



## **METHODOLOGICAL REPORT ON GENERATING NEW GENDER STATISTICS INDICATORS IN BANGLADESH**

A Methodological Report



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## ACRONYMS

**BBS:** Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**BANBEIS:** Bangladesh Bureau of education information and statistics

**BPA:** Beijing Platform of Action

**CSO:** Central Statistical Office / Organisation

**EC:** Economic Census

**HIES:** Household Income and Expenditure Survey

**ICLS:** International Conference of Labour Statisticians

**ILO:** International Labour Organization

**IPHН:** Institute of Public Health Nutrition

**LF:** Labour Force Survey

**LPAD:** Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs division

**MICS :** Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey

**MoLE:** Ministry of Labour and Employment

**MoCWA:** Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization

**NMHS:** National Mental Health Survey

**NSO:** National Statistical Organisation

**NSDS:** National Strategy for Development of Statistics

**NWDP:** National Women Development Policy

**SDG:** Sustainable Development Goals

**SAARC :** South Asia Regional Cooperation

**SAARCSTAT:** SAARC group of cooperation in Statistics

**SARO:** South Asia Regional Office

**TUS:** Time Use Survey

**UNSC :** UN Statistical Commission

**UN:** United Nations

**UNIFEM:** United Nations Fund for Empowerment

# **CHAPTER-1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1Background**

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is the youngest Nations of South Asia and emerged as an independent nation in 1971 after breaking away and achieving independence from Pakistan through the Bangladesh Liberation War.

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

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

Equality of opportunity in public employment.

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

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets out a transformative vision for preserving our planet, promoting peace and ensuring that prosperity is shared by all. Human rights and gender equality are core principles of this bold agenda, underpinning our efforts to prevent conflict, overcome divisions and address the root causes of inequality, instability and injustice. Gender equality is a goal in its own right and a powerful force for upholding the main promise of the 2030 Agenda: to leave no one behind. It is therefore crucial to integrate a gender perspective into the implementation and monitoring of all the Sustainable Development Goals.

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

This report includes detailed assessment of data gaps – in line with International recommendations, and identify new gender data that are collected but not published or not available and international practices.

## 1.2 Peer review of Gender Statistics of Bangladesh

The Beijing Platform of Action (BPA)<sup>1</sup> provides a complete global framework for the rights of women and sets out a comprehensive roadmap for achieving equality between women and men. The year 2020 marks the 25th anniversary of the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women of 1995. Along with other 189 countries, Bangladesh also adopted the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action.

The most important step was taken by the government in ratifying the National Women Development Policy (NWDP) in 2011 with a vision to create a society where men and women will have equal opportunities and will enjoy all fundamental rights on an equal basis. The objectives of NWDP<sup>2</sup> are as follows:

- To establish equal rights of men and women in areas of state and public life in the light of the constitution of Bangladesh.
- To ensure security and safety of women in all areas of state, social and family life.
- To ensure the socio-economic, political, administrative and legal empowerment;
- To establish human rights of women.

The BBS being the NSO<sup>3</sup> of Bangladesh, it is imperative that they will provide gender related data support needed for policy analysis and advocacy to the concerned Ministries of the Government of Bangladesh. The BBS has been trying to achieve to bridge data gaps and already they have collected considerable sex-segregated data. But the domain of Gender Statistics needs further enhancement. The current NSDS<sup>4</sup>strategic document of BBS clearly reflects this vide Table 2.7 at pages 30 to 33, where the document has listed 37 sample surveys which were taken by the BBS from 2005 to 2010 of which only twelve (12) Sample surveys were exclusively funded by the Govt. of Bangladesh (GOB), eight (8) were jointly funded by the GOB with external organizations and rest by the fully based on external fund.

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<sup>1</sup> UN site

[“https://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Beijing\\_Declaration\\_and\\_Platform\\_for\\_Action.pdf”](https://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Beijing_Declaration_and_Platform_for_Action.pdf)

Summary of Beijing declarations and Platform of action, 1995

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Women and Child Affairs

[“https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/policies/64238d39\\_0ecd\\_4a56\\_b00c\\_b834cc54f88d/National-Women%20Development%20Policy-2011English.pdf”](https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/policies/64238d39_0ecd_4a56_b00c_b834cc54f88d/National-Women%20Development%20Policy-2011English.pdf) National Women Development Policy 2011.

<sup>3</sup> BBS site [“http://www.bbs.gov.bd/site/page/04f74c90-0897-4511-b249-3bf348d5052a/Statistics-Acts-2013”](http://www.bbs.gov.bd/site/page/04f74c90-0897-4511-b249-3bf348d5052a/Statistics-Acts-2013)  
Bangladesh Statistics Act 2013.

<sup>4</sup> Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning Bangladesh  
[“https://sid.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/sid.portal.gov.bd/policies/367eaa0a\\_94a4\\_43a9\\_9a28\\_a6ebf30082f6/NSDS%20\\_Flnal13.pdf”](https://sid.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/sid.portal.gov.bd/policies/367eaa0a_94a4_43a9_9a28_a6ebf30082f6/NSDS%20_Flnal13.pdf) NSDS 2013

## CHAPTER 2

### ASSESSMENT OF DATA-GAPS

#### **2.1 Gender Responsive indicators approved by UNSC**

On the recommendation of the Inter-agency and Expert group, UN Statistics Division<sup>5</sup> released a minimum set of 52 Gender indicators for implementation by countries. The list of 52 Gender indicators was approved by the UNSC on its 44<sup>th</sup> Session. Out of 52 indicators, there are 22 Gender indicators which coincide with SDG indicators. The list is given below:

**Table –2.1.1 : List of Gender Indicators as recommended by UN Statistical Commission**

Indicator number	Minimum set of Gender Indicators	Corresponding SDG indicators
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	5.4.1
2	Average number of hours spent on total work (total work burden), by sex	
3	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	
6	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	
7	Percentage of adult population who are entrepreneurs, by sex	
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	
9	Proportion of informal employment in non agricultural employment, by sex	8.3.1
10	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.2
11	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	8.10.2
12	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of	5.a.1

<sup>5</sup>UN Statistics Division

[“https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf”](https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf) – The United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, 30 April 2019.

Indicator number	Minimum set of Gender Indicators	Corresponding SDG indicators
	women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	
13	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities*	8.5.1
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	17.8.1
18	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	5.b.1
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head	
20	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	
21	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	
23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	
24	Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education	
25	Share of female science, technology, engineering and mathematics graduates at tertiary level	
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	
27	Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex	
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	
29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	
30	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programme), by sex	
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	
32	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	3.2.1
34	Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1
35	Antenatal care coverage	

Indicator number	Minimum set of Gender Indicators	Corresponding SDG indicators
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.1.2
37	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	3.a.1
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	
39	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.3.1
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	
42	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex	3.4.1
43	Women's share of government ministerial positions	
44	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	5.5.1
45	Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.5.2
46	Percentage of female police officers	
47	Percentage of female judges	
48	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	5.2.1
49	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	5.2.2
50	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	5.3.2
51	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	5.3.1
52	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7.2

Source: <https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf>

It may be noted that as a result of updated TIER classification, this list was updated and released by UN Statistics Division on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019.

It is observed from the publication ‘Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018’ that BBS has already identified 44 indicators for which data are available. The indicator with serial number 50 of the UNSC list is about “Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age”. The said indicator is not applicable since the practice of “Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is not prevalent in Bangladesh. Thus, leaving aside this indicator, following are the seven indicators for which there is no information available with Bangladesh.

**Table-2.1.2: List of 7 UNSC approved Gender Indicators for which data are not published by BBS**

UN serial no.	Description of Indicators approved by UNSC	Possible Data Source
7	Percentage of adult population who are entrepreneurs, by sex	HIES/Economic Census
12 (5.a.1)	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Agriculture Sample Census
13 (8.5.1)	Gender Gap in wages by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.	Survey on Persons with Disabilities/LFS
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	LFS
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	May be collected data through LFS on “Working women having child aged below 3 years who are taken care of Baby sitter either at home or creche”
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head	Sample Vital Statistics/MICS
42 (3.4.1)	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex	Sample Vital Statistics

It may be noted that among these seven indicators there are three (3) SDG Gender indicators namely, 5.a.1, 3.4.1 and 3.7.1. Thus, as per ‘Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018’ there are 18 Gender indicators which are also SDGs for which BBS has data.

**Table -2.1.3: List of 18 Gender Responsive SDG indicators for which BBS has published data.**

<i>Indicator number as per UN list</i>	Description of 18 Indicators	Corresponding SDG indicators	Indicators included among the list of 39
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	5.4.1	
9	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	8.3.1	
10	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.2	8.5.2 (srl-17)
11	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	8.10.2	
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	17.8.1	17.8.1 (Srl-29)
18	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	5.b.1	
32	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1	
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	3.2.1	3.2.1 (Srl-5)
34	Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1	3.1.1 (Srl-6)
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.1.2	
37	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	3.a.1	
39	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.3.1	
44	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	5.5.1	
45	Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.5.2	
48	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	5.2.1	

49	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	5.2.2	
51	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	5.3.1	5.3.1(Srl-10-11)
52	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7.2	

Note: Gender Indicator of SDG 8.5.1 is “Disability related but the data provided by BBS in the publication ‘Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2018’ is not for disable people although it is a gender indicator.

Thus, it will be possible for BBS to implement and monitor the 51 gender indicators (excluding indicator 50) as recommended by UNSC provided they could bridge the data gap of seven (7) indicators listed above.

## 2.2 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Gender Specific Indicators

A set of 52 indicators out of 231 SDGs are identified as gender relevant indicators. An analysis is carried out to find out a subset of 51 SDG Gender indicators (excluding indicator 5.3.2 which is not applicable in Bangladesh.) for improvising the Gender database of BBS.

**Table-2.2.1: List of 38 SDG Gender specific indicators for which baseline data is available and will be possible to monitor the progress.<sup>6</sup>**

Srl No.	Description of Indicators
1.	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
2.	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
3.	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
4.	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
5.	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
6.	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
7.	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
8.	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their

<sup>6</sup>General Economic Division (GED)

“Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective” April 2020.

Srl No.	Description of Indicators
	need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
9.	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
10.	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
11.	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
12.	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
13.	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
14.	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
15.	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
16.	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
17.	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
18.	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
19.	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
20.	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
21.	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
22.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
23.	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
24.	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
25.	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
26.	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
27.	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, by sex
28.	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
29.	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
30.	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
31.	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

Srl No.	Description of Indicators
32.	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
33.	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
34.	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
35.	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
36.	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
37.	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
38.	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

The second subset of thirteen (13) additional indicators for which baseline data is not available right now and should be monitored for enhancing the SDG database of Gender Indicators is presented in the Table below.

**Table - 2.2.2: List of thirteen (13) indicators recommended for enhancing the SDG database of Gender Indicators**

Sl No.	Description of Indicators	Remarks/ Possible Data Source
1.	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Will be available from Agriculture Sample Census
2.	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	IPHN may collect it in the next round NMS
3.	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Will be available from Agriculture Sample Census
4.	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	BANBEIS is working on it
5.	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	MoWCA
6.	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	LPAD/MoWCA
7.	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with	Will be available

Sl No.	Description of Indicators	Remarks/ Possible Data Source
	ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	from Agriculture Sample Census
8.	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Will be available from Agriculture Sample Census
9.	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Will be available from MoLE
10.	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Should be monitored by BBS
11.	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Should be monitored by BBS
12.	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Repeated indicator 4.7.1 BANBEIS is working on it
13.	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	CPHS

In the mean while Bangladesh has come out 39 SDGs for priority monitoring. Among 39 SDG monitoring indicators of Bangladesh, there are nine (07) targets which are identified as gender specific targets, as shown in Table below.

**Table - 2.2.3: List of Nine (07) Gender Responsive Targets out of 39 which the Government of Bangladesh will be monitoring on priority basis**

Srl.	NPT	SDG indicators	Description of targets
1.	NPT 7	3.1.1	Reduce the maternal mortality ratio to 70 per 100,000 live births
2.	NPT 12	4a1	Ensure the proportion of schools by 100% with access to the following: A. Electricity B. Internet C. Basic drinking water D. Single-sex basic sanitation facilities
3.	NPT 14	5.3.1(p)	Reduce the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 to zero
4.	NPT 15	5.3.1 (p)	Reduce the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 18 to 10%
5.	NPT 16	5 (l)	Increase the female labour force participation rate to 50%
6.	NPT 22	8.5.2	Reduce unemployment rate below 3%
7.	NPT 30	11.2.1	Ensure women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities have convenient access to public transport (minimum 20% seats)

NOTE: (p)= part or partial; (l)= localized

## CHAPTER 3

### NEW GENDER STATISTICS INDICATORS

#### 3.1 Invisibility of Gender data on Informal sector

According to Labour force Survey Report of Bangladesh<sup>7</sup>, 40.6% people are employed in Agriculture Sector, 20.4% in Industry and 39.2 in Service sector. The size of labour force in Rural sector stands at 45.7 million (71.9%). The contribution of Agriculture Sector (including Forestry & Fishing) to GDP stands at 11.77% at constant prices during 2018-19). Being predominantly a Rural based economy, it is not unlikely that a large number of women and men work in Informal sector. In whole of Bangladesh 51.7 million people work in Informal sector.

According to a study by UN Women and Norwegian Embassy during 2013<sup>8</sup> *in rural Bangladesh they are especially vulnerable since they are highly dependent on local natural resources*. The women often work in the Agriculture along with their husbands as unpaid “contributory family” workers. The size of contributory family worker id as high as 7.2 million in whole of Bangladesh. With the process of industrialization, Women’s empowerment in industry is increasing. Readymade garments and knitwear industries provide major employment to women so far non-Agricultural sector is concerned. It is well recognized that Informal sector is a primary source of livelihood for many people particularly women. Because workers in informal sector including those in informal employment are not fully or not even partially covered by labour laws and they lack protection, rights and representation. The Informal Sector provides huge labour force in SAARC including Bangladesh (51.7 million) to both male and female. During 2010 Bangladesh conducted an Informal Sector Survey funded by ADB. Among Informal sector workers there is a sub-category, called Homebased workers which provides huge employment to women for which no separate data were available and as a result, a number of Gender sensitive data remained invisible in the statistical systems of many countries of the SAARC region and Bangladesh is no exception.

The UNIFEM (now UN Women) SARO<sup>9</sup> took up an initiative in association of CSO, India for conceptualization of this sub-sector in order to identify “Homebased Workers” who carry out work on “piecemeal” basis either inside their houses or in the areas adjacent of their

<sup>7</sup> Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

[“http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/LatestReports/LFS\\_2016-17.pdf”](http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/LatestReports/LFS_2016-17.pdf) Labour Force Survey 2016-17.

<sup>8</sup> UN Women “Assessment of Women’s Livelihood needs in three Eco-zones of Bangladesh” 2013

<sup>9</sup> CSO, India

[“http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/report\\_home\\_based\\_worker\\_28july08\\_final.pdf”](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/report_home_based_worker_28july08_final.pdf), Independent Group Report 28 July 2008.

houses. In other words, this new concept is a subset of the definition of “Home Worker” as defined by ILO, Geneva.

In order to conceptualize this segment of labour force, UNIFEM and CSO, India worked jointly and came out with a new category of “Status in employment” namely, “Home-based Workers” in order to have separate statistics through Labour Force (LF) surveys at least once in five years. Home-based workers are defined as:- (a) own-account workers and contributing family workers helping the own-account workers, involved in the production of goods and services, in their homes or in areas adjacent to their homes, for the market and (b) workers carrying out work in their homes for remuneration, resulting in a product or service as specified by the employer(s),

Thus, in order to enrich the Gender Statistics of Bangladesh, BBS is suggested to collect data on “Homebased workers” as below through LFS at least once in five years.

**Table-3.1.1: Gender responsive indicators for Homebased workers**

Srl No.	Description of Indicators
1	Number of Homebased workers according to Districts and Sex
2	Average earning of Homebased workers according to Sex
3	Average number of contributory family members associated to each Homebased worker by Sex
4	Average number of days the Homebased workers get work by Sex
5	Average Physical distance between the place of work of Homebased workers and the Employer who provide “piecemeal basis” work
6	Average time-lag in receipt of payment after completion of piecemeal work.
7	Wage differentials between average earning of Homebased workers among Men and Women

**Table –3.1.2: Computation Methods for Gender Indicators of Homebased workers**

Srl No.	Description of Indicators	Computation Method
1	Number of Homebased workers according to district and Sex	Summation of homebased workers according to sex found in each household surveyed within a district x multiplier = Total estimated number of Homebased workers according to sex within a district
2	Average earning of Homebased workers according to Sex	Summation of annual earning of Homebased worker according to sex x multiplier / Estimated number of Homebased workers according to Sex.
3	Average number of contributory family	Summation of contributory family workers

	members associated to each Homebased worker by sex	assisting a Homebased worker according to sex x multiplier / Estimated number of Homebased workers according to Sex.
4	Average number of days the Homebased workers get work by Sex	Summation of man-days worked by a Homebased worker by sex during survey period x multiplier /Total estimated number of Homebased workers by Sex
5	Average Physical distance between the place of work of Homebased workers and the Employer who provide "piecemeal basis" work	Summation of distances between the place of work of Homebased worker x multiplier / Total estimated number of Homebased workers
6	Average time-lag in receipt of payment after completion of piecemeal work.	Summation of delay of payment in month for each Homebased worker x multiplier / Total estimated number of Homebased workers
7	Wage differentials between average earning of Homebased workers among Men and Women	<p>Compute Average Hourly earnings by Sex (AHE) =  <math display="block">(\text{Summation of Total earning of a homebased worker during a period by Sex}) / (\text{Summation of Total man-hours spent by Homebased workers during the same period})</math></p> <p><math>AHE_{\text{Women}} = \text{AHE for Women Homebased worker}</math></p> <p><math>AHE_{\text{Men}} = \text{AHE for Men Homebased worker}</math></p> <p>GRG = Wage Differential between Men and Women</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <math display="block">GP\% = \frac{(AHE_{\text{men}} - AHE_{\text{women}})}{AHE_{\text{men}}} \times 100</math> </div>

### 3.2 Assessment of Questionnaires

There are various instruments for identification of Gender responsive indicators such as appropriately developing the questionnaires of various surveys where data were collected but not published. Alternatively, with some improvisation of prevailing questionnaires lots of important data on Gender responsive indicators could be collected which will go in a long way to mainstreaming Gender in a country. In the following paragraphs this issue will be discussed.

**Economic Census:** The primary aim of conducting Economic Census is to provide Sampling Frame for conducting various types of follow up Economic surveys, but it is also a very good source of collecting Gender Responsive data of the Economy. In the Table below, five important Gender responsive indicators have been identified for collecting through Economic Census.

**Table-3.2.1: Gender responsive indicators from Economic Census**

Srl. No.	Proposed Gender Responsive Indicators
1	No. of workers by sex where enterprises are located within the household
2	Working Proprietors of Enterprises by Sex
3	Non-wage employment by sex in household bases enterprises
4	Percentage of establishments having women workers according to 2-digit of ISIC-rev 4
5	Percentage of establishments at 2-digit of ISIC-rev4 employing women workers and have separate toilet facilities

Note: Data in respect of 5<sup>th</sup> indicator were collected during last Economic Census as revealed from the questionnaire.

**Table –3.2.2: Computation Methods for Gender Indicators from Economic Census**

Srl. No.	Description of Indicators	Computation Method
1	No. of workers by sex where enterprises are located within the household	Summation of all wage worker by sex of household-based enterprises
2	Working Proprietors of Enterprises owned by Sex	Summation of all enterprises with owner by sex where type ownership of the enterprise is “proprietorship. This calls for modification of questionnaire on type of ownership as Proprietorship).
3	Non-wage employment by sex in household bases enterprises	Summation of all non-wage worker by sex of household-based enterprises
4	Percentage of establishments having women workers according to 2-digit of ISIC-rev 4	Summation of all enterprises according to 2-digit of ISIC-rev 4 having full time or part-time wage women worker x 100 /Summation of enterprises
5	Percentage of establishments at 2-digit of ISIC-rev4 employ women workers and have separate toilet facilities	Summation of all enterprises according to 2-digit of ISIC-rev 4 having full time or part-time wage women worker and having separate toilet facilities x 100 /Summation of enterprises

**Survey of manufacturing Industries (SMI):** Survey of Manufacturing Industries play a very important role in providing “Value-Added” information on manufacturing sector which goes into the compilation of National income of a Country. Some important indicators have been identified using the data collected by the BBS these are given in the following Table.

**Table - 3.2.3: Gender Indicators from Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI)**

Srl no.	Proposed Gender Responsive Indicators
1	Proportion of manufacturing industries where women are having part or full ownership
2	Proportion of “Net Value Added” of manufacturing industries where women are having part or full ownership
3	Proportion of wage-rate paid to Women workers in manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by Women
4	Proportion of wage-rate paid to Women workers in manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by Men
5	Labour productivity of manufacturing industries according to the Sex of ownership of the industry.

**Table-3.2.4: Computation Methods for Gender Indicators from Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI)**

Srl no.	Description of Indicators	Computation Method
1	Proportion of manufacturing industries where women are having part or full ownership	Summation of manufacturing industries having full time or part time women workers x multiplier / Estimated number of all manufacturing industries
2	Proportion of “Net Value Added” of manufacturing industries where women are having part or full ownership	Summation of Net Value Added of manufacturing industries where women are having full time or part ownership X multiplier / Estimated value of “Net Value Added” of all manufacturing industries
3	Proportion of wage-rate paid to Women workers in manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by Women	Summation of per hourly wage paid to women workers of manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by Women X multiplier / Estimated value of per hourly wage paid to workers in manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by women
4	Proportion of wage-rate paid to Women workers in manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by Men	Summation of per hourly wage paid to women workers of manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by Men X multiplier / Estimated value of per hourly wage paid to workers in manufacturing industries having full or part ownership by women
5	Labour productivity of manufacturing industries according to the Sex of ownership of the industry.	Summation of Gross value of Output of manufacturing industry having full or part ownership by Sex x multiplier / Estimated value of Output of manufacturing industries

### 3.3 Study of International Practices

In consideration of the status of women in South Asia and based on study of International literatures / practices, a set of fifteen (15) Gender indicators has been prepared presented in the Table below. BBS may examine them in consultation with their unpublished data, if any and, attempts may be made to implement them with a period of 2-3 years in order to enrich Gender database.

**Table-3.3.1: Assorted list of Gender indicators Based on International practices**

Srl. No.	Proposed Gender Indicators
1	Work Participation of Couple
2	Proportion of number of creches for working w.r.t no. of married working women in the reproductive age-group.  (To be studied only in selected Cities having population 10 million and above)
3	Percentage of women workers in part time work
4	Percentage of Widows who are receiving pension or having other sources of income
5	Percentage of children and women in households with bathroom
6	Percentage of children and women in slums with pucca internal roads
7	Percentage of women owning a mobile phone
8	Percentage of Women and Girl Children suffering from mental illness -separately for Children and adult Women.
9	Percentage of women who provide care to family members who are ill (hours per day)
10	Percentage of women who are members of Trade Unions
11	Proportion of women involved in participation of LIVESTOCK activities
12	Percentage of women owning i) Water pond for Fish cultivation ii) Agricultural Land
13	Percentage number of women owning a house according to Rural / Urban break up

**Table-3.3.2: Computation Methods for Assorted list of Gender indicators based on International practices**

Srl. No.	Description of Indicators	Computation Method	Possible Data Source
1	Work Participation of Couple	Summation of couple who are gainfully employed X multiplier / Estimated number of couples who are labour force or eligible for joining labour force	Labour Force Survey (LFS)
2	Proportion of number of creches for working w.r.t no. of married working women in the reproductive age-group.  (To be studied only)	(Summation of creches in selected cities X multiplier / Estimated number of married working women in the age group 15-49 in the selected cities)	DWA

Srl. No.	Description of Indicators	Computation Method	Possible Data Source
	in selected Cities having population 10 million and above)		
3	Percentage of women workers in part time work	(Summation of women gainfully employed on part-time basis X multiplier / Estimated number of Women who are gainfully employed fully or on part-time basis) X100	Labour Force Survey (LFS)
4	Percentage of Widows who are receiving pension or having other sources of income	(Summation of Widows who are gainfully employed or receiving pension or having other source of income sufficient to sustain her family X multiplier / Estimated number of widows) X 100	HIES
5	Percentage of children and women in households with bathroom	(Summation of households having Children or and female member(s) with bathroom facility X multiplier / Estimated number of households) X 100	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
6	Percentage of children and women in slums with pucca internal roads	(Summation of households in Slums having Children or and female member(s) with access to pucca internal roads X multiplier / Estimated number of households in Slums) X 100	Slum Census/Population Census
7	Percentage of women owning a mobile phone	(Summation of Women owning individual mobiles X multiplier / Estimated number of Women and Men owning individual mobiles) X 100	Sample Vital Statistics
8	Percentage of Women and Girl Children suffering from mental illness - separately for Children and adult Women.	1. (Summation of Women with mental illness since birth or otherwise X multiplier / Estimated number of Women) X 100  2. (Summation of Children with mental illness since birth or otherwise X multiplier / Estimated number of Children) X 100	Survey on Persons with Disabilities/NMHS
9	Percentage of women who provide care to family members who are ill (hours per day)	(Total number women providing care, in hours, to the family members who are ill / Total number of Women) X100  (Multiplier not used presuming the data used are from TUS study in limited area).	Time Use Survey
10	Percentage of women who are members of Trade Unions	(Summation of women who are gainfully employed and are members of Trade Union(s) X multiplier / Estimated number of Women gainfully employed) X 100	MoLE

Srl. No.	Description of Indicators	Computation Method	Possible Data Source
11	Proportion of women involved in participation of LIVESTOCK activities	(Summation of women above aged 15 who are gainfully employed in Livestock activities x multiplier / Estimated size of Women Population aged 15 or above) X 100.	Agriculture Sample Census
12	Percentage of women owning i) Water pond for Fish cultivation ii) Agricultural Land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Summation of women aged 15 or above owning, fully or jointly, water pond used for fish cultivation x multiplier / Estimated size of Women Population aged 15 or above) X 100.</li> <li>(Summation of women aged 15 or above owning, fully or jointly, of Agricultural Land x multiplier / Estimated size of Women Population aged 15 or above) X 100.</li> </ol> <p>(Multiplier will not be needed in case the data are based on Agriculture Census).</p>	Agriculture Sample Census
13	Percentage number of women owning a house according to Rural / Urban break up	<p>(Summation of women aged 15 or above owning a house fully or jointly according to rural, x multiplier / Estimated size of Women Population aged 15 or above) X 100</p> <p>To be computed separately for Urban/Rural break up).</p>	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)

Notes:

- a) “multiplier” has standard definition which is used for estimation of parameters in Sample Surveys.
- b) Estimated value / Numbers used in the denominators are after using multipliers

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

#### 4.1 Engendering statistics

Engendering the Statistical system is very much needed in order to understand the data requirement of women and men, the engendered process for data collection and their dissemination. The status of Women and Men are different and therefore the main requirement for the production and dissemination of statistics that reflect the realities of women and men is different from “users” point of view. “Engendering Statistics” is a tool<sup>10</sup> in order to bring out both useful and credible Gender data.

Gender Statistics is dynamic in character and keeps on changing with the changes/ progress of the Society. Thus, the Statistical system should be able identify such data needs arising out of societal changes.

#### 4.2 Recommendation

The most important tools which may be adopted by BBS to identify the new/additional Gender indicators required for policy advocacy and policy analysis of the status of Women and Children in Bangladesh are as follows:

- Periodic organization of Conference on “Gender data – Gaps” involving all concerned organizations working on Gender issues.
- Engender the Statistical system at every stage of statistical data collection, processing and publication.
- Development of a website on *Gender Statistics of Bangladesh* linking it with BBS website. This will be a great service to the data users and to all women of Bangladesh.
- Establishment of Network of NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) with BBS working on Gender issues

<sup>10</sup> Statistics Sweden “<https://www.scb.se/contentassets/886d78607f724c3aaf0d0a72188ff91c/engendering-statistics-a-tool-for-change.pdf>” Engendering Statistics – A Tool for Change