EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & KEY FINDINGS

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF BBS

January 2026

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

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STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
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In case any discrepancy is found in the information presented in this compilation report, the information in the original report shall be considered authoritative. If you wish to obtain detailed information on any data mentioned in this book, you are kindly requested to visit the BBS website (www.bbs.gov.bd) or access the links to the original publications listed in Annex.

"It's easy to lie with statistics, but it's hard to tell the truth without statistics."

–Andrejs Dunkels

SECRETARY
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

FOREWORD

I am happy to know that, the report *Executive Summary and Key Findings: Selected Publications of BBS* is going to be published by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). As the National Statistical Organization of Bangladesh, BBS regularly conducts censuses and surveys to generate timely, reliable and comprehensive statistics essential for evidence-based policy formulation, development planning and monitoring of national and global development agendas. In recent years, BBS published a wide range of census and survey reports covering demographic, social, agricultural economic and environmental dimensions of the country.

This publication has been prepared with the objective of bringing together the most significant results and executive summaries of latest censuses and surveys in a single, concise and user-friendly volume. By synthesizing key statistics and major findings, this report aims to enhance accessibility and ease of use of official statistics for policy makers, planners, researchers, development partners, academics, media professionals and other stakeholders.

The report serves as a quick reference document that complements the detailed individual reports, enabling users to gain an overall understanding of the statistical evidence produced by BBS in recent years. The findings compiled in this publication are expected to support national development planning, monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and evaluation of sectoral policies and programmes at both national and sub-national levels.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Additional Secretary (Development & Planning), Statistics and Informatics Division for this good initiative and encouragement to publish this compilation. I express my sincere appreciation to the Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for his guidance. I also acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the officers and staffs of Research and Development (R&D) Cell, BBS involved in this compilation and publication. The production of this unique publication within such a short span of time was made possible due to their professionalism and dedication. I hope and believe that they will continue this initiative in the future.

The future edition of this publication will incorporate the feedback and suggestions of the readers.

Aleya Akter

Dhaka
January, 2026

DIRECTOR GENERAL
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PREFACE

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistical Organization of Bangladesh, conducts censuses and surveys to produce official statistics. These statistics provide an essential basis for evidence-based policymaking, development planning, and monitoring of both national and international development commitments.

In recent years, BBS has released a wide range of census and survey reports covering key demographic, social, economic, and environmental aspects of the country. Since policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders often have limited time to review individual survey reports, identifying key indicators can be time-consuming. Therefore, this publication titled *Executive Summary and Key Findings: Selected Publications of BBS* has been prepared to present key indicators from various censuses and surveys in a single volume, enabling readers to access essential information within a short time.

This publication serves primarily as a concise and user-friendly reference book for evidence-based research, policy formulation, and informed decision-making. It complements the detailed statistical reports and enables users to gain a clear overview of the official statistics produced by BBS. The contents have been carefully compiled without altering the accuracy or integrity of the original publications. For a more in-depth understanding and detailed analysis, readers are encouraged to consult respective original reports.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for the guidance and support provided in the preparation of this publication. I acknowledge the efforts of the officers and staff of the Research and Development (R&D) Cell of BBS in making this report possible.

Feedback and suggestions from users are welcome to contribute to the further development of future editions of this publication.

Md. Forhad Siddique

Dhaka
January, 2026

FOCAL POINT
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R&D) CELL
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Ms. Aleya Akter, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, and Mr. Md. Forhad Siddique, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), for their valuable guidance and suggestions for shaping this publication. Their support greatly contributed to the timely publication of this Executive Summary and Key Findings: Selected Publications of BBS.

This report has been structured into two parts. Part I includes census reports, and Part II includes selected survey reports of BBS published in recent years. This compilation is expected to support policymakers, researchers, development partners, and data users by providing relevant information for a wide range of important reports.

I gratefully acknowledge the great idea, guidance and leadership of Mr. Mohammad Masud Rana Chowdhury, Additional Secretary (Development and Planning), Statistics and Informatics Division, whose continuous support and strategic direction made this compilation possible. I would also like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division, for his valuable suggestions.

I would like to acknowledge the dedication and contributions of the Research and Development team members: Mr. Pronob Paul, Deputy Focal Point; Mr. Md. Shariful Islam, Statistical Officer; and Mr. A.K.M. Sadeque Hossen, Statistical Officer. I extend my heartfelt thanks to the Editorial Committees of SID and BBS for their valuable suggestions in finalizing this report. Special appreciation is also due to the officials of BBS who contributed to the preparation of the actual census and survey reports.

Comments and suggestions for future improvements are welcome.

Aklima Khatun

Dhaka
January, 2026

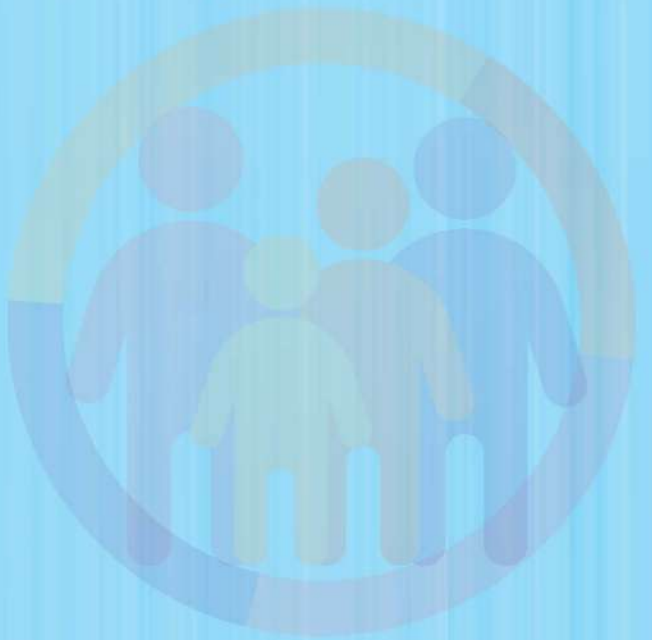
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PART-I
CENSUS REPORTS



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার



অর্থনৈতিক শুমারি ২০২৪

Economic Census 2024

PRELIMINARY REPORT

JANUARY 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic Census is the complete enumeration of the full set of economic units belonging to a given population or universe at a particular time with respect to well defined economic characteristics. The first Economic Census of Bangladesh was conducted in 1986. The second Economic Census was conducted in two stages, in the year 2001 and 2003. Following the ten years periodicity, the third Economic Census was conducted in 2013. The 4th Economic Census was conducted from 10 to 16 December 2024. It is the first economic census in the history of the country and in the census; data has been collected using digital device following the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method. A total of 90,043 enumerators have been engaged in the census to collect data from all economic units of the country.

The census preparations are carried out through three zonal operations. Under these operations, a number of preparatory activities such as formation of enumeration areas (EAs), recruitment of enumerators and supervisors, preparing maps, updating of geo-codes, identifying training centers, enlisting the restricted areas are undertaken. A web-based Integrated Census Management System (ICMS) is developed to control and manage the first CAPI based economic census. Subsequently, all census-controlling maps including ECO-EAs are integrated with geo-code through ICMS. A technology equipped Network Operations Centre (NOC), situated at the BBS Headquarter is used to monitor data collection activities and to ensure data quality through the ICMS.

The data collected from the household using Tablets are transmitted to the data centre of BBS in fully encrypted form through a strong security system, established in Tier IV Data Center of Bangladesh Data Center Company Limited (BDCCL). Later on, making the data decrypted, these are made real-time visualization on the screen of the NOC. This system enables a real-time tracking of data collection progress and monitoring of its quality.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Total economic unit: 2024

The preliminary result of the Economic Census 2024 reveals that the total number of economic units stood at 11,877,364 at the time of the census. This figure encompasses all permanent establishments (6,288,214), temporary establishments (576,621), and economic household (5,012,529) operating across the country. Of these economic units, a significant portion falls within the service sector (91.23%), while others are distributed across manufacturing sector (8.77%). Approximately 29.73% of the economic units are located in urban areas, with the remaining 70.27% situated in rural areas.

Total persons engaged (TPE): 2024

The result also shows that 30,761,034 persons are engaged in various non-farm economic activities in Bangladesh, where 25,630,298 are male, 5,128,677 are female and 2,059 are hijra. Out of the total, 23,715,582 (77.10%) persons are engaged in permanent establishments, 795,467 (2.58%) persons are engaged in temporary establishments and 6,249,985 (20.32%) persons are engaged in economic households.

Expanding formal and informal sector

The provisional results of the 2024 Economic Census indicate that the total number of economic units in Bangladesh reached 11,877,364 during the census period, compared to 7,818,565 in 2013; 3,708,144 in 2001 & 2003, and 2,169,419 in 1986. The growth of economic units was 70.92% between 1986 and 2001-2003, 110.85% between 2001-2003 and 2013, and 51.91% between 2013 and 2024.

Economic Census (EC) 2024 and 2013 covered premise based and floating economic activities operated by households as economic households. Economic Census 2001 & 03 covered premises based economic activities operated by households as economic households and floating economic activities operated by households as temporary establishments.

Increasing permanent establishments

It has been observed that the number of permanent establishments in Bangladesh has steadily increased over time. The number of permanent establishment was 2,991,238 in 2001& 2003 which has risen to 4,514,091 in 2013 and 6,288,214 in 2024. It shows that the growth in number (1,774,123) over the last eleven years is higher than that (1,522,853) occurred in the last ten years (2001 & 2003 to 2013).



অর্থনৈতিক শুমারি ২০২৪

Economic Census 2024

Facing problems in economic units

It is found that 85.84% of all units, which facing problems in operating business, reported that unavailability of capital is the main problem, which is 48.28% of the total problems. Furthermore, 34.41% economic units reported that they are facing problems on getting easy loan to run their business smoothly which is 19.35% of total problems.

Expansion of household based economic activities

The findings of the Economic Census 2024 reveal that household based economic activities expansion is continuing over the last decade. The number of economic household is 50,12,529 in 2024 which was 28,21,571 in 2013 and 3,81,055 in 2001 & 2003. The definition of economic households remains same for 2013 and 2024 to contribute to this expansion. The growth of economic households was 640.46 % during 2001 & 03 to 2013 and 77.65% during 2024 through 2013.

Number of Units increased both in urban and rural areas

In 2024, share of urban economic units is 3,531,203 (29.73%) and rural 8,346,161 (70.27%) whereas the share of urban economic units was 2,229,546 (28.52 %) and rural 5,589,019 (71.48%) in 2013.

Regional variations almost follow the same trend in economic activities

The findings show that at the division level, large variation still exists in economic activities. The highest number of economic units (3,209,850) was observed in Dhaka followed by Chattogram (2,079,951), Rajshahi (1,692,604), Khulna (1,518,134), Rangpur (1,361,423), Barishal (668,736) and Sylhet (555,034), Mymensingh (791,632). In 2013, Dhaka (1,910,434) was in the first position, followed by Chattogram (1,327,629), Rajshahi (1,160,669), Rangpur (1,022,040), Khulna (997,086), Mymensingh (630,599), Sylhet (401,979) and Barishal (368,129).

Dominance of the service sector

The dominance of the service sector (91.23%) compared to the industry sector (8.77%) indicates an imbalance in the economic structure, with a heavy reliance on services. There is a need for policies that promote industrial growth and diversification, such as supporting manufacturing, construction, and other industrial activities through incentives, subsidies, and infrastructure development.

Economic Census 2024: Key Findings

Indicators		2024		2013		2001 & 2003	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	**Economic Unit by type**						
	Permanent	6288214	52.94	4514091	57.73	2991238	80.67
	Temporary	576621	4.86	482903	6.18	335851	9.05
	Economic Household*	5012529	42.20	2821571	36.09	381055	10.28
	Total	**11877364**	**100**	**7818565**	**100**	**3708144**	**100**
2.	**Economic Unit by locality**						
	Rural	8346161	70.27	5589019	71.48	2321726	62.6
	Urban	3531203	29.73	2229546	28.52	1386418	37.4
	Total	**11877364**	**100**	**7818565**	**100**	**3708144**	**100**
3.	**Permanent establishment by locality**						
	Rural	3941068	62.67	2936459	65.05	1872804	62.6
	Urban	2347146	37.33	1577632	34.95	1118434	37.4
	Total	**6288214**	**100**	**4514091**	**100**	**2991238**	**100**
4.	**Temporary establishment by locality**						
	Rural	284909	49.41	276993	57.36	130177	38.8
	Urban	291712	50.59	205910	42.64	205674	61.2
	Total	**576621**	**100**	**482903**	**100**	**335851**	**100**
5.	**Economic household by locality**						
	Rural	4120184	82.20	2375567	84.19	318745	83.6
	Urban	892345	17.80	446004	15.81	62310	16.4
	Total	**5012529**	**100**	**2821571**	**100**	**381055**	**100**
6.	**Economic Unit by division**						
	Barishal	668736	5.63	368129	4.71	205263	5.54
	Chattogram	2079951	17.51	1327629	16.98	670544	18.08
	Dhaka	3209850	27.03	1910434	24.43	949938	25.62
	Khulna	1518134	12.78	997086	12.75	545918	14.72
	Mymensingh	791632	6.67	630599	8.07	244700	6.60
	Rajshahi	1692604	14.25	1160669	14.85	499873	13.48
	Rangpur	1361423	11.46	1022040	13.07	405583	10.94
	Sylhet	555034	4.67	401979	5.14	186325	5.02
	Total	**11877364**	**100**	**7818565**	**100**	**3708144**	**100**
7.	**Permanent establishment by division**						
	Barishal	367863	5.85	267619	5.93	188242	6.29
	Chattogram	1187368	18.88	850221	18.83	600250	20.07
	Dhaka	1870922	29.75	1289068	28.56	777683	26.00
	Khulna	709741	11.29	523711	11.61	397076	13.27
	Mymensingh	408101	6.49	298144	6.60	190933	6.38
	Rajshahi	748935	11.91	538682	11.93	364228	12.18

Indicators		2024		2013		2001 & 2003	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Rangpur	671991	10.69	484611	10.74	320372	10.71
	Sylhet	323293	5.14	262035	5.80	152454	5.10
	Total	**6288214**	**100**	**4514091**	**100**	**2991238**	**100**
8.	**Temporary establishment by division**						
	Barishal	20086	3.48	13236	2.74	10620	3.16
	Chattogram	96897	16.81	113462	23.50	43963	13.09
	Dhaka	200974	34.85	144619	29.94	107963	32.14
	Khulna	62170	10.78	50320	10.42	46852	13.95
	Mymensingh	35401	6.14	38734	8.02	23569	7.02
	Rajshahi	69704	12.09	47884	9.92	39295	11.70
	Rangpur	61566	10.68	47070	9.75	41866	12.47
	Sylhet	29823	5.17	27578	5.71	21723	6.47
	Total	**576621**	**100**	**482903**	**100**	**335851**	**100**
9.	**Economic household by division**						
	Barishal	280787	5.60	87274	3.09	6401	1.68
	Chattogram	795686	15.87	363946	12.90	26331	6.91
	Dhaka	1137954	22.70	476747	16.90	64292	16.87
	Khulna	746223	14.89	423055	14.99	101990	26.77
	Mymensingh	348130	6.94	293721	10.41	30198	7.92
	Rajshahi	873965	17.44	574103	20.35	96350	25.29
	Rangpur	627866	12.53	490359	17.38	43345	11.37
	Sylhet	201918	4.03	112366	3.98	12148	3.19
	Total	**5012529**	**100**	**2821571**	**100**	**381055**	**100**
10.	**Economic Unit by type of industry**						
	Manufacturing	1041468	8.77	902583	11.54	450348	12.14
	Service	10835896	91.23	6915982	88.46	3257804	87.86
	Total	**11877364**	**100**	**7818565**	**100**	**3708144**	**100**
11.	**Economic Unit by sex of unit head**						
	Male	11109002	93.531	7255197	92.79	3604294	97.20
	Female	768042	6.466	563368	7.21	103850	2.80
	Hijra	320	0.003	-	-	-	-
	Total	**11877364**	**100**	**7818565**	**100**	**3708144**	**100**
12.	**Total persons engaged (TPE) by sex**						
	Male	25630298	83.32	20449132	83.46	10041009	89.09
	Female	5128677	16.67	4051718	16.54	1229413	10.91
	Hijra	2059	0.01	-	-	-	-
	Total	**30761034**	**100**	**24500850**	**100**	**11270422**	**100**

Indicators		2024		2013		2001 & 2003	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
13.	Total persons engaged (TPE) by type of establishments						
	Permanent	23715582	77.10	19062978	77.81	9702282	86.09
	Temporary	795467	2.58	958657	3.91	595177	5.28
	Economic Household	6249985	20.32	4479215	18.28	972963	8.63
	Total	**30761034**	**100**	**24500850**	**100**	**11270422**	**100**
14.	Total persons engaged (TPE) by locality						
	Rural	17479170	56.82	15000731	61.23	5865328	52.04
	Urban	13281864	43.18	9500119	38.77	5405094	47.96
	Total	**30761034**	**100**	**24500850**	**100**	**11270422**	**100**
15.	Total persons engaged (TPE) by division						
	Barishal	1295547	4.21	1044552	4.26	516787	4.59
	Chattogram	5373061	17.47	4630495	18.90	2013793	17.87
	Dhaka	11829426	38.45	7894013	32.22	4318214	38.31
	Khulna	2950822	9.59	2502586	10.21	1317432	11.69
	Mymensingh	1694576	5.51	1501675	6.13	-	-
	Rajshahi	3422685	11.13	3396115	13.86	2569644	22.80
	Rangpur	2813167	9.15	2501877	10.21	-	-
	Sylhet	1381750	4.49	1029537	4.21	534552	4.74
	Total	**30761034**	**100**	**24500850**	**100**	**11270422**	**100**

New Indicator: Economic Census 2024 Findings

Indicators		Number	Percentage
1.	Economic unit by place of operation in economic household		
	Operated in household	1364512	27.22
	Operated outside the household	3648018	72.78
	Total	**5012529**	**100**
2.	Economic unit of e-commerce by division		
	Barishal	4,056	3.47
	Chattogram	22,042	18.84
	Dhaka	55,474	47.42
	Khulna	10,432	8.92
	Mymensingh	3,469	2.97
	Rajshahi	8,690	7.43
	Rangpur	7,837	6.70
	Sylhet	4,978	4.25
	Total	**116,978**	**100**

Indicators		Number of response	% of responses	% of e-commerce unit
3.	**Activities of e-commerce economic unit**			
	Product sales	45061	29.25	38.52
	Product purchase	6675	4.33	5.71
	Product distribution	5212	3.38	4.46
	Online banking	19218	12.47	16.43
	Customer service	57173	37.11	48.88
	Educational activities	7489	4.86	6.40
	Public transportation	4984	3.24	4.26
	Others	8263	5.36	7.06
	Total	**154075**	**100**	**131.71**
Indicators		**Number of response**	**% of responses**	**% of unit**
4.	**Existing problems in economic unit**			
	Unavailability of capital	6479645	48.28	85.84
	Unavailability of skilled manpower	720007	5.36	9.54
	Unavailability of raw materials	411331	3.06	5.45
	Increase in production cost	737542	5.50	9.77
	Problem in marketing of Material/ Product	422026	3.14	5.59
	Infrastructural problem	1414996	10.54	18.75
	Electricity and Fuel Problem	604615	4.50	8.01
	Unavailability of easy loan	2597417	19.35	34.41
	Others	33609	0.25	0.45
	Total	**13421188**	**100.00**	**177.81**

*Economic Census (EC) 2024 and 2013 covered premise based and floating economic activities operated by households as economic households.

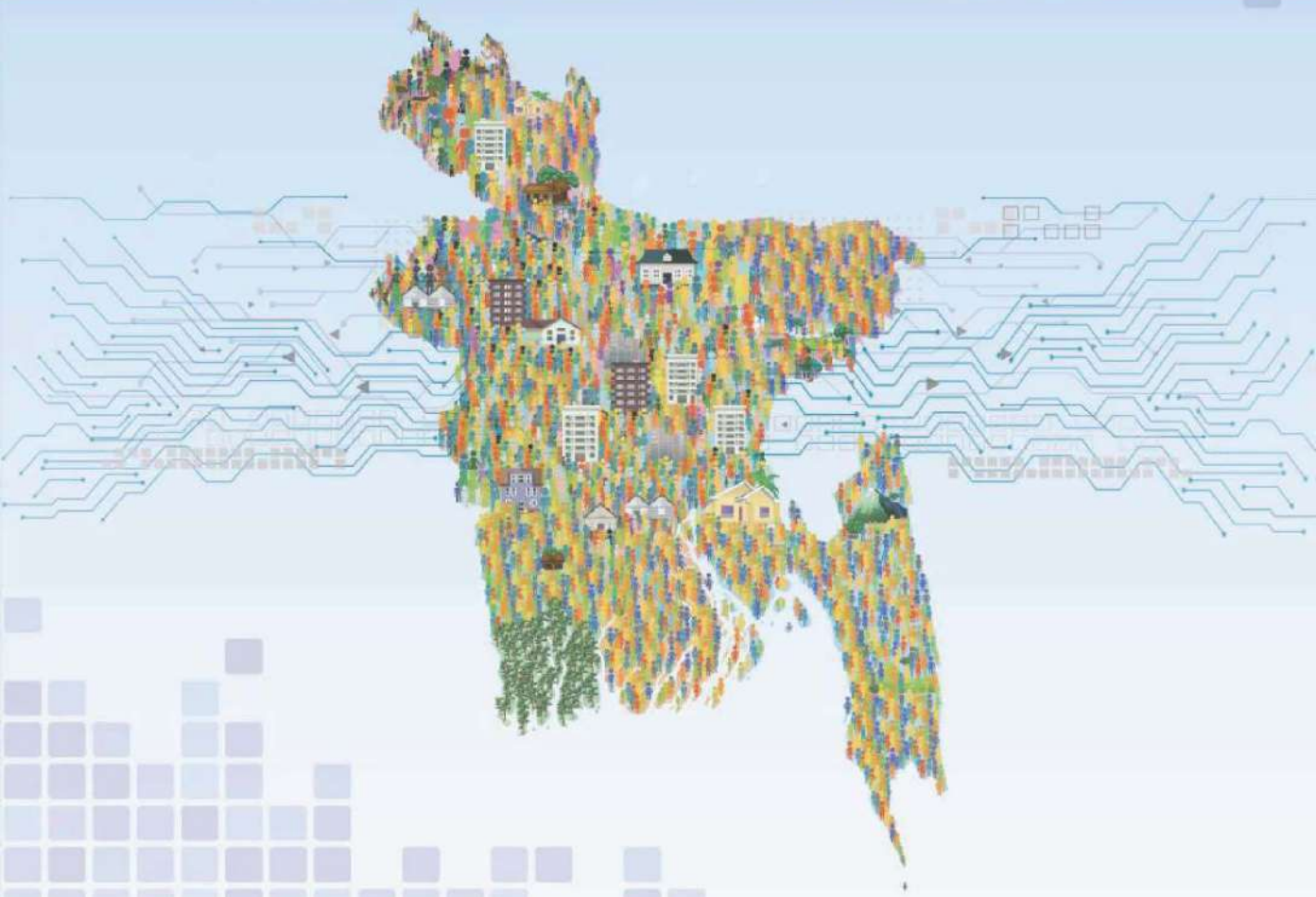
*Economic Census 2001 & 03 covered premise based economic activities operated by households as economic households and floating economic activities operated by households as temporary establishments.

জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2022

ন্যাশনাল রিপোর্ট (ভলিউম ১)

National Report (Volume I)



বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ
Executive Summary

জনশুমারি হচ্ছে নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে একটি দেশ বা নির্ধারিত সীমানার মধ্যে বসবাসকারী সকল ব্যক্তির জনমিতিক, আর্থসামাজিক তথ্য ক্ষুদ্রতর ভৌগোলিক স্তর পর্যন্ত সংগ্রহ, সংকলন ও প্রকাশের সামগ্রিক প্রক্রিয়া। জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা কার্যক্রমের মূলত দু'টি অংশ রয়েছে, যথা- জনশুমারি এবং গৃহগণনা। স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশে প্রথম আদমশুমারি পরিচালনা করা হয় ১৯৭৪ সালে। দশ বছরের পর্যাবৃত্তি অনুসরণ করে দেশের ষষ্ঠ জনশুমারি ২০২১ সালে অনুষ্ঠানের পরিকল্পনা থাকলেও বৈশ্বিক মহামারি কোভিড-১৯ এর কারণে তা সম্ভব হয়নি। কোভিড-১৯ পরবর্তীকালে ১৫-২১ জুন ২০২২ সময়সীমায় একযোগে সারাদেশে জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করা হয়। উল্লেখ্য, পরিসংখ্যান আইন, ২০১৩ এর ৬(গ) ধারায় 'আদমশুমারি' শব্দের পরিবর্তে 'জনশুমারি' শব্দটি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এটি দেশের ইতিহাসে প্রথম ডিজিটাল জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা। এ শুমারিতে ডিজিটাল ডিভাইস ট্যাবলেট ব্যবহার করে সম্পূর্ণ CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) পদ্ধতিতে মাঠপর্যায় হতে তথ্যসংগ্রহ করা হয়।

এ শুমারির প্রস্তুতিমূলক কার্যক্রম হিসাবে ৩টি জোনাল অপারেশন পরিচালনা করা হয়। এর আওতায় গণনা এলাকা গঠন, গণনাকারী ও সুপারভাইজার নিয়োগ, ম্যাপ প্রণয়ন, জিও-কোড হালনাগাদকরণ, প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র নির্ধারণ, সংরক্ষিত এলাকার তালিকা প্রস্তুত ইত্যাদি বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন করা হয়। দেশের প্রথম ডিজিটাল শুমারি যথাযথভাবে পরিচালনা ও ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য একটি ওয়েবভিত্তিক ইন্টিগ্রেটেড সেন্সাস ম্যানেজমেন্ট সিস্টেম (আইসিএমএস) প্রস্তুত করা হয়। জিও-কোডের সাথে গণনা এলাকাসহ সকল ম্যাপ শুমারি পরিচালনার নিমিত্তে প্রস্তুতকৃত আইসিএমএস এর মাধ্যমে ইন্টিগ্রেশন করা হয়। উক্ত আইসিএমএস এর সহায়তায় শুমারির তথ্যসংগ্রহ কার্যক্রমের পাশাপাশি তথ্যের গুণগতমান কেন্দ্রীয়ভাবে সরাসরি পর্যবেক্ষণ ও মনিটর করার লক্ষ্যে বিবিএস সদর দপ্তরে একটি নেটওয়ার্ক অপারেশন্স সেন্টার (এনওসি) স্থাপন করা হয়।

ট্যাবলেট ব্যবহার করে যথাযথভাবে খানার তথ্য সংগ্রহপূর্বক তা একটি নিরাপত্তা বলয়ের মধ্য দিয়ে বাংলাদেশ ডাটা সেন্টার কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (বিডিসিসিএল) এর Tier IV Data Centre এর সহায়তায় সম্পূর্ণ এনক্রিপ্টেড অবস্থায় বিবিএস'র ডাটা সেন্টারে আনয়ন করা হয়। অতঃপর উপাত্তগুলো ডিক্রিপ্টেড করে নেটওয়ার্ক অপারেশন্স সেন্টারে স্থাপিত

A Population Census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, disseminating and analyzing demographic, economic and social data at the smallest geographic level pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The Population and Housing Census consists mainly of two parts- The Population Census and The Housing Census. After the independence of Bangladesh, BBS conducted the first Population Census in 1974. Following the ten-year periodicity, the 6th population and housing census was supposed to be conducted in 2021, but it was not possible due to the global pandemic, COVID-19. Therefore, the census is conducted immediately after the COVID-19 during 15-21 June 2022 all over the country at a time. As per the Statistics Act, 2013, previously conducted *"Adamshumari"* is now termed as *"Janoshumari"* in Bengali. It is the first digital census in the history of the country. In the census, data collection is conducted using digital device Tablet following the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method.

The census preparations are carried out through three zonal operations. Under these, a number of preparatory activities such as formation of enumeration areas (EAs), recruitment of enumerators and supervisors, preparing maps, updating of geo-codes, identifying training centers, enlisting the restricted etc. are undertaken. A web-based Integrated Census Management System (ICMS) is developed to control and manage the first digital census operation. Subsequently, all census-controlling-maps including EAs are integrated with geo-code through ICMS. With a view to monitoring data collection activities centrally, along with their quality, through the ICMS, a Network Operations Centre (NOC) is established at the BBS Headquarters.

The data collected from the household using Tablets are transmitted to the data centre of BBS in fully encrypted form through a strong security system, established in Tier IV Data Center of Bangladesh Data Center Company Limited (BDCCL). Later on, making the data decrypted,

ডিজিটাল স্ক্রিনে রিয়েল টাইম ভিজ্যুয়ালাইজেশন করা হয়। এর মাধ্যমে মাঠপর্যায়ের তথ্যসংগ্রহ কার্যক্রমের অগ্রগতি রিয়েল টাইম মনিটরিং-এর পাশাপাশি তথ্যের গুণগতমান সরাসরি পর্যবেক্ষণ করা হয়।

these are made real-time visualization on the screen of the NOC. Real-time monitoring of the progress of data collection as well as observing its quality is made possible through this system.

ডিজিটাল শুমারির বিষয়ভিত্তিক কার্যক্রম যথাযথ ও সফলভাবে বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে বিষয়ভিত্তিক মোট ৩৯টি টিম গঠন করা হয়। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে শুমারির কার্যক্রম সমন্বয়ের লক্ষ্যে মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিবের সভাপতিত্বে একটি উচ্চ পর্যায়ের সভা আয়োজন করা হয়। এর ফলে মাঠ পর্যায়ে শুমারি পরিচালনা সহজ হয়।

A total of 39 subject-matter teams are formed to carry out specific subject-matter activity for proper and successful implementation of Digital Census. As part of the pre-census activities, a high-level meeting chaired by the Cabinet Secretary is held to coordinate census operation. As a result, census become easier at the field level.

প্রথমে প্রকল্প পর্যায়ে আদমশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০১১ এর প্রশ্নপত্র পর্যালোচনার পাশাপাশি প্রাসঙ্গিক বিভিন্ন বিষয় বিবেচনায় নিয়ে প্রশ্নপত্রের প্রাথমিক খসড়া প্রস্তুত করা হয়। পরবর্তীকালে একাধিক ওয়ার্কশপ/সেমিনার আয়োজনের মাধ্যমে অংশীজনের মতামত ও সুপারিশ গ্রহণের পাশাপাশি প্রিটেস্ট এর মাধ্যমে চূড়ান্ত খসড়া প্রস্তুত করা হয়। এরপর প্রশ্নপত্রের CAPI Version প্রস্তুতপূর্বক এর উপযোগিতা যাচাইয়ের লক্ষ্যে প্রিটেস্ট পরিচালনা করা হয়। প্রিটেস্ট থেকে প্রাপ্ত ফলাফলের ভিত্তিতে প্রশ্নপত্রের CAPI Version চূড়ান্ত করা হয়। শুমারির প্রশ্নপত্রে খানা এবং ব্যক্তি বিষয়ক দু'টি ভিন্ন ভিন্ন মডিউলে সর্বমোট ৩৫টি প্রশ্ন রয়েছে। শুমারির সকল প্রক্রিয়া ও কার্যক্রম চূড়ান্তরূপে পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষার লক্ষ্যে মূল শুমারির অব্যবহিত পূর্বে পাইলট শুমারি পরিচালনা করা হয়।

At first, a draft questionnaire is developed at the project level keeping the questionnaire of the last census 2011 and other relevant issues in consideration. After that, the final draft of the questionnaire is prepared incorporating the views of the stakeholders collected through several workshops/seminars, and adding the findings of its pre-test. Afterwards, a CAPI version of the questionnaire is developed and a pre-test is conducted to assess its performance. Based on the findings from the pre-test, the CAPI version of the questionnaire is finalized. The questionnaire contains 35 questions in two modules such as the Household Module and the Individual Module. To examine the entire processes of the main census, a pilot census is conducted just before the census operation.

শুমারির প্রশ্ন ও তথ্যসংগ্রহ পদ্ধতিসহ সার্বিক বিষয় সম্পর্কে সম্যক ধারণা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে শুমারিকর্মীগণকে চার দিনব্যাপী তিন পর্যায়ে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান করা হয়। প্রশ্নপত্রের প্রতিটি বিষয়ে স্বচ্ছ ধারণা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে প্রশিক্ষণে ম্যানুয়াল পদ্ধতির পাশাপাশি অডিও-ভিজ্যুয়াল ট্রেইনিং মডিউল ও ইন্টারঅ্যাকটিভ অ্যানিমেটেড ট্রেইনিং অ্যাপস ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Four days training in three phases are imparted to the census personnel to educate them on the overall contents of the questionnaire and the data collection technique as well. Alongside the training manual, an audio-visual training module and separate interactive animated training apps on each question are used to provide a clear idea about the census questionnaire.

শুমারির তথ্যসংগ্রহের সময় মাঠ পর্যায়ে উদ্ভূত বিভিন্ন সমস্যা/জিজ্ঞাসার তাৎক্ষণিক সমাধানের লক্ষ্যে বিবিএস সদর দপ্তরে একটি কল সেন্টার স্থাপন করা হয় এবং এর হটলাইন নম্বরটি জনসাধারণের জন্য উন্মুক্ত করা হয় যেন তারা শুমারিতে গণনাভুক্তির বিষয়ে সরাসরি যোগাযোগ করতে পারেন।

A call center is set up at the BBS Headquarters to provide prompt solutions on subject matters and general queries of the census staff at various levels, which is also made open to all so that the people can communicate directly to the census team to be included in the census counting.

শুমারির গণনায় সকলের অন্তর্ভুক্তি নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে ব্যাপক প্রচার কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করা হয়। প্রচার কার্যক্রমের শুরুতে শুমারি উপলক্ষ্যে মহামান্য রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক স্মারক ডাকটিকিট ও উদ্বোধনী খাম অবমুক্ত করা হয়। দেশের সকল মোবাইল

A wide range of campaign is carried out to convey census messages to every person of the country. At the beginning, a commemorative postal stamp and an inaugural envelope are

ফোন ব্যবহারকারীকে মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী'র ভয়েস কল প্রেরণ করা হয়। প্রচলিত সকল ধরনের প্রচার মাধ্যমের পাশাপাশি সোশ্যাল মিডিয়া যথা- ফেসবুক, হোয়াটসঅ্যাপ, ইউটিউব, ইনস্টাগ্রাম ইত্যাদি মাধ্যমেও শুমারির প্রচার চালানো হয়।

শুমারিতে সকলের গণনাভুক্তি নিশ্চিতকল্পে দেশের সমগ্র অঞ্চলকে ক্ষুদ্র ক্ষুদ্র এলাকায় বিভক্ত করে মোট ৩,৮১,০৫৩টি গণনা এলাকা গঠন করা হয়। মাঠপর্যায়ে শুমারি কার্যক্রমে ৩,৬৫,৭৯১জন গণনাকারী, ৬৩,৫৫০জন সুপারভাইজার, ৩,৭৭৯জন জোনাল অফিসার, ৩,৭৭৯জন আইসিটি সুপারভাইজার, ৫৫২জন উপজেলা শুমারি সমন্বয়কারী, ১৬৩জন জেলা শুমারি সমন্বয়কারী, ১২জন বিভাগীয় শুমারি সমন্বয়কারীসহ সর্বমোট প্রায় ৪,৩৭,০০০ শুমারিকর্মী বিভিন্ন দায়িত্বে সরাসরি নিয়োজিত ছিলেন।

জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২ এ মোডিফাইড ডি ফ্যাক্টো পদ্ধতি অনুসরণপূর্বক লোকগণনা করা হয়। এ পদ্ধতিতে খানার সদস্যগণকে শুমারি মুহূর্তে খানায় গণনার পাশাপাশি কর্তব্যরত ও ভ্রমণরত সদস্যকেও তাদের নিজ নিজ খানায় গণনাভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। শুমারির শুরুতেই ১৪ জুন ২০২২ দিবাগত রাত ১২.০০টা হতে ১৫ জুন ২০২২ ভোর ৬.০০টা পর্যন্ত অর্থাৎ শুমারি রাতে সারাদেশে ভাসমান/ছিন্নমূল লোকগণনা সম্পন্ন করা হয়। ১৫ থেকে ২১ জুন ২০২২ পর্যন্ত সাতদিন দেশব্যাপী শুমারির তথ্যসংগ্রহ কার্যক্রম পরিচালিত হয়। উল্লেখ্য, শুমারি চলাকালে দেশের উত্তর-পূর্বাঞ্চলে আকস্মিক ভয়াবহ বন্যা দেখা দেয়ার কারণে শুমারির তথ্যসংগ্রহের সময়সীমা বন্যাকবলিত চারটি জেলায় ২৮ জুন ২০২২ পর্যন্ত বৃদ্ধি করা হয়। শুমারি অনুষ্ঠানের এক মাসের মধ্যে ২৭ জুলাই, ২০২২ তারিখে এর প্রাথমিক রিপোর্ট প্রকাশ করা হয়। উক্ত রিপোর্ট অনুযায়ী দেশের মোট জনসংখ্যা দাঁড়ায় ১৬,৫১,৫৮,৬১৬।

শুমারি সম্পন্নের অব্যবহিত পর এর Coverage ও Content Error নিরূপণের লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ উন্নয়ন গবেষণা প্রতিষ্ঠান (বিআইডিএস) এর মাধ্যমে শুমারি পরবর্তী যাচাই (পিইসি) জরিপ পরিচালনা করা হয়। এ জরিপের ফলাফল অনুযায়ী জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২ এর Net Coverage Error (NCE) নির্ণিত হয় ২.৭৫ শতাংশ যা বাংলাদেশের শুমারির ইতিহাসে সর্বনিম্ন। পরবর্তীকালে শুমারির ডাটা প্রক্রিয়াকরণ করে টেবুলেশন প্ল্যান অনুযায়ী টেবিল প্রস্তুত করা হয় এবং শুমারির চূড়ান্ত রিপোর্ট প্রস্তুত করা হয়।

released by the Honourable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. A Voice Call of the Honourable Prime Minister is delivered to all mobile subscribers. In addition to the traditional medias, social platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, Instagram, and so on are also used for census campaign.

In order to ensure the inclusion of all in the census, the entire country is fragmented into 3,81,053 Enumeration Areas with a tiny portion for each. Approximately 4,37,000 personnel are directly engaged in various activities of the census, which include 3,65,791 Enumerators, 63,550 Supervisors, 3,779 Zonal Officers, 3,779 ICT Supervisors, 552 Upazila Census Coordinators (UCC), 163 District Census Coordinators (DCC), and 12 Divisional Census Coordinators (DivCC).

The modified De facto method is followed in the Population and Housing Census 2022. Under this method, members of households are enumerated in the place where they stay at the census moment, and the members who remain on duty or on journey at the census moment are enumerated at their usual residences. At the beginning, the floating population is counted on census night, from 12.00 o'clock at night of 14 June to 6.00 a.m. on 15 June 2022, across the country. Subsequently, the nationwide data collection activities are taken place for seven days from 15 to 21 June 2022. It is to be noted that, due to a sudden flash flood in the north-east region of the country, the data collection period is extended to 28 June 2022 in four flood affected districts. After the successful completion of the census enumeration, the preliminary report is published in a month on 27 July 2022. According to the report, the total population of the country is 16,51,58,616.

The Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey is carried out by Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) just after the census operation to assess the coverage and content error. As per the PEC survey findings, the Net Coverage Error (NCE) of the Population and Housing Census 2022 is found as 2.75%, which is noted as the lowest ever in the census history of Bangladesh. Later on, according to the tabulation plan, the necessary tables are generated after processing the census data and drafted the final report of the census.

জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২ এ প্রাপ্ত তথ্যানুযায়ী দেশের গণনাকৃত মোট জনসংখ্যা ১৬,৫১,৫৮,৬১৬ ও সমন্বয়কৃত মোট জনসংখ্যা ১৬,৯৮,২৮,৯১১। সমন্বয়কৃত মোট জনসংখ্যার ৬৮.৩৪ শতাংশ পল্লিতে এবং ৩১.৬৬ শতাংশ শহরাঞ্চলে বসবাস করে।

দেশের মোট গণনাকৃত জনসংখ্যা ১৬,৫১,৫৮,৬১৬ এর মধ্যে পুরুষ ৮,১৭,৬৯,২৬৬, নারী ৮,৩৩,৮১,২২৬ ও হিজড়া ৮,১২৪। বস্তিতে বসবাসকারী মোট জনসংখ্যা ১৭,৩৬,৩০২ এবং মোট ভাসমান জনসংখ্যা ২২,১৮৫। বিভাগভিত্তিক উপাত্ত বিবেচনায় দেখা যায়, ঢাকা বিভাগে দেশের সর্বাধিক জনসংখ্যা ৪,৪২,১৫,৭৫৯ বসবাস করে। পক্ষান্তরে বরিশালে সবচেয়ে কম ৯১,০০,১০৪জন বসবাস করে। সাধারণ খানা, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক খানা ও অন্যান্য খানায় বসবাসকারী জনসংখ্যার হার যথাক্রমে ৯৭.০৩%, ১.৫২% ও ১.৪৫% ভাগ। সাধারণ খানার ক্ষেত্রে পুরুষ প্রধান খানা ৮২.১০% ও নারী প্রধান খানা ১৭.৯০%। দেশে গড় বার্ষিক জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির হার হ্রাস পেয়ে ১.২২ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে যা ২০১১ সালে ছিল ১.৪৭ শতাংশ। পুরুষ ও নারীর ক্ষেত্রে এ হার যথাক্রমে ১.১২ ও ১.৩১ শতাংশ। সিটি কর্পোরেশনগুলোতে বসবাসরত মোট জনসংখ্যা ২,১১,২২,৯৩০ যার মধ্যে পুরুষ ১,১২,১৮,৫৪৬ (৫৩.১১%), নারী ৯৯,০২,৯৯৫ (৪৬.৮৮%) ও হিজড়া ১,৩৮৯ (০.০০৭%)। জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্ব বিবেচনায় ঢাকা দক্ষিণ সিটি কর্পোরেশন সবচেয়ে বেশি ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ এলাকা যেখানে প্রতি বর্গ কিলোমিটারে ৩৯,৪০৬ জন লোক বাস করে। দেশের মোট জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ১৫-১৯ বছর বয়সী জনসংখ্যার হার সবচেয়ে বেশি ১০.০৩%। অন্যদিকে ক্রমপুঞ্জিত শতকরা হার পর্যালোচনায় দেখা যায়, দেশের মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে ১৫ বছরের কম বয়সী জনসংখ্যা রয়েছে ২৮.৬০%, ৩০ বছরের কম বয়সী জনসংখ্যা রয়েছে ৫৬.৪২% এবং ৬০ বছরের কম বয়সী জনসংখ্যা রয়েছে ৯০.৭৩%। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে লিঙ্গানুপাত অর্থাৎ পুরুষ-নারী অনুপাত ৯৮.০৭, নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত ৫২.৬৩ এবং শিশু-নারী অনুপাত ৩৩২.৩৮। দেশের ১০ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে ৬৫.০৮% বর্তমানে বিবাহিত, ২৮.৮২% অবিবাহিত। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে পুরুষ ও নারীদের বিবাহের গড় বয়স যথাক্রমে ২৫.২৮ এবং ১৯.২৯ বছর। ধর্মভিত্তিক বিশ্লেষণে দেখা যায়, বর্তমানে দেশে বসবাসরত মোট জনসংখ্যার ৯১.০৮% মুসলিম, ৭.৯৬% হিন্দু, ০.৬১% বৌদ্ধ, ০.৩০% খ্রিস্টান ও ০.০৬% অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বী। দেশে প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তির সংখ্যা ২২,৬৫,২০১ যা মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর ১.৩৭ শতাংশ।

It is noted from the data that in 2022 census, the total enumerated population is recorded as 16,51,58,616 and the adjusted population, 16,98,28,911. The percentages of adjusted population living in the rural and the urban areas are 68.34% and 31.66% respectively.

Out of the total enumerated population, 16,51,58,616, male is 8,17,69,266, female 8,33,81,226 and hijra 8,124. The total population living in slum areas is 17,36,302 and the total population counted as floating is 22,185. By division, it is evident that the highest number of population, 4,42,15,759 live in Dhaka while the lowest, 91,00,104 in Barishal. It is found that the percentages of population live in general, institutional and other households are 97.03, 1.52 and 1.45 respectively. In the case of general household, the percentages of male headed and female headed households are 82.10 and 17.90 respectively. The average annual growth rate of population decreased to 1.22% in 2022 from 1.47% in 2011. The rates are 1.12% for male and 1.31% for female. The total population of the city corporation areas is 2,11,22,930, of which male is 1,12,18,546 (53.11%), female 99,02,995 (46.88%) and hijra 1,389 (0.007%). In the case of density, Dhaka South City Corporation is recorded as the most densely populated area where population of 39,406 live in per square kilometer. It is observed from the analysis that at the national level, the highest, 10.03% of the total population belong to the age of 15-19 years. On the contrary, analyzing the figures by cumulative percentages, it is found that the population below 15 years and 30 years, and 60 years are 28.60% and 56.42% and 90.73%, respectively. At the national level the sex ratio is evident at 98.07, dependency ratio at 52.63 and child-woman ratio at 332.38. At the national level, out of the population aged 10 years and above, currently married population is 65.08% and never married 28.82%. The singulate mean age at marriage for male and female are 25.28 and 19.29 years respectively at the national level. It is observed from the data that, the percentages of Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and others religion are 91.08%, 7.96%, 0.61%, 0.30% and 0.06% respectively in the country. The total number of persons with disabilities is reported as 22,65,201, which is 1.37% of the total population of the country.

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৭ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর সাক্ষরতার হার ৭৪.৮০ শতাংশ। পুরুষ ও নারীর ক্ষেত্রে এ হার যথাক্রমে ৭৬.৭১% ও ৭২.৯৪%। একই বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর ক্ষেত্রে দেশের পল্লি এলাকায় সাক্ষরতার হার ৭১.৬৮% ও শহর এলাকায় ৮১.৪৫%। দেশে ৫-২৯ বছর বয়সী মোট পুরুষের মধ্যে ৫৭.৩০% ও নারীদের মধ্যে ৪৯.৯২% বর্তমানে শিক্ষার্থী। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণ ক্যাটাগরির হার সর্বোচ্চ যা ৮৯.২৬%; এরপর রয়েছে ধর্মীয় শিক্ষা ৭.১৯%, অন্যান্য ক্যাটাগরির শিক্ষা ২.৭৪% ও কারিগরি শিক্ষা ০.৮১%।

The literacy rate of the population aged 7 years and above at the national level is 74.80%, which is 76.71% for male and 72.94% for female. The rate is recorded as 71.68% in the rural areas while it is 81.45% in the urban areas for the population of the same age group. The percentage of currently student of male and female of age 5-29 years are 57.30 and 49.92 respectively. Considering the field of education, it is evident that at the national level, general education holds the outstanding share with 89.26%, followed by religious with 7.19%, others with 2.74% and technical with 0.81%.

৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে কাজে নিয়োজিত ৩৩.৪৩%, গৃহস্থালী কাজে নিয়োজিত ২৮.৬৩%, বর্তমানে কাজ খুঁজছে ১.৪৯%, এবং ৩৬.৪৪% কোনো কাজ করছে না। বর্ণিত বয়সী কাজে নিয়োজিত জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে পুরুষ ৮৪.১৯% ও নারী ১৫.৮১%। অন্যদিকে ১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী মোট জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে কাজে নিয়োজিত রয়েছে ৪২.০২%। দেশে মোট কর্মরত জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে সর্বাধিক ৬০.৪২% বেতন/মজুরির বিনিময়ে কাজ করে। কাজে নিয়োজিত মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে সর্বাধিক ৪৩.৭০% সেবাখাতে কর্মরত। এছাড়াও উক্ত জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে ৩৭.৯০% কৃষি এবং ১৮.৪০% শিল্পখাতে কর্মরত। এছাড়া, ১৫ হতে ২৪ বছর বয়সীদের মধ্যে যারা শুমারিকালে কোনোরূপ শিক্ষা, অর্থনৈতিক কাজ বা প্রশিক্ষণে নিয়োজিত ছিলেন না এমন জনগোষ্ঠীর (NEET Population) সংখ্যা ১,০৮,১১,৪০৪ যা বর্ণিত বয়সী মোট জনসংখ্যার ৩৪.২৬%।

Out of the total population aged 5 years and above, 33.43% are employed, 28.63% are engaged in household work, 1.49% are looking for work, and 36.44% do not work. By sex, it is seen that the proportion of male and female in the employed population is 84.19 and 15.81 respectively. Out of the total population of age 15 years and above, the percentage of employed population is recorded as 42.02%. It is found that out of the total employed population, the highest 60.42% are engaged for salary/wages. The highest 43.70% of the total employed population are engaged in service followed by 37.90% in agriculture and 18.40% in industry sector. The population aged 15-24 years, who were not in education, employment, and training (NEET) during the census period, is reported as 1,08,11,404, which is 34.26% of the total population of the said age group.

দেশে ৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে ৫৫.৯০% এর নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য মোবাইল ফোন রয়েছে। অপরদিকে ১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী মোট জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ৬৯.৯৩ শতাংশের নিজস্ব ব্যবহারের জন্য মোবাইল ফোন রয়েছে।দেশে ৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর ৩০.৬৯ শতাংশ ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহারকারী। অন্যদিকে, দেশে ১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহারকারীর হার ৩৬.৯২ শতাংশ। ১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে যাদের একক বা যৌথভাবে আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে অ্যাকাউন্ট রয়েছে এবং শুমারি পূর্ববর্তী ১২ মাসে অ্যাকাউন্টের মাধ্যমে কমপক্ষে একবার আর্থিক লেনদেন করেছেন তাদের শতকরা হার ২৫.৩৫। ঐ একই বয়সীদের মধ্যে মোবাইল ব্যাংকিং অ্যাকাউন্ট ব্যবহারকারীর হার ৩৯.১১ শতাংশ।

In the country, of the total population aged 5 years & above, 55.90% have been reported as having mobile phones for their own use, and it is 69.93% for the population aged 15 years and above. In the country, of the total population aged 5 years & above, 30.69% are reported as internet users while it is 36.92% for the population aged 15 years and above. The analysis shows that 25.35% of the total population aged 15 years & above have a single or joint account with any financial institution in which they have made at least one transaction in the previous twelve months of the census. The percentage of persons of the same age group having mobile banking accounts is evident as 39.11% nationally.

দেশে ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠীভুক্ত মোট জনসংখ্যা ১৬,৫০,৪৭৮ যার মধ্যে পুরুষ ৪৯.৯৮% ও নারী ৫০.০২%। উক্ত জনগোষ্ঠীর অর্ধেকের চেয়ে বেশি (৬০.০৪%) চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগে বসবাস করে।

দেশে মোট খানার সংখ্যা ৪,১০,০৮,২১৭ যার মধ্যে ২,৭৮,১৯,৪৪৫টি পল্লি এলাকায় ও ১,৩১,৮৮,৭৭২টি শহর এলাকায় অবস্থিত। দেশে মোট বস্তি খানার সংখ্যা ৪,৯১,৭৯৫টি, এবং মোট ভাসমান খানার সংখ্যা ১৯,১৩৪টি। ভাসমান ব্যতীত দেশের মোট খানার সংখ্যা ৪,০৯,৮৯,০৮৩ যার মধ্যে সাধারণ খানা ৪,০২,৫৭,৬৭৮, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক খানা ৪৭,৩২২ ও অন্যান্য খানার সংখ্যা ৬,৮৪,০৮৩।

মোট সাধারণ খানার মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ৪৭.৯৯ শতাংশের প্রধান বসতঘরের মেঝে মাটি/বালি/কাদা দিয়ে তৈরি এবং ৪৪.৭৫ শতাংশ সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি দিয়ে তৈরি যা দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ। সর্বোচ্চ ৪৬.৬৬ শতাংশ খানার প্রধান বসতঘরের দেয়াল সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি দিয়ে তৈরি। অন্যদিকে ৪২.০০ শতাংশের বসতঘরের দেয়াল ধাতব টিন/সিআই শিট/ঢেউটিন তৈরি যা দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ। সর্বোচ্চ ৭৪.৭৬ শতাংশ খানার বসতঘরের ছাদ/ছাউনি ধাতব টিন/সিআই শিট/ঢেউটিন দিয়ে তৈরি। এছাড়াও দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ ২৩.৬২ শতাংশ বসতঘরের ছাদ সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/টালি দিয়ে তৈরি। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে সর্বোচ্চ সংখ্যক খানার প্রধান বসতঘরের কাঠামো কাঁচা (৫৮.৭৮%) এবং দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ এর বসতঘরের কাঠামো পাকা (২২.৪৬%) এবং ১৮.১৮% এর আধা পাকা। দেশে সর্বমোট বাসগৃহের সংখ্যা ৩,৫৬,২১,৬৮৭ যার মধ্যে ২,৭৬,৪৬,৮২২টি পল্লিতে ও ৭৯,৭৪,৮৬৫টি শহরে অবস্থিত। দেশের ৮০.৭৯% খানা নিজস্ব মালিকানাধীন বাসগৃহে বসবাস করে।

দেশের অধিকাংশ খানা (৮৬.৫১%) খাবার পানির উৎস হিসেবে গভীর/অগভীর টিউবওয়েল এর পানি ব্যবহার করে। এছাড়াও, ১১.১৪ শতাংশ'র খাবার পানির উৎস ট্যাপ/পাইপ (সাপ্লাই)। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৫৫.৬৯% খানা টয়লেট ব্যবহারের পর ফ্লাশ করে/পানি ঢেলে নিরাপদ নিষ্কাশন করে। স্ল্যাবসহ পিট ল্যাট্রিন/ভেন্টিলেটেড ইমপ্রুভড ল্যাট্রিন/কম্পোস্টিং ল্যাট্রিন ব্যবহার করে ২১.৯৭% খানা।
দেশে ৭৩.২৫% খানায় 'একক' টয়লেট ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং ৬৯.৫৯% খানায় সাবান ও পানি সহযোগে হাতধোয়ার পৃথক ব্যবস্থা রয়েছে।

The total number of ethnic population in the country is 16,50,478, of which male is 49.98% and female 50.02%. More than half (60.04%) of the total ethnic population of the country resides in the Chattogram division.

The total number of households in the country stands at 4,10,08,217, of which 2,78,19,445 are located in the rural areas and 1,31,88,772 in the urban areas. A total of 4,91,795 slum households and 19,134 floating households are accounted in the country. The total number of households except for floating is recorded as 4,09,89,083 in the country, of which the general households are 4,02,57,678, institutional households, 47,322, and other types of households, 6,84,083.

In the total general households of the country, the highest, 47.99% of the floor of main dwellings are made of soil/sand/mud, followed by 44.75%, of cement/concrete/terracotta. It is also evident that the highest percent of households, 46.66% have used cement/concrete/brick/terracotta as the wall materials of their main dwelling structure, followed by metal sheet/CI sheet/corrugated iron sheet, 42.00%. It is found that the highest 74.76% of the total households in the country have used metal sheet /CI sheet/corrugated iron sheet, as roof materials of main dwellings followed by cement/concrete/tali, 23.62%. It is evident that in the case of the main dwelling structure, kancha holds the highest share with 58.78%, followed by pucca, 22.46%, and semi-pucca, 18.18%. The total number of dwellings in the country is 3,56,21,687, of which 2,76,46,822 are located in the rural areas and 79,74,865 in the urban areas. It is manifested that 80.79% of the total households in the country live in their own dwellings.

Most of the households (86.51%) of the country use deep/shallow tube-well as the main source of drinking water. Besides, 11.14% of households use tap/pipe (supply) water for drinking. At the national level 55.69% of the total households of the country has the toilet facilities with safe disposal by flushing/pouring water followed by pit latrine with slab/ventilated improved latrine/ composting latrine with 21.97%. It is observed that 73.25% of the total households use toilets with no sharing and 69.59% have separate handwashing facilities with 'Soap and Water' in the country.

দেশের মোট ৯৯.২৪% খানায় বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ রয়েছে। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে সর্বাধিক সংখ্যক অর্থাৎ ৫৯.৩১% খানা রান্নার জ্বালানি হিসেবে কাঠ/খড়ি/লাকড়ি ব্যবহার করে। এছাড়াও, ১৪.১৮% খানার রান্নার জ্বালানির প্রধান উৎস সাপ্লাই গ্যাস, যা দেশের দ্বিতীয় বৃহত্তম রান্নার জ্বালানির উৎস।

দেশে জাতীয় পর্যায়ে প্রবাস আয় অর্থাৎ রেমিটেন্স গ্রহণকারী খানা সর্বমোট ৩৯,৫০,১৫৫টি, যার মধ্যে সর্বাধিক ৪২.৪৩% খানার অবস্থান চট্টগ্রামে।

খানার গড় আকার ২০২২ সালে হ্রাস পেয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে ৩.৯৮ যা ১৯৭৪ সালে ছিল ৫.৬। বর্তমানে দেশে ৪ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট খানা রয়েছে সর্বাধিক ১,০৪,৬০,০৮৩টি, যা মোট খানার ২৫.৯৮%।

It is observed that as many as 99.24% of households are under electricity coverage across the country. It is apparent that, in total, 59.31% of households in the country use wood/chalk/chopped wood as the main source of cooking fuel, followed by supply gas with 14.18%, which is the second highest.

The total number of remittance recipient households in the country is recorded as 39,50,155, of which the highest, 42.43% is accounted for in the Chattogram division.

The average size of households has been decreased to 3.98 in 2022 which was 5.6 in 1974. The four-member households score the highest, with 1,04,60,083, in the country, which is 25.98% of the total.

Key Findings of Population and Housing Census (1974-2022)

SI	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2022	Population and Housing Census 2011	Bangladesh Population Census 2001	Bangladesh Population Census 1991	Bangladesh Population Census 1981	Bangladesh Population Census 1974
01	**Administrative Units**						
	Division	8	7	6	5	4	4
	District	64	64	64	64	21	19
	City Corporation	12	6	6	4	-	-
	Upazila[1]	495	545	508	490	477	425
	Metro Thana	105					
	Paurashava	327	310	217	107	79	-
	City Ward	465	3161	2309	543	405	-
	Paura Ward[2]	3075					
	Union	4596	4543	4466	4405	4354	4350
	Mauza[3]	58846	56349	59708	59708	55612[4]	-
	Village	90049	87223	87362	86038	83666	-
	Mahalla[5]	15153	10536	7698	4122	2969	-
02	**Area (In Sq. km)**						
	Bangladesh	147570	147570	147570	147570	144000	143998
	Rural	127660	138703	136953	137993	107837[6]	-
	Urban[7]	19910	8867	10617	9577	6485	-
03	**Population (Enumerated)**						
	National	165158616	144043697	124355263	106314992	87119965	71479071
	Male	81769266	72109796	64091508	54728350	44919191	37071740
	Female	83381226	71933901	60263755	51586642	42200774	34407331
	Hijra[8]	8124	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural						
	Total	113109157	110480514	95099636	85442788	73892340	65205468
	Male	55192079	54580004	48382081	43427265	37549339	33532812
	Female	57913017	55900510	46717555	42015523	36343001	31672656
	Hijra	4061	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban						
	Total	52049459	33563183	29255627	20872204	13227625	6273603
	Male	26577187	17529792	15709427	11301085	7369852	3538928
	Female	25468209	16033391	13546200	9571119	5857773	2734675
	Hijra	4063	-	-	-	-	-
04	**Net Coverage Error (NCE)**						
	National	2.75	3.97	4.96	4.6	3.1	6.88
	Rural	2.55	3.80	4.57	4.0	2.5	-
	Urban	3.19	5.26	6.23	13.6	6.2	-

* Dash (-) denotes Not Available

1 The Numbers of Upazilla and Thana are shown together in the previous censuses from 1974 to 2011.

2 City ward and Paura ward are shown together in the previous censuses.

3 Only populated Mauzas were shown in 1981 and 2011, but in 1991 and 2001, depopulated and Paurashava/Municipality Area (PSA) Mauzas were also included in the census. In 2022 populated and depopulated Mauzas are included in the census.

4 Excluding Municipality

5 Mahalla is the part of Mauza in urban areas, which is similar to the village in the rural.

6 Excluding riverine and forest area

7 City Corporation, Cantonment, Paurashava, Growth Centre, and Upazila Headquarters (not declared as Paurashava) are considered as Urban Area in 2022. Only City Corporation and Paurashava were considered as Urban Area in 2011. The Statistical Metropolitan Area (SMA), Paurashava, and Growth Centre were considered as Urban Area in 1981-2001 censuses.

8 Hijra population is enumerated separately in the Population and Housing Census 2022.

Sl	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2022	Population and Housing Census 2011	Bangladesh Population Census 2001	Bangladesh Population Census 1991	Bangladesh Population Census 1981	Bangladesh Population Census 1974
05	**Population (Adjusted)**						
	National	169828911	149772364	130522598	111455185	89912000	76398000
	Male	84134003	74980386	67731320	57313929	46295000	-
	Female	85686784	74791978	62791278	54141256	43617000	-
	Hijra	8124	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	116065804	114677675	99444646	89000111	75823000	-
	Urban	53763107	35094689	31077952	22455074	14089000	-
06	**Urban Population (%)**						
	Adjusted	31.66	28.00	23.81	20.15	15.54	8.87
	Enumerated						
07	**Slum Population**						
	National	1736302	-	883080	-	-	-
	Male	897403	-	451890	-	-	-
	Female	838443	-	431190	-	-	-
	Hijra	456	-	-	-	-	-
08	**Floating Population**[9]						
	National	22185	147674	109429	417228	839442	-
	Rural	5381	47202	45653	182141	385533	-
	Urban	16804	100472	63775	235087	453909	-
09	**Ethnic Population**						
	Total	1650478	1586141	1410169	1205978	897828	-
	Male	824933	797477	724398	616878	456974	-
	Female	825545	788664	685771	589100	440854	-
10	**Population by Religion**						
	Muslim	150422600	130204860	111393250	93881029	75486980	61038929
	Hindu	13144204	12299940	11608268	11178866	10570245	9673048
	Christian	488583	447009	388855	346062	274481	215919
	Buddhist	1001974	889721	773949	623410	538331	438917
	Others	101255	202167	190941	285625	249928	110935
11	**Population by City Corporation**						
	Barishal	419484	328278	192810	-	-	-
	Chattogram	3230507	2581643	2023489	1392860	1025846	416733
	Cumilla	440233	-	-	-	-	-
	Dhaka North	5990723	6970105	5327306	3612850	2475710	1403259
	Dhaka South	4305063					
	Gazipur	2677715	-	-	-	-	-
	Khulna	719557	663342	770498	663340	561945	437304
	Mymensingh	577000	-	-	-	-	-
	Narayanganj	967951	-	-	-	-	-
	Rajshahi	553288	448087	388811	294056	165821	96645

[9] The Homeless people who usually spent night in various places such as railway stations, bus terminals, shrines, footpaths, under stairs/foot-overbridges, launch terminals/ferries, market balconies, etc. are considered as floating population in census 2022. Floating Population are counted on the census night.
The people who stayed on the street or at market for their livelihoods or other purposes on the census night, but have dwellings elsewhere are not considered as floating population in census 2022. But in the previous all censuses including the homeless, the people who were on travel, fishing at deep sea, hiving in the forest and staying in hotels (boarders) on census night were also considered as floating population.

Sl	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2022	Population and Housing Census 2011	Bangladesh Population Census 2001	Bangladesh Population Census 1991	Bangladesh Population Census 1981	Bangladesh Population Census 1974
	Rangpur	708570	-	-	-	-	-
	Sylhet	532839	479837	263197	-	-	-
12	**Average Annual Growth Rate**						
	Enumerated	1.22	1.47	1.58	2.01	2.88	2.48
	Adjusted	1.12	1.37	1.59	2.17	2.32	2.52
13	**Population Density (Per Square Kilometer)**						
	National	1119	976	843	720	590	535
14	**Sex Ratio**						
	National	98.07	100.3	106.35	106.1	106.4	107.7
	Rural	95.30	97.6	103.56	103.4	103.3	106.0
	Urban	104.35	109.3	115.97	118.1	125.8	129.0
15	**Child-Woman Ratio**						
	National	332.38	392	519	742	807	922
	Rural	350.49	415	557	779	822	-
	Urban	294.52	321	406	596	715	-
16	**Dependency Ratio**						
	National	52.63	73.00	82.70	102.06	109.94	106
	Rural	56.08	77.00	89.50	108.14	113.82	-
	Urban	45.63	69.00	63.80	80.50	87.45	-
17	**Marital Status (10 Years and above) (%)**						
	Male						
	Never Married	35.86	38.95	43.68	42.12	42.80	41.24
	Currently Married	62.76	60.29	55.69	57.21	55.92	56.95
	Widower	0.96	0.64	0.55	0.61	1.22	1.70
	Divorced[10]	0.20	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.12
	Separated	0.22	-	-	-	-	-
	Female						
	Never Married	22.04	25.09	29.05	25.18	23.69	21.15
	Currently Married	67.32	65.93	62.95	64.79	63.37	64.44
	Widow	9.50	8.15	7.26	9.41	11.86	13.34
	Divorced[10]	0.62	0.83	0.74	0.62	1.09	1.07
	Separated	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
18	**Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)**						
	Male	25.28	25.24	25.2	24.88	25.8	24.0
	Female	19.29	19.35	19.0	17.93	17.8	15.9
19	**Literacy Rate (7 Years and above)**						
	National	74.80	51.77	46.15	32.40	25.99	26.83
	Male	76.71	54.11	50.27	38.90	33.84	36.62
	Female	72.94	49.44	41.80	25.45	17.52	16.43
	Rural						
	National	71.68	47.16	41.42	27.9	-	-
	Male	73.43	49.01	45.12	34.0	-	-
	Female	70.04	45.38	37.64	21.5	-	-
	Urban						
	National	81.45	66.40	60.72	49.8	-	-
	Male	83.37	69.30	65.15	56.3	-	-
	Female	79.46	63.22	55.53	41.8	-	-

[10] In the previous Censuses, data on divorced and separated were collected together.

SI	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2022	Population and Housing Census 2011	Bangladesh Population Census 2001	Bangladesh Population Census 1991	Bangladesh Population Census 1981	Bangladesh Population Census 1974
20	**Population of Highest Level of Education Attained (5 Years and above) (%)**						
	Never Gone to School/Madrasa (No Schooling)	20.77	32.22[11]	42.11	58.59	67.27	75.73
	Attended School but Not Completed Play/ Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary/Class I	1.17	-	-	-	-	-
	Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary Student	2.32	-	-	-	-	-
	Class I Student	1.73	-	-	-	-	-
	Class I - V	25.91	32.89[11]	31.72	25.02	21.12	12.74
	Class VI - VIII	16.18	14.86[11]	12.10	7.50	7.76[12]	6.72[12]
	Class IX or Equivalent	7.08	6.79[11]	4.69	2.90		
	SSC or Equivalent	8.82	6.60[11]	5.55	3.62	3.15[13]	0.70[13]
	HSC or Equivalent	7.28[14]	3.89[11]	2.16	1.44		
	Degree or Equivalent	3.62[15]	1.92[11]	1.23	0.70	0.70[16]	0.49[16]
	Masters & above	1.72[17]	0.82[11]	0.44	0.23	-	-
	Non Institutional Education/ Informal Education and Others	3.40	-	-	-	-	-
21	**Field of Education (5 Years and above) (%)**						
	General	89.26	93.71[18]	96.44	97.18	-	-
	Technical/ Vocational	0.81	0.71[18]	0.41	0.53	-	-
	Religious	7.19	5.58[18]	3.16	2.30	-	-
	Others	2.74	-	-	-	-	-
22	**Working Status[19] (10 Years and above) (%)**						
	Employed	37.21	38.16	37.25	41.84	40.61	43.25
	Household Work	31.82	33.33	31.92	37.53	37.84	36.05
	Looking for Work	1.65	1.01	1.94	1.21	-	1.09
	Do Not Work	29.32	27.50	28.89	19.42	21.55	19.61
23	**Working Sector (10 Years and above) (%)**						
	Agriculture	37.91	47.03	-	-	-	-
	Industry	18.41	14.92	-	-	-	-
	Service	43.68	38.04	-	-	-	-

[11] Population aged 7 years and above were considered in the census 2011, but in the other censuses, including 2022, population aged 5 years and above are considered.
[12] Percentage for population passed class VI to IX together.
[13] Percentage for population passed SSC & HSC together.
[14] This group includes HSC, Diploma, Nursing/Midwifery as well.
[15] This group includes Degree (Pass course)/Equivalent, Degree (Hons)/Equivalent, MBBS/BDS, BSc Engineering & above as well.
[16] It refers to percentage for degree and above.
[17] This group includes Masters and above, as well as PhD.
[18] Population of aged 7 years and above were considered in the census 2011.
[19] Specific reference time for working status is not considered in the census 2022 and 2011.
* In 1974, Highest Level of Education Attained had an option 'Not Reporting', which was 3.62.

Sl	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2022	Population and Housing Census 2011	Bangladesh Population Census 2001	Bangladesh Population Census 1991	Bangladesh Population Census 1981	Bangladesh Population Census 1974
24	**Disability (%)**						
	National	1.37	1.41	0.49	-	-	-
	Rural	1.50	1.51	0.51	-	-	-
	Urban	1.08	1.06	0.42	-	-	-
25	**Number of Household**						
	National	41008217[20]	32173630	25490822	19397992	15075887	12675583
	Rural	27819445[20]	24671590	19455678	15608654	12877233	11610230
	Urban	13188772[20]	7502040	6035144	3789338	2198654	1065353
26	**Household by Type**						
	Total	40989083	32173630	25490822	19397992	15075887	-
	General	40257678	31863396	25034309	19020489	14785046	-
	Institutional	47322	26677	166446	76927	116003	-
	Others	684083	283557	290067	300576	174838	-
27	**Number of Dwellings**						
	National	35621687[21]	85947935	44104078	-	-	-
	Rural	27646822[21]	72681595	6800615	-	-	-
	Urban	7974865[21]	13266340	37303463	-	-	-
28	**Household Size (General HH)**						
	National	3.98	4.44	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.6
	Rural	4.03	4.46	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.6
	Urban	3.87	4.37	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.9
29	**Type of Dwelling Structure (General HH) (%)**						
	Pucca	22.46	11.32	6.68	-	-	-
	Semi-pucca	18.18	19.61	10.12	-	-	-
	Kancha	58.78	66.19	74.40	-	-	-
	Jhupri	0.59	2.88	8.80	-	-	-
30	**Ownership Status of Dwelling Units (General HH) (%)**						
	Own dwelling unit	80.79	83.06	86.36	87.98	89.67	-
	Rented but having own dwelling unit elsewhere	14.32	13.74	9.70	6.67	5.02	-
	Rented and having no own dwelling unit elsewhere	2.97					
	Rent free but having own dwelling unit elsewhere	0.55	3.20	3.94	5.35	5.31	-
	Rent free and having no own dwelling unit elsewhere	1.37					

[20] Households of floating population are included in the census 2022.

[21] Under the 2022 census only dwelling structures are counted, but in the previous censuses, dwellings included all types of structures such as kitchens, cowsheds, *Boithak ghar* etc. are counted.

Sl	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2022	Population and Housing Census 2011	Bangladesh Population Census 2001	Bangladesh Population Census 1991	Bangladesh Population Census 1981	Bangladesh Population Census 1974
31	**Main Source of Drinking Water (%)**						
	Tap/Pipe (Supply)	11.14	10.27	6.18	4.30	3.6	-
	Tubewell (Deep/Shallow)	86.51	83.92	84.6	75.73	53.1	-
	Bottled/Jar water	0.57	-	-	-	-	-
	Well	0.34	-	-	9.46	37.5[22]	-
	Pond/River/Canal/Lake	0.89	-	3.32[23]	10.50[24]	5.8[25]	-
	Spring	0.11	-	-	-	-	-
	Rain water	0.40	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	0.03	5.81	5.90	-	-	-
32	**Toilet Facilities (%)**						
	Safe Disposal with Flushing/ Pouring Water	55.69	63.55[26]	37.38[26]	12.46[26]	-	-
	Pit Latrine with Slab/ Ventilated Improved Latrine/ Composting Latrine	21.97	-	-	-	-	-
	Unsafe Disposal with Flushing/ Pouring Water	12.90	28.72[27]	41.17[27]	53.34[27]	-	-
	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	4.13	-	-	-	-	-
	Kancha/Open/ Hanging Latrine (Permanent/ Temporary)	4.07	-	-	-	-	-
	Open Defecation/ No Latrine Available	1.23	7.72	21.45	34.20	-	-
33	**Main Source of Electricity (%)**						
	National Grid	97.59	55.60[28]	31.70[28]	14.29[28]	-	-
	Solar	1.46				-	-
	Others	0.18				-	-
	No Electricity Facility	0.76	43.40	68.30	85.71	-	-

[22] It refers to the figure of Pond/Well.
[23] It refers to the figure of Pond/Dighi.
[24] It refers to the figure of Pond/River/Canal.
[25] It refers to the figure of River/Canal.
[26] It refers to the figure of Sanitary Toilet.
[27] It refers to the figure of Others Toilet.
[28] It refers to the figure of all types of electricity connection.

Key Findings of Population and Housing Census 2022 (New Indicators)

SL	Key Indicator	National	Rural	Urban
01	**Type of Work (5 Years and above) (%)**			
	For Salary/Wage	60.42	54.56	71.45
	For Profit	21.88	22.12	21.42
	For Household Use/Consumption	13.96	18.41	5.57
	Apprenticeship	3.75	4.91	1.55
02	**Population Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET)**			
	Total	34.26	36.96	28.96
	Male	13.28	14.64	10.74
	Female	52.76	56.05	46.03
03	**Population having Mobile Phone for Own Use (15 Years and above) (%)**			
	Total	69.93	66.17	77.77
	Male	84.16	82.33	87.76
	Female	56.43	51.44	67.49
	Hijra	82.16	76.65	87.50
04	**Internet User (15 Years and above) (%)**			
	Total	36.92	31.21	48.86
	Male	46.58	40.55	58.42
	Female	27.77	22.69	39.02
	Hijra	48.92	41.57	56.04
05	**Population having Account in Financial Institution (15 Years and above) (%)**			
	Total	25.35	22.51	31.26
	Male	31.07	27.68	37.75
	Female	19.92	17.81	24.6
	Hijra	16.73	14.53	18.87
06	**Population having Mobile Banking Account (15 Years and above) (%)**			
	Total	39.11	36.67	44.19
	Male	52.33	49.88	57.13
	Female	26.57	24.62	30.89
	Hijra	41.25	38.53	43.89
07	**Floating Household**			
	Total	19134	3929	15205
08	**Slum Household**			
	Total	491795	51670	440125
09	**Remittance Recepient Household (%)**			
	Total	9.81	10.86	7.51
10	**Toilet Use (%)**			
	Not-Shared	73.25	73.92	71.81
	Shared	26.75	26.08	28.19
11	**Handwashing Facilities (%)**			
	Soap and Water	69.59	64.68	80.30
	Only Soap	1.80	2.04	1.29
	Only Water	17.71	20.74	11.09
	None	10.90	12.54	7.32
12	**Main Source of Cooking Fuel (%)**			
	Straw/Leaf/Bran/Husk	10.65	13.30	4.87
	Wood/Chalk/Chopped Wood	59.31	70.16	35.64

SL	Key Indicator	National	Rural	Urban
	Wood-Coal/Charcoal/Dried Dung	5.25	6.43	2.68
	Kerosene/Paraffin	0.03	0.01	0.08
	Petrol/Diesel	0.01	0.01	0.03
	Electricity	0.25	0.09	0.61
	Supply Gas	14.18	3.95	36.50
	LP Gas	10.13	5.91	19.32
	Biogas	0.09	0.08	0.12
	Others	0.09	0.06	0.16
13	**Floor Material of Main Dwelling (%)**			
	Cement/Concrete/Brick/Terracotta	44.75	36.55	62.65
	Tiles/Mosaic	5.31	1.72	13.15
	Wood/Bamboo/Mat/Palm Tree/Betel Nut Trunk	1.83	2.01	1.43
	Soil/Sand/Mud	47.99	59.63	22.60
	Other Materials	0.12	0.10	0.17
14	**Wall Material of Main Dwelling (%)**			
	Cement/Concrete/Brick/Terracotta	46.66	37.25	67.20
	Ceramic Tiles	0.66	0.23	1.58
	Metal Sheet/CI Sheet/Corrugated Iron Sheet	42.00	49.44	25.76
	Wood/Bamboo/Mat/Palm Tree/Betel Nut Trunk	3.46	3.91	2.46
	Straw/Chhan/Golpata/Palm Leaf/Bichali/Polythene	0.30	0.37	0.16
	Soil/Mud	6.84	8.71	2.77
	Other Materials	0.06	0.06	0.06
	No Wall	0.02	0.02	0.02
15	**Roof Material of Main Dwelling (%)**			
	Cement/Concrete/Tile	23.62	14.31	43.94
	Metal Sheet/CI Sheet/Corrugated Iron Sheet	74.76	83.91	54.80
	Wood/Bamboo/Mat/Straw/Chhan/Bichali/Golpata/Palm Leaf/Polythene	1.21	1.31	1.00
	Hand-made Tiles/Tile	0.33	0.40	0.17
	Other Materials	0.05	0.04	0.05
	No Roof	0.03	0.03	0.04

SDG Indicators
Population and Housing Census 2022

Dvision & Location	SDG Indicators									
	Participation in Organized Learning (4.2.2)	Ownership of mobile phone (5.b.1)	Basic Sanitation Service (6.2.1 (a))	Basic Handwashing Facilities (6.2.1(b))	Access to Electricity (7.1.1)	Clean Fuel (7.1.2)	NEET Youth Population (8.6.1)	Financial Inclusion (8.10.2)	Urban Slum (11.1.1)	Internet User (17.8.1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National	**54.80**	**55.90**	**58.94**	**70.01**	**99.21**	**24.10**	**34.26**	**46.98**	**2.96**	**30.69**
Rural	54.52	52.48	57.25	65.11	99.11	9.66	36.96	44.17	-	25.73
Urban	55.49	63.22	62.63	80.67	99.44	55.49	28.96	52.87	2.96	41.30
Barishal	**58.32**	**56.39**	**70.03**	**63.52**	**99.14**	**7.86**	**35.60**	**48.62**	**1.42**	**23.71**
Rural	57.63	55.03	69.69	60.00	99.06	1.85	36.96	47.05	-	20.84
Urban	60.51	60.41	71.02	74.00	99.38	25.78	31.77	53.22	1.42	32.21
Chattogram	**56.70**	**55.51**	**64.44**	**67.59**	**98.59**	**28.09**	**36.58**	**43.88**	**3.25**	**37.37**
Rural	56.66	53.04	63.36	63.18	98.47	13.04	39.47	41.51	-	34.79
Urban	56.79	60.30	66.56	76.29	98.81	57.75	31.22	48.34	3.25	42.36
Dhaka	**52.84**	**62.07**	**59.18**	**78.16**	**99.67**	**48.66**	**30.81**	**49.69**	**3.83**	**40.42**
Rural	53.29	56.40	58.93	71.22	99.61	23.08	34.92	44.45	-	32.87
Urban	52.26	68.38	59.47	86.00	99.75	77.57	26.64	55.31	3.83	48.81
Khulna	**56.01**	**55.90**	**64.13**	**73.92**	**99.58**	**9.91**	**34.92**	**49.59**	**2.51**	**27.55**
Rural	55.28	53.83	62.58	71.73	99.54	3.44	36.31	47.84	-	24.60
Urban	58.30	62.17	68.85	80.57	99.69	29.54	30.95	54.86	2.51	36.46
Mymensingh	**53.70**	**49.92**	**46.61**	**53.62**	**99.29**	**10.95**	**35.52**	**40.95**	**1.01**	**20.25**
Rural	53.01	48.13	44.08	49.34	99.25	4.03	37.23	38.87	-	17.46
Urban	56.39	56.08	55.38	68.50	99.44	35.02	30.18	47.96	1.01	29.79
Rajshahi	**55.04**	**54.30**	**56.81**	**73.57**	**99.38**	**10.53**	**34.34**	**48.50**	**1.05**	**23.35**
Rural	54.00	52.07	54.49	70.36	99.33	3.44	36.37	46.51	-	20.01
Urban	58.69	61.38	64.24	83.84	99.53	33.26	28.57	54.77	1.05	33.98
Rangpur	**57.33**	**51.84**	**52.69**	**70.87**	**98.99**	**6.84**	**33.99**	**51.04**	**1.77**	**17.69**
Rural	56.84	50.23	50.67	68.58	98.92	2.46	35.51	49.79	-	15.03
Urban	59.25	57.53	59.90	78.99	99.27	22.43	29.08	55.39	1.77	27.04
Sylhet	**48.73**	**47.56**	**51.66**	**54.12**	**98.72**	**16.62**	**37.97**	**35.58**	**4.51**	**28.06**
Rural	48.16	45.57	49.35	50.41	98.58	9.05	39.15	33.75	-	25.60
Urban	51.53	56.05	61.69	70.22	99.31	49.46	32.97	43.12	4.51	38.59

Mentioned Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators in brief are as follows:

1) 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex.
2) 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone by sex (5 years and above).
3) 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.
4) 6.2.1.a: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services.
5) 6.2.1.b: Proportion of population with hand washing facilities with soap and water available at home. (*Excluding Floating Population)
6) 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity. (*Excluding Floating Population)
7) 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology. (*Excluding Floating Population) As data on clean technology has not been collected. Few fuels were not evaluated (i.e. Kerosine, Paraffin etc.)

8) 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.
9) 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and above) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.
10) 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
11) 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (5 years and above).



PART-II
SURVEY REPORTS



Productive and Sustainable Agriculture Survey (PSAS) 2025

June 2025



Sustainable Agriculture Statistics Project

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
www.bbs.gov.bd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the crucial findings from the Productive and Sustainable Agriculture Survey 2025, first of its kind, conducted under the Sustainable Agriculture Statistics (SAS) Project by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The fundamental objective of this nationwide survey was to generate and provide updated official statistics on the progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 2.4.1 within the agricultural sector of Bangladesh.

SDG Indicator 2.4.1, defined as the 'Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture', is a key component of SDG 2: Zero Hunger, specifically addressing Target 2.4 which aims to promote sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices. This indicator comprehensively assesses the sustainability of agricultural land management across three core dimensions: **Economic Sustainability, Environmental Sustainability and Social Sustainability**. To operationalize this assessment, the indicator utilizes 11 distinct sub-indicators. These sub-indicators cover various aspects of agricultural sustainability, including farm economic, resource management, environmental impact, social well-being, and land rights. Field-level data collection for this survey was conducted from January 20 to March 5, 2025, covering both agricultural households and institutional farms for most of the 11 sub-indicators.

The overall national sustainability rate for SDG Indicator 2.4.1 is determined based on the minimum performance across all 11 sub-indicators to classify land as 'sustainable' (desirable + acceptable), and the maximum unsustainable rate across all sub-indicators to classify land as 'unsustainable'. According to the survey results, 44.37% of agricultural land in Bangladesh is classified as productive and sustainable; accordingly 55.63% of agricultural land is classified as unsustainable in terms of 'Farm output value per hectare'. This suggests that over half of the agricultural land in the country is not yielding optimal economic returns. Under sustainable category as low as 1.20% agriculture land has achieved the 'desirable' and 43.17% has attained 'acceptable' level of sustainability of land productivity across all 11 assessed themes. Key findings for individual sub-indicators at the national level provide further insights into the sustainability performance across dimensions:

Economic Sustainability:

Farm output value per hectare: It serves as an economic measure reflecting land productivity. The national sustainability rate of 44.37% indicates that this proportion of the country's agricultural land is considered both productive and sustainable.

Net farm income: Measures the profitability of agricultural operations measured by net farm income. The national sustainability rate is 78.79%, indicating that this proportion of agricultural land was profitable for at least one year during the three-year period from 2022 to 2024.

Risk mitigation mechanisms: Assesses access to mechanisms like credit, insurance, or on-farm diversification, falling under the theme of resilience. The national sustainability rate is 69.16%.

Environmental Sustainability:

Prevalence of soil degradation: Derived from the proportion of land affected by soil degradation. The national sustainability rate is 72.75% that agricultural land is currently being managed by households whose at least 50% of agricultural land is degradated.

Variation in water availability: Assesses sustainability based on categorized levels of water availability. The national sustainability rate is 81.66%.

Management of fertilizers: It relates to the management of fertilizer use to maintain chemical levels within acceptable thresholds. The national sustainability rate is 56.95%, indicating that this proportion of agricultural land belongs to households implementing two or more out of eight recommended measures.

Management of pesticides: Based on data regarding pesticide usage, types, and risk mitigation measures. The national sustainability rate is 51.37%.

Use of Agro-biodiversity-supportive practices: Measures the adoption of practices contributing to biodiversity at ecosystem, species, and genetic levels. The national sustainability rate is 71.05%.

Social Sustainability:

Wage rate in agriculture: Compares the unskilled labor daily wage rate to the national/sector wage rate. The national sustainability rate is 60.12%, indicating this proportion of agricultural area where unskilled labor receives wages higher than the national agricultural wage rate.

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): Measures the severity of food insecurity based on self-reported experiences and behaviors related to accessing adequate food. The national sustainability rate is 98.82%.

Secure tenure rights to land: Assesses sustainability in terms of rights over the use of agricultural land areas, a key input for production. The national sustainability rate is 89.35%.

Notably, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) sub-indicator achieved the highest sustainability rate among all sub-indicators at the national level, with an impressive 98.82%. This high level of sustainability in food access indicates strong performance in addressing hunger and food availability.

The findings presented in this report, derived from this first-time survey on sustainable agriculture in Bangladesh, are anticipated to provide critical inputs for evidence-based policy formulation and planning for the agriculture sector and rural development. The results are expected to meaningfully contribute to the ongoing national efforts to promote sustainable agriculture and food security in Bangladesh. The methodology, which relies on detailed local-level data collection and aggregation, allows for a comprehensive overview of sustainability across dimensions, identifying areas of strength and those requiring targeted interventions.

Highlights: Productive and Sustainable Agriculture Survey 2025

SDG Indicator 2.4.1

SDG Indicator 2.4.1 refers to proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. This indicator assesses the sustainability of agricultural land management across three key dimensions along with 11 sub-indicators.



Economic Sustainability

- Farm output value per hectare
- Net farm income
- Risk mitigation mechanisms

Environmental Sustainability

- Prevalence of soil degradation
- Variation in water availability
- Management of fertilizers
- Management of pesticides
- Use of agro-biodiversity-supportive-practices

Social Sustainability

- Wage rate in agriculture
- Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- Secure tenure rights to land

Sub-indicator 1: Farm Output Value per Hectare

Proportion* of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Farm Output Value per Hectare' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	1.20	43.17	55.63	100
Rural	1.04	44.18	54.78	100
Urban	3.20	31.32	65.48	100

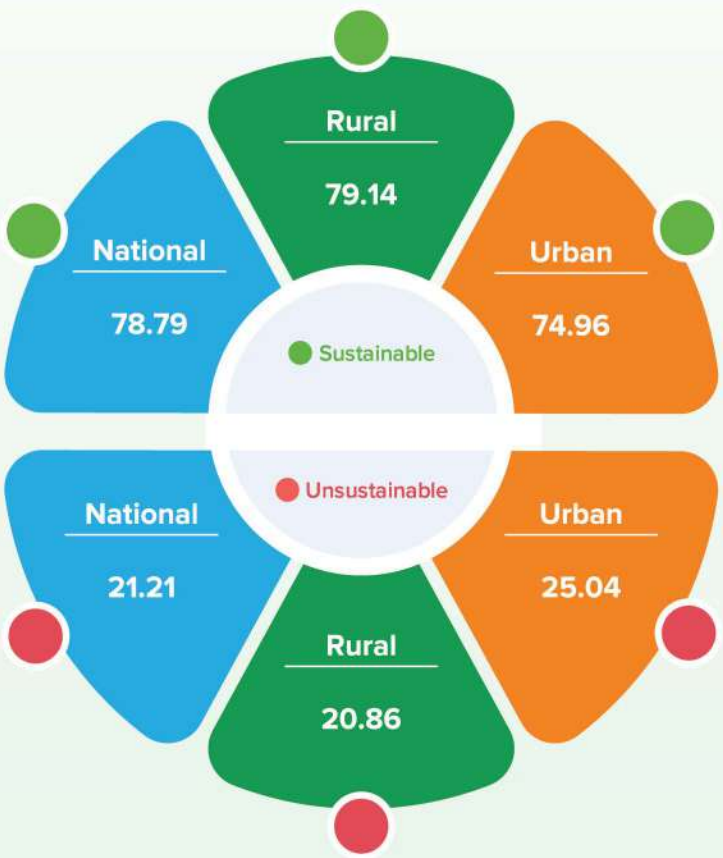


*Proportion of agricultural land area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Sub-indicator 2: Net Farm Income

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Net Farm Income' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	42.76	36.03	21.21	100
Rural	42.60	36.54	20.86	100
Urban	43.98	30.98	25.04	100

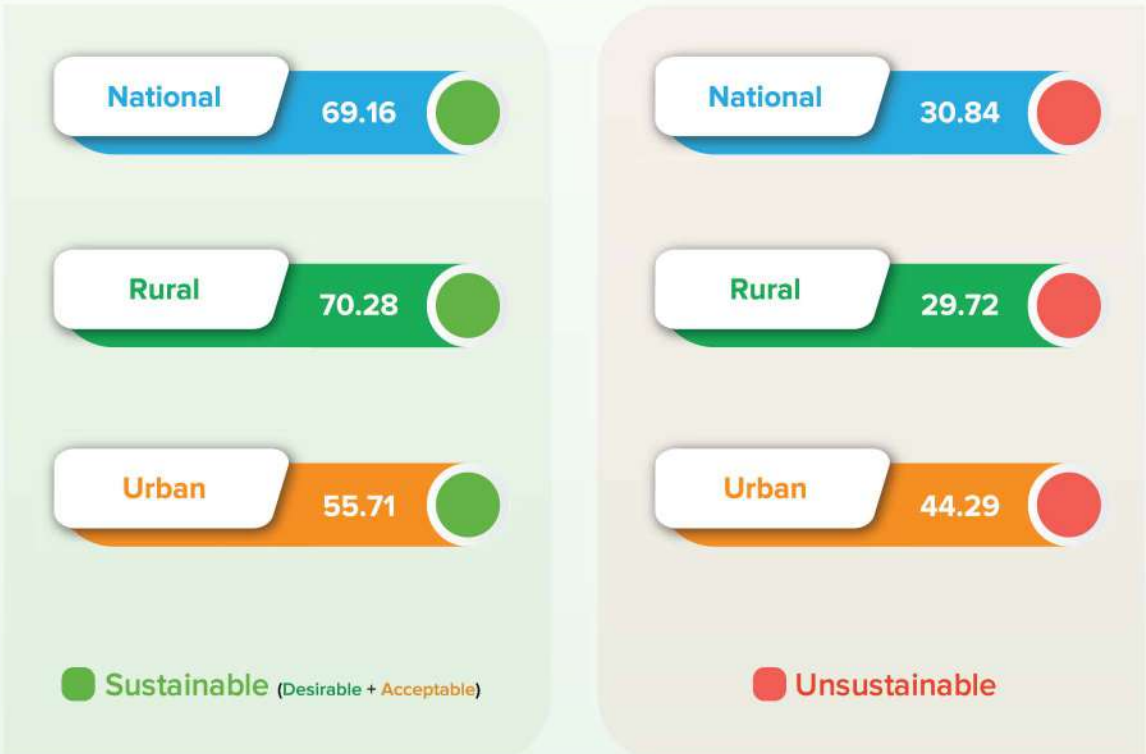


Sustainable (Desirable + Acceptable)

Sub-indicator 3: Risk Mitigation Mechanisms

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Risk Mitigation Mechanisms' by locality

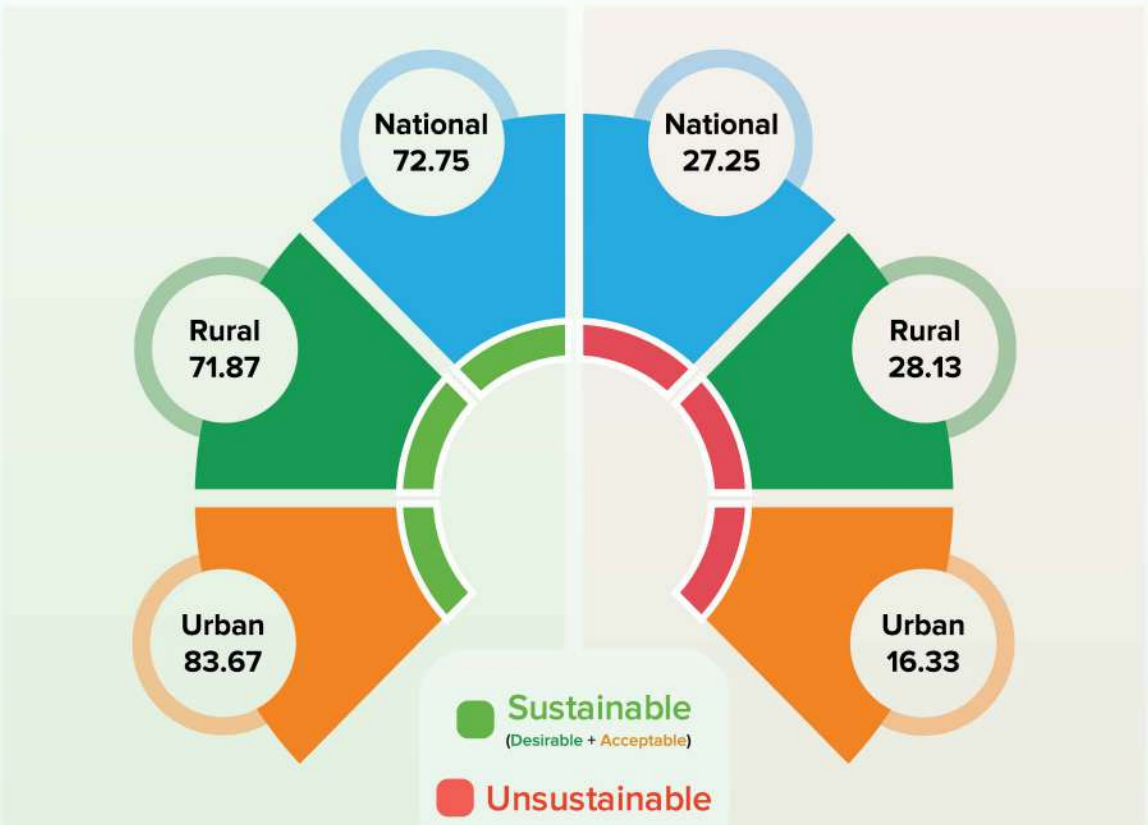
Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	5.58	63.58	30.84	100
Rural	5.29	64.99	29.72	100
Urban	9.30	46.41	44.29	100



Sub-indicator 4: Prevalence of Soil Degradation

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Prevalence of Soil Degradation' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	60.22	12.53	27.25	100
Rural	59.29	12.58	28.13	100
Urban	72.34	11.33	16.33	100



Sub-indicator 5: Variation in Water Availability

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Variation in Water Availability' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	46.38	35.28	18.34	100
Rural	46.40	35.31	18.29	100
Urban	47.62	34.86	17.52	100



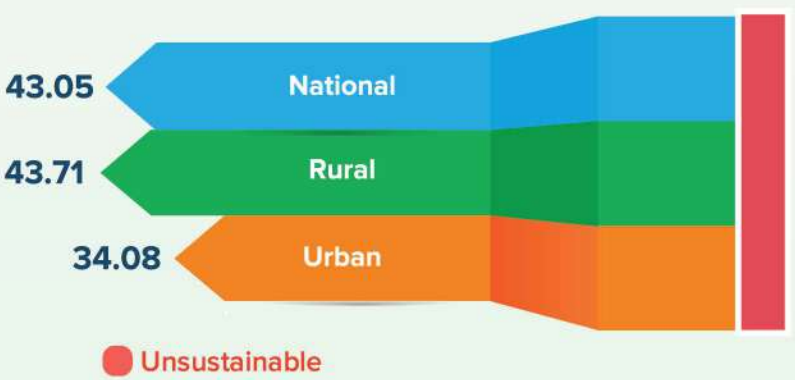


Sub-indicator 6: Management of Fertilizers

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Management of Fertilizers' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	11.99	44.96	43.05	100
Rural	11.65	44.64	43.71	100
Urban	15.91	50.01	34.08	100





Sub-indicator 7: Management of Pesticides

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Management of Pesticides' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	14.79	36.58	48.63	100
Rural	14.45	36.73	48.82	100
Urban	18.47	34.62	46.91	100

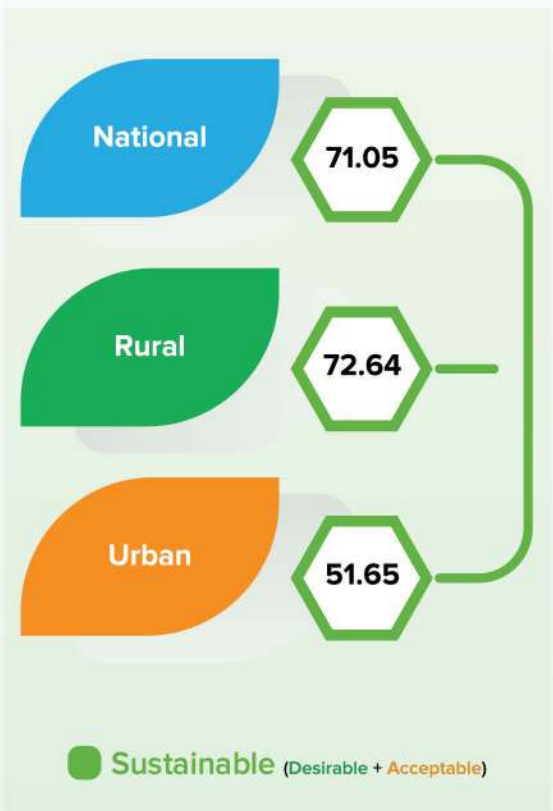


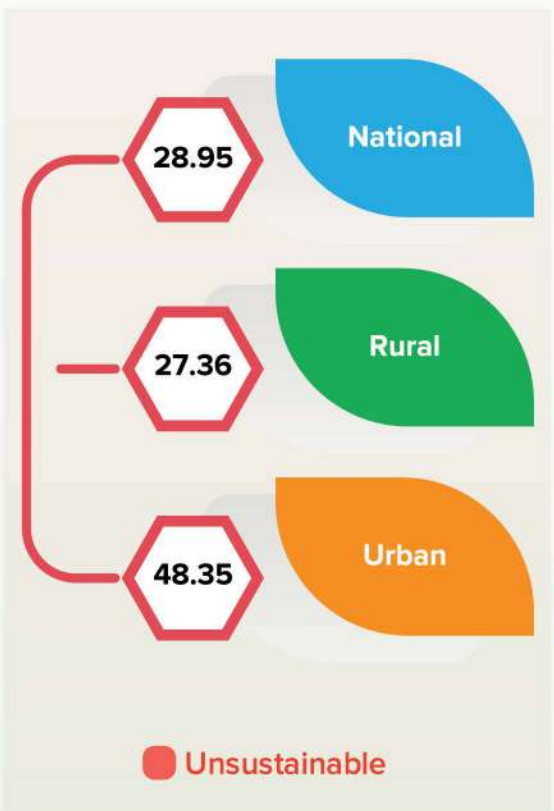


Sub-indicator 8: Use of Agro-biodiversity-supportive Practices

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-Indicator 'Use of Agro-biodiversity-supportive Practices' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	25.29	45.76	28.95	100
Rural	26.70	45.94	27.36	100
Urban	10.51	41.14	48.35	100





Sub-indicator 9: Wage Rate in Agriculture

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Wage Rate in Agriculture' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	39.85	20.27	39.88	100
Rural	38.72	19.93	41.35	100
Urban	54.17	22.18	23.65	100



Sub-indicator 10: Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Food Insecurity Experience Scale' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	81.11	17.72	1.17	100
Rural	80.60	18.17	1.23	100
Urban	88.47	11.02	0.51	100



Sub-Indicator 11: Secure Tenure Rights to Land

Proportion of sustainability for the sub-indicator 'Secure Tenure Rights to Land' by locality

Locality	Desirable	Acceptable	Unsustainable	Total
National	88.90	0.45	10.65	100
Rural	89.05	0.47	10.48	100
Urban	89.17	0.31	10.52	100



REPORT ON

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND COPING MECHANISM IN BANGLADESH

Evidence from Food Security Assessment & Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Survey 2023

September 2025

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
www.bbs.gov.bd

WFP World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an in-depth analysis on the prevalence and severity of food insecurity in different perspectives using the Food Security Assessment and FIES Survey 2023 conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The survey captures household food security,socio-economic status and coping strategies across rural, urban and city corporation areas. The findings represent an extended interpretation of those data under different dimensions.

Results from the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) and the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) point to a troubling reality: only one-third of households are food secure,nearly half are marginally secure, and over one-fifth face moderate to severe food insecurity. These patterns reveal persistent vulnerabilities, with many households frequently resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Food security outcomes are closely linked to income. Households in the lowest two expenditure deciles, those living below the upper poverty line, rarely achieve food security, while severe food insecurity is concentrated in the poorest decile. By contrast, food security steadily improves among higher deciles.Urban-rural differences appear modest overall, where city corporation performs well.Policymaking must therefore address both rural and urban deprivation. Notably, even households just above the poverty line show considerable food insecurity, require special interventions to reach vulnerable sections of the society.

Regional disparities are particularly striking. Northern divisions, including Rangpur, Mymensingh,Rajshahi, and Sylhet, report the highest levels of food insecurity, reflecting rooted poverty, limited economic diversification, and heightened exposure to climate shocks such as flooding from the Brahmaputra and Jamuna rivers. In contrast, Dhaka and Chattogram exhibit relatively better outcomes, although inequality persists within these regions.

Expenditure patterns further underscore the central role of income. Households that devote a smaller share of spending in terms of income to food are more secure, while those forced to spend most of their income on food remain highly vulnerable. This highlights the critical importance of poverty reduction, stable livelihoods, and income growth as foundations of food security.

Overall, nearly one-quarter of households in Bangladesh face moderate to severe food insecurity. Addressing this challenge requires region-specific solutions, targeted interventions for the most vulnerable populations and integrated policies that combine social protection, considering near-poor (vulnerable) populations above the poverty line, livelihood support, infrastructure development and nutrition awareness.

By leveraging high-quality BBS data while applying an independent analytical lens, this report highlights both the urgency of addressing food insecurity and the opportunity for policymakers to design inclusive, customized with equity and evidence-based responses. Turning these insights into action can help build resilience, reduce inequality, and advance national progress toward a more food-secure Bangladesh.

খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিসংখ্যান ২০২৩
Food Security Statistics 2023



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

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিসংখ্যান প্রকল্প ২০২২-এর অধীনে দুটি কার্যক্রম পরিচালিত হয়েছে। একটি হলো- খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিবীক্ষণ এবং ফুড ইনসিকিউরিটি এক্সপেরিয়েন্স স্কেল জরিপ ২০২৩ পরিচালনা এবং অপরটি, ২০১৬ থেকে ২০২১ সাল পর্যন্ত ফুড ব্যালেন্স শীট এবং সাপ্লাই ইউটিলাইজেশন অ্যাকাউন্ট প্রস্তুত করা। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ১৫ থেকে ২৫ জুন ২০২৩ পর্যন্ত প্রথমবারের মতো দেশের নির্বাচিত সাধারণ খানায় খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিবীক্ষণ এবং এফআইইএস জরিপ পরিচালনা করেছে। বিবিএস এর দক্ষ তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীগণ কর্তৃক জরিপের তথ্য-উপাত্ত সংগৃহীত হয়। বিবিএস এর কম্পিউটার উইং কর্তৃক ক্যাপি অ্যাপ্লিকেশন প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছিল এবং এ জরিপটি বিভিন্ন ধাপে নিয়মিত পর্যবেক্ষণ এবং তত্ত্বাবধান করা হয়েছিল যার ফলে এ থেকে প্রাক্কলিত সূচকগুলো নির্ভরযোগ্য এবং গ্রহণযোগ্য প্রাক্কলন প্রদান করে। খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিসংখ্যান ২০২৩ রিপোর্টের প্রধান প্রধান সূচকসমূহ নিম্নরূপ:

খানার আকার

খানার আকার বলতে খানা সদস্যদের গড় সংখ্যা বোঝায়। খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিবীক্ষণ ও এফআইইএস জরিপ ২০২৩ মোতাবেক খানার গড় আকার ৪.০৯। পল্লি এবং শহর এলাকায় খানার আকার যথাক্রমে ৪.১৩ এবং ৪.০৯। সিটি কর্পোরেশন এলাকায় খানার আকার (৩.৮৮) যা শহর ও পল্লি এলাকার তুলনায় অনেক ছোট।

খানার বাসগৃহের ভোগদখলের অবস্থা

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে, সাধারণ খানার নিজস্ব মালিকানার বসতঘর রয়েছে গড়ে ৮২.৭৪%, যেখানে ১৫.০৭% ভাড়া বাসা এবং ১.৯৬% বিনা ভাড়া এবং ০.২৪% অন্যান্য।

খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে, ৮.৩৮% সাধারণ খানায় প্রধান পানীয় জলের উৎস হিসেবে সাপ্লাই পানির ব্যবহার পাওয়া গেছে এবং বেশিরভাগ সাধারণ খানায় পানীয় জলের প্রধান উৎস হিসেবে টিউবওয়েলের (৮৯.৫৪%) ব্যবহার পাওয়া গেছে।

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two activities have been carried out under the Food Security Statistics (FSS) Project 2022. Firstly, conducting the Food Security Assessment and Food Insecurity Experience Scale Survey 2023, and secondly, preparing the Food Balance Sheet (FBS) and Supply Utilization Account (SUA) from 2016 to 2021. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the Food Security Assessment and FIES Survey from June 15 to 25, 2023 for the first time in Bangladesh in the selected dwelling household. The survey was conducted by the skilled data collectors of BBS, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was prepared by Computer Wing, BBS, and it has been done through continuous monitoring and supervision which provides reliable and significant measurement of the indicators estimated from this survey. The salient features of the Report of the Food Security Statistics 2023 are as follows:

Household Size

Household size refers to the average number of household members. As per the Food Security Assessment and FIES Survey 2023, the average household size across the country is 4.09. The size of households in rural and urban areas are 4.09 and 4.13, respectively. Compared to urban and rural areas, the household size of the City Corporation (3.88) is significantly small.

Type of Tenureship of Dwelling House (%)

At the national level, 82.74% of dwelling houses are owned, 15.07% are rented, 1.96% are free of rent, and 0.24% are owned by someone else.

Main Source of Drinking Water

At national level, 8.38% of the dwelling houses were found using supply water and most of the dwelling houses were found using Tubewell Water (89.54%) as the main source of drinking water.

বিদ্যুৎ সুবিধা

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে, বেশিরভাগ সাধারণ খানায় বিদ্যুতের প্রধান উৎস হিসেবে জাতীয় গ্রিড হতে (৯৮.২৪%) সরবরাহ পেয়ে থাকে এবং পরের অবস্থানে রয়েছে সৌর বিদ্যুতের (১.২৬%) ব্যবহার।

তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতা (খানার শতকরা হার)

খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিবীক্ষণ ও এফআইইএস জরিপ ২০২৩ অনুসারে, জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ০.৮২% খানা তাদের নিজস্ব উপলব্ধি অনুসারে তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতায় রয়েছে। বাংলাদেশের পল্লি এলাকায়, ০.৯১% খানায় তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতায় রয়েছে এবং শহর এলাকায় এ হার ০.৬৬%। সিটি কর্পোরেশন এলাকায় এ তীব্রতা তুলনামূলকভাবে কম পাওয়া যায় (০.৫৮%)।

মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতা (খানার শতকরা হার)

খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা পরিবীক্ষণ ও এফআইইএস জরিপ ২০২৩ অনুসারে, জাতীয় পর্যায়ে, ২১.৯২% খানায় মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতায় রয়েছে। পল্লি এলাকায় ২৩.৮৯% খানা মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতায় ভুগছেন এবং ২০.৫৬% খানা শহরাঞ্চলে তীব্র বা মাঝারি খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতায় রয়েছে। সিটি কর্পোরেশন পর্যায়ে, এ জরিপে মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার কম (১৩.০৬%) পাওয়া গেছে।

বিভাগীয় পর্যায়ে তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতা (খানার শতকরা হার)

বিভাগীয় পর্যায়ে, রাজশাহী বিভাগে (০.৫৫%) সবচেয়ে কম তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার পাওয়া গেছে। দ্বিতীয় অবস্থানে রয়েছে ময়মনসিংহ বিভাগ, যেখানে তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার ০.৫৭%। সিলেট বিভাগ হলো সবচেয়ে কম খাদ্য সুরক্ষিত বিভাগ যেখানে সর্বোচ্চ তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার (১.৩৭%) পাওয়া গেছে।

বিভাগীয় পর্যায়ে মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার (খানার শতকরা হার)

বিভাগীয় পর্যায়ে, ঢাকা বিভাগ সবচেয়ে খাদ্য নিরাপত্তায় রয়েছে যেখানে মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার ১৭.০৫%। এর পরের অবস্থান রয়েছে চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগ, যেখানে মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার

Access to Electricity

At the national level, most of the dwelling houses used the National Grid (98.24%) as their main source of electricity, followed by solar (1.26%).

Severe Food Insecurity (Household %)

According to the Food Security Assessment and FIES Survey 2023, at national level, 0.82% of households are severely food insecure, according to their own perception. In rural areas of Bangladesh, 0.91% of households have reported being severely food insecured, compare to 0.66% in the urban areas. For the City Corporation areas, the severity rate is found to be a bit lower (0.58%).

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity (Household %)

According to Food Security Assessment and FIES Survey 2023, at the national level 21.92% households are moderate or severe food insecure. In rural areas, 23.89% of households have reported moderate or severely food insecure and 20.56% in the urban areas. At City Corporation level, this survey found less percentage (13.06%) for moderate or severe food insecurity.

Severe Food Insecurity at Divisional Level (Household %)

At the divisional level, Rajshahi Division is the most food secured, having the least less severe food insecurity rate (0.55%), followed by Mymensingh Division with 0.57%, and Sylhet Division is the lowest food secured, with the highest severe food insecurity rate (1.37%).

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity at Divisional Level (Household %)

At the divisional level, Dhaka Division is the most food secured, with a less moderate or severe food insecurity rate (17.05%), followed by Chattogram Division (19.04%). Rangpur Division is the lowest food

১৯.০৪%। সবচেয়ে কম খাদ্য সুরক্ষিত বিভাগ রংপুর যার মাঝারি বা তীব্র খাদ্য নিরাপত্তাহীনতার হার ২৯.৫৩%।

মাথাপিছু দিন প্রতি মোট খাদ্য সরবরাহ প্রাপ্যতা (কিলোক্যালরি)

২০১৬ সালে মোট প্রাপ্যতা খাদ্য সরবরাহ ছিল মাথাপিছু দিন প্রতি ২৪১৭.৪২ কিলোক্যালরি। ২০২১ সালে মাথাপিছু দৈনিক ২৫১৬.০৭ কিলোক্যালরি, যা ২০১৬ সালের তুলনায় প্রাপ্যতা ৪.০৮% বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

মাথাপিছু দিন প্রতি কার্বোহাইড্রেট এর প্রাপ্যতা

এফবিএস প্রতিবেদন অনুসারে ২০২১ সালে, খাদ্যশস্য এবং এ জাতীয় খাদ্য থেকে প্রধানত কার্বহাইড্রেট পাওয়া যায় যা দিন প্রতি মাথাপিছু ৩৭৪.৯৩ গ্রাম। তারপর, দ্বিতীয় স্থানে রয়েছে শেকড়, কন্দ, কলা এবং এগুলো থেকে উৎপাদিত পণ্য হতে পাওয়া কার্বহাইড্রেট-এর পরিমাণ যা মাথাপিছু দিন প্রতি ২০.৫২ গ্রাম।

secured, having the highest moderate or severe food insecurity rate (29.53%).

Total Available Food Supply Per Capita per Day (K. Cal)

The total available food supply for the year 2016 was 2417.42 kilocalorie per person per day. Per capita daily kcal in 2021 is 2516.07 kcal which is a 4.08% increase in availability compared to 2016.

Availability of Carbohydrate per Capita per Day

According to the FBS report, cereals and their products were the main sources of carbohydrate accounting for 374.93 gram per capita per day in 2021, followed by roots, tubers, plantains, and their products with 20.52 gram.

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Household and Demographic Characteristics

Average Household Size: National



Household size refers to the average number of household members per household.

4.09 The average household size in the Food Security Statistics Survey 2023 is 4.09.

Rural Household Size



The household size in rural areas of Bangladesh found from the survey is 4.13.

4.13

Urban Household Size



The average household size in urban areas is 4.09. It is less than that in rural areas.

4.09

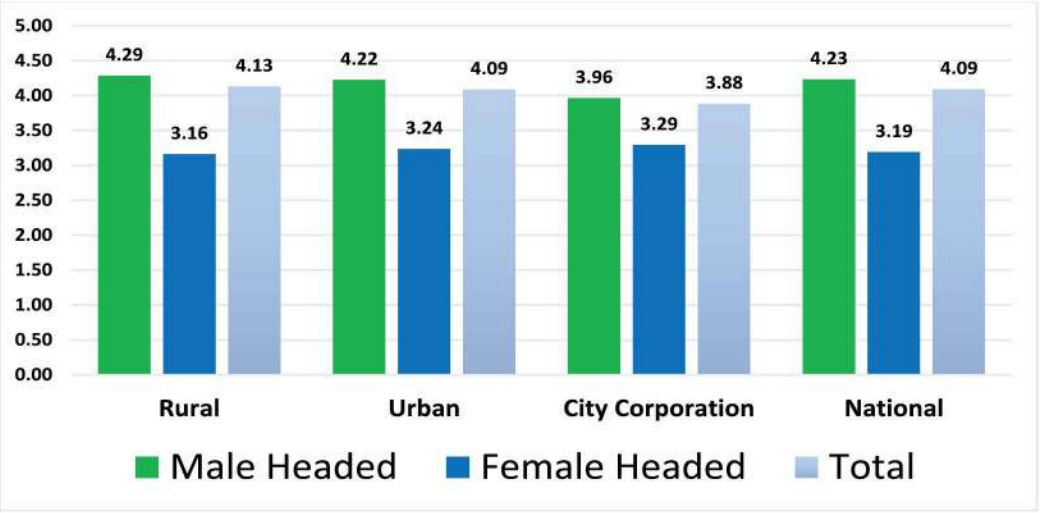
City Corporation Area Household Size



The average household size in the City Corporation areas is 3.88. It is found to be smaller than that of rural and urban areas.

3.88

Household Size by Sex of Household Head and Residence



Household and Demographic Characteristics

Distribution of Households (%) by Type of Ownership of Dwelling House





Main Source of Drinking Water: Supply



At the national level, 8.38% of the dwelling houses are found using supply water.

8.38%



Tubewell (Deep/Shallow/Submersible)

At the national level, most of the dwelling houses are found using tubewell water (89.54%) as their main source of drinking water.

89.54%

Access to Electricity: National Grid



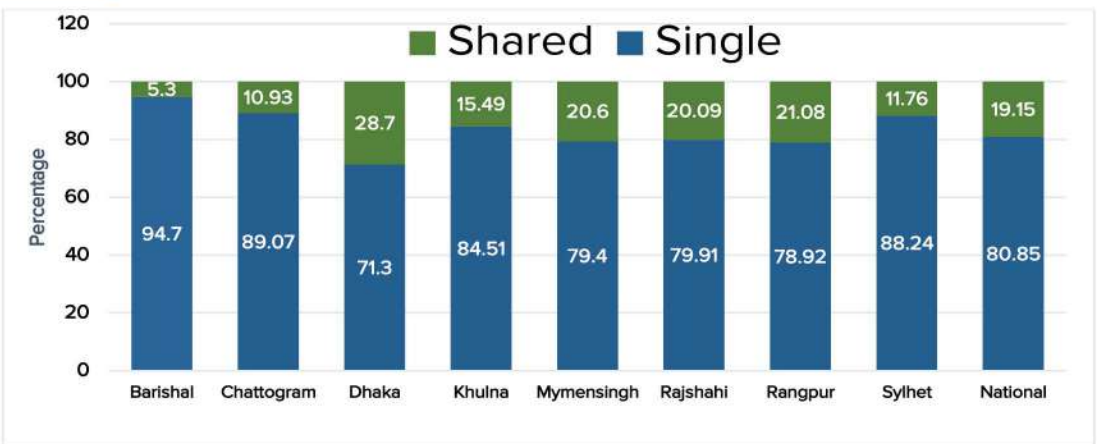
At the national level, most of the dwelling houses used the National Grid (98.24%) as their main source of electricity following solar (1.26%).

National Grid **98.24%**

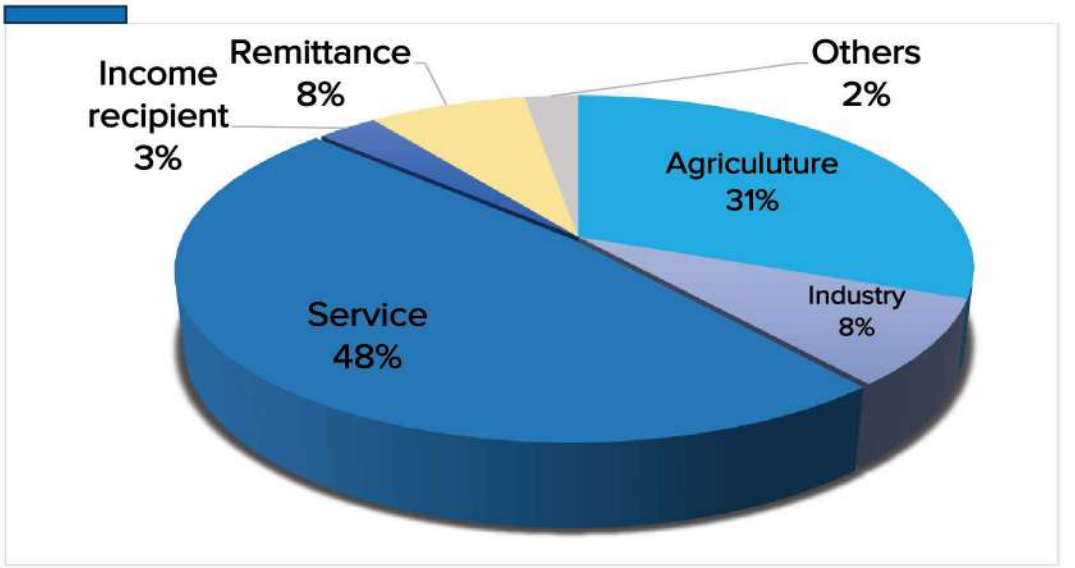


Solar
1.26%

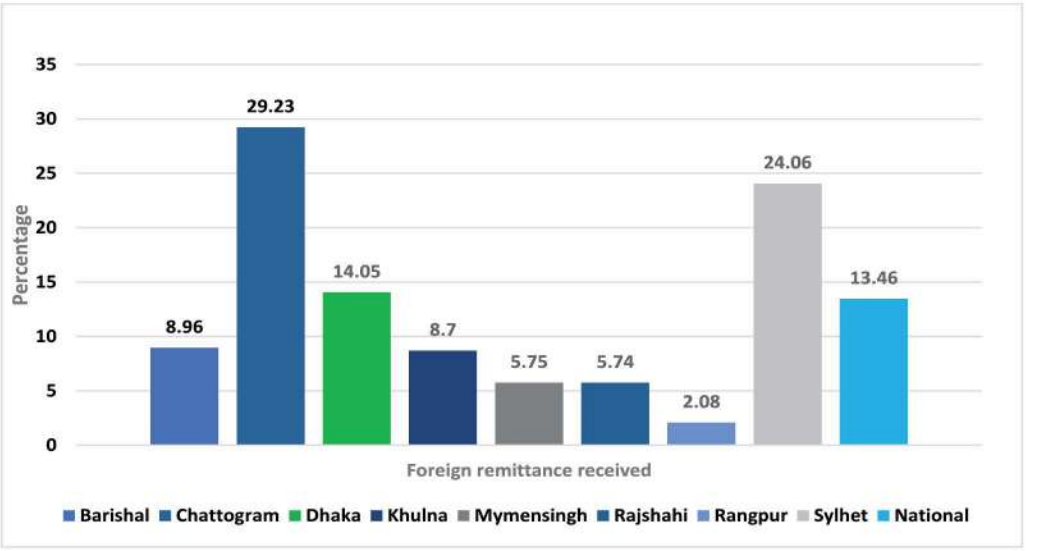
Type of Toilet Use (%) by Division



Main Source of Income (%) by Sector



Percentage of Remittance Receiving Hosuehod (Cash/Kind) by Division



Food Insecurity Statistics 2023

Food Insecurity (Household %): National



At the national level, 0.82% of households are severely food insecured according to their own perception and 21.92% have moderate or severe food insecurity.

0.82% Severe Food Insecurity

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity **21.92%**



Rural Area Food Insecurity (Household %)

In rural areas, 0.91% of households have reported that they are severely food insecured. On the other hand, 23.89% of households have reported being moderately or severely food insecure.

0.91% Severe Food Insecurity

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity **23.89%**

Urban Area Food Insecurity (Household %)



In the urban areas, 0.66% of households are reported severe food insecurity and 20.56% is reported moderate or severe food insecurity.

0.66% Severe Food Insecurity

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity **20.56%**



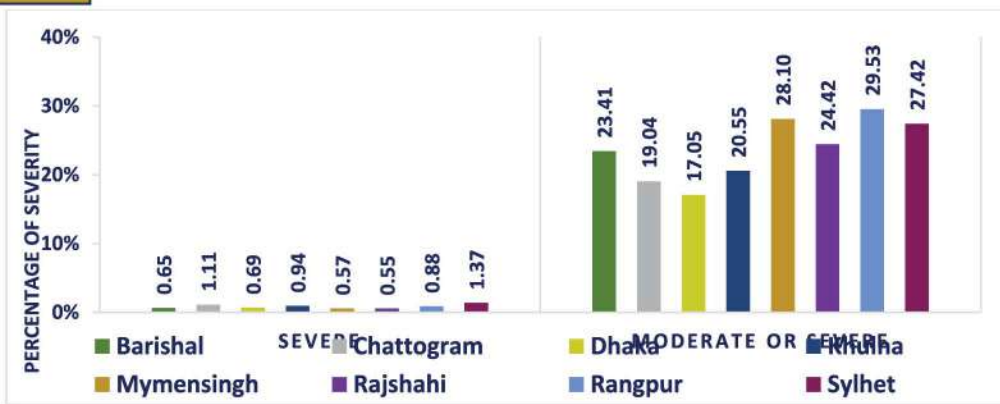
City Corporation Area Food Insecurity (Household %)

In City Corporation areas, 0.58% of households have reported severe food insecurity. On the other hand, 13.06% have reported moderate or severe food insecurity.

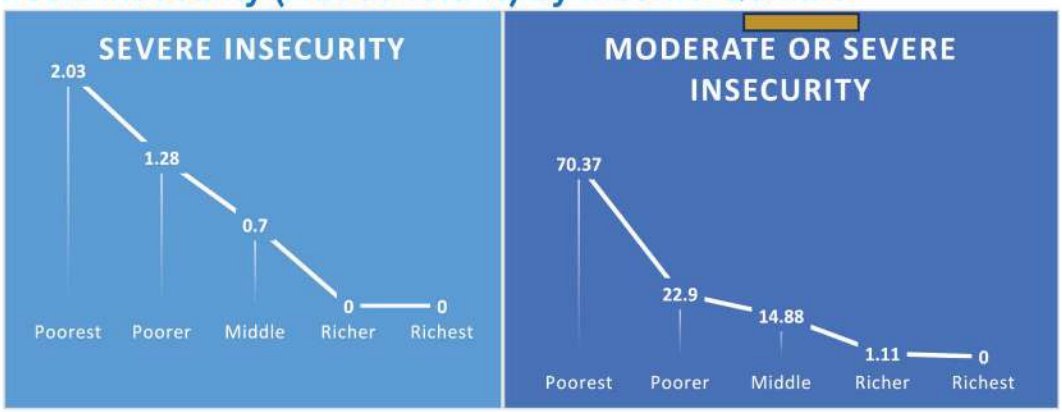
0.58% Severe Food Insecurity

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity **13.06%**

Food Insecurity in percent of Household by Division

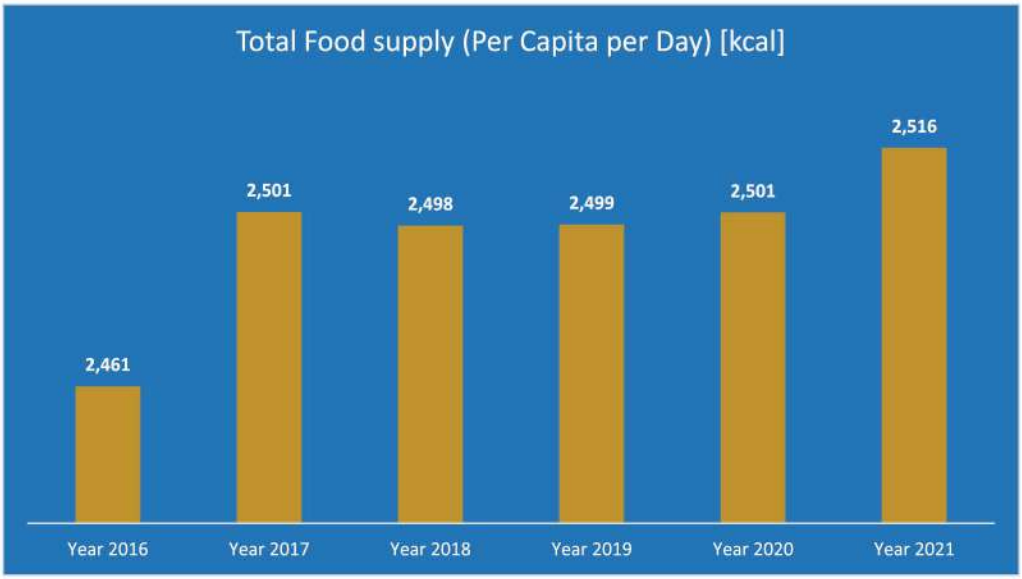


Food Insecurity (Household %) by Income Quintile



Food Balance Sheet (FBS)

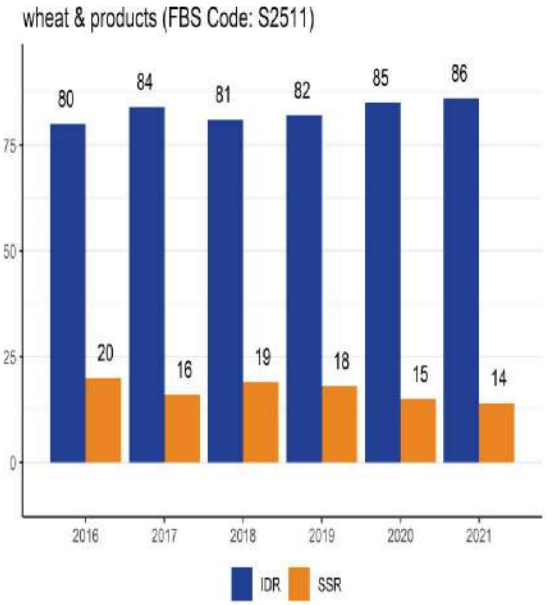
Total Food Supply per Capita per Day (K.Cal)



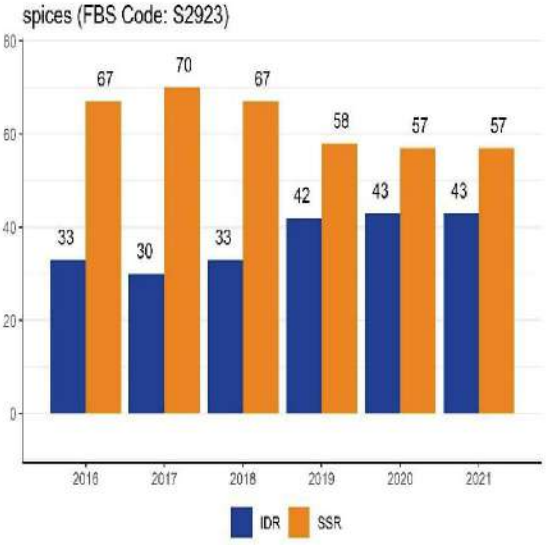
Availability of Carbohydrate per Capita per day (gram edible portion) by Food Groups

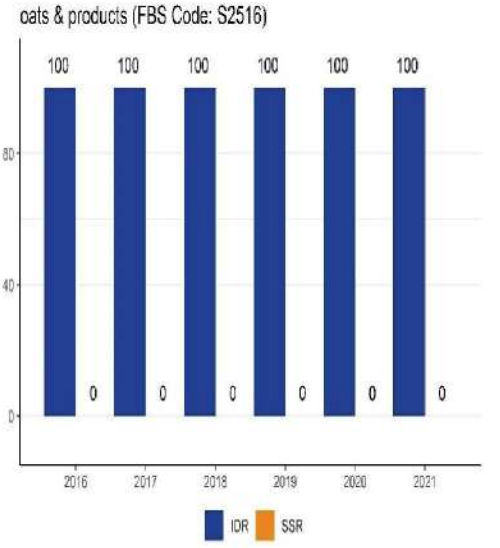
SL	Food groups	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	**Cereals and their products**	380.57	384.31	380.28	376.93	370.36	374.93
2	**Roots, tubers, plantains, and their products**	20.58	21.01	20.76	20.75	20.05	20.52
3	**Pulses, seeds, and nuts and their products**	8.40	7.94	8.96	10.26	11.48	11.93
4	**Milk and milk products**	5.69	7.19	7.22	7.72	7.99	9.14
5	**Eggs and their products**	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.09
6	**Meat and meat products**	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
7	**Vegetables and their products**	5.07	5.26	5.33	5.48	6.26	6.48
8	**Fruits and their products**	8.90	9.25	9.01	8.92	9.35	11.15
9	**Fats and oils**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	**Sweets and sugars**	19.98	19.22	19.53	19.25	20.04	20.50
11	**Spices and condiments**	1.71	1.76	1.76	2.07	3.30	2.93
12	**Beverages**	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.47	0.52
13	**Foods for particular nutritional uses**	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
14	**Miscellaneous**	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08

Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)







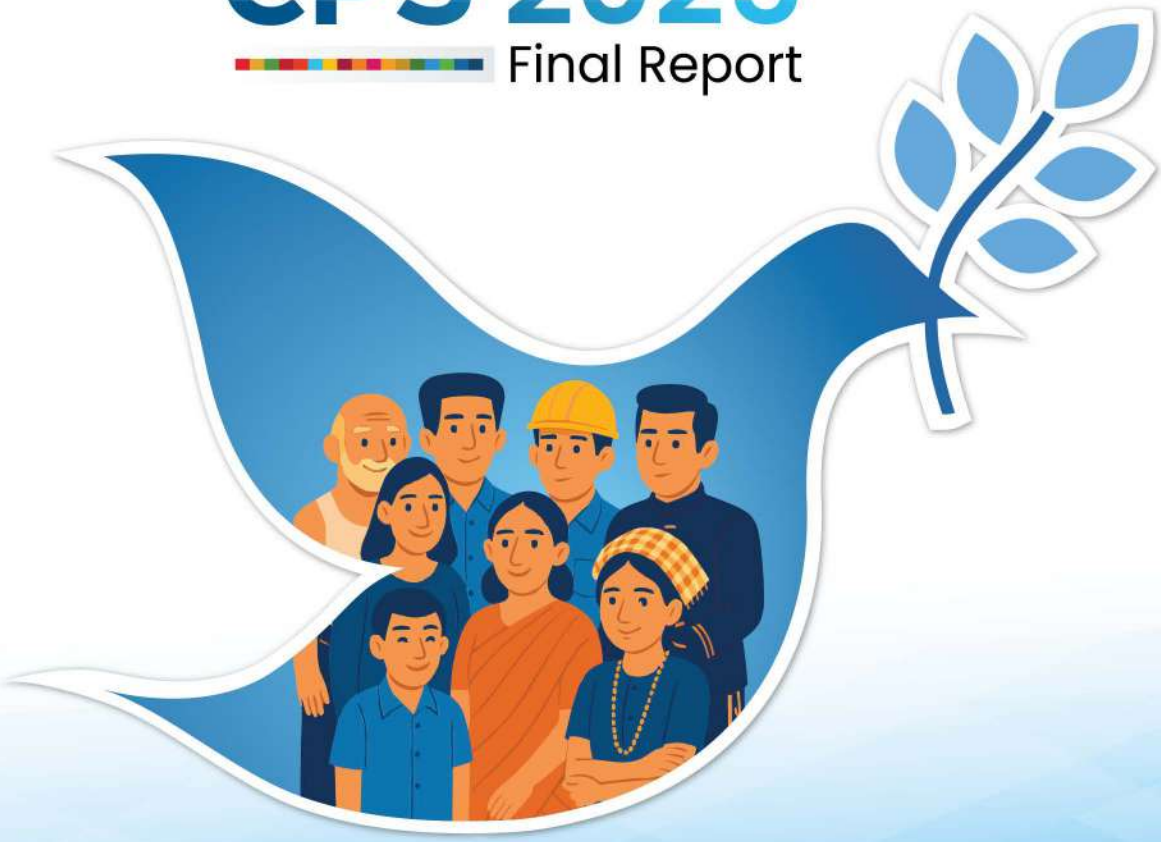


Food Balance Sheet, 2021

	DOMESTIC SUPPLY				DOMESTIC UTILIZATION						
	Production	Imports	Stock Variations	Exports	Feed	Seed	Processed	Loss	Industrial Use	Food	Energy
Product	1000 Metric Tons										kcal
Grand total											2,516.07
Vegetable Prod. (Demand)											2,344.42
Animal Prod. (Demand)											171.64
Cereals &Prod.	68,528,887	12,584,678	7,853,747	108,085	10,364,482	1,363,552	13,457,388	3,022,393	527,935	44,419,680	1,766.70
Starchy Roots & Products	10,459,970	110,735	-168,717	71,969	170,478	365,949	0	779,468	536,527	8,815,081	94.44
Sugar crops	3,332,546	8	0	19	202,002	0	2,886,082	1,964	0	242,481	1.29
Sweeteners	826,462	2,564,427	309,667	103,171	0	0	1,196,646	11,091	4,852	1,765,444	82.28
Pulses & Products	416,128	1,415,828	104,434	878	127,916	7,423	0	24,916	0	1,574,448	83.88
Tree Nuts & Products	345,801	41,318	74,144	256	0	0	0	18,784	0	294,014	0.55
Oil Crops	1,038,674	2,947,187	-74,073	33,521	76,215	12,117	3,474,584	72,080	0	391,360	11.46
Vegetable Oils & Prod.	741,635	2,227,101	37,008	161,661	0	0	0	0	1,686,185	1,216,097	177.30
Vegetables & Products	7,768,676	718,473	1,827	28,885	61,402	0	915	574,406	0	7,819,792	44.29
Fruits &Prod.	4,763,555	1,446,576	98,200	39,202	0	0	0	408,552	0	5,664,313	55.29
Beverage Crops	90,330	18,065	2,145	1,915	0	0	0	21,084	0	12,396	0.39
Spices	379,592	303,736	995	13,063	0	0	0	61,980	0	607,290	25.59
Alcohol	0	3,695	131	0	0	0	0	0	92	3,472	0.05
Miscellaneous	0	44,945	2,928	5,662	0	0	0	0	0	36,355	0.91
Meat (Slaughtered) & Products	716,776	11,898	1,503	25	0	0	0	0	0	727,147	18.29
Offals Edible	107,585	4,542	0	68	0	0	0	17,026	0	95,033	1.71
Animal Fats & Products	57,258	2,089	0	243	0	0	0	2,840	77	56,121	7.45
Milk & Products	11,985,000	5,687	0	10,984	0	0	670,633	998,597	0	10,309,353	129.72
Eggs & Products	798,592	448	71	0	0	61,701	0	74,204	0	663,058	14.49

Citizen Perception Survey CPS 2025

Final Report



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
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নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ৬-২৩ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৫ সময়ে দেশব্যাপী 'সিটিজেন পারসেপশন সার্ভে (সিপিএস)' পরিচালনা করে। ৬৪ জেলার ১,৯২০টি প্রাইমারি স্যাম্পলিং ইউনিট (PSU) থেকে ৪৫,৮৮৮টি খানার ১৮ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী মোট ৮৪,৮০৭ জন উত্তরদাতার (পুরুষ: ৩৯৮৯৪, নারী: ৪৪৯১৩) সাক্ষাৎকারের মাধ্যমে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়।

জরিপে নাগরিকদের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি ও অভিজ্ঞতার ভিত্তিতে নিরাপত্তা, সুশাসন, সরকারি সেবার মান, দুর্নীতি, ন্যায়বিচারে প্রবেশাধিকার এবং বৈষম্য বিষয়ক এসডিজি ১৬ এর ছয়টি সূচকের অগ্রগতি মূল্যায়ন করা হয়েছে। জরিপের প্রশ্নপত্র জাতিসংঘ কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত আন্তর্জাতিক মান ও পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে তৈরি করা হয়েছে। তথ্যের নির্ভরযোগ্যতা, তুলনাযোগ্যতা এবং নীতিনির্ধারণে প্রাসঙ্গিকতা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য এসডিজি ১৬-এর গ্লোবাল কাস্টডিয়ান UNDP, UNODC ও OHCHR কর্তৃক যৌথভাবে প্রণীত 'SDG16 Survey Initiative'-এর কারিগরি নির্দেশিকা অনুসরণ করা হয়েছে। Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) পদ্ধতিতে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে, যা রিয়েল-টাইম মনিটরিং ও গুণগত মান নিয়ন্ত্রণ নিশ্চিত করেছে।

জাতীয়ভাবে, নমুনাভুক্ত পরিবারগুলোর মধ্যে গড়ে সদস্য সংখ্যা ৪.০০ জন, যার মধ্যে ৮১.৯৭ শতাংশ পুরুষপ্রধান পরিবার এবং ১৮.০৩ শতাংশ নারীপ্রধান পরিবার।

জরিপে দেখা যায় যে, দেশের ৮৪.৮১ শতাংশ নাগরিক সন্ধ্যার পর নিজ বাসার আশপাশের এলাকায় একা চলাফেরা করতে নিরাপদবোধ করেন। এ নিরাপত্তাবোধ পুরুষদের (৮৯.৫৩%) তুলনায় নারীদের (৮০.৬৭%) বেশ কম। সন্ধ্যার পর নিজ বাড়িতে নিরাপত্তাবোধের হার তুলনামূলকভাবে বেশি (৯২.৫৪%)।

সুশাসনের বিষয়ে, মাত্র ২৭.২৪ শতাংশ নাগরিক মনে করেন যে তারা সরকারি সিদ্ধান্তে প্রভাব ফেলতে পারেন। রাজনৈতিক প্রভাবের ক্ষেত্রে এই হার আরও কমে ২১.৯৯%-এ নেমে আসে। জাতীয়ভাবে, প্রায় এক-চতুর্থাংশ (২৪.৬২%) জনগণ মনে করেন যে দেশের রাজনৈতিক ব্যবস্থায় সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক ও সাড়াপ্রবণ। এ বিষয়ে পল্লী (২৪.৪৭%) ও শহরের (২৪.৯১%) জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে প্রায় কোনো পার্থক্য নেই।

Executive Summary

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the nationwide Citizen Perception Survey (CPS) from 6 to 23 February 2025. Information was collected through interviews with 84,807 respondents aged 18 years and above (men: 39,894; women:44,913) from 45,888 households selected from 1,920 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) across 64 districts.

The survey measured citizen perceptions on safety, governance, public services, corruption, access to justice, and discrimination to monitor SDG 16 indicators. The survey employed a semi-structured questionnaire for data collection, which was developed following the international standards and methodologies prescribed by the United Nations (UN). To ensure data reliability, comparability, and policy relevance, the survey adhered to the technical guidelines of the 'SDG16 Survey Initiative', jointly developed by the global custodians of SDG16 UNDP, UNODC and OHCHR.The questionnaire was digitized using a Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system, which enhanced real-time data monitoring and quality control.

Nationally, the average member in the sampled households is 4.00, with 81.97 percent male-headed households and 18.03 percent female-headed households.

Findings reveal that 84.81percent of citizens feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods at night. This perception of safety is significantly lower among women (80.67%) compared to men (89.53%). Safety perceptions when staying at home after dark (92.54%) is remarkably higher.

In governance, only 27.24 percent believe they can influence government decisions. This drops to 21.99% when assessing political influence. Nationally, about one-fourth (24.62%) of the population believe that decision-making within the political system is inclusive and responsive, with almost no difference between rural (24.47%) and urban (24.91%) populations.

গত ১২ মাসে সরকারি সেবা গ্রহণের ক্ষেত্রে দেখা যায় যে, জাতীয়ভাবে ৪৭.১২ শতাংশ জনগণ সরকারি স্বাস্থ্যসেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন। এছাড়া ৪০.৯৩ শতাংশ মানুষ জানিয়েছেন যে, তাদের অন্তত একটি সন্তান সরকারি বিদ্যালয়ে (প্রাথমিক/মাধ্যমিক) পড়াশোনা করেছে। তদুপরি, ৭৩.৭৭ শতাংশ জনগণ অন্যান্য সরকারি সেবা (পরিচয়পত্র/নাগরিক নিবন্ধন) গ্রহণের অন্তত একটি প্রচেষ্টা করেছেন। এ সেবা গ্রহণকারীদের মধ্যে পাঁচটি মাত্রার ভিত্তিতে দেখা যায় যে, স্বাস্থ্যসেবায় সামগ্রিক সন্তুষ্টির হার ৭২.৬৯ শতাংশ, প্রাথমিক শিক্ষায় ৮১.৫৬ শতাংশ, মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষায় ৭৮.১৮ শতাংশ, এবং অন্যান্য সরকারি সেবায় (পরিচয়পত্র/নাগরিক নিবন্ধন) ৬৬.৯১ শতাংশ সন্তুষ্টি হার রিপোর্ট করা হয়েছে।

দুর্নীতি এখনো ব্যাপকভাবে বিদ্যমান, যেখানে ৩১.৬৭ শতাংশ নাগরিক গত ১২ মাসে সরকারি সেবা গ্রহণের সময় ঘুষ দেয়ার অভিজ্ঞতা বর্ণনা করেছেন। পুরুষদের মধ্যে ঘুষ দেয়ার হার (৩৮.৬২%), নারীদের তুলনায় ২২.৭১ শতাংশ উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে অনেক বেশি। সবচেয়ে দুর্নীতিগ্রস্ত খাত হিসেবে চিহ্নিত হয়েছে বিআরটিএ ৬৩.২৯ শতাংশ, আইন প্রয়োগকারী সংস্থা ৫৭.৯৬ শতাংশ, এবং পাসপোর্ট অফিস ৫৭.৪৫ শতাংশ। প্রায় ৯৮.৪৮ শতাংশ জনগণ ঘুষ হিসেবে "টাকা" দেয়ার কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন।

জাতীয়ভাবে, প্রায় ১৬.১৬ শতাংশ জনগণ গত দু'বছরে কোনো বিবাদ বা বিরোধের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে। তাদের মধ্যে অধিকাংশ (৮৩.৬০%) জনগণ বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির জন্য আনুষ্ঠানিক (যেমন: আদালত) অথবা অনানুষ্ঠানিক (যেমন: কমিউনিটি নেতা) কোনো না কোনো ব্যবস্থায় প্রবেশাধিকার পেয়েছেন। এর মধ্যে ৪১.৩৪ শতাংশ আনুষ্ঠানিক প্রতিষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে এবং ৬৮.৯৬ শতাংশ অনানুষ্ঠানিক প্রতিষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে সেবা পেয়েছেন।

ফলাফল অনুযায়ী দেশের ১৯.৩১ শতাংশ জনগণ কোনো না কোনো ধরনের বৈষম্যের অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জন করেছেন। বৈষম্যের প্রধান ভিত্তি ছিল আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা (৬.৮২%) এবং লিঙ্গ (৪.৪৭%)। বৈষম্যের ঘটনা সবচেয়ে বেশি ঘটেছে নিজের পরিবারের মধ্যে (৪৯.৭২%), গণপরিবহন/উন্মুক্ত স্থানে (৩৪.৮২%) এবং কর্মস্থলে (২৪.৮৫%)। মাত্র ৫.৩৭ শতাংশ ভুক্তভোগী এসব ঘটনার বিষয়ে কর্তৃপক্ষকে রিপোর্ট করেছেন।

এ ফলাফলগুলো দেখায় যে, বাংলাদেশে এসডিজি ১৬ অর্জনের জন্য নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন, সরকারি স্বচ্ছতা, সেবার মান, দুর্নীতি বিরোধী কার্যক্রম এবং অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক নীতি গ্রহণ অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন।

Over the past 12 months, it was observed that 47.12 percent of the population received public healthcare services. In addition, 40.93 percent reported having at least one child enrolled in a government school (primary/secondary). Furthermore, 73.77 percent of people attempted to access at least one other public service (identification/-civil registration). Among those who received these services, the overall satisfaction rates measured across five dimensions were reported as 72.69 percent for healthcare, 81.56 percent for primary education, 78.18 percent for secondary education and 66.91 percent for other public services (identification/civil registration).

Corruption remains pervasive, with 31.67 percent of citizens reporting bribery experiences in last 12 months when accessing government services. A significantly higher percentage of males 38.62 percent reported experiencing bribery compared to females 22.71 percent. The most corruption-prone sectors were identified as BRTA 63.29 percent, law enforcement 57.96 percent, and passport offices 57.45 percent. Nearly 98.48 percent reported using "money" as the form of bribe.

Nationally, about 16.16 percent of people experienced a dispute in the past two years. Of the citizens experiencing any disputes and for dispute resolution, most of the population (83.60%) had access to either a formal (e.g., court) or informal mechanism (e.g., community leaders), with 41.34 percent from formal institutions and 68.96 percent from informal institutions.

The key findings reveal that 19.31percent of the population experiences any form of discrimination. The main grounds for discrimination are socio-economic status (6.82%) and sex (4.47%). Discrimination occurs most frequently in own households (49.72%), public spaces/public transportation (34.82%), and workplaces (24.85%). Only 5.37 percent of victims report these incidents to authorities.

These findings highlight the need for improved safety measures, government transparency, service quality, anti-corruption efforts, and inclusive policies to archive SDG 16 targets in Bangladesh.

Table KF1 Sample Coverage

Locality and Division	Sampled Eligible Respondents*			Interviewed Respondents			Response Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	40778	45389	86167	39894	44913	84807	97.83	98.95	98.42
Rural	29573	33072	62645	28912	32720	61632	97.76	98.94	98.38
Urban	11205	12317	23522	10982	12193	23175	98.01	98.99	98.52

Table KF2 Findings of the Key Indicators

Items	Key Indicators	National (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
Household Characteristics	**Household Size (Average)**	4.00	4.05	3.90
	Covering Household's basic expenses with Income			
	Very easily	6.34	6.19	6.65
	Easily	16.36	16.74	15.53
	Fairly easily	28.63	28.34	29.26
	With some difficulty	28.81	29.17	28.04
	With difficulty	14.05	13.89	14.37
	With great difficulty	5.53	5.36	5.89
Perception of Safety	Proportion of Population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark SDG 16.1.4	84.81	85.30	83.75
	Proportion of population who feel safe at home after dark	92.54	92.84	91.88
	Proportion of population who are worried about being physically attacked by strangers including	33.91	30.50	41.28
	Proportion of population who are worried about having their home broken into and something stolen stolen	41.74	40.43	44.55
	Proportion of population who are worried about having their other valuables stolen or vandalised	47.17	45.61	50.56
Political Efficacy	Proportion of population who believe they can express their views on government does	27.24	26.94	27.87
	Proportion of population who believe that they can influence on politics	21.99	21.99	21.95
	Proportion of population who believe decision.making is inclusive and responsive SDG 16.7.2	24.62	24.47	24.91
Satisfaction with Public Services	**Received medical service for own health from public health services each time**			
	Yes, each time	24.18	23.95	24.68
	Not each time, but at least once	43.72	44.17	42.74
	No, never	32.04	31.81	32.56
	Prefer not to say/ Don't know	0.06	0.07	0.02
Healthcare	**Received medical service for child from public health services each time**			
	Yes, each time	29.71	29.07	31.12
	Not each time, but at least once	46.88	46.80	47.06
	No, never	23.09	23.76	21.61
	Prefer not to say/ Don't know	0.31	0.33	0.23

Table KF2 Findings of the Key Indicators (Continued)

Items	Key Indicators	National (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
	Attributes with level of positive agreement for satisfaction to healthcare services			
	Accessibility	82.72	80.49	87.60
	Affordability	89.34	88.07	92.13
	Quality of facilities	65.07	67.43	59.87
	Equal treatment for everyone	63.13	63.66	61.97
	Courtesy and treatment	63.19	63.33	62.88
	Overall positive response (average) SDG 16.6.2	72.69	72.60	72.89
	Any children attend a public school regularly			
	Yes, Primary /Secondary school	40.93	43.67	34.95
	No	58.95	56.23	64.88
	Prefer not to say/ Don't know	0.12	0.10	0.17
Education	**Attributes with level of positive agreement for satisfaction to primary education services**			
	Accessibility	96.46	96.27	97.06
	Affordability	92.66	92.67	92.58
	Quality of facilities	80.02	80.21	79.40
	Equal treatment	70.72	70.42	71.62
	Effective delivery of service	67.93	67.27	69.94
	Overall positive response (average) SDG 16.6.2	81.56	81.37	82.12
	Attributes with level of positive agreement for satisfaction to secondary education services			
	Accessibility	86.18	84.59	89.01
	Affordability	80.86	79.30	83.58
	Quality of facilities	78.45	77.98	79.27
	Equal treatment	73.52	73.55	73.47
	Effective delivery of service	71.86	70.11	74.92
	Overall positive response (average) SDG 16.6.2	78.18	77.11	80.05
	Attributes with level of positive agreement for satisfaction to otherpublic services			
	Accessibility	78.12	75.59	83.98
	Affordability	86.28	86.04	86.83
Other Public Services	Effective service delivery process	62.60	62.96	61.79
	Equal treatment	56.26	56.30	56.19
	Timeliness	51.28	52.64	48.19
	Overall positive response (average) SDG 16.6.2	66.91	66.71	67.40
	Contacts and paid bribe for receiving services in last 1 years			
	People who had at least one contact	51.00	50.39	52.32
	People who paid at least one bribe SDG 16.5.1	31.67	32.27	30.41
	Types of gift/items provided for getting services			
Bribery, Corruption	Food or drink	4.14	4.41	3.56
	Valuable goods/items	0.27	0.30	0.21
	Money	98.48	98.65	98.10
	Exchange with another service or favour	1.00	1.01	0.97

Table KF2 Findings of the Key Indicators (Continued)

Items	Key Indicators	National (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
	The ways to demand additional money/ gift			
	a) Direct request from the official	32.55	34.70	27.78
	b) The official indirectly requested a payment	21.63	20.93	23.19
	c) A third person requested the extra payment	32.64	31.10	36.03
	d) Nobody asked for it, I did it to facilitate/ accelerate the procedure	9.76	9.75	9.79
	e) Nobody asked for it, it was a sign of appreciation for a service provided	3.42	3.52	3.20
Access to Justice	**Experienced with any dispute and access to justice in last 2 years**			
	Have had any dispute experienced	16.16	16.05	16.40
	Have access to justice for a dispute SDG 16.3.3	83.60	83.92	82.91
	Formal dispute resolution mechanism	41.34	41.7	40.57
	Informal dispute mechanism	68.96	69.64	67.51
Formal Mechanism	**Formal or informal mechanism**			
	Court or tribunal	33.19	34.91	29.49
	Police (or other law enforcement)	19.44	18.49	21.47
	A government or local government office	13.90	13.14	15.52
	Other formal complaints or appeal process	1.24	1.27	1.17
	Religious leader or authority	5.11	3.86	7.79
Informal Mechanism	Community leader or authority	61.09	64.43	53.91
	Lawyer, solicitor, paralegal	21.73	22.70	19.66
	Other external help, such as mediation, conciliation	19.35	18.72	20.69
	Other person or organisation	4.26	2.71	7.59
Discrimination	**Experienced any form of discrimination**			
	In last 3 years	21.92	20.68	24.61
	In the past year SDG 16.b.1/10.3.1	19.31	18.07	22.01
	Place of incidence			
	At work	24.85	23.61	27.11
	When applying for a job	2.31	1.80	3.24
	In a shop, bank, restaurant, bar, night club or hotel	22.92	22.60	23.49
	On public transportation, on the street or in other public places	34.82	27.75	47.72
	In own household	49.72	52.31	45.00
	When seeking or using health care services	9.51	10.15	8.35
	When attending school or classes	2.42	2.12	2.98
	When looking for housing	1.20	0.50	2.48
	When dealing with the police or courts	3.33	3.14	3.68
	When voting, running for public office or participating in public consultation	15.73	17.09	13.24
	On social media	6.99	4.52	11.50
	Others	10.70	10.51	11.05

Table KF2 Findings of the Key Indicators (Continued)

Items	Key Indicators	National (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
	**Groups of discrimination or harassment experienced**			
	Sex	4.47	3.40	6.81
	Age	2.65	2.47	3.06
	Disability or health status	3.65	3.75	3.42
	Ethnicity, colour, language	3.03	2.47	4.24
	Socio-economic status	6.82	6.56	7.41
	Geographic Locality or place of residence	2.69	2.49	3.13
	Religion	0.54	0.49	0.66
	Marital and family status	2.20	2.05	2.53
	Political opinion	4.25	4.07	4.63
	Experienced discrimination due to any other group	0.95	0.99	0.87
	Victims Reported the Incidence			
	Did not report	94.63	93.95	95.87
	Reported	5.37	6.05	4.13

Table KF3 Findings for the SDG indicators

	Locality			Sex	
SDG Indicators	**National**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**
SDG 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	84.81	85.30	83.75	89.53	80.67
SDG 16.3.3 Proportion of population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal and or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	83.60	83.92	82.91	85.48	80.57
Formal	41.34	41.70	40.57	44.57	36.13
Informal	68.96	69.64	67.51	69.44	68.18
SDG 16.5.1 Proportion of population who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	31.67	32.27	30.41	38.62	22.71
SDG 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services					
Healthcare	72.69	72.60	72.89	71.83	73.35
Primary education	81.56	81.37	82.12	81.33	81.74
Secondary education	78.18	77.11	80.05	77.99	78.33
Government services (identification/civil registration)	66.91	66.71	67.40	66.36	67.89
SDG 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	24.62	24.47	24.91	29.21	20.42
SDG 16.b.1/10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	19.31	18.07	22.01	18.97	19.62



জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2022

আর্থসামাজিক ও জনমিতিক জরিপ ২০২৩ রিপোর্ট

Report on Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey 2023



বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ
Executive Summary

বাংলাদেশসহ বিশ্বের প্রায় সকল দেশে পরিচালিত সর্বাধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ও ব্যাপকভিত্তিক পরিসংখ্যানিক কার্যক্রম হলো জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা কার্যক্রম, যার মাধ্যমে একটি দেশ বা নির্ধারিত সীমানার মধ্যে বসবাসকারী সকল ব্যক্তির জনমিতিক ও আর্থসামাজিক তথ্য ক্ষুদ্রতর ভৌগোলিক স্তর পর্যন্ত সংগ্রহ, সংকলন এবং প্রকাশ করা হয়। তবে এটি একটি বৃহৎ কর্মযজ্ঞ হওয়ায় এর মাধ্যমে জনগণের আর্থসামাজিক এবং জনমিতিক সম্পর্কিত সকল তথ্য সংগ্রহ এবং প্রকাশ করা সম্ভব হয় না। একটি নির্দিষ্ট দেশের মধ্যকার জনসংখ্যার গঠন এবং গতিশীলতা সম্পর্কে নিবিড়ভাবে বোঝার জন্য সে দেশের আর্থসামাজিক এবং জনমিতিক তথ্যের বিকল্প নেই। এ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যের উপর ভিত্তি করেই নীতিনির্ধারকগণ সাধারণত প্রমাণ-নির্ভর নীতি প্রণয়ন, সম্পদের সুষম বণ্টন এবং টেকসই উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনায় কার্যকর সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করে থাকেন।

The Population and Housing Census is the most important and thorough statistical task undertaken in almost every country in the world, including Bangladesh through which demographic and socio-economic information of all people living within the country or defined boundaries is collected, compiled and published at the smallest geographical level. Nevertheless, due to the voluminous scale of the operation, it is not feasible to collect and disseminate comprehensive socio-economic and demographic data of the population. For a complete understanding of the population dynamics and structure inside a given nation, there is no better source than the socio-economic and demographic data of that nation. Policymakers typically formulate evidence-based policies, distribute resources fairly, and plan for sustainable development based on this information.

বাংলাদেশে ধারাবাহিকভাবে জনশুমারি পরিচালনার পর পরই আর্থসামাজিক এবং জনমিতিক সংক্রান্ত প্রয়োজনীয় সকল তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য বিস্তারিত প্রশ্নপত্রের মাধ্যমে একটি জরিপ পরিচালিত হয়ে আসছে। শুমারিতে অনেক বেশি প্রশ্ন অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হলে তথ্যসংগ্রহ প্রক্রিয়াটি জটিল, ব্যয়বহুল ও সময়সাপেক্ষ হয়ে যায়, যা অনেক ক্ষেত্রে তথ্যের গুণগতমানে নেতিবাচক প্রভাব পড়তে পারে। এ কারণে, প্রায় প্রতিটি দেশ শুমারির তথ্য সংগ্রহ সম্পন্ন করার পরপরই দীর্ঘ প্রশ্নপত্র (Long Questionnaire) ব্যবহার করে বৃহৎ পরিসরে একটি জরিপ পরিচালনা করে হয়। এ জরিপটি ইতোপূর্বে বাংলাদেশে নমুনা শুমারি নামে প্রচলিত ছিল, তবে এবার আর্থসামাজিক ও জনমিতিক জরিপ ২০২৩ নামে সমগ্র দেশে ২১ মে ২০২৩ হতে ২২ জুন ২০২৩ সময়সীমায় তথ্যসংগ্রহ কার্যক্রম পরিচালিত হয়েছে।

Following successive censuses in Bangladesh, a survey has been conducted using detailed questionnaires to collect socio-economic and demographic data. Having too many questions in a census can complicate, increase costs, and take longer time to collect data, all of which can negatively impact the quality of the data. For this reason, almost every country conducts a large-scale survey using a Long Questionnaire after the census is completed. This survey was formerly known as a Sample Census in Bangladesh, but this time the data collection program has been conducted throughout the nation from 21 May 2023 to 22 June 2023, under the name of Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey 2023.

এই জরিপে দ্বি-স্তর পর্যায়ের ক্লাস্টার নমুনায়ন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। প্রথম পর্যায়ে জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২-এর গণনা এলাকার (EAs) তালিকা ব্যবহার করে প্রতিটি stratum (স্তর) থেকে গণনা এলাকা (EAs) নির্বাচন করা হয়েছে। সার্বিকভাবে দেশের পল্লি এলাকা, শহর এলাকা, সিটি কর্পোরেশন এলাকা এবং প্রতিটি প্রশাসনিক জেলার জন্য পৃথক পৃথক stratum (স্তর) বিবেচনা করে এ জরিপে নমুনায়ন করা হয়েছে। ফলস্বরূপ, প্রতিটি জেলার পল্লি, শহর ও ১২টি সিটি কর্পোরেশন আলাদাভাবে বিবেচনায় সমগ্র দেশকে ১৪০টি [(৬৪×২) + ১২ = ১২৮ + ১২ = ১৪০] strata-তে (স্তর) ভাগ

Two-stage cluster sampling method has been used in this survey. In the first stage Enumeration Areas (EAs) have been selected from each stratum using the EA list of Population and Housing Census 2022. With the segregation level for rural, urban, and city corporations, the survey's estimation has been done for the administrative district demarcation. Consequently, the whole country has been divided into 140 strata with each district's rural and urban areas and 12 city corporations being considered separately [(64×2) + 12 = 128 +

করা হয়েছে। প্রতিটি স্তরের (stratum) জন্য ৮৬টি গণনা এলাকা নিয়ে দেশে সর্বমোট ১২,০৪০টি গণনা এলাকা অর্থাৎ PSU (Primary Sampling Unit) সরল দৈবচয়ন পদ্ধতিতে নির্বাচন করা হয়। পরবর্তীতে সংশ্লিষ্ট PSU এর সকল খানা তালিকাভুক্তির পর ২য় ধাপে প্রতি PSU থেকে পুনরায় দৈবচয়ন পদ্ধতিতে ২৫টি খানা (Household) নির্বাচন করা হয়। উল্লেখ্য, PSU থেকে খানা নির্বাচন কার্যক্রমটি অ্যাপ্লিকেশন সফটওয়্যারের মাধ্যমে ডিজিটাল পদ্ধতিতে সম্পন্ন করা হয়েছে। লক্ষ্যণীয়, যে সকল PSU এ ২৫টি বা তার থেকে কম সংখ্যক খানা তালিকাভুক্ত হয়েছে, সে সকল PSU এর সবগুলো খানা থেকে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে। ডিজিটাল ডিভাইস ট্যাবলেট ব্যবহার করে Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) পদ্ধতিতে জরিপে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে।

12 = 140]. A total of 12,040 Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) is selected by simple random sampling methods with 86 enumeration areas for each stratum in the country. Later on, 25 households are chosen randomly from each PSU in the second stage following the listing of every household inside the corresponding PSU. Note that the application software has been used to select households from the PSU digitally. Mention-worthy, data has been collected from all of the households, where 25 or less than 25 households are listed. Data has been collected in the survey following the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method using a digital device tablet.

জরিপে তথ্যসংগ্রহের অন্যতম উপকরণ হচ্ছে প্রশ্নপত্র। জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২ CAPI পদ্ধতিতে পরিচালিত হয়েছে বিধায় এ জরিপের প্রশ্নপত্র ডিজিটাল প্ল্যাটফর্ম বিবেচনা করে প্রণয়ন করা হয়। জরিপের প্রশ্নপত্র প্রণনয়নের জন্য প্রথমে নমুনা শুমারি ২০১১ এর প্রশ্নপত্র পর্যালোচনার পাশাপাশি প্রাসঙ্গিক বিভিন্ন বিষয় বিবেচনায় নিয়ে প্রশ্নপত্রের প্রাথমিক খসড়া প্রস্তুত করা হয়। অত:পর বিভিন্ন সভা ও ওয়ার্কশপ আয়োজনের মাধ্যমে উপাত্ত ব্যবহারকারী ও অংশিজনদের মতামতের ভিত্তিতে প্রশ্নপত্রটি চূড়ান্তকরণপূর্বক অনুমোদন গ্রহণ করা হয়। আর্থসামাজিক ও জনমিতিক জরিপ ২০২৩ এর প্রশ্নপত্রে ১৩টি বিষয়ভিত্তিক মডিউলের আওতায় ১২১টি প্রশ্নের মাধ্যমে মোট ১৯৪টি সূচকের তথ্য CAPI অ্যাপ্লিকেশন এর মাধ্যমে সংগ্রহ করা হয়। মডিউলগুলো হলো- (১) খানার পরিচিতি, (২) গৃহ সংক্রান্ত, (৩) খানা সংক্রান্ত, (৪) ব্যক্তি বিষয়ক, (৫) অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ড, (৬) ব্যাংকিং সুবিধা সংক্রান্ত, (৭) জন্ম সংক্রান্ত, (৮) মৃত্যু সংক্রান্ত, (৯) বিবাহ সংক্রান্ত, (১০) অভ্যন্তরীণ অভিবাসন, (১১) বিদেশ ফেরত সদস্যদের জন্য, (১২) আন্তর্জাতিক অভিবাসন ও (১৩) খানার পরিসম্পদ।

Survey-questionnaire is one of the most important tools for data collection in a survey. Like the Population and Housing Census 2022, the questionnaire of this survey is also designed keeping in mind the use of the digital platform for data collection through the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method. In order to formulate the questionnaire of the survey, first the preliminary draft of the questionnaire is prepared after reviewing the questionnaire of Sample Census 2011 as well as taking into consideration various relevant issues. After that, the questionnaire was finalized and approved incorporating the suggestions and recommendations of data users and stakeholders by organizing various consultative meetings and workshops. The Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey 2023 questionnaire has 13 thematic modules, 121 questions and 194 indicators collected through CAPI application. The modules are 1. Identification of Household, 2. Dwelling, 3. Household, 4. Individual, 5. Economic Activity, 6. Banking Facilities, 7. Birth, 8. Death, 9. Marriage, 10. Internal Migration, 11. Returned Migrants from Abroad, 12. International Migration, 13. Assets of Household.

আর্থসামাজিক ও জনমিতিক জরিপ, ২০২৩ এ প্রাপ্ত তথ্যানুযায়ী দেশের মোট খানার মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ৪৬.৫৪ শতাংশের প্রধান বসতঘরের মেঝে সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি দিয়ে তৈরি করা এবং ৪৫.৮০ শতাংশের মেঝে মাটি দিয়ে তৈরি, যা দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ। প্রধান বসতঘরের সর্বোচ্চ ৪৯.৮৪ শতাংশের দেয়াল সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি/ব্লক দিয়ে তৈরি। এছাড়া ৪০.৯০

It is noted from the data in Socio-economic and Demographic Survey, 2023, out of the total households, the highest, 46.54% of the floor of main dwelling is made of Cement/Concrete/ Brick/Terracotta followed by Soil, 45.80%. The highest 49.84% of the wall of the main dwelling is made of Cement/Concrete/Brick/Terracotta/Block.

শতাংশের বসতঘরের দেয়াল ঢেউটিন/ধাতব টিন/সিআই শিট দিয়ে তৈরি, যা দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ। উপাত্ত বিশ্লেষণে আরো দেখা যায়, সাধারণ খানার মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ৭৩.৮৮ শতাংশের বসতঘরের ছাদ/ছাউনি ঢেউটিন/ধাতব টিন/সিআই শিট দিয়ে তৈরি। এছাড়া দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ ২৫.১৩ শতাংশ বসতঘরের ছাদ/ছাউনি, সিমেন্ট/কংক্রিট/ইট/পোড়ামাটি দিয়ে। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে সর্বোচ্চ সংখ্যক খানার প্রধান বসতঘরের কাঠামো কাঁচা, যা ৫৫.৮৫% এবং দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ সংখ্যক খানার বসতঘরের কাঠামো পাকা যা ২৪.০৭% এবং আধা পাকা ১৯.৫২%।

Besides, 40.90% walls are made of Corrugated Iron Sheet/Metal Tin/CI Sheet, which is the second highest. Roof materials of main dwellings, the highest 73.88% of the total households in the country have used Corrugated Iron Sheet/Metal Sheet/CI Sheet and 25.13%. of Cement/Concrete/ Brick/Terracotta which is the second highest. At the national level, the highest share of main dwelling structures is *kancha* which is 55.85% followed by *pucca*, 24.07% and *semi-pucca*, 19.52%.

শয়ন কক্ষ সংক্রান্ত উপাত্ত বিশ্লেষণে দেখা যায়, সাধারণ খানার মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ৪৩.৬১% খানা ২টি শয়ন কক্ষবিশিষ্ট; এ হার পল্লিতে ৪৪.১১% ও শহরে ৪২.৬৩%। দেশের ৭৯.৪৪% খানার পৃথক রান্নাঘর, ১৬.৩৬% এর পৃথক খাবার ঘর (ডাইনিং রুম), এবং ১২.২৫% এর পৃথক বসার কক্ষ/ড্রয়িং রুম/লিভিং রুম আছে।

The analysis of the data related to the bedrooms shows that the highest 43.61% of the households have two-bedrooms. This rate is 44.11% in the rural areas and 42.63% in the urban areas. The findings of the survey depict that 79.44% of households in the country have separate kitchens, 16.36% has separate dining rooms, and 12.25% households has separate sitting rooms/drawing rooms/living rooms.

বাসগৃহের মালিকানা ও বাসগৃহের জমির মালিকানা সংক্রান্ত উপাত্তবিশ্লেষণে দেখা যায়, সর্বোচ্চ ৭৭.০৭ শতাংশ খানা নিজস্ব মালিকানাধীন বাসগৃহে বসবাস করে। এ ছাড়া সর্বোচ্চ ৭১.১৪ শতাংশ খানার বাসগৃহের অবস্থান নিজস্ব জমিতে এবং ২২.৫১ শতাংশের অবস্থান অন্যের জমিতে।

The ownership status of dwelling and land of dwelling reveals that the highest, 77.07% of households live in their own dwellings. Apart from that, the dwellings of 71.14% households is located on their own land and, 22.51% on others' land.

খানায় খাবার পানির উৎস সংক্রান্ত উপাত্ত পর্যালোচনায় দেখা যায়, জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৮৬.২৭% খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস টিউবওয়েল (গভীর/অগভীর/সাবমার্সিবল) এবং ১১.১২% খানা সাপ্লাইয়ের পানি ব্যবহার কের।

Data regarding the main source of drinking water, it is observed that as many as 86.27% of households in the country use Tube-well (Deep/Shallow/Submersible) as the main source of drinking water followed by Supply water, 11.12%.

খাবার পানি নিরাপদ করার পদ্ধতি সংক্রান্ত উপাত্ত হতে দেখা যায়, দেশের ৮৩.৫৩% খানায় কোন পদ্ধতিই ব্যবহার করেনা। খাবার পানি নিরাপদ করার জন্য দেশের ৭.৮৮% খানায় পানি ফোটানো হয় এবং ৪.০০% খানায় ফিল্টারিং মেশিন ব্যবহার করা হয়।

The analysis reveals that 83.53% of households in the country do not use any method for water purification. As many as 7.88% of households purify their drinking water through boiling whereas 4.00% of households use filtering machine.

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৭২.৮১% খানার গৃহস্থালী কাজে ব্যবহৃত পানির প্রধান উৎস টিউবওয়েল (গভীর/অগভীর/সাবমার্সিবল), যা রংপুর বিভাগে সর্বোচ্চ ৯৯.১২%।

72.81% of households in the country use Tube-well (Deep/ Shallow/Submersible) as their main source of water for household chores, which is recorded as the highest 99.12% in Rangpur division.

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৩৪.৬০% খানায় ফ্লাশ করে নিরাপদ ট্যাংকে ধারণ সম্বলিত টয়লেট সুবিধা রয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, দেশের ২৭.১৫% খানায় স্ল্যাবসহ সিঙ্গেল পিট ল্যাট্রিন সম্বলিত টয়লেট রয়েছে এবং ফ্লাশ করে নিরাপদ গর্তে (পিট ল্যাট্রিনে) ধারণ

At the national level, 34.60% of households use the toilet facilities of keeping in safe tank by flushing. On the contrary, the percentage of households having the toilet facilities of single pit latrine with

সম্বলিত টয়লেট রয়েছে ২২.৫৩% খানায়। উল্লেখ্য, দেশের মাত্র ০.৩৯% খানায় কোনো ধরনের টয়লেট সুবিধা নেই। অন্যদিকে, দেশে ৭৮.১৮ শতাংশ খানায় 'একক' টয়লেট সুবিধা রয়েছে যা পল্লিতে ৮০.৬৭ শতাংশ এবং শহরে ৭৩.৩৮ শতাংশ। দেশে ৫৭.৬৭% খানায় টয়লেট ব্যতীত সাবান ও পানিসহ হাতধোয়ার পৃথক ব্যবস্থা রয়েছে। পল্লি ও শহর এলাকায় এ হার যথাক্রমে ৫২.০২% ও ৬৮.৫৯%। দেশের ৩০.৪৪% খানা তাদের বর্জ্য/আবর্জনা নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে ফেলে।

slab is 27.15% and keeping in safe pit by flushing (in pit latrine) is 22.53% in the country. It is mentionable that only 0.39% of the total households of the country lack any kind of toilet facilities. Conversely, 78.18% of the total households in the country use toilet with no sharing, which is 80.67% in the rural areas and 73.38%, in the urban areas. In the country, 57.67% of total households have the separate handwashing facilities with 'Soap and Water' and this facility is available in 52.02% households in the rural areas and 68.59% households in the urban areas. As many as 30.44% of households dispose of their waste/garbage at a designated site.

দেশে মোট ৯৯.৫৮% খানা বিদ্যুৎ সুবিধার আওতায় রয়েছে এবং সর্বাধিক ৫৬.৮৫% খানার রান্নার জ্বালানির প্রধান উৎস হলো কাঠ/খড়ি/লাকড়ি। পল্লি ও শহরে এ হার যথাক্রমে শতকরা ৬৯.৫৯ ও ৩২.২০ ভাগ। জাতীয়ভাবে রান্নার জ্বালানির প্রধান উৎস হিসেবে ১৭.৫২% খানা সাপ্লাই গ্যাস এবং ১০.৩০% খানা এলপিজি ব্যবহার করে। দেশের মোট খানার মধ্যে ৮৫.২০ শতাংশের রান্নাঘরের ধোঁয়া নিষ্কাশনের জন্য কোনো ব্যবস্থা নেই। রান্নাঘরের ধোঁয়া নিষ্কাশনের জন্য সর্বোচ্চ ৭.১৮% খানায় শুধু চিমনি, ৫.৮৮% এর শুধু এগজস্ট ফ্যান এবং ১.১৮% খানায় চিমনি ও এগজস্ট ফ্যান উভয়ই রয়েছে।

A total of 99.58% households are under the electricity coverage across the country. The highest 56.85% of households of the country use wood/chalk/chopped wood as the main source of cooking fuel. It is recorded as 69.59% in the rural areas and 32.20%, in the urban areas. On the other hand, the percentages of households using supply gas and LPG as cooking fuel are 17.52% and 10.30% respectively. In the country, 85.20% households do not have any system for exhausting kitchen smoke. As many as 7.18% of households have facilities with only chimney followed by only exhaust fan, 5.88% and both chimney and exhaust fan, 1.18%.

দেশের মোট জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ১০-১৪ বছর বয়সী জনসংখ্যার হার সবচেয়ে বেশি, ৯.৬১%। পুরুষ ও নারী উভয়ের ক্ষেত্রে সবচেয়ে বেশি জনসংখ্যার হার ঐ একই বয়স-গ্রুপে যা যথাক্রমে ৯.৮৯% ও ৯.৩৩%। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে লিঙ্গানুপাত ৯৮.৯৯ যা পল্লি এলাকায় ৯৯.২৬ ও শহর এলাকায় ৯৮.৪৫। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত ৫০.৪১। এ অনুপাত পল্লি এলাকায় ৫২.৬০ ও শহরাঞ্চলে ৪৬.১৭ অর্থাৎ শহরের তুলনায় পল্লিতে নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণে বেশি। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৭ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর সাক্ষরতার হার ৭৮.৮১%। পুরুষ ও নারীর ক্ষেত্রে এ হার যথাক্রমে ৮০.২২%% ও ৭৭.৪১%।

At the national level, the highest, 9.61% of the total population belongs to the age of 10-14 years. In the cases of both male and female, the highest rates belong to the same age group with 9.89 for male and 9.33 for female. The sex ratio at the national level is 98.99, which is 99.26 in the rural areas and 98.45 in the urban areas. The dependency ratio of the country is 50.41 which is significantly higher in the rural areas, 52.60 than that of the urban areas, 46.17. The literacy rate of the population aged 7 years and above is 78.81%, which is 80.22% for male and 77.41% for female.

দেশে ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠীভুক্ত মোট জনসংখ্যার সর্বাধিক ৬১.১৫% চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগে বসবাস করে। এছাড়াও এ জনগোষ্ঠীর ১৮.৩৭% রাজশাহী, ৬.৯১% সিলেট এবং ৫.২৮% রংপুর বিভাগে বসবাস করে।

Out of the total ethnic population, the highest 61.15% inhabit in Chattogram division whereas, Rajshahi occupies 18.37% followed by Sylhet 6.91% and Rangpur 5.28%.

দেশে প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তি মোট জনসংখ্যার ১.০৯ শতাংশ। এ হার পুরুষ ও নারীর ক্ষেত্রে যথাক্রমে ১.২৪% ও ০.৯৪%।

The persons with disabilities are estimated at 1.09% in the country. The rates for male and female are 1.24% and 0.94% respectively.

দেশের মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর ৯৯.১৭% এর মাতৃভাষা বাংলা। লক্ষণীয় যে, চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগে সর্বাধিক ২.৮৯% জনগোষ্ঠীর মাতৃভাষা বাংলা ব্যতীত অন্য কোনো ভাষা।

Bangla is the mother tongue of 99.17% of the total population of the country. It is noteworthy that in Chattogram Division, the highest 2.89% of the population has a language other than Bangla as their mother tongue.

মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর ৮২.৮৬% এর জন্মনিবন্ধন সনদ রয়েছে। এ হার পুরুষের ক্ষেত্রে ৮৩.৬৪% এবং নারীর ক্ষেত্রে ৮২.০৮%। দেশের মোট জনগোষ্ঠীর ৪.৩৯% এর পাসপোর্ট রয়েছে। ১৮ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর ৯৬.৪৫% এর জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র রয়েছে। এ ছাড়া উক্ত বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর ২.১১% এর ড্রাইভিং লাইসেন্স রয়েছে। এ হার পুরুষের ক্ষেত্রে ৪.১৯% এবং নারীর ক্ষেত্রে ০.১২%।

As many as 82.86% of the total population has birth registration certificate, with a breakdown of 83.64% for male and 82.08% for female. On the other hand, 96.45% of the total population aged 18 and above has a National Identification (NID) card. In addition, 2.11% of the same age group possess a driving license. The rate is 4.19% for male and 0.12% for female.

দেশের ১০ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠির মধ্যে শ্রমশক্তিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর হার ৫৭.৪১% যা পুরুষ ও নারীভেদে যথাক্রমে ৭৩.৭৫% এবং ৪১.৪১%। দেশে কর্মসংস্থানের হার ৯৬.৭০%, যা পুরুষ ও নারীভেদে যথাক্রমে ৯৬.৪১% এবং ৯৭.২১%। দেশে বেকারত্বের হার ৩.৩০%, যা পুরুষের ক্ষেত্রে ৩.৫৯% এবং নারীর ক্ষেত্রে ২.৭৯%। পল্লী ও শহরাঞ্চলে এ হার যথাক্রমে ২.৭৬% এবং ৪.৪৮%।

Overall labour force participation rate is 57.41%, which is 73.75% for male and 41.41% for female among country's population aged 10 years and above. The employment rate for the country is estimated at 96.70% and it is 96.41% for male and 97.21% for female. The overall unemployment rate is computed at 3.30%, with 3.59% for male and 2.79% for female. It is worth to mention, the rural and urban unemployment rates are 2.76% and 4.48% respectively.

কাজে নিয়োজিত মোট জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ২৩.১৯% নিজস্ব ব্যবসা কার্যক্রমে (নিয়মিত কর্মচারী ব্যতীত নিজস্ব ব্যবসায়/কৃষি কার্যক্রম), ২৯.৬১% কর্মচারী, ১০.৫২% অকৃষি দিনমজুর, ২৫.০০% পারিবারিক কৃষি কাজে বিনা বেতনে সাহায্যকারী, এবং ৭.৩৯% কৃষি দিনমজুর হিসেবে কর্মরত রয়েছে। মোট কাজে নিয়োজিত জনসংখ্যার সর্বোচ্চ ৪৩.৮৯% কৃষিখাতে, দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ ৩৭.০৪% সেবাখাতে ও ১৯.০৭% শিল্পখাতে কর্মগত। মোট কর্মরত ব্যক্তিদের সর্বোচ্চ ৪২.২১% পূর্ণকালীন, ২৮.৭০% দৈনিকভিত্তিতে এবং ১৩.৭২% খন্ডকালীন কর্মী হিসেবে নিয়োজিত রয়েছে।

Of the total employed population, the highest 23.19% is engaged in own business activities (own business/agricultural activities excluding regular employees), employees, 29.61%, non-agricultural day Labours, 10.52%, unpaid helper in family agricultural work, 25.00% and 7.39% are employed as agricultural day labours. The highest 43.89% of the total working population is in the agricultural sector, the second highest is 37.04% in the service sector and 19.07% is working in the industrial sector. Out of the total employed population, the highest 42.21% are employed as full-time workers, 28.70% on daily basis and 13.72% as part-time workers.

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ১০ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে ৬৫.৪৬% বর্তমানে বিবাহিত, ২৮.৭৩% অবিবাহিত, ৫.০২ বিধবা/বিপত্নীক, ০.৪১% তালাকপ্রাপ্ত ও ০.৩৮% দাম্পত্য বিচ্ছিন্ন।

The data on marital status of male and female aged 10 years and above, at the national level, currently married population is 65.46% followed by never married, 28.73%, widow/widower, 5.02%, divorced, 0.41% and separated, 0.38%.

দেশের ১০ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী পুরুষের বিবাহের গড় বয়স ২৪.৮৭ বছর এবং নারীর ক্ষেত্রে এ বয়স ১৭.৯৪ বছর। দেশের মোট বিবাহিত জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে একক বিবাহের হার ৯৭.৬৯% এবং বহু বিবাহের হার ২.৩১%। দেশে ১০ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী মুসলমান জনগোষ্ঠী যারা জীবনের কোনো না কোনো সময়ে বিবাহ বন্ধনে আবদ্ধ হয়েছে তাদের ৮৮.৭৩% বিবাহ নিবন্ধন করা হয়েছে এবং মুসলমান ব্যতীত অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বীদের মধ্যে বিবাহ নিবন্ধনের হার ৩৬.২৩%।

The data on mean age at first marriage for male aged 10 years and above is 24.87 years and female, 17.94 years in the country. Among the total married population of the country, the rate of single marriage is 97.69% and multiple marriage, 2.31%. Analysis of the data depicts the rate of registration of marriage is 88.73% for the Muslim population and 36.23% for other religions.

বাংলাদেশ থেকে বিদেশ গমনকারী অভিবাসীদের মধ্যে যুক্তরাজ্য ও কানাডা ব্যতীত বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন দেশে সর্বোচ্চ সংখ্যক অভিবাসী শ্রমিক (কর্মসংস্থান) হিসেবে গমন করেছে। এ হার মালদ্বীপে ৯৮.০৫%, মালয়েশিয়াতে ৯৬.৮৬%, লিবিয়াতে ৯৫.৯৩% এবং সৌদি আরবে ৯৪.৫৭%। অন্যদিকে যুক্তরাজ্য ও কানাডায় সর্বোচ্চ সংখ্যক অভিবাসী শিক্ষার জন্য গিয়েছে যা যথাক্রমে ৩২.৫৮% এবং ৫৩.৩৬%।

Out of the total expatriate population, the highest percentages have gone as workers (employment) in various countries of the world except the UK and Canada. Note that this rate is 98.05% in Maldives, 96.86% in Malaysia, 95.936% in Libya, and 94.57% in Saudi Arabia. On the other hand, the UK and Canada have the highest number of expatriates for education which account for 32.58% and 53.36% respectively.

দেশের ১০-৪৯ বছর বয়সী নারীদের মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ৪৭.৪১%, ১৫ থেকে ১৯ বছর বয়সের মধ্যে প্রথম সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছে। এছাড়া, ৩৯.১৮%, ২০ থেকে ২৪ বছরের মধ্যে এবং ৮.৮৬% নারী, ২৫ থেকে ২৯ বছরের মধ্যে প্রথম সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছে। উল্লেখ্য, ২.৩৮% নারী, ১০ থেকে ১৪ বছর বয়সের মধ্যে তাদের প্রথম সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছে।

Among the women aged 10-49 years in the country, the highest 47.41% gave birth to their first child during the age of 15 to 19 years. Besides, 39.18% of women gave birth to their first child between 20 and 24 years followed by 8.86% in the age of 25 to 29 years. Note that 2.38% of women gave birth to their first child between the ages of 10 and 14 years.

দেশের ১৫-৪৯ বছর বয়সী নারীদের ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণ প্রজনন হার ৬৬.০২, মোট প্রজনন হার ২.১০, স্থুল প্রজনন হার ১.০২ এবং শিশু-নারী অনুপাত নির্ণিত হয়েছে ৩২৬.৪৩।

Among the women aged 15-49 years in the country, the general fertility rate (GFR) is estimated at 66.02, total fertility rate (TFR), 2.10, gross reproduction rate (GRR), 1.02 and child-women ratio, 326.43.

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ১০-৪৯ বছর বয়সী নারীদের ক্ষেত্রে ৬০.৮৯% এর সন্তান প্রসবকালে প্রধান সাহায্যকারীর ছিলেন এমবিবিএস ও তদূর্ধ্ব ডিগ্রিধারী ডাক্তার। এছাড়া, ১৬.৩৭% নারীর সন্তান প্রসবকালে প্রশিক্ষিত দাই/ধাত্রী এবং ৯.৬৯% এর ক্ষেত্রে নার্স, প্রধান সাহায্যকারী ছিল।

At the national level, 60.89% of all deliveries to women aged 10-49 years were attended by a doctor with the degrees of MBBS and above. Besides, 16.37% of women were assisted by a trained birth attendant followed by 9.69% attended by a nurse.

দেশে সন্তান প্রসবকারী নারীদের মোট ৩৪.৪০% এর প্রসব সরকারি হাসপাতাল বা স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্রে, ৩৯.০৯% বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল বা স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্রে এবং ২৬.৪৮% এর প্রসব খানায়/বাড়িতে সম্পন্ন হয়। দেশে সামগ্রিকভাবে সি-সেকশনের মাধ্যমে ডেলিভারীর হার ৪৩.৬০%।

A total of 34.40% of women in the country gave birth child in government hospital or health care institutions, and 39.09% in private hospital or health care institutions followed by 26.48% of deliveries took place at household/home. The rate of C-Section delivery in the country is determined at 43.60% in the country.

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে সামগ্রিকভাবে নবজাতক শিশু মৃত্যুহার ১৯.২৯, এক মাস থেকে এক বছরের কম বয়সী শিশু মৃত্যুহার ৫.৪০ এবং এক বছরের কম বয়সী শিশু মৃত্যুহার ২৪.৬৯।

জরিপে প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল অনুযায়ী জরিপের পূর্ববর্তী ১২ মাসে দেশের মোট মৃত্যুর সর্বোচ্চ ৬২.০৯% বাড়ীতে সংঘটিত হয়েছে এবং ৩৫.৫৩% হাসপাতালে হয়েছে। সংঘটিত সকল মৃত্যুর মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ১৯.৫২% মৃত্যু হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধজনিত কারণে এবং দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ ১৫.৪৯% মস্তিষ্কে রক্তক্ষরণের (ব্রেইন স্ট্রোক) কারণে সংঘটিত হয়েছে।

At the national level, the neonatal mortality rate stands at 19.29, post neonatal mortality rate is 5.40 and the infant mortality rate is appeared at 24.69.

According to the survey results, 62.09% of the total deaths in the country in the 12 months preceding the survey occurred at home and 35.53%, in the hospital. Out of the deaths occurred, the highest 19.52% occurred due to heart attack followed by 15.49% due to brain haemorrhage (brain stroke) in the country.

Key Findings of Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey (2004-2023)

SL	Key Indicators	Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey		
		2023	2011	2004
01	**Household Size**			
	National	3.96	4.35	4.66
	Rural	4.02	4.36	4.68
	Urban	3.85	4.29	4.57
02	**Main Source of Drinking Water (%)**			
	Supply	11.12	8.08[1]	7.47[1]
	Tubewell (Deep/Shallow/Submersible)	86.27	89.05[2]	89.24[2]
	Bottled/Water Jar	0.89	-	-
	Protected Well/Well/Large Masonry-well/Ring-well	0.18	0.71[3]	1.10[3]
	Unprotected Well/Well/Large Masonry-well/Ring-well	0.16		
	Pond/River/Canal/Lake	0.48	1.67[4]	1.90[4]
	Waterfall/Spring	0.14	-	-
	Rain Water	0.49	-	-
	Tanker-truck	0.00	-	-
	Reverse Osmosis Plant/PSF	0.12	-	-
	Water ATM Booth (Drinkwell)	0.14	-	-
	Others	0.02	0.49	0.27
03	**Toilet Facilities (%)**			
	Disposal into Sewerage System by Flushing (only for City Corporation Areas)	6.77	-	-
	Keep in Safe Tank by Flushing	34.60	27.8[5]	-
	Keep in Safe Pit by Flushing (in Pit Latrine)	22.53	-	-
	Disposal into Open Drain by Flushing	1.27	-	-
	Don't Know where is Disposed by Flushing	0.59	-	-
	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	1.81	-	-
	Single Pit Latrine with Slab	27.15	-	-
	Twin (Double) Pit Latrine with Slab	2.43	-	-
	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	1.74	33.8[6]	-
	Composting Latrine	0.14	-	-
	Bucket	0.00	-	-
	Open/Hanging Latrines	0.57	31.4[7]	-
	Others	0.00	-	-
	Open Defecation	0.39	7.0	-

* Dash (-) denotes Not Available.
[1] It refers to the figure of Tap.
[2] It refers to the figure of Tube-well/Deep Tube-well.
[3] It refers to the figure of Well.
[4] It refers to the figure of Pond and River/Ditch/Canal.
[5] It refers to the figure of Sanitary with water seal.
[6] It refers to the figure of Sanitary without water seal.
[7] It refers to the figure of Non-sanitary/Kutcha.

SL	Key Indicators	Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey		
		2023	2011	2004
04	**Main Source of Cooking Fuel (%)**			
	Supply Gas	17.52	-	-
	LP Gas (LPG)	10.30	12.6[8]	9.09
	Biogas	0.05	0.1	-
	Wood/Chalk/Chopped Wood	56.85	34.8[9]	31.76[9]
	Straw/Leaf/Bran/Husks	11.10	51.2[10]	51.10[11]
	Wood-coal/Charcoal/Dried Dung/Briquette	4.01	-	4.81[12]
	Kerosene/Paraffin	0.01	1.0	1.79
	Patrol/Diesel	0.01	-	-
	Electricity	0.14	0.4	0.76
	Others	0.00	-	0.66
05	**Sex Ratio**			
	National	98.99	99.68	104.1
	Rural	99.26	99.97	104.6
	Urban	98.45	98.47	102.6
06	**Marital Status (10 Years and above)**			
	Male			
	Never Married	35.15	52.86	41.47
	Currently Married	63.30	46.37	57.59
	Widower	1.13	0.62	0.79
	Divorced	0.22	0.06	0.06
	Separated	0.20	0.10	0.05
	Female			
	Never Married	22.44	41.59	27.12
	Currently Married	67.56	50.96	64.37
	Widow	8.84	6.52	7.54
	Divorced	0.59	0.49	0.46
	Separated	0.56	0.44	0.51
07	**Remarriage (%)**			
	Male			
	Married once	96.39	93.67	94.28
	Married more than once	3.61	6.33	5.72
	Female			
	Married once	98.75	97.95	97.71
	Married more than once	1.25	2.05	2.29
08	**Mean Age at First Marriage (in Years)**			
	Male	24.81	24.0	24.2
	Female	17.84	17.6	19.3
09	**Literacy Rate (7 Years and above) (%)**			
	National	**78.81**	**47.68**	**38.06**
	Male	80.22	49.82	40.70
	Female	77.41	45.54	35.31

[8] It refers to the figure of Gas/LPG.
[9] It refers to the figure of Wood.
[10] It refers to the figure of Straw/Leaf/Dried Cow Dung.
[11] It refers to the figure of Straw/leaves.
[12] It refers to the figure of Cow-dung.

SL	Key Indicators	Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey		
		2023	2011	2004
	Rural	**76.22**	**44.70**	**32.98**
	Male	77.69	46.81	35.43
	Female	74.77	42.59	30.42
	Urban	**84.02**	**60.19**	**56.67**
	Male	85.35	62.59	60.19
	Female	82.72	57.83	53.06
10	**Gross Reproduction Rate (per Women Aged 15-49 Years)**			
	National	1.02	1.08	1.21
	Rural	1.08	1.12	1.28
	Urban	0.92	1.02	0.92
11	**Total Fertility Rate (per Women Aged 15-49 Years)**			
	National	2.10	2.10	2.63
	Rural	2.22	2.16	2.78
	Urban	1.90	1.86	2.25
12	**General Fertility Rate (per thousand Women Aged 15-49 Years)**			
	National	66.02	82	87
	Rural	68.66	84	92
	Urban	61.11	78	72
13	**Age Specific Fertility Rate (per thousand Fertile Women)**			
	15-19	50.40	46	59
	20-24	136.51	139	165
	25-29	115.04	112	130
	30-34	73.48	70	71
	35-39	31.52	34	50
	40-44	9.46	13	21
	45-49	4.38	5	8
14	**Main Birth Attendant**			
	Doctor (MBBS or above)	60.89	21.11	-
	Nurse	9.69	11.45[13]	-
	Midwife	1.20	-	-
	Trained Birth Attendant (TBA)	16.37	41.32	-
	Paramedic/FWV	0.42	-	-
	CHCP/Medical Assistant (MA)/SACMO	1.45	-	-
	Health Assistant (HA)/FWA	1.20	-	-
	NGO Workers	0.14	-	-
	Untrained Birth Attendant (UTBA)	4.98	-	-
	Untrained Doctor/Quack	0.33	20.57	-
	Neighbour/Relatives/Friends	3.13	-	-
	Others	0.04	5.55	-
	None	0.15	-	-
15	**Place of Delivery**			
	Household	26.48	70.65	-
	Govt. Medical College Hospital	9.30	13.44[14]	-
	Govt. Specialized Hospital	0.94	-	-
	Govt. District Hospital	6.15	-	-

[13] It refers to the figure of Nurse/Health Worker.
[14] It refers to the figure of Government Hospital/Health Clinic.

SL	Key Indicators	Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey		
		2023	2011	2004
	MCWC	1.68	-	-
	UHC	13.87	-	-
	UH&FWC	0.61	-	-
	Community Clinic	1.84	-	-
	Other Govt. Institutions	0.01	-	-
	NGO Permanent Clinic	0.58	2.39	-
	Delivery Hut	0.00	-	-
	Private Medical College Hospital	1.99	-	-
	Private Hospital	10.89	13.52[15]	-
	Private Clinic	25.60	-	-
	Other Private Medical Institutions/Service Centre	0.03	-	-
	Others	0.04	-	-
16	**Crude Death Rate (per thousand population)**			
	National	5.78	4.8	6.1
	Rural	6.10	4.7	6.4
	Urban	5.16	5.1	5.2
17	**Infant Mortality Rate under the Age of 12 Months (per thousand live births)**			
	National	24.69	37	54
	Rural	25.97	38	57
	Urban	22.03	35	41

Important Indicators of Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey 2023

SL	Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
01	**Household based on Household Head (%)**			
	Male-headed Household	86.32	86.96	85.09
	Female-headed Household	13.68	13.04	14.91
02	**Ownership Status of Dwelling (%)**			
	Owned	77.07	90.73	50.66
	Rent (Not-Shared)	18.40	5.05	44.20
	Rent (Sublet)	0.68	0.15	1.70
	Rent Free	3.85	4.06	3.44
03	**Land Ownership of Dwelling (%)**			
	Own Land	71.14	84.48	45.35
	Other's Land	22.51	9.65	47.37
	Shared Land	3.41	3.37	3.51
	Government/Khas Land	2.94	2.51	3.77
04	**Place of Main Source of Drinking Water (%)**			
	In Own Dwelling	23.17	12.46	43.89
	In Own Premise	63.01	72.29	45.06
	Elsewhere	13.82	15.25	11.05
05	**Water Purification Method (%)**			
	Boiling	7.87	1.46	20.27
	Adding Bleaching/Chlorine	0.09	0.11	0.05
	Straining/Filtering through Cloth	1.93	2.12	1.56
	Using a Water Filter Machine	4.00	1.08	9.65
	Both Boiled and Filtered	1.34	0.33	3.31
	Solar Disinfection	0.02	0.01	0.02
	Stored/Tranquillized	1.09	1.14	1.01
	Mixed Tablets/Chemical Ingredients	0.11	0.12	0.08
	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00
	No Method Applied	83.54	93.63	64.04
06	**Separate Handwashing Facilities (except Toilets) (%)**			
	Soap and Water	57.67	52.02	68.59
	Only Soap	2.17	2.40	1.73
	Only Water	14.18	16.23	10.19
	No Separate Arrangement	25.98	29.35	19.48
07	**Waste Disposal (%)**			
	Designated Waste Disposal Site	30.44	28.99	33.26
	Undesignated Waste Disposal Site	19.60	22.61	13.77
	Waste Collection Vehicles/Vans	12.51	1.72	33.37
	Buried/Inside Pit	17.31	22.15	7.94
	Incineration	0.16	0.17	0.15
	Open Space	19.69	24.03	11.30
	Biogas Production	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Animal Feed	0.12	0.14	0.07
	Others	0.15	0.17	0.12
08	**Main Source of Electricity (%)**			
	National Grid	98.46	98.21	98.92
	Mini Grid	0.05	0.04	0.06
	Mini Solar Grid	0.01	0.01	0.01

SL	Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
	Solar	1.07	1.24	0.75
	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00
	No Electricity Connection	0.42	0.50	0.26
09	**Household Having Lost Land due to Natural Disaster (%)**	2.38	2.67	1.80
10	**Ethnic Population (percent of total population)**			
	Total	0.91	0.98	0.78
	Male	0.93	1.00	0.78
	Female	0.90	0.96	0.77
11	**Persons with Disabilities (percent of total population)**			
	Total	1.09	1.18	0.91
	Male	1.24	1.33	1.04
	Female	0.94	1.02	0.78
12	**Mother Tongue (%)**			
	Bangla	99.17	99.19	99.15
	Other Language	0.83	0.81	0.85
13	**Having National ID (18 Years and above) (%)**			
	Total	96.45	96.60	96.15
	Male	97.07	97.15	96.90
	Female	95.86	96.08	95.43
14	**Having Birth Certificate (%)**			
	Total	82.86	82.67	83.25
	Male	83.64	83.52	83.90
	Female	82.08	81.82	82.61
15	**Having Passport (%)**			
	Total	4.39	2.74	7.71
	Male	6.50	4.61	10.32
	Female	2.30	0.89	5.14
16	**Having Driving License (18 Years and above) (%)**			
	Total	2.11	1.14	4.00
	Male	4.19	2.29	7.92
	Female	0.12	0.05	0.25
17	**Never Gone to School (5 Years and above) (%)**			
	Total	19.47	21.93	14.53
	Male	18.06	20.45	13.23
	Female	20.86	23.38	15.80
18	**Reason for not Currently being Student (Aged 3-24 Years) (%)**			
	Employed/Working	20.41	18.66	24.18
	Looking for Job/Work	4.99	4.75	5.52
	Did not Go Back to Educational Institution after Corona	2.24	2.36	2.00
	Financial Insolvency	17.17	17.30	16.90
	Marriage	41.64	43.35	37.95
	Unwilling	12.71	12.75	12.63
	Others	0.83	0.83	0.83
19	**Medium of Study of Currently Student (Aged 3-24 Years) (%)**			
	Bangla Medium	96.03	96.48	95.12
	English Medium	0.65	0.11	1.72
	English Version	0.30	0.07	0.77
	Others	3.02	3.34	2.38

SL	Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
20	**Highest Level of Education Attained (Aged 5 Years and above) (%)**			
	Never Gone to School/Madrasa	19.47	21.93	14.53
	Attended School but Not Completed Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary/Class I	0.29	0.29	0.29
	Play/Nursery/KG/Pre-Primary Student	3.13	3.03	3.33
	Class I Student	0.93	0.98	0.83
	Class (I-IV)	15.72	16.62	13.91
	Class (V-IX)	36.41	37.52	34.19
	SSC/Dakhil/O-Level/Equivalent	10.18	9.38	11.79
	HSC/Alim/A-Level/Equivalent	7.15	5.79	9.89
	Diploma/Nursing/Midwifery	0.26	0.19	0.41
	Graduate and above	5.53	3.20	10.13
	Non-Formal/Non Institutional and Others	0.94	1.07	0.69
21	**Causes of Internal In-Migration (%)**			
	Marriage	25.79	43.50	17.76
	Education	4.03	1.21	5.31
	Employment/Work	13.47	9.68	15.19
	Business	1.86	1.13	2.19
	Looking for Job	11.07	8.11	12.41
	Family Problems/Court Case/Insecurity	0.36	0.62	0.24
	Abused/Deserted by Spouse	0.06	0.08	0.04
	Family Dependency	41.67	33.28	45.48
	COVID-19	0.10	0.13	0.08
	River/Coastal Erosion	0.59	1.30	0.27
	Salinity	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Other Natural Disasters	0.29	0.65	0.13
	Others	0.70	0.29	0.89
22	**Dependency Ratio**	50.41	52.60	46.17
23	**Labour Force Participation Rate (10 Years and above)**			
	Total	57.41	58.89	54.46
	Male	73.75	73.54	74.17
	Female	41.41	44.49	35.25
24	**Unemployment Rate (10 Years and above)**			
	Total	3.30	2.76	4.48
	Male	3.59	3.28	4.23
	Female	2.79	1.92	4.99
25	**Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Aged 15-24 Years) (%)**			
	Total	18.87	17.15	22.28
	Male	10.31	10.60	9.70
	Female	26.94	23.67	32.99
26	**Main Reason for Not Working/Looking for Job of Those Who are not Engaged in Work (10 Years and above) (%)**			
	Waiting to Join Work	1.23	1.22	1.25
	Training	0.11	0.10	0.12
	Study	33.04	32.73	33.66
	No Jobs Found/Tired of Looking for a Job	1.40	1.30	1.60
	House Work/Family Work	46.90	47.55	45.61
	Slump Season	0.16	0.21	0.07
	Waiting to Start My Own Business	0.39	0.38	0.41

SL	Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
	Insufficient Work	0.72	0.70	0.76
	Unwillingness to Work	2.05	1.98	2.20
	Illness, Injury, Disability	3.48	3.68	3.06
	Retired, Pensioners, Other Sources of Income	1.11	0.67	1.98
	No Job related Skills, Lack of Experience	0.10	0.10	0.09
	Considered too Young/Old by Employers	0.30	0.30	0.30
	Waiting for Previous Search Results/Withdrawal from Previous Employment	0.10	0.08	0.16
	Disability	0.54	0.59	0.43
	Didn't Need to Work	2.35	2.03	2.99
	Others	0.17	0.19	0.12
	Aged	5.85	6.18	5.20
27	**Working Status of Employed Population (10 Years and above) (%)**			
	Employee	29.61	20.40	49.94
	Apprenticeship (Intern)	0.24	0.19	0.36
	Agricultural Day Labour	7.39	9.34	3.07
	Non-Agricultural Day Labour	10.52	10.21	11.20
	Housekeeper/Maid	1.02	0.78	1.55
	Employer	1.68	1.31	2.50
	Own Business Activities	23.19	23.49	22.52
	Unpaid Helper in Family Farming	25.00	32.93	7.49
	Unpaid Helper in Family Non-Agricultural/Business Activities	1.28	1.26	1.32
	Member of Producers' Cooperative	0.07	0.07	0.05
28	**Employed Population by Economic Sector (10 Years and above) (%)**			
	Agriculture	43.89	56.76	15.48
	Industry	19.07	14.59	28.96
	Service	37.04	28.65	55.57
29	**Vocational (Institutional/Formal) Training Undertaken in the Last 12 Months (%)**			
	Total	0.55	0.49	0.67
	Male	0.80	0.74	0.93
	Female	0.30	0.24	0.43
30	**Account in Financial Institution (%)**			
	Bank	5.85	4.82	7.90
	Non-Banking Financial Institution	0.09	0.08	0.11
	Mobile Banking Account (bKash, Nagad, Rocket, Upay etc.)	20.80	21.82	18.75
	Insurance	0.11	0.11	0.10
	Microcredit Institution/NGO	2.36	2.84	1.41
	Post Office	0.02	0.01	0.04
	Cooperative Society	0.10	0.08	0.14
	Capital Market (B.O. Account)	0.002	0.003	0.000
	Department of National Savings	0.004	0.004	0.006
	Account in Multiple Institutions	18.09	15.81	22.65
	No Account	52.57	54.42	48.88
31	**Returned Migrant from Abroad during the Last 5 Years (%)**			
	Total	0.27	0.32	0.18
	Male	0.48	0.57	0.31
	Female	0.07	0.07	0.05

SL	Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
32	**Main Reason for Returning from Abroad (%)**			
	Expiration of Visa	12.80	12.72	13.09
	Repatriated by Concerned Authority	11.67	12.78	7.74
	Departed Voluntarily	17.28	17.25	17.38
	Medical Ground	9.24	9.09	9.75
	Didn't Go Back after Vacation	10.41	10.12	11.44
	Completion of Study	0.10	0.00	0.46
	Expiration of Work Permit	5.40	5.60	4.68
	Low Salary	4.31	4.43	3.88
	Transfer	0.06	0.04	0.11
	Loss of Job	7.18	6.94	8.03
	Lack of Job Availability in Concerned Sector	1.75	1.62	2.23
	Due to War	0.36	0.43	0.13
	COVID-19	9.21	9.35	8.72
	Victim of Torture	0.75	0.75	0.72
	Living with Family	7.96	7.27	10.42
	Others	1.53	1.61	1.22
33	**Special Skill Attainment while Living Abroad (%)**			
	Total	20.72	19.28	25.78
	Male	20.55	18.98	26.32
	Female	21.90	21.59	22.75
34	**Reasons for Going Abroad (%)**			
	Worker (Employment)	92.04	93.70	86.22
	Professional (Employment)	4.56	3.75	7.44
	Housekeeper (Employment)	0.93	0.91	1.02
	Education	1.30	0.67	3.53
	Training	0.08	0.05	0.17
	Medical Treatment	0.01	0.00	0.04
	Living with Family	0.82	0.67	1.33
	Others	0.25	0.25	0.25
35	**Work-related Training Received before Migration (%)**			
	Total	10.04	9.76	11.02
	Male	9.95	9.66	10.99
	Female	13.61	14.42	11.98
36	**Waiting for Citizenship (%)**			
	Total	6.99	6.21	9.76
	Male	6.67	6.03	8.93
	Female	20.10	14.37	31.70
37	**Institutions Taken Immigration Costs (%)**			
	Government Institution	3.09	2.79	4.15
	Private Company/Agency	42.09	41.50	44.14
	Broker	52.03	53.10	48.25
	Others	2.80	2.61	3.46
38	**Mode of Delivery of Child Born in Last 12 Months (%)**			
	Normal	56.40	58.79	51.43
	Caesarean/C-Section	43.60	41.21	48.57

SL	Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
39	**Sex of Infants Born in the Last 12 Months (%)**			
	Male	51.47	51.39	51.63
	Female	48.53	48.61	48.37
40	**Birth Registration of Infants Born in the Last 12 Months (%)**			
	Male	61.12	60.42	63.00
	Female	38.88	39.58	37.00
41	**Neonatal Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)**			
	Male	21.50	23.38	17.62
	Female	16.94	17.07	16.69
42	**Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)**			
	Male	4.59	4.65	4.49
	Female	6.26	6.73	5.26
43	**Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)**			
	Male	26.10	28.03	22.10
	Female	23.20	23.80	21.95

SDG Indicators
Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey 2023

Table A

Division and Location	SDG Indicators								
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (3.1.1)	Birth Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (3.1.2)		Under-5 Mortality Rate (3.2.1)			Neonatal Mortality Rate (3.2.2)		
		National Standard	International Standard	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National	**130.58**	**19.02**	**15.00**	**33.80**	**37.08**	**30.32**	**19.29**	**21.50**	**16.94**
Rural	148.51	18.17	13.70	35.96	40.40	31.26	20.31	23.38	17.07
Urban	93.28	20.96	17.98	29.30	30.18	28.36	17.17	17.62	16.69
Barishal	**-**	**18.56**	**14.33**	**29.80**	**30.04**	**29.55**	**18.44**	**18.21**	**18.69**
Rural	-	18.04	13.33	31.86	32.64	31.05	20.19	19.84	20.56
Urban	-	20.04	17.16	24.03	22.83	25.31	13.55	13.68	13.40
Chattogram	**-**	**18.34**	**15.01**	**33.64**	**36.73**	**30.40**	**20.98**	**23.21**	**18.63**
Rural	-	17.68	14.20	37.03	39.44	34.53	23.33	25.81	20.76
Urban	-	19.90	16.91	26.64	31.24	21.64	16.11	17.94	14.12
Dhaka	**-**	**20.58**	**16.98**	**30.73**	**29.84**	**31.71**	**17.23**	**18.17**	**16.20**
Rural	-	19.02	15.28	32.12	33.51	30.59	18.27	21.62	14.60
Urban	-	22.29	18.83	29.39	26.29	32.80	16.22	14.83	17.76
Khulna	**-**	**20.53**	**17.96**	**32.34**	**35.42**	**29.30**	**21.97**	**24.78**	**19.20**
Rural	-	20.19	17.35	32.55	37.11	27.94	22.45	26.72	18.13
Urban	-	21.71	20.03	31.67	29.73	33.44	20.46	18.27	22.47
Mymensingh	**-**	**17.87**	**11.09**	**39.96**	**53.35**	**24.20**	**12.88**	**15.18**	**10.17**
Rural	-	17.52	9.82	44.06	59.57	25.26	13.41	16.82	9.29
Urban	-	19.28	16.04	24.14	27.71	20.39	10.82	8.45	13.32
Rajshahi	**-**	**19.11**	**15.23**	**33.43**	**35.96**	**30.88**	**21.54**	**24.44**	**18.61**
Rural	-	18.72	14.27	33.70	34.72	32.65	21.07	23.39	18.71
Urban	-	20.46	18.55	32.56	40.08	25.19	23.06	27.93	18.29
Rangpur	**-**	**18.97**	**14.40**	**37.04**	**44.89**	**29.29**	**21.45**	**24.92**	**18.04**
Rural	-	18.67	13.56	37.77	47.61	28.34	21.24	24.17	18.42
Urban	-	20.09	17.56	34.40	35.76	32.92	22.22	27.41	16.55
Sylhet	**-**	**14.88**	**8.81**	**41.37**	**47.39**	**34.52**	**19.01**	**25.50**	**11.62**
Rural	-	14.31	7.63	42.87	46.43	38.76	19.51	26.09	11.89
Urban	-	17.63	14.52	34.64	51.95	16.43	16.74	22.72	10.45

** Due to lack of adequate number of cases in case of maternal death, divisional estimate cannot be produced.*

Mentioned Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 indicators in brief are as follows:

1) 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio
2) 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3) 3.2.1: Under-5 Mortality Rate
4) 3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate

Table B

Division and Location	SDG Indicators									
	Adolescent Birth Rate (3.7.2)		Participation in Organized Learning (4.2.2)			Agricultural Population with Ownership (5.a.1(a))	Share of Women among Owner (5.a.1(b))	Early Marriage (5.3.1)		Improved Source of Drinking Water (6.1.1)
	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	Total	Male	Female			15 Years	18 Years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National	**0.04**	**50.29**	**45.31**	**44.29**	**46.35**	**21.08**	**6.57**	**6.12**	**35.41**	**99.10**
Rural	0.05	53.20	43.81	42.67	44.96	21.34	6.30	6.56	38.67	98.89
Urban	0.03	44.48	48.38	47.60	49.16	19.60	8.19	5.35	29.83	99.53
Barishal	**0.00**	**41.94**	**53.49**	**52.07**	**55.00**	**20.27**	**5.21**	**5.66**	**37.63**	**98.44**
Rural	0.00	43.56	53.24	51.36	55.29	20.52	4.95	5.72	38.00	98.10
Urban	0.00	37.03	54.31	54.50	54.14	18.90	6.70	5.49	36.56	99.51
Chattogram	**0.00**	**46.14**	**45.86**	**44.26**	**47.44**	**14.37**	**9.15**	**3.17**	**31.59**	**98.50**
Rural	0.00	51.01	45.48	43.47	47.43	14.31	8.95	3.23	34.97	98.37
Urban	0.00	36.22	46.65	45.86	47.45	14.63	9.96	3.04	25.14	98.77
Dhaka	**0.00**	**46.45**	**44.70**	**44.97**	**44.43**	**19.65**	**6.31**	**5.92**	**33.20**	**99.98**
Rural	0.00	47.46	42.98	43.76	42.19	19.81	5.59	6.96	39.07	100.00
Urban	0.00	45.54	46.24	46.07	46.41	18.93	9.58	5.14	28.81	99.97
Khulna	**0.01**	**62.54**	**43.16**	**40.63**	**45.77**	**22.52**	**4.47**	**9.30**	**43.95**	**98.01**
Rural	0.00	64.09	40.79	38.15	43.51	22.77	4.23	9.59	45.62	98.15
Urban	0.03	57.78	50.43	48.22	52.70	20.85	6.13	8.41	38.86	97.56
Mymensingh	**0.00**	**50.54**	**41.88**	**40.99**	**42.75**	**25.04**	**7.19**	**5.32**	**34.54**	**99.96**
Rural	0.00	53.29	40.17	39.17	41.11	24.92	7.16	5.18	36.00	99.95
Urban	0.00	40.62	48.03	47.16	48.94	25.81	7.35	5.78	29.56	99.99
Rajshahi	**0.24**	**72.07**	**46.97**	**46.40**	**47.57**	**23.50**	**7.49**	**10.24**	**44.49**	**99.99**
Rural	0.22	76.80	45.28	44.41	46.19	23.83	7.37	10.47	46.23	99.99
Urban	0.32	58.03	53.60	54.11	53.06	21.13	8.42	9.55	39.06	99.99
Rangpur	**0.16**	**62.97**	**40.79**	**38.84**	**42.82**	**24.23**	**6.15**	**9.13**	**43.55**	**99.97**
Rural	0.20	65.61	38.55	36.96	40.17	24.60	5.91	9.56	45.51	99.97
Urban	0.00	53.88	49.10	45.53	53.06	21.93	7.89	7.78	37.26	99.98
Sylhet	**0.00**	**20.42**	**41.27**	**39.23**	**43.43**	**18.67**	**5.94**	**1.46**	**18.43**	**94.88**
Rural	0.00	20.55	40.14	37.97	42.46	18.91	5.87	1.38	19.17	93.93
Urban	0.00	19.75	47.04	45.83	48.26	16.49	6.70	1.80	15.28	99.25

Mentioned Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 indicators in brief are as follows:

1) 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
2) 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex
3) 5.a.1(a): Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex
4) 5.a.1(b): Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
5) 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
6) 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Table C

Division and Location	SDG Indicators										
	Basic Sanitation Service (6.2.1(a))			Improved Sanitation Service (6.2.1(a))			Basic Handwashing Facilities (6.2.1(b))			Access to Electricity (7.1.1)	Clean Fuel (7.1.2)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
National	**77.67**	**77.55**	**77.80**	**95.97**	**95.94**	**96.00**	**57.56**	**57.22**	**57.89**	**99.64**	**26.37**
Rural	79.41	79.29	79.54	95.42	95.37	95.47	51.91	51.43	52.38	99.58	9.63
Urban	74.16	74.02	74.30	97.08	97.07	97.08	68.97	68.94	68.99	99.78	60.17
Barishal	**91.60**	**91.77**	**91.43**	**98.52**	**98.59**	**98.44**	**47.45**	**47.33**	**47.57**	**99.72**	**7.40**
Rural	91.63	91.87	91.37	98.49	98.58	98.39	43.41	43.45	43.38	99.73	2.35
Urban	91.53	91.46	91.60	98.61	98.64	98.58	59.87	59.40	60.34	99.68	22.93
Chattogram	**83.63**	**83.36**	**83.88**	**95.11**	**94.89**	**95.32**	**51.94**	**50.89**	**52.93**	**99.28**	**26.89**
Rural	85.35	85.02	85.66	95.24	94.99	95.48	46.39	44.98	47.70	99.24	12.38
Urban	80.13	80.02	80.23	94.85	94.70	95.00	63.20	62.76	63.61	99.36	56.33
Dhaka	**72.03**	**71.76**	**72.30**	**96.80**	**96.74**	**96.85**	**67.39**	**67.41**	**67.38**	**99.93**	**55.39**
Rural	78.03	77.71	78.34	95.79	95.63	95.95	60.12	59.85	60.40	99.87	23.99
Urban	66.64	66.44	66.83	97.70	97.74	97.66	73.93	74.16	73.70	99.97	83.63
Khulna	**83.89**	**83.90**	**83.88**	**97.98**	**97.97**	**98.00**	**58.38**	**57.99**	**58.78**	**99.82**	**9.58**
Rural	83.98	83.93	84.03	97.85	97.83	97.87	55.20	54.77	55.63	99.81	3.23
Urban	83.60	83.80	83.40	98.40	98.41	98.40	68.38	68.12	68.65	99.82	29.53
Mymensingh	**72.82**	**72.92**	**72.71**	**95.82**	**95.98**	**95.66**	**40.14**	**40.09**	**40.18**	**99.68**	**10.18**
Rural	71.79	71.97	71.60	95.70	95.88	95.51	36.36	36.39	36.32	99.63	3.80
Urban	76.56	76.47	76.65	96.27	96.35	96.19	53.87	53.79	53.94	99.87	33.32
Rajshahi	**76.88**	**76.94**	**76.83**	**96.39**	**96.37**	**96.41**	**61.69**	**61.28**	**62.11**	**99.61**	**10.05**
Rural	76.28	76.40	76.16	95.91	95.91	95.92	58.53	58.13	58.95	99.57	3.46
Urban	78.94	78.81	79.07	98.01	97.97	98.05	72.52	72.31	72.72	99.74	32.65
Rangpur	**75.55**	**75.66**	**75.44**	**95.86**	**95.85**	**95.86**	**63.49**	**63.03**	**63.96**	**99.54**	**6.63**
Rural	74.71	74.82	74.58	95.42	95.42	95.41	62.27	61.75	62.80	99.54	2.26
Urban	78.68	78.79	78.56	97.49	97.48	97.50	68.03	67.86	68.20	99.56	22.92
Sylhet	**75.12**	**74.98**	**75.26**	**88.74**	**88.69**	**88.80**	**37.47**	**36.74**	**38.18**	**99.24**	**16.30**
Rural	74.15	74.04	74.26	87.56	87.52	87.59	32.88	32.10	33.64	99.12	9.19
Urban	79.60	79.33	79.86	94.20	94.04	94.36	58.60	58.13	59.05	99.76	49.00

Mentioned Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 indicators in brief are as follows:

11) 6.2.1(a): Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
12) 6.2.1(b): Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water
13) 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity
14) 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology. *Data on clean technology has not been collected; few fuels were not evaluated (i.e. Kerosene, Paraffin etc.)

Table D

Division and Location	SDG Indicators											
	Unemployment Rate (15 Years and above) (8.5.2)			NEET Youth Population (15-24 Years) (8.6.1)			Financial Inclusion (8.10.2)			Urban Slum (11.1.1)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
National	**3.46**	**5.26**	**2.78**	**18.87**	**10.31**	**26.94**	**47.43**	**62.76**	**32.40**	**0.98**	**1.02**	**0.95**
Rural	2.90	4.56	1.91	17.15	10.60	23.67	45.58	61.13	30.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	4.65	6.60	4.97	22.28	9.70	32.99	51.12	66.05	36.58	0.98	1.02	0.95
Barishal	**3.27**	**4.81**	**2.43**	**16.95**	**9.55**	**24.45**	**50.16**	**65.99**	**34.19**	**0.32**	**0.31**	**0.32**
Rural	2.78	4.15	1.83	15.90	9.57	22.45	50.21	66.06	34.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	4.98	6.85	4.99	20.14	9.48	30.30	50.01	65.77	34.25	0.32	0.31	0.32
Chattogram	**3.49**	**5.53**	**2.10**	**21.07**	**13.43**	**28.10**	**44.75**	**57.96**	**32.73**	**0.86**	**0.83**	**0.89**
Rural	3.13	5.23	1.40	20.18	14.09	25.97	44.15	56.83	32.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	4.26	6.09	3.98	22.90	12.00	32.31	45.95	60.21	32.74	0.86	0.83	0.89
Dhaka	**3.91**	**5.93**	**3.41**	**21.17**	**10.85**	**30.03**	**50.52**	**65.15**	**36.21**	**1.23**	**1.33**	**1.14**
Rural	3.04	4.84	1.84	18.47	12.21	24.33	46.85	61.64	32.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	4.70	6.84	5.02	23.58	9.52	34.69	53.80	68.26	39.56	1.23	1.33	1.14
Khulna	**2.91**	**4.30**	**2.58**	**17.06**	**8.58**	**25.38**	**48.74**	**64.65**	**32.78**	**0.94**	**0.93**	**0.96**
Rural	2.32	3.52	1.81	15.82	8.78	22.82	47.59	63.97	31.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	5.06	6.73	6.24	20.91	7.91	33.21	52.35	66.80	37.95	0.94	0.93	0.96
Mymensingh	**4.27**	**6.05**	**4.19**	**17.58**	**10.61**	**24.61**	**40.15**	**56.97**	**23.18**	**0.62**	**0.57**	**0.66**
Rural	3.93	5.65	3.59	17.01	11.06	23.14	38.87	55.75	21.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	5.60	7.51	6.89	19.66	8.89	29.77	44.74	61.43	28.46	0.62	0.57	0.66
Rajshahi	**2.68**	**4.21**	**2.13**	**15.02**	**5.97**	**24.26**	**47.24**	**64.51**	**29.71**	**0.56**	**0.58**	**0.54**
Rural	2.28	3.69	1.64	13.57	5.63	21.96	45.99	63.47	28.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	4.32	6.03	4.67	19.77	7.19	31.21	51.48	68.14	35.17	0.56	0.58	0.54
Rangpur	**2.83**	**4.22**	**2.68**	**14.20**	**6.15**	**22.77**	**51.34**	**66.65**	**35.59**	**0.30**	**0.27**	**0.33**
Rural	2.47	3.77	2.18	13.16	5.83	21.17	50.74	66.12	34.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	4.33	5.91	5.27	17.88	7.38	28.12	53.53	68.63	38.41	0.30	0.27	0.33
Sylhet	**4.27**	**6.58**	**2.47**	**20.69**	**15.40**	**25.67**	**37.90**	**55.10**	**21.58**	**1.98**	**1.94**	**2.02**
Rural	4.12	6.50	2.06	20.12	15.63	24.39	36.68	53.94	20.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	5.00	6.91	5.03	23.42	14.23	31.73	43.41	60.39	27.36	1.98	1.94	2.02

Mentioned Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 indicators in brief are as follows:

15) 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and persons with disabilities
16) 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
17) 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and above) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
18) 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

WASH IN EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES SURVEY 2024











BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

unicef
সকল শিশুর জন্য

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Education and Healthcare Facilities Survey 2024 provides a national assessment of WASH services across Educational and Healthcare Facilities in Bangladesh. Conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with technical support from UNICEF Bangladesh, the survey offers evidence to guide targeted improvements in infrastructure, service delivery, and policy implementation. Its findings support Bangladesh's progress toward national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to health, education, and equitable access to essential services.

Despite progress in expanding improved water and sanitation infrastructure, significant gaps remain. Many students, patients, and healthcare providers continue to be affected by inadequate WASH services, which compromise infection prevention and control in healthcare settings and hinder learning outcomes in schools. These gaps are most pronounced in rural, remote, and climate vulnerable areas where infrastructure quality, maintenance systems, and equitable access remain limited. The lack of inclusive and disability friendly WASH facilities continues to restrict participation for individuals with limited mobility and disproportionately affects girls and women.

The survey collected data from all eight divisions and 64 districts, covering public and private primary and secondary schools and a wide range of healthcare facilities. Sampling was guided by Watson's formula to ensure representative data, and fieldwork was conducted from June 26 to July 17, 2024. The findings reveal substantial disparities across facility types, geographical regions, and managing authorities, highlighting areas where strengthened investment, improved governance, and targeted interventions are most urgently required.

Access to improved water sources is high, at 95.4 percent in schools and 87.5 percent in healthcare facilities. However, fewer facilities meet the definition of basic water services, which requires the improved source to be available on the premises. Only 86.1 percent of schools and 70.5 percent of healthcare facilities meet this standard. Seasonal dry ups remain common in both sectors and often disrupt daily operations. Accessibility gaps are large, with only 55.4 percent of schools and 40.9 percent of healthcare facilities providing improved water points that are accessible to persons with disabilities. Limited financial provisions for maintenance, reported by only 11.1 percent of schools and 34.9 percent of healthcare facilities, further threaten the sustainability of existing systems.

Sanitation coverage is generally high, with 90.6 percent of schools and 98.5 percent of healthcare facilities having at least one toilet. However, quality and usability vary widely. Only 28.6 percent of schools meet the recommended standard of one improved toilet per 50 students, and the cleanliness of facilities remains a significant concern. Safe faecal sludge management is inadequate, with only 33.9 percent of schools and 45.4 percent of healthcare facilities managing excreta safely, raising risks of environmental contamination and disease transmission. Accessibility for people with limited mobility is particularly low at 4.6 percent in schools and 30.6 percent in healthcare facilities, indicating major barriers to equitable use.

Handwashing facilities are frequently present but often lack water and soap. As a result, only 51.7 percent of schools and 5.0 percent of healthcare facilities meet the criteria for basic handwashing services. This undermines effective hygiene practices and compromises infection prevention and control standards. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) facilities remain insufficient, with only 20.7 of schools providing a private space for girls and only 6.9 percent offering basic MHM services. These gaps contribute to absenteeism, discomfort, and gender inequities in education.

Waste management practices vary. While 78.3 percent of schools report appropriate solid waste disposal, only 25.4 percent of healthcare facilities achieve basic healthcare waste management,

which requires safe segregation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste. Reliance on on site burning in 41.6 percent of healthcare facilities poses environmental and public health risks, indicating the need for improved infrastructure and safer disposal systems.

WASH systems in both sectors are highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Within the previous 12 months, 24.0 percent of schools and 19.4 percent of healthcare facilities experienced natural hazards, which caused direct damage to water and sanitation infrastructure in many cases. Despite this vulnerability, knowledge and implementation of climate resilient WASH measures remain low. Only 33.7 percent of schools and 9.9 percent of healthcare facilities report knowing protective measures, and even fewer have implemented them. This gap leaves facilities exposed to regular interruptions in essential services and limits their ability to withstand future climate shocks.

In summary, the survey identifies clear achievements in expanding basic WASH coverage, but it also reveals substantial gaps in reliability, quality, accessibility, climate resilience, and maintenance. Addressing these gaps will require sustained investment, strengthened capacity, and targeted actions focused on the regions and facility types most at risk. The evidence provided through this survey offers a pathway for prioritizing interventions that can significantly improve public health, educational outcomes, and resilience, supporting national progress toward universal and equitable WASH services for all.

Key Findings

WASH in Educational Facilities

44.5% National | **43.2%** Rural | **52.4%** Urban

Combined access to basic water, basic sanitation and basic hygiene

87.8% National | **87.1%** Rural | **91.9%** Urban

Have access to basic sanitation services

6.9% National | **5.8%** Rural | **13.6%** Urban

Have access to basic menstrual hygiene services

86.1% National | **85.7%** Rural | **88.6%** Urban

Have access to basic water supply services

51.7% National | **50.2%** Rural | **60.9%** Urban

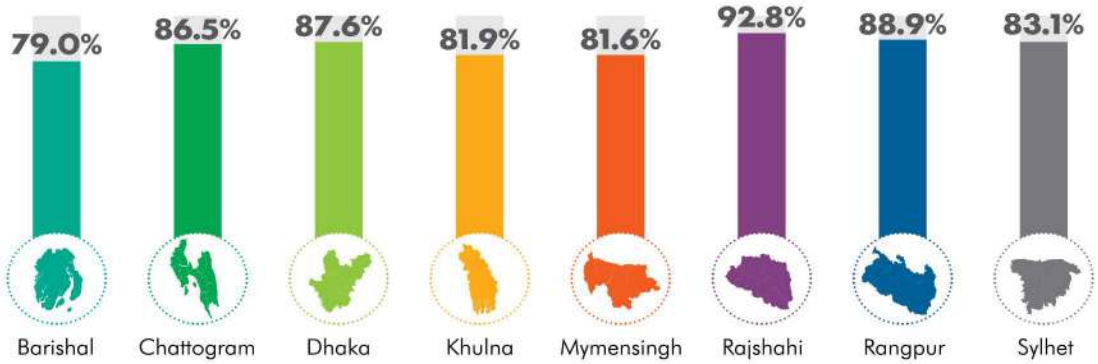
Have access to basic hand hygiene services



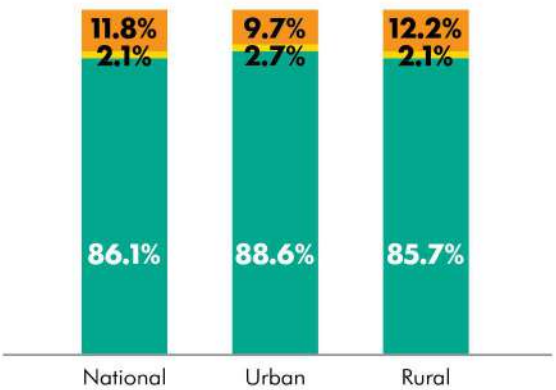
Water Supply Services in Schools

About 86% of schools have access to basic water supply services, indicating a high overall level of coverage. However, minor disparities persist across different school categories, with rural schools, primary schools, and public institutions slightly lagging behind their counterparts.

Basic Water Supply Services by Division



School Water Supply Services Ladder



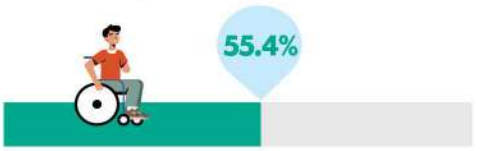
Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions:

- **Basic Water Supply Services:** Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey.
- **Limited Water Supply Services:** Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey.
- **No Service:** Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school.

Inclusivity of water supply services

Proportion of schools with improved water supply on premises that are:

Accessible to persons with disabilities

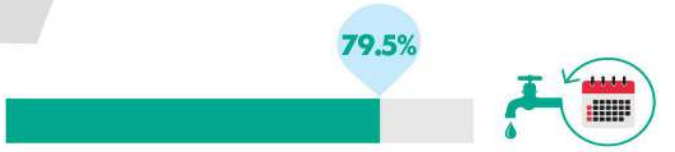


Accessible to the smallest child at the school

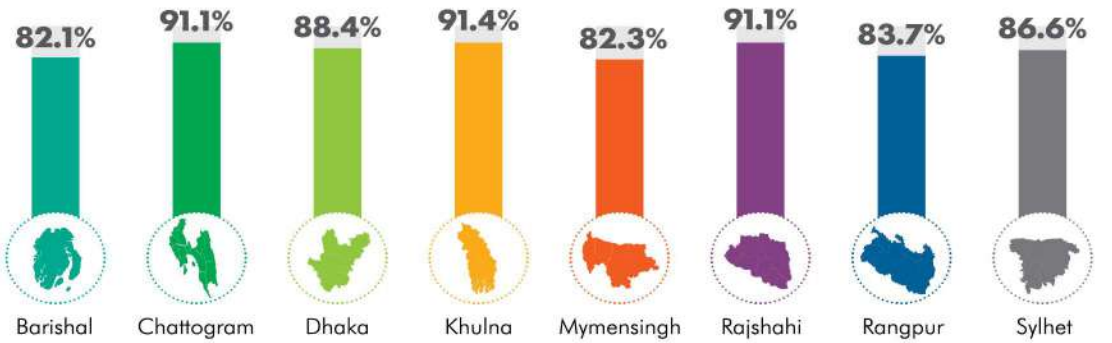


Availability of water supply services

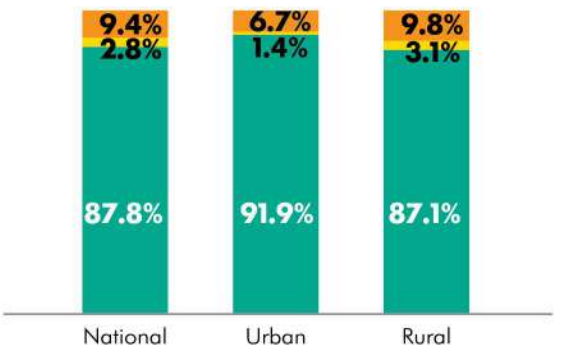
Schools have improved water supply facilities on premises and available all year round



Basic Sanitation Services by Division



School Sanitation Services Ladder



Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions:

- **Basic Sanitation Services:** Improved sanitation facility at the school that are single-sex and usable.
- **Limited Sanitation Services:** Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey.
- **No Service:** Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities in the school.

Adequate Access

4



Average number of toilet compartments in school

90



Average students per toilet compartment

28.6%

Schools with not more than 50 students per improved toilet compartment

Cleanliness and Safe Management of Excreta

49.2%



Schools where all improved toilet are clean



Schools have improved latrines where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite

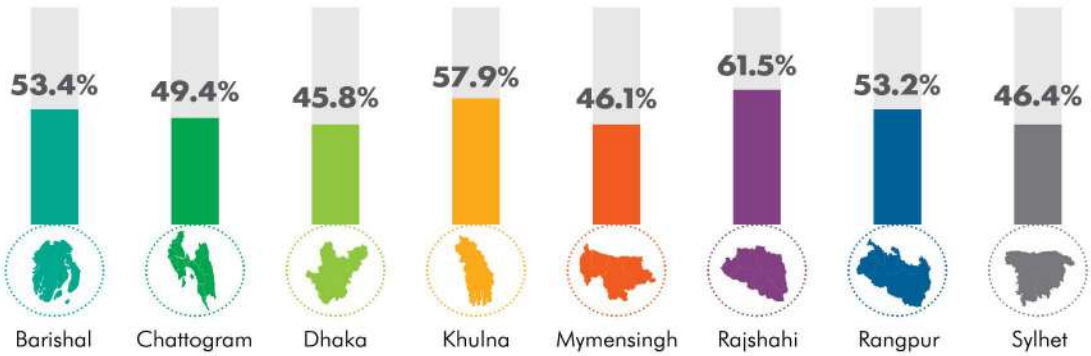
Hygiene Services in Schools

Location of Handwashing Facilities

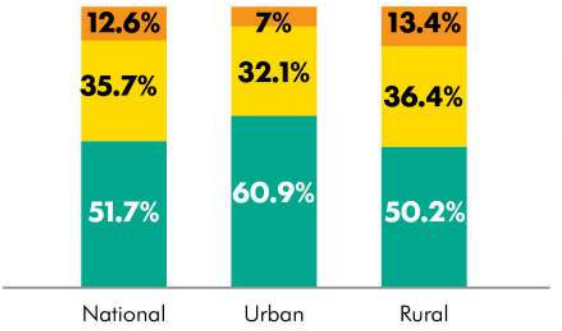
Schools with handwashing facilities available in:



Basic Handwashing Services by Division



Handwashing Services Ladder



Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions:

- **Basic Waste Management Services:** Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of survey.
- **Limited Hand Hygiene Services:** Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey
- **No Service:** No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

6.1% have access to **safely managed menstrual hygiene services:** Proportion of schools with girls having private space(s) with water, soap and MHM materials available at the school in case of emergency and with safe disposal mechanism

6.9% of schools with girls provide **basic access to menstrual hygiene services**

Provision for private space(s) with water and soap available and MHM materials available at the school in case of emergency

5.8% Rural **13.6%** Urban | **3.6%** Primary School **19.2%** Secondary School



29% Schools that provide menstrual health education to students

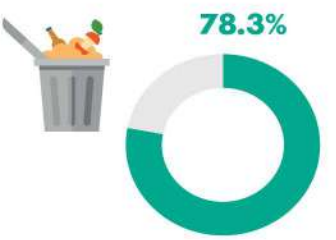
9.9% Schools that trained their teachers on menstruation education as part of pre-service or in-service training

Group Handwashing



Schools with Group Handwashing facilities on premises and practice at least once a week

Waste Management



Schools with proper disposal of solid waste

Key Findings

WASH in Healthcare Facilities

1.0% National | **0.4%** Rural | **3.2%** Urban

Combined access to basic water, basic sanitation and basic hygiene

5.2% National | **2.3%** Rural | **15.6%** Urban

Have access to basic sanitation services

19.2% National | **11.7%** Rural | **46.9%** Urban

Have access to basic environmental cleaning services

25.4% National | **22.4%** Rural | **36.3%** Urban

Have access to basic waste management services

70.5% National | **65.0%** Rural | **91.0%** Urban

Have access to basic water supply services

5.0% National | **2.9%** Rural | **12.9%** Urban

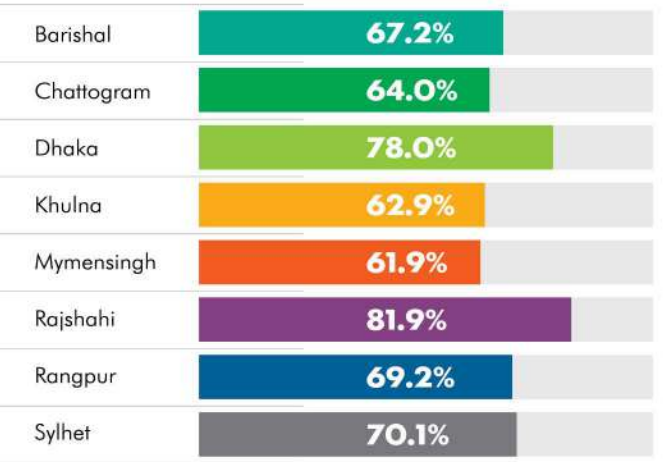
Have access to basic hand hygiene services



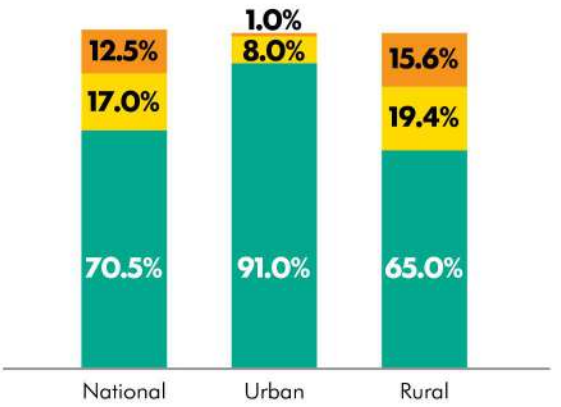
Water Supply Services in Healthcare Facilities

Basic Water Supply Services by Division





Water Supply Services Ladder



Basic Water Supply Services: healthcare facilities where water is available from an improved source on premises.

Limited Water Supply Services: healthcare facilities where an improved water sources is within 500 meters of the premises but not all requirements for basic services are met.

No Service: Water is taken from unprotected dug wells, springs, or surface water; or an improved source that is more than 500 meters from the premises; or there is no water source.

Availability of water supply services

Proportion of HCFs with improved water supply

87.5%

Available on premises, all year round

64.8%

Available to everyone on premises, all year round and whenever needed

52.0%

Water Facility Accessibility for PWDs in HCFs



Available to staff, patients and their families and available all year round

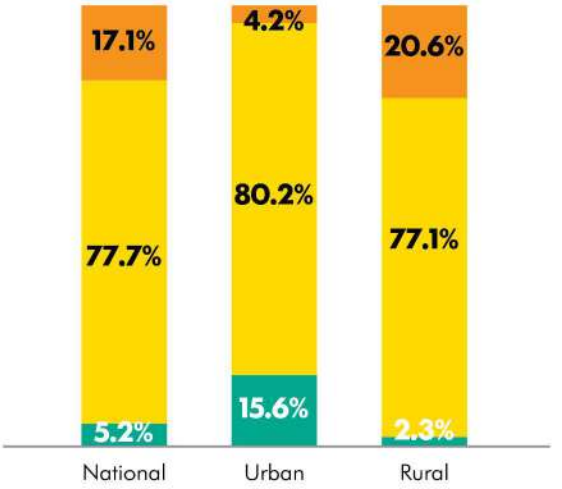
Sanitation Services in Healthcare Facilities

Basic Sanitation Services by Division



Barishal	5.8%
Chattogram	6.5%
Dhaka	7.8%
Khulna	2.1%
Mymensingh	2.4%
Rajshahi	2.5%
Rangpur	5.0%
Sylhet	2.2%

Sanitation Services Ladder



Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions:

Basic Sanitation Services: health care facilities with at least one improved toilet facilities which are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.

Limited Sanitation Services: health care facilities with at least one improved toilet facilities, but not all requirements for basic service are met.

No Service: health care facilities with no toilets or latrines, or unimproved facilities (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines)

Inclusivity and Accessibility of Sanitation Services

28.1%



HCFs have at least one improved toilet that **is single-sex**

25.6%



HCFs with at least one improved toilet with **menstrual hygiene facilities**

30.6%



HCFs with at least one improved toilet **accessible to people with limited mobility**

Safe Management of Excreta



HCFs have improved latrines where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite

Access to clean toilet

28.5%



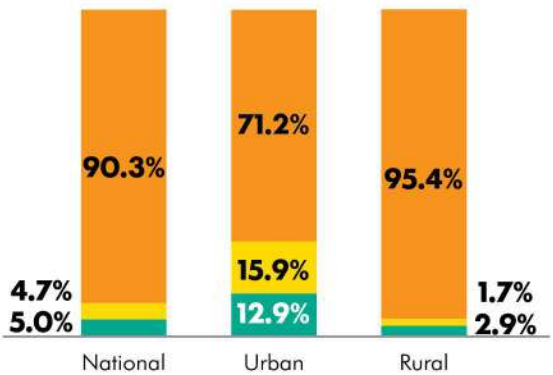
HCFs where all improved toilet compartments are **cleaned at least once everyday**

Basic Hand Hygiene Services by Division



Barishal	4.1%
Chattogram	5.0%
Dhaka	8.5%
Khulna	0.6%
Mymensingh	1.1%
Rajshahi	6.9%
Rangpur	6.4%
Sylhet	0.2%

HCF Hand Hygiene Services Ladder



Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions:

Basic Hand Hygiene Services: Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/ or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five meters of toilets.

Limited Hand Hygiene Services: Functional hand hygiene facilities available either at points of care or toilets but not both.

No Service: No functional hand hygiene facilities available at either points of care or toilets.

Quality of Hand Hygiene Services

8.4%



HCFs with handwashing facilities at points of care available for staff use only

3.7%



HCFs with functional hand hygiene facilities at point of care and available to everyone

Inclusivity of Hand Hygiene Services

39.2%

HCFs with disposal mechanism for menstrual hygiene waste

5.5%



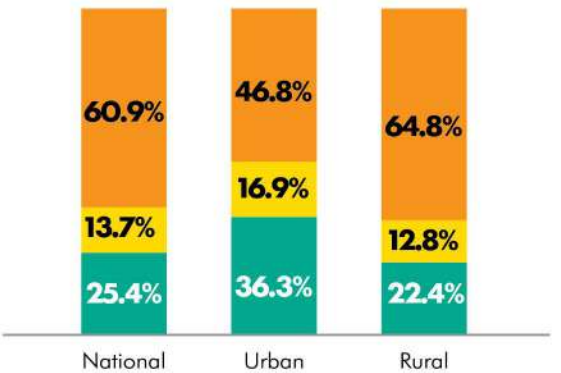
HCFs with handwashing facilities at points of care and accessible to those with limited mobility or vision

Waste Management

25.4%



HCFs have basic waste management services where waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely



Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions:

- **Basic Waste Management Services:** Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.
- **Limited Waste Management Services:** There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements of basic services are met.
- **No Service:** There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of safely.

Environmental Cleaning

19.2%



HCFs have basic access to Environmental Cleaning Services
HCFs where basic protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training

22.8%



HCFs with SOP on cleaning where all cleaning staff have received training on SOP

Infection Prevention Control (IPC)



of HCFs have Standard Operating Procedures on IPC and have their staff trained

Health and Morbidity Status Survey

HMSS 2025



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF PLANNING

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

সামগ্রিক স্বাস্থ্য পরিস্থিতির চিত্র

পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) কর্তৃক পরিচালিত হেলথ অ্যান্ড মরবিডিটি স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে (HMSS) ২০২৫-এ দেশের জনস্বাস্থ্য ও অসুস্থতার বর্তমান পরিস্থিতি সম্পর্কে বিস্তৃত হালনাগাদকৃত চিত্র উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। জরিপটি সর্বজনীন স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষা (UHC) ও টেকসই উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রা (SDGs) অর্জনের অগ্রগতি পর্যবেক্ষণে, স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ে নতুন চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় এবং উপাত্তভিত্তিক নীতি ও পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখবে।

হেলথ অ্যান্ড মরবিডিটি স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে (HMSS) ২০২৫-এ সারাদেশের ১,৫৬৮টি প্রাথমিক নমুনা একক (PSU) থেকে মোট ৪৭,০৪০ টি খানার তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে। এ জরিপে নমুনা খানার অংশগ্রহণ ছিল প্রায় ৯৮ শতাংশ। যা জনমিতিক ও স্বাস্থ্য সংক্রান্ত তথ্যভান্ডারকে শক্তিশালী করা এবং জাতীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক পর্যবেক্ষণে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখবে।

কার্যকর জরিপ পদ্ধতি এবং প্রযুক্তিগত পরিবর্তন

জরিপের তথ্য সংগ্রহ কার্যক্রম গত ১৬ নভেম্বর, ২০২৪ খ্রি. থেকে ১২ জানুয়ারি, ২০২৫ খ্রি. পর্যন্ত পরিচালিত হয়েছে। জরিপটিতে Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে যার ফলে তথ্য সংগ্রহে নির্ভুলতা ও তথ্য সংগ্রহ কার্যক্রমের গতি উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। বহু-পর্যায়ভিত্তিক স্তরীকৃত নমুনা কাঠামো অনুসরণ করে ৮ টি বিভাগের শহর ও পল্লি আলাদা হিসেবে মোট ১৬ টি ডোমেইন হতে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে। প্রতিটি প্রাথমিক নমুনা একক (PSU) হতে ধারাবাহিক নমুনায়ন পদ্ধতিতে নির্বাচিত ৩০ টি খানার তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে।

জনসংখ্যা ও খানা বিষয়ক তথ্য

বাংলাদেশের জনমিতিক কাঠামো মূলত তারুণ্যনির্ভর হলেও প্রবীণ জনগোষ্ঠীর অনুপাত ধীরে ধীরে বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। বর্তমানে দেশের প্রায় ৬৩.৬ শতাংশ জনসংখ্যা কর্মক্ষম বয়সশ্রেণিতে (১৫-৬৪ বছর)

A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL HEALTH SNAPSHOT

The Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2025, conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) under the Ministry of Planning, provides the most extensive update on population health and morbidity patterns of Bangladesh. This flagship survey is instrumental in tracking progress toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), addressing emerging health challenges, and shaping evidence-based policy and planning.

The HMSS 2025 collected information from 47,040 households across 1,568 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). With a high household response rate of 98% (approximately), the survey strengthens the country's demographic and health evidence base, feeding into national and international monitoring frameworks.

ROBUST METHODOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGICAL SHIFT

The survey was conducted between November 16, 2024, and January 12, 2025, using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for greater accuracy and speed. A multi-stage stratified sampling design covered 16 domains (8 Divisions and rural and urban from each division), and within each PSU, 30 systematically selected households were interviewed.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Bangladesh's demographic structure remains predominantly young, yet the share of the ageing population is gradually increasing. Currently, about

রয়েছে এবং ৭.১ শতাংশ জনগণ ৬৫ বছর বা তার বেশি বয়সী। ক্রমবর্ধমান এ প্রবীণ জনগোষ্ঠীর স্বাস্থ্য ও সামাজিক সেবা বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজনীয়তা নির্দেশ করছে। দেশের জনসংখ্যার ধর্মীয় গঠন পর্যালোচনায় দেখা যায় ৯০.৮ শতাংশ জনগণ মুসলিম, ৭.৭ শতাংশ হিন্দু, ১.৩ শতাংশ বৌদ্ধ ও ০.২ শতাংশ খ্রিস্টান।

খানার বৈশিষ্ট্য বিশ্লেষণে দেখা যায়, দেশের ৮৩.১ শতাংশ খানা পুরুষ প্রধান, যা পুরুষ প্রধান খানার বিস্তৃতির প্রতিচ্ছবি প্রকাশ পায়। খানার গড় সদস্য সংখ্যা ৪.০১ জন যা গ্রামাঞ্চলে কিছুটা বেশি। আবাসনের মালিকানায় শহর ও পল্লি অঞ্চলের মধ্যে স্পষ্ট পার্থক্য দেখা যায়। দেশের ৮৮.৭ শতাংশ খানার জনগন নিজস্ব ঘরে বসবাস করে। শহরে এ হার মাত্র ৬৮.৩ শতাংশ যেখানে পল্লিতে ৯৫.৯ শতাংশ।

নিরাপদ পানির উৎস হিসেবে ৯২.৪ শতাংশ খানা টিউবওয়েলের ওপর নির্ভরশীল। তবে শহরাঞ্চলে ১৬ শতাংশ খানা পাইপলাইনের পানির সুবিধা পেলেও গ্রামাঞ্চলে তা মাত্র ১.১ শতাংশ। দেশের ৯৭.৭ শতাংশ খানা বিদ্যুৎ সুবিধার আওতায় রয়েছে, যা প্রায় সর্বজনীন কাভারেজ নির্দেশ করে। তবে স্যানিটেশন ও স্বাস্থ্যবিধির দিক থেকে এখনও ঘাটতি রয়েছে বলে জরিপের তথ্য বিশ্লেষণে দেখা যায়। দেশে ৭১ শতাংশ খানা একক টয়লেট ব্যবহার করে। টয়লেট ব্যবহারের পর সাবান দিয়ে হাত ধোয়ার অভ্যাস অনুসরণ করে ৬৫.৬ শতাংশ খানা, যেখানে শহরাঞ্চলে এ হার ৭৪.৫ শতাংশ এবং গ্রামাঞ্চলে ৬২.৫ শতাংশ।

রোগব্যাধি পরিস্থিতি

হেলথ অ্যান্ড মরবিডিটি স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে (HMSS) ২০২৫ অনুযায়ী, দেশের প্রতি ১,০০০ জনসংখ্যায় অসুস্থতার হার ছিল ৩৩২.৩ জন (জরিপ পূর্ববর্তী ৯০ দিনে)। এক্ষেত্রে শহর ও পল্লি অঞ্চলের মধ্যে কিছু পার্থক্য পার্থক্য পরিলক্ষিত হয়। পল্লি অঞ্চলে এ হার প্রতি ১০০০ জনে ৩৩৩.৪ জন ও শহরাঞ্চলে ৩৩১.১ জন। বিশেষভাবে লক্ষণীয়, নারীদের মধ্যে অসুস্থতার হার পুরুষদের তুলনায় উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে বেশি। নারীদের ক্ষেত্রে প্রতি ১,০০০ জনে ৩৫৪.৬ জন অসুস্থ যেখানে পুরুষদের ক্ষেত্রে তা ৩০৯.২ জন।

জরিপ থেকে প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে (প্রতি ১০০০ জনে) শীর্ষ ১০টি রোগের তালিকা প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। এ ১০ টি রোগের মধ্যে রয়েছে উচ্চ রক্তচাপ (৭৮.২৮ জন), পেপটিক আলসার (৬৩.৭৯), ডায়াবেটিস (৪৩.১৫), বাত বা আর্থ্রাইটিস (৩৯.৭৫), চর্মরোগ (৩৭.২৩), হৃদরোগ (৩১.৩২), হাঁপানি (৩০.৯৪), অস্টিওপরোসিস (২২.৩০), হেপাটাইটিস (২২.৩০) এবং ডায়রিয়া (১৫.৮৯) ।

63.6% of the population belongs to the working-age group (15–64 years), while 7.1% are aged 65 and above; indicating a rising need for elderly-focused health and social services. The country's population is overwhelmingly Muslim (90.8%), with Hindu (7.7%), Buddhist (1.3%), and Christian (0.2%) minorities adding to its religious diversity.

Household characteristics reflect a mostly male-headed society, with 83.1% of households headed by men. The average household size stands at 4.01 person, slightly larger in rural areas. Housing tenure shows clear urban-rural contrasts, overall, 88.7% of households own their dwelling, but 68.3% of urban households do so, compared to 95.9% in rural areas underscoring the housing affordability challenges in urban settings.

Access to safe drinking water remains heavily reliant on tube wells (92.4%), although urban households show greater access to a piped water supply (16%) than rural households (1.1%). Electricity coverage is nearly universal, reaching 97.7% of all households. However, sanitation and hygiene still have notable gaps- 71% of households have single-use toilets, and 65.6% practice handwashing with soap after using the toilet, with urban households performing better (74.5%) than their rural counterparts (62.5%).

MORBIDITY STATUS

The Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2025 highlights that the overall prevalence of morbidity prior to the last 90 days of the survey was 332.3 per 1,000 population. This figure shows a slight rural-urban difference, with the rural prevalence marginally higher at 333.4, compared to 331.1 in urban areas. Notably, women continue to report a higher morbidity burden (354.6) than men (309.2).

Based on the survey findings, the top ten most commonly reported diseases per 1,000 population have been identified. These are: hypertension (78.28), peptic ulcer (63.79), diabetes (43.15), arthritis (39.75), skin diseases (37.23), heart disease (31.32), asthma (30.94), osteoporosis (22.30), hepatitis (22.30), and diarrhoea (15.89).

জরিপের তথ্য অনুযায়ী, বয়স বৃদ্ধির সঙ্গে সঙ্গে অসুস্থতার হার উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে বাড়ছে। জরিপের তথ্য বিশ্লেষণে দেখা যায়, এক বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুদের মধ্যে প্রতি ১০০০ জনে অসুস্থতার হার ২৩২ জন, অথচ ৭৫-৭৯ বছর বয়সীদের মধ্যে তা ৭৪৪ জন। প্রাপ্ত তথ্য হতে আরও দেখা যায়, বয়স্ক নারীদের মধ্যে অসুস্থতার হার পুরুষদের তুলনায় বেশি, যা বয়স ও লিঙ্গভিত্তিক চাহিদা বিবেচনায় স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ব্যবস্থা শক্তিশালী করার গুরুত্ব তুলে ধরে।

চিকিৎসা গ্রহণের প্রবণতা ও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ব্যয়

জরিপের ফলাফল থেকে দেখা যায় প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক চিকিৎসার পরিবর্তে স্ব-উদ্যোগে বা অনানুষ্ঠানিক খাতের সেবার ওপর অনেক বেশি নির্ভরশীল। উত্তরদাতার ৫১.২ শতাংশ স্ব-চিকিৎসা, স্থানীয় ফার্মেসি বা ঔষধের দোকান থেকে চিকিৎসা গ্রহণের কথা জানিয়েছেন। চিকিৎসাসেবা সহজলভ্যতার পাশাপাশি ব্যয়ের বিষয়টিও এখানে প্রতিফলিত হয়। প্রায় ২০ শতাংশ মানুষ বেসরকারি স্বাস্থ্যসেবা গ্রহণ করেছে। অন্যদিকে, মাত্র ১১.৫ শতাংশ মানুষ সরকারি স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে চিকিৎসা নিয়েছেন। যেখানে দেখা যায়, নারীদের মধ্যে সরকারি স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ব্যবহারের প্রবণতা পুরুষদের তুলনায় কিছুটা বেশি।

জরিপের পূর্ববর্তী তিন মাসে ব্যক্তিপ্রতি গড় চিকিৎসা ব্যয় ছিল ২,৪৮৭ টাকা। এর মধ্যে নারীদের ব্যয় (২,৫৭৬ টাকা) পুরুষদের ব্যয়ের (২,৩৮৭ টাকা) তুলনায় কিছুটা বেশি। সরকারি সেবা বেশি ব্যবহার করা সত্ত্বেও নারীদের ব্যক্তিগত ব্যয় তুলনামূলকভাবে বেশি, যার একটি কারণ হতে পারে নারীদের মধ্যে অসুস্থতার উচ্চ হার।

নিয়মিত স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা (Routine Check-up) গ্রহণের হার এখনও অত্যন্ত কম বলে জরিপের ফলাফলে দেখা যায়। প্রাপ্ত তথ্য অনুযায়ী, মাত্র ১.৬৪ শতাংশ মানুষ গত তিন মাসের মধ্যে সাধারণ স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করিয়েছেন। শহরাঞ্চলে এ হার (১.৬৬ শতাংশ) পল্লি অঞ্চলের (১.৬৩ শতাংশ) তুলনায় সামান্য বেশি।

মাতৃস্বাস্থ্য, প্রজনন অবস্থা ও ব্যয় পরিস্থিতি

জরিপে দেখা যায়, মাতৃস্বাস্থ্য ও প্রজনন বিষয়ে অগ্রগতির যথেষ্ট অর্জন থাকা সত্ত্বেও নানা চ্যালেঞ্জ এখনো বিদ্যমান রয়েছে। জরিপে ১৫-৪৯ বছর বয়সী নারীদের ৫.২ শতাংশ নারী গর্ভবতী ছিলেন এবং ৬.৯ শতাংশ নারী গত ১২ মাসে সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন।

Age remains a decisive factor in the burden of morbidity. The prevalence rises sharply from 232 per 1000 among children under one year old to 744 per 1000 among people aged 75–79 years. The data also show that women's morbidity burden becomes more pronounced in older age groups, highlighting the need for health systems that are responsive to gender and age-specific needs.

HEALTHCARE SEEKING BEHAVIOR AND OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS

The survey findings reveal that Bangladesh's population continues to rely heavily on informal or self-managed care options rather than formal medical services. More than half of respondents (51.2%) reported seeking treatment through self-care, local pharmacies, or dispensaries; a pattern that reflects both accessibility and cost concerns. Private healthcare facilities were used by approximately 20.0% of individuals. In contrast, only 11.5% of respondents received treatment from government healthcare facilities, with women showing a slightly higher tendency to use public services than men.

The average treatment expenditure per person during the three months prior to the survey was Tk 2,487, with women spending slightly more (Tk 2,576) than men (Tk 2,387). This trend indicates that while women may be more likely to access government services, they still incur higher out-of-pocket expenses, partly due to their higher morbidity prevalence.

Routine medical check-ups remain extremely uncommon in Bangladesh's health-seeking behavior, with only 1.64% of people reporting that they had a general medical check-up within the past three months. This rate is only marginally higher in urban areas (1.66%) compared to rural areas (1.63%).

MATERNAL HEALTH AND FERTILITY STATUS AND EXPENDITURE

The HMSS 2025 highlights both encouraging progress and continuing challenges in the area of maternal health and fertility. According to the findings, 5.2% of women aged 15–49 was pregnant at the time of the survey, while 6.9% had given birth in the previous 12 months.

একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় হলো, সিজারিয়ান প্রসবের হার অত্যন্ত উচ্চ (৪৯.৩ শতাংশ) যেখানে শহরাঞ্চলে সিজারিয়ানের হার ৫৩.৩ শতাংশ, এবং পল্লি অঞ্চলে ৪৮.১ শতাংশ। উল্লেখ্য যে, জরিপ হতে প্রাপ্ত সিজারিয়ান প্রসবের এ হার বিশ্ব স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থার (WHO) সুপারিশকৃত নিরাপদ মাত্রার চেয়ে বেশি।

প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক ব্যবস্থাপনায় প্রসবের হার ক্রমশ বাড়ছে, যা নিরাপদ প্রসবে ইতিবাচক অগ্রগতি নির্দেশ করে। বর্তমানে ৬৬.৬ শতাংশ প্রসব চিকিৎসকের তত্ত্বাবধানে সম্পন্ন হয় এবং ১৫.৯ শতাংশ প্রসবে প্রশিক্ষিত মিডওয়াইফ বা ধাত্রী উপস্থিত ছিলেন। তবে ৪.১ শতাংশ প্রসব এখনও অপ্রশিক্ষিত সহকারী দ্বারা সম্পন্ন হয়, যা বিশেষ করে প্রত্যন্ত ও সুবিধাবঞ্চিত এলাকায় নিরাপদ প্রসবসেবা নিশ্চিতে বিদ্যমান ঘাটতির ইঙ্গিত দেয়।

মাতৃত্বকালীন স্বাস্থ্য ব্যয় এখনও অনেক পরিবারের জন্য একটি বড় আর্থিক চাপ তৈরি করে। জরিপ অনুযায়ী, প্রতি প্রসবে গড়ে ২২,৬৫৫ টাকা ব্যয় হয় যার মধ্যে গর্ভকালীন সেবায় (ANC) ৫,৬৫৯ টাকা, প্রসব ব্যয়ে ১৩,০৫৪ টাকা এবং প্রসূতি পরবর্তী সেবায় (PNC) ৩,৯৫৯ টাকা ব্যয় হয়। শহরাঞ্চলে এ ব্যয় আরও বেশি। শহরাঞ্চলে মাতৃসেবা বাবদ ব্যয় গড়ে ২৬,২৭৩ টাকা যেখানে পল্লি অঞ্চলে তা ২১,৫৪৮ টাকা। এর মাধ্যমে শহরাঞ্চলের সাথে পল্লি অঞ্চলের সেবার খরচ, পদ্ধতি ও ফি'র পার্থক্য স্পষ্টভাবে প্রতিফলিত হয়।

তামাক ও মাদক সেবন

হেলথ অ্যান্ড মরবিডিটি স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে (HMSS) ২০২৫ অনুযায়ী, বাংলাদেশে তামাক সেবন এখনও একটি বড় ধরনের আচরণগত ও জনস্বাস্থ্য ঝুঁকি হিসেবে রয়ে গেছে। ১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে প্রায় ২৬.৭ শতাংশ ব্যক্তি কোনো না কোনোভাবে তামাক ব্যবহার করেন। শহর ও পল্লির মধ্যে তামাক সেবনের এ হারে পার্থক্য রয়েছে। পল্লি অঞ্চলে তামাক সেবনের হার ২৭.৭ শতাংশ যেখানে শহরাঞ্চলে এ হার ২৪.১ শতাংশ। তামাক সেবেনের ক্ষেত্রে পুরুষ এবং নারীর মধ্যে ব্যাপক পার্থক্য পরিলক্ষিত হয়। পুরুষদের মধ্যে তামাক সেবনের হার ৩৭.৯ শতাংশ এবং নারীদের মধ্যে তা মাত্র ১৬.৫ শতাংশ।

যদিও জরিপে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য হতে দেখা যায়, মাদকদ্রব্য সেবনের হার তুলনামূলকভাবে কম (০.৮ শতাংশ), তবুও এতে পরিবারের উপর আর্থিক চাপ স্পষ্ট। শহরাঞ্চলের প্রতি মাসে গড়ে ১,৪২৭.৭ টাকা মাদক সেবনে ব্যয় করা হয়, যা পল্লি অঞ্চলে গড় ব্যয়ের (৫৫৬ টাকা) দ্বিগুণের বেশি। জরিপে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য হতে দেখা যায়,

One of the most striking observations is the persistently high caesarean section rate, which stands at 49.3%, far exceeding WHO's recommended threshold for safe maternal care. The caesarean rate is notably higher in urban areas (53.3%) than in rural areas (48.1%).

Delivery is increasingly taking place in institutional settings, which is a positive shift toward safer childbirth. Around 66.6% of deliveries were conducted under the supervision of doctors, while 15.9% were attended by trained midwives. However, 4.1% of births still occurred with the help of untrained attendants, which highlights ongoing gaps in ensuring universal access to safe delivery services, especially in remote or disadvantaged areas.

Maternal care continues to be a significant financial burden for families. On average, a mother spends about Tk 22,655 for maternity care covering antenatal care (Tk 5,659), delivery costs (Tk 13,054), and postnatal care (Tk 3,959). Notably, urban mothers spend considerably more (Tk 26,273) than their rural counterparts (Tk 21,548), reflecting cost differences in facilities, procedures, and service fees in urban settings.

TOBACCO AND SUBSTANCE USE

The HMSS 2025 findings confirm that tobacco consumption continues to pose a major behavioral and public health risk in Bangladesh. Among people aged 15 years and above, around 26.7% use tobacco in some form. Usage is slightly higher in rural areas (27.7%) compared to urban areas (24.1%). The data also reveal a significant gender disparity: tobacco use among male stands at a high 37.9%, whereas 16.5% of female report using tobacco.

Although the reported prevalence of narcotics use remains relatively low at 0.8%, the financial burden it places on families is notable. On average, urban area spend about Tk 1,427.7 per month on narcotics, which is more than double the average spending in rural area (Tk 556). Overall, the national average

জাতীয়ভাবে গড়ে প্রতি মাসে তামাক ও মাদকের পেছনে আনুমানিক ৬৯২.৪ টাকা ব্যয় করা হয়।

জরিপ থেকে প্রাপ্ত এ তথ্যগুলো বাংলাদেশে তামাক ও তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণে আরও কঠোর ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ এবং মাদকদ্রব্য নিরোধে সমন্বিত কৌশল গ্রহণের জরুরি প্রয়োজনীয়তা তুলে ধরে। কার্যকর পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ না করলে তামাক ও মাদক ব্যবহারের অর্থনৈতিক ও স্বাস্থ্যগত ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব দেশের জনস্বাস্থ্য উন্নয়ন ও টেকসই উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রা (SDG) অর্জনের পথে বাধা হয়ে দাঁড়াবে।

শারীরিক ও মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা

হেলথ অ্যান্ড মরবিডিটি স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে (HMSS) ২০২৫ অনুযায়ী, বাংলাদেশে শারীরিক ও মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতার প্রাদুর্ভাব এবং এর ফলে সৃষ্ট আর্থিক চাপের তথ্য স্পষ্টভাবে উঠে এসেছে। জরিপের ফলাফল অনুযায়ী, প্রতি ১০০ জনে গড়ে ৫.২ জন কোনো না কোনো ধরনের শারীরিক বা মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা নিয়ে জীবনযাপন করছেন। নারীদের মধ্যে প্রতিবন্ধকতার হার কিছুটা বেশি (প্রতি ১০০ জনে ৫.৪ জন), যেখানে পুরুষদের ক্ষেত্রে এ হার ৫.১ জন। এলাকাভেদেও সামান্য পার্থক্য পরিলক্ষিত হয়। শহরাঞ্চলে প্রতিবন্ধকতার হার ৫.৬ জন যা পল্লি অঞ্চলের (৫.১ জন) তুলনায় সামান্য বেশি।

শারীরিক ও মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতার ক্ষেত্রে বয়স একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়ামক হিসেবে চিহ্নিত হয়েছে। ১৮ বছর বা তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সীদের মধ্যে শারীরিক ও মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতার হার প্রতি ১০০ জনে ৭.১ জন যেখানে ১৮ বছরের কম বয়সীদের ক্ষেত্রে এ হার মাত্র ১.৮ শতাংশ। এটি বয়স বিবেচনায় শারীরিক অক্ষমতা এবং সারা জীবনের স্বাস্থ্যঝুঁকির প্রতিফলন যা বয়স্কদের মধ্যে বেশি পরিলক্ষিত হয়।

শারীরিক ও মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতার চিকিৎসা ব্যয়ও পরিবারের জন্য একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য আর্থিক চাপ সৃষ্টি করে। প্রতিবন্ধকতা সম্পর্কিত চিকিৎসা বাবদ গড় ব্যয় ৬,৭৭৫ টাকা, তবে পল্লি অঞ্চলের ক্ষেত্রে গড়ে ৭,২৬৯ টাকা ব্যয় করে, যা শহরাঞ্চলের (৫,৪১৭ টাকা) তুলনায় বেশি।

monthly expenditure on tobacco and narcotics combined is estimated at Tk 692.4.

These findings emphasize the urgent need for stronger tobacco control measures and comprehensive substance abuse prevention strategies. Without effective action, the economic and health impacts of tobacco and narcotics use will continue to hinder Bangladesh's progress toward improved population health and sustainable development goals

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENTS

The HMSS 2025 also sheds light on the prevalence and burden of physical and mental impairments across the population. According to the findings, about 5.2 per 100 people reported living with some form of physical or mental impairment. The prevalence is slightly higher among female (5.4 per 100) compared to male (5.1 per 100), and marginally higher in urban areas (5.6) than in rural areas (5.1).

Age remains a significant factor for impairments. The Physical and Mental impairment rate is 7.1 per 100 among adults aged 18 years and older, whereas it is considerably lower at 1.8 per 100 for children. This pattern reflects both age-related conditions and the cumulative impact of life-long health risks that become more visible in adulthood.

Treating physical and mental impairments also imposes a notable financial strain on families. The average treatment expenditure for impairment-related care is about Tk 6,775, but rural households bear a higher average cost (Tk 7,269) compared to urban households (Tk 5,417).

নীতি প্রণয়নে সহায়তা ও ভবিষ্যৎ করণীয়

হেলথ অ্যান্ড মরবিডিটি স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে (HMSS) ২০২৫ দেশের স্বাস্থ্যখাতের জন্য কিছু নীতিগত অগ্রাধিকার তুলে ধরেছে:

১. সংক্রামক রোগের হার কমছে, তবে অসংক্রামক রোগ (NCDs) ও বয়স্ক জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির কারণে নতুন চ্যালেঞ্জ তৈরি হচ্ছে;

২. স্ব-চিকিৎসা ও বেসরকারি সেবার ওপর নির্ভরতার ফলে স্বাস্থ্যসেবায় ব্যক্তিগত ব্যয় (Out-of-pocket expenditure) এখনও উচ্চ পর্যায়ে রয়ে গেছে;

৩. উচ্চ সিজারিয়ান হার মাতৃস্বাস্থ্যের অগ্রগতিকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করছে।

৪. তামাক ও মাদকের ব্যবহার প্রতিরোধযোগ্য স্বাস্থ্যঝুঁকি তৈরি করছে;

৫. শারীরিক ও মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতার কারণে এর চিকিৎসা ব্যয় পরিবারগুলোর জন্য উল্লেখযোগ্য আর্থিক চাপ তৈরি করছে।

নীতিনির্ধারকদের জন্য সুপারিশ

- প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ও কমিউনিটি পর্যায়ে NCD ব্যবস্থাপনা শক্তিশালী করা;
- নিরাপদ মাতৃত্ব কর্মসূচির মাধ্যমে সিজারিয়ানের উচ্চহার নিয়ন্ত্রণে পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা;
- রুটিন স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা ও আগাম রোগ শনাক্তকরণে গুরুত্বারোপ করা;
- WASH (পানি, স্যানিটেশন ও স্বাস্থ্যবিধি) কার্যক্রম সম্প্রসারণ এবং স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করা;
- ব্যক্তিগত স্বাস্থ্য ব্যয় কমাতে সামাজিক সুরক্ষা কর্মসূচি বিস্তৃত করা;
- তামাক ও মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ কার্যক্রম আরও জোরদার করা।

HMSS ২০২৫ জরিপটি পরিসংখ্যানিক উপাত্তের একটি মূল্যবান সংকলন যা দেশের স্বাস্থ্যখাতের উন্নয়নে সমন্বিত ও বহুমাত্রিক উদ্যোগ গ্রহণের প্রয়োজনীয়তা স্পষ্টভাবে তুলে ধরে। এ জরিপের ফলাফল নীতিনির্ধারক, স্বাস্থ্য পরিকল্পনাবিদ, উন্নয়ন সহযোগী প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের জন্য একটি কৌশলগত দিকনির্দেশনা হিসেবে কাজ করতে সহায়ক হবে।

এ জরিপের ফলাফল ব্যবহার করে একটি স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত, টেকসই ও সমতাভিত্তিক বাংলাদেশ গড়ে তোলার পথে কার্যকর পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে যেখানে প্রতিটি নাগরিকের স্বাস্থ্য অধিকার সুরক্ষিত করা, আর্থিক সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিত করা এবং বিশেষ চাহিদাসম্পন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য উপযোগী স্বাস্থ্যসেবা ব্যবস্থা গড়ে তোলা যায়।

KEY POLICY BRIEF AND THE WAY FORWARD

The Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2025 offers a set of policy insights:

I. Communicable diseases continue to decline, but NCDs and ageing pose new challenges;
II. Out-of-pocket health expenditure remains high due to private/self-care dependency;
III. High cesarian rates overshadow maternal health progress;
IV. Tobacco and narcotics use add preventable burdens;

The treatment costs associated with physical and mental impairment impose a significant financial burden on households.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS

- Strengthen primary healthcare and community-level NCD services;
- Address high caesarean rates through safe motherhood initiatives;
- Promote routine health check-ups for early detection;
- Expand WASH interventions and health literacy;
- Scale up social protection to reduce out-of-pocket costs;
- Intensify tobacco and narcotics control measures.

The HMSS 2025 survey represents a valuable compilation of statistical data that clearly underscores the need for coordinated and multidimensional efforts to advance the health sector in Bangladesh. The findings of this survey will serve as a strategic guide for policymakers, health planners, development partners, and local communities alike.

By utilizing the insights from this survey, effective steps can be taken toward building a healthier, sustainable, and equitable Bangladesh where every citizen's right to health is protected, financial risk is minimized, and inclusive healthcare systems are developed to address the needs of vulnerable and special population groups.

KEY FINDINGS

Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2025

Indicators	HMSS 2025			HMSS 2014		
A. Selected Characteristics of Household and Population	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Primary Sampling Unit	1568	784	784	1500	801	699
Sample Household	47040	23520	23520	37500	20025	17475
Household Response Rate	97.95	98.46	97.44	-	-	-
Survey Population	189986	96361	93625	163057	88188	74869
Sex Ratio [(Male/Female)*100]	96.71	97.47	95.93	102.02	-	-
Average Household Size	4.01	4.03	3.99	4.35	4.4	4.28
Tenureship of Dwelling Unit (%)						
Own	88.7	95.9	68.3	84.13	94.31	50.76
Rented (Single)	9.3	2.6	28.4	13.92	3.82	46.98
Rented (Sub-let)	0.7	0.3	1.7			
Others	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.51	0.42	0.81
Headship of Household (%)						
Male Headed	83.1	82.8	84.1	85.3	84.9	87.9
Female Headed	16.9	17.2	15.9	14.7	15.1	12.1
Main Source of Drinking Water (%)						
Supply water	5.0	1.1	16.0	13.34	3.9	44.26
Tubewell (Deep/Shallow/Submersible)	92.4	96.5	80.7	83.23	92.19	53.9
Others	2.6	2.3	3.3	3.42	3.92	1.84
Main Source of Electricity (%)						
National Gride	97.7	97.8	97.5	-	-	-
Others	2.2	2.1	2.4	-	-	-
No Electricity	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Average Bedroom Size per Household (in sq. ft)	162.6	164.2	158.1	159	161	154
Sanitation Facilities of Household						
Single	71.0	70.1	73.5	-	-	-
Shared	29.0	29.9	26.5	-	-	-
Handwashing Facilities of Household						
Handwashing facilities (with water and soap) after using the toilet	65.6	62.5	74.5	-	-	-
Handwashing facilities (with water and soap) except toilet using	72.1	70.8	75.7	-	-	-

Preventive Measures Adopted Against Mosquitoes among Population (%)						
Use of Mosquito Net	97.6	98.1	96.1	-	-	-
Use of Electric bat, Mat, Refiler	2.4	1.0	6.2	-	-	-
Use of coil and others	73.1	72.9	73.8	-	-	-
Use of nothing	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	-	-
Distance of Households to the Nearest Health Facilities (District Hospital) (%)						
Within 1 km		0.5			4.48	
1 to 4 km		9.8			12.98	
5 to 9 Km		15.9			15.22	
10 to14 Km		32.0			24.26	
15 Km and above		21.4			41.8	
	Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
B. Prevalence of Morbidity Per 1000 Population by Residence	332.19	333.30	331.04	-	-	-
Prevalence of Morbidity Per 1000 Population of Top Ten Diseases by Residence						
High Blood Pressure	78.28	70.25	86.55	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	63.79	65.26	62.27	-	-	-
Diabetes	43.15	33.45	53.13	-	-	-
Arthritis	39.75	44.50	34.86	-	-	-
Skin Disease	37.23	39.92	34.46	-	-	-
Heart Diseases	31.32	31.29	31.36	-	-	-
Asthma	30.94	30.15	31.75	-	-	-
Osteoporosis	22.30	23.87	20.69	-	-	-
Hepatitis	22.30	24.92	19.60	-	-	-
Diarrhoea	15.89	16.27	15.49	-	-	-
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Prevalence of Morbidity Per 1000 Population by Sex	332.19	309.06	354.56	-	-	-
Prevalence of Morbidity Per 1000 Population of Top Ten Diseases by Sex						
High Blood Pressure	78.28	64.21	91.89	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	63.79	62.43	65.10	-	-	-
Diabetes	43.15	38.49	47.65	-	-	-
Arthritis	39.75	29.89	49.28	-	-	-
Skin Disease	37.23	38.23	36.26	-	-	-
Heart Diseases	31.32	31.62	31.04	-	-	-
Asthma	30.94	32.47	29.46	-	-	-
Osteoporosis	22.30	13.46	30.85	-	-	-
Hepatitis	22.30	24.29	20.37	-	-	-
Diarrhoea	15.89	16.80	15.00	-	-	-
C. Percentage Distribution of Treatment Recipients Response (Multiple) on Medical Institution by Type of Institution and Sex						
Government Institution	11.5	10.9	12.1	-	-	-
Specialized Institution	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	-	-

Private Institution	19.9	17.6	21.9	-	-	-
NGO	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Self/Pharmacy/Dispensary	51.2	54.4	48.4	-	-	-
Doctor's Chamber	8.3	8.0	8.7	-	-	-
Rural Doctors	4.9	5.0	4.7	-	-	-
Others	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Average Expenditure (Tk.) on Receiving Treatments during last 3 Months	2487	2387	2576	-	-	-
Percentage Distribution of Medical/Routine Checkup Persons by Residence and Sex						
Total	1.64	1.11	2.15	-	-	-
Rural	1.63	1.04	2.20	-	-	-
Urban	1.66	1.30	2.01	-	-	-
D. Fertility Status, Delivery Care and Maternal Health Expenditure (Women Aged 15-49 y)						
Pregnant Status (%)	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
Currently Pregnant	5.2	5.2	5.2	-	-	-
Delivery Status (Last 12 Month) (%)						
Giving Birth	6.9	7.2	6.1	-	-	-
Type of Delivery (%)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00
Normal	50.7	51.9	46.7	71.33	73.27	63.47
Caesarean	49.3	48.1	53.3	28.67	26.73	36.53
Type of Birth Attendants (%)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Doctor	66.6	67.1	65.2	36.9	36.4	38.7
Trained Midwife	15.9	15.7	16.5	13.6	14.2	11.4
Nurse	11.0	10.3	13.4	14.4	10.7	29.7
Health Worker	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.8	1.8
Untrained Midwife	4.1	4.6	2.5	30.8	34.3	16.9
Others	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Place of Delivery (%)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home	24.4	24.0	25.7	37.2	40.3	24.5
Community Satellite Clinic	1.1	0.9	1.8	17.0	16.9	17.3
Upazila Health Complex	4.6	5.0	3.4	15.7	16.7	11.4
Non-Govt. Hospital	48.9	48.1	51.6	10.9	9.8	15.5
Other's	21.0	22.1	17.5	19.3	16.4	31.3
Average Maternal Health Expenditure						
Antenatal Expenses (ANC)	5658	5111	7453	1565	1379	2316
Normal Delivery	4688	4657	4798	735	749	678
Caesarian Delivery	21630	21208	22881	2752	2425	4072
Postnatal Expenses (PNC)	3959	3809	4451	860	620	1831
Average Expenditure (Tk.)	22677	21554	26360	-	-	-

D. Tobacco and Tobacco Product Consumptions among Population Aged 15 Years and above (%)	Total	Male	Female	Total*	Male*	Female*
Total	26.7	37.9	16.5	29.6	38.7	20.4
Rural	27.7	39.2	17.2	31.4	40.2	22.5
Urban	24.1	34.2	14.7	23.7	33.6	15.3
Narcotics Consumptions among Population Aged 15 Years and above (%)						
Total	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2
Rural	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2
Urban	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.2
Average Monthly Expenditure (Tk.) on Tobacco and Narcotics Consumption	**Tota**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Tota**	**Rural**	**Urban**
National	692.4	617.5	933.4	-	-	-
Smoking	993.3	917.9	1202.8	-	-	-
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	220.8	211.3	255.6	-	-	-
Narcotics	732.3	556	1427.7	-	-	-
E. Percentages of Physically or Mentally Impaired Persons Per 1000 Population						
Both sex	52.3	50.9	56.3	-	-	-
Male	51.1	50.1	53.9	-	-	-
Female	53.5	51.7	58.7	-	-	-
Percentages of Adult (age ≥ 18 years) Impaired Persons Per 1000 Population						
Both sex	70.9	69.2	75.5	30.96	34.09	20.87
Male	67.8	66.6	71.1	29.20	32.20	19.58
Female	73.6	71.5	79.6	32.65	35.90	22.14
Percentages of Child (age <18 years) Impaired Persons Per 1000 Population						
Both sex	17.7	17.5	18.6	16.14	16.99	12.98
Male	22.5	22.9	21.5	16.52	17.70	11.98
Female	12.6	11.5	15.6	15.73	16.19	14.04
Average Expenditure (Tk.) on Receiving Treatment of Physically or Mentally Impaired Person						
National	6775	7269	5417	-	-	-

SDG INDICATOR

SDG 3.3.2: Tuberculosis Incidence* Per 100,000 Population

Residence	Male	Female	Total
Total	144.8	73.2	108.4
Rural	147.4	67.9	107.0
Urban	137.2	88.5	112.3

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Total	144.8	73.2	108.4
0-14	22.7	10.5	16.9
15-24	63.3	32.8	46.8
25-64	175.8	108.8	140.4
65 or above	606.8	201.6	430.4

Age group	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	107.0	112.3	108.4
0-14	5.1	52.4	16.9
15-24	38.7	69.1	46.8
25-64	139.0	144.0	140.4
65 or above	470.2	279.3	430.4

SDG 3.3.3: Malaria Incidence* Per 1,000 Population

Residence	Male	Female	Total
Total	0.48	0.29	0.38
Rural	0.45	0.29	0.37
Urban	0.58	0.29	0.43

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Total	0.48	0.29	0.38
0-14	0.28	0.29	0.28
15-24	0.44	0.30	0.36
25-64	0.53	0.30	0.41
65 or above	1.11	0.16	0.70

Age group	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	0.37	0.43	0.38
0-14	0.25	0.38	0.28
15-24	0.38	0.30	0.36
25-64	0.37	0.51	0.41
65 or above	0.76	0.44	0.70

SDG 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence* Per 100,000 Population

Residence	Male	Female	Total
Total	104.4	78.4	91.2
Rural	86.3	79.6	82.9
Urban	156.5	74.7	114.7

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Total	104.4	78.4	91.2
0-14	57.4	43.3	50.7
15-24	131.9	74.3	100.7
25-64	134.1	101.4	116.8
65 or above	69.2	68.2	68.8

Age group	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	82.9	114.7	91.2
0-14	48.4	57.5	50.7
15-24	96.0	113.5	100.7
25-64	106.0	146.0	116.8
65 or above	50.4	138.7	68.8

*Data based on self-reporting.

SDG 3.a.1: Age-standardized Prevalence of Tobacco Use among Persons Aged 15 Years and above Per 100 Population

Residence	Male	Female	Total
Total	37.9	16.5	26.7
Rural	39.2	17.2	27.7
Urban	34.2	14.7	24.1

Bangladesh

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025

Preliminary Report







MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

unicef
সকল শিশুর জন্য

Introduction

Bangladesh's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 provides the country's most comparable snapshot of the situation of children, adolescents, women, and households, aligned to global standards and national priorities. Developed and supported by UNICEF, MICS has grown over three decades from 28 indicators in its first round to more than 200 in MICS7 and now underpins monitoring of child protection, early learning, health and nutrition, and progress towards the SDGs.

Bangladesh MICS 2025 is linked to national plans and the SDG framework. Estimates are produced for the nation, eight divisions, all 64 districts, and three City Corporations, enabling equity-focused decisions closest to service delivery. Key features include:

- A nationally representative sample of 62,980 households drawn from the 2022 Population and Housing Census frame.
- One hundred seventy-two (172) standard indicators, including 27 SDG indicators, with disaggregation by sex, residence, division, wealth and disability/functioning where relevant.
- Rapid water-quality testing (arsenic, *E. coli* and salinity) in 6,106 households with quality-control blank testing.
- Biomarkers: blood samples from 10,667 children aged 12–59 months, and 1,940 pregnant women for anaemia and heavy-metal markers (including lead levels in blood).

This Preliminary Report distils headline results across child health and development, nutrition, education and learning, WASH, social protection, child protection, and safe/clean environments; highlighting progress, gaps, and inequities. It complements detailed statistical tables and a set of Statistical Snapshots for rapid policy use.

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), under the guidance of Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning implements MICS 2025 with technical and financial support from UNICEF. A national Steering Committee provides oversight led by the Secretary, a Technical Committee, with specialized committees for methodology and sampling, water quality, and heavy metals and anaemia, ensuring methodological rigor from design through dissemination.

Four core questionnaires (Household; Women 15–49; Children 5–17; Under-5) and three supplementary instruments support water-quality testing and blood testing among children 12-59 months and pregnant women. Foundational learning (7–14), child and adult functioning, social transfers, energy use, hygiene, and other MICS7 modules are included. All tools are adapted from the MICS7 model, translated into Bangla, back translated, and pre-tested.

A two-stage stratified cluster design is used. Simulation work with MICS 2019 informed a uniform allocation of about 940 households per domain, maintaining district-level precision. Twenty households per cluster yield 3,149 clusters (62,980 households). Two households per cluster are selected for water testing. Field teams (five interviewers, one measurer, one porter, one phlebotomist, one supervisor) target one cluster per day. Main data collection was conducted during mid-February to mid-June 2025 using CAPI.

Quality assurance comprised mandatory re-interviews, weekly field-check tables, structured supervision, and monthly quality-control visits. Data were processed in CSPro (MICS7 CAPI), and analyses were conducted in SPSS using design weights with Taylor linearisation. MICS protection protocols governed informed consent, confidentiality, and safeguards for sensitive topics. Ethical approval for biomarker collection was obtained from icddr,b's Institutional Review Board (IRB).

A national Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) workshop convenes government, academia, and partners to validate and co-draft narratives, followed by a high-profile national launch.

The chapters that follow present concise indicators and trends, disaggregated to make inequities visible and actionable. By pairing internationally comparable methods with Bangladesh-specific innovations, such as rapid water testing, and first-ever national biomarker surveillance for lead and anaemia, MICS 2025 provides the evidence to target resources, sharpen programmes, and uphold every child's right to survive and thrive.



A Summary of the Survey

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION			
SURVEY SAMPLE AND IMPLEMENTATION			
Sampling Frame	Population and Housing Census 2022	**Questionnaires**	1. Household 2. Women (age 15-49) 3. Children under five 4. Children age 5-17 5. Water Quality Testing 6. Heavy Metal and Anaemia
Training for Trainers (ToT)	13 Dec 2024 – 2 Jan 2025	**Field Team Training**	21 Jan – 18 Feb 2025
Listing Operation	Oct – Nov 2024	**Fieldwork**	24 Feb – 30 Jun 2025

Survey Sample			
Households		**Water Quality Testing**	
▪ Sampled	62,980	▪ Eligible	6,298
▪ Occupied	61,470	▪ Interviewed	6,106
▪ Interviewed	61,207	▪ Response rate (Per cent)	99%
▪ Response rate (Per cent)	99%		
Women (age 15-49)		**Pregnant women (blood)**	
▪ Eligible for interviews	67,246	▪ Eligible for Interview	2,711
▪ Interviewed	64,405	▪ Interviewed	1,940
▪ Response rate (Per cent)	96%	▪ Response rate (Per cent)	73%*
Children under five		**Children 12-59 months (blood)**	
▪ Eligible	24,680	▪ Eligible for Interview	17,132
▪ Mothers/caretakers interviewed	23,357	▪ Interviewed	10,667
▪ Response rate (Per cent)	95%	▪ Response rate (Per cent)	65%*
Children age 5-17			
▪ Eligible	37,671		
▪ Mothers/caretakers interviewed	36,709		
▪ Response rate (Per cent)	97%		
Survey Population			
Average household size	4.1	**The percentage of the population living in**	
		▪ Rural areas	71%
		▪ Urban areas	29%

*Heavy Metal and Anaemia response rate(s) will be addressed in the upcoming Survey Findings Report (SFR) in consultation with experts.

Key Indicators

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
MICS7 Base[4] Questionnaire Indicator and definitions							
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS							
SR.1	Access to consistent sources of electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity	61.5	92.2	98.3
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	3.8	4.1	4.6
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.3	4.0	3.2
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	4.8	7.6	11.6
SURVIVE [5]							
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	NA	26	22
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	NA	8	7
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	46	34	29
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	NA	6	5
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	58	40	33

1 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. Metadata for the SDG Indicators are regularly updated. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows only for the MICS Indicator definition, and/or a significant part of the SDG Indicator can be generated by the MICS Indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG Indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

2 Some indicators are constructed using questions in more than one topic/module in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the topic(s)/module(s) which contain(s) most of the necessary information is indicated.

3 All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4 The MICS7 List of Indicators is split between indicators captured in the Base Questionnaires and a List of Indicators available through the Complementary Topics.

5 Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH							
TM.1b	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age (15-19 years)	83	83	92
TM.1.1	Total fertility rate		CM / BH	Total fertility rates (women age 15-49 years) for the three years preceding the survey	2.3	2.3	2.4
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	24.4	24.2	22.3
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	61.8	62.7	58.2
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married and have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	81.7	77.4	73.5
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended a) at least once by skilled health personnel b) at least four times by any provider c) at least eight times by any provider	a) 58.7 b) 24.7 c) NA	a) 75.2 b) 36.9 c) 4.9	a) 89.7 b) 43.3 c) 5.5
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	38.0	58.0	75.7
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	31.0	53.4	71.0
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	43.5	59.0	77.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by cesarean section	19.1	36.0	51.8
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT							
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below: a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	a. 31.9 b. 8.8	a. 22.6 b. 5.2	a. 23.0 b. 5.0
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below: a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	a. 42.0 b. 16.4	a. 28.0 b. 8.8	a. 24.0 b. 6.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below: a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	a. 9.6 b. 1.6	a. 9.8 b. 2.3	a. 12.9 b. 2.5
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above: a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	a. 1.6 b. NA	a. 2.4 b. 0.8	a. 1.8 b. 0.6
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with: a) Any adult household member b) Father c) Mother	a. 78.0 b. 10.1 c. 40.8	a. 62.9 b. 10.9 c. 46.9	a. 35.1 b. 2.6 c. 27.2
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	8.8	6.1	7.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	60.3	66.5	76.5
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	7.7	11.2	13.1
TC.53	Early childhood development index 2030[6]	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	NA	NA	70.9
TC.53	Early childhood development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	63.9	74.5	NA
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS							
LN.1	Attendance in early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	13.4	18.9	16.6
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	NA	77.4	79.6
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year	43.5	72.7	77.5
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	33.1	61.4	59.8
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of: a) primary school age, currently attending primary, lower, or upper secondary school b) lower secondary school age, currently attending lower secondary school or higher c) upper secondary school age, currently attending upper secondary school or higher	a. 73.2 b. NA c. NA	a. 85.9 b. 57.8 c. 48.1	a. 84.3 b. 59.6 c. 50.5

6 The updated version of the index considers data to report on the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in areas like literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional learning.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of : a) primary school-age children who are not attending any level of education b) lower secondary school-age students who are not attending any level of education c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	a. 26.8 b. NA c. NA	a. 6.4 b. 13.1 c. 31.5	a. 6.7 b.13.0 c.33.6
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at the appropriate age for the last grade: a) Primary school b) Lower secondary school	a. NA b. NA	a. 89.5 b. 84.8	a. 86.3 b.72.0
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade: a) Primary school b) Lower secondary school c) Upper secondary school	a. 79.5 b. NA c. NA	a. 82.6 b. 64.7 c. 29.4	a. 83.8 b. 69.3 c. 43.8
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	94.7	94.5	93.9
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for the grade: a) Primary school b) Lower secondary school	a. NA b. NA	a. 9.0 b. 13.2	a. 8.4 b. 10.0
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys: a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) b) Primary school c) Lower secondary school d) Upper secondary school	a. NA b.1.07 c. NA d. NA	a. 1.04 b. 1.06 c. 1.26 d. 1.24	a. 1.04 b. 1.07 c. 1.36 d. 1.21

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the richest wealth quintile: a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) b) Primary school c) Lower secondary school d) Upper secondary school	a. NA b. 0.79 c. NA d. NA	a. 0.82 b. 0.92 c. 0.58 d. 0.45	a. 0.85 b. 0.94 c. 0.64 d. 0.49
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas: a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) b) Primary school c) Lower secondary school d) Upper secondary school	a. NA b. 0.94 c. NA d. NA	a. 0.96 b. 1.00 c. 0.92 d. 0.89	a. 1.04 b. 1.03 c. 1.00 d. 0.91
				Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills: a) Reading, age 7-14 years b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years c) Reading, age for grade 2/3 d) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3 e) Reading, attending grade 2/3 f) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	NA	NA	a. 1.2 b. 1.03 c. 1.00 d. 1.04 e. 1.04 f. 0.91
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile: a) Reading, age 7-14 years b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	NA	NA	a. 0.50 b. 0.46
				Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas: a) Reading, age 7-14 years b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	NA	NA	a. 0.86 b. 0.82

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	NA	93.3	93.8
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school at home	NA	99.1	98.8
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who completed three foundational reading tasks: a) Age 7-14 years b) Age for grade 2/3 c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who completed four foundational numeracy tasks: a) Age 7-14 years b) Age for grade 2/3 c) Attending grade 2/3	NA NA	a. 48.8 b. 20.2 c. 24.6 a. 27.9 b. 9.8 c. 12.6	a. 50.1 b. 24.4 c. 28.6 a. 39.2 b. 18.2 c. 21.2
LN.604	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	3.9	0.6	0.2
LN.605	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	37.7	50.6	40.4
LN.606	Households with a telephone		HC IC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	87.2	95.9	97.0
LN.607	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	3.4	5.6	6.1
LN.608	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	NA	37.6	72.1
LN.609	Use of a computer		IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	NA	1.9	2.9
LN.610a LN.610b	Ownership of a mobile phone	5.b.1	IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a a) mobile phone b) smartphone	NA	71.4	a. 72.2 b. 44.2
LN.611	Use of a mobile phone		IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	NA	97.8	95.4
LN.612a LN.612b	Use of the internet	17.8.1	IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet: a) during the last 3 months b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	NA	a.12.9 b.11.5	a. 48.3 b. 41.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
LN.613a LN.613b	ICT skills[7]	4.4.1	IC	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one specific computer-related activity during the last 3 months: a) age 15-24 b) age 15-49	NA	NA	a. 37.6 b. 26.0
LN.613a LN.613b	ICT skills	4.4.1	IC	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one specific computer-related activity during the last 3 months: a) age 15-24 b) age 15-49	NA	a.2.3 b.1.4	NA
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION							
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the past one month a) 5-9 b) 10-14	82.3 a. 86.6 b. 80.7	88.8 a. 92.6 b. 85.7	85.7 a. 89.8 b. 80.9
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[8]	NA	6.8	9.2
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married: a) before age 15 b) before age 18	a. 18.1 b. 52.3	a. 15.5 b. 51.4	a. 13.4 b. 47.2
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years are currently married		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married	34.3	32.9	38.9
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	4.2	3.1	2.1
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older: a) age 15-19 years b) age 20-24 years	a. 20.4 b. 21.8	a. 30.8 b. 27.9	a. 23.8 b. 25.7

7 From the 7th Round of MICS, the ICT Skills is calculated based on 11 different computer related activities where as earlier it was calculated on the basis of 9 computer related activities

8 Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. Refer to tables for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT							
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	97.9	98.5	99.0
WS.2	Use of at least basic drinking water services	1.4.1 & 6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) or within 30 30-minute round-trip collection time	94.6	98.0	98.6
WS.2a	Use of improved water sources on premises	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot)	NA	NA	85.9
WS.2b	Use of an improved water source with water available when needed	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	NA	96.9	99.0
WS.3a	Availability of drinking water in the last month	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	NA	NA	100.0
WS.3b	Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last 12 months	NA	NA	100.0
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in the source water (point of collection)	41.7	40.3	47.2
WS.4a	Use of an improved water source free from faecal contamination	6.1.1	WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source and with no *E.coli* contamination in the source water (point of collection)	NA	NA	46.9
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water (point of use)	61.7	81.9	84.9
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli*, and available when needed	52.8	47.9	42.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility at home where water and soap or detergent are present	59.1	74.8	68.6
WS.701	Bathing facility on premises with water		HW	Percentage of household members with a bathing facility on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) and with water available	NA	NA	78.9
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	76.9	84.6	91.7
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households	55.9	64.4	72.9
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste/excreta has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	NA	90.7	75.8
WS.11	Removal of waste/ excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which waste/excreta has been removed off-site for treatment	NA	1.5	0.5
WS.12	Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved sanitation facilities with waste/excreta safely contained in the last year	NA	NA	23.7
WS.13	Safely managed on-site sanitation	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities where waste is safely disposed of in situ (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	NA	NA	0.3
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE							
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	NA	7.3	5.2
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions							
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS							
SR.601	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	NA	NA	24.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
SR.603	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	NA	NA	99.4
SR.604	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[9]	NA	NA	24.2
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH							
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	61.8	62.7	58.2
TM.4	Need for family planning is satisfied with modern contraception[10]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	81.7	77.4	73.5
TM.11	Children are weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	35.9	51.9	73.4
TM.11a	Children without a reported birthweight		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom a valid birthweight was not reported (from record or recall) for the most recent live-born child	NA	NA	26.6
TM.12	Post-partum stays in a health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	82.8	87.4	87.4
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in a facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	41.2	66.7	72.7
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	NA	94.2	91.0

9 Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.
10 Refer to tables for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	NA	4.7	6.6
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	NA	80.1	85.8
TM.17	Cord cut with a clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	NA	97.3	91.0
TM.18	Nothing harmful was applied to the cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	NA	61.3	65.3
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[11]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received at least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	NA	56.5	64.2
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in a facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	40.4	65.3	70.5
TM.S1[12]	Eclampsia during pregnancy		MR	Percentage of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia during pregnancy	NA	1.1	0.4
TM.S2	Eclampsia in the immediate postpartum		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia in the immediate postpartum	NA	0.8	2.9

11 Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counselling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

12 Indicators TMS1-TMS9 are country specific indicators.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
TM.S3	Uterine infection during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine infection during pregnancy	NA	0.5	0.7
TM.S4	Uterine Infection in the Immediate Postpartum		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine Infection in the immediate postpartum	NA	0.3	0.3
TM.S5	Jaundice during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave birth in the last 42 days with jaundice during pregnancy	NA	1.6	0.4
TM.S6	Jaundice in the immediate postpartum		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with jaundice in the immediate postpartum	NA	0.6	0.5
TM.S7	Antepartum haemorrhage (haemorrhage) during pregnancy		MR	Percentage of women with 5 or more months of pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with antepartum haemorrhage during pregnancy	NA	1.7	2.9
TM.S8	Postpartum haemorrhage		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with postpartum haemorrhage	NA	2.8	4.1
TM.S9	Prolonged labour		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with prolonged labour	NA	8.6	9.7
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT							
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	NA	29.5	22.2
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	a. 73.0 b. na	a. 72.4 b. 35.0	a.75.8 b. 41.7
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	64.6	50.9	49.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	AR	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	35.8	46.4	77.5
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.1	98.5	97.8
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	57.4	46.6	30.4
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[13]	56.4	62.6	56.6
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day	42.4	75.5	78.0
TC.39	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	NA	a. 27.8 b. 16.6	a. 31.2 b. 13.7
TC.40	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	NA	48.8	39.9
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more of the 8 defined food groups[14] during the previous day	NA	33.8	35.2
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[15] or more during the previous day	NA	65.5	73.4
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	12.1	18.3	23.8

13 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicines.

14 The 8 defined food groups are: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots, and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

15 Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
TC.48[16]	Iodised salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	73.7	76.0	78.6
TC.702	Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth	NA	NA	72.0
TC.703	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day	NA	NA	18.6
TC.704	Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months		BD	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	NA	NA	87.6
TC.705	Child food poverty		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or fewer of the 8 defined food groups during the previous day	NA	NA	64.8
TC.706	Egg and/or flesh food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	NA	NA	63.2
TC.707	Sweet beverage consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day	NA	NA	20.5
TC.708	Unhealthy food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods[17] during the previous day	NA	NA	54.2
TC.709	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	NA	NA	28.2
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS							
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	NA	61.7	63.1
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	NA	66.4	63.2

16 MICS6 Indicator; Iodised salt consumption, is included in the Bangladesh MICS 2025.

17 In the context of this indicator, "sentinel unhealthy foods" are foods or categories of foods (e.g., "sweets" or "candies") that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. Refer to tables for more detailed information.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	NA	40.4	45.2
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member discussed the child's progress with teachers in the last year	NA	65.8	72.9
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	NA	3.7	8.5
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	NA	59.1	70.4
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION							
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with a civil authority	37.0	56.2	59.1
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV – MDV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	NA	25.4	26.6
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT							
WS.702	Sufficient menstrual materials		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with sufficient menstrual materials to meet their needs during their last period	NA	NA	85.1
WS.703	Changing menstrual materials in privacy at home		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, worried about being able to change materials in privacy at home	NA	NA	83.0
WS.704	Ability to reduce menstrual pain when needed		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, were able to reduce menstrual pain when needed	NA	NA	54.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
WS.705	Seeking health care for menstrual problems		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, felt comfortable seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider	NA	NA	75.5
WS.706	Knowledge of menstruation before the first period		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period	NA	NA	30.8
WS.707	Participation in activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, did not participate in work, education/training, or social activities due to their period	NA	NA	72.7
WS.S1	Salinity contamination of source drinking water 3,000 µS/cm (GoB standard)		WQ	Percentage of household population with salinity in source water containing over 3,000 µS/cm salinity concentration	NA	NA	1.0
WS.S2	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 10ppb (WHO standard)		WQ	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 10ppb Arsenic concentration	25.5	18.6	15.8
WS.S3	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard)		WQ	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 50ppb Arsenic concentration	12.5	11.8	9.9
WS.S7	Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination <=10ppb (WHO standard) and E.coli		WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and <=10ppb Arsenic	NA	39.1	37.1
WS.S8	Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination <=50ppb (GoB standard) and E.coli		WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and <=50ppb Arsenic	NA	42.6	39.3
WS.S4	Drinking water affected by natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household population whose main drinking water was affected by one or more natural hazards in the last 12 months	NA	NA	10.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
WS.S4a	Drinking water source disrupted by natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household members whose main drinking water source was disrupted by one or more natural hazards in the last 12 months	NA	NA	7.8
WS.S6	Knowledge of drinking water source protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that know one or more measures on how to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards	NA	NA	18.1
WS.S6a	Implementation of drinking water source protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that have taken one or more measures to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards	NA	NA	9.2
WS.S11a	Sanitation facility was affected by natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household population whose sanitation facility was affected by one or more natural hazards in the last 12 months	NA	NA	5.2
WS.S11	Inability to use the toilet facility		WS	Percentage of household population whose sanitation facility was affected by one or more natural hazards in the last 12 months who were unable to use the sanitation facility	NA	NA	3.9
WS.S9	Knowledge of toilet facility protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that know one or more measures on how to protect their toilet facility from natural hazards	NA	NA	18.7
WS.S10	Implementation of toilet facility protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that have taken one or more measures to protect their toilet facility source from natural hazards	NA	NA	10.7
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE							
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		IN FIN UIN	Percentage of women and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	NA	NA	a. 0.8 b. 0.4 c. 0.4
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	NA	58.1	34.4
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfer	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	NA	67.7	36.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
EQ.6	School-related social transfers		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school who received any type of school-related social transfers in the current/most recent academic year	NA	NA	9.3
EQ.704	Decision-making on reproductive health	5.6.1	DM	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married and make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	NA	NA	59.0
HEAVY METAL TESTING							
TM.S4	Mean blood lead level in pregnant women		TM	Mean blood lead level in pregnant women age 15 – 49 years	NA	NA	2.51
TM.S4a	Median blood lead level in pregnant women		TM	Median blood lead level in pregnant women age 15 – 49 years	NA	NA	2.04
TM.S5	Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels		TM	Percentage of pregnant women 15 – 49 years with elevated blood lead levels (≥ 5 µg/dl)	NA	NA	7.5
TM.S6	Pregnant women with elevated arsenic levels		TM	Percentage of pregnant women 15 – 49 years with elevated blood arsenic levels (> 1.2 µg/dl)	NA	NA	1.6
TM.S7	Pregnant women with elevated mercury levels		TM	Percentage of pregnant women 15 – 49 years with elevated blood mercury levels (> 0.8 µg/dl)	NA	NA	0.0
TM.S8	Pregnant women with elevated cadmium levels		TM	Percentage of pregnant women 15 – 49 years with elevated blood cadmium levels (> 0.5 µg/dl)	NA	NA	3.3
TM.S9	Heavy metal contamination in pregnant women		TM	Percentage of pregnant women with elevated blood level of at least one heavy metal	NA	NA	12.3
TM.S10	Potential exposure to lead in pregnant women through regular contact		TM	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with possible exposure to lead at least once per week during the last three months	NA	NA	2.2
TM.S15	Elevated blood lead levels in pregnant women and anaemia status		TM	Percentage of pregnant women age 15 – 49 years with elevated blood lead level by anaemia status a. Any anaemia b. Mild c. Moderate d. Severe	NA	NA	a) 57.5 b) 31.7 c) 25.8 d) 0.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	MICS5 2012-13	MICS6 2019	MICS7 2025
TC.S4	Mean blood lead level in children aged 12-59 months		TC	Mean blood lead level in children age 12-59 months	NA	NA	5.21
TC.S4a	Median blood lead level in children aged 12-59 months		TC	Median blood lead level in children aged 12-59 months	NA	NA	4.32
TC.S5	Children aged 12-59 months with elevated lead levels		TC	Percentage of children aged 12 – 59 months with elevated blood lead levels (≥ 5 µg/dl)	NA	NA	38.3
TC.S6	Children aged 12-59 months with elevated arsenic levels		TC	Percentage of children aged 12 – 59 months with elevated blood arsenic levels (> 1.2 µg/dl)	NA	NA	1.3
TC.S7	Children aged 12-59 months with elevated mercury levels		TC	Percentage of children aged 12 – 59 months with elevated blood mercury levels (> 0.8 µg/dl)	NA	NA	0.0
TC.S8	Children aged 12-59 months with elevated cadmium levels		TC	Percentage of children aged 12 – 59 months with elevated blood cadmium levels (> 0.5 µg/dl)	NA	NA	3.8
TC.S9	Heavy metal contamination in children aged 12-59 months		TC	Percentage of children aged 12-59 months with an elevated level of at least one heavy metal	NA	NA	41.5
TC.S1	Potential exposure to lead in children 12-59 months through regular contact		TC	Percentage of children 12-59 months with possible exposure to lead at least once per week during the last three months	NA	NA	8.0
TC.S15	Elevated blood lead levels in children and anaemia status		TC	Percentage of children aged 12 – 59 months with elevated blood lead level by anaemia status a. Any anaemia b. Mild c. Moderate d. Severe	NA	NA	a) 43.5 b) 28.5 c) 14.5 d) 0.5
TM.S16	Mean level of haemoglobin in pregnant women		TM	Mean blood haemoglobin level in pregnant women age 15-49 years	NA	NA	10.7
TC.S16	Mean level of haemoglobin in children age 12-59 months		TC	Mean blood haemoglobin level in children age 12-59 months	NA	NA	10.99

Conclusion

MICS 2025 offers a clear picture of progress and of the course corrections needed to keep Bangladesh on track for 2030. Survival continues to improve; under-five mortality fell further since 2019, with the largest relative declines at ages 1–59 months. Yet the newborn period remains the frontier; roughly three-quarters of infant deaths occur in the first month, so stronger, earlier care is essential.

Service coverage and quality have risen together. Content-rich antenatal care is up, and more women deliver in facilities with skilled attendants. But follow-through across pregnancy is still uneven, and the cesarean rate (52% of births) signals over-medicalization that strains families and systems. The goal now is not just contact, but the *right* care at the *right* time, especially for small and sick newborns and high-risk pregnancies.

Nutrition trends are mixed. Stunting continues to fall, reflecting long-run gains in living conditions and care practices. Underweight has stalled, and wasting has worsened since 2019, an acute warning light likely linked to price shocks, illness, and seasonal vulnerabilities. Rapid scale-up of prevention and treatment for wasting must sit alongside continued investments in diets, WASH, and primary health care.

Learning access is broad at the start, but leaks at the transition. Primary attendance is near universal, and completion is inching up, yet upper-secondary out-of-school has risen. Protecting girls' progression through lower and upper secondary is pivotal for skills, fertility choices, and lifetime earnings.

Protection signals are encouraging but incomplete. While the overall child marriage rate among women aged 20–24 has slightly decreased, the proportion of currently married adolescents (15–19) has risen sharply, while birth registration's momentum has slowed, and child labour has not budged. Reported functional difficulty among children declined; if measurement is comparable, services and environments may be improving, but sustained inclusion efforts remain essential.

WASH tells a two-part story: access up, safety and hygiene down. Basic drinking water and improved sanitation are high and rising. Still, microbial contamination increased at the source and in the home, and handwashing facilities with water and soap have slipped since 2019. The priority is to convert access into *safely managed* services and consistent hygiene.

The heavy-metal results indicate that lead is the dominant hazard, with nearly two in five children (38.3%) and about one in thirteen pregnant women (7.5%) showing elevated blood lead; the lower medians than means in both groups point to a right-skewed distribution driven by a smaller subset with very high levels. Multi-metal elevation is far more common in children (≥1 metal: 41.5% vs 12.3% in pregnant women), while arsenic and cadmium elevations are uncommon and mercury is negligible at current thresholds.

Elevated lead frequently co-occurs with anaemia (43.5% among affected children; 57.5% among affected pregnant women), and mean haemoglobin sits near anaemia cut-offs, underscoring clinical and programmatic relevance. Together, these findings argue for child-centred source control and environmental mitigation, surveillance that goes beyond self-report, and integration with nutrition/anaemia services, while noting that these are associations and not evidence of causality.

Finally, a stark headwind: social transfer coverage has fallen sharply since 2019, especially for children weakening a critical cushion against shocks and risking reversals in nutrition, schooling, and protection.

What needs to happen next:

- Win the first month of life: Scale evidence-based newborn packages (quality intrapartum care, early essential newborn care, KMC, timely referral); strengthen continuity from ANC to PNC.
- Re-balance obstetric care: Enforce clinical governance to reduce unnecessary C-sections and protect quality, safety, and affordability.
- Tackle acute malnutrition now: Expand prevention and treatment of wasting while sustaining stunting reduction through food systems, PHC, and WASH.
- Keep adolescents, especially girls, in school: Target upper-secondary retention with cash/transfer linkages, safe transport, and flexible pathways.
- Make water safe and hygiene habitual: Invest in risk-based water safety planning, household water treatment, fecal-sludge management, and behaviour change to restore handwashing.
- Restore the child-first safety net: Prioritize transfers to households with children to protect learning, nutrition, and care-seeking.
- Target with precision, monitor relentlessly: Use district and City Corporation estimate to direct resources; institutionalize DIRC follow-through; and keep a pulse between rounds with rapid, MICS-compatible systems and open microdata.
- Bangladesh should act on two tracks: protect now and prevent next. Immediately issue clinical/counselling guidance to ANC/PNC and child health sites, verify hotspots with targeted source testing (spices, paint/dust, cookware, toys, informal battery recycling), run focused risk communication, and confirm lab QA.
- In parallel, cut exposures at the source by routine market surveillance and recalls, lead-safe paint and dust control in schools/clinics, safer cookware initiatives, and engagement with municipalities to formalize battery recycling.
- Integrate lead responses with anaemia services (iron/folate, diet counselling, deworming) and establish sentinel biomonitoring sites to track BLLs in high-risk districts.
- Lock in policy with strict standards and enforcement (e.g., paint ≤90 ppm), public procurement that requires lead-safe materials, and a costed, multi-ministry plan.
- Measure success by reductions in median BLL and ≥5 µg/dL prevalence, increased compliance in markets and public works, and timely follow-up testing of affected children and pregnant women.

The message of MICS 2025 is hopeful and urgent: Bangladesh is moving forward, but to accelerate and to ensure no child is left behind, we must focus on quality, safety, inclusion, and protection where the gaps are now most visible.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY 2024

October 2025

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Violence against women remains one of the most serious human rights violations and a major barrier to achieving gender equality and sustainable development in Bangladesh. The Violence Against Women Survey 2024- the third of its kind- is conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with technical support from UNFPA. Building on earlier rounds carried out in 2011 and 2015, the 2024 survey provides a robust and nationally representative evidence base, delivering timely insights into the prevalence, forms, patterns and consequences of violence against women across the country.

The 2024 survey is a nationally representative survey grounded in the rigorous methodology of the World Health Organization (WHO) multi-country study and aligned with United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) guidelines for violence against women surveys. With a high response rate of 95.4%, the survey successfully interviewed 27,476 women out of a target sample of 28,800 across all eight administrative divisions of Bangladesh. For the first time, the survey included a parallel in-depth research component, comprising focus group discussions, key informant interviews and in-depth interviews with survivors, men and women in the community and service providers involved in responding to violence against women (VAW). Participants were recruited and protected in accordance with ethical and safe VAW research principles.

This comprehensive mixed-methods approach builds on previous rounds of the survey in 2011 and 2015. It incorporates several important enhancements, including the measurement of technology-facilitated violence, the economic costs of violence and disaggregated data for marginalized populations. The survey provides an unparalleled evidence base for policy and programming by collecting specific data from women living in urban slums, disaster-prone areas and those with functional difficulties.

The results from the 2024 survey are strategically designed for broad dissemination, providing evidence to inform and shape response and prevention interventions across sectors. This data should be actively utilized by a wide array of stakeholders, including government ministries, policymakers, civil society organizations, academic researchers, gender-based violence (GBV) programming staff and development partners, for more targeted, evidence-based and effective programs in crucial areas such as health, justice, social services, education and economic empowerment.

The findings will also serve as an indispensable resource for reviewing, amending and strengthening existing national policies and legal frameworks, ensuring they are responsive to the evolving realities of violence against women and aligned with national commitments and international human rights standards. Strategic application of the survey's insights is vital to accelerate progress towards achieving gender equality and fostering a society where all women and girls in Bangladesh can live free from violence.

KEY FINDINGS

The 2024 survey reveals a pervasive reality of violence affecting women across Bangladesh, highlighting both persistent challenges and emerging concerns.

- **Widespread intimate partner violence (IPV):** A staggering 75.9% of ever-married women have experienced some form of violence in their lifetime. Controlling behavior is the most prevalent form, reported by 67.6% of women, underscoring a pervasive pattern of psychological domination. Nearly half (47.3%) have faced physical violence, almost one-third (29.0%) sexual violence and nearly one in five economic violence (19.6%) in their lifetime. Crucially, 48.7% experienced some form of IPV in the last 12 months, highlighting its ongoing impact on women's daily lives.

- The findings highlight the chronic nature of intimate partner violence. Many women who experienced physical abuse reported that it was not an isolated incident but rather occurred repeatedly over time. Pregnancy-related violence also emerged as a major concern: 7.2% experienced physical and 5.3% sexual violence during pregnancy, with in-depth research insights revealing escalation during this vulnerable period.

- **Vulnerability of adolescents and marginalized groups:** Adolescent girls (15-19 years) face disproportionately high rates of recent violence, underscoring their unique vulnerability. Women in urban slums and disaster-prone regions also report higher rates across various forms of violence, emphasizing the intersection of gender-based violence with socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities.

- **Non-partner violence remains a concern:** Beyond intimate relationships, 15.0% of women have experienced physical violence from a non-partner and 2.2% sexual violence, since age 15 years. Urban women —especially those in city corporations—face higher risks. Family members are often the perpetrators, with mothers-in-law, male relatives and in-laws being the most frequently mentioned.

- **Emerging digital threats:** For the first time, the survey reveals the growing threat of some critical forms of Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV), with 8.3% of women experiencing unwanted sexual communications, sexual blackmail or image-based abuse or technology-facilitated controlling behavior in their lifetime. These forms of violence are notably higher among younger, urban and digitally connected women, signaling a new frontier for prevention and response efforts.

- **Culture of silence and limited access to justice:** It is essential to understand that almost two thirds (64%) of intimate partner violence survivors had told no one about their experiences before the survey, highlighting deep-rooted stigma, fear and normalization of violence. When disclosed, family members are the primary confidants, with formal support systems remaining underutilized. Awareness of government helplines remains critically low, with only 12.3% of all women surveyed knowing about the dedicated VAW Helpline '109' and 45% of Helpline '999', indicating low awareness is a potential barrier to help seeking. Awareness of formal reporting mechanisms remains low. This signals a critical outreach failure to those who need support most.

- **Significant economic burden:** The human cost of violence is compounded by substantial economic burdens on survivors and their families. Survivors seeking health care or taking legal action incurred average treatment costs of approximately BDT 2,512 (approx. $21 USD) and legal action costs averaging BDT 4,104 (approx. $35 USD) in the past year.

- **Identified risk factors:** The survey reveals that young women, particularly those aged 15–19, are the most vulnerable to all forms of intimate partner violence. Several relationship-based factors significantly increase the likelihood of abuse. Women who face dowry-related pressure are much more likely to experience violence. If the partner has an extramarital relationship or abuses drugs, the chance of violence increases even more. One of the strongest signs of risk is fear—women who said they are "always afraid" of their husbands are far more likely to experience violence than those who are not. Where a woman lives also matters. Those living in certain divisions, such as Barishal and Chattogram, urban slums or city corporation areas face higher levels of violence than women in other regions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ending violence against women requires concerted, multi-sectoral efforts grounded in the socio-ecological framework. This framework recognizes that violence is not an isolated issue but is shaped by a complex interplay of factors at different levels: individual, relationship, community and societal. Effective interventions must address these interconnected levels simultaneously, moving beyond single-factor solutions to foster systemic change and create environments where all women and girls can thrive free from violence.

1. Strengthen comprehensive response services:

- Ensure access to survivor-centered GBV services, including expanding access to mental health and psychosocial support, with referral linkages across health, justice, legal and social services.
- Institutionalize and adequately resource a trained GBV response workforce, including case managers and counselors and integrate GBV content into professional training across all relevant service sectors.

- Provide economic support and safe shelter homes for survivors, ensuring accessibility without judicial orders.
- Integrate GBV response across all health service disciplines, moving from a medico-legal examination approach toward holistic, survivor-centred care.
- Develop tailored strategies for at-risk groups, including adolescent girls, women in informal settlements and women with disabilities.
- Strengthen response to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) through comprehensive laws and policies, survivor-centered service provision and stronger coordination across sectors.
- Develop region-specific response strategies with targeted interventions, prioritizing slum and other high-risk urban areas due to their elevated risks.
- Strengthen the capacity of community leaders, who are involved in over half of legal actions pursued by survivors, through training, links to formal systems and accountability measures.

2. Promote holistic prevention strategies:

- Foster violence-free relationships through positive parenting and couple programs, addressing substance abuse and harmful gender norms.
- Engage men and boys in challenging harmful gender norms and promoting positive masculinities. Mobilizing community and religious leaders is also crucial for driving positive change.
- Empower women and adolescent girls through policies promoting fair employment, entrepreneurship and financial literacy.
- Integrate safety planning, partner engagement and social empowerment into women's economic empowerment programs.
- Launch awareness campaigns about support services, ensuring reach to hard-to-reach populations.
- Address poverty drivers of GBV by increasing access to social protection schemes.
- Ensure both online and offline spaces are safe for women and girls by promoting positive gender norms, digital literacy and institutional accountability to address TFGBV.
- Leverage Bangladesh's youth bulge by integrating gender-transformative approaches and violence prevention education into formal and informal education.
- Design and implement evidence-based behavior and social norm change programmes in partnership with women's rights organizations.

3. Enhance data and evidence for informed action:

- Transition to the latest WHO multi-country study questionnaire for future VAW surveys to ensure global comparability.
- Conduct regular VAW surveys (every 5-10 years) to monitor trends and inform policy.
- Strengthen administrative data systems across key sectors by accelerating the development of safe, ethical and robust solutions for collecting and managing reported VAW cases.
- Undertake dedicated studies on GBV among key vulnerable populations (e.g., female sex workers, women with disabilities, transgender individuals).
- Widely disseminate the VAW survey findings to inform targeted interventions and secondary analyses.

4. Cultivate an enabling environment:

- Identify and amend discriminatory GBV-related laws and polices, ensuring enforcement of protective frameworks.
- Strengthen legal framework for TFGBV through streamlined reporting, specialized cyber courts, cross-border cooperation and stronger survivor protection.
- Ensure funding for national action plans on GBV and child marriage, including costed monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms.
- Implement recommendations from UPR, CEDAW, CSW, Beijing Platform for Action and other international frameworks.
- Implement comprehensive Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training for all GBV actors.
- Support ethical, gender-sensitive reporting codes in media, promoting equitable representation and narratives.

Violence Against Women Survey 2024 highlights both persistent and emerging threats to women's safety, rights and well-being in Bangladesh. It offers a strong evidence base to guide the development of targeted, data-driven and survivor-centered strategies. To meaningfully reduce violence, a comprehensive, multisectoral approach is needed— one that addresses the complex and intersecting factors driving abuse. This report serves as a foundational document for all stakeholders—government, civil society, academia and development partners—to collectively work towards a Bangladesh where every woman and girl can live free from violence, with dignity and respect.

KEY FINDINGS

A. PREVALENCE OF PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

Table I: Trends in prevalence of intimate partner violence experienced at least once among ever-married women aged 15 years and above in lifetime and last 12 months (prior to survey)

	Lifetime (since marriage)					Last 12 months				
	UN Standard			Local Context including UN		UN Standard			Local Context including UN	
Type of violence	**2024**	**2015**	**2011**	**2024**	**2015**	**2024**	**2015**	**2011**	**2024**	**2015**
Physical violence (%)	46.7	49.6	47.8	47.3	50.3	10.5	20.8	26.4	10.6	21.6
Sexual violence (%)	28.5	27.2	37.3	29.0	27.2	9.3	13.3	24.0	9.4	13.3
Psychological										
- Emotional violence (%)	32.7	28.7	40.2	37.4	34.5	14.9	24.2	30.0	17.6	29.1
- Controlling behavior (%)	50.1	55.4	67.8	67.6	70.9	33.0	38.8	56.2	44.0	56.7
Economic violence (%)	9.7	11.4	17.8	19.6	39.7	4.2	6.7	13.9	10.6	14.2
Physical and/or sexual violence (%)	54.1	54.2	57.8	54.4	54.6	16.0	26.9	37.0	16.1	27.5
Physical and/or sexual and/or emotional (%)	57.8	57.7	62.5	59.3	58.6	22.8	38.0	45.1	24.4	41.4
Any form of violence	69.6	72.6	79.4	75.9	82.7	41.2	54.7	66.9	48.7	66.3

Note: UN Standard Acts and Local Acts: The survey generates two sets of statistics; one aligned with United Nations (UN) standards and another reflecting context-specific acts of violence common in Bangladesh, referred to in this report as "local acts". Local acts include all UN acts, with additional forms specific to the Bangladesh context, ensuring that the findings remain comprehensive and grounded in local realities. This distinction between UN acts and local acts is applied only for selected types of intimate partner violence (IPV) and not for non-partner violence (NPV). A full listing of the detailed acts by type of violence is provided in the questionnaire and statistical tables in the Appendix.

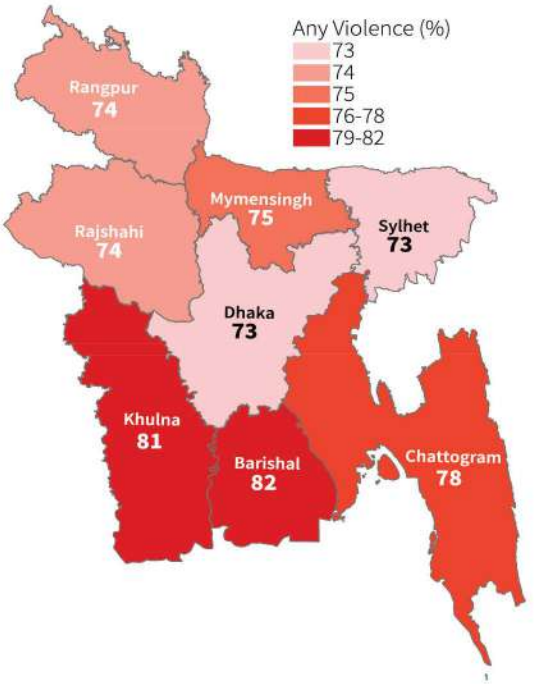
Any Form of Violence: According to the UN, violence against women is defined as "any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." Under this definition, any form of violence includes physical, sexual, emotional, controlling or economic violence.

To enable trend comparisons with previous survey rounds, data using both definitions are presented; however, the detailed disaggregated analysis in this report is based primarily on the local acts. The estimates for 2015 based on the local context were calculated from metadata.

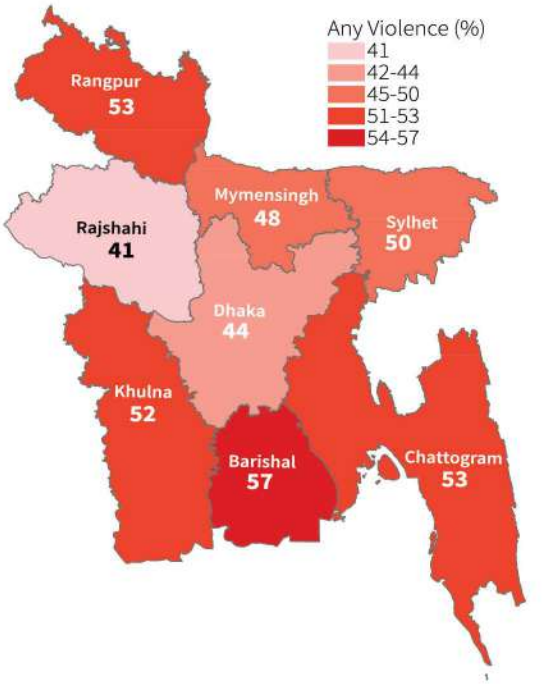
Precision and reliability measures of survey estimates: Table A1 in the Appendix provides key statistical parameters for the core indicators of the survey, including the standard error, 95% confidence interval, intra-cluster correlation (ICC) and design effect.

MAP 1: Prevalence of any form of intimate partner violence among ever-married women aged 15+ years in lifetime and last 12 months (prior to survey)

Lifetime prevalence of any form of violence



Last 12 months prevalence of any form of violence



B. NON-PARTNER VIOLENCE

Table II: Trend in prevalence of non-partner (other than husband) violence experienced at least once among all women since age 15 years in lifetime and last 12 months (prior to survey)

	Lifetime			Last 12 months		
Type of non-partner violence	**2024**	**2015**	**2011**	**2024**	**2015**	**2011**
Physical violence (%)	15.0	27.8	23.8	3.7	6.2	7.8
Sexual violence (%)	2.2	3.0	4.4	0.5	2.5	1.0

Note: There is no difference between the UN standard and locally relevant acts of non-partner violence.

C. TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table III: Prevalence of forms of TFGBV experienced at least once among all women since age 15 years in lifetime and last 12 months (%) (prior to survey)

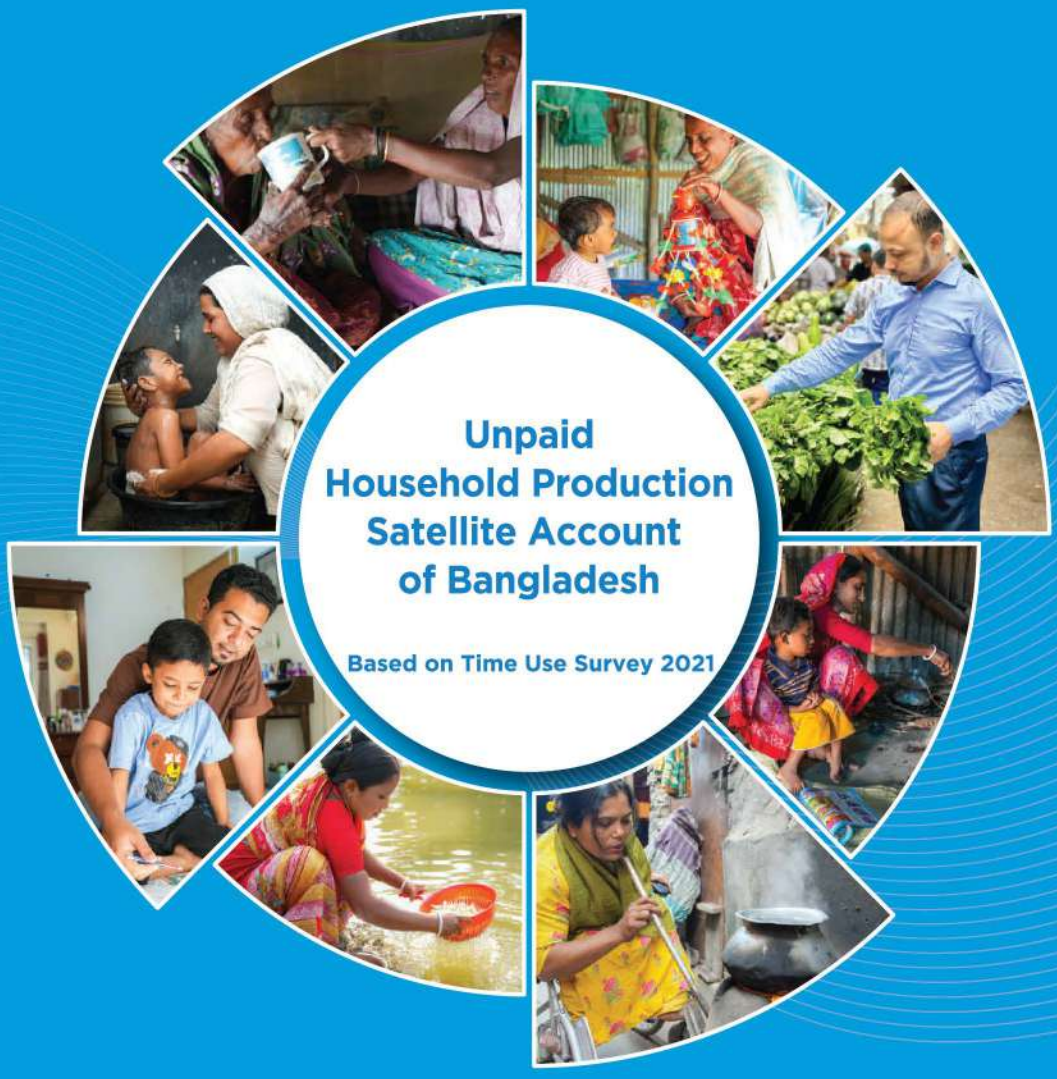
	National	Rural	Urban
Lifetime	8.3	7.4	10.3
Last 12 months	5.2	4.7	6.4

D. DISCLOSURE, LEGAL ACTION, TREATMENT AND LEGAL COST

Table IV: Survivor disclosure, legal action, treatment seeking and associated costs

	National	Rural	Urban
Number of survivors (n)	13,485	5,782	7,703
Survivors who told no one (%)	64.0	63.4	64.4
Survivors who disclosed (%)	36.0	36.4	35.6
Survivors took legal actions in last 12 months (%)	7.4	6.5	9.5
Survivors took treatment in last 12 months (%)	14.5	15.1	13.1
Average treatment cost (BDT)	2,512	2,672	2,394
Average legal action cost (BDT)	4,104	3,780	4,341
Average overall cost (BDT)	2,674	2,878	2,529

Note: n includes a subset of survivors who experienced physical, sexual or emotional IPV and/or physical or sexual NPV. The legal actions presented here refer only to survivors of IPV.



Unpaid Household Production Satellite Account of Bangladesh

Based on Time Use Survey 2021

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

UN WOMEN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Unpaid domestic and care work are vital tasks that support families, communities, and economies, contributing to individual and collective well-being as well as economic growth. Labelled as 'housework' and mostly performed by women, these tasks remain largely invisible, undervalued, and unrecognized due to deep-rooted gender inequalities and the widespread gendered division of labour in the global economy. The Government of Bangladesh recognises women's economic empowerment as one of the key engines of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, in a landmark policy pronouncement within the national budget for FY2025-26, committed to including the economic value of women's unpaid labour in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculations.

In line with this commitment, the economic valuation of unpaid domestic and care work using the Household Production Satellite Account (HPSA) for Bangladesh is a pioneering effort to include women's unpaid contributions in the country's GDP. It offers a comprehensive framework for estimating the economic value of household production activities—primarily carried out by women—that lie outside the traditional System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary. The HPSA is not simply a valuation of unpaid work, but a strategic tool to transform how domestic and care work is recognized, valued, and supported in Bangladesh. By measuring, reporting, and accounting for the value of unpaid work, the HPSA helps ensure that gender statistics are integrated and that women's contributions are recognized in evidence-based, gender-responsive policymaking, programming, and budgeting.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted a Time Use Survey (TUS) in 2021 to collect data on the time individuals spent on daily activities. The survey applied an intersectional lens to capture patterns across sex, geographic location, age (15 years and above), marital status, educational attainment and employment. The TUS shows that women spend roughly seven times as many hours on unpaid domestic and care work as men do. The survey also revealed that women, on average, engage in employment-related activities for 1.2 hours per day and household and care activities for 5.9 hours per day.

Furthermore, women primarily spend time on food preparation, followed by childcare, while men's contributions are concentrated in shopping, childcare and transportation. On an annual basis, women spend an estimated 1,208 hours on food preparation, 418 hours on childcare, and 237 hours on cleaning, whereas men, by comparison, spend 63 hours on shopping, 57 hours on childcare, and 44 hours on transportation for household members. The unbalanced engagement of women in such activities is a result of the cultural norms and practices prevailing in society, which largely see care work as women's work and of low value.

The HPSA has been estimated using data from the TUS 2021 and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2022, and is aligned with the SNA 2025. Guided by the global statistical methodology recommended in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 'Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work' (2017) manual, the report adopts the input approach (i.e. the valuation of labour inputs) over the output approach (i.e. the valuation of all services produced and consumed by households), which requires a large amount of statistical data.

Valuation in monetary terms was assigned through the replacement cost method using the wages of those specialists or generalists who should be hired to perform the unpaid domestic and care tasks—known as the hybrid approach. Since using only a specialist or a generalist approach has limitations (the former might overestimate some activities due to Bangladesh's wage context, while the latter might underestimate work that needs substantial skills), a hybrid approach is recommended for future discussions on the HPSA.

The value of women's unpaid work in Bangladesh was estimated at approximately 12.04 to 18.65 per cent of GDP in 2020-2021 (current prices), significantly higher than the 2.00 to 3.24 per cent estimated for men. The non-disaggregated value of all people's unpaid work was 14.03 to 21.88 per cent of GDP. The close range between this figure and the women-specific estimate indicates that women perform most of the unpaid work. Women's unpaid work largely involved food preparation, childcare and cleaning, totalling between BDT 3.7 trillion and 5.9 trillion. Men's contributions, primarily in shopping, transportation and childcare, amounted to BDT 401 billion and 758 billion in the same year. Women's total unpaid work amounted to between BDT 4.3 trillion and 6.6 trillion, compared to men's BDT 705 billion and 1.1 trillion in 2021.

A full HPSA could not be developed due to data limitations and other contextual constraints. Firstly, although planned prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the TUS was implemented during the pandemic period when restrictions and a public health crisis disrupted normal routines. As a result, there were challenges not only in collecting data but also in ensuring its accuracy and reliability. For example, the analysis may have yielded unexpected results due to the possible effect of the pandemic on the time spent on various activities. Secondly, the wage data used to calculate replacement values, sourced from the LFS, also had limitations, including small sample sizes and limited availability of wage data for women in some occupations. The analysis reflected underlying gender wage gaps, with men generally earning higher wages than women across most activities. Under the generalist approach, for example, men's replacement hourly wages were estimated at about BDT 43, compared to BDT 33 for women. Nonetheless, in a few areas, such as household management for one's own final use, women's wages aligned more closely with men's. Thus, the HPSA estimates should be interpreted with caution, as both the TUS and LFS were subject to contextual constraints, and the exercise relied on value judgments that may have influenced results. However, the resulting HPSA is designed to accommodate additional information over time. The process also revealed both opportunities and requirements for future improvement.

The HPSA and TUS are more than just powerful tools that measure women's unpaid and invisible domestic and care work- they uncover the entrenched gender norms and cultural expectations that limit women's choices, agency and well-being.

Care work within households consumes women's time without compensation, limiting their opportunities for and right to paid work, leisure and self-care, social security, education and health. Due to the disproportionate burden of care work, women have less time than men to dedicate to paid employment. Careers requiring extended time commitments are, therefore, more difficult for women to pursue. In addition to shaping labour market engagement, the intensity and

often physically demanding nature of unpaid care work can affect women's overall well-being, contributing to persistent gender-based inequalities within households and society at large.

By developing a statistical tool like the HPSA, Bangladesh has taken a decisive step towards ensuring that unpaid domestic and care work is counted and valued. The HPSA provides valuable evidence to inform and shape gender-responsive budgets, policies and programmes to accelerate progress on gender equality and inclusive economic development.

A critical first step for systemic change is the establishment of national-level coordination on the care economy, guided by the 5Rs (recognize, reduce, redistribute, reward and represent) framework. This mechanism should harmonize existing legislation and introduce new measures to reduce and redistribute unpaid work across households, markets, and the state. Second, economic and social policies, particularly fiscal, labour market, and social protection measures, should embed clear commitments to universal care systems and ensure care-responsiveness in all programmes. Third, the private sector has a pivotal role in advancing the care economy by creating decent care jobs, adopting family-friendly workplace policies (such as paid maternity, paternity, and parental leave), and investing in care infrastructure. Alignment with public standards on labour rights and care-related regulations is essential for systemic progress. Fourth, government investments in climate-responsive care infrastructure and quality, low-carbon care services are critical to reducing women's care burden and building resilience. These measures will help redistribute care responsibilities and support women's economic empowerment. Fifth, persistent wage gaps and informality in care work undermine women's economic contributions. Regulation of care work, combined with skills development programmes, can create pathways for women—especially those in informal sectors and migrant workers—to access decent jobs. Legal reforms to eliminate wage discrimination across all sectors must be prioritized, with civil society and women's rights organizations playing a key role in advocacy and accountability. Sixth, behavioural change initiatives and education reforms are essential to challenge gender stereotypes and promote shared responsibility for care. Engaging men and boys is critical to making caregiving a collective responsibility across households, the state, and the private sector. Finally, sustained financing and robust data systems are vital for tracking progress. Regular collection of quantitative and qualitative data on paid and unpaid care work, as well as policy impacts on time poverty, wages, and working conditions, will drive evidence-based decision-making.

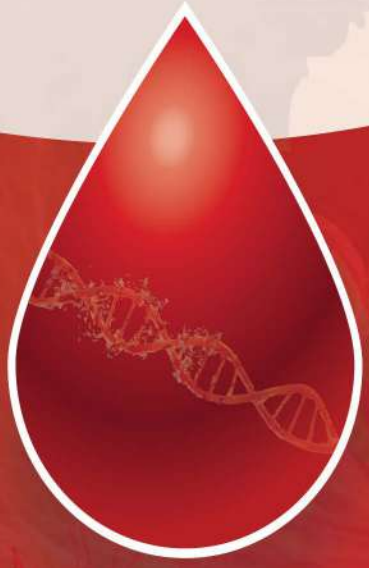
The HPSA also provides a robust evidence base for gender-responsive planning and budgeting. By integrating and budgeting for the measurement of women's unpaid labour using the HPSA estimates in the upcoming national development plan and implementation of the Smooth Transition Strategy for Least Developed Country (LDC) graduation, Bangladesh can make significant strides in the medium term and contribute meaningfully to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The HPSA remains open to refinement, and its further development can inspire more regular, robust data collection and encourage the broader use of gender statistics, ultimately transforming the lives of all women and girls in Bangladesh.

GLOSSARY

- **5R Framework:** A policy framework to promote decent care work (Recognizing, Reducing, Redistributing, Rewarding and Representing).
- **Care:** A species activity that includes everything we do to maintain, continue and repair our world.
- **Care Work:** Paid and unpaid care work encompasses direct care for people (physical, emotional, psychological and developmental) taking place within and outside the home.
- **Care Economy:** A commonly used term to refer to the paid and unpaid labour and services that support caregiving in all its forms, including across health, employment and education.
- **Court-ordered Work:** A legal requirement to complete a task or activity as ordered by a court of law.
- **Decent Work:** Defined by the ILO as "productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity". In general, work is considered "decent" when it: pays a fair income; guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions; ensures equal opportunities and treatment for all; includes social protection for workers and their families; offers prospects for personal development and encourages social integration; and when workers are free to express their concerns and to organize.
- **Direct Volunteering:** Unpaid, non-compulsory work carried out directly for other households.
- **Domestic Work:** Paid and unpaid indirect care work or household tasks performed within and outside the home, such as cooking, cleaning, including collecting water and firewood, travelling and transporting.
- **Extended Accounts:** Also known as a satellite account, shows the effects of expanding the standard national accounts boundary of production, consumption, income, and/or wealth.
- **GDP:** A basic measure of the overall size of a country's economy.
- **GDP in Current Price:** GDP measured at current market prices.
- **GDP in Constant Price:** Volume level of GDP expressed in terms of a base period.
- **Generalist Method:** A valuation approach that uses the wages of general occupation workers for specific household activities.
- **Household Production:** Production of goods and services by the members of a household, for their own consumption, using their own capital and their own unpaid labour. Goods and services produced by households for their own use include accommodation, meals, clean clothes, and childcare.
- **Household Production Satellite Account:** An accounting framework for measuring own-use production work of services that is consistent with national accounts, allowing robust comparisons with traditional market-based activity.
- **Hybrid Approach:** A valuation approach that involves using generalist wages for some household activities and specialist wages for more complex work.

- **Intermediate Consumption:** The value of goods and services consumed as inputs in production.
- **Labour Force:** Persons 15 years or older who contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services in the country; and consists of employed and unemployed.
- **Organization-based Volunteering:** Unpaid work performed through or for organizations.
- **Own-use Production Work:** Production of goods and services for personal or household consumption (for detailed definition see Labour Force Survey 2022, Annexure i).
- **Production Boundary:** The delimitation in national accounts between activities considered economic production and those that are not.
- **Replacement Cost Approach:** A valuation method using market wage rates from similar occupations to value unpaid work.
- **Replacement Wages:** The market-equivalent wages used to estimate the monetary value of unpaid work, based on what it would cost to hire someone to perform the same task. Used in the replacement cost approach to value household production.
- **Satellite Account:** A framework for organizing data about specific aspects of the economy that are not fully captured in traditional national accounts.
- **Specialist Method:** A valuation approach that uses the wages of specialized workers for specific household activities.
- **System of National Accounts:** A statistical framework that provides a comprehensive, consistent and flexible set of macroeconomic accounts.
- **Time Poverty:** The condition in which individuals, especially women, lack sufficient time for rest, leisure, personal activities or participation in public life, due to their load of responsibilities, particularly unpaid domestic and care work.
- **Time Use Survey:** A statistical survey that collects data on how people allocate their time.
- **Unpaid Work:** Various critical services performed within a household or community- such as domestic work (cooking, cleaning, washing, collecting water and fuel, and household management, including tending to animals and livestock and agricultural work for own consumption, as well as transportation and travel)- and care for people (children, family and community members, older persons or persons with mental or physical conditions, persons with disabilities)- for the well-being of individuals that are uncompensated and disproportionately fall on women.
- **Volunteer Work of Services:** Unpaid, non-compulsory activities to provide services for others.
- **Wage Rate Index:** An indicator that tracks changes in the price of labour over time.

National Thalassemia Survey 2024



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Executive Summary

This report is based on the National Thalassemia Survey-2024 undertaken by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to estimate the prevalence of thalassemia carriers and hepatitis B and C among the Bangladeshi population aged 14–35 years. This book contains four chapters that describe the whole process of the survey as well as the results and findings.

Thalassemia is a genetic autosomal recessive disorder that reduces hemoglobin production, impairing the red blood cells' ability to transport oxygen. Carriers inherit defective genes from one parent and normal genes from the other, resulting in mild anemia and other problems. Despite medical advancements that have reduced child mortality, thalassemia remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality.

The respondents of the survey were 14 to 35-year-old general members and contained a sufficient number of male (48.9%) and female (51.1%) representatives. The survey was conducted in general households selected from the IMPS design of BBS. To cover the whole country and draw a representative sample size based on the weight factors of the districts, a total of 434 PSUs were selected. From each PSU, 20 households were selected through random sampling, and thus the total sample size of the survey was 8,680 households. This survey aimed to estimate the prevalence of thalassemia carriers, hepatitis B, and C. Demographic data was collected using the CAPI app. BBS engaged 434 local registers and hired 434 medical technologists to collect and transport blood samples. Intensive training programs were conducted for survey supervisors, enumerators, and coordinators, with master trainers providing hands-on training in blood sample collection procedures and demographic data collection using the CAPI App. The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) was used to capture survey data, incorporating logic and checks to ensure accuracy. Blood samples were sent to the laboratory for tests such as the complete blood count (CBC), iron profile, TIBC, hemoglobin electrophoresis, and screening for hepatitis B and C. The collected data was combined with demographic data from the CAPI App. The collected data was analyzed with STATA software and checked for statistical errors.

The survey achieved a 91.92% collection rate, with 7,979 samples collected from the target households. In the analysis of blood samples, the survey found that 11.4% of the participants were carriers of thalassemia based on the findings of the six hemoglobin variants. However, the values were within the normal range for about 88.6% of the individuals.

Overall, 14.4% of individuals have below-normal hemoglobin levels, with 7.7% of males and 18.1% of females affected. The highest percentages were in Rajshahi (25.8%) and Rangpur (25.0%). Hemoglobin A (HbA) was observed to be normal in 90.4% of urban and 89.4% of rural areas, with an overall rate of 89.7%. Hemoglobin F (HbF) levels were normal in 98.6% of cases across both localities. Hemoglobin E (HbE) levels were normal in 92.2% of urban and 91.6% of rural areas. Hemoglobin D (HbD) levels were normal in 99.7% of cases in both urban and rural areas. Hemoglobin S (HbS) levels were normal in 100% urban and 99.9% rural areas. Hemoglobin A2 (HbA2) levels were normal in 89.8% of cases.

Awareness of thalassemia is higher among males (22.1%) compared to females (14.0%), with an overall awareness rate of 18.4%. Most people understand that thalassemia is non-contagious (51.6%), though many are unaware (31.4%). Genetic knowledge about the disease is higher among females (79.6%) than males (72.1%). Awareness of prevention methods and testing procedures is generally low, with only 4.0% of the population ever being tested.

Regarding hepatitis B, 98.8% of the population tested negative, while 1.2% tested positive. Awareness is low, with only 30% of males and females having heard of hepatitis B. A significant portion (76.1%) is unaware of its contagious nature. Vaccination rates within families are low, with only 24% acknowledging family vaccinations. Most respondents (60.0%) do not believe there is a Hepatitis B carrier in their household, and a similar percentage (63.8%) think there are no Hepatitis B patients in their house. The overall prevalence of hepatitis C is 0.05%.

The National Thalassemia Survey 2024 reveals that 11.4% of individuals aged 14 to 35 in Bangladesh have abnormal hemoglobin patterns, raising significant public health concerns. Hepatitis B and C show a low prevalence, which gives significant hope for eradicating viral hepatitis by 2030.

Key Findings

Electrophoresis Test Results

Percentage Distribution of Hemoglobin Electrophoresis Test Results

Blood Sample	Total
Normal	**89.6**
Abnormal	**11.4**

Percentage Distribution of Hemoglobinopathies by Locality & Division

Division	Locality		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Barishal	7.3	5.7	7.0
Chattogram	11.9	11.0	11.6
Dhaka	8.4	10.0	9.0
Khulna	9.1	6.5	8.7
Mymensingh	9.2	8.5	9.1
Rajshahi	11.3	10.9	11.2
Rangpur	27.7	23.8	26.7
Sylhet	5.2	4.8	5.2
Total	**11.6**	**11.1**	**11.4**

Percentage Distribution of Hemoglobinopathies by Sex and Division

Division	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Barishal	6.6	7.2	7.0
Chattogram	11.9	11.4	11.6
Dhaka	9.2	8.9	9.0
Khulna	8.1	9.0	8.7
Mymensingh	9.3	8.9	9.1
Rajshahi	11.2	11.2	11.2
Rangpur	27.5	26.1	26.7
Sylhet	3.3	6.4	5.2
Total	**11.7**	**11.3**	**11.4**

Percentage Distribution of Hemoglobinopathies by Sex and Locality

Hemoglobinopathies	Sex			Locality		
	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Beta Thalassemia Trait	19.5	18	18.6	18.2	19.6	18.6
Hb E Trait	64.9	66.3	65.8	66.7	63.3	65.8
Hb D Trait	3.3	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.3
E Disease	5.9	3.9	4.7	5.1	3.5	4.7
Hb E/Beta Thalassemia	0.7	0	0.3	0.4	0	0.3
Low Hb A2	4.9	7.4	6.5	5	10.3	6.5
Sickle Cell Trait	0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.6
Raised Hb F	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.1
DE Disease	0.3	0.2	0.3	0	0.9	0.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Percentage Distribution of Hemoglobin Electrophoresis Results by Variants & Division

Variants	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
HbA									
<Reference value	6.4	10.4	7.8	8.2	8.9	10.3	23.8	4.3	10.3
HbF									
>Reference value	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	5.0	0.7	1.4
HbE									
Carrier	3.9	7.8	5.4	4.8	6.6	8.3	24.5	2.8	8.2
HbD									
Carrier	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
HbS									
Carrier	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
HbA2									
Carrier	6.2	10.2	7.5	8.1	8.9	9.4	25.3	4.0	10.2
Thalassemia carrier - Results of any of the six variants									
Carrier	7.3	11.2	8.6	8.6	9.8	11.3	27.7	4.8	11.4

Percentage Distribution of Hepatitis B Screening Test Results by Sex

Hepatitis B Screening Test	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Positive	1.3	1.1	1.2

Percentage Distribution of Hepatitis B Screening Test Results by Locality

Hepatitis B Screening Test	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Positive	1.0	1.4	1.2

Percentage Distribution of Hepatitis B Screening Test Results by Division

Division	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
Positive (%)	2.2	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2

Percentage Distribution of Hepatitis C Screening Test Results (National)

Hepatitis C Screening Test Results: 0.05% Positive

Perception of Thalassemia

Perception of Thalassemia by Locality			
	Locality (%)		
Q: Do you know/have you ever heard of Thalassemia?	***Rural***	***Urban***	***Total***
Yes	*12.2*	*32.8*	*18.4*
No	87.8	*67.2*	*81.6*

Perception of Thalassemia by Sex			
	Sex (%)		
Q: Do you know/ have you ever heard of Thalassemia?	***Male***	***Female***	***Total***
Yes	22.1	14.0	18.4
No	77.9	86.0	81.6

Perception of Thalassemia by Division									
Q: Do you know/have you ever heard of Thalassemia?	Division (%)								
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
Yes	33.6	15.0	23.5	13.8	6.4	17.0	16.6	15.7	18.4
No	66.4	85.0	76.5	86.2	93.6	83.0	83.4	84.3	81.6

Percentage distribution of population ever been Tested for Thalassemia by Locality			
	Locality (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Yes	5.4	2.8	4.0
No	94.6	97.2	96.0

Percentage distribution of population ever been Tested for Thalassemia by Sex			
	Sex (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Yes	4.9	2.3	4.0
No	95.1	97.7	96.0

Percentage distribution of population ever been Tested for Thalassemia by Division									
	Division								
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
Yes	1.3	2.5	5.9	1.1	1.2	2.1	6.7	8.9	4.0
No	98.7	97.5	94.1	98.9	98.8	97.9	93.3	91.1	96.0

বাংলাদেশ স্যাম্পল ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিক্স ২০২৩



Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2023

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

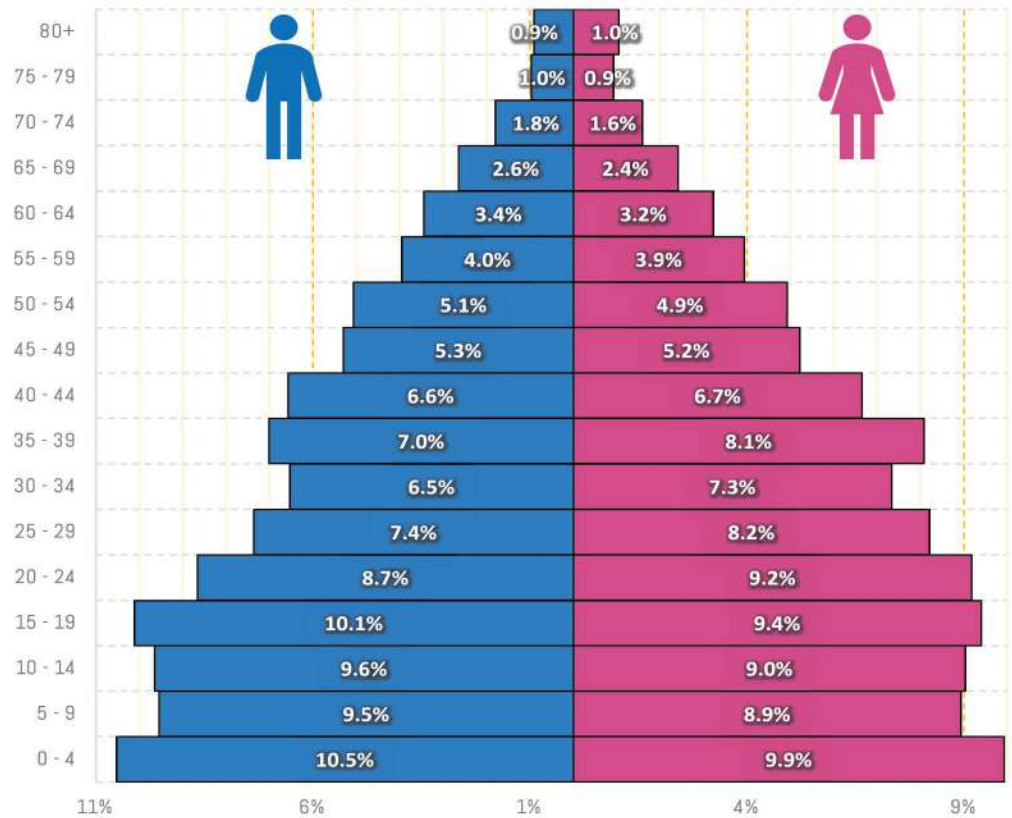
SVRS
Sample Vital Registration System in Digital Platform

বাংলাদেশ স্যাম্পল ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিক্স ২০২৩

চূড়ান্ত প্রতিবেদন

স্যাম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন সিস্টেম (এসভিআরএস) ইন ডিজিটাল প্ল্যাটফর্ম প্রকল্প

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো



Age-Sex Pyramid of SVRS Population 2023

Executive Summary

Introduction

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) in 1980 to study the changes in the demographic scenarios of Bangladesh during the intercensal periods. Initially, the coverage was limited to 103 primary sampling units (PSUs) each consisting of 250 households on average. Subsequently, the number of sample PSUs rose to 210 in 1983; 500 in 1995 and 1,000 in 2002. To meet the data requirements of the planners and policymakers, the number of PSUs was increased to 1,500 in 2013. An Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) Design was introduced in 2015 with the number of PSUs being 2,012 and spreading throughout the country. As many as 11 data recording schedules are currently being used to collect data on household and population characteristics, birth, death, marriage, divorce, in-migration, out-migration, disability, Pregnant Register and contraceptive use. Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system has been introduced since 2022 to ensure the quality of data with the help of modern technologies. This is the 2nd round full report of SVRS which followed complete data collection through CAPI. Under this system, vital events are collected every month by locally recruited female Local Registrars (LRs). The dual recording system, which was used earlier, has been discontinued from 2022, and a new sample-based validation survey was introduced to validate the quality of the Sample Vital Registration System data.

Quality of Demographic Data

The data collected in SVRS have been evaluated to shed light on the quality of the data. Particular attention has been given to assessing the quality of age data, which is of great importance in estimating most of the vital rates and ratios. Three popular indices viz. Myer's index, Whipple's index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index also called UN Joint Score have been computed from reported age distributions for this purpose. These indices have revealed the fact that the quality of age reporting in SVRS has improved over the last five years. A validation survey was conducted to check the quality of accurate recording of vital events missing rates in SVRS 2023. Besides, standard errors and confidence intervals of important socioeconomic and demographic indicators are included in the report to assess their quality. All the detailed results of this assessment have been presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

Household socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics

The overall sex ratio has shown about 4 percentage points decline over the last five years, from 100.2 in 2019 to 96.3 in 2023. The age structure of the population is still conducive to high fertility with 28.78 percent of its total population being under age 15. The dependency ratio increased from 51.1 percent in 2019 to 53.7 percent in 2023. The rate of natural increase raised to 1.33 in 2023 from 1.32 in 2019. The median age of the population remains unchanged at 26 years since 2019.

Average household size remains unchanged to 4.2 persons in 2023 as in 2022. Household headship is disproportionately shared by males and females. Males experienced 81.1 percent of the household headship in 2023 while it was 18.9 percent for females.

An increase was noted in literacy rate for population aged 7 years and above: from 74.4 percent in 2019 to 77.9 percent in 2023. The adult literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above has also shown an increase from 74.7 percent in 2019 to 75.6 percent in 2023. In terms of adult literacy, urban areas are about 11.0 percentage point higher than rural areas. In both cases, males are more in proportion to dominate over the females in literacy, the difference being 4.3 percentage points in the case of literacy rate of population 7 years and above; and 5.8 percentage points in the case of population aged 15 years and above.

In 2023, 59.28 percent of the population aged 5-24 were current students, which shows a slight increase from 2022 (59.09%). Additionally, the dropout rate has decreased from 10.58 percent in 2022 to 9.36 percent in 2023. Around half of students (46.86%) attend government-run educational institutions. In 2023, 88.40 percent of students study in Bangla medium, and 91.02 percent follow the general education system. A total of 39.88 percent of youths (15-24 years) were estimated as not in education, employment or training (NEET) in 2023 which shows a slight decrease from 2022 (40.67%).

Bangla is the mother tongue of 98.27 percent of the population, while 1.23 percent reported ethnic languages as their mother tongue. In all 5.43 percent of people use English as a second language, while 91.92 percent do not know any second language apart from their mother tongue. The population of the country is comprised of 89.03 percent Muslims, 9.58 percent Hindus, 1.09 percent Buddhists, 0.24 percent Christians, and 0.05 percent followers of other religions. Bangalis are the majority with 98.56 percent of the country's population, while 1.44 percent coming from other ethnic groups, according to the ethnic composition.

The Access to safely managed drinking water service has been increased to 71.22 percent in 2023 from 70.43 percent in 2022. On the other hand, the coverage of access to safely managed sanitation service according to UNJMP definition is 45.02 percent. The access to basic hygiene services covering the handwashing facilities with soap and water has also increased to 65.2 percent in 2023 from 63.2 percent in 2022. In 2023, both sublet tenant and sublet provider rates increased to 4.1 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively in 2023. In 2022, these rates were 3.3 percent and 0.7 percent respectively.

Access to mobile phone stands at 59.9 percent among the 5 years and above population with a significant difference between males (69.3%) and females (50.9%) in 2023. Rural-urban differentiation is also observed as 57.5 percent of rural population have mobile phone for their personal use compared to their urban counterparts in urban areas (67.3%). The rates for 15 years and above population follows the same pattern.

Nationally, the access to internet among the population aged 5 years and above stood at 45.7 percent in 2023, a slight increase from 2022 (41.0%). A significant difference is observed between rural and urban in terms of internet access: 42.1 percent and 57.1 percent respectively. Internet users disaggregated by sex shows that males are significantly high (51.9%) compared to their female counterparts (39.7%). SVRS 2023 also reveals that 28.3 percent of the adult (15 years and above) population has an account with a bank or other financial institutions. The access to mobile financial services was found to be 47.8 percent in 2023. The overall coverage of financial inclusion is estimated to be 51.71 percent who have account either with bank or financial institutions or mobile financial services. Significant differences in inclusion to both financial services can be observed between male and female.

Fertility and Pregnancy

Crude birth rate (CBR) is 19.4 per thousand population in 2023 as compared to 18.1 in 2019, demonstrating an average annual increase of more than 1.4 percent during the last five years since 2019. The rural crude birth rate (CBR), as expected, is higher than the urban CBR per thousand population: 20.4 versus 18.5. The general fertility rate (GFR) is estimated at 68 per thousand women with a much higher rate of 72 in the rural areas as compared to a rate of 57 in the urban areas.

The total fertility rate (TFR) decreased to 2.17 in 2023 from 2.20 in 2022. The type of delivery shows that more than one out of two births (50.7%) has been given through caesarean section in 2023 which was increased by 9.3 percentage points from the rate (41.4%) in 2022. This expresses an alarming condition for public health according to WHO Guidelines. Similarly, about one out of three deliveries (32.77%) have taken place at households in 2023 which shows a significant improvement from 2022 (42.31%). In 2023, about two out of every five (39.08%) pregnant women received antenatal care at least 4 times, as recommended by the World Health Organization.

In 2023, in terms of pregnancy outcome, 89.23 percent of pregnant women gave birth to live babies which shows an increase from 2022 (87.16%). However, 1.10 percent of pregnancies terminated with stillbirths. A total of 9.67 percent of pregnancies were lost through miscarriage or intentional abortions which shows a decrease from 11.28 percent in 2022. Among the women who experienced termination of pregnancy through abortion, more than half of them (55.19%) do not know the sex of the aborted foetus. A significant difference was found for the sex of the aborted foetus (male 8.64% vs. female 14.45%) among the adolescent women aged 10-14 years who experienced abortion compared to other age groups.

Mortality

The crude death rate (CDR) is estimated at 6.1 per 1000 population in 2023, showing an increase from 5.8 in 2022. In the rural areas, the CDR is higher (6.8) than the rate in urban areas (5.5). The infant mortality rate (IMR) recorded a moderate rise from 24 per thousand live births in 2022 to 27 per thousand live births in 2023. It is found that the IMR for males remained higher than their female counterparts both in rural and urban areas.

The neonatal mortality rate increased in 2023 to 20 per 1,000 live births from 16 in 2022. Rural neonates were found more vulnerable mortality (20 per thousand live births) than their urban counterparts (16 per thousand live births) which contributes to the increase in neonatal mortality rate in 2023.

Post-neonatal mortality rate (PnMR) in 2023 decreased to 7 per 1000 live births which was 8 in the previous year. Child (1-4 years) mortality rate was observed to decline to 1.4 per thousand live births which was 1.8 in 2022. Under-five mortality rate has demonstrated an increase at 33 deaths per 1000 live births which was 31 in 2022. In line with previous findings on child and infant mortality, male children underwent more health hazards leading to higher deaths than their female counterparts. This is evident from the differential death rates by sex.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) decreased in 2023 (136 per 100,000 live births) compared to 2022 (153 per 100,000 live births). Urban women are at a lower risk of maternal mortality (56 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) than rural women (157 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births).

The overall life expectancy at birth shows a decreasing tendency with a narrow margin of 0.1 years in 2023; from 72.4 years in 2022 to 72.3 in 2023, which is not statistically significant. A higher life expectancy at birth of 73.8 years at birth was estimate for females against a life expectancy of 70.8 years for males.

Marriage and Divorce

The crude marriage rate (CMR) is estimated at 15.7 per thousand population in 2023 compared to 18.1 per thousand population in 2022. CMR of rural areas have found to be significantly higher than that of urban areas; 16.8 and 12.0 respectively. Marital status distribution shows that 63.9 percent of the population are currently married, and 28.6 percent have never been married. Remaining 7.5 percent people are widow/widowed/divorced/separated. Widow/divorced among women is more than 6 times higher than their male widowed/divorced counterparts; 12.7 percent and 2.0 percent respectively.

Analysis of age at first marriage data reveals that in 2023, mean age at first marriage, especially of males by and large has risen marginally. For example, the age at first marriage for males as computed in 2022 was 24.0 years, which increased to 24.2 years in 2023. On the contrary in 2023, the female age at first marriage remained unchanged at 18.4 years as observed in 2022.

Early/child marriage of women has remained a concern during recent years as shows an increasing trend both for marriage before 15 years and before 18 years. Among the women aged 20-24, the rate of marriage before 15 years increased to 8.2 percent in 2023 which was 6.5 percent in 2022. Among the women aged 20-24, the rate for marriage before 18 years stands at 41.6 percent in 2023 which was 40.9 percent in 2022.

The crude divorce rate has been decreased slightly in 2023 (1.1 per thousand population) which was 1.4 per thousand population in 2022. The rate has been decreased both in rural and urban areas. The crude separation rate also shows a decrease in 2023 at 0.26 per thousand population which was 0.29 in 2022.

Contraceptive usage

The overall contraceptive prevalence rate is 62.1 percent in 2023, implying a decreasing trend in the rate from previous year (63.3%). The urban reproductive aged married women are more likely (63.9%) to adopt contraceptives than their rural counterparts (61.6%), though the difference is not significant. The rate of use of modern contraceptive methods in 2023 (61.0%) has slightly decreased from the previous year 2022 (62.3%).

Migration and Mobility

According to SVRS 2023, the international out-migration shows a rise (8.78 per thousand population) in 2023 which was 6.61 in 2022. International in-migration is showing the opposite phenomenon in 2023 with a declined rate at 2.37 per thousand population from 2.97 per thousand population in 2022. Significant differences are observed in both international in-migration and out-migration as males precede females with high rates: in-migration 4.36 vs. 0.46 and out-migration 16.39 vs. 1.44 per thousand population of the same sex.

Both inter-district in-migration and out-migration rates have exhibited a decline in 2023 from last year. The overall inter-district in-migration rate was 30.8 per thousand in 2022, it decreased to 25.8 per thousand in 2023. The same feature is observed in the case of the inter-district out-migration rate: from 30.2 per thousand in 2022 to 22.4 per thousand in 2023.

In-flow mobility rate within the district boundary observed a fall to 65.7 per thousand population in 2023 from 110.8 per thousand in 2022. Out-flow mobility rate within the district is also showing a similar decreasing pattern. It was observed 70.5 per thousand in 2023 which was 118.1 per thousand population in 2022.

Disability and Functional Difficulties

According to the results obtained based on the data collected from SVRS sample areas in 2023, overall, 28.2 persons per thousand population are facing some form of disability or functional difficulties in Bangladesh. No significant difference in crude disability rates was observed by sex as crude disability rates are among men is 28.6 per thousand and among women is 27.8 per thousand.

Overall, in SVRS 2023 the estimation process of socioeconomic and demographic indicators has been improved significantly through the adaptation of quality of data and international standards through the integration of modern information technology. In addition to a total of 27 indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 16 indicators of the development results framework (DRF) of the government's 8th five-year plan, the statistics for around 160 indicators disaggregated by various dimensions and categories are presented in this report through various tables, charts and maps in the following corresponding chapters and annexes.

KEY FINDINGS OF SVRS 2023

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1. Estimated Total Population (In million): 1 July 2023					
Based on Population and Housing Census 2011 (as SVRS Sampling Frame is taken from PHC 2011)					
Total	172.92	171.74	170.07	168.08	165.88
– Male	84.85	84.80	84.24	84.14	83.02
– Female	88.07	86.94	85.83	83.94	82.86
Based on Population and Housing Census 2022					
Total	171.00	169.83	-	-	-
– Male	83.91	84.18	-	-	-
– Female	87.09	85.65	-	-	-
Intercensal Growth Rate*	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
2. Population by Broad Age-groups in years (percent)					
Both Sex					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
– 0-4	10.22	10.03	8.88	8.39	8.40
– 5-14	18.56	18.63	18.82	19.70	20.12
– 15-24	18.67	19.05	19.33	18.84	18.59
– 25-39	22.28	22.71	23.42	24.06	24.07
– 40-49	11.87	11.76	11.73	11.98	11.89
– 50-59	8.93	9.00	9.01	8.75	8.71
– 60-64	3.33	3.15	3.09	2.93	2.93
– 65+	6.14	5.67	5.72	5.34	5.28
Male					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
– 0-4	10.52	10.36	9.14	8.54	8.60
– 5-14	19.18	19.30	19.38	19.68	20.16
– 15-24	18.76	18.83	19.46	19.34	19.21
– 25-39	20.9	21.35	21.94	22.64	22.36
– 40-49	11.87	11.91	11.90	12.12	12.15
– 50-59	9.01	9.07	8.99	9.00	8.81
– 60-64	3.44	3.33	3.27	3.19	3.17
– 65+	6.31	5.85	5.93	5.48	5.54
Female					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
– 0-4	9.93	9.72	8.64	8.25	8.20
– 5-14	17.97	17.97	18.28	19.71	20.08
– 15-24	18.57	19.27	19.19	18.35	17.97
– 25-39	23.61	24.04	24.86	25.49	25.78
– 40-49	11.87	11.61	11.57	11.84	11.64
– 50-59	8.86	8.92	9.02	8.49	8.62
– 60-64	3.23	2.97	2.91	2.67	2.69
– 65+	5.97	5.49	5.52	5.20	5.02

§§ Estimated figures from 2021 to 2023 are weighted. This information has been referred in the following chapter.
** Based on PHC 2022 and 2011.*

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
3. Key Demographic Characteristics					
Rate of Natural Increase (CBR-CDR)	1.33	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.32
Annual Population Growth Rate (CBR-CDR+IMR-OMR)	0.69	0.98	1.18	1.33	1.22
Sex Ratio (M/F*100)	96.3	97.5	98.1	100.2	100.2
Median Age of the Population					
Both Sex	26	26	26	26	26
– Male	25	25	26	26	26
– Female	27	26	27	27	26
Mean Age of the Population					
Both Sex	29.26	28.97	29.32	29.13	28.96
– Male	29.09	28.89	29.24	29.20	29.02
– Female	29.42	29.04	29.40	29.05	28.89
Dependency Ratio of 15-64 years (percent)					
Total	53.7	52.3	50.2	50.2	51.1
– Youth Dependency (0-14 yrs)	44.2	43.7	41.6	42.2	43.1
– Old Age Dependency (65+ yrs)	9.4	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.0
Rural	55.7	54.2	52.0	53.6	55.3
– Youth Dependency (0-14 yrs)	45.4	44.8	42.7	44.5	46.2
– Old Age Dependency (65+ yrs)	10.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1
Urban	47.5	46.6	44.8	46.2	46.1
– Youth Dependency (0-14 yrs)	40.6	40.2	38.3	39.4	39.4
– Old Age Dependency (65+ yrs)	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.7
Child-Woman Ratio (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	371	361	302	302	302
– Rural	387	376	315	329	331
– Urban	325	317	263	270	270
Population Density (per sq. km)	1,171	1,163	1,153	1,140	1,125
4. Fertility and Reproduction					
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (per 1000 population)					
National					
Total	19.4	19.8	18.8	18.1	18.1
– Male	20.4	20.5	19.6	18.6	18.5
– Female	18.5	19.1	17.9	17.6	17.9
Rural					
Total	20.2	20.8	19.5	20.4	20.0
– Male	21.1	21.7	20.5	21.0	20.5
– Female	19.2	19.9	18.5	19.8	19.6
Urban					
Total	17.0	16.6	16.4	15.3	15.9
– Male	18.1	17.0	17.0	15.6	16.0
– Female	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.0	15.8
Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) (per 1000 women in the age group)					
– 15-19	73	70	72	74	74
– 20-24	133	137	126	126	126
– 25-29	115	118	107	109	110
– 30-34	74	75	66	63	64

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
– 35-39	31	29	28	26	25
– 40-44	7	8	8	8	7
– 45-49	2	2	3	2	2
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	2.17	2.20	2.05	2.04	2.04
– Rural	2.31	2.37	2.18	2.37	2.37
– Urban	1.78	1.71	1.66	1.66	1.67
General Fertility Rate (GFR) (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	68	70	66	65	66
– Rural	72	75	70	76	76
– Urban	57	55	54	53	55
Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	1.07	1.07	0.99	1.01	1.01
– Rural	1.14	1.15	1.05	1.15	1.16
– Urban	0.86	0.85	0.82	0.82	0.83
Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	1.06	1.07	0.98	1.00	1.00
– Rural	1.12	1.14	1.04	1.14	1.15
– Urban	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.82
Type of Delivery (Percent)					
National					
– Normal	49.3	58.6	-	-	-
– C-section	50.7	41.4	-	-	-
Rural					
– Normal	51.6	61.5	-	-	-
– C-section	48.4	38.5	-	-	-
Urban					
– Normal	40.9	47.0	-	-	-
– C-section	59.1	53.0	-	-	-
Place of Delivery (percent)					
National					
– Home	32.77	42.31	-	-	-
– Public Facilities	26.43	24.03	-	-	-
– Private Facilities	39.76	32.93	-	-	-
– NGO Facilities	0.99	0.72	-	-	-
– Others/at Transport	0.05	0.02	-	-	-
Rural					
– Home	35.67	46.02	-	-	-
– Public Facilities	24.47	21.74	-	-	-
– Private Facilities	38.84	31.56	-	-	-
– NGO Facilities	0.98	0.66	-	-	-
– Others/Transport	0.04	0.02	-	-	-
Urban					
– Home	21.73	27.47	-	-	-
– Public Facilities	33.87	33.21	-	-	-
– Private Facilities	43.27	38.37	-	-	-
– NGO Facilities	1.04	0.95	-	-	-

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
– Others/Transport	0.09	0.00	-	-	-
Ever Given Live Births by Ever Married Adolescent (15-19) (percent)					
Total	43.53	41.87	-	-	-
– Age 15	15.83	11.78	-	-	-
– Age 16	25.33	23.77	-	-	-
– Age 17	35.78	35.23	-	-	-
– Age 18	45.52	43.29	-	-	-
– Age 19	57.32	55.80	-	-	-
Birth Registration Coverage (percent)					
Birth Registration of total population					
Total	63.36	60.45	-	-	-
– Rural	63.88	61.38	-	-	-
– Urban	61.68	57.46	-	-	-
Birth Registration of Under-5 Children					
– Total	39.66	44.04	-	-	-
– Rural	41.70	46.34	-	-	-
– Urban	32.48	36.08	-	-	-
5. Pregnancy					
Methods followed for Pregnancy Confirmation	100.00	100.00	-	-	-
– Pregnancy Kit at home	61.27	54.45	-	-	-
– By Physician	15.18	15.93	-	-	-
– By Ultrasonography	12.22	12.88	-	-	-
– By observing Physical change	5.63	7.16	-	-	-
– Period off	5.57	9.57	-	-	-
Antenatal Care Service Seeking from Skilled Health personnel (%)					
National					
– Not at all/none	2.07	3.19	-	-	-
– Once	6.44	8.14	-	-	-
– Twice	23.54	25.85	-	-	-
– Thrice	28.88	28.47	-	-	-
– Four or more	39.08	34.34	-	-	-
Rural					
– Not at all/none	2.29	3.70	-	-	-
– Once	7.37	9.73	-	-	-
– Twice	25.91	28.77	-	-	-
– Thrice	29.96	28.87	-	-	-
– Four or more	34.48	28.93	-	-	-
Urban					
– Not at all/none	1.23	1.42	-	-	-
– Once	2.88	2.39	-	-	-
– Twice	14.53	15.28	-	-	-
– Thrice	24.74	26.31	-	-	-
– Four or more	56.62	54.61	-	-	-
– Not at all/none	1.23	1.42	-	-	-

Indicators §§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Proportion of Pregnancy by Age Group (percent)					
All Pregnant women	100.00	100.00	-	-	-
– 10-14	0.74	0.68	-	-	-
– 15-19	25.18	25.64	-	-	-
– 20-24	32.12	32.18	-	-	-
– 25-29	23.03	23.15	-	-	-
– 30-34	12.88	12.91	-	-	-
– 35-39	5.00	4.37	-	-	-
– 40-44	0.87	0.82	-	-	-
– 45-49	0.19	0.24	-	-	-
Outcome of Pregnancy (10-49 yrs) (percent)					
– Live birth	89.23	87.16	-	-	-
– Still birth	1.10	1.56	-	-	-
– Pregnancy loss by Miscarriage	7.55	8.04	-	-	-
– Pregnancy loss by Abortion	2.12	3.24	-	-	-
Outcome of Adolescent Pregnancy (10-19 yrs) (percent)					
– Live birth	88.79	87.05	-	-	-
– Still birth	1.24	1.61	-	-	-
– Pregnancy loss by Miscarriage	7.66	8.48	-	-	-
– Pregnancy loss by Abortion	2.31	2.86	-	-	-
Sex of the Aborted Foetus					
– Male	21.87	54.45			
– Female	17.48	15.93			
– Twin	0.54	12.88			
– Don't Know	55.19	7.16			
– Not willing to answer	4.98	9.57			
6. Mortality					
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)					
National					
Total	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.1	4.9
– Male	6.8	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.7
– Female	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.2
Rural					
Total	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.2	5.4
– Male	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.0	6.2
– Female	5.8	5.3	5.4	4.5	4.5
Urban					
Total	5.2	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.4
– Male	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.1
– Female	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sex	27	24	22	21	21
– Male	30	26	23	22	22
– Female	24	22	21	21	21

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Rural					
Both Sex	28	24	22	21	22
– Male	30	25	24	23	23
– Female	25	23	20	21	21
Urban					
Both Sex	24	24	21	20	20
– Male	28	27	20	21	20
– Female	21	20	22	20	20
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sex	20	16	16	15	15
– Male	22	18	16	16	16
– Female	17	15	15	15	15
Rural					
Both Sex	20	17	15	15	16
– Male	23	18	16	16	17
– Female	17	15	14	15	15
Urban					
Both Sex	16	16	16	15	15
– Male	19	19	15	15	15
– Female	14	13	17	15	15
Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sex	7	8	6	6	6
– Male	7	8	7	6	6
– Female	8	7	6	6	6
Rural					
Both Sex	7	8	7	6	6
– Male	7	8	8	7	6
– Female	8	8	6	6	6
Urban					
Both Sex	8	8	5	5	5
– Male	9	8	5	6	5
– Female	7	7	5	5	5
Child Death Rate (per 1000 children aged 1-4 years)					
Both Sex	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
– Male	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
– Female	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sex	33	31	28	28	28
– Male	35	33	30	29	30
– Female	30	29	27	26	26
Rural					
Both Sex	34	32	29	28	29
– Male	36	33	31	30	31

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
– Female	31	30	27	27	27
Urban					
Both Sex	30	28	26	26	26
– Male	33	32	26	28	27
– Female	26	24	27	25	25
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)					
Total	136	153	168	163	165
– Rural	157	157	176	178	191
– Urban***	56	135	140	138	123
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)					
Both Sex	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.8	72.6
– Male	70.8	70.8	70.6	71.2	71.1
– Female	73.8	74.2	74.1	74.5	74.2
Top Ten Causes of Deaths (per 1000 population) (numbers in parentheses denote the ranks)					
– Sudden Heart attack	1.02 (1)	1.02 (1)	1.03 (1)	1.06 (1)	0.88 (1)
– Brain stroke	0.64 (2)	0.53 (3)	0.45 (3)	0.5 (2)	0.27 (4)
– Respiratory disease	0.57 (3)	0.56 (2)	0.52 (2)	0.44 (3)	0.33 (3)
– Liver cancer	0.27 (4)	0.23 (6)	0.21 (7)	0.18 (7)	0.13 (10)
– Asthma	0.27 (5)	0.28 (4)	0.29 (4)	0.19 (6)	0.23 (6)
– Other General Fever†††	0.23 (6)	0.27 (5)	0.2 (9)	0.15 (10)	0.14 (8)
– High blood Pressure	0.22 (7)	0.19 (9)	0.21 (8)	0.16 (9)	0.17 (7)
– Pneumonia	0.22 (8)	0.22 (7)	0.24 (5)	0.25 (5)	0.25 (5)
– Heart disease	0.21 (9)	0.21 (8)	0.23 (6)	0.25 (4)	0.4 (2)
– Diabetes	0.21 (10)	0.18 (10)	0.16 (10)	0.15 (11)‡‡‡	0.13 (9)
7. Marriage, Divorce and Separation					
Crude Marriage Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	15.7	18.1	13.5	15.3	14.9
– Rural	16.8	19.5	14.7	17.7	17.3
– Urban	12.0	13.8	9.6	12.2	11.9
Marital Status of Population Aged 10+ (percent)					
Both Sex					
– Never Married	28.6	28.7	30.6	31.9	32.1
– Currently Married	63.9	63.9	62.5	61.6	61.6
– Widow/Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.3
Male					
– Never Married	35.8	35.8	37.5	38.3	38.9
– Currently Married	62.2	62.3	60.8	60.0	59.3
– Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Female					
– Never Married	21.7	21.9	23.9	25.5	25.1
– Currently Married	65.6	65.5	64.2	63.2	63.9
– Widow/Divorced/Separated	12.7	12.6	11.9	11.3	11.0

****The number of cases of Maternal Mortality in urban areas was not found as high as the previous years.*

††† Excluding the symptomatic fevers of other diseases (i. e., Chickenpox, Measles, Malaria, Typhoid/ Para Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Chikungunya, etc.)

‡‡‡ 8th Most cause of deaths in 2020 was kidney diseases with a rate of 0.16/1000 population.

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Mean Age at First Marriage					
Male					
Total	24.2	24.0	24.3	24.2	24.2
– Rural	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.6
– Urban	25.1	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.3
Female					
Total	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.5
– Rural	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.9
– Urban	19.9	19.6	20.0	19.8	19.7
Mean Age at Marriage (including multiple marriages)					
Male					
Total	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.3
– Rural	25.3	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.7
– Urban	26.3	26.4	26.0	26.1	26.4
Female					
Total	18.8	18.8	19.1	19.1	18.9
– Rural	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.3
– Urban	20.4	20.1	20.4	20.1	20.0
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (15-54 years)					
Male					
Total	25.4	25.1	26.3	26.1	26.3
– Rural	25.1	24.8	25.6	25.5	25.6
– Urban	26.1	25.8	27.1	26.9	27.1
Female					
Total	19.6	19.5	20.7	20.8	20.5
– Rural	19.2	19.1	20.0	20.1	19.7
– Urban	20.7	20.6	21.7	21.6	21.4
Median Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	24	24	24	24	24
– Rural	24	24	23	23	23
– Urban	25	25	25	25	25
Female					
Total	18	18	18	18	18
– Rural	18	18	18	17	17
– Urban	19	19	19	19	19
Early/Child Marriage (among 20-24 years women) in (percent)					
Before age 15					
Total	8.2	6.5	4.7	4.9	6.2
– Rural	8.8	6.9	5.2	5.2	6.8
– Urban	6.8	5.3	4.6	4.6	6.5
Before age 18					
Total	41.6	40.9	32.4	31.3	41.1
– Rural	44.4	42.9	33.8	34.6	46.8
– Urban	33.5	34.9	28.2	27.6	35.0

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
Crude Divorce Rate (Per 1000 population)					
Total	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
– Rural	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1
– Urban	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8
Crude Separation Rate (Per 1000 population)					
Total	0.26	0.29	0.13	0.21	0.26
– Rural	0.28	0.30	0.14	0.21	0.27
– Urban	0.22	0.25	0.09	0.20	0.25
8. Migration and Mobility					
Overall Migration Rate (Per 1000 population)					
In-migration	28.2	33.77	26.56	26.99	28.55
Out-migration	31.2	36.81	26.84	29.69	25.34
Internal Migration Rate (Per 1000 population): Inter-District					
Internal In-migration Rate	25.8	30.8	24.7	25.2	26.7
Rural In-migration	20.4	20.2	17.4	16.7	16.1
– Rural to Rural	6.6	9.3	11.5	8.3	15.4
– Urban to Rural	13.8	10.9	5.9	8.4	0.7
Urban In-migration	43.4	64.8	48.3	35.9	39.8
– Rural to Urban	19.6	26.4	18.4	12.7	15.0
– Urban to Urban	23.8	38.4	29.9	23.2	24.7
Internal Out-migration Rate	22.4	30.2	23.8	28.1	22.4
– Rural out-migration	19.4	28.4	17.8	17.7	18.3
– Urban out-migration	32.2	36.1	43.0	41.2	27.5
International Migration Rate (Per 1000 population):					
International Out-migration	8.78	6.61	3.04	1.59	2.94
– Male	16.39	12.17	5.47	2.66	4.98
– Female	1.44	1.18	0.67	0.52	0.89
International In-migration	2.37	2.97	1.86	1.79	1.85
– Male	4.36	5.55	3.36	3.24	3.34
– Female	0.46	0.46	0.38	0.35	0.35
Internal Mobility Rate (Per 1000 population): Within District					
In-flow Mobility Rate	65.7	110.8	60.2	71.0	72.4
Rural In-flow	52.1	69.0	39.8	37.4	36.5
– Rural to Rural	46.5	53.8	31.9	32.7	32.2
– Urban to Rural	5.6	15.2	8.0	4.7	4.3
Urban In-flow	109.5	244.2	125.9	109.1	117.1
– Rural to Urban	19.4	57.3	30.8	31.3	29.7
– Urban to Urban	90.1	186.9	95.1	77.8	87.4
Out-flow Mobility Rate	70.5	118.1	55.9	70.3	72.7
– Rural out-flow	49.3	94.3	35.1	38.3	39.1
– Urban out-flow	138.7	194.3	122.9	110.6	114.5
9. Contraceptive Usage					
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent)					
Total	62.1	63.3	65.6	63.9	63.4
– Rural	61.6	62.9	65.7	63.1	62.7
– Urban	63.9	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.4

Indicators §§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method (percent)					
Any Method	62.1	63.3	65.6	63.9	63.4
– Modern Method	61.0	62.3	64.6	62.3	62.1
– Traditional Method	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3
Use of emergency pill by married women (15-49 yrs) in last 12 months (percent)					
Total	1.05	-	-	-	-
– Rural	0.88	-	-	-	-
– Urban	1.61	-	-	-	-
Unmet Need for Family Planning (percent)§§§					
Total Unmet need	25.77	25.25	-	-	-
– Unmet need for birth spacing	15.22	15.68	-	-	-
– Unmet need for birth limiting	10.55	9.57	-	-	-
10. Disability					
Crude Disability Rate (per 1000 population)					
Both Sex	28.2	25.5	24.1	-	-
– Male	28.6	25.6	23.8	-	-
– Female	27.8	25.4	24.4	-	-
11. Household Characteristics					
Household Size (Average members)	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
– Rural	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
– Urban	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Headship (Percent)					
– Male-headed Household	81.1	82.6	84.0	85.0	85.4
– Female-headed Household	18.9	17.4	16.0	15.0	14.6
Urban Slum Status					
– Slum household	5.54	5.04	6.87	-	-
– Non-slum household	94.46	94.96	93.13	-	-
Floor Construction Materials of dwelling houses					
– Cement/Concrete/Brick/Burnt mud	43.37	42.41	41.42	-	-
– Tiles/Mosaic/Marbel/Granite/Furnished wood	6.00	5.35	4.34	-	-
– Wood/Bamboo/mat/palm-betel nut bole	1.23	1.42	1.74	-	-
– Mud/Sand	49.22	50.75	52.30	-	-
– Other materials	0.18	0.07	0.19	-	-
Wall Construction Materials of dwelling houses					
– Cement/Concrete/Brick/Burnt mud	46.30	45.29	43.63	-	-
– Ceramic Tiles/Furnished wood	0.70	0.54	0.47	-	-
– Metal Sheet/CI Sheet	42.44	42.61	42.86	-	-
– Wood/Bamboo/mat/palm-betel nut bole	3.24	3.76	4.76	-	-
– Straw/Chaff/Golpata/Palm leaves/Bichali/Polythene	0.18	0.20	0.19	-	-
– Mud/Soil	7.08	7.54	8.01	-	-
– Others	0.04	0.05	0.05	-	-
– No wall at all	0.02	0.01	0.03	-	-
Roof Construction Materials of dwelling houses					
– Cement/Concrete	20.91	20.10	18.96	-	-

§§§ The estimates have been re-calculated and updated which replaced the corresponding key findings results.

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
– Metal Sheet/Corrugated Iron Sheet/Tin	78.01	78.83	79.35	-	-
– Wood/Bamboo/mat/Golpata/Palm leaf/polythene	0.47	0.52	0.79	-	-
– Handmade tiles/Tali	0.28	0.31	0.38	-	-
– Others	0.02	0.01	0.02	-	-
– No roof at all	0.30	0.23	0.50	-	-
Source of Electricity (percent)					
National Grid	97.54	97.14	96.86	-	-
Solar	1.81	2.02	2.25	-	-
Others (generator, rechargeable/ dry cell battery, biogas plant, etc.)	0.09	0.09	0.13	-	-
No Electricity	0.56	0.75	0.76	-	-
Access to Drinking Water by service level (percent)					
– Safely Managed***	71.22	70.43	68.51	-	-
– Basic	14.63	15.08	15.79	-	-
– Limited	83.70	83.09	82.45	-	-
– Unimproved	0.18	0.35	0.35	0.45	0.46
– Surface water	1.49	1.48	1.40	1.18	1.40
Access to Sanitation Facility by service level (percent)					
– Safely Managed	45.02	-	-	-	-
– Basic	69.68	68.29	67.58	-	-
– Limited	23.95	24.22	22.04	-	-
– Unimproved	5.43	6.33	5.18	13.37	14.47
– Open defecation	0.94	0.77	0.89	1.25	1.39
Improved toilet facilities (percent)	93.63	92.51	89.54	85.38	84.13
Toilet Sharing with another Household	25.9	26.6	25.0	-	-
Handwashing Facilities with soap and water					
– Having both soap and water	65.2	63.2	58.9	71.0	54.4
– Having only soap	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.7	9.6
– Having only water	16.2	16.3	17.6	16.0	13.2
– No facility/No soap and water	17.4	19.2	21.8	10.3	22.7
Sublet Status of household					
Total					
– Sublet tenant	4.1	3.3	2.4	-	-
– Sublet provider	0.9	0.7	0.5	-	-
– No sublet/single household	95.0	96.0	97.1	-	-
Urban					
– Sublet tenant	6.0	5.8	4.1	-	-
– Sublet provider	1.4	1.2	1.2	-	-
– No sublet/single household	92.6	97.0	94.7	-	-
Rural					
– Sublet tenant	3.48	2.52	1.85	-	-
– Sublet provider	0.68	0.50	0.23	-	-
– No sublet/single household	95.84	96.97	97.92	-	-

*** *Considers only arsenic in terms of contamination.*

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Availability of Major Assets (percent)					
National					
– Smart mobile phone	74.50	70.03	65.91	-	-
– Feature/Button mobile phone	86.50	86.64	84.91	-	-
– Laptop/Desktop Computer	4.69	4.26	4.37	-	-
– Television	49.49	50.73	53.09	-	-
– Refrigerator/oven/washing machine	53.40	49.81	45.36	-	-
– Air conditioner	2.28	1.74	1.60	-	-
– Motorbike/scooty	11.11	10.58	10.12	-	-
– Sofa	18.41	17.67	17.47	-	-
Rural					
– Smart mobile phone	70.90	66.17	61.78	-	-
– Feature/Button mobile phone	86.87	87.84	85.90	-	-
– Laptop/Desktop Computer	2.26	1.87	2.05	-	-
– Television	42.92	44.00	46.18	-	-
– Refrigerator/oven/washing machine	47.94	43.77	38.97	-	-
– Air conditioner	0.79	0.56	0.43	-	-
– Motorbike/scooty	10.69	10.30	9.74	-	-
– Sofa	13.05	12.39	11.98	-	-
Urban					
– Smart mobile phone	85.66	83.11	78.67	-	-
– Feature/Button mobile phone	85.35	84.35	81.86	-	-
– Laptop/Desktop Computer	12.21	11.72	11.54	-	-
– Television	69.87	72.36	74.41	-	-
– Refrigerator/oven/washing machine	70.34	69.30	65.07	-	-
– Air conditioner	6.92	5.42	5.19	-	-
– Motorbike/scooty	12.42	11.61	11.29	-	-
– Sofa	35.06	34.29	34.40	-	-
12. Literacy, Education and Language					
Literacy Rate of Population 7+ years (percent)					
Total					
Both Sex	77.9	76.8	76.4	75.2	74.4
– Male	80.1	79.0	78.6	77.4	76.5
– Female	75.8	74.7	74.2	72.9	72.3
Rural					
Both Sex	75.5	74.5	74.1	69.7	69.1
– Male	77.8	76.8	76.4	72.2	71.5
– Female	73.4	72.4	71.9	67.1	66.7
Urban					
Both Sex	85.4	84.1	83.7	82.0	81.0
– Male	87.6	86.1	85.7	83.9	82.8
– Female	83.2	82.1	81.7	80.1	79.2
Adult Literacy Rate of Population 15+ years (percent)					
Total					
Both Sex	75.6	74.4	74.1	75.6	74.7
– Male	78.6	77.4	77.0	78.2	77.4

Indicators§§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
– Female	72.8	71.5	71.2	73.0	71.9
Rural					
Both Sex	72.9	71.7	71.4	69.8	68.4
– Male	76.0	74.7	74.5	72.4	71.4
– Female	70.1	68.7	68.5	67.2	65.5
Urban					
Both Sex	83.9	83.0	82.5	82.8	82.2
– Male	86.7	85.8	85.1	85.4	84.7
– Female	81.2	80.4	80.0	80.1	79.7
Studentship Status (5-24 years)					
– Current Student	59.28	59.09	60.13	71.54	70.73
– Not a current student	40.72	40.91	39.87	28.46	29.27
Dropout from education without competition (5-24 years)					
– Yes	9.36	10.58	11.06	1.71	3.10
– No	90.64	8.42	88.94	98.29	96.90
Type of educational institution attending (%)					
– Government	46.86	-	-	-	-
– Non-govt (MPO)	27.68	-	-	-	-
– Non-govt (non-MPO)	13.96	-	-	-	-
– Non-formal	6.50	-	-	-	-
– Others	4.99	-	-	-	-
Medium of Learning (Percent)					
– Bangla Medium	88.40	-	-	-	-
– English Medium	0.69	-	-	-	-
– English Version	0.15	-	-	-	-
– Others	10.77	-	-	-	-
Field of Education (percent)					
– General	91.02	91.93	93.27	-	-
– Technical	1.22	1.10	1.06	-	-
– Religious	7.29	6.57	4.98	-	-
– Others	0.48	0.39	0.69	-	-
Mother Language of the Population (5+ yrs)					
– Bangla	98.27	-	-	-	-
– English	0.01	-	-	-	-
– Ethnic Language	1.23	-	-	-	-
– Other	0.48	-	-	-	-
Second Language of the Population (5+ yrs)					
– Bangla	1.48	-	-	-	-
– English	5.43	-	-	-	-
– Ethnic Language	0.27	-	-	-	-
– Other	0.91	-	-	-	-
– Don't have second language	91.92	-	-	-	-
13. Youths (15-24 yrs) Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)					
Both Sex	39.88	40.67	39.61	-	-
– Male	18.35	18.59	19.94	-	-
– Female	60.85	61.71	59.18	-	-

Indicators §§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Locality					
– Rural	41.30	41.94	40.88	-	-
– Urban	35.21	36.52	35.39	-	-
Marital Status					
– Never Married	21.68	22.47	23.48	-	-
– Currently Married/Widower/Widowed/Divorced	69.81	69.32	72.23	-	-
14. Religion and Ethnicity					
Religious composition of sample population (percent)					
– Muslim	89.03	88.98	88.99	88.36	88.42
– Hindu	9.58	9.63	9.65	10.67	10.55
– Buddhist	1.09	1.11	1.13	0.72	0.76
– Christian	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.24
– Others	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03
Ethnicity Status (percent)					
– Small Ethnic Groups	1.44	1.33	1.24	-	-
– Major Ethnic Group (Bangalis)	98.56	98.67	98.76	-	-
15. Other Accessibilities (ICT, Financial service, etc.)					
Ownership of Mobile Phone (percent)					
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (5+ year)					
Total					
Both sex	59.9	59.6	57.6	59.7	-
– Male	69.3	69.7	68.4	68.9	-
– Female	50.9	49.8	47.1	50.6	-
Rural					
Both sex	57.5	57.1	54.9	54.6	-
– Male	68.2	68.6	67.1	66.3	-
– Female	47.4	46.0	43.1	42.9	-
Urban					
Both sex	67.3	67.6	66.1	66.1	-
– Male	72.7	73.4	72.4	72.2	-
– Female	62.1	62.0	60.1	60.1	-
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (15+ years)					
Total					
Both sex	74.2	73.8	71.3	75.4	-
– Male	86.5	86.9	85.1	87.6	-
– Female	62.8	61.4	58.2	63.3	-
Rural					
Both sex	71.6	71.0	68.3	69.7	-
– Male	85.3	85.7	83.8	85.0	-
– Female	58.6	57.0	53.4	54.3	-
Urban					
Both sex	82.7	83.1	81.0	82.5	-
– Male	90.0	90.9	89.3	90.6	-
– Female	75.8	75.6	73.1	74.4	-
Proportion of individuals using the Internet (percent)					
Proportion of individuals using the Internet (5+ years)					

Indicators §§	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total					
Both sex	45.7	41.0	39.2	-	-
– Male	51.9	47.6	45.1	-	-
– Female	39.7	34.6	33.4	-	-
Rural					
Both sex	42.1	37.1	35.2	-	-
– Male	48.5	43.9	41.4	-	-
– Female	35.9	30.5	29.1	-	-
Urban					
Both sex	57.1	53.7	52.0	-	-
– Male	62.6	59.7	57.1	-	-
– Female	51.9	47.9	46.9	-	-
Proportion of individuals using the Internet (15+ years)					
Total					
Both sex	50.1	45.5	43.7	43.5	-
– Male	58.0	53.9	51.1	52.7	-
– Female	42.6	37.6	36.5	34.3	-
Rural					
Both sex	46.1	41.2	39.4	36.5	-
– Male	54.3	49.8	47.2	45.9	-
– Female	38.3	33.1	32.0	27.1	-
Urban					
Both sex	62.7	59.2	57.1	52.1	-
– Male	69.8	66.9	63.7	61.0	-
– Female	56.0	51.9	50.8	43.1	-
Proportion of individuals having account in bank/Fin inst. (15+ yrs.) (%)					
Both sex	28.3	26.2	27.9	-	-
– Male	32.1	30.9	31.8	-	-
– Female	24.8	21.6	24.2	-	-
Proportion of individuals having Mobile Financial Service Account (15+ yrs.) (%)					
Both sex	47.8	41.9	42.6	-	-
– Male	61.2	55.6	57.5	-	-
– Female	35.4	28.8	28.5	-	-

16. Total Quarterly Population Estimate (in million)

Base Year	01 April 2023	01 July 2023	01 October 2023	01 January 2024
Based on Population and Housing Census 2011 (Direct Estimates based on PHC 2011 Base Population)				
Total	172.63	172.92	173.22	173.52
– Male	84.71	84.85	85.00	85.15
– Female	87.92	88.07	88.22	88.37
Based on Population and Housing Census 2022 (Direct Estimates based on PHC 2022 Base Population)				
Total	170.71	171.00	171.30	171.59
– Male	83.77	83.91	84.05	84.20
– Female	86.94	87.09	87.24	87.39

Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2023

বাংলাদেশ স্যাম্পল ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিক্স ২০২৩



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

SVRS
Sample Vital Registration System in Digital Platform

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2024

BANGLADESH

শ্রমশক্তি জরিপ ২০২৪



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো কর্তৃক পরিচালিত শ্রমশক্তি জরিপ ২০২৪ এর মাধ্যমে দেশের শ্রমবাজারের শ্রমশক্তি, বেকারত্ব, শিল্প সেক্টর অনুযায়ী কর্মসংস্থান, পেশাভিত্তিক কর্মসংস্থান, কর্মমর্যাদা অনুযায়ী কর্মসংস্থান, অনানুষ্ঠানিক কর্মসংস্থান, যুব শ্রমশক্তি, শ্রমশক্তিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর হার, বেকারত্ব, কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যার সাক্ষরতা, কর্মঘন্টা, মাসিক আয় উপার্জন ইত্যাদি তথ্যাদি ত্রৈমাসিকভিত্তিতে সংগৃহীত হয়েছে। উল্লেখ্য, শ্রমশক্তি জরিপ বাংলাদেশে ১৯৮০ সাল হতে অনিয়মিত বিরতিতে পরিচালিত হয়ে আসছে। এর মাধ্যমে ১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী সদস্যদের নারী-পুরুষ এবং শহর-পল্লি অঞ্চল অনুযায়ী জাতীয় পর্যায়ে শ্রম বাজারের সূচকসমূহ ত্রৈমাসিকভিত্তিতে প্রাক্কলন করা হয়ে থাকে।

শ্রমশক্তি জরিপ ২০২৪ এর নমুনা ফ্রেম হিসেবে জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২ দ্বিতীয় জোনাল অপারেশনের বিভিন্ন গণনা এলাকাকে বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে এবং সমগ্র দেশে ১২৮৪ টি প্রাথমিক নমুনায়ন এলাকা (পিএসইউ) তথ্য সংগ্রহের উদ্দেশ্যে নির্বাচন করা হয়েছে। এক্ষেত্রে প্রতিটি পিএসইউ থেকে সমান সংখ্যক হারে দ্বৈবচয়নের ভিত্তিতে ২৪ টি করে খানা নির্ধারণ করা হয়। কম্পিউটার অ্যাসিস্টেড পারসোনাল ইন্টারভিউয়িং (CAPI) পদ্ধতিতে সারাদেশে ১০৭ তথ্যসংগ্রহকারীর মাধ্যমে ৩০৮১৬ টি খানা হতে ত্রৈমাসিক ভিত্তিতে (বছরে সর্বমোট ১ লাখ ২৩ হাজার ২৬৪টি খানা) তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে।

শ্রমশক্তি জরিপ ২০২৪ এর ফলাফল অনুযায়ী দেশে প্রাক্কলিত কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যা ১২১.৮২ মিলিয়ন, যার মধ্যে পুরুষ ৬০.০৯ মিলিয়ন এবং নারী ৬১.৭৩ মিলিয়ন। এ জরিপে কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যা বলতে ১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী সকল পুরুষ-নারীকে বোঝানো হয়েছে। কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যা শহরে ৩৬.৯৪ মিলিয়ন এবং পল্লিতে ৮৪.৮৮ মিলিয়ন।

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted 'The Labor Force Survey 2024' which provides information on the country's labour market such as employment, unemployment, employment by industry, employment by occupation, employment by job status, informal employment, youth labour force, labour force participation rates, average weekly working hours, monthly earnings etc. The Labour Force Survey has been conducted with varying intervals since 1980 in Bangladesh. It presented a comprehensive picture of the labour market based on gender and urban-rural disaggregation with national estimates for the aged 15 years and older population.

It is noted that the sample frame for the survey was based on the different enumeration areas (EAs) identified in the second round of the Population and Housing Census 2022. A total of 1284 primary sampling units (PSUs) has been selected throughout the country for data collection. From each PSU, 24 households were selected by using a double-stage sampling process. Data collection was carried out through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) by 107 data collectors nationwide. A total of 30816 households was surveyed quarterly, contributing to the overall dataset of 123264 households over the year.

According to the results of the Labour Force Survey 2024, the country's estimated working-age population was 121.82 million of which male was 60.09 million and female was 61.73 million. The working-age population in this survey expresses the total male-female population of aged 15 years and older. The total working-age population was 36.94 million in the urban areas and 84.88 million in the rural areas.

জরিপের ফলাফল অনুসারে মোট কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যার ৭১.৭১ মিলিয়ন জনসংখ্যা শ্রমশক্তিতে নিয়োজিত, যার মধ্যে পুরুষ শ্রমশক্তি ৪৮.০২ মিলিয়ন (৬৬.৯৬ শতাংশ) এবং নারী শ্রমশক্তি ২৩.৬৯ মিলিয়ন (৩৩.০৪ শতাংশ)। অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডে নিয়োজিত জনসংখ্যাকে শ্রমশক্তি নামে অভিহিত করা হয়, এতে কর্মে নিয়োজিত এবং বেকার উভয় জনসংখ্যা অন্তর্ভুক্ত থাকে। পল্লি এলাকায় মোট ৮৪.৮৬ মিলিয়ন কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ৫২.৯৭ মিলিয়ন শ্রমশক্তিতে অন্তর্ভুক্ত এবং শহরে মোট ১৮.৭৪ মিলিয়ন কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ৩৬.৮৯ মিলিয়ন শ্রমশক্তিতে অন্তর্ভুক্ত।

An estimated 71.71 million population was in the labour force according to the survey. The male labour force was accounted 48.02 million (66.96 percent of the total), with 23.69 million females (33.04 per cent of the total). The population that is engaged in economic activity, known as the labour force which includes both employed and unemployed people. Out of a total working-age population of 84.86 million in rural areas, 52.97 million were in the labour force and in urban areas 18.74 million were in the labour force out of a total working population of 36.89 million.

শ্রমশক্তি জরিপ ২০২৪ অনুসারে মোট কর্মে নিয়োজিত জনসংখ্যা ৬৯.০৯ মিলিয়ন, যার মধ্যে পুরুষ ৪৬.২২ মিলিয়ন এবং নারী ২২.৮৭ মিলিয়ন। সেক্টরভিত্তিক কর্মসংস্থান অনুসারে, কৃষি খাতে ৩০.৮৭ মিলিয়ন, শিল্প খাতে ১২.০০ মিলিয়ন এবং সেবা খাতে ২৬.২২ মিলিয়ন জনসংখ্যা কর্মে নিয়োজিত ছিল। কর্মক্ষম বয়সী সকল ব্যক্তি যারা সপ্তাহে ১ ঘন্টা মজুরি/বেতন, মুনাফা বা লাভের জন্য যেকোন ধরনের কাজে অথবা খানার নিজস্ব ভোগের জন্য পণ্য বা সেবা উৎপাদনমূলক কাজে বা অবৈতনিক পারিবারিক সাহায্যকারী হিসেবে নিযুক্ত ছিল তাদেরকে কর্মে নিয়োজিত হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে। সাক্ষরতা অনুসারে কর্মে নিয়োজিত ৫৬.০৭ মিলিয়ন (৮১.১৪ শতাংশ) জনসংখ্যা সাক্ষরজ্ঞানসম্পন্ন এবং ১৩.০২ মিলিয়ন (১৮.৮৬ শতাংশ) নিরক্ষর ।

According to the Labour Force Survey 2024 findings, the total employed population is 69.09 million of which the male was 46.22 million and female 22.87 million. By broad industrial sector, among the employed population, 30.87 million were employed in the agriculture sector, 12.00 million were in the industry and 26.22 million were in the service sector. Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who worked a job at least one hour a week and were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, own use consumption and unpaid family worker. According to the literacy status of employed population, 56.07 million (81.14 percent) of the estimated employed population was literate whereas 13.02 million (18.86 percent) of the employed population was not literate.

জরিপ থেকে দেখা যায় যে, পেশাগত পদমর্যাদা অনুসারে কর্মে নিয়োজিত জনসংখ্যার বৃহত্তম অংশ (৩৫.৭৬ মিলিয়ন) নিজস্ব ব্যবসা কার্যক্রমে নিয়োজিত ছিল, এরপরে রয়েছে যথাক্রমে কর্মচারী (২৬.০০ মিলিয়ন), অবৈতনিক পারিবারিক কর্মী (৪.৪০ মিলিয়ন), নিয়োগকর্তা (২.৭৩ মিলিয়ন) এবং অন্যান্য পদমর্যাদা (০.২০ মিলিয়ন) হিসেবে নিয়োজিত জনসংখ্যা।

It is observed from the survey that according to the job status of employed population, the largest share of population worked as own-account workers (35.76 million) followed by employees (26.00 million), contributing family workers (4.40 million), employers (2.73 million) and others (0.20 million).

জরিপ থেকে জাতীয় পর্যায়ে শ্রমশক্তিতে অংশগ্রহণের হার ৫৮.৯ শতাংশ প্রাক্কলন করা হয় । শ্রমশক্তিতে অংশগ্রহণের হার হলো একটি দেশের কর্মক্ষম জনসংখ্যার অনুপাতের পরিমাপ যারা শ্রমবাজারে সক্রিয়ভাবে কাজ করে (কর্মে নিয়োজিত) বা কাজের সন্ধান করে এবং কাজ করতে প্রস্তুত থাকে (বেকার)। জরিপে কর্মক্ষম পুরুষের মধ্যে শ্রমশক্তিতে অংশগ্রহণের হার ৭৯.৯৬ শতাংশ অপরদিকে কর্মক্ষম নারীদের মধ্যে শ্রমশক্তিতে অংশগ্রহণের হার ৩৮.৪০ শতাংশ। এলাকা

It was estimated from the survey that the labour force participation rate at the national level was 58.9 per cent. The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working (employed) or looking for work and available for work (unemployed). By sex, the labour force participation rate was 79.96 per cent for males among male working-age population and 38.40 per cent for females among

ভিত্তিক বিভাজনে দেখা যায়, পল্লিতে শ্রমশক্তিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর হার ৬২.৪২ শতাংশ এবং শহরে ৫০.৭৯ শতাংশ।

female working-age population. According to the area breakdown, the labour force participation rate was 62.42 per cent in rural areas whereas in urban it was 50.79 per cent.

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে কর্মে নিয়োজিত জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ৫৮.০৪ মিলিয়ন বা ৮৪.০০ শতাংশ অনানুষ্ঠানিক কর্মসংস্থানে নিয়োজিত ছিল। বিশেষ করে অঞ্চলভেদে, পল্লিতে ৪৪.৮২ মিলিয়ন (৮৭.৫৮ শতাংশ) এবং শহরে ১৩.২২ মিলিয়ন (৭৩.৭৬ শতাংশ) জনসংখ্যা অনানুষ্ঠানিক কর্মসংস্থানে নিয়োজিত রয়েছে। অনানুষ্ঠানিক কর্মসংস্থান বলতে একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়কালে আনুষ্ঠানিক সেক্টরভিত্তিক প্রতিষ্ঠান, অনানুষ্ঠানিক সেক্টরভিত্তিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বা খানাভিত্তিক (মজুরিপ্রাপ্ত গৃহকর্মী, নিজস্ব-ব্যবহারের জন্য পণ্য উৎপাদন) প্রতিষ্ঠানে মোট অনানুষ্ঠানিক কাজকে বোঝায়।

At the national level, 58.04 million (84.00 per cent) of the employed population was engaged in informal employment. Particularly in the locality, the informal employment in rural areas was 44.82 million (87.58 per cent) while in urban regions it was 13.22 million (73.76 per cent). Informal employment refers to the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households (paid domestic workers, goods production for own consumption), during a given reference period.

জরিপে ১৫ বছর এবং তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সী বেকার জনসংখ্যা প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে ২.৬২ মিলিয়ন। বেকার পুরুষ রয়েছে ১.৮০ মিলিয়ন যেখানে বেকার নারী রয়েছে ০.৮২ মিলিয়ন। পল্লিতে ১.৮০ মিলিয়ন বেকার জনসংখ্যা এবং শহরে ০.৮২ মিলিয়ন বেকার জনসংখ্যা রয়েছে। আইএলও এর সংজ্ঞা অনুসারে, যারা কর্মক্ষম এবং কোনো কাজে নিয়োজিত নয়, নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কাজ খুঁজে বেড়ায় এবং ঐ সময়ে কাজের সুযোগ পেলে সে কাজ করতে বা যোগদানে প্রস্তুত থাকে মূলত সে সকল ব্যক্তিদেরকে বেকার বলা হয়। বেকারত্বের হার জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৩.৬৬ শতাংশ। নারীদের বেকারত্বের হার ৩.৪৮ শতাংশ যা প্রায় পুরুষদের বেকারত্বের হার ৩.৭৫ শতাংশ এর সমান।

According to the survey, there were an estimated 2.62 million persons aged 15 and older who were unemployed. Male unemployment stood at 1.80 million while female unemployment stood at 0.82 million. There were 1.80 million unemployed people in rural areas and 0.82 million in urban areas. According to ILO definition, unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity. The unemployment rate was 3.66 per cent at the national level. The female unemployment rate was 3.48 per cent and male counterparts was 3.75 per cent.

জরিপে ১৫ থেকে ২৯ বছর বয়সীদের যুব হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে। জরিপের ফলাফল অনুযায়ী মোট যুব শ্রমশক্তি ২৪.৮৩ মিলিয়ন, যার মধ্যে পুরুষ ১২.২৯ মিলিয়ন এবং নারী ১২.৪৪ মিলিয়ন। মোট শ্রমশক্তির মধ্যে যুব শ্রমশক্তি ৩৪.৬২ শতাংশ। যুব শ্রমশক্তি পল্লি এলাকায় ৩৬.৯৭ শতাংশ এবং শহর এলাকায় ২৭.৯৭ শতাংশ। যুব শ্রমশক্তির মধ্যে ২২.৮৩ মিলিয়ন যুব কর্মে নিয়োজিত ছিল যাদের মধ্যে পুরুষ ১০.৯৯ মিলিয়ন ও নারী ১১.৮৩ মিলিয়ন। যুব শ্রমশক্তির মধ্যে ২.০০ মিলিয়ন যুব বেকার, যেখানে পুরুষ ১.৩৯ মিলিয়ন এবং নারী ০.৬১ মিলিয়ন।

Youth are considered aged 15-29 years in this survey. From the survey findings, 24.83 million youth participated in the labour force, with a number of male 12.29 million and female 12.44 million. Youth labour force of the total labour force (aged 15 years and older) represented 34.62 per cent. The youth labour force was 36.97 per cent in rural areas and 27.97 per cent in urban areas. An estimated 22.83 million youth were employed with male youth (10.99 million) and female youth (11.83 million). Of the youth labour force population, an estimated 2.00 million were unemployed youth while males were 1.39 million and females were 0.61 million.

কর্মে নিয়োজিত ব্যক্তিদের সপ্তাহে কাজ করার গড় কর্মঘন্টা হলো জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৪৮ ঘন্টা। শিল্প খাতে গড় কর্মঘন্টা সবচেয়ে বেশি ৫৩ ঘন্টা। কৃষি খাতে গড় কর্মঘন্টা ৩৯ ঘন্টা এবং সেবা খাতে গড় কর্মঘন্টা ৫১ ঘন্টা। পল্লি এবং শহরের বিভাজনে পাওয়া যায়, পল্লিতে কর্মে নিয়োজিতদের গড় কর্মঘন্টা ৪৬ ঘন্টা এবং শহরে যা ৫১ ঘন্টা।

কর্মে নিয়োজিত ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে যারা শুধুমাত্র বেতন বা মজুরির বিনিময়ে কর্মরত তাদের গড় মাসিক আয় এই জরিপ থেকে পাওয়া যায়। কর্মে নিয়োজিত ব্যক্তিদের (বেতন বা মজুরি) গড় মাসিক আয় ১৫৫৫৪ টাকা যাদের মধ্যে পুরুষেরা আয় করে ১৬১০৫ টাকা এবং নারীরা আয় করে ১২৬৮১ টাকা। যারা ব্যবস্থাপক হিসেবে কর্মে নিয়োজিত ছিল তাদের গড় মাসিক আয় সবচেয়ে বেশি ৩৭৯৬৫ টাকা এবং সর্বনিম্ন প্রাথমিক পেশা ব্যক্তিদের ১০৬৬১ টাকা। শহরাঞ্চলে বেতন বা মজুরির বিনিময়ে কর্মরতদের গড় মাসিক আয় ১৭৭০৮ টাকা এবং পল্লিতে ১৪১৩১ টাকা।

শ্রমের উননিয়োজন হলো শ্রমের যোগান এবং চাহিদার মধ্যে এক ধরণের অসামঞ্জস্যতা, শ্রমে নিয়োজিত ব্যক্তি যখন তার কাজে সন্তুষ্ট থাকে না। এখানে তিনটি বিষয় অন্তর্ভুক্ত রয়েছে যথা- বেকারত্ব, সময়ভিত্তিক উননিয়োজন এবং সম্ভাবনীয় শ্রমশক্তি। জরিপে পাওয়া যায়, ২০২৪ সালে ৬.৩০ মিলিয়ন জনসংখ্যা শ্রমের উননিয়োজন এ ছিলেন, তাদের মধ্যে বেকার জনসংখ্যা ২.৬২ মিলিয়ন (৪১.৬৭ শতাংশ), সময়ভিত্তিক উননিয়োজন বা সপ্তাহে ৪০ ঘন্টার কম সময় কাজে জড়িত ছিল ১.৯৭ মিলিয়ন (৩১.৩৩ শতাংশ) এবং সম্ভাবনীয় শ্রমশক্তি ১.৭০ মিলিয়ন (২৭.০০ শতাংশ)। সম্ভাবনীয় শ্রমশক্তি বলতে বোঝায় কর্মে নিয়োজিত নয় এমন ব্যক্তিরা যখন কাজের প্রতি আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করে কিন্তু বিভিন্ন কারণে তারা সক্রিয়ভাবে কাজ খোঁজেনি অথবা তারা কাজের জন্য প্রস্তুত ছিল না।

১৫ থেকে ২৯ বছর বয়সী যুব জনগোষ্ঠী যারা শিক্ষা, কর্মসংস্থান বা প্রশিক্ষণে নেই তাদেরকে শিক্ষা, কর্মসংস্থান বা প্রশিক্ষণে না থাকা (NEET) হিসেবে সংজ্ঞায়িত করা হয়েছে। যুবদের মধ্যে এই শিক্ষা, কর্মসংস্থান বা প্রশিক্ষণে না থাকা যুবদের সংখ্যা ৮.৫৬ মিলিয়ন (২০.৩ শতাংশ), যেখানে পুরুষ ২.৭৭ মিলিয়ন (১৪.১ শতাংশ) এবং নারী ৫.৭৯ মিলিয়ন (২৫.৬ শতাংশ)। অঞ্চলভিত্তিক দেখা যায়, এ ধরনের যুব জনগোষ্ঠী পল্লি এলাকায় রয়েছে ৪২.২ শতাংশ এবং শহর এলাকায় ৫৭.৮ শতাংশ।

The national average number of hours for employed persons is 48 hours in reference week. The average working hours in the industrial sector is the highest at 53 hours. It is 39 hours in the agriculture sector and 51 hours in the service sector. With rural and urban breakdown, it is shown that the average working hour was 46 hours in rural areas and 51 hours in urban areas for the employed population.

The average monthly income of employed persons who work only for salary or wages is obtained from this survey. The average monthly income of employed persons (salaried or waged) at the national level was Taka 15554 of which males earn Taka 16105 and females earn Taka 12681. Those who were employed as managers had the highest average monthly income of Taka 37965 and the lowest was elementary occupations at Taka 10661. The average monthly income of employed persons in urban areas was Taka 17708 and in rural areas was Taka 14131.

Labour underutilization is a type of mismatch between the supply and demand of labour when the person engaged in labour is not satisfied with his work. It includes three components: unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force. It is shown from the survey results that 6.30 million population was underutilized in 2024 of them 2.62 million (41.67 per cent) population was unemployed, 1.97 million (31.33 per cent) population was in time-related underemployment working less than 40 hours in a week and potential labour force was 1.70 million (27.00 per cent). Potential labour force, referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search or their availability.

The youth population aged 15 to 29 years who are not in education, employment or training is defined as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). Among youth, a total of 8.56 million (20.3 percent) were Not in Education, Employment or Training while males accounted for 2.77 million (14.1 per cent) and females 5.79 million (25.6 per cent). Regionally, 42.2 per cent of the NEET youth were found in rural areas and 57.8 per cent in urban areas.

Key indicators (According to 19th ICLS)								
SL No	Indicators	Year	Year	Year	2024			
		2022	2023	2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Labour Force (In Million)							
	Bangladesh							
	Total	**59.7**	**61.42**	**60.26**	**61.88**	**61.02**	**59.18**	**58.93**
	Male	46.89	47.42	47.47	47.9	47.41	47.03	47.49
	Female	12.81	14	12.79	13.98	13.61	12.15	11.44
	Urban							
1	**Total**	**18.34**	**18.62**	**18.45**	**18.67**	**18.72**	**18.24**	**18.13**
	Male	14.17	14.34	14.49	14.43	14.51	14.46	14.52
	Female	4.17	4.28	3.96	4.24	4.21	3.78	3.61
	Rural							
	Total	**41.36**	**42.8**	**41.81**	**43.21**	**42.3**	**40.94**	**40.8**
	Male	32.72	33.08	32.98	33.47	32.9	32.57	32.97
	Female	8.64	9.72	8.83	9.74	9.4	8.37	7.83
	Employed Population (In Million)							
	Bangladesh							
	Total	**56.19**	**58.89**	**57.56**	**59.15**	**58.38**	**56.52**	**56.2**
	Male	44.69	45.73	45.61	46.06	45.56	45.24	45.57
	Female	11.5	13.16	11.95	13.09	12.82	11.28	10.63
	Urban							
2	**Total**	**17.23**	**17.82**	**17.61**	**17.82**	**17.85**	**17.44**	**17.32**
	Male	13.53	13.84	13.95	13.89	13.97	13.93	13.99
	Female	3.7	3.98	3.66	3.93	3.88	3.51	3.33
	Rural							
	Total	**38.96**	**41.07**	**39.95**	**41.33**	**40.53**	**39.08**	**38.88**
	Male	31.16	31.89	31.66	32.17	31.59	31.31	31.58
	Female	7.8	9.18	8.29	9.16	8.94	7.77	7.3
	Unemployed Population (In Million)							
	Bangladesh							
	Total	**3.52**	**2.55**	**2.7**	**2.73**	**2.64**	**2.66**	**2.73**
	Male	2.21	1.69	1.86	1.84	1.85	1.79	1.92
	Female	1.31	0.86	0.84	0.89	0.79	0.87	0.81
3	**Urban**							
	Total	**1.12**	**0.81**	**0.84**	**0.85**	**0.87**	**0.8**	**0.81**
	Male	0.65	0.5	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.53
	Female	0.47	0.31	0.3	0.31	0.33	0.27	0.28
	Rural							
	Total	**2.4**	**1.74**	**1.86**	**1.88**	**1.77**	**1.86**	**1.92**

SL No	Indicators	Year	Year	Year	2024			
		2022	2023	2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Male	1.56	1.19	1.32	1.3	1.31	1.26	1.39
	Female	0.84	0.55	0.54	0.58	0.46	0.6	0.53
4	**Not in Labour Force (In Million)**							
	Bangladesh							
	Total	**59.68**	**59.21**	**61.51**	**60.13**	**60.77**	**62.33**	**62.81**
	Male	12.2	12.23	12.6	12.23	12.55	12.82	12.81
	Female	47.48	46.98	48.91	47.9	48.22	49.51	50
	Urban							
	Total	**17.55**	**17.62**	**18.46**	**18.23**	**18.34**	**18.65**	**18.61**
	Male	3.59	3.54	3.65	3.63	3.75	3.66	3.57
	Female	13.96	14.08	14.81	14.6	14.59	14.99	15.04
	Rural							
	Total	**42.13**	**41.59**	**43.05**	**41.9**	**42.43**	**43.68**	**44.2**
	Male	8.61	8.69	8.95	8.6	8.8	9.16	9.24
	Female	33.52	32.9	34.1	33.3	33.63	34.52	34.96
5	**Unemployment rate (In %)**							
	Bangladesh							
	Total	**5.9**	**4.15**	**4.48**	**4.41**	**4.33**	**4.49**	**4.63**
	Male	4.71	3.56	3.92	3.84	3.9	3.81	4.04
	Female	10.23	6.14	6.56	6.37	5.8	7.16	7.08
	Urban							
	Total	**6.11**	**4.35**	**4.55**	**4.55**	**4.65**	**4.39**	**4.47**
	Male	4.59	3.49	3.73	3.74	3.72	3.67	3.65
	Female	11.27	7.24	7.58	7.31	7.84	7.14	7.76
	Rural							
	Total	**5.8**	**4.07**	**4.45**	**4.35**	**4.18**	**4.54**	**4.71**
	Male	4.77	3.6	4	3.88	3.98	3.87	4.22
	Female	9.72	5.66	6.12	5.95	4.89	7.17	6.77
6	**Labour Force participation Rate (In %)**							
	Bangladesh							
	Total	**50.01**	**50.92**	**49.49**	**50.72**	**50.1**	**48.7**	**48.41**
	Male	79.35	79.5	79.02	79.66	79.07	78.58	78.76
	Female	21.25	22.96	20.74	22.59	22.01	19.7	18.62
	Urban							
	Total	**51.1**	**51.38**	**49.97**	**50.6**	**50.51**	**49.44**	**49.35**
	Male	79.79	80.2	79.87	79.9	79.46	79.8	80.27
	Female	23	23.31	21.1	22.51	22.39	20.14	19.36
	Rural							
	Total	**49.54**	**50.72**	**49.28**	**50.77**	**49.92**	**48.38**	**48**
	Male	79.17	79.2	78.65	79.56	78.9	78.05	78.11
	Female	20.49	22.81	20.59	22.63	21.85	19.52	18.3

সেক্টর ভিত্তিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে নিয়োজিত শিশুশ্রম জরিপ

ESTABLISHMENT BASED SECTOR WISE WORKING CHILDREN SURVEY

ESWCS 2023

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International Labour Organization

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

Executive summary

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

বাংলাদেশ সরকার আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে ৪৩টি সেক্টরকে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দিয়েছে। বিভিন্ন অংশীজনের সঙ্গে আলোচনাক্রমে, বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) সরকার ঘোষিত এই ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ তালিকা থেকে 'সেক্টর ভিত্তিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে নিয়োজিত শিশুশ্রম জরিপ-২০২৩' পরিচালনার জন্য পাঁচটি খাত নির্বাচন করেছে। এই সেক্টরগুলিকে ফোকাস করে, শিশুশ্রম বিরাজমান রয়েছে এবং জরুরী হস্তক্ষেপ প্রয়োজন সে লক্ষ্যকে সামনে রেখেই এ জরিপটি পরিচালনা করা হয়েছে। এই নির্বাচিত সেক্টরগুলো ১) মাছ, কাঁকড়া, শামুক/ঝিনুক সংক্ষরণ ও প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ (শুটকি মাছ উৎপাদন), ২) পাদুকা উৎপাদন (চামড়ার তৈরী পাদুকা শিল্প), ৩) লোহা ও ইস্পাত ঢালাই (ওয়েল্ডিং কাজ বা গ্যাস বার্নার মেকানিকের কাজ), ৪) মোটর যানবাহনের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ও মেরামত (অটোমোবাইল ওয়ার্কশপ) এবং ৫) ব্যক্তিগত এবং গৃহস্থালি সামগ্রীর মেরামত (অনানুষ্ঠানিক এবং স্থানীয় টেইলারিং এবং পোশাক সেক্টর)। ILO'র সহযোগিতায় বিবিএস বাংলাদেশে তার নিজস্ব প্যাটার্নে এই জরিপ কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করেছে। এ জরিপে পাঁচটি (০৫) ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ সেক্টরে নিযুক্ত ৫ থেকে ১৭ বছর বয়সী শিশুদের একটি জাতীয় প্রাক্কলন মূল্যায়ন করে। এই জরিপের তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছিল ২০২৩ সালের ৩ থেকে ১৪ জুন পর্যন্ত। এ জরিপটি নির্বাচিত ০৫ টি সেক্টরে নিয়োজিত শিশুদের কাজের প্রকৃতি এবং শিশুদের সাধারণ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ তুলে ধরে। জরিপ প্রতিবেদনটি এই সেক্টর সমূহের শ্রমজীবী শিশুদের জীবনের বিভিন্ন দিক যেমন পারিবারিক বৈশিষ্ট্য, আর্থসামাজিক বৈশিষ্ট্য এবং কর্মসংস্থান সম্পর্কিত প্রেক্ষাপট তুলে ধরে।

জরিপের প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল অনুযায়ী, ৪০,৫২৫টি প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং ৩৮,০০৮ জন ৫-১৭ বছর বয়সী শিশু উপরোক্ত সেক্টরসমূহে কর্মরত আছে। ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ সেক্টরে কাজে নিয়োজিত শিশুদের মধ্যে ৯৭.৫% ছেলে এবং ২.৫% মেয়ে শিশু। এই ০৫ টি সেক্টরে শ্রমজীবী মোট শিশুর সংখ্যা হলো যথাক্রমে শুটকি মাছ উৎপাদনে ৮৯৮, চামড়ার তৈরী পাদুকা তৈরিতে ৫,২৮১টি, ওয়েল্ডিং বা গ্যাস বার্নার ম্যাকানিকের কাজে ৪,০৯৯, অটোমোবাইল ওয়ার্কশপে ২৪,৯২৩ এবং অনানুষ্ঠানিক এবং স্থানীয় টেইলারিং বা পোষাক খাতে ২,৮০৫ জন । এ থেকে স্পষ্ট যে, ০৫টি ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ খাতের উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে যেখানে শ্রমজীবী শিশুদের সবচেয়ে বড় অংশ নিয়োজিত রয়েছে অটোমোবাইল খাতে। পল্লী ও শহর বিবেচনায় এই খাতে কর্মরত শিশুর ৩৫.৭% পল্লী এবং ৬৪.৩% শহর এলাকায় বসবাস করে। এ জরিপের মাধ্যমে একটি শ্রমজীবী শিশু ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ সেক্টরসমূহে কাজ করার সময় কি কি ধরনের বিপজ্জনক কাজ করতে পারে তা চিহ্নিত করা সম্ভব হয়েছে। আনুমানিক ১৯.১% ছেলে এবং ৭.৭% মেয়ে শিশু ভারী বোঝা বহন, মালামাল টানার কাজে, অধিক উপরে বা ফ্লোর হতে অতি উচ্চতায় উঠে কাজ করে প্রায় ৮.১% ছেলে এবং ০.৩% মেয়ে শিশু।

Executive Summary

The Bangladesh government officially recognized and labeled 43 sectors as hazardous. Following consultations with various stakeholders, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has selected five sectors from this government-declared hazardous list for conducting the 'Establishment Based Sector Wise Working Children Survey-2023'. By focusing on these sectors, the survey targets specific areas, where child labour is prevalent and where interventions may be most urgently needed. These selected sectors include Processing and preservation of fish crustaceans and molluscs (Dry fish production), Manufacture of Footwear (Manufacture of leather footwear), Casting of Iron and Steel (Welding works or gas burner mechanics), Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles (Automobile workshop) and Repair of Personal and Household goods (Informal and local tailoring and clothing). In collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the BBS has carried out this survey, which was the of its kind in Bangladesh. This survey offers a national assessment of children between the ages of 5 and 17 who are presently employed in five (05) hazardous sectors in Bangladesh. The data collection for this survey was conducted from the 3rd to the 14th of June 2023. The current survey focuses on identifying the nature of the work that children employed in these 5 sectors & general characteristics of the children themselves. This report looks into various aspects of the lives of children working in these sectors including factors such as household characteristics, socio-economic characteristics, and employment characteristics of working children.

According to the estimated results of the survey, there are 40,525 establishments and 38,008 children 5-17 years old working in the aforementioned sectors. Among all the children working in these hazardous sectors, 97.5 % are boys and 2.5 % are girls. The total number children working in the five sectors is 898 in dry fish production, 5,281 in the Manufacturing of leather footwear, 4,099 in Welding works or gas burner mechanic, 24,923 in Automobile workshops, and 2,805 in Informal and local tailoring and clothing sectors respectively. These numbers reveal that of the 05 hazardous sectors mentioned the largest incidence of working children is found in the automobile sector. A regional breakdown shows that 35.7 % of children working in these sectors live in rural areas whereas 64.3 % live in urban areas. The survey also allowed for the identification of specific hazardous activities that children working in these sectors engage in. Approximately 19.1% of boys and 7.7% of girls are engaged in the task of carrying, pushing, or pulling heavy loads. Concerning tasks involving climbing high off the floor/ground, approximately 8.1% of boys and

ধারালো সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহারের শ্রমে ছেলে শিশুদের একটি বৃহত্তর অনুপাত যা ৩৮.৭% সম্পৃক্ত রয়েছে।আরও লক্ষণীয় যে, শ্রমজীবী শিশুর একটি অংশ আগুনের সন্নিকটে, গরম যন্ত্রপাতি বা বিপজ্জনক বৈদ্যুতিক সরঞ্জামাদির সংস্পর্শে (২০.২%) কাজ করে, অন্যদের অনেকেই এমন পরিবেশে যেখানে ধুলো, বালি, ধোঁয়ায় মধ্যে তাদের শ্বাস প্রশ্বাসের কষ্টের মধ্যেও কাজ করতে হয় (৩১.১%)। বাচ্চাদের একটি অংশ রোদে দীর্ঘক্ষণ সময় ধরে বিরতি ছাড়াই কাজ করে (১৪.৮%) এবং শ্রমজীবী শিশুর একটি ক্ষুদ্র অংশ কীটনাশক এবং অন্যান্য রাসায়নিকের সংস্পর্শে এসে কাজ করে (৩.৯%)।

এই ০৫টি সেক্টরে কর্মরত শিশুরা প্রতিদিন গড়ে ৯ দশমিক ৪ ঘণ্টা কাজ করে। অর্ধেকেরও বেশি প্রতিষ্ঠান কর্মক্ষেত্রে নিরাপত্তা বিধান নিশ্চিত করে না। শ্রমজীবী শিশুদের মধ্যে অর্ধেকেরও কম আছে যারা তাদের প্রতিষ্ঠান কর্তৃক বিনামূল্যে খাবার পায়। ০৫টি সেক্টরে শ্রমজীবী শিশুর একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য অংশের বাবা-মা উভয়েই বেঁচে আছেন, দেশের প্রচলিত সামাজিক রীতিনীতিতে তারা সকলেই যা ৯৬.৭% একসাথে বসবাস করে। এসকল শিশুদের একটি বড় অংশ (৫৩.৮%) শুধুমাত্র প্রাথমিক স্তরের শিক্ষা সম্পন্ন করেছে, যেখানে ১১.৭% শিশু এসএসসি সমমানের শিক্ষাও অর্জন করেছে। উপরন্তু, জরিপে, শ্রমজীবী শিশুদের পিতামাতার সীমিত শিক্ষাগত ব্যাকগ্রাউন্ড পরিলক্ষিত হয়, যা মূলত নির্দেশ করে যে, শ্রমজীবী শিশুর একটি বড় অংশ এমন একটি পরিবার থেকে আসে যাদের পিতামাতার শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা কমই থাকে। এই (০৫) পাঁচটি সেক্টরে নিয়োজিত শিশুরা প্রধানত তাদের আত্মীয় স্বজন বা পিতামাতার কর্তৃক নিযোগ প্রাপ্ত হন এবং তাদের জীবনযাত্রা এবং বাসস্থানের মান খুব নিম্নমানের হয়ে থাকে।

প্রাপ্ত ফলাফলে দেখা যায় যে, ০৫ (পাঁচটি) নির্বাচিত ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ খাতের ৫১.৪% প্রতিষ্ঠান রয়েছে যারা কর্মরত শিশুদের মাসিক ৫০০০/= টাকা বা এর কিছু কম হারে মজুরী প্রদান করে, প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলির মধ্যে ২৮.৭% রয়েছে যারা মাসিক ১০,০০০/- টাকা বা তার কিছুটা কম হারে মজুরি দেয়, এবং মাত্র ১.৪% রয়েছে যারা কিছুটা উচ্চহারে বেতন বা মজুরি প্রদান করে। উল্লেখ্য যে, এই শিশুদের অনেকেই কর্মস্থান হতে কোন রুপ বাধা ছাড়াই তাদের চাকরি ছেড়ে দিতে পারে। অধিকন্তু এই কর্মরত শিশুদের একটি বৃহত্তর অংশ রয়েছে যারা সপ্তাহান্তে ছুটি উপভোগ করে (৮৮.৪%) এবং উৎসবের সময়ও ছুটির পেয়ে থাকে। পরিশেষে, এই জরিপের প্রদেয় তথ্যাদি এসডিজি'র লক্ষ্য-৮, 'শোভন কাজ এবং অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি', শীর্ষক সূচক ৮.৭.১ এর উপর বিশেষ ভাবে ফোকাস করে উপাত্ত সরবরাহ করবে।

only 0.3% of girls are involved. In terms of using sharp tools, a larger proportion of boys, 38.7%, are engaged in this activity. It also reveals that some children are exposed to conditions involving fire, hot machinery, or dangerous electric equipment (20.2%), while others work in settings where dust, sand, smoke, or fumes can hinder their breathing and visibility (31.1 %). A proportion of children work extended hours in the sun without breaks (14.8 %), and a smaller percentage is exposed to pesticides and other chemicals (3.9%).

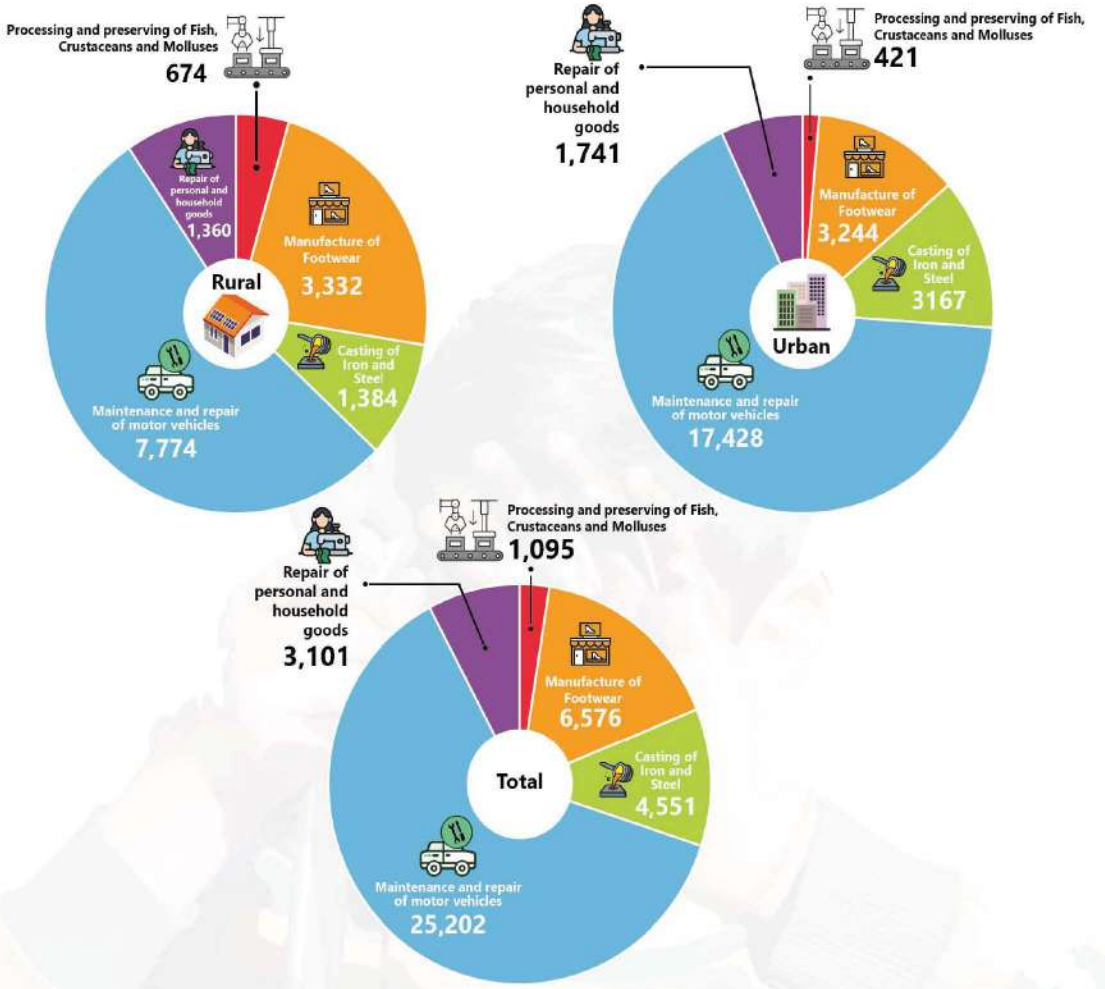
Children working in these 05 (five) sectors, work on average 9.4 hours every day. More than half of establishments do not follow safety provisions. Among working children, less than half get free food from the establishments.A substantial portion of child working in these 05 sectors, have both parents, with 96.7% of them residing together which reflects the prevailing social norms in the country. Among these children a majority (53.8 %) have typically completed only primary-level education, while 11.7 % have attained SSC-level education. Furthermore, survey findings indicate that the parents of working children also have limited educational backgrounds, pointing to the fact that a significant proportion of child workers come from communities with lower educational attainment. In rural areas, children working in these five sectors are predominantly recruited by their relatives or parents, and their living conditions are characterized by very low standards of accommodation.

Findings have brought to light that 51.4 % of establishments in the 05 selected hazardous sectors pay child workers a monthly wage of BDT 5,000 or less, while 28.7 % of these establishments offer wages of BDT 10,000 or less, and only 1.4 % provide higher salaries or wages. Importantly, many of these children working in these establishments have the flexibility to quit their jobs without significant hindrances if they choose to do so. However, a significant majority of these working children enjoy weekends off (88.4%) and receive vacation during festivals. Finally, this survey provides the data that aligns with the requirements to support SDG's goal-8, 'Decent work and Economic growth', specifically focusing on indicator 8.7.1.

Key Findings of ESWCS-2023

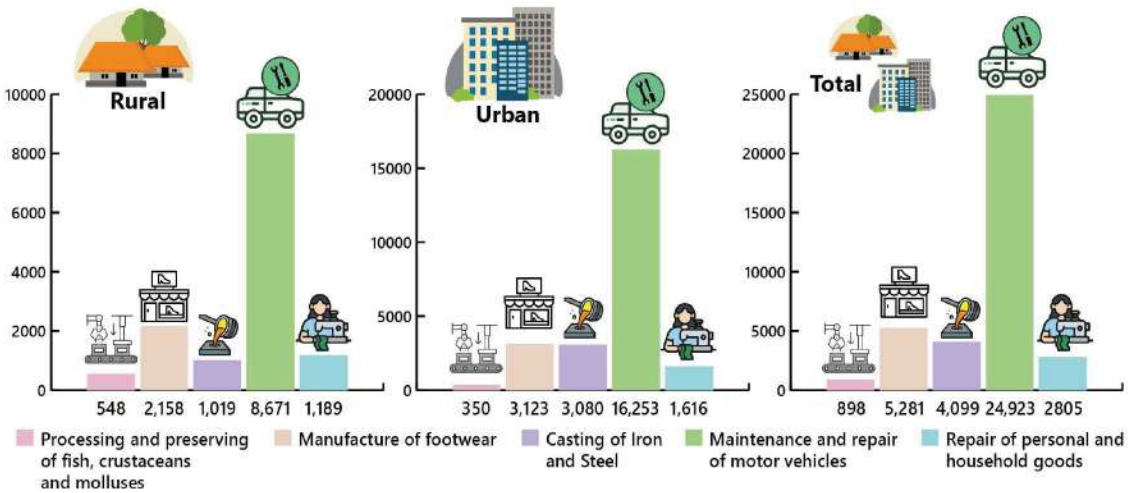
Distribution of establishments by sector and locality

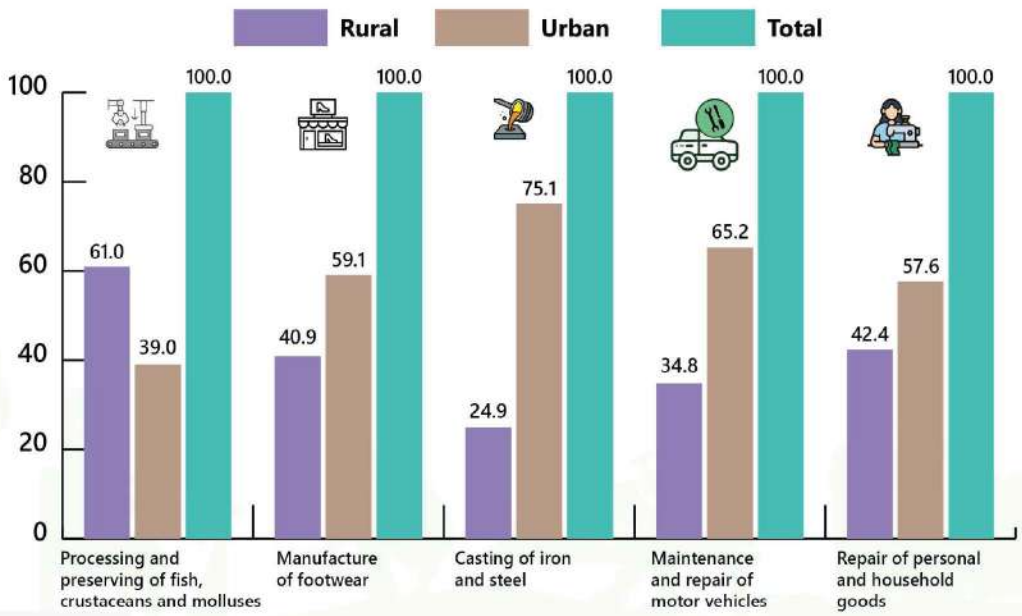
Hazardous sector	Locality		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluses	674	421	1,095
Manufacture of footwear	3,332	3,244	6,576
Casting of iron and steel	1,384	3,167	4,551
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	7,774	17,428	25,202
Repair of personal and household goods	1,360	1,741	3,101
Total	**14,525**	**26,001**	**40,525**



Distribution of Working children by sector and Locality

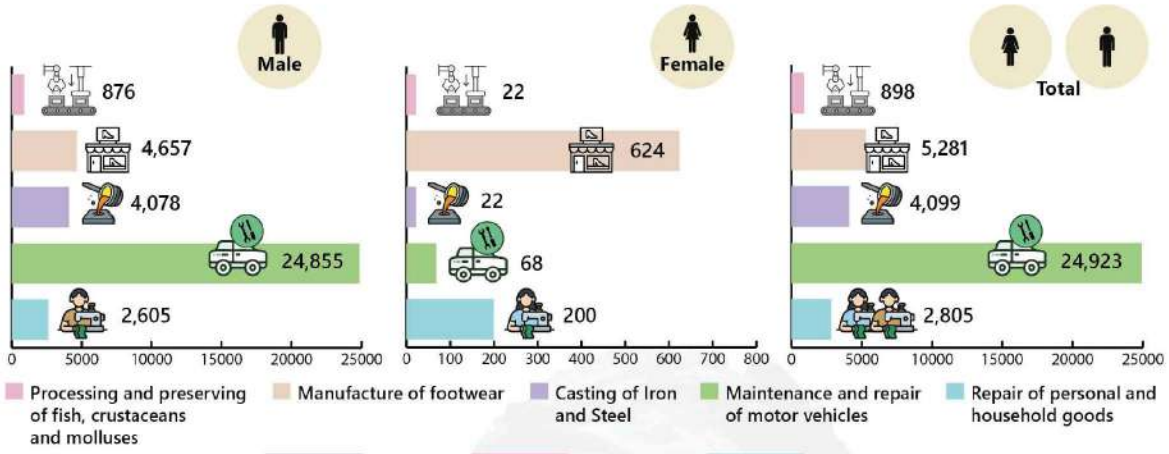
Hazardous sector	Locality			Locality (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluses	548	350	898	61.0%	39.0%	100.0%
Manufacture of footwear	2,158	3,123	5,281	40.9%	59.1%	100.0%
Casting of iron and steel	1,019	3,080	4,099	24.9%	75.1%	100.0%
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	8,671	16,253	24,923	34.8%	65.2%	100.0%
Repair of personal and household goods	1,189	1,616	2,805	42.4%	57.6%	100.0%
Total	**13,584**	**24,422**	**38,006**	**35.7%**	**64.3%**	**100.0%**

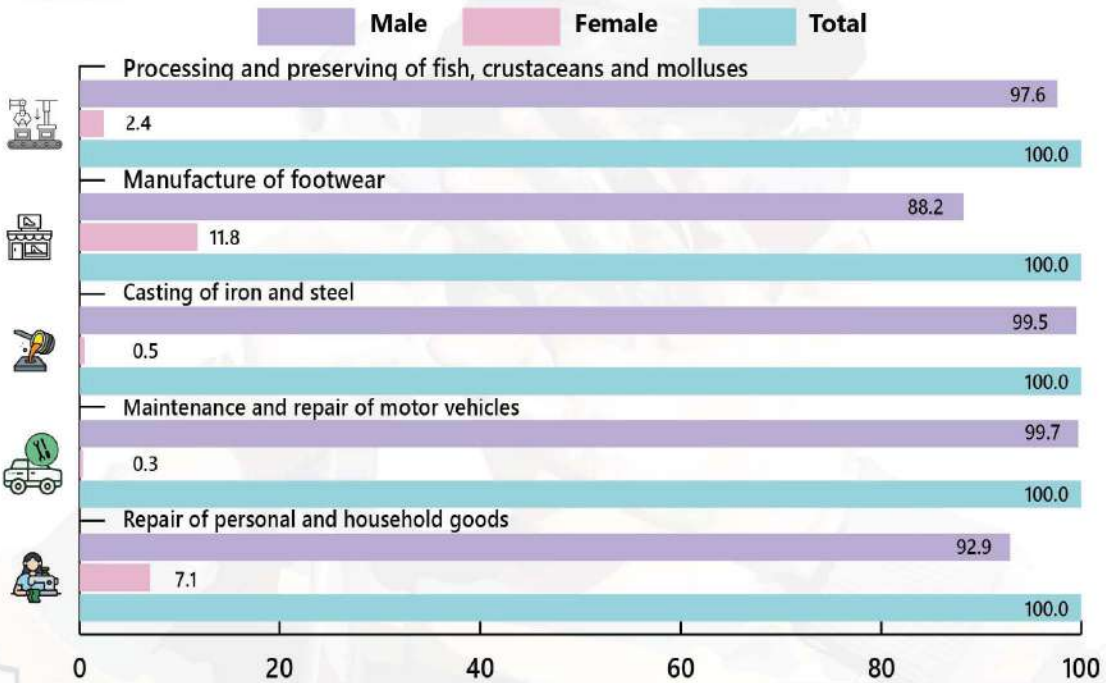




Distribution of Working children by sector and sex

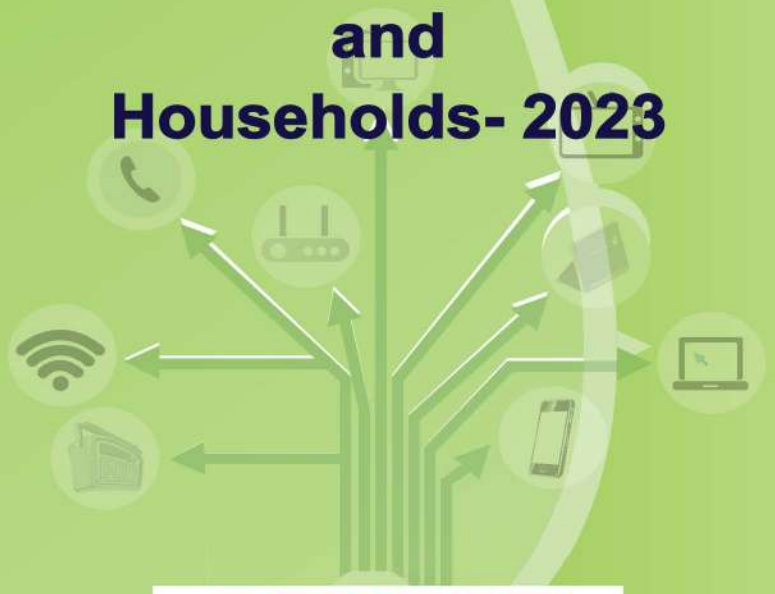
Hazardous sector	Sex			Sex (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluses	876	22	898	97.6%	2.4%	100.0%
Manufacture of footwear	4,657	624	5,281	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%
Casting of iron and steel	4,078	22	4,099	99.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	24,855	68	24,923	99.7%	0.3%	100.0%
Repair of personal and household goods	2,605	200	2,805	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
Total	**37,071**	**935**	**38,006**	**97.5%**	**2.5%**	**100.0%**





Survey on

ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households- 2023



REPORT

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning

Executive Summary

The Survey

First ever comprehensive survey that deals with the access and use of ICT at Households and Individuals level. It provided ICT indicators and statistics for the Government, Policy makers, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), SDG Tracker and for other usages.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistics Organization (NSO) of the country, has conducted the first ever comprehensive survey "Survey on Access and Use of ICT at Households and Individuals level" in Bangladesh. The survey mainly deals with the ICT indicators at Households and Individuals level developed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). In addition, the survey has collected information on various aspects of demographic and socio-economic conditions of the households, and provided ICT statistics for the international ICT Development Index (IDI), SDG Tracker, ITU and for other usages.

Survey Design

A Two-stage stratified cluster sampling method was used to conduct the survey. The field data collection was administered using (CAPI) during February-April 2023.

The sampling frame was developed using the PSUs of second zonal operation of the Population and Housing Census 2022. The sample size was determined as 30816 households to provide estimates at the geographic division level with urban-rural breakdown. A two-stage stratified cluster sampling method (PSUs at the first stage and households at the second stage) was used to draw the sample. Field data collection was administered using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method.

Access of ICT at Households level

Indicators HH1, HH2, HH3, HH4, HH6, HH11, HH13 and HH14 refer to household access (and barriers to access) to ICT equipment and services.

According to the survey estimates, the percentage of households with access to computer was 8.9 per cent, of them 3.3 per cent for the rural areas and 26.0 per cent for the urban areas. Only 0.7 per cent of the households in the Bangladesh have a fixed line telephone connection, of them 0.3 per cent for the rural areas and 1.9 per cent for the urban areas. Regarding internet access at the household level, 43.6 per cent of households have Internet access at home (i.e. the household has an internet connection). Internet access at home was 37.1 per cent for the rural whereas it was 63.1 per cent for the urban areas. As regard access to radio, 14.9 per cent of the households have access to the radio that belongs to the household. Access to radio was 11.8 per cent in the rural households and 24.1 per cent in the urban households. In Bangladesh, 62.2 per cent of households in the country have at least one television unit that belongs to the household. It was 56.3 for the rural households and 79.8 for the urban households.

Executive Summary

Use of ICT at Individuals level

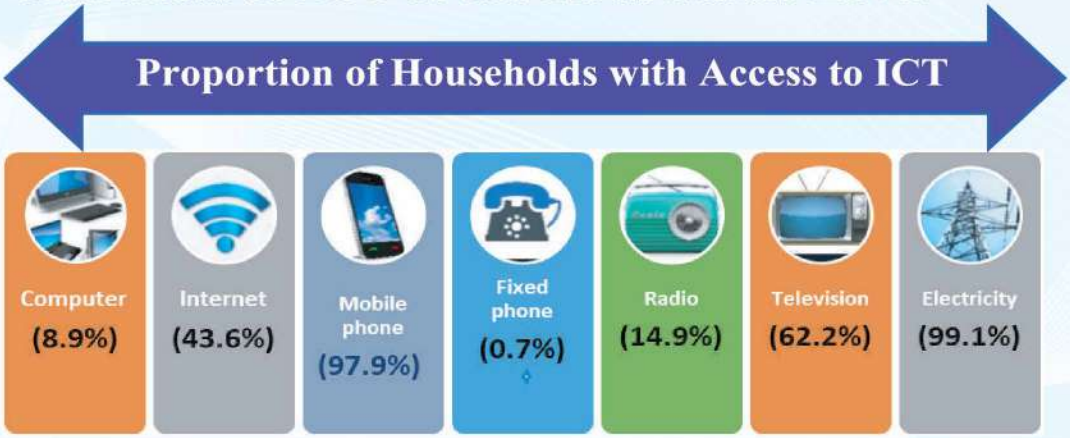
Indicators HH5, HH7, HH8. HH9, HH10, HH12, HH17, HH18, HH19 refer to use of (or reasons for not using) ICT equipment and services by individual household members. In addition, indicators HH20, HH21, HH22 and HH23 refer to e-commerce activities of individuals.

Percentage of individuals aged 5 years and above who used computers and Internet were 7.9 per cent and 44.5 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the percentage of individuals used mobile phones was 90.5 percent.

The internet using rate was too low in rural areas comparing to urban. A higher proportion of used internet in urban area (68.6 per cent) compared to rural area (36.4 per cent) is observed. Also a higher proportion of used computer in urban area (20.4 per cent) compared to rural area (3.8 per cent) is observed. On the other hand, use of mobile phone was satisfactory both in male (93.2 per cent) and female (87.8 per cent) whereas in rural 89.8 per cent and in urban 92.7 per cent.

Key Indicators of the Survey

A. Access to ICT at the Households Level



A.1: Access to ICT at the Households Level by Locality

Indicators	Locality		
	Rural	Urban	Total
HH1: Proportion of households with a radio	11.8	24.1	14.9
HH2: Proportion of households with a television	56.3	79.8	62.2
HH3: Proportion of households with fixed phone	0.3	1.9	0.7
HH3: Proportion of households with mobile phone	97.4	99.4	97.9
HH3: Proportion of households with a smart phone	59.9	73.5	63.3
HH3: Proportion of households with any fixed or mobile phone	97.4	99.4	97.9
HH3: Proportion of households with fixed telephone only	0.3	1.9	0.7
HH3: Proportion of households with mobile phone only	97.4	99.4	97.9
HH3: Proportion of households with both fixed and mobile phone	0.3	1.9	0.7
HH4: Proportion of households with a computer	3.3	26.0	8.9
HH6: Proportion of households with Internet	37.1	63.1	43.6
HHR1: Proportion of households with electricity connection	99.0	99.2	99.1

Key Indicators of the Survey (contd.)

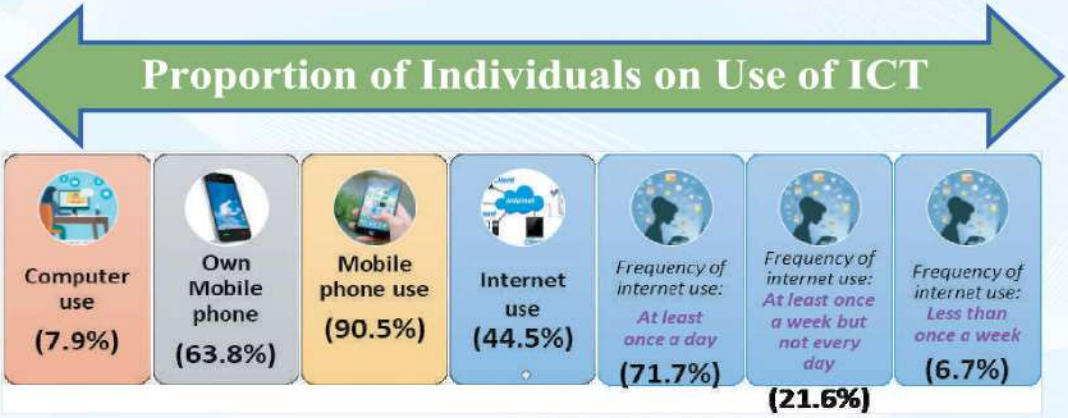
Comparison of Indicators at Household Level (2013, 2022 & 2023)

Indicators	2013	2022	2023
Proportion of households with mobile phone	87.7	97.4	97.9
Proportion of households with fixed phone	3.1	0.8	0.7
Proportion of households with computer	5.7	8.7	8.9
Proportion of households with radio	13.9	12.8	14.9
Proportion of households with television	46.0	62.0	62.2
Proportion of households with Internet connection	4.8	38.1	43.6

Key Indicators of the Survey (contd.)

B. Use of ICT at Individuals Level

(Aged 5 years and over - in last 3 months)



B.1: Use of ICT at the Individuals Level by Locality

Indicators	Locality		
	Rural	Urban	Total
HH10: Proportion of individuals using a mobile phone	89.8	92.7	90.5
HH18: Proportion of individuals owning a mobile phone	60.9	72.3	63.8
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a computer	3.8	20.4	7.9
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a desktop	1.6	5.9	2.6
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a laptop	1.7	7.5	3.1
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a tablet	0.5	7.1	2.2
HH7: Proportion of individuals using the Internet	36.4	68.6	44.5
HH12: Individuals using internet by frequency			
At least once a day	66.6	79.4	71.7
At least once a week but not every day	26.1	14.7	21.6
Less than once a week	7.3	5.9	6.7
HH12: Individuals of in-scope population using internet by frequency			
Internet not used	63.2	28.2	54.4
At least once a day	24.5	57.0	32.7
At least once a week but not every day	9.6	10.6	9.8
Less than once a week	2.7	4.2	3.1

Key Indicators of the Survey (contd.)

B.1: Use of ICT at the Individuals Level by sex

Indicators	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
HH10: Proportion of individuals using a mobile phone	93.2	87.8	90.5
HH18: Proportion of individuals owning a mobile phone	72.2	55.3	63.8
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a computer	8.8	7.1	7.9
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a desktop	3.4	1.9	2.6
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a laptop	3.3	2.9	3.1
HH5: Proportion of individuals using a tablet	2.1	2.2	2.2
HH7: Proportion of individuals using the Internet	51.7	37.3	44.5
HH12: Individuals using internet by frequency			
At least once a day	71.1	72.4	71.7
At least once a week but not every day	22.0	21.0	21.6
Less than once a week	6.8	6.6	6.7
HH12: Individuals of in-scope population using internet by frequency			
Internet not used	47.7	61.2	54.4
At least once a day	37.2	28.1	32.7
At least once a week but not every day	11.5	8.1	9.8
Less than once a week	3.6	2.6	3.1

Comparison of Indicators at Individual Level (2013, 2022 & 2023)

Indicators	2013	2022	2023
Proportion of individuals using a mobile phone	81.7	89.9	90.5
Proportion of individuals using a computer	5.6	7.4	7.9
Proportion of individuals using the Internet	6.7	38.9	44.5
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency			
(i) At least once a day	28.9	68.2	71.7
(ii) At least once a week but not every day	40.4	24.9	21.6
(iii) Less than once a week	30.7	6.9	6.7

জাতীয় শিশুশ্রম জরিপ ২০২২

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

NCLS 2022

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

International Labour Organization

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

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

জাতীয় শিশুশ্রম জরিপ ২০২২ অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, বিশেষ করে শিশুশ্রম সম্পর্কে ক্রমবর্ধমান সামাজিক উদ্বেগ এবং এটি দূর করার লক্ষ্যে আন্তর্জাতিক ও জাতীয় পর্যায়ে প্রতিশ্রুতিবদ্ধ রয়েছে।

প্রতিবেদনটি ভূমিকা এবং পদ্ধতিসহ ছয়টি অধ্যায় নিয়ে গঠিত। প্রতিবেদনে জাতীয় গণনার সাথে শ্রমজীবী শিশু, শিশুশ্রম এবং ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ শিশুশ্রমের পরিস্থিতি নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। জাতীয় শিশুশ্রম জরিপ ২০২২ অনুসারে, ৫-১৭ বছর বয়সি ৩.৫৪ মিলিয়ন শ্রমজীবী শিশু রয়েছে, যার মধ্যে ১.৭৬ মিলিয়ন শিশুশ্রমের বাহিরে এবং ১.৭৮ মিলিয়ন শিশুশ্রমে রয়েছে, তন্মধ্যে ১.০৭ মিলিয়ন ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ শিশুশ্রম রয়েছে।

প্রতিবেদনের শুরুতে শিশুশ্রম এবং এটি নিরসনে সরকার ও সমাজে ব্যবহৃত কৌশল নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশ সরকার জাতীয় শিশুশ্রম নির্মূল নীতি ২০১০ এবং শিশু আইন ২০১৩ এর মতো শিশুশ্রম নিরসনের জন্য নীতি, পরিকল্পনা এবং কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করেছে। শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয় ছাড়াও অন্যান্য মন্ত্রণালয়ও এই নীতিসমূহ প্রণয়নের সাথে জড়িত। সরকার শিশুশ্রমের বিরুদ্ধে আন্তর্জাতিক কনভেনশনগুলিকে অনুমোদন করেছে এবং শিশুশ্রমের অবসানে অঙ্গীকার প্রদর্শন করে ২০২৫ সালের মধ্যে সব ধরনের শিশুশ্রম দূর করার জন্য শিশুশ্রম সংক্রান্ত জাতীয় কর্মপরিকল্পনা (২০২০-২০২৫) গ্রহণ করেছে।

দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়ে জরিপ সম্পর্কিত আওতা, ফিল্ড অপারেশন, ডেটা প্রসেসিং এবং প্রাসঙ্গিক বিষয়াদিসহ সংক্ষিপ্ত বর্ণনা রয়েছে। জরিপটি জনশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০২২ এর মাধ্যমে নির্বাচিত ৬৪ জেলার ৩০,৮১৬টি খানাকে নিয়ে সাজানো হয়েছে। প্রত্যেকটি গণনা এলাকা (EA)-য়, ৮০-১২০টি খানা রয়েছে। জরিপটি পল্লি ও শহুরে ডোমেইন এবং আটটি বিভাগে বিভক্ত ছিল। শিশুশ্রম সমস্যায় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফোকাস রেখে প্রশ্নপত্রটি পাঁচটি মডিউলে বিভক্ত ছিল।

প্রতিবেদনের তৃতীয় অধ্যায়ে বাংলাদেশে ৫-১৭ বছর বয়সি শিশুদের জনসংখ্যার পরিসংখ্যান বিষয়ক তথ্য রয়েছে। এই বয়সের মোট শিশু ৩৯.৯৬ মিলিয়ন, যেখানে ৫ থেকে ১১ বছর বয়সি ৫৫.২%। মোট শিশুর মধ্যে ৩.৫৪ মিলিয়ন হলো শ্রমজীবী শিশু। বিভিন্ন বিভাগে শিশুর বিন্যাসের বিষয়টিও প্রতিবেদনে তুলে ধরা হয়েছে, যেখানে অনুপাতের বিষয়টি ঢাকায় সবচেয়ে বেশি। এই বয়সি শিশুদের খানা (হাউজহোল্ড)-র সংখ্যা ২৭.৬৩ মিলিয়ন, এবং স্কুলে উপস্থিতির হার বর্তমানে ৩৪.৮১%। প্রতিবেদনে আরো দেখা যায় অর্থনৈতিক এবং গৃহস্থালির কাজের কারণেও শিশুরা কখনোই স্কুলে যায় না এবং ঝরে পড়ে।

Executive Summary

The National Child Labour Survey 2022 is of utmost importance, especially in light of growing social concerns about child labour and international and national commitments to eliminate it.

The report consists of six chapters, including an introduction and methodology. It discusses the situation of working children, child labour, and hazardous child labour, along with the national count. According to the National Child Labour Survey 2022, there are 3.54 million working children aged 5-17, with 1.76 million not in child labour and 1.78 million in child labour, including 1.07 million in hazardous child labour.

The report's opening chapter discusses child labour and the strategies used by the government and society to combat it. The Government of Bangladesh has implemented policies, plans, and actions to eliminate child labour, such as the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 and the Children Act 2013. Other ministries, besides the Ministry of Labour and Employment, are also involved in formulating these policies. The government has ratified international conventions against child labour and initiated the National Plan of Action on Child Labour (2020-2025) to eliminate all forms of child labour by 2025, demonstrating its commitment to ending child labour.

Chapter two provides a survey overview, including scope, field operations, data processing, and relevant issues. The survey covered 30,816 households in 64 districts, selected via the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Enumeration Area (EA) has 80-120 households. The survey was split into rural and urban domains and eight divisions. The questionnaire was divided into five modules with a significant focus on the problem of child labour.

Chapter three of the report provides child population statistics for the age group of 5 to 17 years in Bangladesh. The total child population in this age group is 39.96 million, with 55.2% belonging to the age group of 5 to 11 years. Out of the entire child population, 3.54 million are working children. The report also highlights the distribution of the child population in different divisions, with Dhaka having the highest proportion of children. The number of households with children in this age group is 27.63 million, and the current school attendance rate is 34.81%. The report also examines the causes accountable for children never attending school and dropping out, including economic causes and engagement with household chores.

চতুর্থ অধ্যায়ে শ্রমজীবী শিশু এবং তাদের খানার অবস্থা আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। ২৭.৬৩ মিলিয়ন খানায় ৫-১৭ বছর বয়সি ৩.৫৪ মিলিয়ন শ্রমজীবী শিশু রয়েছে। শ্রমজীবী শিশুরা কৃষি, উৎপাদন, নির্মাণ, পাইকারি, খুচরা এবং পরিবহনসহ বিভিন্ন সেক্টরে নিযুক্ত রয়েছে। তাদের মধ্যে ৬০.৮% কর্মচারী হিসেবে, এবং ৯৯% অনানুষ্ঠানিকভাবে নিযুক্ত রয়েছে। ৬০.৭% শ্রমজীবী শিশু বর্তমানে স্কুলে যায়। শ্রমজীবী শিশুদের কাজের সময় প্রতি সপ্তাহে গড়ে ২৭.১ ঘণ্টা এবং তাদের মাসিক আয়ের গড় ৬৬৬১ টাকা।

পঞ্চম অধ্যায়ে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ শ্রমের গুরুত্বসহ শিশুশ্রমের ব্যাপকতা আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। শিশু শ্রমিকের ৮২% তাদের নিজস্ব বাড়িতে বসবাস করে; উৎপাদনে ৩৩.৩% এবং কৃষি, বনায়ন এবং মাছ ধরায় ২৩.৬% নিযুক্ত রয়েছে। সামগ্রিকভাবে, শিশু শ্রমিক কর্মচারী হিসেবে শ্রেণিভুক্ত ৬৮.৮% এবং স্কুলে যায় ৫২.২%। শিশু শ্রমিকদের গড় মাসিক আয় ৬৬৭৫ টাকা।

প্রতিবেদনের ষষ্ঠ অধ্যায়ে শিশু শ্রমিকদের ঝুঁকির কথা বলা হয়েছে। এই শিশুদের মধ্যে ৭% ভারী বোঝা বহন, ধারালো সরঞ্জাম এবং রাতে কাজ করে। এছাড়াও, ২.০১ মিলিয়ন শিশু গৃহকর্মী রয়েছে যাদের পারিশ্রমিক দেওয়া হয় না এবং ০.০৮ মিলিয়ন যারা পারিশ্রমিকপ্রাপ্ত, উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই পুরুষের তুলনায় নারীর সংখ্যা বেশি। তিনটি প্রাথমিক সেক্টর যেখানে কৃষি, শিল্প এবং সেবা যথাক্রমে ১.০৭ মিলিয়ন, ১.১৯ মিলিয়ন এবং ১.২৭ মিলিয়ন শিশু শ্রমিক নিয়োজিত আছে।

Chapter four discusses the status of working children and their households. Out of 27.63 million households, 3.54 million of them have working children between the ages of 5 to 17. Working children are employed in various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, construction, wholesale, retail, and transport. 60.8% of them are employees, and 99% of them are informally employed. 60.7% of working children currently attend school. The average working hours of the child workers are 27.1 hours per week, and their average monthly income is TK 6661.

Chapter 5 examines child labour prevalence, with a focus on hazardous labour. 82% of child labourers live in their own homes, with 33.3% employed in manufacturing and 23.6% in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Overall, 68.8% of child labourers are categorized as employees, with 52.2% attending school. The average monthly income of child labourers is TK 6675.

Chapter six of the report covers the hazards faced by child labourers. 7% of these children work with heavy loads, sharp tools, and during nighttime hours. In addition, there are 2.01 million child domestic workers who are not paid and 0.08 million who are paid, with females outnumbering males in both categories. The three primary sectors, agriculture, industry, and service, employ 1.07 million, 1.19 million and 1.27 million child workers, respectively.



Key Findings

Figure K.1: Child Labour Statistics at a Glance

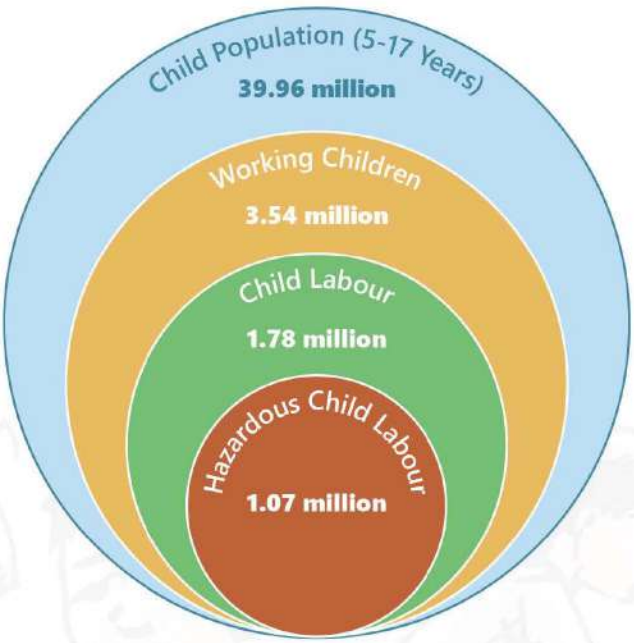


Table K.1: Comparison of Child Labour Indicators Between 2013 and 2022

Indicators	Year	
	2013	2022
Total population	154,145,734	169,828,911
Children aged 5-17 years	39,652,384	39,964,005
A. Not working children	36,202,015	37,026,443
B. Working children	3,450,369	3,536,927
a) Children not in child labour	1,751,475	1,760,830
b) Children in child labour	1,698,894	1,776,097
i) Hazardous child labour	1,280,195	1,068,212
ii) Non-hazardous child labour	418,699	707,885
Proportion of Working children	8.7%	8.9%
Proportion of Child labour	4.3%	4.4%
Proportion of Hazardous child labour	3.2%	2.7%

Source: The data presented in the table for the year 2013 and 2022 is the findings of the Child Labour Survey 2013 *(Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2015)* and the National Child Labour Survey 2022. Note that, according to the Population and Housing Census 2022, the population of Bangladesh is 169,828,911.

Figure K.2: Comparison of Child Labour Indicators by the Years 2013 and 2022 (million)

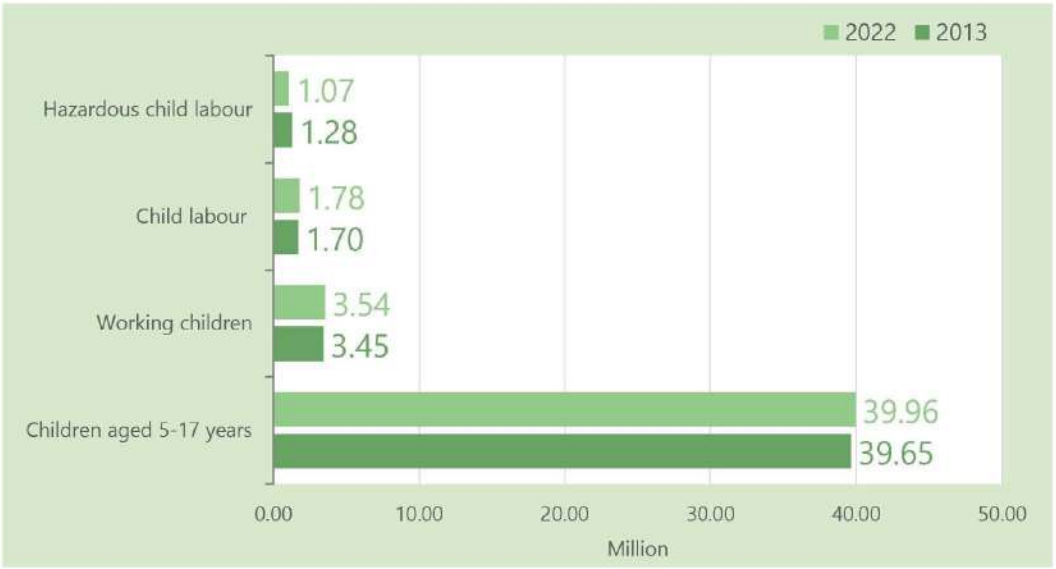
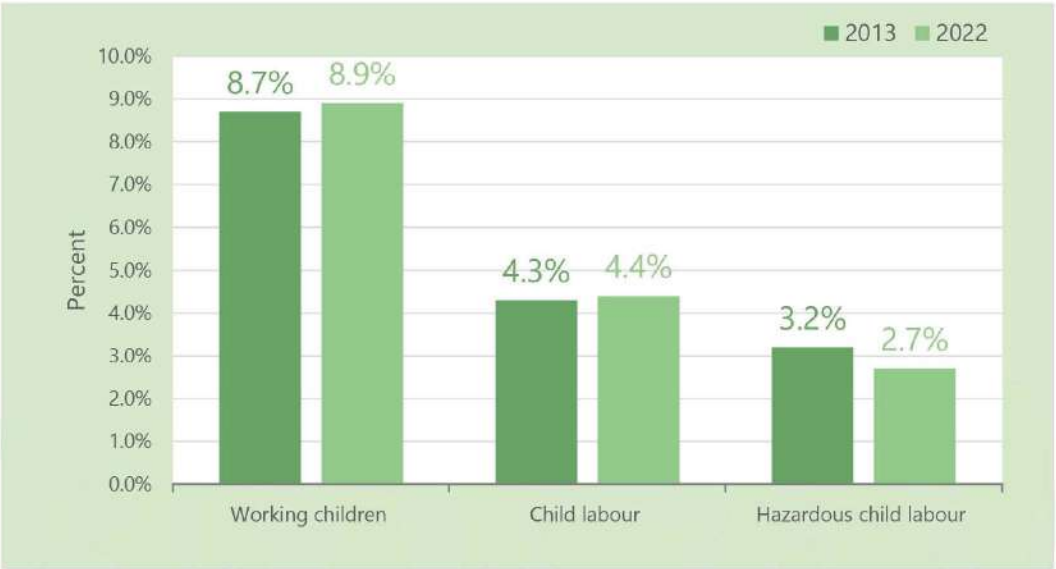
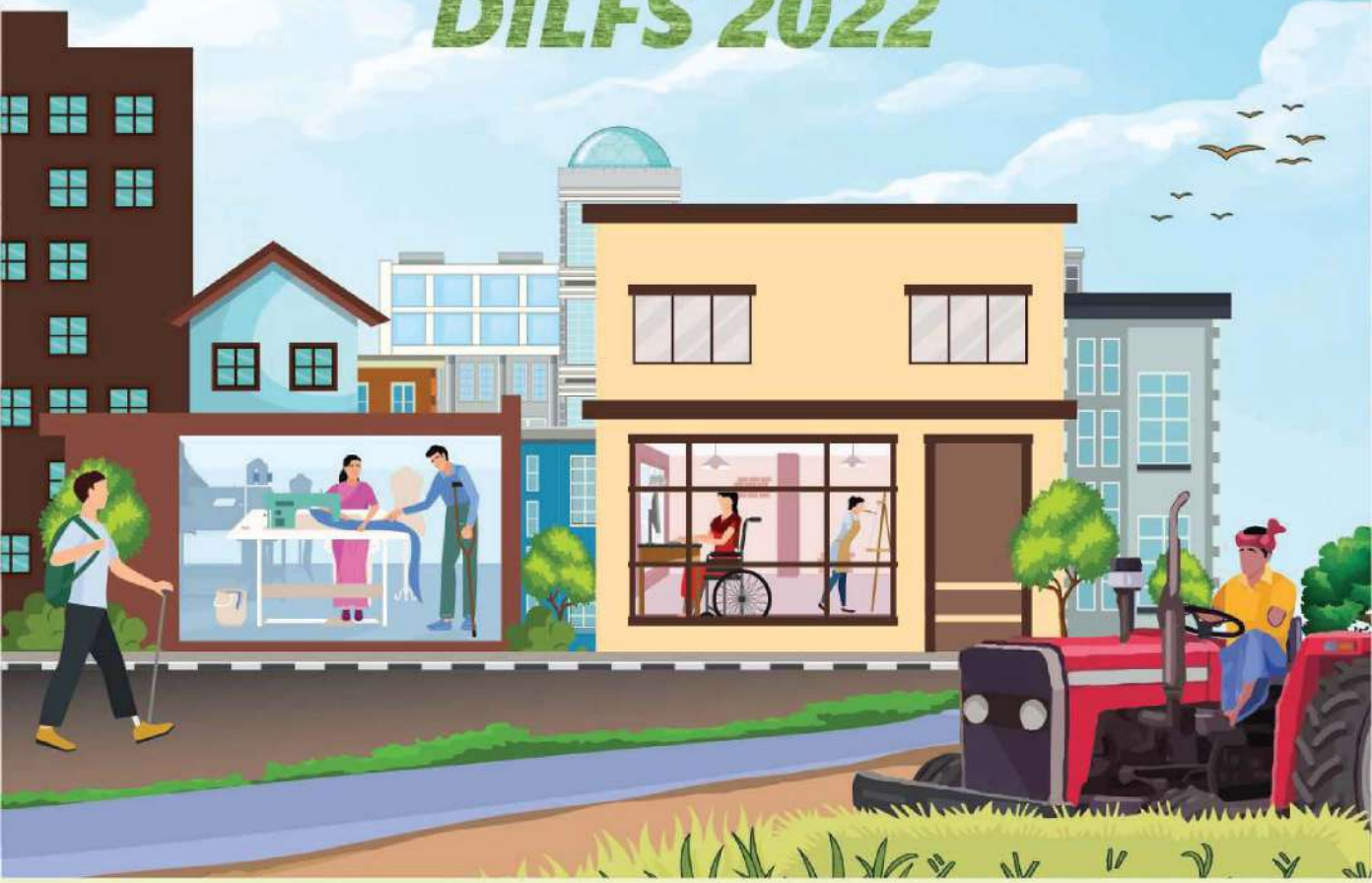


Figure K.3: Comparison of Child Labour Prevalence by the Years 2013 and 2022 (%)



DISABILITY INSIGHTS FROM LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

DILFS 2022



UNPRPD FUND
Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

International Labour Organization

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

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted 'The Labor Force Survey 2022' that provides information on the country's labour market such as employment, unemployment, employment by industry, employment by occupation, employment by job status, informal employment, youth labour force, labour force participation rates, average weekly working hours, monthly earnings etc. With technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO), the survey includes a module on disability, using the Washington Group short module. This module has assessed individuals' difficulties in basic activities like walking, seeing, hearing, remembering, self-care, and communication. By identifying those facing challenges in these activities, it provides insights into labour market dynamics for persons with disabilities. Labour Force Survey 2022 presented a comprehensive picture of the labour market based on gender and urban-rural disaggregation with national estimates for the aged 15 years and older population persons with disability and without disability.

In the Labor Force Survey 2022, the 6-item Washington Group Short Set of Disability Questions (WGQ) has been utilized to collect disability data, to provide insights into various labour market indicators. These questions are designed to identify individuals facing difficulties in performing basic universal activities, including walking, seeing, hearing, remembering, self-care, and communication. Individuals experiencing difficulties in at least one of these six activities and finding it difficult or impossible to work are categorized with functional difficulties or persons with disabilities. This classification aids in addressing functional difficulties or persons with disabilities in labour market dynamics.

This comprehensive report highlighting the chief characteristics of persons with disabilities and disaggregating the key labour market indicators by disability status from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2022 microdata. It also examines the major components of the survey including socio-demographic characteristics of individuals with disabilities such as age and sex, geographical distribution (urban/rural areas); education; labour force status and employment status etc.

The sample frame for the LFS 2022 survey was based on the different enumeration areas (EAs) identified in the second round of the Population and Housing Census 2022. A total of 1284 primary sampling units (PSUs) has been selected throughout the country for data collection. From each PSU, 24 households were selected by using a double-stage sampling process. Data collection was carried out through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) by 107 data collectors nationwide. A total of 30816 households was surveyed quarterly, contributing to the overall dataset of 123264 households over the year.

Overall, 33 lac 79 thousand people are disabled aged 15 years and older according to Labour Force Survey 2022 of which 8 lac 78 thousand are in the urban area and the rest 25 lac 1 thousand were in the rural area. On the other hand, out of 15 lac 67 thousand female persons with disability 3 lac 97 thousand live in urban area and the rest 11 lac 70 thousand live in rural area. Out of 18 lac 12 thousand male disabled 4 lac 81 thousand live in the urban area and the rest 13 lac 31 thousand live in the rural area.

Out of the 33 lac 79 thousand disabled population aged 15 years and over 18 lac 12 thousand were male and the rest 15 lac 67 thousand were female. In the urban area, out of 8 lac 78 thousand disabled population 4 lac 81 thousand were male and the rest 3 lac 97 thousand were female. In the rural area, out of 25 lac 1 thousand disabled persons, 13 lac 31 thousand were male and the rest 11 lac 70 thousand were female. At the aggregate level, 53.62% disabled were male and the rest 46.38% were female. In the urban area, out of 74.03% disabled persons 39.39% were male and the rest 34.63% were female. The age distribution of persons with disability shows that generally disability increases with age group 40-44 and older, and this is also true for male and female population.

Among the disabled persons 37.11% were literate and the rest 62.89% were illiterate. This is also true for male and female. Among the persons with disability, most of them are 'illiterate that is no class passed or not attained school and this is also true for male and female with higher number of illiterates among female.

Among disabled persons a small percentage (0.21%) receive vocational training and such percentage were 0.28% for male and 0.13% for female. As regard training of the disabled person at the aggregate level 30.33% receive training for 1-3 months followed by 22.14% for less than 1 week and 15.46% for 3-4 weeks. For females 22.57% receive training for less than one week followed by 18.61% for 1-3 months and 17.48% for 4-6 months. Among males, the highest 36.88% receive training for 1-3 months followed by 21.90% for less than 1 week and 12.99% for higher than 6 months.

As regards types of training at the national level, 20.87% receive training an agricultural crop production and preservation followed by 19.93% in ready-made garments (RMG) and 10.89% in foreign language. Among males the highest 28.03% receive training in agriculture crop production and preservation followed by 19.76% in ready-made garments (RMG) and 18.56% in computer. For the females, the highest 27.35% receive training non-crop agriculture activities followed by health and paramedical services (27.16%) and ready-made garments (20.29%).

As regards the source of training of the disabled persons, at the national level the highest 51.85% received training in the government institute followed by NGO (23.21%) and other institutions 12.53%. Among males the highest 60.13% received training in the government institutes followed by 20.12% by NGOs and Joint Venture Institute (14.69%). For females the highest disabled persons receive training in government institute followed by 28.73% by NGOs and (25.59%) by other institution.

The unemployment rate of disabled population was 1.63% at the national level and 1.54% for the male and 1.93% for female. These rates are much higher those who are not disable. Among the employed population with disability the highest 54.56% were own account worker followed by employee (31.92%) and contributing family helper (9.37%). Among the males the highest 55.19% were own account worker followed by employee (34.99%) and contributing family helper (5.09%). Among the females, the highest 52.47% were own account worker followed by contributing family helper (23.58%) and employee (21.76%).

As high as 52.16% disabled persons are employed in agriculture sector followed by service (36.71%) and industry (11.13%). Among males 47.94% are employed in agriculture sector followed by service sector (39.47%). On the other hand, among the females 66.09% are employed in agriculture sector, 27.58% in service and only 6.33% in industry. At the national level only 12.81% are in the formal sector and such percentage for males and females are 15.74% and 3.13% respectively. All the rest are engaged in informal sector.

At the national level an employed persons worked for 38 hours in a week and 40 hours in the urban area and 36 hours in the rural area. For the males 44 hours worked per week is found at the national level and 46 hours and 42 hours respectively in urban and rural areas. For the females the average working hours is only 31 hours and it is 33 hours and 29 hours respectively in the urban and rural areas.

The average monthly income of a person with disability is TK 10470.01 at the national level, it is TK 11,552.72 in urban area and TK 9417.31 in the rural area. The males person with disabilities have higher monthly income than their female counterparts in the both urban and rural area.

The labour force participation rate of disabled person was only 22.54% and it was 32.22% for the males and 11.34% for females. The employment to population ratio (working age population 15 years and older with disabled persons is 22.17% at the national level whereas it is 31.73% for the males and only 11.12% for the females.



DILFS 2022

For more information:

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

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Household Based Environmental Survey

HBES 2024



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) প্রথমবারের মতো খানা-ভিত্তিক পরিবেশগত জরিপ (HBES) ২০২৪ সম্পন্ন করেছে। টেকসই উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যমাত্রা (এসডিজি)-১৩ অর্জন এবং দেশে পরিবেশ বান্ধব অবস্থা নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে এই জরিপটি পরিচালন করা হয়। এটা বলার অপেক্ষা রাখে না যে, পরিবেশ বিষয়টি বর্তমান বিশ্বের তাপমাত্রা ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের সময়ে একটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ইস্যু হিসাবে বিবেচনা করা হচ্ছে। এই জরিপটি খানাভিত্তিক পরিবেশ সম্পর্কিত কার্যক্রম পরিমাপ করে থাকে যার মাধ্যমে পরিবেশের ব্যাপারে মানুষের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি কেমন সেটা নির্ধারণ করা যায়। এই জরিপটি বেজলাইন তথ্য প্রদান করে থাকে যাহা খানা পর্যায়ে পরিবেশের কেমন তার পরিমাপক হিসাবে করবে। খানার বৈশিষ্ট্য, স্যানিটেশন, জ্বালানী ও পানির ব্যবহার ও সংরক্ষণ, গৃহস্থালীর বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা, কীটনাশক ও সারের ব্যবহার, পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ, পরিবেশ সচেতনতা, বাস্তুসংস্থান ও জীববৈচিত্র ইত্যাদি বিষয়গুলো নিয়ে এই জরিপে পর্যালোচনা করা হয়েছে। এই জরিপের তথ্য-উপাত্ত পর্যালোচনার মাধ্যমে খানার পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত ধারণা পাওয়া যাবে। পরিবেশের সাথে মানুষের কেমন সম্পর্ক তা মূলত এই জরিপের ফলাফলে বিশেষভাবে প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে। খানাভিত্তিক পরিবেশগত জরিপটি নমুনায়নের ভিত্তিতে মোট ৫৫,২১১ টি খানায় পরিচালিত হয়েছে যার মধ্যে পল্লিতে ৩৯,০৩৫ টি খানা এবং শহরে ১৬,১৭৬ টি খানা রয়েছে।

মূল বাসস্থানের কাঠামো:

বাংলাদেশে প্রধান আবাসন কাঠামোর ধরন অনুসারে ৫.৮৫ % অ্যাপার্টমেন্ট বা ফ্ল্যাট, ১৯.৪২% পাকা/কংক্রিট বিল্ডিং, ৩৪.২৫% সেমি পাকা বা কংক্রিট বাড়ি, ৪০.০৩% কাঁচা বাড়ি এবং ০.৪৫% কাঁচা ঘর (ঝুপড়ি) রয়েছে।

পৃথক হাত ধোয়ার ব্যবস্থা:

দেশে ৬২.২৬% খানায় সাবান ও পানিসহ হাতধোয়ার পৃথক ব্যবস্থা রয়েছে এবং পল্লি ও শহর এলাকায় এ হার যথাক্রমে ৫৫.৪৪% ও ৭৩.৮২%।

Executive summary

For the first time, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has successfully conducted the Household-Based Environmental Survey (HBES) 2024. The survey was carried out with the objective of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 and ensuring an environmentally friendly state in the country. It is obvious that environmental issues are currently considered a critical concern globally in the context of rising temperatures and climate change. This survey measures household-level activities related to the environment, helping to determine public perception and awareness regarding environmental matters. It provides baseline data that can serve as an indicator of environmental conditions at the household level. The survey covers a range of topics, including household characteristics, sanitation, energy and water usage and conservation, household waste management, use of pesticides and fertilizers, environmental protection, environmental awareness, ecosystems, and biodiversity. Through the analysis of the data collected, the survey offers valuable insights into household-level environmental understanding and behaviors. The relationship between humans and the environment is prominently reflected in the survey findings. The Household-Based Environmental Survey was conducted using a sampling method and covered a total of 55,211 households, of which 39,035 were in rural areas and 16,176 in urban areas.

Main Dwelling Structure:

In Bangladesh, according to the type of main dwelling structure, 5.85% of households live in apartments or flats, 19.42% in pucca/concrete buildings, 34.25% in semi-pucca or concrete houses, 40.03% in kancha houses, and 0.45% in raw huts (jhupris).

Separate Handwashing Facilities:

62.26% of total households have the separate handwashing facilities with 'Soap and Water' in the country and the rates in rural and urban areas are 55.44% and 73.82%, respectively.

খানার টয়লেট সুবিধা:

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৪২.৬৮% খানায় ফ্লাশ করে নিরাপদ ট্যাংকে ধারণ সম্বলিত টয়লেট সুবিধা রয়েছে, যা খুলনা বিভাগে সর্বোচ্চ (৪৯.২৬%) ও বরিশালে সর্বনিম্ন (২৪.৩৯%) । অন্যদিকে, দেশের ৩৯.৯৪% খানায় স্ল্যাবসহ পিট ল্যাট্রিন সম্বলিত টয়লেট রয়েছে যা ময়মনসিংহ বিভাগে সর্বোচ্চ (৬০.৭৬%) ও ঢাকায় সর্বনিম্ন (২৩.৯১%)। উল্লেখ্য, দেশের ০.৩৩% খানায় কোনো ধরনের টয়লেট সুবিধা নেই। দেশে ৮০.৮৪ শতাংশ খানায় 'একক' টয়লেট সুবিধা রয়েছে।

মাসিক গড়ে হাত ধোয়ার ব্যয়:

সমগ্রিকভাবে দেশের খানাভিত্তিক মাসিক গড় হাত ধোয়ার ব্যয় ৮২ টাকা। বিভাগভিত্তিক পর্যালোচনা করলে দেখা যায় যে, ঢাকা বিভাগে খানাভিত্তিক হাত ধোয়ার বাবদ মাসিক গড় ব্যয় সবচেয়ে বেশি ১০৩ টাকা। অন্যদিকে সবচেয়ে কম ব্যয় হয় সিলেট বিভাগে গড়ে ৭৮ টাকা। পল্লি ও শহরভেদে খানাভিত্তিক হাত ধোয়ার খরচের পার্থক্য বিদ্যমান। পল্লি এলাকায় খানাভিত্তিক মাসিক গড় হাত ধোয়ার খরচ ৬৯ টাকা যা শহর এলাকায় ১০৯ টাকা।

খাবার পানির মূল উৎস:

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৮৮.৮৬% খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস টিউবওয়েল (গভীর/অগভীর/সাবমার্সিবল), যা সকল বিভাগেই সর্বোচ্চ। খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস হিসেবে দেশের ৮.১৯% খানা সাপ্লাই এর পানি ব্যবহার করে, যা ঢাকা বিভাগে সর্বোচ্চ ২১.৯০%।

খাবার পানি বাবদ মাসিক গড় ব্যয়:

সমগ্রিকভাবে খানার মাসিক গড় খাবার পানি বাবদ খরচ ২৪৪ টাকা। বিভাগভিত্তিক পর্যালোচনা করলে দেখা যায় যে, বরিশাল বিভাগে খাবার পানি বাবদ মাসিক গড় খরচ সবচেয়ে বেশি (৩৪৪ টাকা)। অন্যদিকে সবচেয়ে কম খরচ হয়ে থাকে রাজশাহী বিভাগে ১১০ টাকা। শহর এলাকায় খাবার পানি বাবদ মাসিক গড় খরচ ২৯৬ টাকা এবং পল্লি এলাকায় ১৭৭ টাকা।

পানির ব্যবহার:

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে খানা প্রতি পানি ব্যবহারের পরিমাণ সপ্তাহে গড়ে ২,৪৩৪ লিটার। সর্বোচ্চ ব্যবহার হয় গোসলের জন্য (৮৭০ লিটার), এরপর পোশাক ও বস্ত্রাদি পরিস্কার (৫৬১ লিটার) এবং গবাদিপশু ও হাঁস মুরগীর জন্য (১৫৮ লিটার)।

Toilet Facilities of Households:

Nationally, 42.68% of households use the toilet facilities of keeping in safe tank by flushing, which is the highest (49.26%) in Khulna division and the lowest (24.39%) in Barishal. On the contrary, in country's households having the toilet facilities of pit latrine with slab is 39.94% which is the highest (60.76%) in Mymensingh division and the lowest (23.91%) in Dhaka. It is mentionable that 0.33% of the total households of the country lack any kind of toilet facilities. 80.84% of households in the country have 'single' toilet facilities.

Average Monthly Handwashing Expenditure:

The country's overall average monthly expenditure for handwashing is 82 Tk. A breakdown by division reveals that Dhaka division has the highest average expenditure at 103 Tk. while Sylhet division has the lowest at 78 Tk. There is a noticeable difference in handwashing costs between rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the average monthly expenditure is 69 Tk. while in urban areas, it is 109 Tk.

Main Source of Drinking Water:

Nationally, 88.86% of households use Tube-well (Deep/Shallow/Submersible) as the main source of drinking water, which is also noted as the highest in all the divisions. As many as 8.19% of the households use Supply water across the country, which is recorded as the highest 21.90% in Dhaka division.

Monthly Average Expenditure on Drinking Water:

On average, households spend 244 Tk per month on drinking water. A division-wise analysis shows that Barishal division has the highest average monthly expenditure on drinking water (344 Tk). While the lowest expenditure is in Rajshahi division at 110 Tk. In urban areas, the average monthly expenditure on drinking water is 296 Tk, while in rural areas, it is 177 Tk.

Water Usages:

The average weekly water consumption per household at the national level is 2,434 liters. The highest usage category is bathing (870 liters), followed by cloth cleaning (561 liters) and cattle use (158 liters).

খানাভিত্তিক মাসিক গড় বর্জ্য অপসারণ:
জাতীয় পর্যায়ে খানা প্রতি গড়ে প্রতি মাসে ৫ কেজি কঠিন বর্জ্য, ৮১৬৫ লিটার তরল বর্জ্য এবং ৬১ কেজি জৈব বর্জ্য অপসারণ করা হয়।

ময়লা সংগ্রহের পরিষেবা:
জাতীয় পর্যায়ে মাত্র ১৪.১৫% বাড়ি থেকে ময়লা সংগ্রহের পরিষেবা চালু আছে। বিভাগসমূহের মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ ঢাকা বিভাগে ৩৪.৮২% এবং রংপুরে সর্বনিম্ন ০.৮৯% বাড়ি থেকে বর্জ্য সংগ্রহের পরিষেবা চালু আছে।

বর্জ্য সংগ্রহে মাসিক গড় ব্যয়:
জাতীয় পর্যায়ে বাড়ি থেকে খানা প্রতি মাসিক গড় খরচ ১১৫ টাকা, যেখানে পল্লি ও শহরাঞ্চলে তা যথাক্রমে ৮১ টাকা এবং ১২১ টাকা।

বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনায় খানার সন্তুষ্টির মাত্রা:
বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনার ক্ষেত্রে জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৩৪.১২% খানা এ ব্যাপারে অসন্তুষ্ট, ৩০.৩১% খানা সন্তুষ্ট এবং ২৬.০৪% মোটামুটিভাবে সন্তুষ্ট। এছাড়া ৬.৫৩% খানা চরম অসন্তুষ্টি প্রকাশ করেছে যেখানে মাত্র ৩.০০% খানা অত্যন্ত সন্তুষ্ট বলে মতামত দিয়েছেন।

পরিবেশ দুষণের কারণ:
একই জায়গায় নিয়মিত বর্জ্য ফেলাকে ৬৬.৫১% মানুষ পরিবেশ দূষণের মূল কারণ হিসেবে মনে করেন। রাস্তায় বর্জ্য ফেলার ফলে স্বাস্থ্য ঝুঁকি বিরাজ করছে বলে ৫৬.১৬% মানুষ মতামত প্রদান করেছে। ৩১.২০% মানুষ মতামত দেন যে ড্রেনে বর্জ্য ফেলার মাধ্যমে ড্রেন বন্ধ করে পরিবেশ দূষণ করা হচ্ছে।

রান্নায় ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানির উৎস:
জাতীয় পর্যায়ে খানার ৪০.৭৭%, পল্লি এলাকায় ৫০.৯৭% এবং শহরাঞ্চলে ১৮.৩৬% রান্নায় ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানির উৎস খড়/পাতা/তুস/ভুষি। রান্নায় ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানির উৎস হিসেবে সরবরাহকৃত লাইনের গ্যাস জাতীয় পর্যায়ে খানার ১৩.৮১%, পল্লি এলাকায় ৪.৩২% এবং শহরাঞ্চলে ৩৪.৬৭% রয়েছে। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে খানার ৩৪.৭১%, পল্লি এলাকায় ৩৩.৫৯% এবং শহরাঞ্চলে ৩৭.১৫% রান্নায় ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানির উৎস হলো এলপিজি গ্যাস।

খানার আলোর প্রধান উৎস:
জাতীয় পর্যায়ে ৯৮.২৪% খানা বিদ্যুৎ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে আলোর সুবিধা ভোগ করে। অবদানের দিক থেকে কম হলেও

Monthly Household Based Average Waste Disposal:
At the national level, the total monthly average waste removed of solid waste is 5 kg, liquid waste is 8165 liters and organic waste is 61 kg.

Waste Collection Services:
Only 14.15% of households nationwide have waste collection services. Among the divisions, the highest is Dhaka Division with 34.82%, while the lowest is Rangpur with only 0.89% of households having waste collection services.

Average Monthly Expenditure for Waste Collection:
The average monthly expenditure per household for waste collection at the national level is 115 Tk, with rural and urban areas having costs of 81 Tk and 121 Tk, respectively.

Household Satisfaction with Waste Management:
In terms of waste management, at the national level, 34.12% of households expressed dissatisfaction, 30.31% were satisfied, and 26.04% were somewhat satisfied. Additionally, 6.53% of households reported being extremely dissatisfied, while only 3.00% expressed a high level of satisfaction.

Reasons for Environmental Pollution:
66.51% of people consider regular dumping waste in same place as the main cause of environmental pollution. 56.16% of people believe that dumping waste on the streets leads to health risks. 31.20% of people think that dumping waste into drains causes blockages, leading to environmental pollution.

Sources of fuel used in cooking:
40.77% of households, 50.97% in rural areas, and 18.36% in urban areas use fuel sources like Straw/Leaf/Tus/Bushi for cooking. The share of supply gas as a cooking fuel source is 13.81% at the national level, 4.32% in rural areas, and 34.67% in urban areas. LPG gas is used as a cooking fuel source by 34.71% of households nationally, 33.59% in rural areas, and 37.15% in urban areas.

Main Source of Household Lighting:
At the national level 98.24% households enjoys lighting that comes from electricity. Though small in terms of contribution (1.26%) solar panel

সৌর প্যানেল (১.২৬%) খানার আলোর সুবিধার দ্বিতীয় বৃহত্তম উৎস।

মশা প্রতিরোধের পদ্ধতি:

সিটি কর্পোরেশনগুলির মধ্যে, কুমিল্লা সিটি কর্পোরেশনে সর্বোচ্চ মশার প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা ৯০.৬৮% গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। অন্যদিকে ৭৭.৩৩% মশার প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করে ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন দ্বিতীয় অবস্থানে রয়েছে এবং ১৮.২৭% নিয়ে সর্বনিম্ন অবস্থানে রয়েছে বরিশাল সিটি কর্পোরেশন।

বৃক্ষরোপন সংক্রান্ত:

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে গত ১২ মাসে ২০.২৭% খানা কোন না কোন সদস্য বাড়িতে/বাড়ির আঙিনায়/ পতিত জমিতে বিভিন্ন প্রকারের বৃক্ষরোপনের সাথে জড়িত অন্যদিকে ৭৯.৭৩% বৃক্ষরোপনের সাথে জড়িত নয়।

প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের উপর জীবিকার নির্ভরশীলতা:

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে জীবিকার ১.৫০% অর্জিত হয় প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের উপর নির্ভর করে এবং ৯৮.৫০% প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের উপর নির্ভর করেনা।

কৃষি ও অকৃষি খাত থেকে আয়:

জাতীয় পর্যায়ে খানা ভিত্তিক গড় আয় মোট ৩০,০৩৭ টাকার মধ্যে অধিকাংশ আয়ের উৎস কৃষি বহির্ভূত খাত। অন্যদিকে, পল্লি এলাকায় খানা ভিত্তিক গড় আয় মোট ২৪,৯৪৮ টাকা যার অধিকাংশ আয় ১৫,৭৭৯ টাকা কৃষি বহির্ভূত খাত হতে। একইভাবে শহর এলাকায় মোট ৪১,২১২ টাকার আয়ের মধ্যে ৩৭,৩৮১ টাকা আয় হয় কৃষি বহির্ভূত খাত হতে। সুতরাং, এটা প্রতীয়মান হয় যে, কৃষি বহির্ভূত খাত থেকে আয়ের উৎস সব চাইতে বেশি।

পরিবেশ দূষনের ব্যাপারে ধারনা:

৫৪.২৭% লোক মাটি দূষণ, ৭৫.৪৬% পানি দূষণ, ৭৩.৯০% বায়ু দূষণ এবং ৩৭.৬৮% শব্দ দূষণকে পরিবেশ দূষণের কারণ হিসেবে উল্লেখ করেছেন। অন্যদিকে, ১২.৮৯% এ বিষয়ে জানেন না বলে মতামত দিয়েছেন।

serves as second largest source for lighting facility.

Mosquito Prevention Method:

among the city corporations, Comilla City Corporation has implemented the highest percentage of Mosquito Prevention Method, with 90.68%. Dhaka City Corporation is in second place with 77.33% Mosquito Prevention Method, while Barisal City Corporation has the lowest at 18.27%.

Regarding Tree Plantation:

At the national level, in the past 12 months, 20.27% of households had at least one member involved in planting various types of trees in their home, yard, or fallow land, while 79.73% were not involved in tree plantation activities.

Livelihoods Dependent on Resources:

A total of 1.50% of the national level livelihood depends on natural resources, while 98.50% does not.

Income from Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Sector:

The national average household income is 30,037 Taka, where much of the income comes from non-agricultural sectors. On the other hand, in rural areas, the average household income is 24,948 Taka, with much of the income, 15,779 Taka, coming from non-agricultural sectors. Similarly, in urban areas, out of a total income of 41,212 Taka, 37,381 Taka comes from non-agricultural sectors So, it is evident that maximum income generates from non-agriculture sector.

Perception about Environmental Pollution:

As the causes of environmental pollution, 54.27% people mentioned soil pollution, 75.46% water pollution, 73.90% air pollution, and 37.68% noise pollution. On the other hand, 12.89% person mentioned they did not know about this matter.

Key Findings

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	HBES 2024		
			National	Rural	Urban
1. Household by type of dwelling structure					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Apartment/Flat	Percentage	5.85	1.16	16.16
b.	Pucca/Concrete building	Percentage	19.42	13.88	31.56
c.	Semi pucca/Concrete house	Percentage	34.25	36.34	29.67
d.	Kutcha (Raw) house	Percentage	40.03	48.16	22.17
e.	Raw hut (Jhupri)	Percentage	0.45	0.46	0.44
2. Household with separate handwashing facilities					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Soap and water	Percentage	61.26	55.54	73.82
b.	Only water	Percentage	15.90	17.80	11.73
c.	No separate facility	Percentage	22.84	26.66	14.45
3. Household by toilet facilities					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Improved[1]	Percentage	85.19	89.63	75.45
b.	Unimproved[2]	Percentage	13.89	9.27	24.04
c.	Open defecation	Percentage	0.92	1.10	0.51
4. Status of household septic tank/pit connection (multiple responses)					
a.	Open drain	Percentage	26.87	24.18	31.48
b.	Directly connected to canal/pond/river	Percentage	16.15	17.42	13.97
c.	Others (not specified)	Percentage	13.29	12.78	14.16
d.	No-where connected	Percentage	41.32	44.59	35.70
e.	Don't know	Percentage	3.01	1.64	5.35
5. Average yearly household expenditure for handwashing					
a.	Average expenditure	Tk.	981	831	1311

[1] ***Improved toilet facilities:*** *Discharge to sewerage system by flashing pipes, Retention in safe tanks/pits (pit latrines) by flashing, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilet.*

[2] ***Unimproved toilet facilities:*** *Removal in open drains by flashing, Flash removed from where, do not know and pit latrines without slabs/ open pit.*

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	HBES 2024		
			National	Rural	Urban
6. Main source of drinking water					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Supply	Percentage	8.19	1.08	23.81
b.	Tube-well (deep/shallow/ submersible)	Percentage	88.68	96.13	72.33
c.	Bottled/water Jar	Percentage	1.03	0.79	1.55
d.	Protected well/well/ large masonry-well/ ring-well	Percentage	0.11	0.11	0.10
e.	Unprotected well/ well/ large masonry-well/ ring-well	Percentage	0.11	0.09	0.16
f.	Pond/river/canal/lake	Percentage	0.60	0.68	0.41
g.	Waterfall/spring	Percentage	0.19	0.22	0.11
h.	Rainwater	Percentage	0.53	0.60	0.38
i.	Tanker-truck	Percentage	0.07	0.07	0.08
j.	River's osmosis plant/ PSF	Percentage	0.14	0.12	0.19
k.	Water ATM booth (drink well)	Percentage	0.26	0.02	0.78
l.	Others	Percentage	0.09	0.09	0.11
7. Per capita yearly use of water by purpose (multiple responses)					
a.	**Total**	**Litre**	**31032**	**31184**	**30683**
b.	Drinking	Litre	1106	1116	1082
c.	Cooking	Litre	3459	3556	3238
d.	Gardening	Litre	103	105	96
e.	Car washing	Litre	109	98	134
f.	Other domestic purpose	Litre	3316	3503	2887
g.	Cloth washing	Litre	7148	6973	7550
h.	Cattle and poultry rearing	Litre	2019	2474	977
i.	House cleaning	Litre	1754	1517	2298
j.	Bathing	Litre	11093	10936	11452
k.	Others	Litre	925	906	969
8. Percentage distribution of households by number of times septic tank/ pit cleaned per year					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Not a single time	Percentage	6.73	7.96	5.32
b.	1 time	Percentage	46.60	42.96	50.76
c.	2 times	Percentage	27.21	28.53	25.69
d.	More than 2 times	Percentage	17.55	18.13	16.89

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	HBES 2024		
			National	Rural	Urban
e.	Not applicable[3]	Percentage	1.92	2.41	1.35
9. Per capita per year waste generation by type					
a.	Solid waste	KG	15	13	18
b.	Liquid waste	Litre	24019	22944	26483
c.	Organic waste	KG	180	206	120
10. Distribution of household waste disposal by types (if collection service from household is unavailable) (multiple responses)					
a.	Dustbin	Percentage	13.03	0.14	41.35
b.	Roadside	Percentage	9.03	0.08	28.69
c.	Open Place	Percentage	35.59	32.93	41.42
d.	Burial in holes	Percentage	9.41	0.41	29.18
e.	Water bodies	Percentage	44.06	63.92	0.44
f.	Others	Percentage	4.01	0.01	12.78
11. Distribution of produced organic waste by uses/ dump (multiple responses)					
a.	Fuel	Percentage	14.76	18.25	7.08
b.	Sold	Percentage	2.62	3.04	1.70
c.	Fertilizer	Percentage	21.63	27.08	9.67
d.	Dustbin	Percentage	15.95	10.36	28.21
e.	Open space	Percentage	61.10	69.99	41.59
f.	Specific place of municipalities	Percentage	7.98	0.00	25.52
12. Distribution of produced daily waste by keeping types (multiple responses)					
a.	Specific basket	Percentage	31.44	24.23	47.28
b.	Polythene bag	Percentage	21.31	16.43	32.03
c.	Specific hole/pit	Percentage	35.16	42.26	19.56
d.	Open space	Percentage	51.60	61.40	30.08
e.	Specific place of municipalities	Percentage	3.64	0.00	11.62
f.	Others	Percentage	0.52	0.27	1.06
13. Facing problems in disposing of household waste (multiple responses)					
a.	No problem	Percentage	25.01	25.45	24.04
b.	Unavailability of dustbin near household	Percentage	44.58	42.62	48.89

[3] Note: Newly built Household

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	HBES 2024		
			National	Rural	Urban
c.	Unavailability of dustbin in the locality	Percentage	46.44	51.78	34.73
d.	Lack of dustbin beside the road	Percentage	6.56	5.29	9.34
e.	Dustbin in wrong place	Percentage	6.13	3.76	11.34
f.	Bad smell from dustbin	Percentage	8.28	4.35	16.92
g.	Lack of person to remove the waste	Percentage	15.39	16.44	13.08
h.	Others	Percentage	0.08	0.04	0.15
14. Satisfaction level of waste management by Municipalities					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**		**100.00**
a.	Highly satisfied	Percentage	3.00		3.00
b.	Satisfied	Percentage	30.30		30.30
c.	Moderately satisfied	Percentage	26.00		26.00
d.	Dissatisfied	Percentage	34.10		34.10
e.	Extremely dissatisfied	Percentage	6.50		6.50
15. Environmental pollution due to improper disposal of waste (multiple responses)					
a.	Dumping waste into drains	Percentage	31.20	22.84	49.57
b.	Dumping waste on the road	Percentage	56.16	55.72	57.13
c.	Dumping of waste here and there	Percentage	66.51	71.82	54.87
d.	Others (not specified)	Percentage	0.21	0.25	0.13
16. Availability of waste collection service					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Available	Percentage	14.15	3.36	37.83
b.	Unavailable	Percentage	85.85	96.64	62.17
17. Waste collection service by household if service is available					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Accepted	Percentage	87.95	82.45	89.02
b.	Not accepted	Percentage	12.05	17.55	10.98
18. Waste collection expenditure per household per year					
a.	Yearly per household expenditure	Tk.	1375	972	1447
19. Yearly average hazardous waste per household					
a.	Per household hazardous Waste	Kg.	6.413	4.815	9.923
20. Sources of cooking fuel (multiple responses)					
a.	Straw/leaf/tush/ bhusi	Percentage	40.77	50.97	18.36
b.	Wood/branches collected from forest	Percentage	14.54	17.10	8.92
c.	Wood/branches collected from other area	Percentage	34.22	40.47	20.49
d.	Wood coal/charcoal/ dry cow dung	Percentage	27.98	33.40	16.08

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	HBES 2024		
			National	Rural	Urban
e.	Kerosine/paraffin	Percentage	0.41	0.48	0.25
f.	Electricity	Percentage	6.51	6.13	7.34
g.	Supply gas	Percentage	13.81	4.32	34.67
h.	LPG gas	Percentage	34.71	33.59	37.15
i.	Biogas	Percentage	0.12	0.14	0.09
j.	Others	Percentage	0.09	0.11	0.04
21. Main source of light					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Electricity	Percentage	98.24	97.93	98.94
b.	Solar panel	Percentage	1.26	1.48	0.76
c.	Kerosene/Patrol/ Diesel	Percentage	0.44	0.51	0.27
d.	Others	Percentage	0.06	0.08	0.03
22. Mosquito protection program of city corporation					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**		
a.	Available	Percentage	64.12		
b.	Unavailable	Percentage	35.88		
23. Perception about environment					
	Total	**Percentage**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
a.	Our environment is everything that surrounds us	Percentage	84.20	82.60	87.69
b.	Don't know	Percentage	15.42	17.00	11.97
c.	Others	Percentage	0.38	0.40	0.34
24. Perception about causes of environmental pollution (multiple responses)					
a.	Air pollution	Percentage	44.79	36.55	62.89
b.	Sound pollution	Percentage	42.65	34.93	59.59
c.	Water pollution	Percentage	55.46	48.57	70.59
d.	Excessive use of chemicals and pesticides	Percentage	47.97	41.51	62.17
e.	Deforestation	Percentage	37.80	29.65	55.71
f.	Use of plastic materials	Percentage	43.16	35.49	60.00
g.	Polythene	Percentage	42.39	34.17	60.46
h.	Overpopulation	Percentage	29.13	21.43	46.03
i.	Impact of natural disaster	Percentage	22.38	15.06	38.44
j.	Global warming	Percentage	16.38	9.38	31.74
h.	Others (not specified)	Percentage	0.05	0.03	0.10
k.	Not known	Percentage	10.50	11.29	8.78

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	HBES 2024		
			National	Rural	Urban
25. Perception of preventive measures of environmental pollution (multiple responses)					
a.	More plantation	Percentage	81.75	80.51	84.47
b.	Reducing waste and recycling	Percentage	28.35	26.42	32.58
c.	Avoiding the use of chemicals and pesticides	Percentage	46.94	46.74	47.37
d.	Reduce the use of plastic and polythene	Percentage	47.19	45.23	51.49
e.	Avoiding the use of cars to reduce air pollution	Percentage	31.82	29.80	36.25
f.	Recycling garbage to reduce water pollution	Percentage	28.63	26.49	33.33
g.	Raising environmental awareness	Percentage	37.57	36.46	40.02
h.	Formulation and implementation of environmental policy	Percentage	14.42	13.11	17.30
i.	Others (not specified)	Percentage	0.06	0.04	0.12
j.	Don't know	Percentage	9.75	10.42	8.28

FINAL REPORT

SHERPUR ETHNIC SURVEY | SES 2024

Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024

January 2025

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

Executive Summary

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024 on small ethnic groups at Sherpur District in Bangladesh. The main survey has been conducted during 30 May to 13 June, in 2024. This is the first official dedicated survey in Bangladesh focusing on small ethnic groups. In SES 2024, in order to conduct the survey, BBS engaged qualified enumerators, provided hands on training of the enumerators, introduced CAPI, improved data collection tools and implemented continuous monitoring and supervision during data collection period. The Key Findings for SES 2024 are as follows:

The survey finds that the average household size of the Sherpur Ethnic community is 3.84. The access to electricity is 98.32% at household-level. Among them, 97.77% of the household are accessing electricity from the national grid and only 0.55% accessing from solar system. But 1.68% of the household has no electricity. Similarly, 87.15% of HHs have access to improved toilet facilities, and 97.33% have access to improved source of drinking water.

Literacy rate (7 years and above) of the ethnic people in Sherpur District is 64.08%, where literacy among male (69.13%) is higher than that of females (59.07%) and Hajong is found to be the highest literate ethnic group (73.41%) followed by Garo (66.13%). On the other hand, the majority of its ethnic people reported passed class VI-IX with 21.77% and 35.77% has reported as never attended school.

At district level, the majority of household income of the ethnic is found from the agriculture, accounting for 65.02%, and services accounting for 21.38%, which was the second largest income generating sector of the ethnic people in Sherpur. It is notable that, 1.42% of the household depends on remittance as main sources of income.

At district level, 0.53% of the ethnic people received foreign remittance (cash/kind) in the last 12 months and 21.11% of the household receiving domestic remittance (cash/kind). At Upazila level, the domestic remittance receiving household is found the highest percentage at Jhenaigati Upazila (28.6%), followed by Nalitabari (21.1%).

At district level, 1.84% of the ethnic people has at least one categories of disability in Sherpur District. At Upazila level, ethnic people of Nalitabari Upazila (2.51%) has at least one disability, followed by Nakla (1.51%).

At district level, the employment rate is 51.84% among the age 15 years and above. More than 70.10% of the male are employed while one third (33.94%) of females are employed in Sherpur. At district level, the unemployment rate is 3.80% for the age 10 years and above. At district level, 24.73% of the population for age group 15-24 years are completely not in education, employment or training.

SHERPUR ETHNIC SURVEY 2024

Upazila Disaggregation

Key Indicators	Total	Jhenaigati	Nakla	Nalitabari	Sherpur Sadar	Sreebardi
01. Average Household Size	3.80	3.75	3.66	3.81	4.01	4.06
02. Number of Household	5481	1859	216	2,157	392	857
03. Sex Ratio	100.04	99.77	93.10	98.12	100.66	106.66
04. Ethnic Population (Number)	20840	6938	784	8111	1531	3476
05. Literacy Rate (7 years and above)	64.1	68.8	58.7	63.2	55.4	61.8
06. Household Monthly Income (Tk.)	15979	14855	11964	15271	21416	18725
07. Household Monthly Expenditure (Tk.)	8766	8506	6578	8108	10500	10742
08. Functional Difficulty (%)	1.84	1.51	1.64	2.51	1.15	1.26
09. Unemployment Rate	3.80	3.24	3.52	4.10	5.98	3.33
10. Employment Rate	51.84	61.31	47.27	44.53	47.21	52.76
11. Proportion of youth (ages 15–24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	24.73	18.48	44.93	26.26	27.49	26.71
12. Domestic Remittances Receiving Household (%)	21.11	28.60	6.00	21.10	11.50	13.10
13. Ethnic Household by Source of Electricity (%)						
National Grid	97.77	97.15	99.07	98.33	98.72	96.97
Solar	0.55	0.81	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.05
No Electricity	1.68	2.04	0.93	1.39	1.28	1.98
14. Toilet Facilities (%)						
Improved	87.16	91.93	92.13	82.24	99.74	82.15
Unimproved	11.51	7.58	7.87	16.64	0.00	13.30
Others	1.33	0.48	0.00	1.11	0.26	4.55

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

SHERPUR ETHNIC SURVEY 2024

Ethnic Group Disaggregation

Key Indicators	Total	Garo	Koch	Barman	Hajong	Dalu	Hudi	Others
15. Sex Ratio	100.04	102.79	104.70	98.79	92.97	92.29	93.73	77.78
16. Ethnic Population (Number)	20840	9174	2133	5771	1125	673	1916	48
17. Literacy Rate (7 years and above)	64.08	66.13	61.76	63.52	73.41	52.64	57.45	56.10
18. Functional Difficulty (%)	1.84	2.26	1.59	1.40	1.60	2.38	1.41	0.00
19. Proportion of youth (ages 15–24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	24.73	23.17	28.61	25.3	14.29	30.70	29.03	40.00

বেসরকারি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান জরিপ প্রতিবেদন ২০২৪

REPORT ON

PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEY 2024











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

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

প্রতিষ্ঠানভিত্তিক বেসরকারি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান জরিপের লক্ষ্য হচ্ছে শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের ধরন অনুসারে বিস্তারিতভাবে ২০২২ এবং ২০২৩ সালের ত্রৈমাসিক মূল্য সংযোজন প্রাক্কলন করা। শিক্ষা খাতের বর্তমান অবস্থা এবং জাতীয় জিডিপিতে এর অবদান জানার জন্য এ জরিপটি মূল্যবান তথ্য-উপাত্ত প্রস্তুত করেছে। নিম্নের জরিপ হতে প্রাপ্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফলাফল সমূহের একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত ধারণা উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপের উদ্দেশ্য হলো সম্পূর্ণ প্রতিবেদনটি পড়া ব্যতিরেকেই পাঠকগণ যেন প্রতিবেদনে উপস্থাপিত মূল ফলাফলগুলোর একটি বিস্তারিত ধারণা প্রদান করা। জরিপের মূল ফলাফলসমূহ নিম্নে বর্ণনা করা হলো।

শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের সংখ্যা

- কোচিং সেন্টার ব্যতীত, বর্তমানে বেসরকারি খাতে বিভিন্ন ধরনের মোট ৯২,৩৯২টি বেসরকারি শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠান রয়েছে।
- এছাড়াও, ৬৫৮৭ টি চলমান কোচিং সেন্টার রয়েছে, যা বিস্তৃত পরিসরে শিক্ষামূলক কর্মসূচি, প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষা পরিষেবা প্রদান করে।

শিক্ষকের সংখ্যা ২০২২

- প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে কোচিং সেন্টার ব্যতীত শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানে শিক্ষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা ছিল যথাক্রমে ১০,৫৯,১৩২, ১০,৬১,০৩৬, ১০,৬১,৮৫০ এবং ১০,৬৩,৮৯৩ জন।
- প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে,

Executive Summary

The Survey on Private Educatioal Instituitions, an establishment-based survey, aim to estimate the quarterly value added for the years 2022 and 2023, with a detailed breakdown by the type of educational instituitions. This survey generated valuable data to enhance understanding of the education sector's current situation and its contribution to the nation's GDP. The executive summary is presented below a concise overview of the core findings available from the survey. This executive summary aims to provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of the key results, avoiding the need to read the entire survey report. The survey's key findings are outlined below.

Number of Educational Institutions

- There are currently a total of 92,392 private educational institutions of various types in the private sector, excluding coaching centers.
- In addition, there are 6587 operational coaching centers providing coaching services for a wide range of educational programs, competitive examinations and academic pursuit.

Number of Teachers 2022

- The estimated number of teachers in educational institutions, excluding coaching centers, was 10,59,132, 10,61,036, 10,61,850, and 10,63,893 during the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.
- During the first, second, third, and fourth quarter, the estimated number

কোচিং সেন্টারে শিক্ষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ৬০৬২৫, ৬০,১৬৩, ৬০,৮২২ এবং ৬০,৫৩৪ জন দেখা যায়।

- সব ধরনের শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠান বিবেচনায় প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে শিক্ষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১১,১৯,৭৫৭, ১১,২১,১৯৯, ১১,২২,৬৭২ এবং ১১,২৪,৪২৭ জন পাওয়া যায়।

শিক্ষকের সংখ্যা ২০২৩

- প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে কোচিং সেন্টার ব্যতীত অন্যান্য শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানে শিক্ষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা ছিল যথাক্রমে ১০,৭৫,১৫১, ১০,৯২,০০৫, ১০,৮০,০৫৭ এবং ১০,৮৮,০০৯ জন।

- প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে, কোচিং সেন্টারে শিক্ষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ৬১,৪৯৫, ৬১,৩৭৮, ৬১,৭৯৫ এবং ৬০,৫৩৪ জন।

- সব ধরনের শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠান বিবেচনায় প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে শিক্ষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১১,৩৬,৬৪৬, ১১,৫৩,৩৮৩, ১১,৪১,৮৫২ এবং ১১,৪৯,৮২১ জন।

শিক্ষক হিসেবে নারীর প্রতিনিধিত্ব

- ২০২২ ও ২০২৩ সালের চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে কোচিং সেন্টার ব্যতীত শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানে নারী শিক্ষকদের গড় অনুপাত যথাক্রমে ৩৮.২৩% ও ৩৮.৬২% ছিল।

- ২০২২ ও ২০২৩ এর চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে কোচিং সেন্টারে নারী শিক্ষকের হার ছিল যথাক্রমে

of teachers at coaching centers was documented as 60,625, 60,163, 60,822, and 60,534, respectively.

- When all types of educational institutions are considered, the estimated number of teachers was found to be 11,19,757, 11,21,199, 11,22,672, and 11,24,427, respectively, in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter.

Number of Teachers 2023

- The estimated number of teachers in educational institutions, excluding coaching centers, was 10,75,151, 10,92,005, 10,80,057, and 10,88,009 during the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.
- During the first, second, third, and fourth quarter, the estimated number of teachers at coaching centers was documented as 61,495, 61,378, 61,795, and 61,812, respectively.
- When all types of educational institutions are considered, the estimated number of teachers was found to be 11,36,646, 11,53,383, 11,41,852, and 11,49,821, respectively, in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter.

Women's Representation as Teachers

- In the fourth quarter of 2022 and 2023, the average proportion of female teachers in educational institutions, excluding coaching centers, stood at 38.23% and 38.62%, respectively.
- In the fourth quarter of 2022 and 2023, coaching centers had a female

২০.২৮% এবং ২০.৩৬%।

- সব ধরনের শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান বিবেচনায় ২০২২ ও ২০২৩ সালের চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে নারী শিক্ষকদের গড় হার যথাক্রমে ৩৭.২৭% ও ৩৭.৬৪% পাওয়া যায়।

- ২০২২ থেকে ২০২৩ সালে শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে নারী শিক্ষকের অনুপাত সামান্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে বলে নির্দেশ করে।

- যদিও এটি পরিমিত বৃদ্ধি, এটি শিক্ষণ কর্মশক্তির মধ্যে নারী প্রতিনিধিত্বের একটি ধারাবাহিক উন্নতির ইঙ্গিত প্রদান করে।

লিঙ্গভেদে শিক্ষার্থীর সংখ্যা

- ২০২২ সালে, ৯৮,৯৭৮ টি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে মোট ছাত্রসংখ্যা ২৮০১০.৫ হাজার প্রাক্কলন করা হয়, যার মধ্যে পুরুষ ১৩৭২৩.০৫ হাজার (৪৮.৯৯%) এবং নারী ১৪২৮৭.৪০ হাজার (৫১.০১%) ।

- ২০২৩ সালে, ৯৮,৯৭৮ শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে মোট ছাত্রসংখ্যা ২৮৫৪৯.১ হাজার প্রাক্কলন করা হয়, যার মধ্যে পুরুষ ১৩৯৭১.১ হাজার (৪৮.৯৪ %) এবং নারী ১৪৫৭৮.০ হাজার (৫১.০৬%) ।

- উভয় বছরেই, নারী শিক্ষার্থীদের শতকরা হার পুরুষ শিক্ষার্থীদের তুলনায় সামান্য বেশি ছিল, যা শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের মধ্যে একটি ন্যায়সঙ্গত লিঙ্গ ভিত্তিক বণ্টন প্রদর্শন করে।

teacher share of 20.28% and 20.36%, respectively.

- After accounting for all types of educational establishments, the average proportion of female teachers was found to be 37.27% and 37.64%, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2022 and 2023.
- The data indicates a slight increase in the proportion of female teachers in educational institutions from 2022 to 2023.
- While the rise is modest, it suggests a gradual improvement in gender representation within the teaching workforce.

Number of Students by Gender

- In 2022, the total student population across 98,978 educational institutions was estimated at 28010.5 thousand with male student constituting 13723.05 thousand (48.99 %) and female students constituting 14287.40 thousand (51.01%).
- In 2023, the total student population across 98978 educational institutions was estimated at 28549.1 thousand with male student constituting 13971.1 thousand (48.94 %) and female students constituting 14578.0 thousand (51.06 %).
- In both years, the percentage of female students was slightly higher than that of male students, demonstrating an equitable gender distribution within the educational institutions.

- চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্র, দন্তচিকিৎসা এবং নার্সিং ও প্রসূতিশাস্ত্র সংক্রান্ত কলেজে শিক্ষার্থীদের মধ্যে নারীদের অনুপাত উভয় বছরে উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে বেশি ছিল।

- The proportion of female students in Medical, Dental, and Nursing and Midwifery College was significantly higher in both years.

কর্মসংস্থানের আকার

- ২০২২ সালে প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে (কোচিং সেন্টার ব্যতীত) মোট জনবলের সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১৩,৭৬,৫৫২, ১৩,৮৩,২৪০, ১৩,৭৯,২৪৫ এবং ১৩,৮৬,৬৬৪ জন।

- প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে কোচিং সেন্টারে মোট প্রাক্কলিত জনবলের সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ৬৫,২২৪, ৬৫,৪৩৮, ৬৫,৩২০ এবং ৬৫,৩৫৩ জন।

- সকল শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে, প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় ও চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে মোট কর্মসংস্থানের আকার ছিল ১৪,৪,১৭৭৬, ১৪,৪৮,৬৭৮, ১৪,৪৪,৫৬৫ এবং ১৪,৫২,০১৭ জন।

Employment Size

- In 2022, the total workforce in educational institutions (excluding coaching centers) was recorded at 13,76,552, 13,83,240, 13,79,245, and 13,86,664 in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter correspondingly.
- The total workforce in coaching centers was estimated to be 65,224, 65,438, 65,320 and 65,353 in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.
- In the context of all educational institutions, the total employment size was 14,41,776, 14,48,678, 14,44,565, and 14,52,017 in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter correspondingly.

- ২০২৩ সালে প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় ও চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে (কোচিং সেন্টার ব্যতীত) মোট জনবলের সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১৪,০৭,৩৫৬, ১৪,২৩,৮৬৮, ১৪,১৫,২৯৬, ও ১৪,২১,২২২ জন।

- প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে কোচিং সেন্টারে মোট প্রাক্কলিত জনবলের সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ৬৭,৩৬০, ৬৭,৪৫৪, ৬৭,৬৫১, এবং ৬৬,৭৫৪ জন।

- সকল শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে, প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় ও চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে মোট

- In 2023, the workforce in educational institutions (excluding coaching centers) was 14,07,356, 14,23,868, 14,15,296, and 14,21,222 in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter.
- The total workforce in coaching centers during the same period was estimated to be 67,360, 67,454, 67,651, and 66,754.

- In the context of all educational institutions, the total employment size was 14,74,716, 14,91,322,

কর্মসংস্থানের আকার ছিল ১৪,৭৪,৭১৬, ১৪,৯১,৩২২, ১৪,৮২,৯৪৭, এবং ১৪,৮৭,৯৭৬ জন।

কর্মরত জনবলে নারী প্রতিনিধিত্ব

- ২০২২ ও ২০২৩ সালের চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে (কোচিং সেন্টার ব্যতীত) কর্মরত নারীদের শতকরা হার ছিল যথাক্রমে ৩৬.১৩% এবং ৩৬.৫০%।
- একই সময়ে কোচিং সেন্টারে নারীদের কর্মসংস্থানের অংশ ছিল ২২.৪৩% এবং ২৩.১১%।
- সকল শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রেক্ষিতে ২০২২ সালের চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে নারীর প্রতিনিধিত্বের হার ছিল ৩৫.৪৯% ও ২০২৩ সালের চতুর্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে এ হার বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ৩৫.৯০% হয়।

কর্মসংস্থান প্রবৃদ্ধি

- কর্মসংস্থানের ক্ষেত্রে বছরের পর বছর একটি স্থির প্রবৃদ্ধি স্পষ্ট ছিল। ২০২৩ সালের ১ম, ২য়, ৩য় এবং ৪র্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে বছর টু বছর (পয়েন্ট-টু-পয়েন্ট) প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ছিল যথাক্রমে ২.২৮%, ২.৯৪%, ২.৬৬% এবং ২.৪৮%।

স্থূল উৎপাদন

- ২০২২ সালে মোট স্থূল উৎপাদন ৭৯২৯৪৬.৭৪ মিলিয়ন টাকা প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছিল, যা ১ম, ২য়, ৩য় এবং ৪র্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে ছিল যথাক্রমে ১৯৮১৭৯.৮২, ১৯৯৭২৯.৩২, ১৯৮০০০.৪৩ ও ১৯৭০৩৭.১৬ মিলিয়ন টাকা।
- ২০২৩ সালে মোট স্থূল উৎপাদন ৮৫৩৫৭৯.৭৬

14,82,947, and 14,87,976 in the first, second, third, and fourth quarter respectively.

Women's Representation as Employees

- The percentage of women working in educational institutions (excluding coaching centers) was around 36.13% and 36.50 % in the fourth quarter of 2022 and 2023, respectively.
- Women's employment share in coaching centers was 22.43% and 23.14 % during the same periods.
- In the context of all educational institutions, the representation of women in the workforce was 35% in the fourth quarter of 2022 and increased to 35.90% in the fourth quarter of 2023

Employment Growth

- A stable Year-over-Year growth in employment levels was evident. The Year-over-Year growth (point-to-point) in Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of 2023 was, respectively, 2.28 %, 2.94%, 2.66% and 2.48%.

Gross Output

- The total gross output for 2022 was estimated to be TK. 792946.74 million, with quarterly gross output in Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 being TK.198179.82, 199729.32, 198000.43, and 197037.16 million, respectively.

মিলিয়ন টাকা প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছিল, যা ১ম, ২য়, ৩য় এবং ৪র্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে ছিল যথাক্রমে ২১০২০১.৮৪, ২১০০০৩.২৩, ২১৩০১৮.২৬ এবং ২২০৩৫৬.৪৩ মিলিয়ন টাকা।

- মোট স্থূল উৎপাদন বার্ষিক ৭.৬৫% বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

- The total gross output for 2023 was estimated to be TK. 853579.76 million, with quarterly gross output in Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 being TK.210201.83, 210003.24, 213018.26 and 220356.43 million, respectively.
- The gross output saw a yearly increase of 7.65%.

স্থূল মূল্য সংযোজন

- ২০২২ সালে মোট স্থূল মূল্য সংযোজনের পরিমাণ ছিল ৭০৫৯৮৫.৯৪ মিলিয়ন টাকা। ১ম, ২য়, ৩য় এবং ৪র্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে প্রাক্কলিত স্থূল মূল্য সংযোজনের পরিমাণ যথাক্রমে ১৭৬১৯৭.৬৮, ১৭৭৭২৮.৯৪, ১৭৬৪৬৮.৬৩, ও ১৭৫৫৯০.৬৮ মিলিয়ন টাকা।

- ২০২৩ সালে মোট স্থূল মূল্য সংযোজনের পরিমাণ ছিল ৭৭১০৪৯.৫৭ মিলিয়ন টাকা। ১ম, ২য়, ৩য় এবং ৪র্থ ত্রৈমাসিকে স্থূল মূল্য সংযোজনের পরিমাণ প্রাক্কলন করা হয় যথাক্রমে ১৮৯৪৭৫.৯২, ১৯০১৯৬.৭২, ১৯২০৮৬.৩৬, এবং ১৯৯২৯০.৫৬ মিলিয়ন টাকা।

- মোট স্থূল মূল্য সংযোজনের বার্ষিক বৃদ্ধির হার ৯.২১%।

স্থূল মূল্য সংযোজনে শ্রমিকের অংশ

- স্থূল দেশজ উৎপাদে শ্রমিকের অংশ ২০২২ সালে ছিল ৩৮.৯২% কিন্তু ২০২৩ সালে এটি কমে ৩৭.৮৩% হয় যা আয়ের বৈষম্য বৃদ্ধিকে নির্দেশ করে।

Gross Value Added

- The total gross value added for 2022 amounted to TK 705985.94 million. The quarterly gross value added was recorded at Tk. 176197.68, 177728.94, 176468.63, and 175590.67, respectively, in Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4.

- The total gross value added for 2023 amounted to TK 771049.57 million. The quarterly gross value added was recorded at Tk. 189475.92, 190196.72, 192086.36, and 199290.56 million, respectively, in Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4.
- The gross value added witnessed a yearly increase of 9.21 %.

Labour Share of Gross Value Added

- The labor share of gross value-added product in 2022 stood at 38.92%, but it dropped to 37.83% in 2023, indicating increased income inequality.

স্থূল পরিচালন উদ্বৃত্ত

- ২০২২ ও ২০২৩ সালে স্থূল পরিচালন উদ্বৃত্ত ছিল যথাক্রমে ৪৩১২২৮.৫২ এবং ৪৭৯৩৫৩.৪৫ মিলিয়ন টাকা।

স্থূল ব্যয়যোগ্য আয়

- ২০২২ ও ২০২৩ সালে স্থূল ব্যয়যোগ্য আয় ছিল যথাক্রমে ৬৯৭৭৯১.০৬ এবং ৭৩৩৯১৫.২০ মিলয়ন টাকা।

স্থূল সঞ্চয়

- ২০২২ ও ২০২৩ অর্থবছরে স্থূল সঞ্চয় ছিল যথাক্রমে ৬৯৭৭৯১.০৬ এবং ৭৩৩৯১৫.১৯ মিলিয়ন টাকা। এটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণভাবে লক্ষ্যণীয় যে, এই ক্ষেত্রে স্থূল সঞ্চয় এবং স্থূল ব্যয়যোগ্য আয় এক, কারণ চূড়ান্ত ভোগের মান শূন্য।

নিট লেন্ডিং

- ২০২২ এবং ২০২৩ অর্থবছরে প্রাক্কলিত নিট লেন্ডিং পাওয়া যায় যথাক্রমে ৬২৭৩০০.৫৫ এবং ৬৭২৩১২.৫৩ মিলিয়ন টাকা।
- এটি নির্দেশ করে যে শিক্ষা খাত দেশের অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য খাতকে আর্থিক সংস্থান প্রদান করে।

Gross Operating Surplus

- The gross operating surplus was TK. 431228.52 million and 479353.45 million for the years 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Gross Disposable Income

- The gross disposable income for the years 2022 and 2023 was TK.697791.06 and TK. 733915.19 million, respectively.

Gross Saving

- The gross savings were reported as TK. 697791.06 and 733915.19 million for the years 2022 and 2023, respectively. It is important to note that gross savings and gross disposable income are same in this context because the value of final consumption is zero.

Net Lending

- The net lending for the financial years 2022 and 2023 was estimated to be TK. 627300.55 and TK. 672312.53 million, respectively.
- This indicates that the education sector is providing financial resources to other sectors of the country's economy

KEY FINDINGS
PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEY 2022

Investigation Parameters		Measurement unit	2022				
			Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Educational Institutions							
a.	Total	Thousand number	98.98	-	-	-	-
b.	Educational institutions (excluding coaching center)	Thousand number	92.39	-	-	-	-
c.	Coaching center	Thousand number	6.59	-	-	-	-
2. Ownership Type							
a.	Individual ownership	Percentage	28.24	-	-	-	-
b.	Partnership	Percentage	13.02	-	-	-	-
c.	Trusty board/ foundation	Percentage	5.96	-	-	-	-
d.	Board of directors/ managing committee	Percentage	50.27	-	-	-	-
e.	Other	Percentage	2.51	-	-	-	-
3. Teachers							
a.	Total	Thousand number	1122.01	1119.76	1121.20	1122.67	1124.43
b.	Male	Thousand number	704.17	702.65	704.27	704.38	705.39
c.	Female	Thousand number	417.84	417.10	416.92	418.29	419.03
d.	Share of female teacher	Percentage	37.24	37.25	37.19	37.26	37.27
4. Students							
a.	Total	Million number	28.01	-	-	-	-
b.	Male	Million number	13.72	-1	-	-	-
c.	Female	Million number	14.29	-	-	-	-
d.	Share of female student	Percentage	51.02	-	-	-	-
5. Employment Size							
a.	Total	Thousand number	1446.76	1441.77	1448.68	1444.56	1452.02
b.	Male	Thousand number	931.91	927.83	933.21	930.23	936.38
c.	Female	Thousand number	514.85	513.95	515.46	514.34	515.63
d.	Share of female employees	Percentage	35.59	35.65	35.58	35.61	35.51

Investigation Parameters		Measurement unit	2022				
			Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
e.	Full-time employees	Number	1213.62	1210.16	1214.66	1215.55	1214.10
f.	Part-time employees	Number	233.14	231.61	234.02	229.02	237.92
6.	**Compensation of Employees**						
		Million TK.	274757.42	65800.58	70374.17	71729.68	66852.98
7. Gross Output							
a.	Total	Million TK.	792946.75	198179.82	199729.33	198000.43	197037.16
b.	Included in MPO	Million TK.	347357.75	84689.04	89943.59	86298.92	86426.19
a.	Not included in MPO	Million TK.	445588.99	113490.78	109785.74	111701.50	110610.97
8. Intermediate Consumption							
a.	Total	Million TK.	86960.80	21982.14	22000.38	21531.80	21446.48
b.	Included in MPO	Million TK.	38124.89	9621.93	9763.32	9371.44	9368.19
c.	Not included in MPO	Million TK.	48835.91	12360.19	12237.06	12160.36	12078.29
9. Gross Value Added							
a.	Total	Million TK.	705985.94	176197.68	177728.94	176468.631	175590.67
b.	Included in MPO	Million TK.	309232.85	75067.10	80180.27	76927.48	77058.00
c.	Not included in MPO	Million TK.	396753.08	101130.58	97548.67	99541.15	98532.67
10. GVA Growth							
a.	Quarter-over-quarter growth	Percentage	-	-	0.87	-0.71	-0.50
b.	Point-to-point growth	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
11. Labour Share of Value Added							
a.	Quarter-over-quarter	Wages and salaries as a percentage of value added	38.92	-	-	-	-
12. Derivatives from Sequence of Accounts							
a.	Gross value added	Million TK.	705985.94	-	-	-	-
b.	Operating surplus	Million TK.	431228.52	-	-	-	-
c.	Balance of primary income	Million TK.	684458.24	-	-	-	-
d.	Disposable income	Million TK.	697791.06	-	-	-	-
e.	Savings	Million TK.	697791.06	-	-	-	-
f.	Net lending	Million TK.	627300.55	-	-	-	-

KEY FINDINGS
PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEY 2023

Investigation Parameters		Measurement unit	2023				
			Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Educational Institutions							
a.	Total	Thousand number	98.98	-	-	-	-
b.	Educational institutions (excluding coaching center)	Thousand number	92.39	-	-	-	-
c.	Coaching center	Thousand number	6.59	-	-	-	-
2. Ownership Type							
a.	Individual ownership	Percentage	28.24	-	-	-	-
b.	Partnership	Percentage	13.02	-	-	-	-
c.	Trusty board/ foundation	Percentage	5.96	-	-	-	-
d.	Board of directors/ managing committee	Percentage	50.27	-	-	-	-
e.	Other	Percentage	2.51	-	-	-	-
3.Teachers							
a.	Total	Thousand number	1145.42	1136.64	1153.38	1141.85	1149.82
b.	Male	Thousand number	715.61	711.28	718.37	715.71	717.08
c.	Female	Thousand number	429.81	425.36	435.01	426.14	432.74
d.	Share of female teacher	Percentage	37.52	37.42	37.72	37.32	37.64
4. Students							
a.	Total	Million number	28.55	-	-	-	-
b.	Male	Million number	13.97	-	-	-	-
c.	Female	Million number	14.58	-	-	-	-
d.	Share of female student	Percentage	51.06	-	-	-	-
5. Employment Size							
a.	Total	Thousand number	1484.24	1474.72	1491.32	1482.95	1487.97
b.	Male	Thousand number	952.68	948.72	954.71	953.52	953.76
c.	Female	Thousand number	531.56	525.99	536.61	529.43	534.21
d.	Share of female employees	Percentage	35.81	35.67	35.98	35.70	35.90
e.	Full-time employees	Number	1254.13	1242.46	1263.79	1251.69	1258.58

Investigation Parameters		Measurement unit	2023				
			Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
f.	Part-time employees	Number	230.11	232.25	227.54	231.26	229.39
6.	**Compensation of Employees**						
		Million TK.	291696.12	69800.22	74708.73	76189.64	70997.53
7. Gross Output							
a.	Total	Million TK.	853579.76	210201.83	210003.24	213018.26	220356.43
b.	Included in MPO	Million TK.	373924.75	88690.90	92440.93	94308.47	98484.44
a.	Not included in MPO	Million TK.	479655.01	121510.92	117562.30	118709.78	121871.99
8. Intermediate Consumption							
a.	Total	Million TK.	82530.19	20725.91	19806.51	20931.90	21065.86
b.	Included in MPO	Million TK.	32848.84	8266.18	7926.05	8368.76	8287.85
c.	Not included in MPO	Million TK.	49681.35	12459.72	11880.46	12563.14	12778.01
9. Gross Value Added							
a.	Total	Million TK.	771049.57	189475.92	190196.72	192086.36	199290.56
b.	Included in MPO	Million TK.	341075.91	80424.72	84514.88	85939.71	90196.58
c.	Not included in MPO	Million TK.	429973.66	109051.19	105681.83	106146.64	109093.97
10. GVA Growth							
a.	Quarter-over-quarter growth	Percentage	-	7.91	0.38	0.99	3.75
b.	Point-to-point growth	Percentage	9.22	7.54	7.02	8.84	13.50
11. Labour Share of Value Added							
a.	Quarter-over-quarter	Wages and salaries as a percentage of value added	37.83	-	-	-	-
12. Derivatives from Sequence of Accounts							
a.	Gross value added	Million TK.	771049.57				
b.	Operating surplus	Million TK.	479353.45	-	-	-	-
c.	Balance of Primary income	Million TK.	720963.87	-	-	-	-
d.	Disposable income	Million TK.	733915.19	-	-	-	-
e.	Savings	Million TK.	733915.19	-	-	-	-
f.	Net lending	Million TK.	672312.53	-	-	-	-

FINAL REPORT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

HIES 2022



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

EXECUTIVE **SUMMARY**

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has completed the seventeenth round of HIES from January to December 2022. In HIES 2022, BBS made significant developments by selecting the quality enumerators, conducting residential training, introducing CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), improving data collection tools, substantially increasing the number of food and non-food items based on COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose), and implementing continuous monitoring and supervision etc. Therefore, significant measurement enhancements have been reflected in consumption, income and expenditure aggregates. The salient features of the Final Report of the HIES 2022 are as follows:

Household Living Standards and Socio-economic Status have Improved

The HIES 2022 data finds that household-level access to electricity has increased to 99.3% in 2022 from 75.9% in 2016 and 55.3% in 2010. Similarly, 92.3% of HHs have access to improved toilet facilities, and 96.1% have access to improved source of drinking water. Notably, Bangladesh's literacy rate (7 years and over) rose significantly to 74.0% in 2022 from 65.6% in 2016 and 57.9% in 2010.

Household Monthly Average Income has Increased Significantly

The household's average monthly income has increased in nominal terms to TK. 32,422 in 2022, from Tk. 15,988 in 2016 and TK. 11,479 in 2010.

Household Monthly Total Expenditure has Increased

The HIES 2022 data reveals that the HH's monthly total expenditure has increased nominally to TK. 31,500 in 2022 from TK. 15,715 in 2016 and TK. 11,200 in 2010.

Consumption Pattern has been Changing Over Time

The HIES 2022 data illustrates that the share of food and non-food consumption expenditures in the HHs has changed. Non-food expenditures are increasing gradually. The percentage of food consumption expenditure is 45.8%, and non-food consumption expenditure is 54.2% in 2022, compared to 47.7% for food and 52.3% for non-food in 2016. The average rice consumption per person per day is 328.9 gram in 2022 which was 367.2 gram in 2016, 416.0 gram in 2010, 439.6 gram in 2005 and 458.5 gram in 2000. On the other hand, the vegetables and meat consumptions have increased gradually.

Average Protein Intake has Increased

The average protein intake is 72.5 grams per person per day in 2022 which was 63.8 grams in 2016, 66.26 grams in 2010, 62.52 grams in 2005 and 62.50 grams in 2000.

Poverty Declined Significantly in 2022

The headcount rate (HCR) in 2022 using the upper poverty line is 18.7% at the national level, 20.5% in rural areas, and 14.7% in urban areas. The official HCR 2016 using the upper poverty line was 24.3% at the national level, 26.4% in rural areas, and 18.9% in urban areas. Using the back-calculation method, the HCR of HIES 2016 was 26.5% (upper poverty line), indicating that poverty declined 7.8 percentage points (pace of decrease is 29.43%) in 2022 from 2016 in Bangladesh.

Extreme Poverty Declined Tremendously in 2022

The headcount rate (HCR) in 2022 using the lower poverty line is 5.6% nationally, 6.5% in rural areas, and 3.8% in urban areas. The official HCR 2016 using the lower poverty line was 12.9% at the national level, 14.9% in rural areas, and 7.6% in urban areas. It is worth stating, using the back-calculation method, the HCR of HIES 2016 was 9.2% (upper poverty line), which indicates that extreme poverty sharply declined by 3.6 percentage points (the pace of decreasing is 39.13%) in 2022 from 2106 in Bangladesh.

Barishal Division has the Highest Headcount Rates in 2022

The headcount rates of the Barishal Division in 2022 are the highest among eight divisions using both upper and lower poverty lines. The HCR in Barishal in 2022 is 26.9% using the upper poverty line and 11.8% using the lower poverty line. Meanwhile, among the divisions, Khulan has 14.8%, the lowest HCR, using the upper poverty line, and Dhaka has 2.8%, the lowest HCR, using the lower poverty line.

Income Inequality has Dispersed in 2022

The income Gini coefficient is 0.499 at the national level, 0.446 in rural areas and 0.539 in urban areas in 2022 which were 0.482 at the national level, 0.454 in rural areas and 0.498 in urban areas in 2016 and 0.458 at the national level, 0.431 in rural areas and 0.452 in urban areas in 2010 which indicates that the concentration of income in higher income groups is gradually increasing.

Households' Financial Inclusion is Gradually Increasing

In 2022, approximately 14.1% of HHs had at least one member who opened a bank account during the last 12 months, double the rates in 2016 (7.5%) and 2010 (7.4%). This evolution presents a clear picture of the gradual improvement toward the financial inclusion of the HHs.

The Coverage of the Social Security Programme (SSP) has Increased Significantly in 2022

The SSP coverage has increased significantly in 2022 compared to 2016 and 2010, concerning households (HHs) and SSP programme beneficiaries in all areas, e.g., national, rural, and urban areas. There are 37.6% HHs and 50.0% SSP beneficiaries recorded in HIES 2022, whereas the number was 27.8% HHs and 28.7% SSP beneficiaries, respectively, in 2016. However, the number of SSP programmes covered 66 in HIES 2022, 37 in 2016 and 30 in 2010.

Female Labour Force is Dominant in the Non-Agriculture Sector in Urban Areas

HIES 2022 data suggests that the female (Aged 15+) labour forces are more engaged in the non-agriculture sector in the urban areas than their male counterparts. Among the females employed in the urban areas, approximately 98.90% are involved in the non-agriculture sector and 1.10% in the agriculture sector. Meanwhile, 94.85% of males are involved in the non-agriculture sector and 5.15% in the agriculture sector in urban areas.

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity is higher in Rural Areas than Urban Areas

According to HIES 2022 data, approximately 21.11% of the population has experienced moderate or severe food insecurity (as per the respondents' perception and judgement) nationally. At the same time, the rate was 22.36% in rural areas and 18.37% in urban areas in 2022. On the other hand, 1.13% of the population has experienced severe food insecurity in Bangladesh, which shows that the country is on track to achieving SDG Goal 2, ' Zero Hunger,' by 2030.

STATISTICAL **HIGHLIGHTS**

Key Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Total sample households	14400	7200	7200	46080	32100	13980
2. Average household size	4.26	4.30	4.18	4.06	4.11	3.93
3. Housing Structure by Roof Materials (%)						
Brick/cement	22.30	11.90	44.40	11.06	5.32	25.73
Tin/CIS	76.00	85.90	54.80	84.29	89.41	71.22
Straw/hay/bamboo/ others	1.70	2.20	0.80	4.65	5.27	3.05
04. Housing Structure by Wall Materials (%)						
Brick/cement	47.84	35.70	73.68	30.50	20.24	56.77
CIS/brick/wood	41.97	51.10	22.55	49.33	55.73	32.95
Mud/un-burnt brick	7.25	9.54	2.37	11.02	13.57	4.50
Hay/bamboo/leaf/ others	2.94	3.66	1.40	9.15	10.46	5.78
05. HH's Sources of Drinking Water (%)						
Supply	19.34	1.84	56.59	12.01	2.14	37.28
Tube well	76.81	94.97	38.14	85.18	94.94	60.18
Others	3.85	3.19	5.27	2.81	2.92	2.54
06. HH's Electricity Coverage (%)	99.34	99.14	99.78	75.92	68.85	94.01
07. HH's Toilet Facilities (%)						
Improved	92.32	90.91	95.31	-	-	-
Unimproved	6.99	8.12	4.59	-	-	-
Open defecation	0.69	0.97	0.09	-	-	-
Sanitary/pucca	-	-	-	61.37	53.27	82.12
Katcha	-	-	-	35.67	42.98	16.94
Open space/others	-	-	-	2.96	3.75	0.94
08. Types of School Attended (%)						
Government	75.59	77.72	70.23	80.20	81.57	75.88
Government subsidized	9.40	9.42	9.38	10.45	9.92	12.11
Non-government & others	15.01	12.86	20.39	9.35	8.51	12.01

Key Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
09. Literacy Rate (7 years & above) (%)						
Total	74.0	70.3	82.0	65.6	63.3	71.6
Male	75.8	72.2	83.3	67.8	65.5	74.0
Female	72.6	68.5	80.7	63.4	61.2	69.3
10. Monthly Income (BDT.)						
Income per household	32,422	26,163	45,757	15,988	13,398	22,600
Income per capita	7,614	6,091	10,951	3,940	3,261	5752
11. Monthly Expenditure (BDT.)						
Total expenditure per household	31,500	26,842	41,424	15,715	14,156	19,697
Consumption per household	30,603	26,207	39,971	15,420	13,868	19,383
12. Per Capita Daily Food Intake (in gram)						
Total	1,129.8	1,125.4	1,139.5	975.5	974.3	978.7
Rice	328.9	349.1	284.7	367.2	386.1	316.7
Wheat	22.9	18.3	33.0	19.8	17.4	26.2
Potato	69.7	71.9	65.0	64.8	65.9	62.0
Pulses	17.1	15.9	19.9	15.6	15.1	16.9
Vegetables	201.9	202.2	201.3	167.3	164.8	174.1
Edible Oil	30.8	30.0	32.6	26.8	25.7	29.6
Onion	30.2	29.1	32.5	31.0	29.8	34.5
Cow and Buffalo Meat	11.7	10.2	14.7	7.5	6.5	10.2
Goat and Lamb Meat	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
Chicken and Duck Meat	26.2	23.0	33.1	17.3	15.3	22.7
Other Meat	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eggs	12.7	10.7	17.2	13.6	12.7	15.9
Fish	67.8	67.7	68.2	62.6	60.6	67.9
Milk & milk products	34.1	32.1	38.5	27.3	26.3	30.0
Fruits	95.4	90.9	105.3	35.8	32.2	45.2
Sugar/Gur and Sweets	16.4	16.7	15.6	6.9	6.7	7.6
Food taken outside	63.6	57.8	76.1	30.8	27.5	39.5
Miscellaneous	98.2	97.7	99.3	80.6	81.2	79.0
13. Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake (in k. cal)	2,393.0	2,424.2	2,324.6	2,210.4	2,240.2	2,130.7
14. Incidence of Poverty (%)						
Using Upper Poverty Line						
Head count	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
Poverty gap	3.77	4.15	2.93	5.0	5.4	3.9
Squared poverty gap	1.17	1.30	0.89	1.5	1.7	1.2
Using Lower Poverty Line						
Head count	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
Poverty gap	0.93	1.07	0.61	2.3	2.6	1.3
Squared poverty gap	0.25	0.29	0.15	0.6	0.7	0.4

Key Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Incidence of Poverty Based on the Literacy of Household Head (%)						
Using Upper Poverty Line						
Literate	14.2	16	11.1	15.1	17.5	10.3
Illiterate	26.9	27	26.6	29.5	30.1	27.3
Using Lower Poverty Line						
Literate	3.8	4.6	2.4	7.1	9.0	3.6
Illiterate	9.1	9.2	8.5	15.8	17.0	11.4
16. Incidence of Poverty Based on the Sex of Household Head (%)						
Using Upper Poverty Line						
Male	19.1	21.0	15.1	24.8	27.1	18.8
Female	14.1	15.3	11.4	19.9	20.0	19.7
Using Lower Poverty Line						
Male	5.69	6.5	3.8	13.2	15.3	7.5
Female	5.64	6.5	3.6	10.4	11.3	8.0
17. Percentage of Household Received Benefits from SSP	37.6	44.0	23.9	27.8	34.5	10.6
18. Percentage of Beneficiaries from Social Security Prorgammes	50.0	59.1	30.7	28.7	35.7	10.9
19. Peoples havibg Functional Difficulties (%)	5.71	6.05	4.96	6.94	7.27	6.04
20. Functional Difficulty Arising out of (%)	Mild	Severe	Fully unable	Mild	Severe	Fully unable
a) Eye sight	2.62	0.34	0.05	3.89	0.42	0.8
b) Hearing	1.24	0.27	0.05	1.75	0.28	0.9
c) Walking and climbing	1.76	0.56	0.15	1.40	0.46	0.17
d) Remembering & concentrating	1.32	0.38	0.14	1.07	0.33	0.19
e) Self care	1.02	0.38	0.20	0.88	0.36	0.29
f) Speaking & communicating	0.94	0.31	0.21	0.80	0.32	0.31
21. Migration Per Household (%)						
Total	10.47	11.64	7.98	11.22	12.98	6.72
Within Bangladesh	2.25	2.62	1.46	2.95	3.59	1.32
Outside Bangladesh	8.33	9.09	6.69	8.27	9.39	5.40
22. Financial Inclusion of the Households (%)						
Having a bank account	14.12	13.39	15.65	7.50	7.60	7.30
Having a deposit with micro/ financial institution	21.30	21.04	21.85	15.09	17.30	12.20
Having a deposit with informal financial institution	6.91	7.08	6.56	5.30	5.10	5.70
Having a loan account with financial institution and/or friends, etc.	37.03	39.35	32.11	29.30	32.70	22.10

Key Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Average Amount of Loans Taken Per Household (BDT.)	73,980	44,111	137,456	37,743	31,332	59,728
24. Labour Force Participation Rate (%) by Gender (Age 15 Years and Above)						
Male	81.33	82.58	78.68	-	-	-
Female	42.49	46.57	33.69	-	-	-
Both Sex	61.72	64.35	56.06	-	-	-
25. Level of Food Insecurity Experience (% of population)						
Moderate or Severe Prevalence Rate	21.11	22.36	18.37	-	-	-
Severe Prevalence Rate	1.13	1.22	0.92	-	-	-

Note: Dash (-) Indicates that there are/were no available figures/data.



HIES Bangladesh | Household Income and Expenditure Survey
খানার আয় ও ব্যয় জরিপ ২০২২

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

WORLD BANK GROUP

www.bbs.gov.bd

REPORT ON
USER SATISFACTION SURVEY (USS) 2024



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Executive Summary

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) plays a vital role in the National Statistical System (NSS) as the National Statistical Office (NSO) for generating, compiling, and disseminating statistical data on national social, economic, demographic, and other aspects. These data are essential for developing evidence-based policies and managing resources effectively. Researchers, academics, policymakers, planners, and other professionals frequently utilize the BBS data to make informed policy decisions. Given the extensive reliance on BBS data for policymaking across various sectors, it is essential to evaluate whether the quality, types, frequency, and accessibility of data meet the users' needs and identify areas for improvement. In 2022, the first User Satisfaction Survey (USS 2022) was conducted to gauge the satisfaction levels of data users with the official statistics and services provided by the BBS. This follow-up survey aims to measure the current satisfaction levels with BBS's official statistics, assess the progress made since the previous survey, and identify areas requiring further enhancement.

Research Methods and Data Collection

A mixed-method sampling strategy was used to choose the respondents. First, types of organizations were chosen following the USS 2022. Second, the respondents are randomly chosen from within the selected organizations to ensure representativeness.

Data collection methods were tailored to user preferences, including in-person interviews, telephone interviews, and online surveys. All methods relied on a structured questionnaire for consistency.

Characterizing the Users of Official Statistics

The total sample size is 1333, with 22.28 percent female respondents. The highest proportion of the respondents (54.99%) are collected from academic institutions, followed by government organizations (8.93%), research institutions (8.55%), financial institutions (8.03%), and development partners (7.80%). Approximately 40.51% of the users have a PhD degree, the last highest academic program. Most of the respondents' ages are between 28 and 55, and the average age is 45. While the most senior respondents are 88, the youngest is 21 years. In contrast, the average working experience of the respondents is 17 years.

Approximately 68.57 percent of the respondents use population, demographic, and vital statistics more frequently, followed by income and poverty statistics (60.77%) and national accounts statistics (54.91%). In contrast, information and communication technology (ICT) use (17.18%) statistics, and crime and judicial statistics (7.88%) are the least utilized. Interestingly, users with a PhD degree or from academic backgrounds exhibit similar usage patterns. Findings also reveal that the percentage of users has increased compared to the USS 2022, except for the population, demographic, and vital statistics. Approximately 40.98 percent of the respondents use the BBS data with no periodicity, while it was 46.57 percent in 2022.

Among the various statistical domains, education statistics emerge as the most utilized, with 73.21 percent of users engaging with this data, followed closely by population, demographic, and vital statistics (72.10%), and income and poverty statistics (68.52%). Decision-making is the second most dominant purpose of using BBS data (24.49%). Planning (21.95%) and modeling/forecasting (19.73%) remain essential among the data users. Interestingly, the breakdown of decision-making by domain indicates that foreign trade held the top spot (30.34%), followed by industrial statistics (27.87%) and price statistics (26.77%).

A large proportion of the respondents obtained data from the BBS website or data portals (88.37%) while 48.16 percent obtained it from published reports and 41.26 percent obtained it free of cost from BBS. The most widely used modes are data in BBS publications (59.02%) and PDF formats in websites and CD-ROMs (55.55%).

Perceptions and Satisfactions of Products and Services

The most useful domains include health and nutrition (28.36%), national accounts (26.78%), crime/judicial statistics (26.67%), income and poverty (26.17%), and ICT use statistics (25.76%). Compared to the USS 2022, findings of the USS 2024 reveal higher levels of data usefulness across most domains, except for foreign trade, population, demographics and vital statistics, and crime and judicial statistics.

Approximately 11.78 percent of the users rate the data collection methodology as very good, while 66 percent rate it as good. Around 75.55 percent of users find BBS products, including data and publication reports, moderate or very easy to extract the required information. About 69.42 percent report that access to BBS data is easy or very easy, while 28.51 percent find it somewhat difficult, and 2.02 percent find it difficult. The highest percentage of users reported very easy or easy accessibility for education statistics (75.44%), followed by population, demographic, and vital statistics (74.73%) and gender statistics (73.11%), respectively. Conversely, the most challenging domains to access are crime and judicial, labor, and foreign trade statistics.

About 80.09 percent of the users reported that the specific data they require is available but not sufficient; the fully available criterion is met only for 16.39 percent. Approximately 6.64 percent of the users consider BBS data to be very reliable, and 40.87 percent view it as reliable. Approximately 18.95 percent perceive the data as comparable to that of similar countries.

A significant majority, approximately 97.15 of respondents, report using the BBS website. This proportion increased by about 10 percentage points from 88.97 percent in USS 2022. About two-thirds of the users find accessing official statistics on the BBS website somewhat easy (31.98%), easy (26.93%), and very easy (5.93%). Over 33.53 percent of the users find it somewhat difficult or very difficult, indicating a need for improvement in the BBS website.

About 32.10 percent of users did not contact the BBS for statistics, while 18.87 percent contacted once, 32.10 percent contacted 2-5 times, and 16.93 percent contacted more than five times. Users contacted the BBS for various purposes, including requesting specific data (71.92%), discussing data requirements (39.26%), methodological queries (21.20%), following up on publications (20.63%), seeking clarification on data (17.48%), authenticating data (16.05%), etc. Some users

also contact the BBS for sampling advice or procedures (15.76%) and website guidance (6.88%). A few users contact BBS for other purposes, including microdata and analytical surveys. About 47.85 percent of the users reported that their most recent contact with the BBS fully met their needs, while 42.12 percent indicated their needs were only partially met. Compared to the USS 2022, the results of the USS 2024 indicate similar percentages of overall satisfaction with BBS correspondence.

Level of Satisfaction of BBS Products and Services

About 64.34 percent of users express satisfaction with the accuracy of official statistics, and 25.58 percent express dissatisfaction. Approximately 54.36 percent of users express satisfaction with the timeliness of official statistics, and 38.56 percent express dissatisfaction. On average, 77.06 percent of users express satisfaction with the relevance of official statistics, and 16.81 percent express dissatisfaction. On average, about 47.88% of respondents are satisfied with the statistics frequency, and 42.88% are not satisfied. Compared to the USS 2022, findings of the USS 2024 reveal that a higher proportion of users are satisfied with data accuracy, timeliness, and relevance, with a few exceptions. Overall, about the quality of BBS official statistics, about 29.39 percent of the users are satisfied, 55.59 percent are somewhat satisfied, 11.64 percent are somewhat unsatisfied, and 3.39 percent are totally unsatisfied.

Users' Preferences

A vast majority of the users, about 89.95%, expressed somewhat or the most preferred option for obtaining the BBS data free of cost. Approximately 93.62% of the users prefer (somewhat or most) obtaining data through the BBS website or data portals. This preference stems from the convenience of online access, which allows users to retrieve data whenever needed.

Respondents commonly prefer to acquire the BBS data in Word/Excel format in the CD-ROMs and website (66.89%), PDF format in the CD-ROMs and website (41.89%), BBS publications (35.22%), HTML and web format (17.78%), and infographics (9.91%).

Approximately 48.39% of the users prefer union or ward-level data, followed by 20.71% for upazila-level data, and 18.23% for district-level data. Only a small proportion of the users expresses interest in regional-level data (2.55%).

About two-thirds of the respondents prefer to have publications in both Bengali and English. However, the current style of presenting both the English and Bengali analysis in the same publication should be discontinued. Instead, the BBS can publish separate English and Bangla reports for wider usage, as it sometimes does.

Users' Feedback to Strengthen the BBS ecosystem

Based on the above findings, below are the key recommendations to enhance user satisfaction:

1. Improve the BBS website and interface to enhance the efficiency of navigation, search, filtration, and data analysis. Users also recommend improving the website to allow information collection via mobile devices, such as Android and iOS applications.

2. Introduce 24/7 online chat options on the website to promptly help users.
3. Ensure the availability of the most up-to-date statistics, including microdata, and reduce publication delays of data and statistical reports.
4. Create a data repository that provides both updated and archived data.
5. Increase data frequency across all statistical domains.
6. Launch a data portal system where users can have filtering options followed by different attributes, including gender, ethnicity, and geographic area.
7. Introduce an online automated analysis and reporting system to enable users to assess trends quickly.
8. Create video tutorials and frequently asked questions (FAQ) sections to guide users.
9. Offer datasets with the smallest administrative units, like union and ward, and cover more areas.
10. Address the issue of missing values to ensure data completeness and accuracy.
11. Provide updated statistical data in various formats compatible with standard statistical software, such as MS Excel, R, SPSS, and Stata.
12. Provide open access to statistical products, particularly for educational and research institutions and public libraries. This approach fosters greater transparency and accountability while empowering users to utilize statistical information more effectively.
13. Advocate for including national statistics in academic curricula and regularly seek feedback from educational institutions.
14. The BBS should recruit highly qualified personnel for data management as skilled and informed staff are the key components for ensuring the effectiveness and reliability of statistical solutions.
15. Design and implement training programs to improve the skills and competencies of BBS personnel. These programs should be tailored to the specific needs of different BBS departments and incorporate theoretical knowledge and practical applications.
16. Enhance the service quality of BBS staff through comprehensive training programs, including mandatory yearly online modules focusing on technical skills and customer service.
17. Collaborate with other research organizations to access additional data and expand coverage frequency.
18. Establish a feedback mechanism with educational and research institutions on the usability and relevance of its statistical products. This feedback loop facilitates continuous improvement and effectively meets the users' needs.

19. Encourage internship programs with academic institutions to train emerging statisticians and researchers.
20. Identify key user groups for each publication and directly share updates with them. Tailoring communication to specific user segments can improve relevance and engagement.

By implementing these promotional strategies, the BBS can enhance awareness, accessibility, and utilization of its statistical information, ultimately strengthening its impact on policymaking and decision-making processes. Equally important is to conduct user satisfaction surveys regularly to read the pulse of the policymakers, researchers, and other data users for updating the existing statistics or introducing statistics and take necessary measures to keep the statistical ship of the BBS on an even keel in terms of transparency and credibility. Finally, future user satisfaction surveys should not be limited to the BBS only, rather these should encompass all data-generating agencies of the NSS. This is particularly important as BBS, as the NSO, needs to improve not only the data it generates but also needs to ensure the quality of data generated by other agencies.



Report on Research and Development (R&D) Survey 2022

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপ

প্রতিষ্ঠান ভিত্তিক এ জরিপটি, বাংলাদেশে গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) কার্যক্রমের ভিত্তিরেখা তথ্য প্রস্তুতের লক্ষ্যে পরিচালিত হয়েছে। জরিপটির মাধ্যমে বিস্তারিত তথ্য-উপাত্ত পাওয়া গিয়াছে, যা বাংলাদেশে চলমান গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) প্রচেষ্টার বিষয়ে আমাদের বোধগম্যতা এবং সচেতনাকে ব্যাপকভাবে বৃদ্ধি করতে পারে। নিচের নির্বাহী সারসংক্ষেপটিতে জরিপ থেকে প্রাপ্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফলাফলের একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত পর্যালোচনা উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। যা পাঠের মাধ্যমে জরিপ প্রতিবেদনের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফলাফলের একটি সম্যক ধারণা লাভ করা যাবে। জরিপ থেকে বেশ কয়েকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ফলাফল পাওয়া গিয়াছে, যা নিম্নে বর্ণিত হলো:

গবেষকের সংখ্যা

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রাক্কলিত মোট গবেষকের সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১৭৬৯০, ১৭১৯৪ এবং ১৮০২৫;
- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মোট হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রাক্কলিত মহিলা গবেষক যথাক্রমে ১১.৬৩%, ১০.৮৪% এবং ১০.৮২%;
- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রাক্কলিত পূর্ণ-সময়ের সমতুল্য মোট গবেষকের সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১২৬৬৬, ১২২০৬ এবং ১২৭৯৭;

প্রযুক্তিবিদের সংখ্যা

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রযুক্তিবিদদের সংখ্যা ৩০৬৭, ৩০৬০ এবং ৩০৫২;
- মোট প্রযুক্তিবিদদের মধ্যে ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মহিলাদের প্রতিনিধিত্ব যথাক্রমে ৯.৫৫%, ৯.৯৭% এবং ১১.৩৪% লক্ষ্য করা গেছে;

Executive summary

To generate baseline data on the state of Research and Development (R&D) activities in Bangladesh, this establishment-based survey was conducted. The survey has yielded a wide range of data and information that has the potential to greatly enhance our comprehension and awareness of the ongoing Research and Development (R&D) endeavors in Bangladesh. The executive summary below has presented a succinct overview of the core findings available from the survey. By reading which one can get a proper idea about the important findings of the survey report. The survey has generated a few key findings, which are outlined below:

Number of researchers

- The total number of researchers was estimated to be 17690, 17194 and 18025 based on head count respectively, in the fiscal years 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021;
- Female researchers, as a proportion of the total head count was 11.63%, 10.84% and 10.82% in the financial years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively;
- The total number of full-time equivalent researchers was recorded at 12666, 12206 and 12797 in the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively;

Number of technicians

- The headcount of technicians in the financial years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 was 3067, 3060 and 3052 respectively;
- Out of total technicians, the representation of females was observed to be 9.55%, 9.97% and 11.34% during the financial years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 respectively;

অন্যান্য গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) কর্মীর সংখ্যা	Number of other Research and Development (R&D) personnel
• ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে অন্যান্য গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) কর্মীদের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১০৪২৭, ১০৫৩০ এবং ১০৫১১;	➢ The estimated head count of other Research and Development (R&D) personnel for the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 was 10427, 10530 and 10511 respectively;
• উল্লিখিত অর্থবছরসমূহে অন্যান্য গবেষণা ও উন্নয়নে মহিলা কর্মী যথাক্রমে ১৭.১১%, ১৭.৫৫% এবং ১৭.৭৮%;	➢ Female personnel in other research and development were 17.11%, 17.55% and 17.78% respectively in the mentioned fiscal years;
অন্যান্য কর্মীর সংখ্যা (R&D বহির্ভূত)	**Number of other staff (not involved in R&D)**
• ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে নন-R&D কর্মীদের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা ছিল যথাক্রমে ৯০৪৬, ৮৯৯৭ এবং ৮৯৩৪;	➢ The estimated number of non-R&D staff was 9046, 8997 and 8934 in the fiscal years 2018–19,2019–20 and 2020–21 respectively;
• উল্লিখিত তিন অর্থবছরসমূহে মহিলা যথাক্রমে ১৬.৭৭%, ১৬.৮১% এবং ১৬.৯১%;	➢ During the three-fiscal year period, Female was documented as 16.77%, 16.81% and 16.91% respectively;
ব্যয়ের ধরন অনুসারে গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) ব্যয়	**Research and Development (R&D) expenditure by type of expenditure**
• ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মোট গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) ব্যয় যথাক্রমে টাকা ১০১৯২৮.৫২ মিলিয়ন, ৯৮৮৫৭.৫৪ মিলিয়ন এবং ১০৪৮১০.৭২ মিলিয়ন;	➢ The total Research and Development (R&D) expenditure for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 was TK 101928.52 million, 98857.54 million and 104810.72 million, respectively;
• ব্যয় বিভাজন প্রকাশ করে যে, ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মোট ব্যয়ের মধ্যে মজুরি ও বেতন ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ২০.৭৬%, ২০.৯০% এবং ১৯.৮৬%;	➢ The expenditure breakdown reveals that wages and salary expenditure accounted for 20.76%, 20.90% and 19.86% of the total expenditure in the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2021-21, respectively;
• পূর্বোক্ত বছরসমূহে অন্যান্য চলতি ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ১৭.৯৯%, ১৭.৯৮% এবং ১৮.৩০%।	➢ Other current expenses were recorded at 17.99%, 17.98% and 18.30% respectively, in the above years;
• ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মূলধন ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ৬১.২৫%, ৬১.১২% এবং ৬১.৮৪%;	➢ Capital Expenditure in 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 was 61.25%, 61.12% and 61.84% respectively;
গবেষণার ধরন অনুসারে গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) ব্যয়	**Research and Development (R&D) expenditure by type of research**
• ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে পরীক্ষামূলক উন্নয়ন ব্যয় মোট গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন ব্যয়ের যথাক্রমে ৫০.৪১%, ৫৩.১৩% এবং ৫২.৭০%;	➢ The expenditure for experimental development accounted for 50.41%, 53.13% and 52.70% of the overall research and development expenditure in the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively;

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মোট ব্যয়ের মধ্যে ফলিত গবেষণা ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ৩৯.৩৪%, ৩৭.৪০% এবং ৩৮.৩২%;

➢ Of total expenditure, the expenditure towards applied research accounted for 39.34%, 37.40% and 38.32% for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 respectively;

- মৌলিক গবেষণা ব্যয় সর্বনিম্ন, যা ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে যথাক্রমে মোট R&D ব্যয়ের ১০.২৫%, ৯.৪৭% এবং ৮.৯৮%;

➢ Basic Research Expenditure is lowest, which is 10.25%, 9.47% and 8.98% of total R&D expenditure in FY 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively;

বিজ্ঞানের ক্ষেত্র ভিত্তিক গবেষণা উন্নয়ন (R&D) ব্যয়

Research and Development (R&D) expenditure by field of science

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে কৃষি বিজ্ঞান সংশ্লিষ্ট গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) ব্যয় যথাক্রমে মোট R&D ব্যয়ের ৩১.৭৯%, ৩১.২৭% এবং ৩১.৩৬%;

➢ Research and Development (R&D) expenditure related to agricultural sciences accounted for 31.79%, 31.27% and 31.36% of the total R&D expenditure in FY 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively;

- মোট ব্যয়ের মধ্যে প্রাকৃতিক বিজ্ঞান ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে যথাক্রমে ২২.১৬%, ২১.৮৫% এবং ২২.২৭% নিয়ে দ্বিতীয় স্থানে রয়েছে। উপরন্তু, প্রকৌশল ও প্রযুক্তি উপরোক্ত অর্থবছরে যথাক্রমে ১৭.৮৩%, ১৮.১৩% এবং ১৭.৮২% নিয়ে তৃতীয় স্থানে রয়েছে;

➢ Of total expenditure natural science came in second with 22.16%, 21.85% and 22.27% in the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively. In addition, engineering and technology came in third with 17.83%, 18.13% and 17.82%, respectively, in the above-mentioned fiscal years;

- মোট ব্যয়ের মধ্যে ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞানের ক্ষেত্রে গবেষণা ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ১১.৯০%, ১২.৫৪% এবং ১২.৪৬%;

➢ Of total expenditure, research expenditure in the field of medical science accounted for 11.90%, 12.54% and 12.46% in the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively;

- মোট ব্যয়ের মধ্যে ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে সমাজ বিজ্ঞান সংশ্লিষ্ট গবেষণা ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ৯.৩০%, ৯.২০% এবং ৯.১৪%;

➢ Out of total expenditure, social science-related research expenditure represented 9.30%, 9.20% and 9.14% in the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively;

- উল্লিখিত প্রাসঙ্গিক সময়ে মানবিক সম্পর্কিত গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন ব্যয় সর্বনিম্ন, যা যথাক্রমে ৭.০২%, ৭.০১% এবং ৬.৯৫%;

➢ Humanities related research and development expenditure during the said relevant period was lowest which was 7.02%, 7.01% and 6.95% respectively;

গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (R&D) সূচক

Research and Development (R&D) Indicators

প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে R&D কর্মী (হেড কাউন্ট এর ভিত্তিতে)

R&D personnel (headcount) per million inhabitants

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে R&D কর্মীর সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১৮৮, ১৮৪ এবং ১৮৭;

➢ The number of R&D personnel per million inhabitants was 188, 184 and 187 in the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21, respectively;

প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে R&D কর্মী (পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য)

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য R&D কর্মীর সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১৫৮, ১৫৪ এবং ১৫৬;

R&D personnel (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

- The number of full-time equivalent R&D personnel per million inhabitants was 158, 154 and 156 in the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21, respectively;

প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে গবেষক (হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে)

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে গবেষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ১০৭, ১০৩ এবং ১০৭;

Researchers (based on head count) per million inhabitants

- The estimated number of researchers based on head count per million inhabitants was 107, 103 and 107 in the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively;

প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে গবেষক (পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য)

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রতি মিলিয়ন লোকের বিপরীতে পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য গবেষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ৭৬, ৭৩ এবং ৭৬;

Researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

- The number of full-time equivalent researchers per million inhabitants was estimated to be 76, 73 and 76 respectively, in the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21;

প্রতি ১০০০ শ্রমশক্তির বিপরীতে গবেষক (হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে)

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রতি ১০০০ জন শ্রমশক্তির বিপরীতে গবেষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা (হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে) যথাক্রমে ০.২৬, ০.২৫ এবং ০.২৫;

Researchers (based on head count) per 1,000 labour force

- In the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21, there were 0.26, 0.25 and 0.25 researchers (based on head count) per 1000 labour force respectively;

প্রতি ১০০০ শ্রমশক্তির বিপরীতে গবেষক (পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য)

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রতি ১০০০ শ্রমশক্তির বিপরীতে গবেষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা (পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য) যথাক্রমে ০.২০, ০.১৮ এবং ০.১৯;

Researchers (full-time equivalent) per 1,000 labour force

- The estimated number of full-time equivalent researchers per 1000 labour force was 0.20, 0.18 and 0.19 for the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively;

প্রতি ১০০০ কর্মসংস্থানের বিপরীতে গবেষক (হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে)

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রতি ১০০০ কর্মসংস্থানের বিপরীতে গবেষকের প্রাক্কলিত সংখ্যা (হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে) যথাক্রমে ০.২৭, ০.২৬ এবং ০.২৬;

Researchers (based on head count) per 1,000 employments

- The estimated number of researchers (head count) per 1000 employment was 0.27, 0.26 and 0.26 for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 respectively;

প্রতি ১০০০ মিলিয়ন কর্মসংস্থানের বিপরীতে গবেষক (পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য)

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রতি ১০০০ মিলিয়ন কর্মসংস্থানের বিপরীতে গবেষকের সংখ্যা (পূর্ণকালীন সময়ের সমতুল্য) যথাক্রমে ০.২০, ০.১৮ এবং ০.১৯;

Researchers (full-time equivalent) per 1,000 employments

- In the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21, the number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per 1000 employment was 0.20, 0.18 and 0.19, respectively;

মোট গবেষকের শতাংশ হিসেবে মহিলা গবেষক (হেড কাউন্ট এর উপর ভিত্তি করে)

- মোট গবেষকের মধ্যে, ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মহিলা গবেষক যথাক্রমে ১১.৬৩%, ১০.৮৪% এবং ১০.৮২%;

Female researchers (based on head count) as a percentage of total researchers

- Among the total researchers, women researchers accounted for 11.63%, 10.84% and 10.82% in FY 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively;

চলতি পিপিপি ডলারে স্থুল R&D ব্যয়

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে চলতি ক্রয় ক্ষমতার সমতা (PPP) ভিত্তিক ডলারে প্রাক্কলিত স্থুল গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন ব্যয় (GERD) যথাক্রমে ৩২৫৭.৫৪ মিলিয়ন, ৩০৮২.৫৫ মিলিয়ন এবং ৩২৭৯.৪৩ মিলিয়ন;

Gross expenditure on R&D in current PPP dollar

- The gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) in current Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 was estimated to be 3257.54 million, 3082.55 million and 3279.43 million respectively;

PPP ডলারে স্থির মূল্যে স্থুল R&D ব্যয়

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে স্থির মূল্যে ক্রয় ক্ষমতার সমতা (PPP) ভিত্তিক ডলারে প্রাক্কলিত স্থুল গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন ব্যয় (GRED) যথাক্রমে ২৮২৭.৪৮ মিলিয়ন, ২৫৭৬.৫২ মিলিয়ন এবং ২৬৩২.৬০ মিলিয়ন;

Gross expenditure on R&D in PPP dollar-constant prices

- The estimated gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 amounted to 2827.48 million 2576.52 million and 2632.60 million in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) dollar at constant price, respectively;

টাকায় মাথাপিছু জিইআরডি

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রাক্কলিত মাথাপিছু স্থুল গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন ব্যয় (GRED) যথাক্রমে ৬১৫.৫১ টাকা, ৫৯০.৫৫ টাকা এবং ৬১৯.৮২ টাকা;

GERD per capita in Taka

- The gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) per capita for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 was estimated to be TK. 615.51, TK. 590.55, TK. 619.82 respectively;

চলতি পিপিপি ডলারে মাথাপিছু জিইআরডি

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে চলতি পিপিপি ডলারে প্রাক্কলিত মাথাপিছু স্থুল গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (GRED) ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ১৯.৬৭, ১৮.৪১ এবং ১৯.৩৯;

GERD per capita in current PPP dollar

- The gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) per capita in current PPP dollar for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 was estimated to be 19.67, 18.41 and 19.39, respectively;

স্থির মূল্যে পিপিপি ডলারে মাথাপিছু জিইআরডি

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে স্থির মূল্যে পিপিপি ডলারে মাথাপিছু প্রাক্কলিত স্থুল গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন (GRED) ব্যয় যথাক্রমে ১৭.০৭, ১৫.৩৯ এবং ১৫.৫৭;

GERD per capita in PPP dollar-constant price

- The estimated gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) per capita in PPP dollars at constant price for the fiscal years 2018–19, 2019–20 and 2020–21 was 17.07, 15.39 and 15.57 respectively;

জিডিপির শতাংশ হিসেবে জিইআরডি

- ২০১৮-১৯, ২০১৯-২০ এবং ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে জিডিপি'র হিসেবে স্থুল গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন ব্যয় (GERD) যথাক্রমে ০.৩৫%, ০.৩১% এবং ০.৩০%;

GERD as a percentage of GDP

- Gross research and development expenditure (GERD) as a share of GDP in 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 was 0.35%, 0.31% and 0.30% respectively;

উপসংহার

বিভিন্ন সূচকের ব্যাপক বিশ্লেষণের ভিত্তিতে এটি স্পষ্ট যে, বাংলাদেশ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ করে সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি হয়েছে। ১৯৭১ সালে স্বাধীনতা অর্জনের পর একটি যুদ্ধবিধ্বস্ত জাতি হিসেবে যাত্রা শুরু করে, অর্থনীতিতে দ্রুত অগ্রগামী দেশসমূহের মধ্যে বাংলাদেশ অন্যতম। গত দশকের শুরু থেকে, বাংলাদেশ জিডিপি'র গড় প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ৬.৫% বজায় রেখেছে। ১৯৭১ সালে দরিদ্রতম দেশগুলোর মধ্যে বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান ছিল। এটি ২০১৫ তে নিম্ন-মধ্যম আয়ের স্তরে উন্নীত হয়। বাংলাদেশ জাতিসংঘের স্বল্পোন্নত দেশগুলোর (এলডিসি) তালিকা থেকে বেরিয়ে যাওয়ার পথে এবং ২০২৬ সালে একটি উন্নয়নশীল দেশ হিসেবে চূড়ান্ত স্বীকৃতি অর্জন করবে বলে আশা করা যাচ্ছে। অনেক সাফল্য সত্ত্বেও এটি অনস্বীকার্য যে, এখন পর্যন্ত বাংলাদেশ গবেষণা ও উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে অনেক পিছিয়ে রয়েছে। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, একটি জাতির অগ্রগতি সরাসরি তার গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন প্রচেষ্টার সাথে জড়িত। এ কারণে গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন মূলত পরস্পরে সম্পর্কযুক্ত; দুর্বল গবেষণা সাফল্য ও উন্নয়নের অগ্রগতিতে বাধা সৃষ্টি করতে পারে।

Conclusion

Based on a comprehensive analysis of different indicators, it is evident that Bangladesh is making significant progress in various fields, especially in the social and economic spheres. It began its journey as a war-torn nation after achieving independence in 1971, Bangladesh is one of the major economies in the world that is expanding at the fastest rate. Since the beginning of the last decade, Bangladesh has maintained an average GDP growth rate of 6.5%. Bangladesh was among the poorest countries in 1971. It rose to the lower-middle income level in 2015. Bangladesh is on course to leave the UN's list of Least Developed Countries (LDC) and is expected to achieve final recognition as a developing country in 2026. Despite many successes, it is undeniable that Bangladesh continues to fall far behind in the field of research and development. In fact, a nation's progress is directly tied to its R&D efforts. This is why Research and Development are fundamentally interrelated; poor research can hinder progress and development.

Key Findings

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Research and Development personnel					
1.	R&D Personnel (head count)	Number	31186	30784	31588
	R&D Personnel (full-time equivalent)	Number	26163	25795	26361
	R&D Personnel (headcount)	Number per million inhabitants	188	184	187
	R&D Personnel (full-time equivalent)	Number per million inhabitants	158	154	156
2.	Total Researchers (head count)	Number	17690	17194	18025
	Total Researchers (full-time equivalent)	Number	12667	12205	12798
	Total Researchers (head count)	Number per million inhabitants	107	103	107
	Total Researchers (full-time equivalent)	Number per million inhabitants	76	73	76
	Total Researchers (head count)	Number per 1,000 labour force	0.26	0.25	0.25
	Total Researchers (full-time equivalent)	Number per 1,000 labour force	0.19	0.18	0.18
	Total Researchers (head count)	Number per 1,000 total employments	0.27	0.26	0.26
	Total Researchers (full-time equivalent)	Number per 1,000 total employments	0.20	0.18	0.19
3.	Proportion of female researchers out of the total number of researchers	Percentage	11.63	10.84	10.82
Researchers (head count) by Highest Educational Qualification					
4.	Researchers (head count)	Number	17690	17194	18025
	Post-doctoral	Percentage	1.29	1.41	1.59
	Doctoral	Percentage	11.65	11.62	12.36
	Masters	Percentage	46.76	47.20	46.53
	Bachelors	Percentage	32.49	32.41	32.40
	Below the bachelor's level.	Percentage	7.82	7.37	7.12
	Total	Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
Technicians (head count) by highest educational qualification					
5.	Technicians (head	Number	3068	3060	3051

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	count)				
	Post-doctoral	Percentage	0.85	0.88	0.49
	Doctoral	Percentage	3.94	3.63	4.20
	Masters	Percentage	44.39	44.77	47.89
	Bachelors	Percentage	32.76	31.73	31.99
	Below the bachelor's level.	Percentage	18.09	18.95	15.44
	Total	Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
Other R&D Personnel (head count) by highest educational qualification					
6.	Other R&D personnel (head count)	Number	10427	10530	10511
	Post-doctoral	Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Doctoral	Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Masters	Percentage	21.45	21.98	23.25
	Bachelors	Percentage	35.11	34.11	29.76
	Below the bachelor's level.	Percentage	43.44	43.91	46.98
	Total	Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
Researchers (head count) by sector					
7.	Higher education	Number	6460	7178	7507
		Percentage	36.51	41.74	41.65
	Government	Number	5557	4363	4652
		Percentage	31.41	25.38	25.81
	Non-government NPI	Number	904	898	907
		Percentage	5.11	5.22	5.03
	Business	Number	4769	4755	4959
		Percentage	26.96	27.65	27.51
	Total	Number	17690	17194	18025
		Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
Researchers (full-time equivalent) by sector					
8.	Higher education	Number	4131	4592	4804
		Percentage	32.61	37.62	37.54
	Government	Number	4221	3315	3533
		Percentage	33.33	27.16	27.61
	Non-government NPI	Number	688	683	692
		Percentage	5.43	5.60	5.41
	Business	Number	3626	3616	3768
		Percentage	28.63	29.62	29.44
	Total	Number	12666	12206	12797
		Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of R&D Personnel (head count) by sectors					
9.	Higher education	Number	8926	9853	9834
		Percentage	28.63	32.01	31.13
	Government	Number	7695	6452	6666
		Percentage	24.67	20.96	21.10
	Non-government NPI	Number	1479	1485	1482
		Percentage	4.74	4.82	4.69

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	Business	Number	13087	12993	13606
		Percentage	41.96	42.21	43.07
	Total	Number	31186	30784	31588
		Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
Research and Development (R&D) Expenditure					
10.	R&D Expenditure	Million Taka	101928.52	98857.54	104810.72
		Million current PPP dollar	3257.54	3082.55	3279.43
		Million PPP dollar-constant prices (Base: 2015-16)	2827.48	2576.52	2632.60
11.	GERD per capita	Taka	615.51	590.55	619.82
		Current PPP dollar	19.67	18.41	19.39
		PPP dollar-constant prices (Base: 2015-16)	17.07	15.39	15.57
12.	GERD as a percentage of GDP	Percentage	0.35	0.31	0.30
R&D Expenditure by sector					
13.	R&D expenditure	Million Taka	101928.52	98857.54	104810.72
	Higher education	Percentage	12.95	13.19	12.98
	Government	Percentage	33.36	33.17	33.88
	Non-government (NPI)	Percentage	5.94	6.11	5.90
	Business	Percentage	47.75	47.53	47.24
	Total	Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
R&D Expenditure by type of research					
14.	R&D expenditure	Million Taka	101928.52	98857.54	104810.72
	Basic research	Percentage	10.25	9.47	8.98
	Applied research	Percentage	39.34	37.40	38.32
	Experimental development	Percentage	50.41	53.13	52.70
	Total	Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
R&D Expenditure by field of science					
15.	R&D expenditure	Million Taka	101928.52	98857.54	104810.72
	Natural science	Percentage	22.16	21.85	22.27
	Engineering and technology	Percentage	17.83	18.13	17.82
	Medical science	Percentage	11.90	12.54	12.46
	Agricultural science	Percentage	31.79	31.27	31.36
	Social science	Percentage	9.30	9.20	9.14
	Humanities	Percentage	7.02	7.01	6.95
	All fields	Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
R&D Expenditure by socioeconomic objectives					
16.	R&D expenditure	Million Taka	101928.52	98857.54	104810.72
	Exploration and exploitation of the earth	Percentage	3.44	3.35	3.38
	Environment	Percentage	8.20	8.09	8.08
	Exploration and	Percentage	7.23	7.13	7.12

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	exploitation of the space				
	Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures	Percentage	7.06	6.98	7.03
	Energy	Percentage	5.90	6.09	6.16
	Industrial production and technology	Percentage	2.97	3.18	3.16
	Health	Percentage	8.79	8.81	8.84
	Agriculture	Percentage	37.07	36.79	36.98
	Education	Percentage	9.79	9.81	9.90
	Culture, recreation, religion and mass media	Percentage	3.07	3.01	3.02
	Political and social systems, structures and process	Percentage	3.28	3.59	3.17
	General advancement of knowledge	Percentage	2.20	2.17	2.17
	Defence	Percentage	1.01	1.00	0.99
	Total	Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00
Research Publication in South Asian's Countries, 2021 (Source: Scopus database, Scientific Bangladesh)					
	Name of the country	Measurement unit	2019	2020	2021
	Afghanistan	Number	-	286	525
	Bangladesh	Number	-	8265	11477
	Bhutan	Number	-	200	255
17.	India	Number	-	191590	222849
	Maldives	Number	-	91	92
	Nepal	Number	-	2555	3192
	Pakistan	Number	-	28525	35663
	Srilanka	Number	-	2844	3412
Rank of selected countries in the Global Innovation Index (GII), 2022					
	Name of the country	Measurement unit	2020	2021	2022
	Bangladesh	Global innovation index rank	116	116	102
	Cambodia	Global innovation index rank	110	109	97
	India	Global innovation index rank	48	46	40
18.	Indonesia	Global innovation index rank	85	87	75
	Nepal	Global innovation index rank	95	111	111
	Pakistan	Global innovation index rank	107	99	87
	Srilanka	Global innovation index rank	101	95	85

SDGs of Research and Developments

Sl. No	Description	Measurement unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
9.5.1 Estimation of Research and Development (R&D) Expenditure as a proportion of GDP					
1.	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD)	In Million Taka	101928.51	98857.52	104810.74
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices (revised GDP)	In Million Taka	29514288	31704694	35301848
	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of GDP	Percentage	0.35	0.31	0.30
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalents) per million inhabitants.					
2.	Total Researchers (in full-time equivalent)	Number	12664	12201	12796
	Population	In Million	165.60	167.40	169.10
	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Number	76	73	76

ANNEX:

Full Report link: www.bbs.gov.bd

	Part-I: Census Reports	Web link
1.	Economic Census 2024 (Preliminary Report of Economic Census 2024)	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/3ab00376bfa049a9a1674fb786126915.pdf
2.	Population and Housing Census 2022 (ন্যাশনাল রিপোর্ট (ভলিউম ১)	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/d7e52cfcef6443cbb8f84fab331c8023.pdf
	Part-II: Survey Reports	**Web link**
1.	Productive and Sustainable Agriculture Survey 2025	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/others/PSAS%202025%20Small%20Size%20(1).pdf
2.	Food Security Situation and Coping Mechanism in Bangladesh	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/6c715174878c4d16be87d981bf0b558d.pdf
3.	Food Security Statistics 2023	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/334d2193735743d5bea0c382f8e5c404.pdf
4.	Citizen Perception Survey 2025	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/c18f4e3457704a3db011998ff96f48d3.pdf
5.	Socio-Economic and Demographic Survey 2023	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/others/SEDS_2023_Report.pdf
6.	Wash in Educational and Healthcare Facilities Survey 2024	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2026/0/819c420c-fd3d-45e2-873b-4e67039621b7.pdf
7.	Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS) 2025	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/Halth_Demo/1.%20HMSS%202025%20final%20report.pdf
8.	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/d434e9d7d4a74e7c9f9f21fca169ee0a.pdf
9.	Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey 2024	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/14919b1b8caa4e1c89f95219c87eac35.pdf
10.	Household Production Satellite Account (HPSA) Report 2021	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/31b842baf8ed4542b027c61458936854.pdf

	Part-I: Census Reports	Web link
11.	National Thalassemia Survey 2024	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/Demography/Health/National%20Thalassemia%20Survey%202024%20Website%20Upload_12.09.2024_%20compressed.pdf
12.	Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics (SVRS) 2023	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/ec78263bde214a9ca5981c124f162e75.pdf
13.	Labour Force Survey 2024 (Quarterly LFS 2024)	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/a4116bfd72914ecda39caa882eb87971.pdf
14.	Establishment Based Sector Wise Working Children Survey 2023	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/LFS/09%20ESWCS%202023%20for%20website.pdf
15.	ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households 2023	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/LFS/ICT%20Report%202023.pdf
16.	National Child Labour Survey 2022	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/LFS/09%20NCLS%202022%20FR%20web%20site.pdf
17.	Disability Insights from Labour Force Survey 2022	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/871784ded02442dfb01116fcd5b18efd.pdf
18.	Households Based Environmental Survey 2024	http://203.112.218.101/storage/files/1/Publications/ECDS/HBES_2024_13-7-25.pdf
19.	Sherpur Ethnic Survey (SES) 2024	https://objectstorage.ap-dcc-gazipur-1.oraclecloud15.com/n/axvjbnqprylg/b/V2Ministry/o/office-bbs/2024/12/6f5905ac0bc347d8bbe5168a3b2ef8b0.pdf
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