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

- Crude birth rate
- Crude death rate
- Population growth rate
Total Fertility Rate

- Total
- Rural
- Urban
Dependency Ratio

2002-03: 77.7 (Demographic) 74.5 (Economic)
2005: 73.5 (Demographic) 71 (Economic)
2010: 72.5 (Demographic) 68.7 (Economic)
Sector Growth Performance - Bangladesh

Agriculture
Manufacturing
Service
Total GDP Growth (%)
Head Count Rates of Incidence of Poverty (CBN Method), 2000 to 2016
Women in Labor Market
### Labour Force Participation Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Both Sexes</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>29.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>36.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Formal Sector</th>
<th>Informal Sector</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>20.7675</td>
<td>79.2325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>21.519</td>
<td>78.481</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12.5693</td>
<td>87.4307</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Labor force survey 2002-03, 2005-06 and 2010
Employment Pattern (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Employment</td>
<td>45.31</td>
<td>17.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Employment</td>
<td>47.37</td>
<td>25.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid Work</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>57.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LFS 2010
Mean wage (2010)

Mean Wage

Weakly mean wage in BDT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1471</td>
<td>1596</td>
<td>1471</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1596</td>
<td></td>
<td>1582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1582</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LFS 2010
Literacy Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>60.5</td>
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</table>
Female Enrollment in Public Education

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Enrollment Level</th>
<th>Number of Females</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>5061165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>106519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>358523</td>
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<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>81988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data

- HIES 2010 (Upcoming HIES 2016)
- Time Use Survey 2012
NTA: Gender Perspective (Life Cycle Deficit)
Most Important Graph - Bangladesh

Consumption_pc

Income_pc
Most Important Graph - Male

Consumption_pc

Income_pc
Life Cycle Deficit - Male

LCD

[Life Cycle Deficit graph showing male data with specified deficits and years.]
Most Important Graph - Female

Consumption pc
Income
Life Cycle Deficit - Female

LCD

0 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31 34 37 40 43 46 49 52 55 58 61 64 67 70 73 76 79 82 85 88 91 94 97 100

LCD

50000 47500 45000 42500 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7500 5000 2500 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
Most Important Graph - Male and Female

- Consumption_Male
- Income_Male
- Consumption_Female
- Income_Female
NTTA Analysis
Hours spent of employed by type of work and sex

- Paid work:
  - Male: 6.9 hours
  - Female: 5.2 hours
- Household work:
  - Male: 1.4 hours
  - Female: 3.6 hours
- Leisure work:
  - Male: 1.1 hours
  - Female: 0.8 hours
- Other work:
  - Male: 14.6 hours
  - Female: 14.4 hours
Hours spent of not employed by type of work and sex

paid work
household work
leisure work
other work

Male
Female

0
7.5
15
22.5
30

Time Use by Age

- Paid work
- Household work
- Leisure work (including Sleep)
- Other work (Including Edu)
Time Spent in Care and Household Activities by Age and Sex
NTA and NTTA with time

NTA YL_Male
NTA YL_Female

YL_Male
YL_Female
NTA and NTTA in money

Yearly Per Capita income in Taka

- Male_NTA
- Female_NTTA
- Male NTA +NTTA
- Female_NTNTA

Graph showing the distribution of yearly per capita income for different categories of NTA and NTTA.
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