Counting Women Work in Bangladesh
A Cross Gender Comparison

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Workshop on
Effective Use of Data for Policy Making on Ageing
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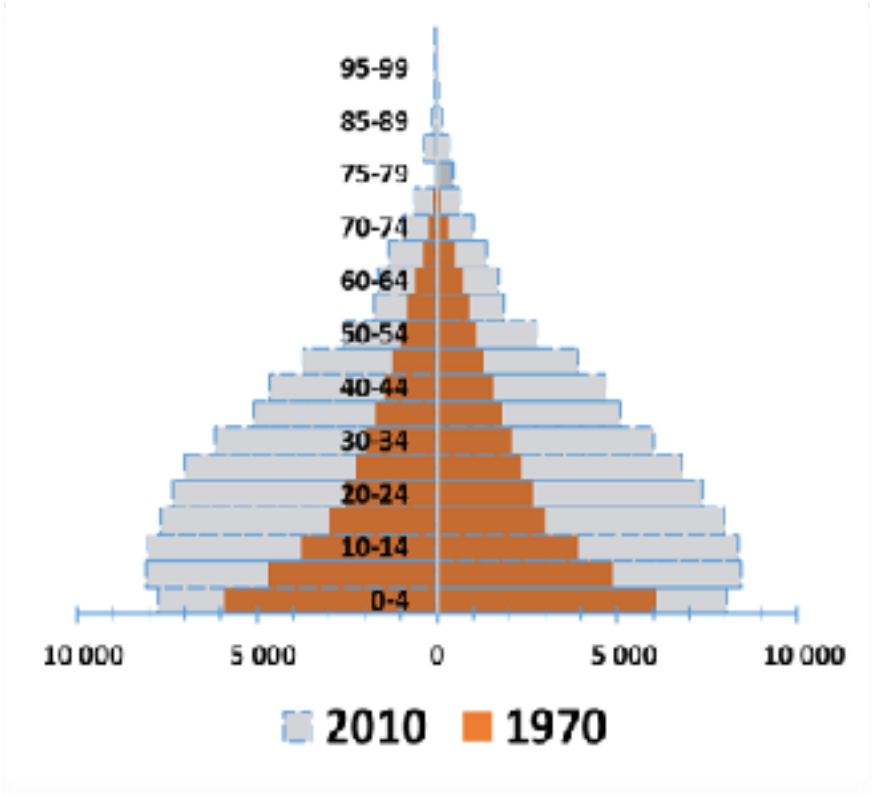
Outline

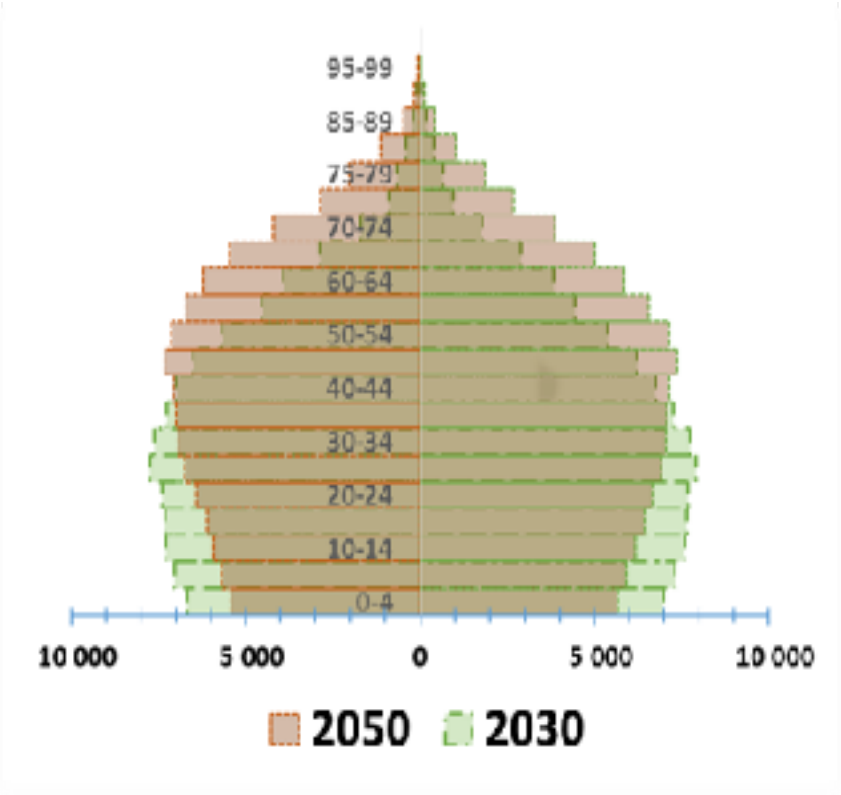
- Demographics of Bangladesh
- Brief of Bangladesh Economy
- Women in Labour Market
- NTA Perspective of Gender
- NTTA Analysis
- Conclusion
- Policy Recommendations
- Future of Counting Women Work in Bangladesh

Overview

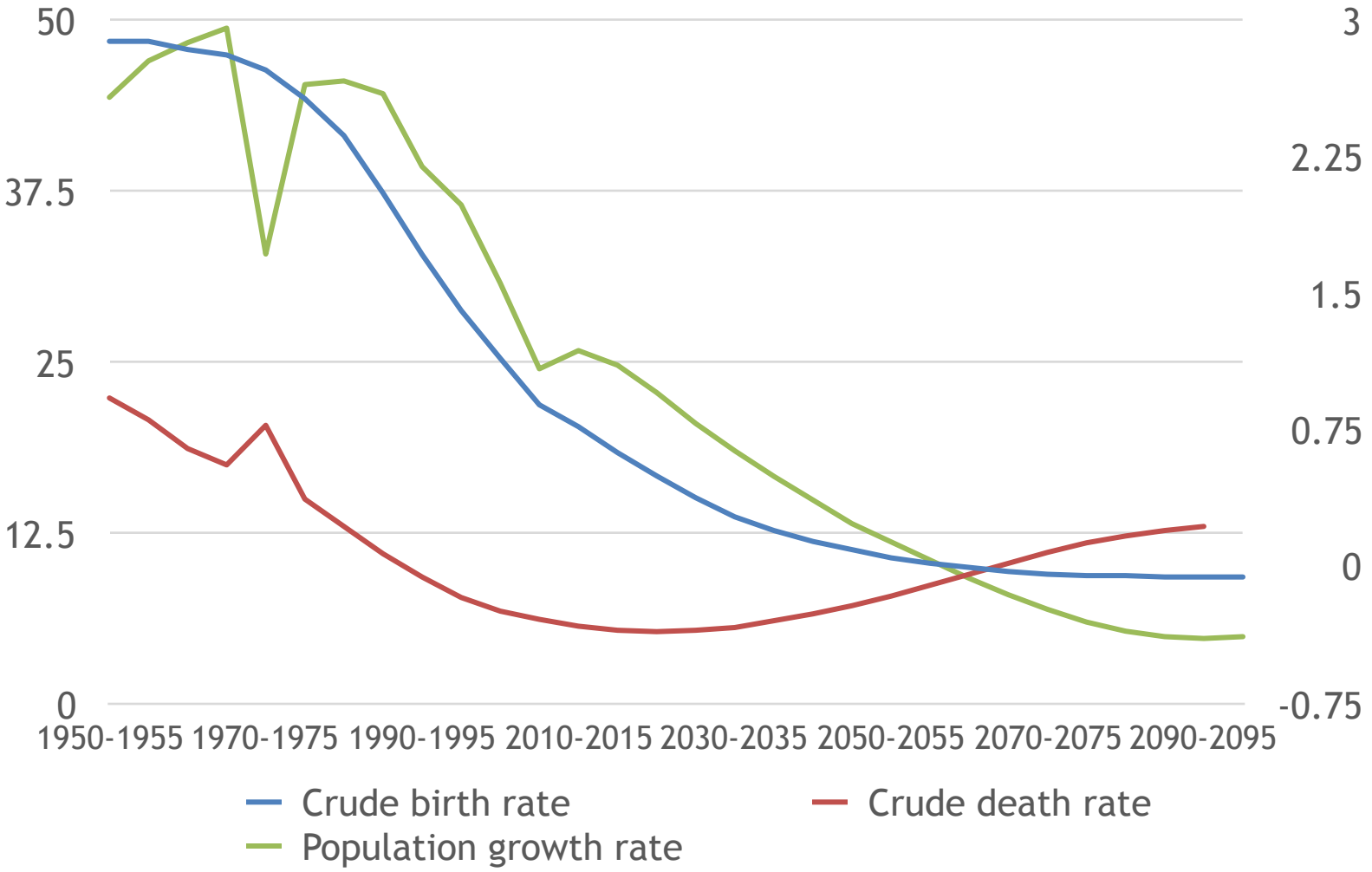
- Total population from the preliminary result of the 2011 census was 149.77 million and 160 million in 2017 (approximately).
- The total population of Bangladesh increased by 25.42 million in 2011 from 2001.
- By 2030 the projected total population will be 185.06 million due to –
- An increase in life expectancy at birth for male and female from 67.8 and 69.1 years, respectively, in 2005-2010 to 74.4 and 76.6 in 2025-2030, and
- Decline in the total fertility rate (TFR) from 2.40 to 1.83

Demographic structure and transition

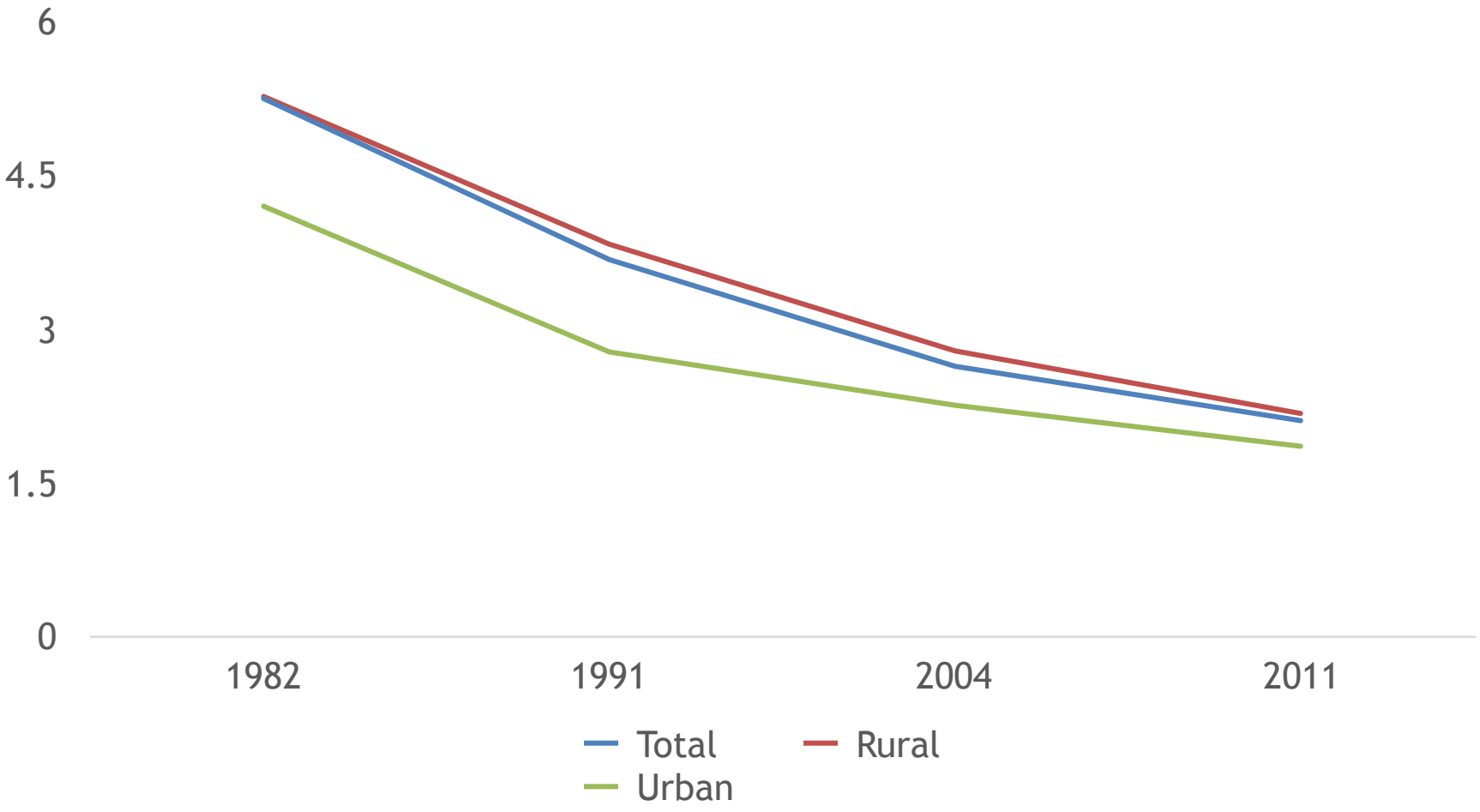




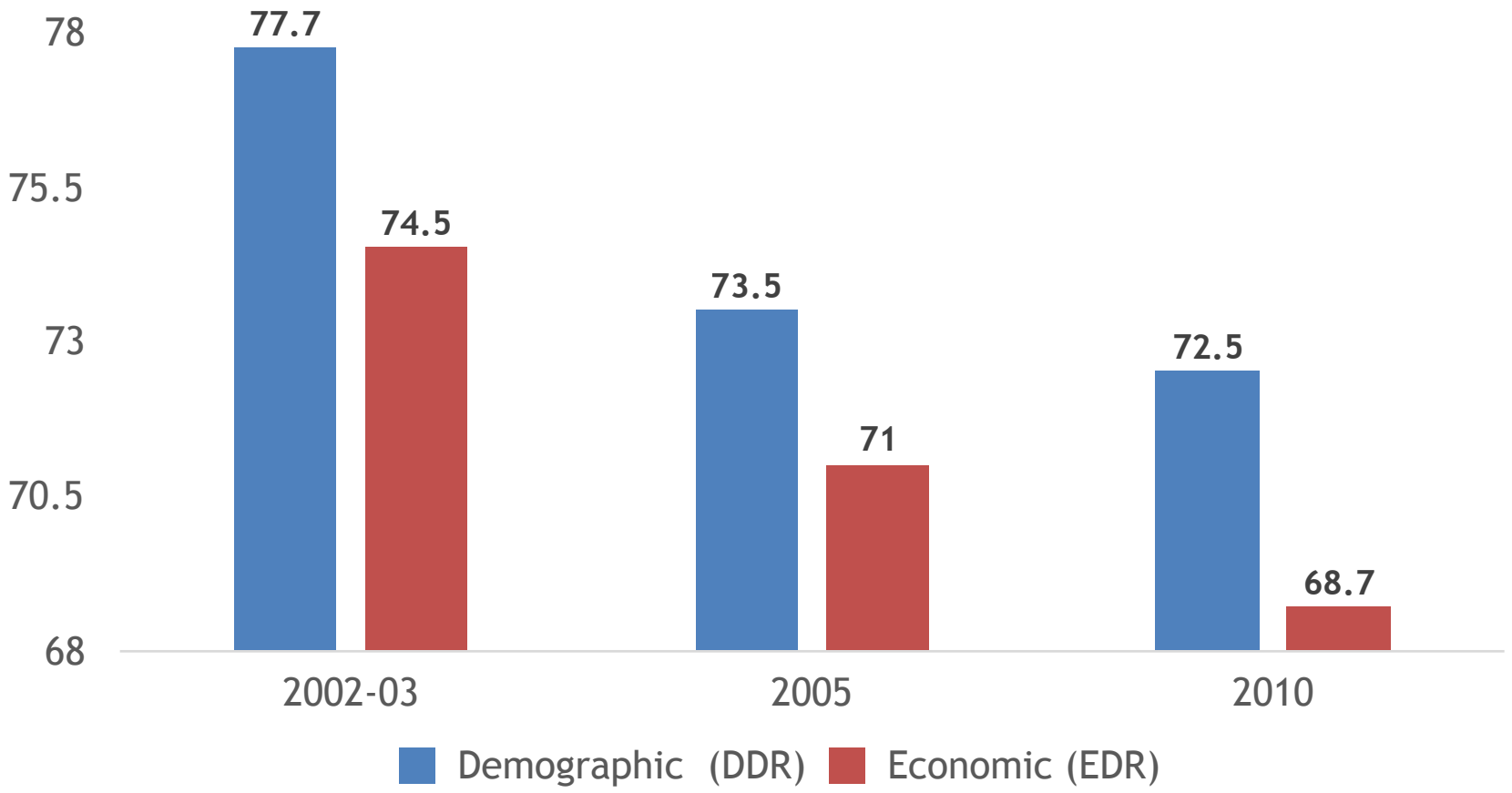
Demographic Transition



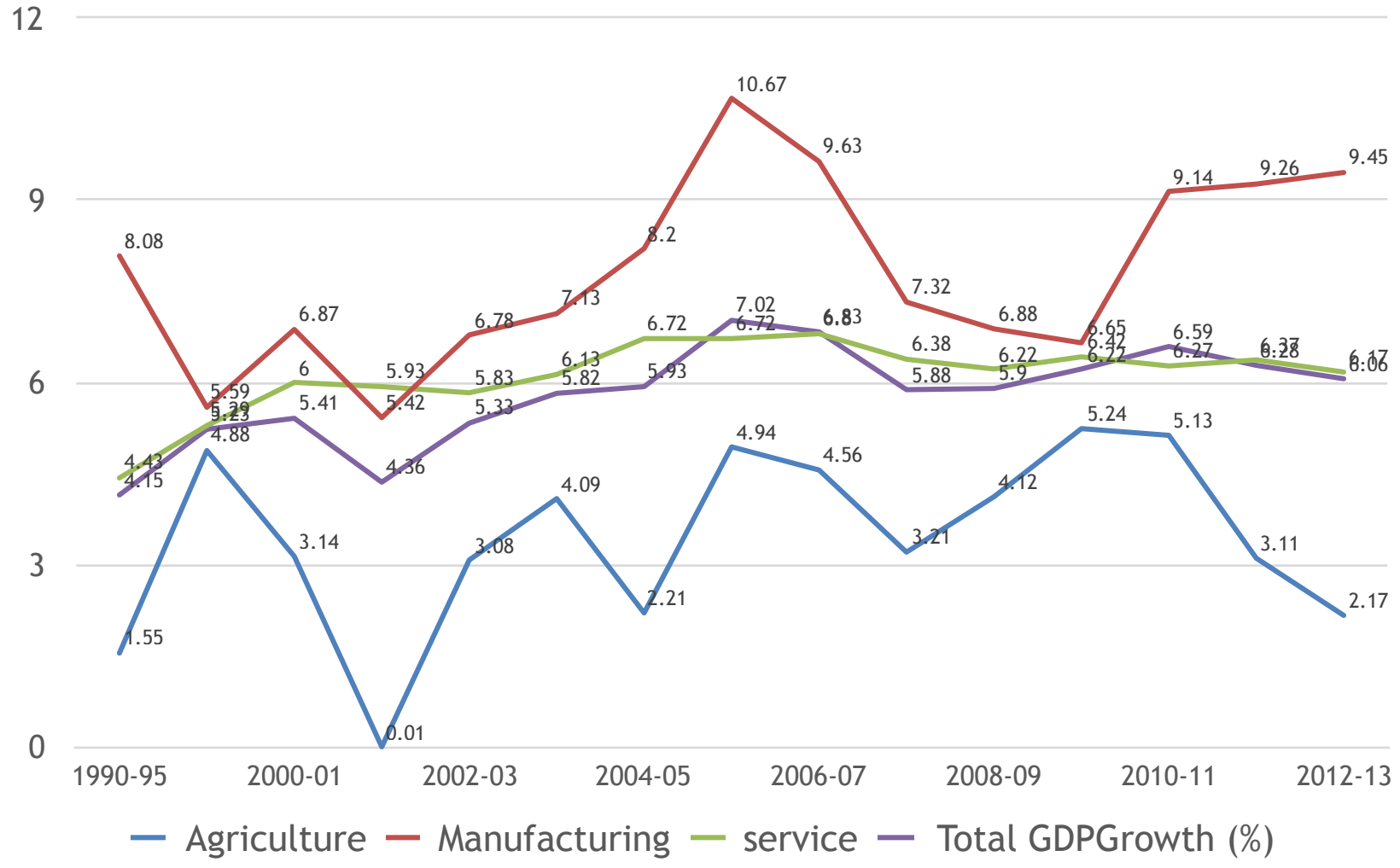
Total Fertility Rate



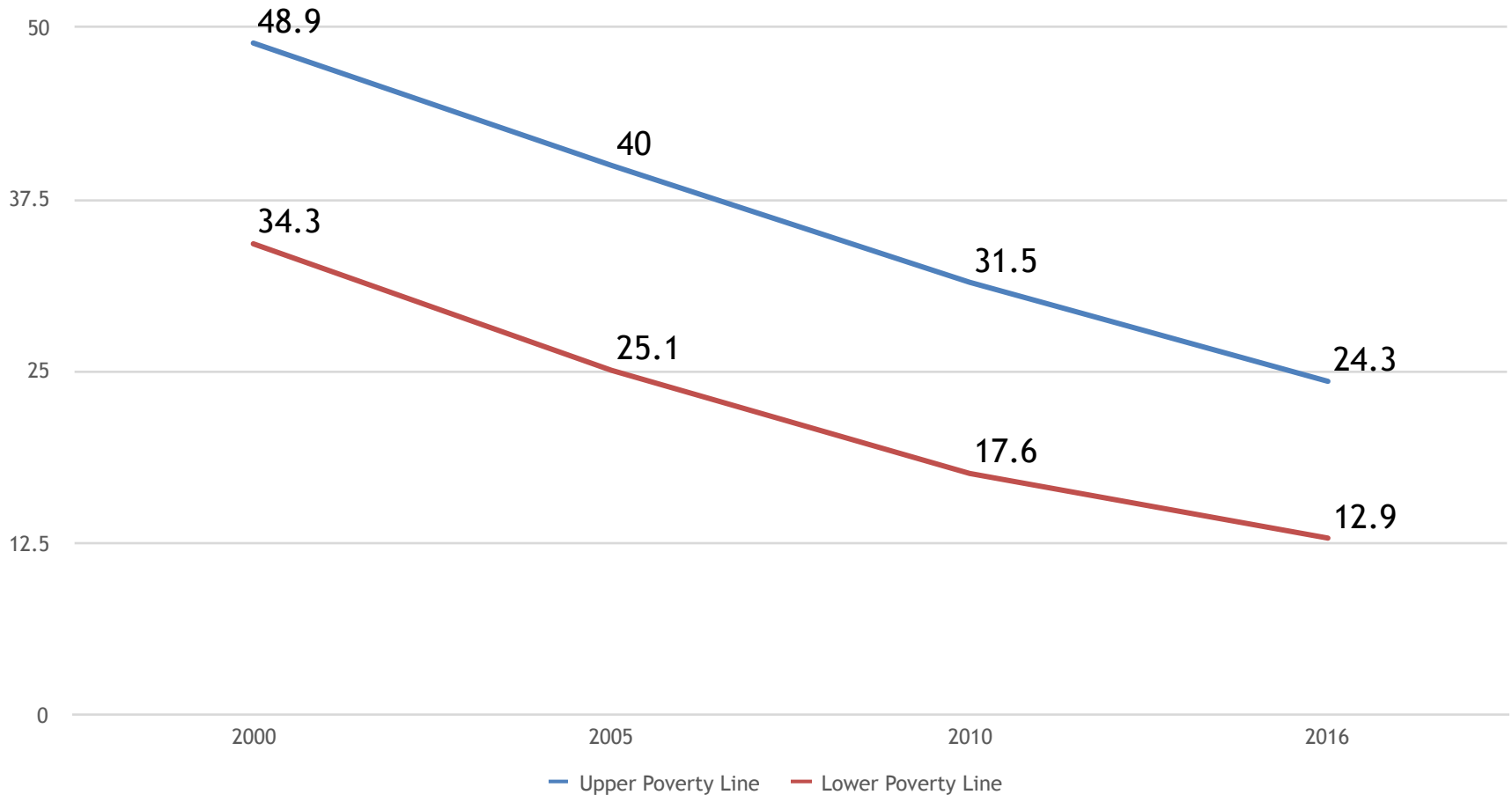
Dependency Ratio



Sector Growth Performance - Bangladesh

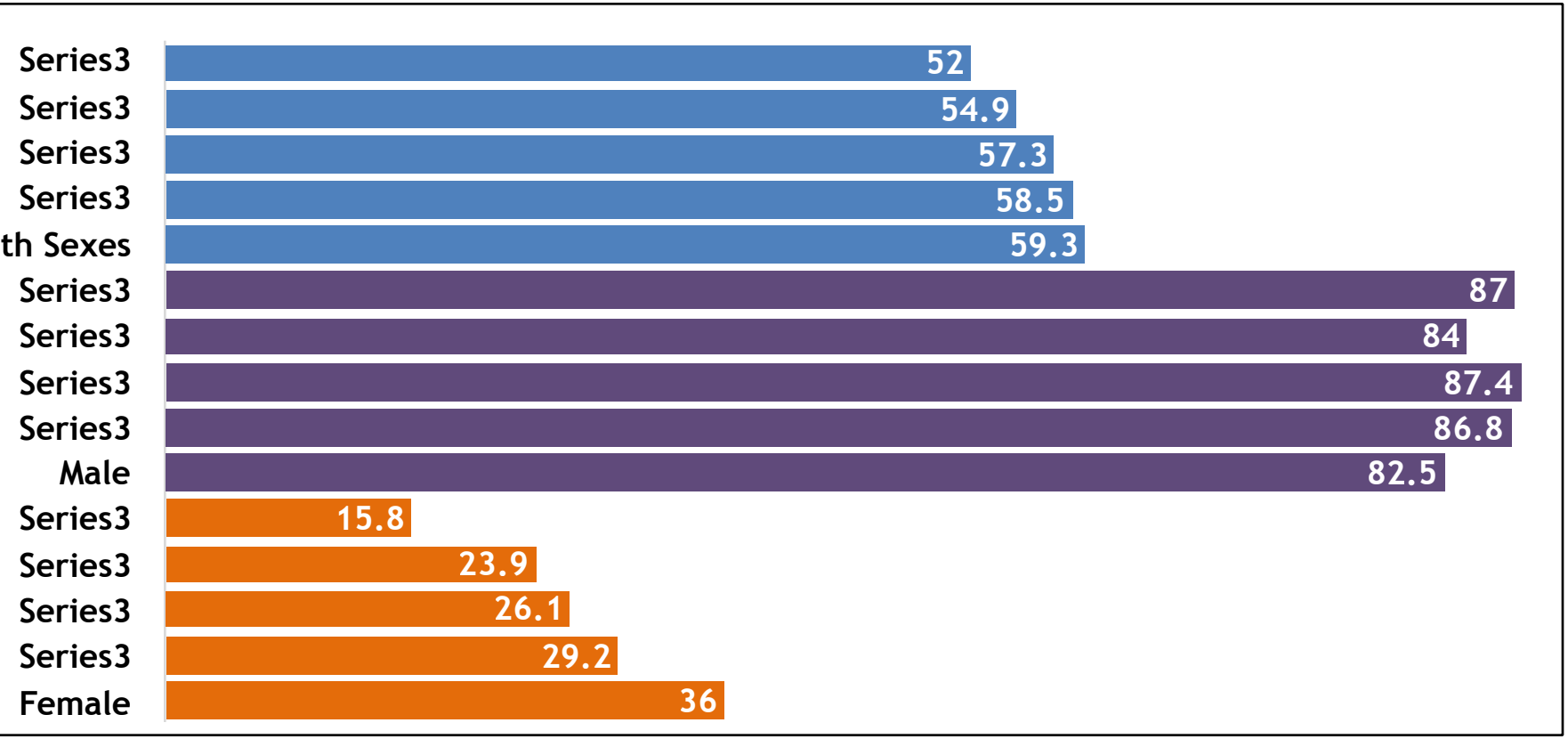


Head Count Rates of Incidence of Poverty (CBN Method), 2000 to 2016



Women in Labor Market

Labour Force Participation Rate

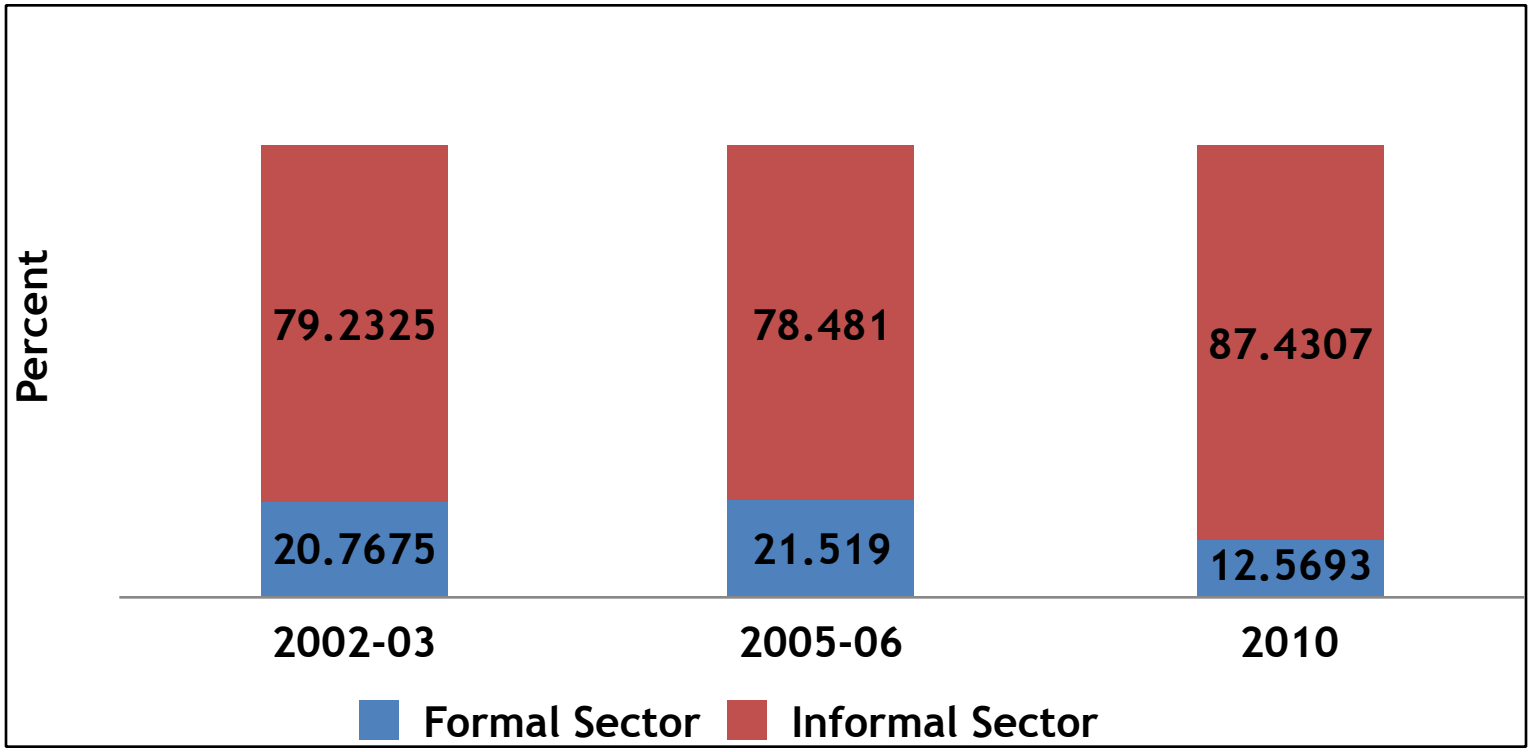


Labor force survey 1999-00, 2002-03, 2005-06 and 2010

Determinants of FLFP

- Social and cultural factors
- Education
- Marital status
- Reproductive health
- Urbanization
- The economic cycle

Labour Force Participation -Formal and Informal Sector



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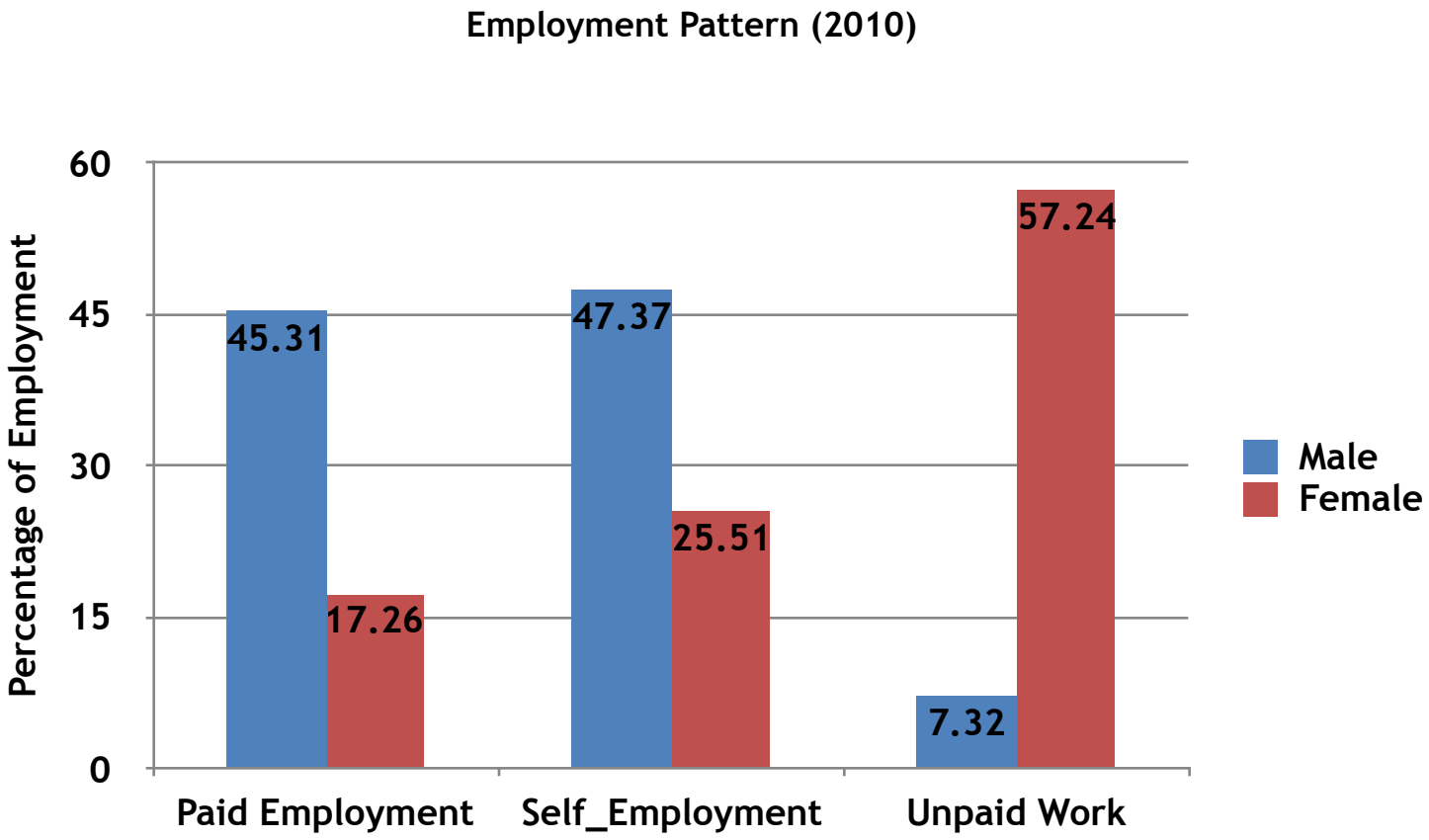
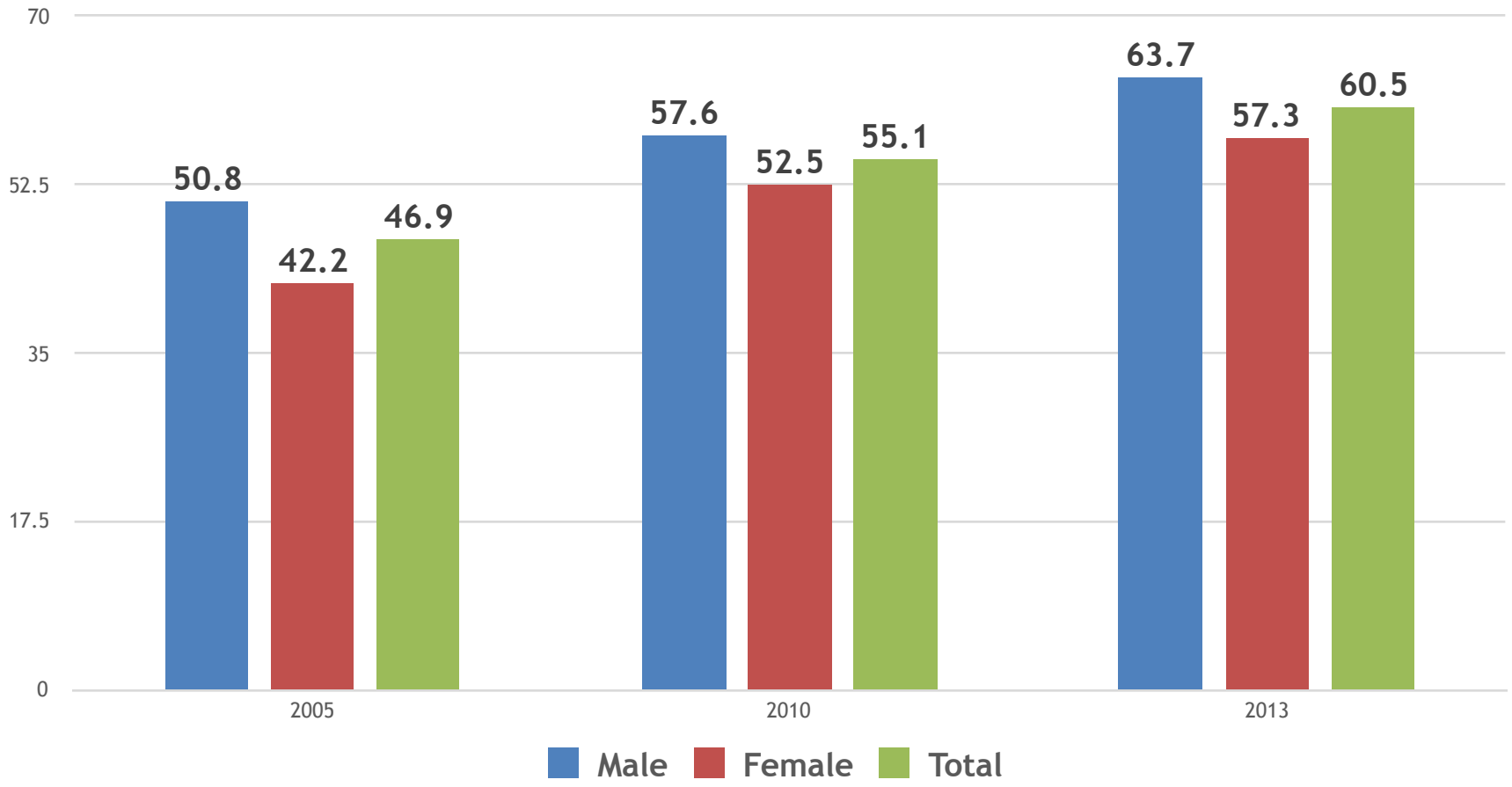

Employment Pattern (2010)
Percentage of Employment
60
45
30
15
0
45.31
17.26
47.37
25.51
7.32
57.24
Paid Employment
Self_Employment
Unpaid Work
Male
Female

LFS 2010

Mean wage (2010)

LFS 2010

Literacy Rate



Female Enrollment in Public Education

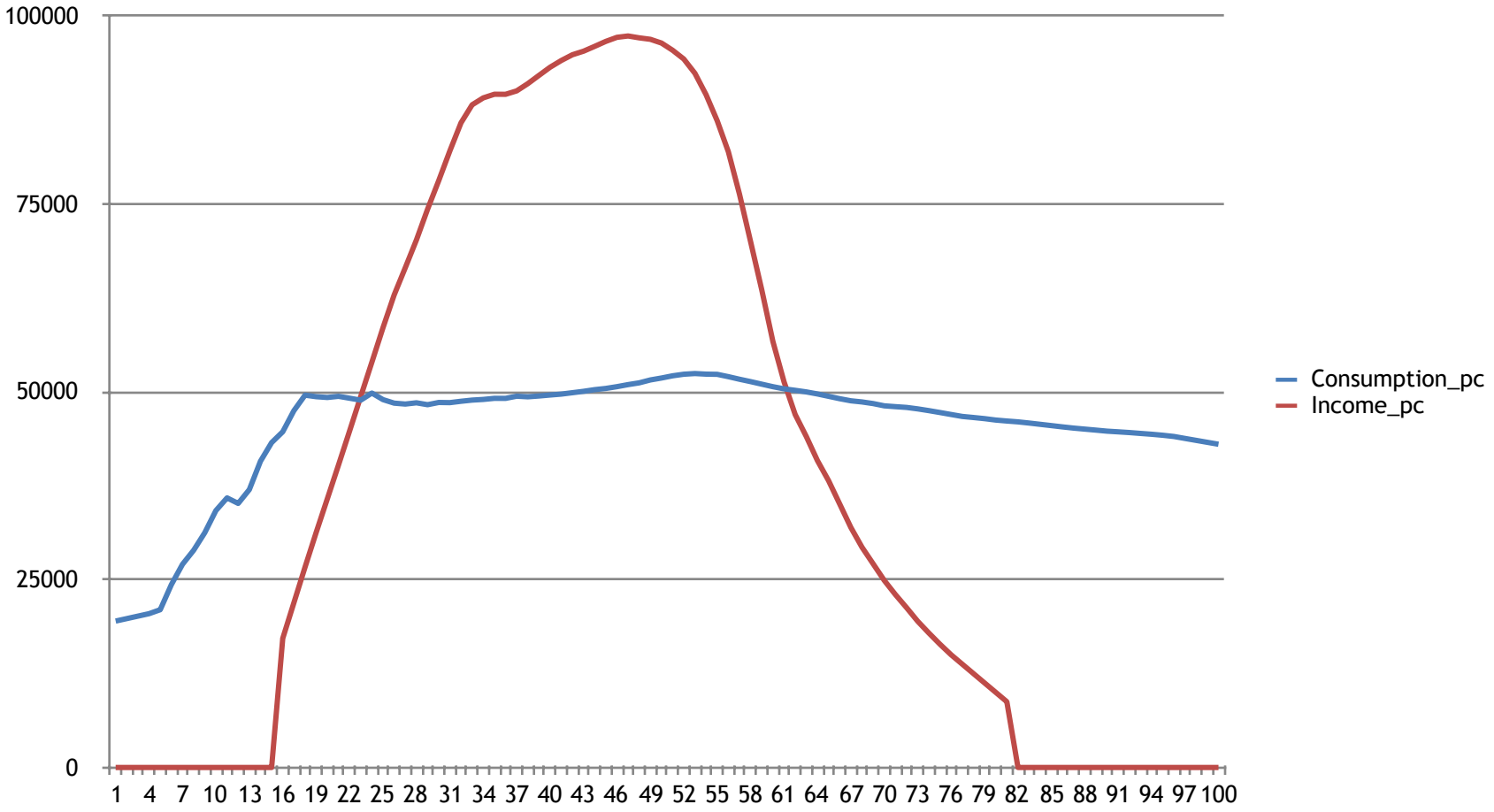
Enrollment Level	Number of Females
Primary	5061165
Secondary	106519
College	358523
University	81988

Data

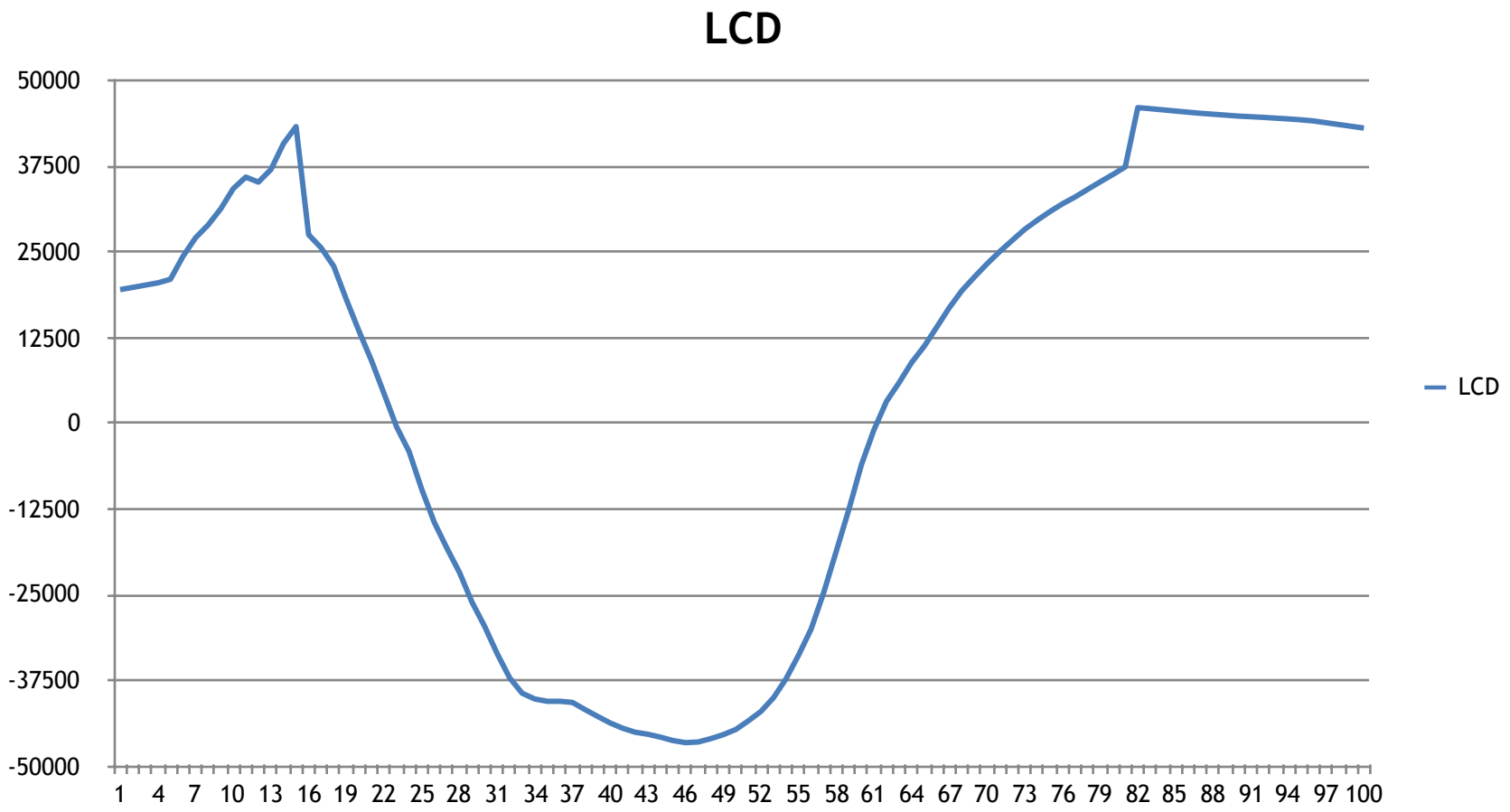
- HIES 2010 (Upcoming HIES 2016)
- Time Use Survey 2012

NTA: Gender Perspective (Life Cycle Deficit)

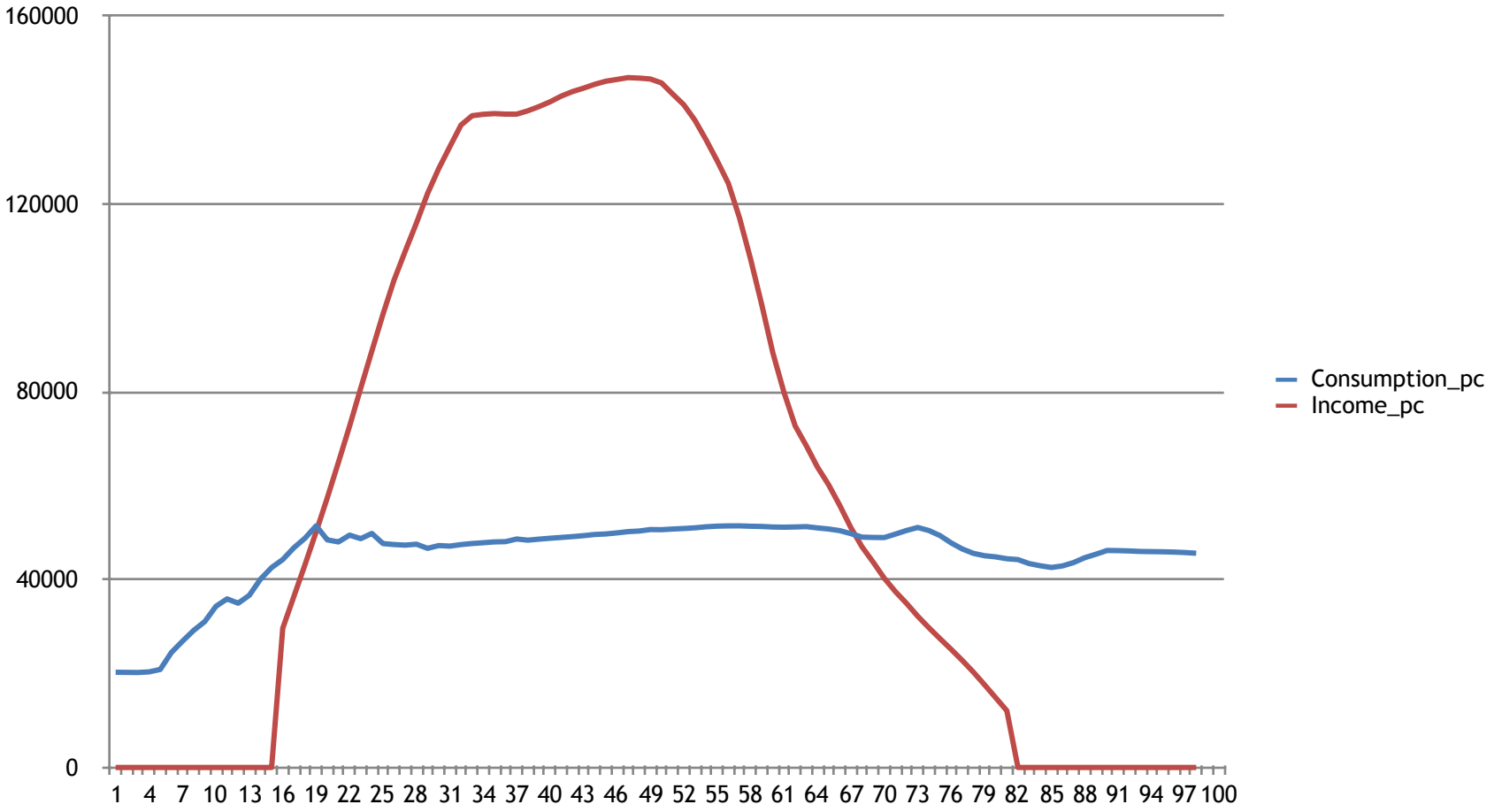
Most Important Graph - Bangladesh



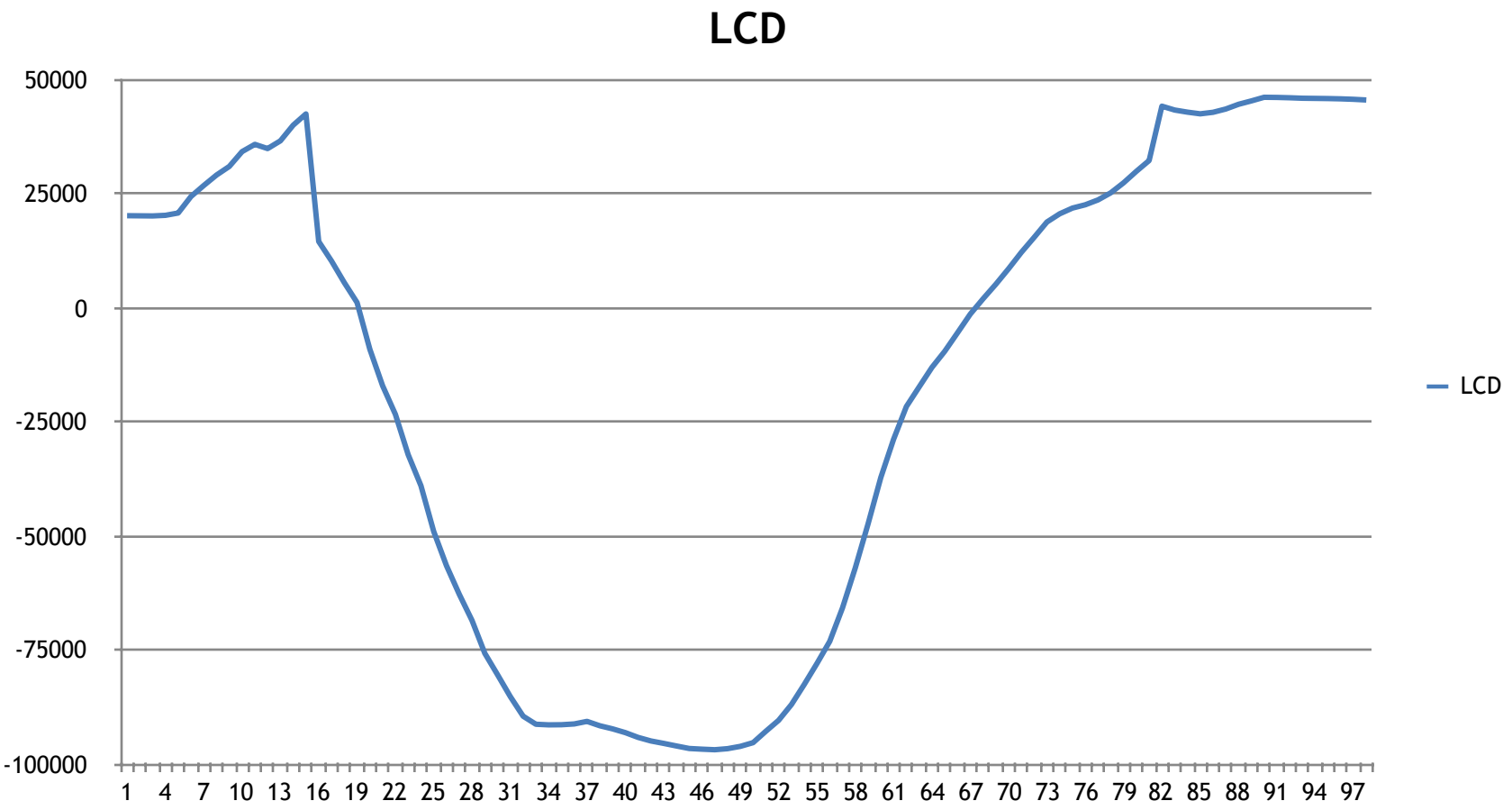
Life Cycle Deficit



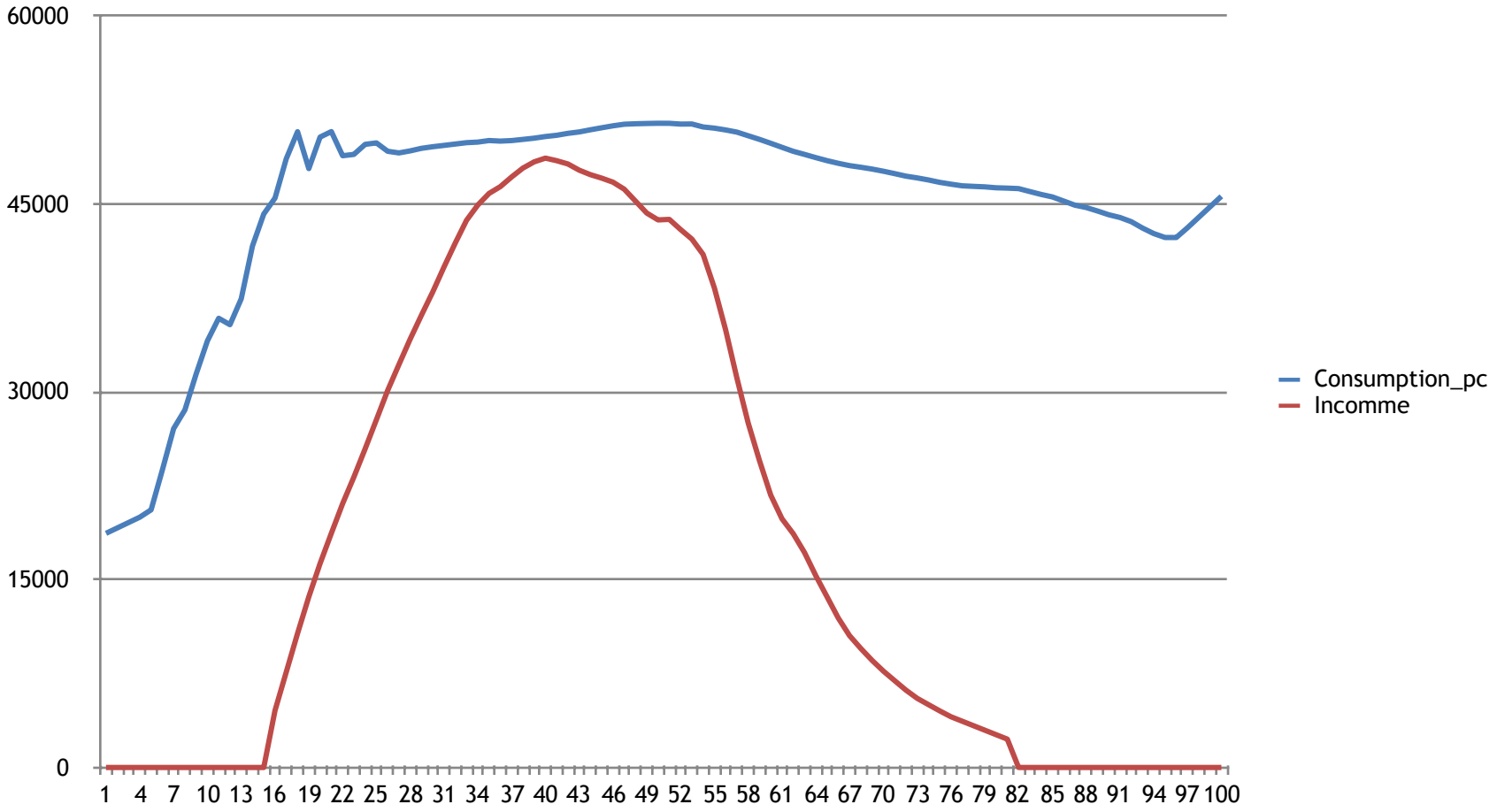
Most Important Graph - Male



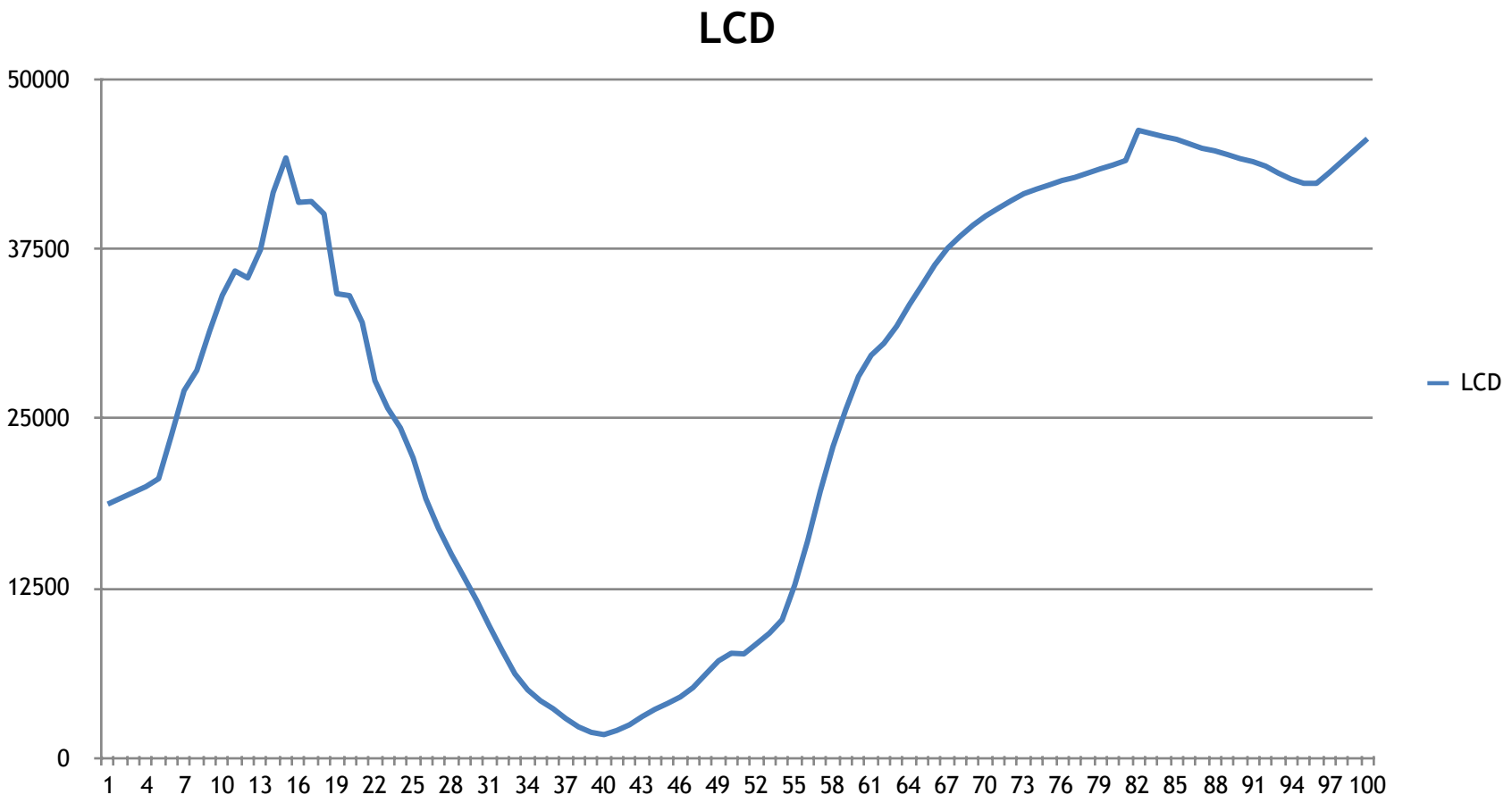
Life Cycle Deficit - Male



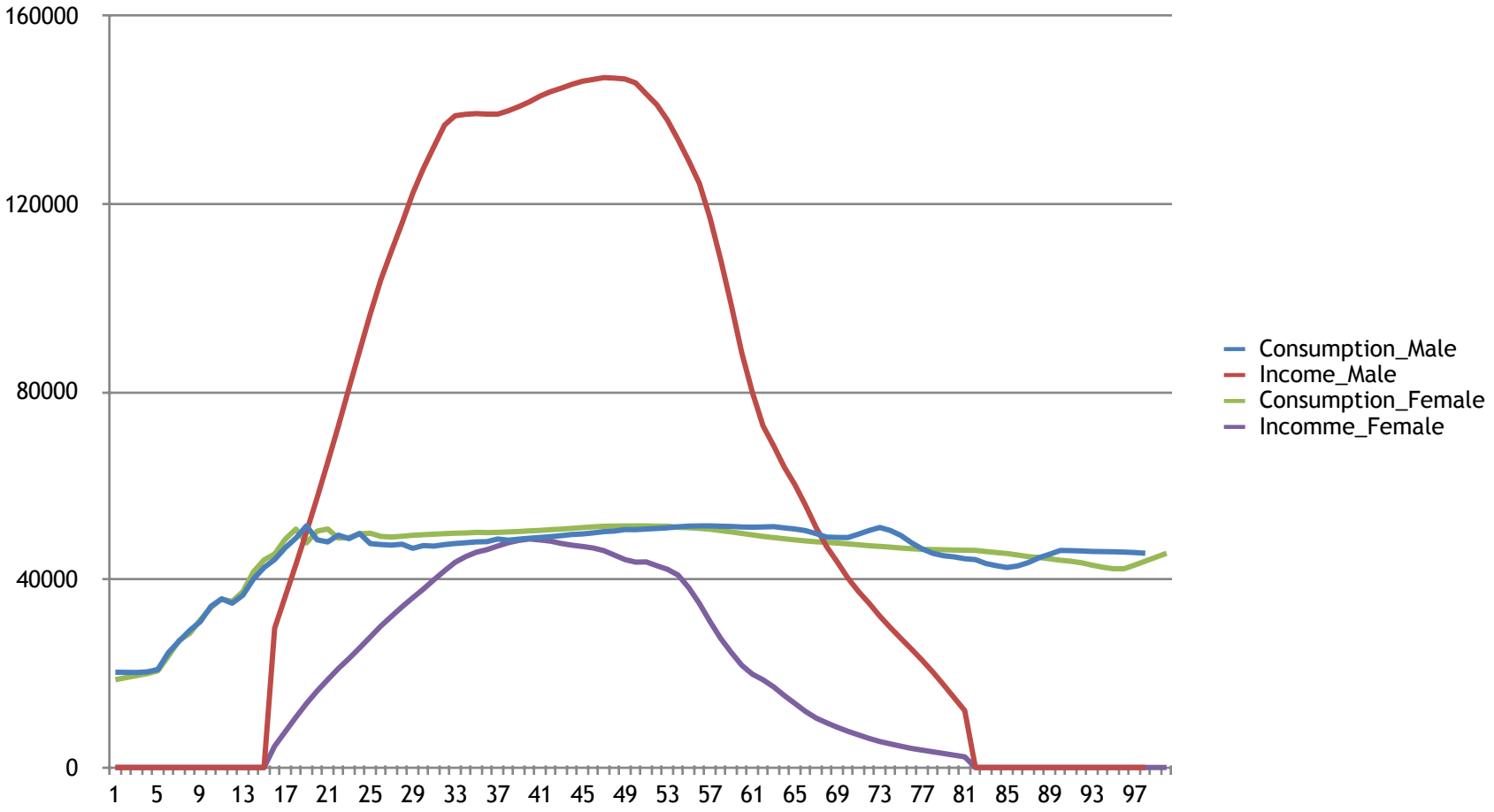
Most Important Graph - Female



Life Cycle Deficit - Female

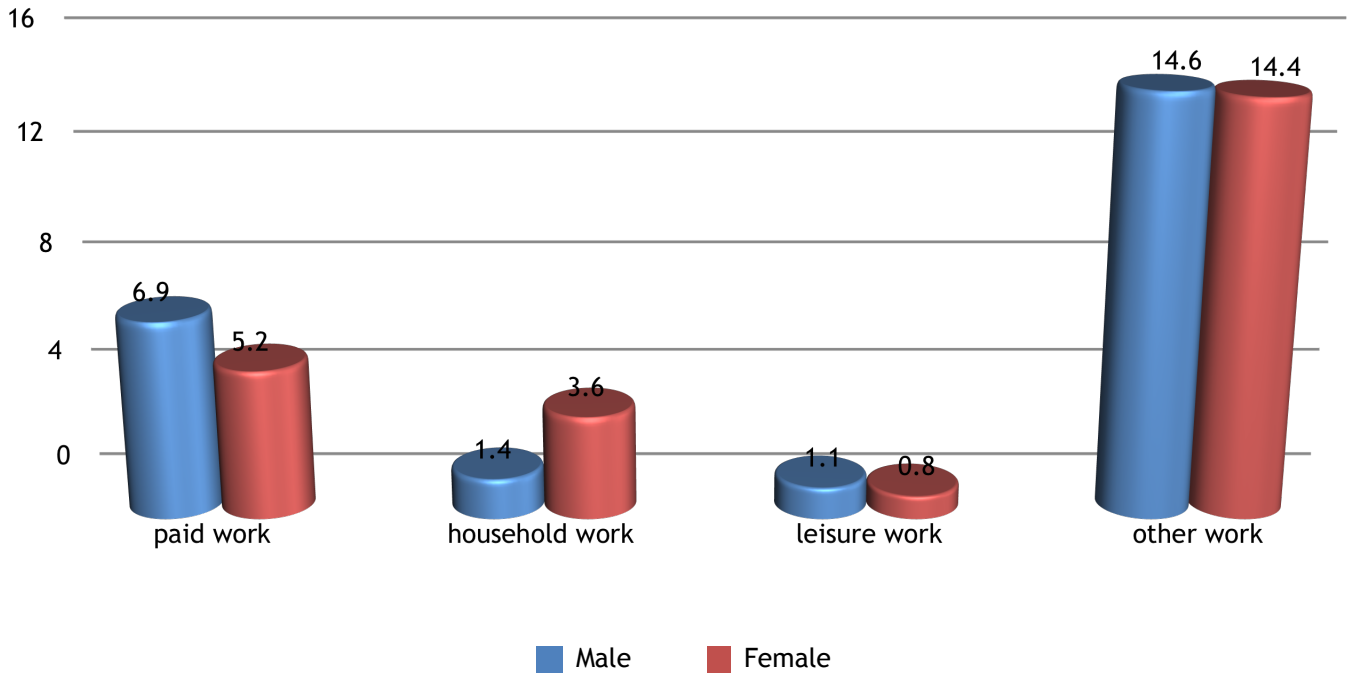


Most Important Graph – Male and Female

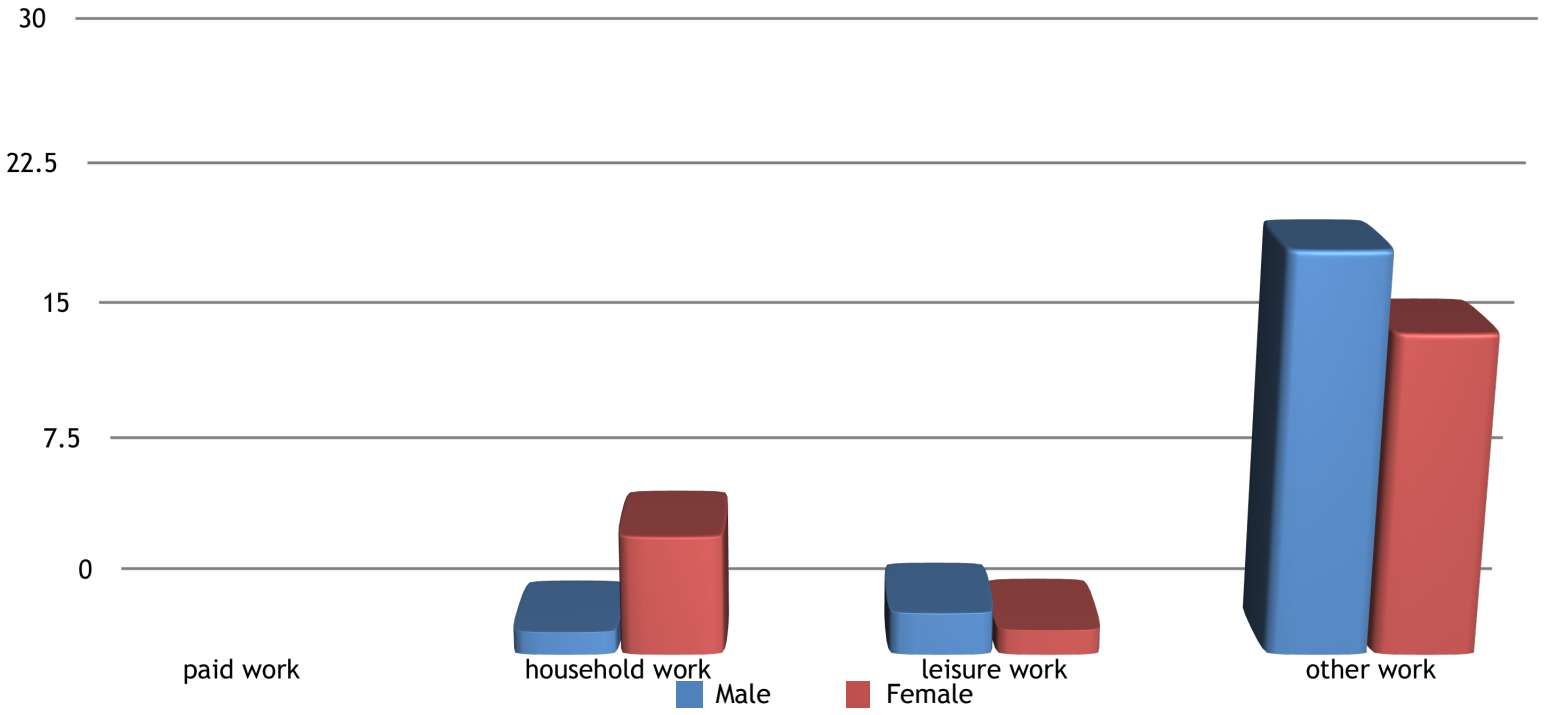


NTTA Analysis

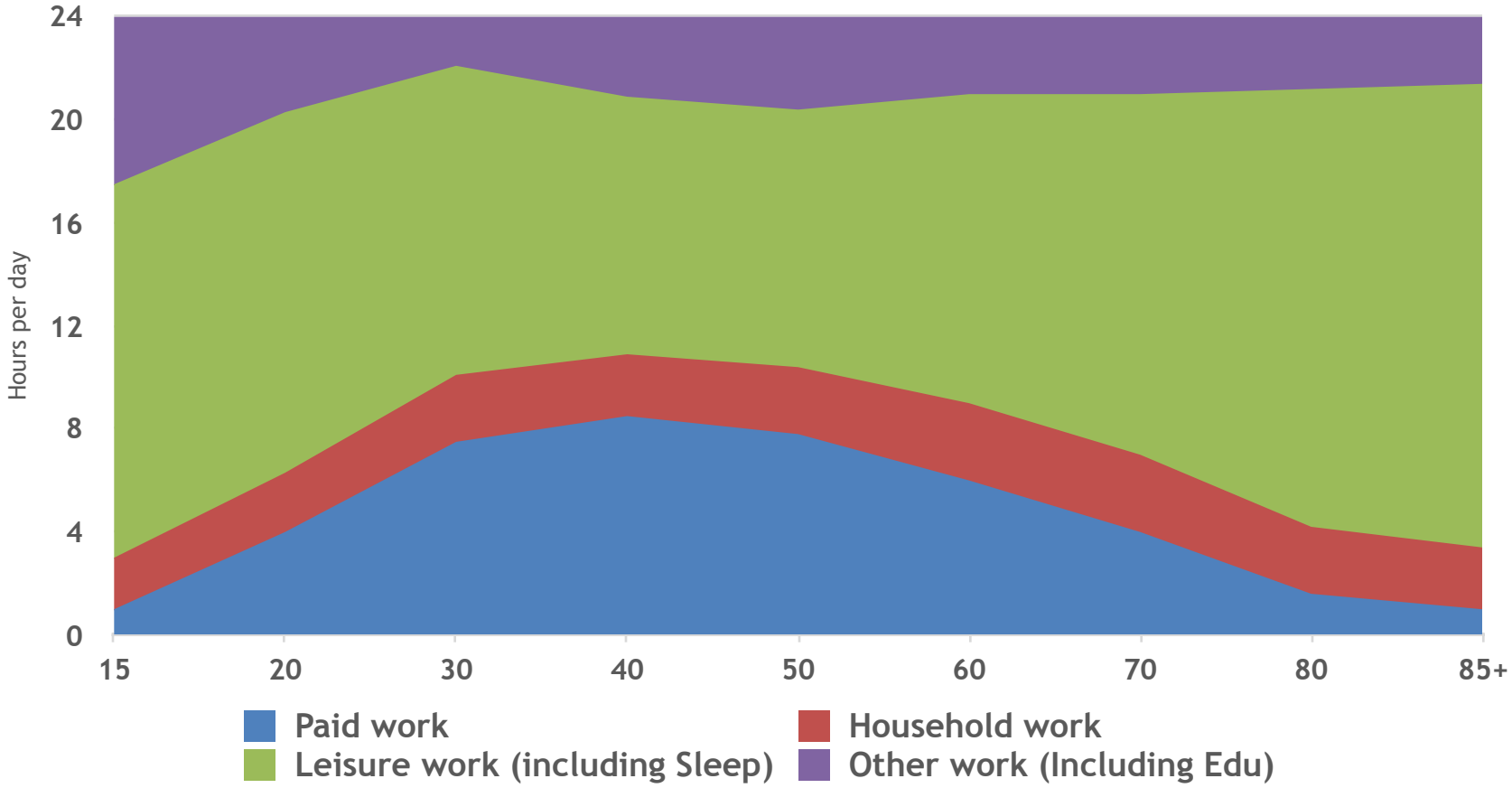
Hours spent of employed by type of work and sex



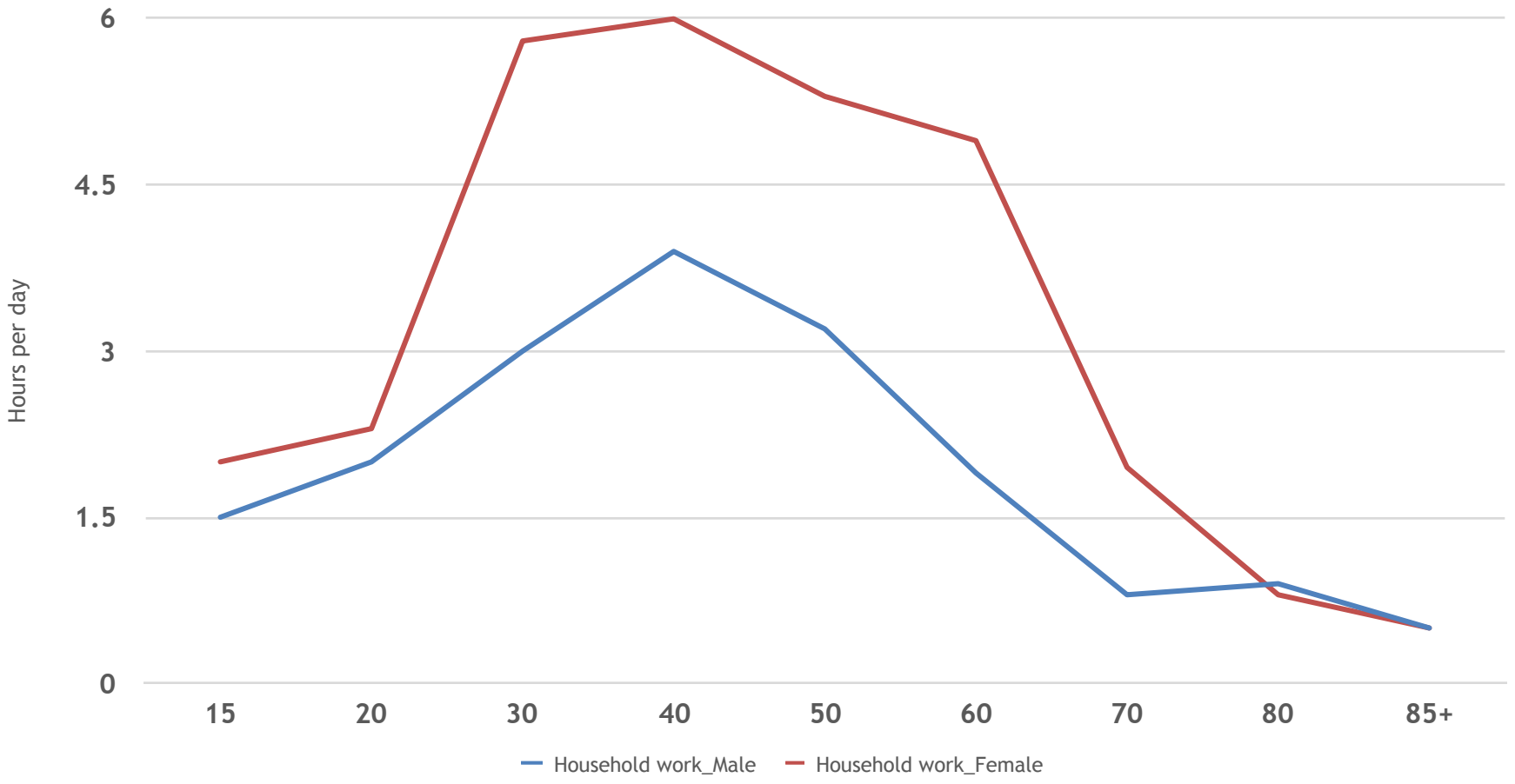
Hours spent of not employed by type of work and sex



Time Use by Age



Time Spent in Care and Household Activities by Age and Sex



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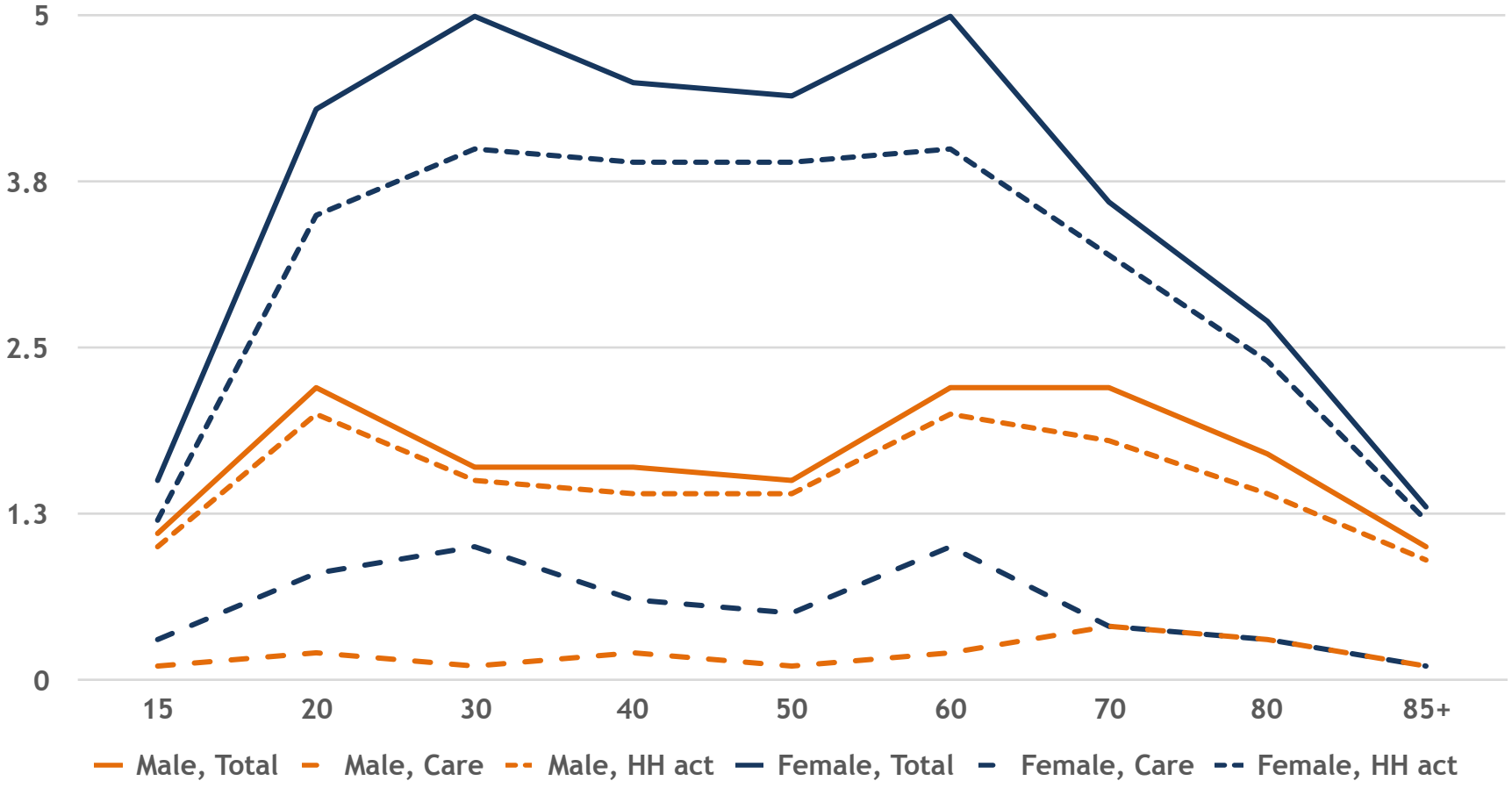
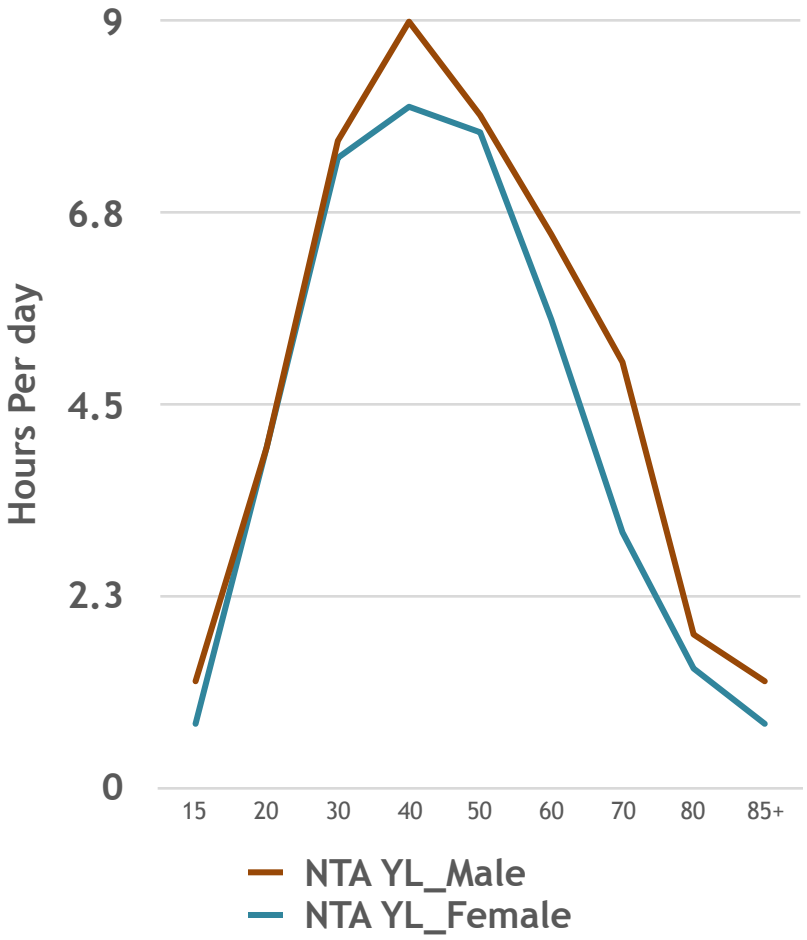
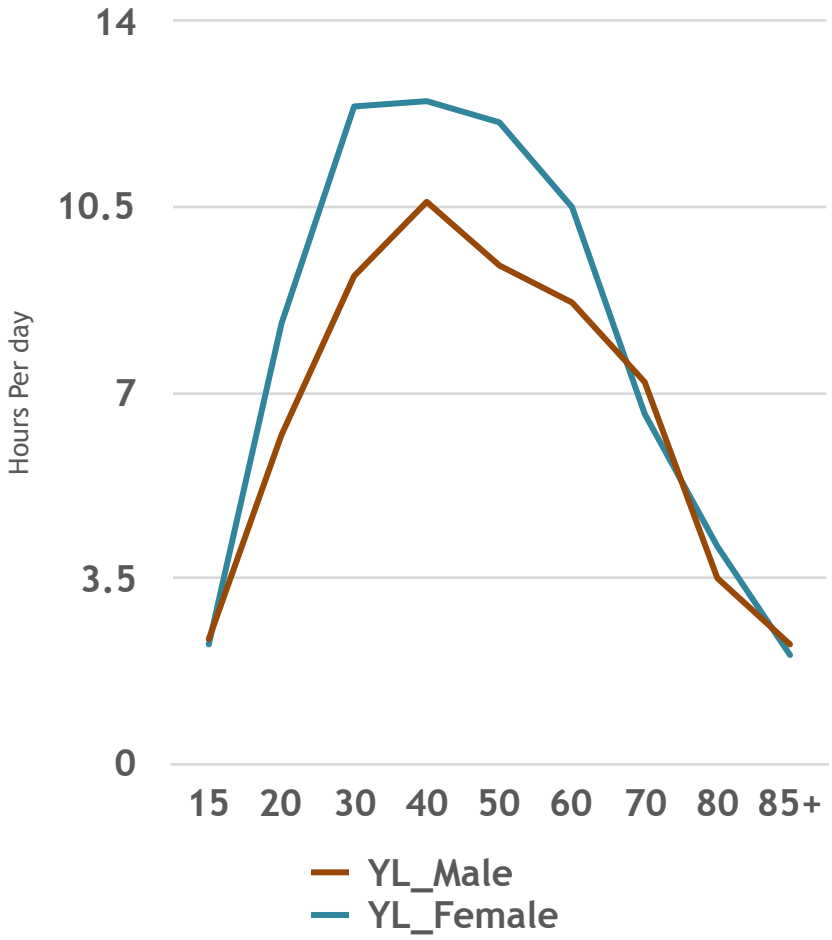
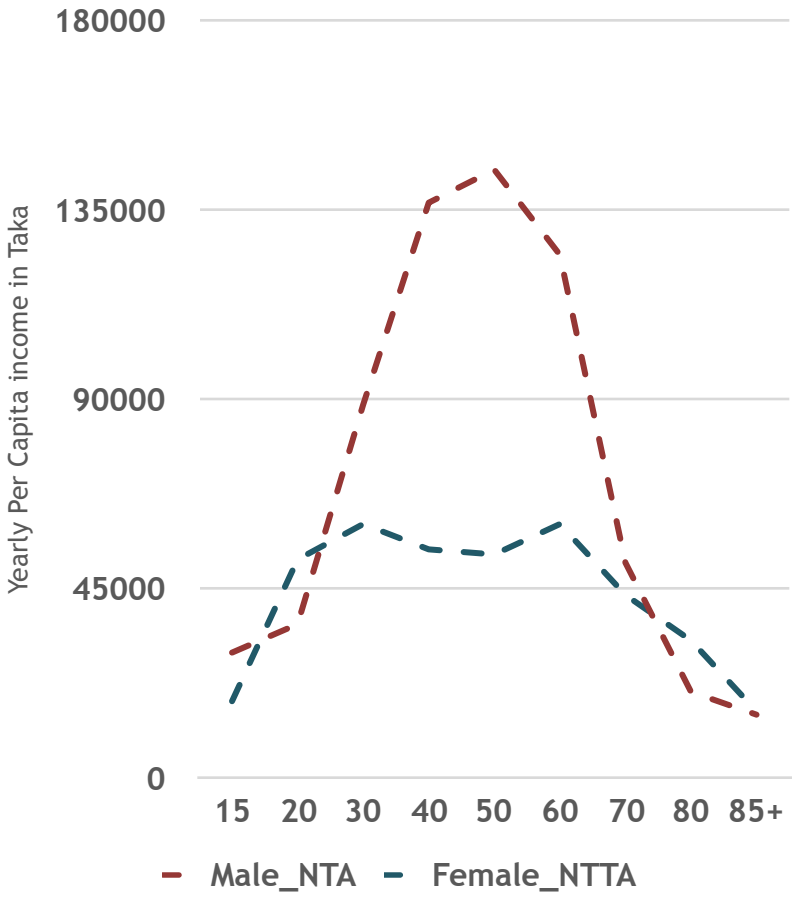


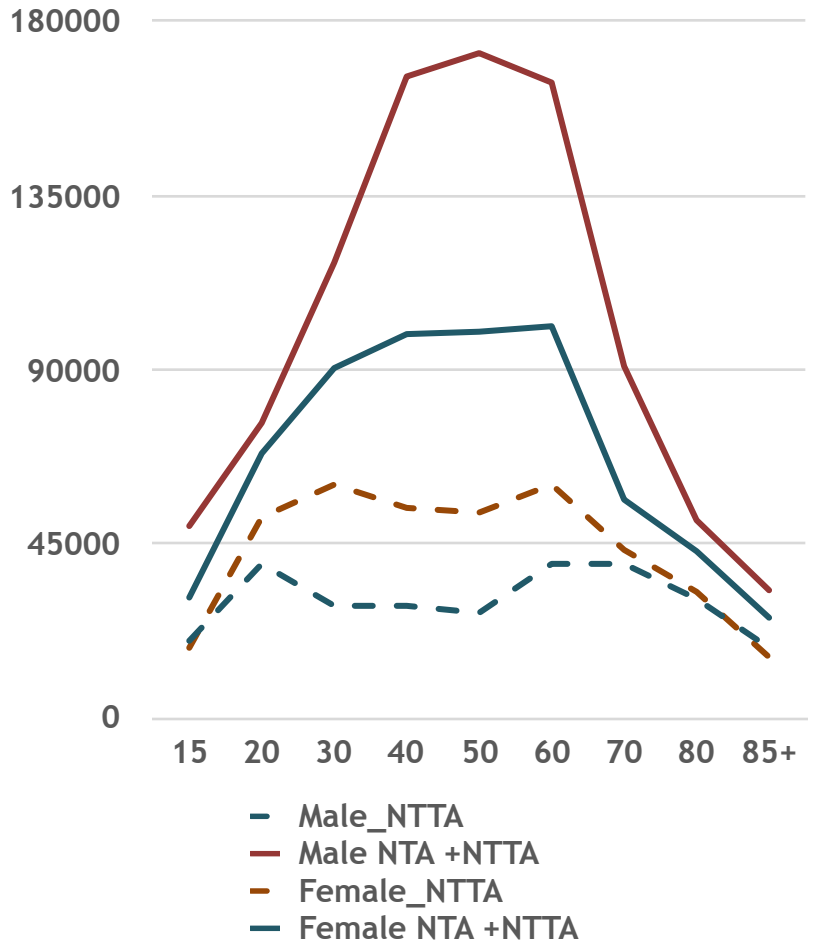
NTA and NTTA with time





NTA and NTTA in money





Conclusion

- Female Employment
  - Engagement of female labor force participation is very low 36% in 2010
  - Out of this 36% only 17% in Paid employment, 25 is in self-employment and 58% is in unpaid work.

- Female Payment: mean wage of the female is very low only 1471 taka per week
- Female Education
  - Female literacy rate is always lower than the male.
  - Secondary and Tertiary is low compared to the primary level

- Men spent more time than women on market activities
- Women spent more time than men on total market and household activities
- The imputed wage for unpaid job is still low for the women compared to men. Though, omitting data on unpaid jobs underestimates the economic wealth of the nation as well as the true economic contribution of women and the income of families.

Policy recommendations

- Female paid employment participation needs to be increased
  - Develop formal Care system
  - Increase the Female education enrollment at secondary and tertiary
- Ensure the gender equality by equal wage
  - Law for household work (especially for the informal household work to ensure minimum payment)

Thank You