total	361	559	188	239
6	Repatriation, Rehabilitation And re-integration of Camel Jockeys/ trafficked persons	1. Total number of Jockeys repatriated	168	200	164	32
		2. Total number of Jockeys reintegrated	152	199	149	-47
		3. No. of Jockeys yet to be reintegrated	16	1	15	-15
7	Prevention at Airport/Land port	1. Airport				
		a. ZIA Dhaka:				
		1. Check-in-counter	35	35	1	-
		2. Immigration	2007	3142	1445	882
		3. Passport Checking Unit	29	29	1	-
			2071	3206	1447	882
		b. Chittagong Airport:	88	88	24	-
		c. Sylhet Airport	119	120	71	1
		2. Land port				
		a. Benapole, Jessore	48	48	18	-
b. Hill, Dinajpur.	23	25	12	2		
Grand Total			2349	3487	1572	885

Total pending Cases					
As on 30 June, 2004	As on 31 December, 2006		As on 28 February, 2007		As on 15 March, 2007
	1) Under Trial	494	1) Under Trial	492	1) Under Trial 494
571	2) Under Investigation	21	2) Under Investigation	26	2) Under Investigation 21
	Total	515	Total	518	Total 515

Source: Database on Women and Children Issues, MWCA, 2008,

11.04 Disposal of Cases Relating to Trafficking in Women and Children for Monitoring

Table 11.04 has been presented the information on disposal of cases relating to trafficking in women and children for monitoring. Total case disposed, total case ended in, total persons who were related to trafficking in women and children and nature of conviction can be seen from the table.

Table 11.04: Disposal of cases relating to trafficking in women and children for monitoring, 2006-2007

Disposed by	Total cases disposed	Total cases ended in		Total persons		Nature of conviction		
		Conviction	Acquittal	Conviction	Acquittal	Death	Life term	Other terms
	Period: From 16 March 2006 to 15 March 2007 (One year)							
National Monitoring Committee/Cell, MOHA	46	25	21	39	65	3	30	6
Direct Monitoring Committee/Cell	37	6	31	6	109	1	04	1
Total	83	31	52	45	174	4	30	7
	Period: From 16 June 2004 to 15 March 2007							
National Monitoring Committee/Cell, MOHA	174	92	82	153	304	6	113	34
Direct Monitoring Committee/Cell	97	16	81	22	262	2	15	5
Total	271	108	163	175	566	8	128	39

Source: Database on Women and Children Issues, MWCA, 2008

11.05 Disposal of Cases in Last Five Years

Table 11.05 has been presented the information on disposal of cases in last Five Years (2001-2005).

It is revealed from the data that number of cases instituted has increased from 125 in 2001 to 164 in 2005. Similarly number of cases disposed has increased from 17 in 2001 to 109 in 2005. It is noticeable that disposal of cases has remarkably increased in 2004 and 2005 due to effective monitoring system.

Table 11.05: Disposal of cases in last Five Years (2001-2005)

Year	Number of cases instituted	Number of cases disposed	Remarks
2001	125	17	Disposal of cases has remarkably increased in 2004 and 2005 due to effective monitoring system.
2002	144	20	
2003	152	31	
2004	134	68	
2005	164	109	

Source: Database on Women and Children Issues, MWCA, 2008

CHAPTER 12

Gender Dimension of MDG and PRS Indicator

This chapter presents some selected MDG and PRS indicators disaggregated by gender. It may be mentioned that gender disaggregated data are not available for many of the MDG indicators. On the other hand the number of PRS indicators are too many and it is not possible to include all the PRS indicators in this report. However, attempt has been made to include some selected MDG and PRS indicators in the report.

12.01 Selected Indicators of MDG and PRS

The headcount ratio of men and women headed household indicate that headcount ratio of women headed household is much lower than men headed household. This can be explained by the fact that women become head in the absence of husband. In a number of cases women become head as their husband are working abroad or in the cities elsewhere in the country. The condition of these household are better off than the general household. Therefore, the rate for women are lower than men. On the contrary, the headcount ratio of women of destitute households without husband or divorced or separated women would be higher. Prevalence of underweight is also low for girl child and also for primary school enrolment. But, adult literacy rate is lower for women than men. Though Bangladesh achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education level but yet to achieve in the tertiary level.

The condition of girls with respect to under five mortality and infant mortality is slightly better than boys but in respect of immunization against measles the rate of coverage for girls is lower than boys. It is frustrating that the wage rate of women are much lower than men and the volume of overseas employment is also much lower.

The participation of women in Local Government institutions are very low, however, increasing in the national parliament. The official record on violence against women indicate that violence against women are increasing. The real picture might be more aggravative.

Table 12.01 Selected MDG and PRS Indicators Disaggregated by Gender

SL No.	Indicator	Men	Women	Year	Source
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Head count ratio (population below national poverty line)	40.8	29.5	2005	HIES, BBS
2	Prevalence of underweight of children (less than 5 years)	43.0	41.3	2005	CMNS BBS
3	Net enrolment rate in primary school.	85.6	87.4	2007	SVRS BBS
4	Adult literacy rate	63.1	53.5	2007	SVRS BBS
5	Ratio of girls to boys				
	- Primary	47.00	53.0	2005	PMED

SL No.	Indicator	Men	Women	Year	Source
1	2	3	4	5	6
	- Secondary	50.0	50.0	2005	BANBEIS
	- Tertiary	64.0	36.00	2005	BANBEIS
6	Ratio of literate women to men 20-24 years old.	65.0	46.00	2002	BBS
7	Ratio of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (based on regular paid employee	79.9	20.1	5005-2006	LFS BBS
8	Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	62	58	2007	SVRS BBS
9	Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45	41	2007	SVRS BBS
10	Proportion of 1 year children Immunized against measles.	88.5	86.5	2006	MICS BBS
11	Maternal Mortality ratio (per 10,00,00 live births)	-	351	2007	SVRS BBS
12	Proportion of births attended by skill health personnel.	-	20.1	2006	MICS
13	Total fertility rate	-	2.39	2007	SVRS
14	Proportion of mothers who are malnourished	-	32.2	2005	CMNS
15	Age (legal) at first marriage	21	18	-	-
16	Unemployment rate	4.2	4.9	2005-2006	LFS
17	Average daily wage rate of agricultural labourers (TK)	142	102	2008 August	Statistical Bulletin
18	Life expectancy at birth	65.5	67.9	2007	SVRS BBS
19	Overseas employment generated (no)	805697	20485	2007	BMET
20	Growth Rate by Major Occupation				
	Professional and Technical	9.61	7.02	2002-2003	LFS, BBS
	Administrative and Managerial	29.76	76.52	2005-2006	
	Clerical workers	-13.26	8.01		
	Service workers	22.58	3.11		
	Sales workers	1.13	6.34		
	Agri. forestry and fisheries	-3.6	10.11		
	Production, transport labourer and others	9.12	-6.86		
21	Employment status in				

SL No.	Indicator	Men	Women	Year	Source
1	2	3	4	5	6
	employment (%)				
	Regular paid Employer	14.55	11.69	LFS	2005-2006
	Employer	0.32	0.11		
	Self employed	50.04	15.86		
	Unpaid family worker	9.67	60.12		
	Irregular paid worker	2.16	1.45		
	Day labourer (agri.)	13.29	2.47		
	Day labourer(nonagri)	8.57	3.99		
	Domestic worker/maid servant	0.19	2.34		
	Paid/unpaid apprentice	0.57	0.3		
	Other	0.64	1.66		
	Total	100	100		
22	Literacy rate (7+)	59.4	52.7	2005	SVRS BBS
23	Percent of chairman in up	99.5	0.5	2008	LGD
24	Percent of parliament seats own by women (General)	93.33	6.67	2008	Gender Statistics
25	Causes of violence against women only reported causes				
	2005	10,868			
	2006	11,224			
	2007	13,252			

Members of the Technical Committee

1.	Mr. A Y M Ekramul Hoque, Director General, BBS	Chairperson
2.	Dr. M. Golam Sarwar, Joint Chief, GED, Planning Commission	Member
3.	Begum Riti Ibrahim, Director, Parjaton Corporation	Member
4.	Begum Rebeka Sultana, Joint Chief, SEI Division, Planning Commission	Member
5.	Mr. Sultan Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Secretary, Planning Division	Member
6.	Mr. Sheik Abdul Ahad, Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
7.	Dr. Rushidan Islam, Research Director, BIDS	Member
8.	Dr. Mahmuda Islam, Chairperson, Women for women	Member
9.	Begum Mahmuda Rahman Khan, USA ID	Member
10.	Dr. Sadeka Halim, Professor, Department of Sociology, Dhaka University	Member
11.	Mr. G. H Hazumder, Programme Manager Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)	Member
12.	Ms. Majeda Hoque, Gender Focal Point, UNDP	Member
13.	Mr. Kalyan Pandey, Programme Manager, UNDP	Member
14.	Dr. Sadananda Mitra, Monitoring Specialist, UNDP	Member
15.	Mr. Aynul Kabir, Project Director, Capacity Building of BBS Project, BBS	Member

Members of the Working Team

1. Mr. A Y M Ekramul Hoque, Director General, BBS
2. Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Project Director, MSCW Project
3. Mr. Musahar Shaik, Consultant, Gender Statistics, MSCW Project
4. Mr. Alamgir Hossain, Deputy Director, MSCW Project
5. Mr. Abdur Rashid Howladar, Programmer, MSCW Project
6. Begum Delwara Begum, Statistical Officer, MSCW Project
7. Mr. S.M Anwar Hassain, Statistical Assistant, MSCW Project
8. Begum Nazneen Sultana Khan, Statistical Investigator, MSCW Project
9. Begum Morsheda Begum, Statistical Investigator, MSCW Project
10. Begum Kohinoor Hossain, Statistical Investigator, MSCW Project
11. Begum Rokeya Begum, Statistical Assistant, MSCW Project
12. Mr. A.K.M Faruk Ahmed Molla, Statistical Assistant, MSCW Project
13. Begum Setara Begum, Statistical Assistant, MSCW Project
14. Mr. Zahirul Haque Sarker, Steno Typist, MSCW Project
15. Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossain, Steno Typist, MSCW Project