POPULATION MONOGRAPH OF BANGLADESH

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN BANGLADESH: HUMAN CAPITAL AND EMPLOYMENT

Population Monograph: Volume-1

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

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COMPLIMENTARY

POPULATION MONOGRAPH OF BANGLADESH

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN BANGLADESH: Human Capital and Employment

November 2015

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
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Minister
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am delighted to know that Population and Housing Census 2011 Project of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Informatics Division has prepared fourteen Population Monographs using the census data of different years. This is the first time BBS is publishing population monographs with in- depth analysis of the population census data. The present monograph on 'Children and Youth in Bangladesh: Human Capital and Employment' is one of such monograph series.

Each monograph deals in a particular issue related to population and housing where census data have been used in multidimensional approaches. In addition, cross country comparison and in country comparison have also been made to oversee the representativeness of data with other national sources. It is expected that the monographs will be useful in national planning and policy making particularly in the field of population and development.

I would like to thank Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Director General, BBS and authors of the monographs for their relentless effort in preparing these monographs and publication thereof. Special thanks to European Union (EU) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their generous support in conducting 5th decennial census of Bangladesh and preparing the population monographs.

Dhaka
November, 2015

AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP

State Minister
Ministry of Finance
and
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

Message

I have come to learn that Population and Housing Census 2011 Project of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Informatics Division has prepared fourteen Population Monographs using census data of different years. Population is the main ingredient for national planning and policy making. Therefore, Population Monographs are of vital importance in the field of population planning of the country.

Each monograph has been prepared with a particular issue related to population and housing. To prepare these Monographs census data have been used widely in multidimensional way where secondary data from other sources have also been used. The monographs are a new dimension in the wide use of data generated through national censuses of the country.

My sincere thanks and gratitude to the honorable Minister, Ministry of Planning for his dynamic leadership and active guidance in implementing all our activities including census undertaking. I would like to thank Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Director General, BBS for their relentless effort in preparing these monographs and publication thereof. Special thanks to European Union (EU) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their generous support in conducting 5th decennial census of Bangladesh and preparing the population monographs.

Dhaka
November, 2015

M.A. Mannan, MP

Secretary
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Foreword

Population Census is the single most important statistical undertaking in any country. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics of the Statistics and Informatics Division has conducted the 5th decennial census of the country during 15-19 March, 2011. In order to supplement the main census a large scale sample survey was conducted in October 2011 which covered detailed information on Population & Housing. The Monograph on 'Children and Youth in Bangladesh: Human Capital and Employment' is mainly based on the findings of main census and sample census conducted during 2011. Data from other secondary sources have also been used to prepare the Monographs.

It may be mentioned that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been publishing a number of Population Monograph series and Population Monograph on 'Children and Youth in Bangladesh: Human Capital and Employment' which is one of the fourteen monographs being published by BBS using Population Census Data. Monographs are the in depth analysis of a particular topic of interest. It is worth mentioning that Bangladesh is now in demographic transition where population growth has been reduced substantially and working age population particularly youth are increasing gradually .This situation leads to higher employment and growth termed as 'demographic dividend'.

In light of that, population monograph on 'Children and Youth in Bangladesh: Human Capital and Employment' will be useful for proper planning for Children and Youths in Bangladesh .This monograph has covered detailed information on Children and Youth obtained from different censuses and surveys conducted by the BBS.

I like to express my sincere thanks to Director General, Deputy Director General of BBS, Project Director of Population and Housings Census 2011 Project and his team for preparing this Monograph. I acknowledge with gratitude the support of European Union (EU) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for successful completion of the Population and Housing Census 2011 and preparing the Monographs.

Dhaka
November, 2015

Kaniz Fatema ndc

Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Preface

The fifth population and housing census of Bangladesh was conducted during 15th March to 19th March, 2011. The main objective of the census was to collect information on the basic characteristics related to housing, households and population for developing a comprehensive database for development planning and human resource development programmes as well as economic management.

Population and Housing Census 2011 were conducted in three phases. In the First Phase, basic data about all households and individual members of the households were collected through ICR formatted questionnaire during 15th March to 19th March, 2011. In the Second Phase, quality and coverage of the main count were verified through a Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey during 10th April to 14th April, 2011. For the first time in the census history of Bangladesh, PEC was conducted by an independent organization, namely Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS). In the Third Phase, detailed socio-economic information was collected by administering a long machine readable questionnaire in a sample survey held during 15th October to 25th October, 2011.

One of the objectives of the Population and Housing Census 2011 Project was in-depth analysis of census data and preparation of Population Monograph series. Monographs are useful to the users to know the detailed information about the related area for taking appropriate policy measures and further research.

The Population Monograph on Children and Youth of Bangladesh is one of the 14 monograph series which covered the education, employment & health situation of the children and youths of Bangladesh

I express my heartfelt gratitude to the Honorable Minister for Planning for his effective guidance and significant cooperation in making the census a success. I express my deepest gratitude to Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for her whole-hearted support and cooperation to the census. Moreover, members of 'Steering Committee', 'Standing Technical Committee', Consultants and the participants of the Seminar-cum-Expert Consultation deserve special thanks for their valuable contributions for finalizing the questionnaire and the census programme. I am thankful to the researchers of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) for preparing this monograph. Thanks to European Union (EU) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their technical and financial support to the Population and Housing Census 2011 Project.

Finally, I like to thank Deputy Director General, BBS, Project Director, Population and Housing Census 2011 Project, members of the Technical Committee and other officers & staff members of BBS for bringing out this monograph.

Dhaka
November, 2015

Mohammad Abdul Wazed

Representative
UNFPA Bangladesh

Message

This report is part of a series of 14 monographs developed by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNFPA has supported the BBS since the very first census in 1974, a cooperation that has grown stronger with each census. Through the "Support to 2011 Bangladesh Population and Housing Census" project UNFPA has been working closely with the BBS to ensure that best use is made out of the resources invested in the census. The project has put a major emphasis on in-depth analysis of census data and the production of thematic reports in the form of these monographs. This series will provide its readers a better and clearer understanding of the trends, the current country scenarios and the gaps indicating where targeted interventions are necessary.

The availability of quality, reliable and timely data, as well as a thorough, methodologically sound and user-friendly analysis of data is more important than ever before. The information generated by population and housing census, the numbers of people, their distribution, their living conditions, are all critical for development. Without accurate data, policymakers do not know where to invest in schools, hospitals or roads and the most in need remain invisible. The implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, the guiding framework for the development agenda 2030, will require the production and analysis of a large amount of data, big data, requiring strong and independent National Statistics Offices, which UNFPA will continue to support.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and thank the Statistics and Informatics Division and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics' authority and the project team for their efforts to produce this series, as well as the experts who contributed to the development of the monographs. My special gratitude goes to the Delegation of European Union in Bangladesh for their generous support and co- operation in implementing the "Support to Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011" project and in the preparation of these monographs.

Dhaka
November, 2015

Argentina Matavel Piccin
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Acknowledgements

It is my great pleasure to acknowledge the contributors who were engaged in preparing the fourteen Population Monographs of Bangladesh. This initiative of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is a new dimension with regard to the wide use of census data in Bangladesh.

Monographs have been prepared by the BBS in collaboration with public universities, research organizations and a local consultant of this project. A series of review meetings were organized to finalize the draft monographs.

I would like to express my profound regards and deep sense of gratitude to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for their valuable suggestions, continuous guidance and all out support in smooth completion of all the activities of this project and bringing out the population monographs.

It is worth mentioning that European Union (EU) has provided generous support in the implementation of the Population and Housing Census 2011 Project. I take the opportunity to express my indebtedness to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the partnership of this project of BBS.

I am extremely grateful to the institutions and the authors who were engaged in preparing the monographs. My sincere thanks to Mr. Nicholas Jhon Mcturk, Technical Expert on Population Development, Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, Dr. Chrisophe Lefrance, Technical Advisor, Population and Development, UNFPA Regional Office and the local consultant of this project Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam for their whole hearted co-operation in the preparation of monographs.

Thanks are also due to Dr. Shantana Rani Halder, Chief PPR, UNFPA and Mr. Mehboob-E-Alam, NPO, UNFPA for their kind support and help. I am grateful to Mr. Md. Mostafa Ashrafuzzaman, Deputy Director, Mr. Md. Khorshed Alam, Assistant Statistical Officer, Mr. Mohammad Abdullah, Assistant Statistical Officer and all other officials of Population and Housing Census 2011 project of BBS who worked hard to conduct the census and to prepare the monographs.

Dhaka
November, 2015

Md. Mashud Alam

Executive Summary

Specific objectives of the study

(a) Examine the educational attainment and enrolment in educational institution;

(b) To focus on health and nutrition of children and young persons;

(c) To analyze the labour force participation (LFP) of these groups disaggregated by sex, location etc. and examine the determinants of LFP;

(d) To examine the characteristics of youth labour market in terms of sector and type of employment;

(e) To assess the extent of unemployment and underemployment among these groups;

(f) To make policy suggestions for improvement of human capital and youth labour utilization.

(g) To identify the research gaps in this context

Size of youth population

Δ Shares these age groups (5-14 and 15-24) are 24.88 and 17.04 per cent among male and 23.47 and 19.29 per cent among female.

Δ The share of youth have increased during 1991 to 2001 and remained static during 2001 to 2011.

Δ Share of children has continuously declined during the two decades. This implies that share of youth in population will go through further decline by the time of next census.

Δ Data does not show very sharp increase of children or youth population because of the growth of aged population due to rising life expectancy and declining death rate.

A general notion of 'young people' aged 10-24 years is often used for identification of a group with special needs for human capital development and health service needs. This group includes 56.6 million which is 29.7 per cent of total population of the country.

By 2020, this number will increase by more than 10 million. These numbers throw light on the urgency of making investment for this group.

Female Teenage Children Under-enumeration

Male population in 5-14 age group exceeds female population by 10,55,000 whereas in 15-24 years age group female population exceeds by 3,88,000. Such difference cannot occur due to any demographic or related reasons. This indicates the presence of age misreporting. Ages of women who were actually 5-14 years old are likely to have been reported as higher. This may be due to laws related to age bar on marriage and restrictions on child labour and social biases.

Other findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

a) School enrolment rate among 11-14 and 15-20 year old groups are lower that what would be desired.

b) School enrolment rate among women of 15-20 age group is much smaller than young men in this age group.

c) Rates of labour force participation among 15-24 year age group is lower than aged groups.

d) Unemployment rate among the youth labour force is high and is much higher than aged labour force.

e) Unemployment rate rises with education level.

f) LFPR among young women is much lower than that of young men

g) Children's employment continues, although the employment rate in this group has been on the decline as expected.

Δ Findings (a) and (b) above implies that Bangladesh has not yet been fully successful in reaping the 'Demographic Dividend' and needs to invest in education and human capital development. Policies for raising school enrolment rates among 11 to 14 year aged have already been the priority of the government. Stipend programmes and other programmes for improvement of school quality have been put in place. From the deceleration of rise of enrolment in this age group, it appears that the presence of policies and programmes is not sufficient. Continuous refinement of the package of policies and implementation of programmes is necessary.

Δ The decline of enrolment rate in the rural areas in age group 15-20 years is an worrying feature which should be addressed at the earliest. Declining age of marriage of women and other social problems are linked to this. The reversal of this trend requires two pronged policies.

- On the supply side, more institutions for graduate level studies should be located in the rural areas. Private sector institutions should be encouraged to operate in the rural locations.
- Employment prospects of graduates must be improved to raise demand for education.

Policy Implications

Findings of the present study point towards some policy implications which are quite straightforward. Many of these policies have already been incorporated in the policy documents of the government and there cannot be much controversy about the desirability of these policies.

Δ Policies and programmes for reduction of child labour have been successful in reducing children's labour force participation (ILO, UNICEF and UNESCO 2008). The programmes should continue until complete elimination of full time employment of children is achieved

Δ Major policy thrust for ensuring proper role of young people in the socio-economic development of the country is to improve their position in the labour market.

Creation of opportunities for young entrepreneurs can be an important route to youth employment generation. Emergence of young entrepreneurs can also act as a stimulus for economic growth and this strategy is receiving attention worldwide (Commonwealth Youth Programme, Asia Centre, Dhaka 2011).

Accelerated growth of employment opportunity, requires growth of labour intensive sub-sectors within industry and skill based service sectors. This in turn requires investment on raising employability of the youth labour force which can be achieved through quality education and skill training targeted to demand. Thus the demographic advantage in the form of growing youth population can contribute to economic growth if this is accompanied by investment in development of human capital as well as investment for accelerated growth of employment.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives and Scope of the Study

The future of the nation, its economic and social development lies in the hands of children and young people of the country. It is no longer rhetoric and it is widely recognized that the youth labour force can act as a source of economic growth in countries with inadequate natural resources and low investment rate.

Bangladesh has a high share of population in age groups below 25 years. Bangladesh population's age structure characterized by a larger young age group has been viewed as a 'demographic dividend' which can contribute to economic growth of the country. However, it must be borne in mind that the growing young population and its large share provide only a 'potential demographic dividend.' To turn this into an effective and productive resource, one must invest in human capital development. To derive benefits from the youthful labour force, the country needs to prepare implementable plan which in turn requires an assessment of the quality of the youth labour and prospects of improvement of quality and its utilization. Therefore an in-depth study is required to examine the current stock of human capital in the form of education of children aged 12 to 14 years and youth population aged 15-25 years. The prospects of employment of these groups need to be examined. The present study aims to examine these aspects.

The proposed monograph on 'Children and Youth' will focus on the human capital[1] aspect of these groups. The analysis will emphasize on education and their roles as labour force members which can contribute to economic growth of Bangladesh.

Specific objectives of the study are to

(a) Examine the educational attainment and enrolment in educational institution;

(b) To focus on health and nutrition of children and young persons;

(c) To analyze the labour force participation (LFP) of these groups disaggregated by sex, location etc. and examine the determinants of LFP;

(d) To examine the characteristics of youth labour market in terms of sector and type of employment;

(e) To assess the extent of unemployment and underemployment among these groups;

(f) To make policy suggestions for improvement of human capital and youth labour utilization.

(g) To identify the research gaps in this context and to suggest policy implications.

[1] 'Human capital' for the purpose of this monograph has been defined to consist of knowledge and health.

1.2 Rationale of the Study

Age structure of Bangladesh's population characterized by a larger young age group has been viewed as a 'demographic dividend' which can contribute to economic growth of the country. However, it must be borne in mind that the growing young population and its large share provide only a 'potential' demographic dividend. To turn this into an effective and productive resource, one must invest in human capital development. To derive benefits from the youthful labour force, the country needs to prepare implementable plan which in turn requires an assessment of the quality of the youth labour and prospects of improvement of quality and its utilization. Therefore an in-depth study is required to examine the current stock of human capital in the form of education of children aged 5 to 14 years and youth population aged 15-24 years. These two groups are expected to supply the new entrants to the labour market during next 3-6 years. Although a number of studies on Bangladesh's labour market are available (Rahman 2007, Rahman & Mondal 2008) none of the studies specifically focused on youth labour. With the growing concern about evil effects of child labour, many studies have been undertaken on child employment (Momen 1993, Lulu et. al. 2002, King and Kuok 2002, Islam 2001, Karim 2001, Fatmi 2001, Farrukh 2001, Chakladar *et. al.* 2002). Many of these relate to specific sectors. Only Rahman (2005) and ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO 2008) have examined the macro features. These studies are, however, based on old data, from 1996 to 2006.

Past studies on education and literacy have dealt mainly with adult literacy. In addition studies on school enrolment have focused on two age groups (HIES 2010, 2006), primary (6 to 10 years) and secondary (11 to 15 years). The concern about human capital development with a concrete target of raising productivity of new entrants into the labour force requires an analysis of education and employment for the age groups 5-14 and 15-24 and the proposed monograph will focus on these groups. A number of reports by CAMPE (various years) have looked into the determinants of enrolment and quality of education at primary and secondary level. But youth population as a whole did not receive attention.

1.3 Notes on Data, Methodology and Organization of the Report

The major source of data for this population monograph will be the last few rounds of Population Census and the special survey conducted by BBS as a follow up of the 2011 Population Census, referred to as Sample census 2011 (SC 2011). In addition comparison with data from the previous studies will be made as far as possible.

Notes on data

Since the data is very large, disaggregation upto district level is possible and a number of tables at district level disaggregation have been presented in the course of analysis.

Definition and age group

The analysis will be based on the definitions of children and youth which are internationally accepted. Children consist of 0 to 14 years aged while youth population consists of 15-24 years aged. This will help international comparison which may be required in future.

However, depending on the policy contexts in Bangladesh, 25 to 34 year aged are sometimes included in youth category (Youth Policy of Bangladesh). Therefore in some of the analysis data for this group will be presented, although not aggregated with 15-24 year group.

Moreover, most analysis focusing on education and employment is relevant only for 5-14 and 15-24 years aged. These issues are the focus of the present study and therefore almost all analysis will be given for 5-14 and 15-24 years age groups. In some of the Tables, a further sub-grouping of 5-10 years and 11-14 years will be used. A large share of 11-14 years aged children is likely to join the labour force during the next 5 years and this group deserves separate attention.

Definitions of other terms: literacy, labour force, unemployment, underemployment, status and sector of employment will be taken from census/labour force survey, as relevant. While most of the discussion will use descriptive two (three) way tables, the analysis of determinants of youth labour force participation will be provided using multiple regression analysis of logit form.

Organization of the report

The study findings have been organized under the following section headings:

1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives and scope of the monograph

1.2 Rationale of the study

1.3 Notes on data, methodology and organization of the report

2. Age structure of population and living standard indicators

3. Human capital of young people

3.1 Education and school enrolment

3.2 Children's health

3.3 Health situation of adolescents and young persons

4. Children's employment

5. Youth labour force participation and structure of youth employment

6. Unemployment and underemployment among youth labour force

7. Priorities for future research on youth and children

8. Policy implications

2. Share of Children and Youth in Bangladesh's Population

2.1 Changing Age Structure: Importance of Children and Youth Population

Population of Bangladesh is expected to become gradually weighed towards younger age distribution with positive population growth and reduced infant mortality, the weight of children and youth in total population is expected to rise. Policy adoption for youth and children requires concrete information on these changes.

Data on age structure, focusing on children and youth have been presented in Table 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1: Share of children and youth in total population

Share of total population: Percent

Population Census: Year 2011			
Age group	Male & Female	Male	Female
0-4	10.46	10.59	10.32
5-9	12.62	12.93	12.30
10-14	11.56	11.95	11.17
15-24	18.16	17.04	19.29
25-34	16.65	15.68	17.62
Age group	Year 2001		
0-4	12.99	13.09	12.88
5-9	13.64	13.93	13.35
10-14	12.79	13.21	12.37
15-24	18.19	17.02	19.42
25-34	15.55	14.13	17.03
Age group	Year 1991		
0-4	16.77	16.54	17.02
5-9	16.50	16.58	16.41
10-14	12.00	12.52	11.58
15-24	16.92	16.01	17.90
25-34	14.60	14.02	15.21

Source: BBS, SYB 2012.

The following features obtained from data are worth highlighting:

- Children and youth, that is, age groups 5-14 and 15-24 years constitute 24.18 and 18.16 per cent of population respectively.

- Their shares are 24.88 and 17.04 per cent among male and 23.47 and 19.29 per cent among female, for these age groups (5-14 and 15-24).
- The share of youth have increased during 1991 to 2001 and remained static during 2001 to 2011.
- Share of children has continuously declined during the two decades. This implies that share of youth in population will go through further decline by the time of next census.
- Data does not show very sharp increase of children or youth population because of the growth of aged population due to rising life expectancy and declining death rate.

In addition to the two age groups, 5-14 years and 15-24 years, a general notion of 'young people' aged 10-24 years is often used for identification of a group with special needs for human capital development and health service needs. This group includes 56.6 million which is 29.7 per cent of total population of the country.[2] By 2020, this number will increase by more than 10 million. These numbers, along with data on education and unemployment can be used to throw light on the urgency of making investment for this group.

2.2 Female Teenage Children Under-enumeration

Proper policies for children and youth require a correct enumeration of these groups. So the question is whether we have counted these population groups correctly? It is well known that population census or large scale surveys suffer from age misreporting. But in addition, enumeration of teenage children may suffer from other social biases.

Under-enumeration of female population is often substantial in the developing countries. Apart from overall under enumeration, this problem is more pervasive when one comes to certain special age groups: these are 5-10 and 11-14 years aged women. Existing social taboo and pervasive violence against young women discourage reporting the presence of girls in these age groups in the household.

[2] Data on number of young persons and their share in total population varies among studies depending on the age cut-off used.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by detailed age groups and sex

Population Census Year 2011					
Age group	**Number (000)**		**Sex ratio**	**Share/%**	
	Male	**Female**	**Male/Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	72110	71934	1.002	100.00	100.00
0-4	7638	7423	1.029	10.59	10.32
5-9	9322	8851	1.053	12.93	12.30
10-14	8615	8032	1.072	11.95	11.17
15-24	19809	20197	0.981	17.04	19.29
25-34	11304	12675	0.892	15.68	17.62
35-44	8978	8840	1.016	12.45	12.29
45-59	8239	7194	1.145	11.43	10.00
60+	5725	5044	1.135	7.94	7.01
Age group	Year 2001				
Total	64091	60264	1.063	100.00	100.00
0-4	8327	7675	1.085	13.09	12.88
5-9	8749	7947	1.101	13.93	13.35
10-14	8389	7483	1.121	13.21	12.37
15-24	11250	11962	0.940	17.02	19.42
25-34	9300	10323	0.901	14.13	17.03
35-44	7678	6474	1.186	11.94	10.79
45-59	6130	4939	1.241	9.70	8.36
60+	4268	3461	1.233	6.86	5.84
Age group	Year 1991				
Total	57314	54141	1.059	100.00	100.00
0-4	9482	9213	1.029	16.54	17.02
5-9	9505	8886	1.069	16.58	16.41
10-14	7175	6267	1.145	12.52	11.58
15-24	9175	9690	0.947	16.01	17.90
25-34	8032	8236	0.975	4.02 (???)	15.21 (???)
35-44	5886	4997	1.178	10.27	9.23
45-59	4762	4104	1.160	8.31	7.58
60+	3298	2748	1.200	5.75	5.07

Source: BBS: SYB 2012.

On the basis of Census data, sex ratio (number of male/number of female) in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 are respectively, 1.05 and 1.07 whereas the overall sex ratio is 1.00 (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1).

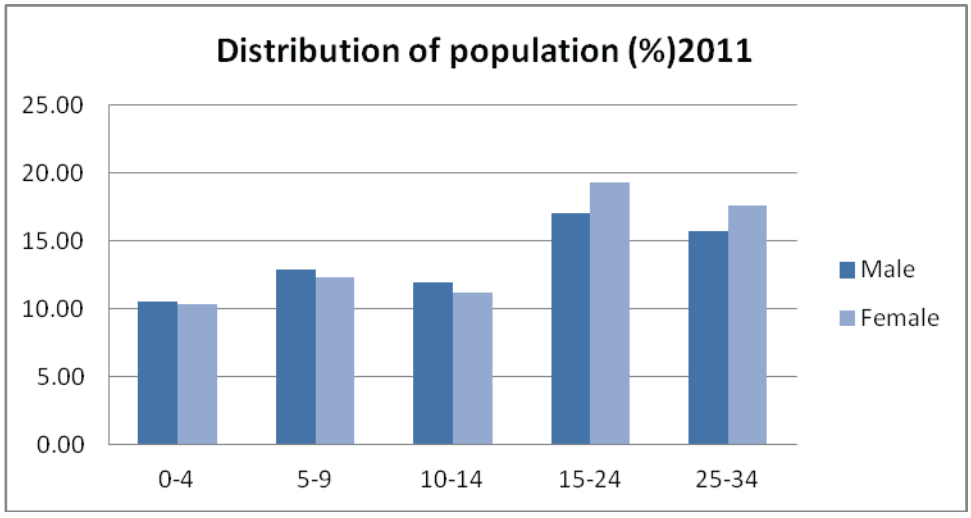
The number of male and female population in these age groups reveals an interesting feature. In 2011, male population in 5-14 age group exceeds female population by

10,55,000 whereas in 15-24 years age group female population exceeds by 3,88,000. Such difference cannot occur due to any demographic or related reasons. This indicates the presence of age misreporting. Ages of women who were actually 5-14 years old are likely to have been reported as higher.[3] This may be due to laws related to age bar on marriage and restrictions on child labour. The latter may even be a serious source of underestimation when it comes to child labour force. In most surveys, digit preference in age reporting is observed, but such large under-enumeration of young women (in comparison to men in this age group) reveals serious social bias against female children under-enumeration 5-14 aged women was even more serious in 2001. In this age group, there were 17.08 thousand million more men than women.

Even if it cannot be directly proved that this is under-enumeration of women in the 5-14 year age group, the lack of alternative evidence or theories explaining the difference points towards under-enumeration as the only factor. Of course more research on this issue is called for so that corrective measures may be adopted in the future rounds of Census.

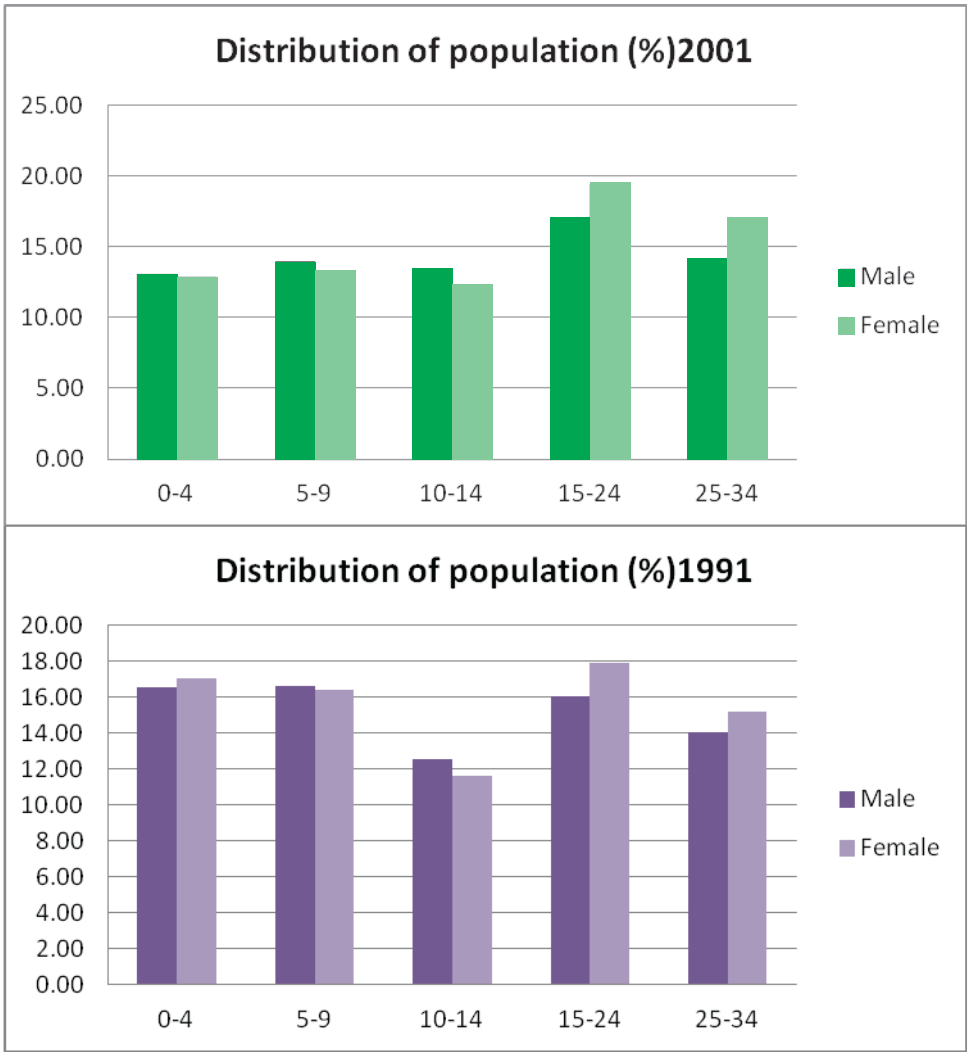
Such under-enumeration of teenage female population can have serious adverse implications for appropriate policies and programmes for young women's health service provision and education.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of population by age and sex



Contd.

[3] The lower number of men in age group 15-24 may to some extent be due to overseas migration of male labour force. But the magnitude of overseas migration is not large enough to create the discrepancy. Moreover, then how would one explain the smaller number of women in age group 10-14.



Source: BBS: SYB 2012.

3. Education and Human Capital

3.1 Education and School Enrolment of Children and Youth

Educational attainment of youth population shows the human capital endowment which determines the potentials in the job market. Formal sector jobs usually require SSC completion. Managerial and professional jobs require graduates or above. Those with less than primary education are likely to be suitable only for menial work.

Data on level of education of youth and higher aged group has been shown in Table 3.1. Data shows that less than two per cent of youth population (15-24 years) is without any education. For age group 25-34 years, the share of uneducated is 4.23 per cent. Thus, the present cohort of young persons has shown a significant improvement. Comparison of education less than primary level shows same share in 15-24 and 25-34 years aged persons (about 10 per cent). The share of primary educated is 15.6 and 20.2 respectively. About 60 per cent of young persons have primary or class six to nine education. This indicates a great potential among the prospective youth labour force. These groups can be targeted for skill development and on the job training. In addition SSC and HSC graduate's share stands at 27 per cent which is 20 per cent among 25-34 years aged. This shows an overall improvement in educational endowment of young population. LFS (2010) shows that only 11 per cent of youth labour force have SSC and HSC education. The same survey shows graduates (or above) as share of youth labour force is 2.2 per cent. The present data shows same share of graduates among youth population.

Table 3.1: Educational attainment of youth population by sex

Highest class passed	Age					
	15-24 (years)			25-34 (years)		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
No education	1.86	1.84	1.85	3.69	4.70	4.23
I-IV	10.32	8.18	9.23	11.46	11.29	10.90
V	16.06	15.08	15.56	20.02	20.38	20.21
VI-IX	39.67	47.99	43.95	33.57	40.03	37.02
SSC, HSC	29.59	25.27	27.37	21.59	18.19	19.76
Graduate & above	3.30	1.64	2.05	10.69	5.42	7.87

Source: SC 2011.

Table 3.2 shows school enrolment rate of young population by five years age groups. The enrolment rates in the four age groups, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years are 63.8, 81.3, 42.9 and 11.1 per cent respectively. The rates were 49.7, 63.9, 38.2 and 13.1 respectively in 2001. Thus there has been a large increase in enrolment in age groups 5-9 and 10-14 years. These data, however, cannot be compared with other data sources, which come from different year and have been presented for different age groups (e.g., HIES 2010).

Table 3.2: School attendance rate of Population by age, sex and Locality, 1991-2011

(Per cent)

	Population Census Year 2011								
	Bangladesh			**Urban**			**Rural**		
Age group	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
5-9	63.82	63.19	64.49	68.24	68.07	68.42	62.76	62.01	63.54
10-14	81.28	78.45	84.32	79.19	78.07	80.39	81.86	78.55	85.41
15-19	42.93	44.83	40.99	46.73	48.80	44.59	41.56	43.38	39.69
20-24	11.07	16.31	7.03	20.35	26.32	14.82	7.42	11.78	4.31
Age group	Year 2001								
5-9	49.69	49.56	49.82	52.87	53.09	52.63	48.94	48.75	49.16
10-14	63.95	62.32	65.80	63.94	63.84	64.06	63.96	67.89	66.32
15-19	38.16	40.88	35.15	41.04	42.98	38.89	37.11	40.10	33.78
20-24	13.10	20.07	7.51	19.46	25.70	13.14	10.50	17.32	5.54
Age group	Year 1991								
5-9	41.00	42.30	40.00	49.90	50.80	48.90	39.20	40.60	37.70
10-14	54.20	56.00	52.30	62.80	64.00	61.40	52.10	54.00	49.80
15-19	28.40	35.80	20.70	38.20	42.50	33.60	25.50	33.80	17.00
20-24	9.90	16.60	4.10	16.30	22.50	9.70	7.80	14.40	2.50

Source: BBS: SYB 2012.

In age group 15-19, the rise was small while in 20-24 age group, the enrolment rates actually went through a decline. Such decline of higher education implies that there are forces which discourage investment in human capital which may in turn be linked to rising cost of higher education and not so bright employment prospect of this group. The other feature that needs attention is that gender parity has been achieved up to class eight attainment. Young women's attainment at graduate or above level is much smaller than young men's. The reasons behind such decline need further in-depth research.

School enrolment rates and education of young persons disaggregated by districts have been presented in appendix tables 3.1 and 3.2. It can be observed that enrolment rates are

high in Barisal, Feni, Jhalokati and Khulna. Higher school enrolment rate in the Barisal and Khulna Divisions have been shown by other sources of data as well (HIES 2010). Share of youth with without education are also low in these districts along with Jamalpur, Jessore and Meherpur. School enrolment can create more scope for employment and skill training etc.

3.2 Child Nutrition and Health

Human capital development requires attention to health, especially child health and nutrition. BBS's special CMNS provides data on these aspects. Health problem and nutritional inadequacy of children aged less than 5 years can create adverse impact on health during the later years. Therefore these data needs detailed discussion.

According to CMNS 2012 data (Table 3.3) (using the new WHO 2005 GRS) 34.4% of children aged less than 5 years were underweight, 41.2% were stunted and 13.4% were wasted. Another 4.1% were overweight/obese. Although there has been some improvement in terms of malnutrition indicators, the changes are small and on the basis criteria of the World Health Organization, the prevalence of underweight and stunting was "very high", while the prevalence of wasting indicated a "critical problem". Severe underweight, severe stunting and severe wasting were 8.1%, 23.4%, 4.9% respectively. In terms of child nutrition rural perform worse than the urban areas (Table 3.3).

Divisionwise data shows that the nutritional status of children in Khulna and Barisal (Table 3.4) Division were better than the other six divisions. These Divisions had the lowest prevalence of underweight, 26.5%. Meanwhile, children in Chittagong division has the highest prevalence of wasting (50%) and Chittagong and Sylhet had higher prevalence of under-weight (39.2%).

The nutritional deficiency of children are negatively related to household wealth (Table 3.5). Children significantly more likely to be underweight, wasted and stunted in the lower quintiles of asset ownership. In fact, the share of children with deficiency continuously declines as one move up in the wealth index scale. The association between type of toilet and child nutrition is also significant. Those with sanitary toilet have less malnutrition of children.

Table 3.3: Prevalence % of malnutrition among children aged <5 years, 2004 to 2012 (WHO 2005 GRS)

Indicator*		BDHS 2004	CMNS 2005	CMNS 2012
Underweight (WAZWHO<-2SD)	Rural	48.8	42.2	35.2
	Urban	42.2	29.9	31.7
	National	47.5	39.7	34.4
Stunting (HAZWHO<-2SD)	Rural	44.3	48.8	42.7
	Urban	37.6	35.9	36.4
	National	43.0	46.2	41.2
Wasting (WHZWHO<-2SD)	Rural	13.2	15.1	13.6
	Urban	11.5	12.2	12.6
	National	12.8	14.5	13.4
MUAC <125mm	Rural	-	4.8	3.3
	Urban	-	2.4	2.2
	National	-	4.3	3.0

* Based on WHO 2005 GRS
Source: CMNS (Various Years).

Table 3.4: Prevalence of malnutrition among children aged <5 years by division, 2012

(in percentage)

Division	Underweight (WAZ WHO) (<-2.0SD)	Stunted (HAZ WHO) (<-2.0SD)	Wasted (WHZ WHO) (<-2.0SD)	Overweight BAZ WHO
Barisal	26.5	30.9	15.7	5.4
Chittagong	39.2	45.9	18.5	6.2
Dhaka	33.5	42.6	9.7	4.8
Khulna	26.5	34.8	11.1	2.4
Rajshahi	37.3	39.3	15.4	1.3
Rangpur	32.9	36.4	13.4	2.3
Sylhet	39.2	51.1	12.7	3.9
	***	***	***	***
Total	34.4	41.2	13.4	4.1

*p<0.05, ***p<0.001, NS Not significant.
Source: CMNS, 2012.

Table 3.5: Associations of malnutrition among children aged <5 years with wealth index 2012

(in percentage)

Indicator		Underweight (WAZ <-2.00)	Stunting (HAZ <-2.00)	Wasted (WHZ <-2.00)	Obesity (BAZ>2.00)	MUACZ (MUACZ <-2.00)
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	39.7	46.6	13.6	3.0	9.1
	Second	37.7	44.5	14.6	2.9	8.5
	Middle	33.8	40.2	15.0	4.5	6.9
	Fourth	31.3	41.5	12.1	3.7	4.5
	Richest	26.8	31.0	10.7	6.9	3.5
		***	***	NS	***	*
Type of toilet facility	Sanitary (Water seal)	30.1	35.0	13.4	5.1	5.2
	Sanitary (Non-water seal)	34.8	41.0	13.8	3.6	6.5
	Non-Sanitary/Katcha	36.9	45.4	13.1	4.0	8.1
	Open place	40.5	52.5	12.4	1.4	9.1
		*	***	NS	*	NS

*p<0.05, ***p<0.001, NS Not significant.
Source: CMNS, 2012.

Level of living of children and young persons can influence their health and overall human capital development prospects. Therefore, data on selected indicators have been presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 : Characteristics of households of children and youth

(Per cent)

Indicators	**Age group**			
	5 – 14	**15 – 24**	**25 – 34**	**Total**
Wall material				
Straw etc.	14.6	12.5	13.2	13.6
Mud/Unburnt Brick	16.0	15.5	16.0	15.8
Tin	43.2	40.5	39.6	41.4
Wood	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Brick-Cement	23.4	28.9	28.6	26.6
Others	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slum dwellings				
Yes	01.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
No	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Contd.

Contd.

Indicators	Age group			
	5 – 14	15 – 24	25 – 34	Total
Water source				
Tap	7.0	9.1	9.4	8.3
Tube well	89.8	88.3	87.8	88.8
Well	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Pond	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
River/ditch/canal	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of Toilet				
Sanitary with Water Seal	25.3	29.8	29.5	27.9
Sanitary Without Water Seal	34.1	35.9	34.1	34.6
Non-sanitary/Kutcha	33.3	29.1	29.9	31.1
Open Space	7.3	5.2	6.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of light				
Electricity	53.8	60.5	59.3	57.4
Solar Energy	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7
Kerosene	41.9	35.1	36.7	38.4
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own land				
Yes	88.5	87.4	84.6	87.1
No	11.5	12.6	15.4	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own computer				
Yes	3.2	05.4	4.5	4.2
No	96.8	94.6	95.5	95.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Birth place				
Same Zila	94.9	89.0	85.3	90.4
Different Zila	5.0	10.9	14.6	9.5
Different Country	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

3.3 Youth and Adolescent Health Situation

Data on selected indicators of health of adolescents and young people are available from BDHS and other reports (GoB 2010). The situation of youth and adolescent health can have important influence on young person's employment and socio-economic situation. Therefore these issues deserve discussion.

Age of first marriage is low in Bangladesh. There has been a slight increase in the age of marriage of 15-19 year olds during 1993 to 2007 (from 14.8 years to 15.7 years). However, during recent years it has slightly decreased or remained stagnant.

Adolescent fertility is high and stands at 118, which was slightly higher, 126 in 2007. Thus access to birth related health care is very important for health of these age groups of mothers.

Table 3.7 provides detailed data on teenage fertility. 16 and 29 per cent of girls aged 16 and 17 years have experienced child birth. It is 58.3 per cent for 19 year old women. These unacceptably high teenage fertility need to be addressed through raising age of first marriage and through provision of access to family planning services.

Table 3.7: Extent of teenage pregnancy: percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing, 2011

Age	Percentage who have begun childbearing
15	9.8
16	16.1
17	28.9
18	38.8
19	58.3

Data shows that among 15-19 year old women, use of ANC service from medically trained providers have increased from 30 per cent in 1994 to 53 per cent in 2007. Larger share of adolescent mothers from higher wealth quintile seek ANC. Education also raises the practice of use of ANC. GoB (2010) finds that adolescent mothers with at least secondary education are about three times more likely compared to uneducated mothers to go for medically trained ANC provider.

Neonatal mortality was higher among 15-19 year aged mothers compared to 20-24 year old mothers. The same is true for post neonatal mortality and infant mortality. Education of youth reduces these rates.

During 1996 to 2007, knowledge about HIV/AIDS has increased significantly. Among 15-24 year aged, the share with such knowledge increased from 19 to 78 per cent.

Information on teenage and youth's addiction to drugs are not available. But the severity of the problem is rising.

4. Children's Employment and Its Impact

The concerns about the negative effect of children's employment have been recognized at both national and international levels. The concern is serious because the welfare loss due to children's employment includes not only the private welfare loss faced by the working children but also the long term adverse impact experienced by the society as a whole. Their involvement in economic activities can result in many forms of deprivation of children, especially in low income countries like Bangladesh. Such deprivations include lack of opportunities of human capital development and inadequate development of social values. Bangladesh's poverty incidence is still quite high and children's economic activity may result in the perpetuation of poverty of the household.

Reduction of children's participation in economic work and its gradual elimination requires increased awareness of the extent of such employment and its impacts. Such analysis can contribute to improvement of data on the situation of children's work and result in awareness among the policymakers, employers and international organizations. Even though some studies on working children are available, there are gaps in the knowledge about child labour. There is hardly any study on the national level trends of child labour situation and therefore this subject receives attention in the present section.

4.1 Data on Children's LFPR

The present analysis uses the terms "children in employment and "working children" synonymously. The definition of working children spelt out in the CLS 2003 included those who were working one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise during the reference period or had a job or business from which he/she was temporality absent (p.17, BBS 2003). Data is based on current status and a reference period of last one weak. The age cut off for defining child or child labour has not been accepted unanimously and different agencies use different standards. Labour force surveys of 1984 to 1996 used 5-14 years as the age range for defining child labour. Therefore, in the cases of comparison of different rounds of LFS data and census data, 5-14 years have been used here.

Table 4.1 presents data on children's labour force participation rate (LFPR). Children's participation in economic activity increased during 1984 to 1989. The percentages were 16 and 19.3 in 1984 and 1989 respectively and remained unaltered in 1991. Since then, the percentage of children in economic activity has been on the decline. It was 13.4 per cent

and 10.1 per cent in 2002-2003 and 2005-2006 respectively. The Census 2011 data shows a further decline in children's LFPR, 6.7 per cent on the aggregate and 9.4 and 3.8 per cent respectively for boys and girls. Since 1995-96 not only the share of children but also the absolute number of children in economic activity declined. The number of working children (age 5 to 14 years) was 6,455 thousand and 3,718 thousand in 1996 and 2006 respectively. As shown in Table 4.1, the decline is larger for the girls compared to boys. Girls' LFPR was 15.7 per cent in 1995-1996 and it declined to 5.0 per cent in 2005-06 and 3.8 per cent in 2011.

There has been a further decline of this number during 2006 to 2011. The number was 1070 thousand in 2011 as compared to 3718 thousand in 2006. Although the present survey data may not be strictly comparable to LFS or CLS data, in the absence of a recent CLS, the SC data can be useful.

Table 4.1: Labour Force Participation Rates of Children (age 5-14): 1983-84 to 2011

Year and Source	Number (000) of economically active children			Children's labour force participation rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1983-84 LFS	3782	3104	674	15.9	21.8	4.9
1984-85 LFS	3774	3098	676	13.3	21.5	4.7
1989 LFS	5979	3537	2442	19.3	21.7	16.6
1990-91 LFS	5923	3844	2079	19.3	22.9	15.0
1995-96 LFS	6455	3856	2599	18.7	21.6	15.7
2002-03 NCLS	4692	3372	1319	13.4	18.5	7.8
2005-06 LFS	3718	2829	889	10.1	15.0	5.0
2011 SC	1070	777	293	6.7	9.4	3.8

Note: 1989 and 1990-91 data are based on the extended definition of economically active population, while the rest are based on the usual definition, usual status.

Source: CLS 2002-03, LFS Various years, Population Census 2011.

Children's participation rate in economic activities is higher in the urban areas, compared to rural areas (Table 4.2). In urban areas, children's LFPR is 9.4% which is still at an unacceptable high level. This is because there are more opportunities of employment in the urban areas. The rates of employment is higher in the Divisions with large cities (namely Dhaka and Chittagong) as shown by Table 4.3. Large scale migration of adult workers from Sylhet district is possibly the reason of high child LFPR in this district.

Table 4.2: Children's Labour Force Participation

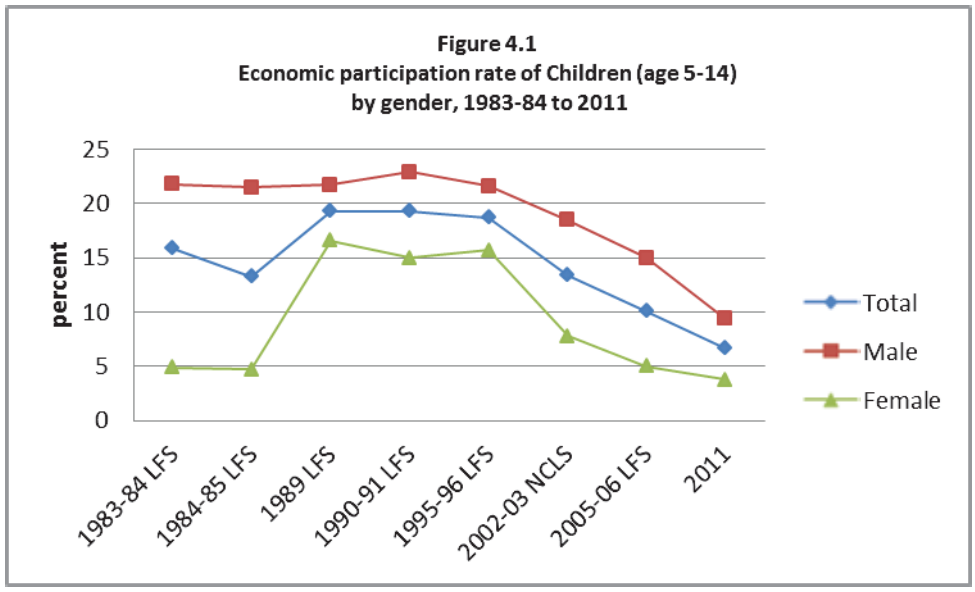
Location	LFPR by location
Rural	5.8
Urban	10.5
Total	6.7

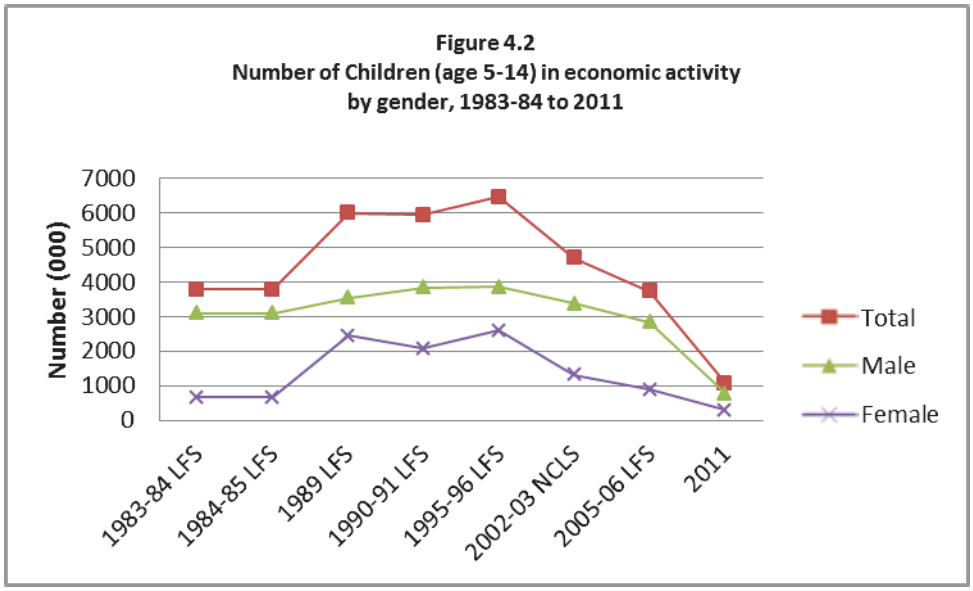
Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Table 4.3: Children's Labur Force Participation by division

Division	LFPR by Division
Barisal	5.5
Chittagong	5.8
Dhaka	9.2
Khulna	3.9
Rajshahi	5.9
Rangpur	4.8
Sylhet	7.5
Total	6.7

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.





Data disaggregated for districts show that child LFPR values are high in Dhaka and Gazipur and in hill tracts region (Bandarban and Rangamati) (Table A4.1).

4.2 Impact of Children's Employment

In general terms, the evil effects of children's employment has been widely discussed (Basu 1999, Chandrashekhar 1997). As has been mentioned, the long term effects of their labour force participation include the lost opportunities of investment in human capital which leads to loss of both private and social gains. The social opportunity cost includes the lower productivity of these workers when they become adult labour force members in terms of a comparison with the potential productivity. This is true in general terms, although cannot be quantified. The low productivity implies a private loss as well, in terms of lower earning in future. The current earning as child worker may compensate the loss of future earning only partially and moreover, the child worker has no control on this income. There can be hardly any doubt about these negative impacts.

There may be some concerns about the short run impacts of elimination of children's employment. These negative impacts may occur (a) in the life of their family members and (b) in the performance of employers and enterprises. Both these require elaboration.

Impact on child workers' families

If child employment is outright eliminated, the family dependent on child's income will fall into poverty. This will affect the consumption standard of the family, resulting in food

and nutrition insecurity. Moreover, this may have adverse impact on school enrolment of other children of the family. Families dependent on children's income often adopt a strategy of diversification of investment on children. They send one child to income earning work while other children can continue schooling. If the income source of child workers dries up, other children may be compelled to drop out.

In fact, the Child Labour Surveys of BBS substantiate this. These surveys asked the parents about the reasons behind sending children to work in income generation and what would be the consequence if the children do not earn. It is worth quoting some of those findings. Tables 4.4 and 4.5 show that poverty is either directly or indirectly pushing children to income earning activities.

Table 4.4: Parents' Response on Reasons of Children's Employment

(per cent)

Parent's opinion: Why a child works?	
To enhance family income	69.9
Repayment of family loan	3.9
To run family business	2.4
No school close by	0.3
For future of the child work is good	3.2
Unable to bear the educational expenses	3.9
Child's unwillingness in learning or unsuccessful in studies	4.9
Others	11.5
Total	100.0

Source: NCLS (2003).

Table 4.5: Consequence if a Child Stops Work

(per cent)

Consequence if child stops work	
Standard or living of will decline	68.6
Survival will be at stake	9.1
Running business of the hh impossible	2.3
Running family farm difficult	2.9
Others	11.6
Total	100.0

Source: NCLS (2003).

5. YOUTH LABOUR FORCE

The growing youth labour force has often been highlighted as a demographic dividend for developing countries because this has resulted from positive population growth. This segment is likely to be the more dynamic component of the labour market. In recent years the shortage of skilled labour for the modern sectors is being felt even in densely populated countries like Bangladesh and in this context youth labour force can play an important role in economic growth. The densely populated low income countries of South Asia have experienced high rates of growth of labour force associated with high population growth during the last few decades. Prospect of utilization of the growing youth labour force provides an important basis for their recent optimism about accelerating future economic growth. The experiences of rapidly growing economies of Asia also illustrate cases of utilization of demographic dividends for accelerating economic growth (Bloom and Williamson 1998, Phang 2003).

Younger labor force requires separate analysis because this group faces distinct types of demand which is likely to be generated by separate sets of employers. Such labour force faces additional vulnerability because of their age. The transition of school to workforce is often difficult, especially for youth and teenage children from low income families, who are likely to enter the labour force early and before completing secondary schooling.

In an economy dominated by family employment, the entry of youth labour force is considered as an automatic process where they are first engaged as unpaid workers in family farm/enterprise. Therefore youth employment did not receive adequate attention in the context of analysis of Bangladesh's labour market. But this option may no longer be available as the youth labour force receive education and aspire to move to paid jobs in the modern sectors.

5.1 Youth Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): Difference in Data from Census and LFS

In this section, the analysis of census data and LFS data have been presented separately. These are not directly comparable. Table 5.1 based on special census survey data shows that youth LFPR is only 41.6 per cent and this is much lower than LFPR of 25 to 34 year aged and 35 and above aged persons. Data (Table 5.1) shows that this pattern is similar to male LFPR in various age groups. Male LFPR in 15-24 age group is 62.8 per cent

compared to 94.4 and 85.9 in the next higher age groups. In contrast female LFPR is highest in 15-24 age group and declines sharply after age 34 (Table 5.1 and 5.2).

District level data shows that LFPR values are high in CHT districts and in Gaibandha, Kishoreganj and Moulavibazar (Annex Table 5.1). High LFPR in Sylhet Division is possibly because smaller size of total population in this age group which is due to high out migration from this district/Division.

Table 5.1: Youth labour force and youth LFPR (Both Male & Female)

Age Group	Labour Force (LF)	LFPR	Non in LF	LFPR	Total	Per cent
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
15 - 24	10315249	41.6	14472870	58.4	24788119	100
25 - 34	12446293	56.2	10108971	44.8	22555264	100
35 +	22479287	50.7	21883322	49.3	44362609	100
Total	45240829	49.8	46465164	56.3	91705992	100

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Table 5.2: Youth labour force participation rate for men and women

Age Group	Male					
	LFP		Not in LF		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15 - 24	7583776	62.9	4481482	37.1	12065258	100.0
25 - 34	9903566	94.4	586112	5.6	10489678	100.0
35 +	19491283	85.9	3187089	14.1	22678372	100.0
Total	36978625	81.8	8254683	18.2	45233308	100.0
Age Group	Female					
15 - 24	2731473	21.5	9991389	78.5	12722861	100.0
25 - 34	2542727	21.1	9522859	78.9	12065586	100.0
35 +	2988004	13.8	18696233	86.2	21684237	100.0
Total	8262204	17.8	38210481	82.2	46472684	100.0

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Table 5.3: Youth LFPR by Division and Location

Division	Labour force Participation rate (LFPR)
Barisal	41.8
Chittagong	41.0
Dhaka	43.6
Khulna	37.2
Rajshahi	39.3
Rangpur	40.4
Sylhet	47.2
Total	41.6
Location	
Rural	41.0
Urban	40.6
All	41.6

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

LFPR obtained from LFS data (Table 5.4) provide higher figures. The differences in the values of LFPR obtained from special census-survey and LFS are much higher for women compared to men. This is true irrespective of age groups.

Table 5.4: LFPR among male and female youth and older groups

(Per cent)

Age (yrs.)	Male			Female		
	2000	2006	2010	2000	2006	2010
15-19	55.85	62.88	48.44	27.35	13.76	29.40
20-24	74.01	80.41	75.93	26.30	29.00	40.98
25-29	91.30	95.28	92.19	27.08	33.69	44.71
30-34	95.70	98.68	97.29	26.50	34.88	46.62
35-39	98.20	98.81	98.34	25.70	34.82	47.62
40-44	97.80	97.72	98.05	26.60	35.15	47.67
45-49	97.60	97.75	97.37	23.40	32.62	46.24

Source: BBS (various years): Labour Force Survey.

Employment data given by census is not comparable to other sources of data, especially Labour Force Surveys. Although the two surveys use same definition, the results may differ due to a variety of reasons. The time of the year chosen for a survey can affect

employment data. Moreover, the definition of employment involves concepts which are subject to different interpretation in different contexts and the interpretation may be influenced by interviewers' background. Census is implemented by a different set of temporary interviewers, while LFS interview is conducted by regular BBS staff.

5.2 Changes of Youth Labour Force Participation: LFS Data

LFPR of young persons is likely to depend on supply side factors like school enrolment rates and its changes and the environment for investment on human capital development. In addition, demand side forces may also play a role. Discouragement hypothesis predicts a decline of youth labour force participation rate when a slowdown of economic growth reduces demand for labour. In the discussion of youth employment crisis, a recurrent hypothesis is that the economic downswing caused by variety of factors leads to high unemployment rate which in turn discourage the young persons' entry into labour market.

Data on youth LFPR in Bangladesh during 2000 to 2010 have been presented in Table 5.4 and 5.5. Youth labour force participation rate has risen between 2000 and 2010. Then data disaggregated by sex shows that the picture is different for young men and women. Labour force participation rate of young men has gone through a decline while female labour force participation rate has risen. The rise of female LFPR have been, at least partly due to better enumeration in recent LFS rounds. The decline of male youth's labour force participation rate supports the discouragement hypothesis mentioned above. Rising school enrolment alone cannot explain the decline, because the decline takes place in all three age groups, 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 and school enrolment in the 25-29 age group is low. Therefore lack of availability of employment is reflected not only in the unemployment picture but also in the change of LFPR.

Table 5.5: Labour force participation rate among youth and older population: 2000 to 2010

(Per cent)

Age (yrs.)	2000	2006	2010
15-19	41.66	41.66	39.37
20-24	47.04	53.03	56.70
25-29	54.22	60.84	66.61
30-34	60.80	64.66	70.80
35-39	63.70	66.22	72.81
40-44	66.60	68.19	72.82
45-49	66.00	68.82	74.28
50-54	60.60	66.80	56.07
55-59	62.40	62.90	51.91
60-64	48.80	55.80	45.03
65+	37.40	38.70	34.77

Source: BBS (various years): Labour Force Survey.

LFPR among youth and older population may be linked due to various socio-cultural features of the society. Before presenting the relevant data, it will be useful to highlight scenario of old age security on pension benefits.

In low income countries like Bangladesh, state provision of old age care or financial support and pension schemes for the aged are provided only by formal sector employers, especially government. For the rest of the aged population there is hardly any old age security. So the society expects that care of parents and elderly relatives are taken up by the younger members of the family.

These social relationships are also linked with economic and financial aspects. Parents spend their money and effort to raise the children, so it is natural to expect that when they are old children will look after the parents. In addition, children inherit parents' properties. So it may be expected that with rising employment opportunities of younger persons, their LFPR increases and as they take care of the aged, LFPR among the older groups decline as they may depend on young income earners.

Data on LFPR by five years age group show some interesting features. A comparison of 2000, 2006 and 2010 data shows a decline of LFPR among 55 years and above age groups while LFPR among 20-24 years and 25-29 years age groups have risen. Thus the above mentioned socio-cultural expectations are to some extent borne out by data.

5.3 Structure of Youth Employment

Assessment of structure of employment includes sector and (type status) of employment. Agriculture accounts for the dominant share of employment in Bangladesh. This is true for young workers as well. The labour market is characterized by preponderance of self employment or as unpaid family workers.

Table 5.6: Sector of employment by sex among youth labour force

(Per cent)

Sector	Age 15-24			Age 25-34		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29.59	33.72	10.96	32.24	34.90	16.96
Mining and quarrying	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.20	0.07
Manufacturing	28.78	22.48	57.20	19.24	15.82	38.93
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.92	01.01	0.51	0.56	0.62	0.23
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.12	0.14	0.04	0.14	0.13	0.17
Construction	5.78	6.76	1.33	4.71	5.09	2.54

Contd

Contd..

Sector	Age 15-24			Age 25-34		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and rickshaws	14.25	16.61	3.59	16.45	18.02	7.40
Transportation and storage including postal and courier	7.92	9.33	1.58	10.91	12.44	2.08
Accommodation and food service activities (hotel and restaurant)	1.57	1.72	0.90	1.31	1.35	1.06
Information and communication	0.46	0.48	0.36	0.59	0.61	0.50
Financial and insurance activities	0.61	0.51	1.03	1.22	1.12	1.79
Real estate activities	0.08	0.10	-	0.16	0.18	0.01
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.38	0.39	0.31
Administrative and support service activities	1.41	1.39	1.47	2.13	2.07	2.48
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0.93	0.98	0.71	1.61	1.61	1.64
Education	3.03	1.87	8.27	4.10	2.72	12.03
Human health and social work activities	0.65	0.42	1.69	1.22	0.91	2.97
Arts, entertainment, recreation and repair	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.12
Other service activities	3.12	1.91	8.58	2.42	1.58	7.25
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.34	0.11	1.41	0.22	0.02	1.38
Activities of exterritorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.09

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Table 5.7: Distribution Activity by Status and Age

(Per cent)

Age	Total	Employer	Employee	Self- employed-Agriculture	Self- employed-Non-Agriculture	Family Helper	Others
Total	100.00	2.48	29.82	28.27	24.97	4.23	10.23
5-11	100.00	0.38	49.84	8.62	15.27	17.11	8.78
12-14	100.00	0.54	43.65	10.93	17.65	15.87	11.37
15-24	100.00	1.70	39.26	16.20	22.51	9.19	11.14
25-34	100.00	2.31	33.65	22.84	26.64	4.06	10.50
35+	100.00	2.95	23.71	36.28	25.37	1.96	9.73

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Changes in structure of employment

Data on sector and status of employment among youth labour force during 1996 to 2010 (obtained from LFS) has been shown in Table 5.8 and 5.9. Agriculture accounts for 52 per cent of young workers in 2010. This share has risen substantially during 2006 to 2010. The

share of industry has slightly increased while the share of service has been on the decline. The changes in the sectoral pattern are consistent with the changes in status of employment. Within agriculture self/family employment predominate and therefore with a rising share of agriculture in youth employment, share of unpaid family employment has increased gradually.

Table 5.8: Distribution of youth employment by broad sector: 2006 to 2010

(Number in 000)

Broad Sectors	2006	2010	% Change
Agriculture	7170 (43.96%)	10057 (51.96)	40.3
Industry	3183 (19.51%)	3931 (20.32%)	23.5
Service	5958 (36.53%)	5361 (27.72%)	-10.1

Source: BBS (various years): Labour Force Survey.

Table 5.9: Distribution of youth employment by status of employment: 2000 to 2010

(Per cent)

Status	2000	2006	2010
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regular paid employee	19.8	15.11	17.0
Employer	0.1	0.26	0.1
Self-employed	32.0	27.56	18.4
Unpaid family worker	21.7	32.19	39.6
Irregular paid worker (agri., non-agri.)	26.4	22.19	24.4
Domestic worker/maid servant	-	0.71	-
Paid/ unpaid apprentice	-	1.12	-
Others	-	0.86	-

Source: BBS (various years): Labour Force Survey.

Studies have shown that a large share of women in the labour force are engaged in family's livestock raising activities (Rahman 2013). Therefore, with rising LFPR of young women, the share of agriculture and unpaid family employment out of total employment has risen.

The growing share of youth labour force in agriculture cannot, however, be solely attributed to women's growing involvement in family's livestock unit. The share of male youth in agriculture has also risen during 2006 to 2010. Both share and number of male

youth employed in non-agriculture has declined. This shows a decline in the labour absorption capacity of the non-agricultural activities. It available, young workers show preference for jobs in non-farm activities.

5.4 Determinants of Youth Labour Force Participation

Labour supply decision and labour force participation (LFP) depends on the dichotomous choice between labour (or leisure) and income (or goods). The labour leisure choice, according to the familiar neo-classical theory predicts that labour supply increases with a rise of wage (or return from labour) due to substitution effect since opportunity cost of time rises. Simultaneously an income effect will be at work and if leisure is a normal good, its demand will rise and increase of wage or other income will induce a negative effect on labour supply as the higher income from same hours of work create more demand for leisure.

Becker (1965) and Mincer (1962) suggested drastic modifications of the theory. These suggestions have taken place especially in the context of female labour supply. Beckerian theory expanded the dichotomy between work and leisure choice to develop the pioneering concept of trichotomy of choice involving housework, leisure and market work. Many other extensions and alternative formulations of determinants of labour supply have taken place during the last few decades.

In the empirical analysis, the choices are examined through the estimation of labour force participation equation. Dichotomous dependent variable is used in econometric estimation. Independent variables are included to represent the factors which may influence attitude and priorities related to work, housework and leisure.

In the empirical analysis logit regression equation has been estimated to examine the factors influencing the probability of young persons' participation in labour market. The hypotheses related to the determinants of participation have been elaborated and then the empirical results have been discussed.

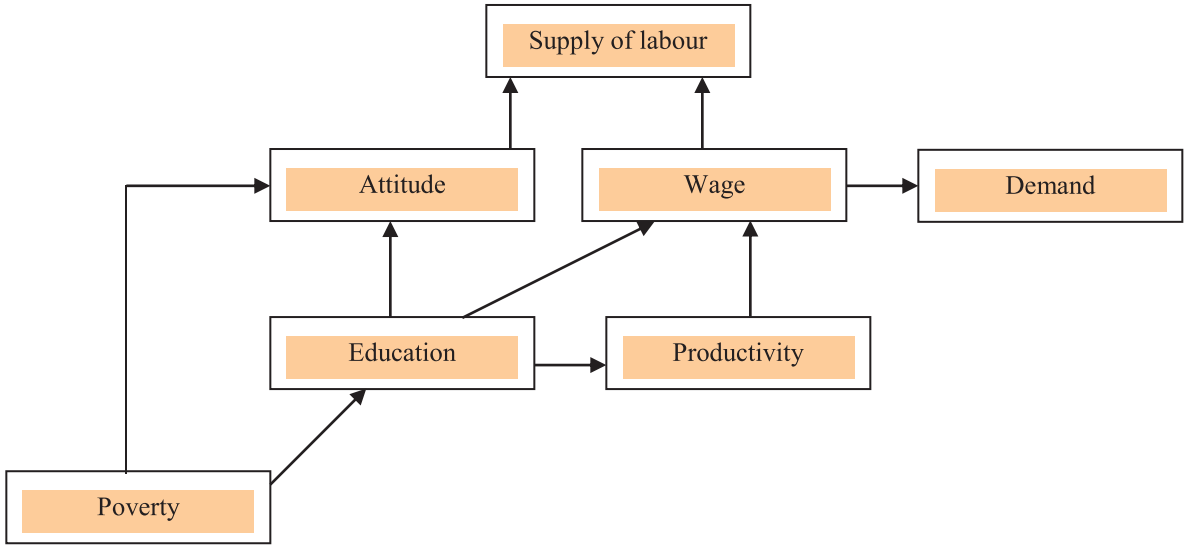
Estimation of LFP equations should take into account the hypotheses based on the assumption of competitively functioning labour market as well as the non-competitive features. When there is disequilibrium in the labour market which takes the form of inadequate labour demand, the demand side factors are likely to influence LFPR. Some of the determinants of labour force participation may work from both supply and demand side. These are be elaborated below.

Impact of education and poverty on youth LFPR

A major concern in this respect is that the relationship between poverty and youth labour supply may reinforce each other. Figure 2 shows how these linkages operate. The causality flows in both directions. Poverty can also act as a negative force on wage. This can be attributed to lower productivity and lower bargaining power of the poorer workers, which in turn leads to lower wage.

In the present analysis, the relationship between poverty and youth LFPR cannot be assessed directly because the census data does not provide expenditure/income data. Therefore the groups based on poverty line cannot be directly identified. A proxy indicator of poverty have been used. This is based on land ownership.

Figure 5.1: Linkage between poverty, education and labour demand and supply



Education may affect labour force participation of youth from both supply and the demand side. Supply side will expert a positive relationship between education and youth's LFP. Youth's families have invested both time and money on education of the children. A return from such investment requires that they take up employment. Education may also raise young women's LFP. Prevailing hypotheses related to labour force participation of women in developing countries emphasize the positive role of education. Education results in positive change of attitude and creates liberal views about women's employment. Education also raises women's employability in enterprises using modern technology and will lead to a rise in the level of salary/wage and higher earnings prospect in turn, which will result in greater acceptability of women's outside employment. In contrast, a number

of social and attitudinal factors may interact on the demand side and the impact of education on female LFPR may be in either direction.

When the share of educated labour force increases, enterprises are likely to be able to make use of such labour only if they make investment in sectors with advanced technology and which require educated workers. Poor quality of education may discourage such investment and reduce the possibility of employment generation for educated youth. Therefore quality of education can be an important factor behind growth of employment opportunity and rise of youth LFPR.

Other personal and household characteristics

Age and education can also serve as proxy variables for wage since wage can not been included as an independent variable because there is no wage data in the Population Census. Moreover, the large majority of labour force in Bangladesh are self employed or unpaid family workers for whom market wage data is not relevant. Age can have important positive impact on youth LFPR, especially because employers may not prefer very young workers.

Marital status can influence LFPR. Married women are likely to have less chances of joining labour force compared to unmarried counterparts because marriage reduces her independence to move to a location away from home. It is likely to discourage paid employment, while chances of self/family employment may not be different. For young men, marriage may have a positive influence through the pressure for generating income for family's maintenance. The net effect, for men and women together will depend on the balance of the two forces.

Children can have discouraging effect on LFPR of young women. Small child (aged less than 5 years) will mean larger burden of household chores and higher marginal utility of time spent on child care which is likely reduce female labour supply. This variable can have a reverse impact through push factors arising from higher subsistence needs of the family. The influence of having a child is likely to be positive on male LFP because only push factor is likely to work in this case. The net effect will be obtained from the regression.

"Whether one is head of household" has been included as an independent variable in the present analysis. Headship means a responsibility for family maintenance and raise LFPR. Presence of a male head may discourage women's labour force participation, since Bangladesh society has a strong patriarchal tradition. Women's labour force participation is expected to be influenced by the head of household's views and attitude.

Impact of regional difference and location

Urban and rural areas may differ in terms of types of employment. Urban areas are likely to offer more opportunities of paid employment. When people migrate from rural to urban areas, they do so after contacts have been established for getting jobs. Therefore the higher labour force participation (of young men and women) in urban areas is not only a reflection of supply side but is also due to the interplay of the migration process, demand and labour market situation. Rural areas are likely to have higher scope of self employment. Impact on LFPR can therefore be in either direction. A dummy for location has been included in the equation on LFPR.

Regional (defined by administrative Divisions) differences similarly work from both demand and supply in the labour market. Some regions in Bangladesh are more conservative than others which may negatively affects women's education and thus lower their employability. Divisions in the eastern part show this feature. These areas are likely to have lower female LFPR (Chittagong, Sylhet). Khulna Division has specialized in shrimp culture and export oriented frozen shrimp industry employs young men and women. The northern regions of Rajshahi and Rangpur have higher poverty incidence compared to other Divisions and such push factor may exert a positive effect on youth LFPR.

Results of logistic regression

For an understanding of the determinants of youth LFP, logit regressions have been estimated on the basis of census data for 15-24 years aged population. The dependent variable in dichotomous forms is as follows:

Labour force participation (LFP) : 1 = participant, 0 = non-participant

Independent variables have been chosen on the basis of the analytical framework presented above. Main results (Table 5.10) have been described below.

The results are in line with expectations.

Age has a positive and significant coefficient. Coefficients of dummy for being 'currently married' and dummy for having small child are significant and negative.

Education and asset are the analytically important explanatory variables. Dummy for land ownership has a significantly negative impact. It implies that asset owning households' young person's can opt for not being in the labor force, at least before they reach age 24.

Persons with more education have higher probability of participation in labour force compared to those without education. Number of young dependents in the age range of 5-14 years has a significantly positive influence. The effect takes place through the increased demand for consumption expenditure.

Table 5.10: Determinants of youth labour force participation: results of logit regression
dep: Whether labour force participation

Indep.	B	S.E	Sig.
SEX	3.242***	0.012	0.000
AGE	0.301	0.001	0.000
AGE-SQ	-0.004	0.00001	0.000
EDUC	-0.236	0.002	0.000
OLAND	-0.675	0.014	0.000
NOM 0_4	-0.072	0.004	0.000
NOM 5-14	0.169	0.005	0.000
NOM 15P	0.050	0.005	0.000
LOCATION	0.237	0.011	0.000
HEAD	1.582	0.013	0.000
MSTAT	-0.451	0.016	0.000
SLM	0.648	0.030	0.000
DIV_C	-0.236	0.016	0.000
DIV_D	0.154	0.016	0.000
DIV_K	0.044	0.017	0.068
DIV_R	0.087	0.018	0.000
DIV_RA	0.035	0.019	0.000
DIV_S	-0.269	0.020	0.000
Constant	-6.711	0.029	0.000
N=737199			
Nagelkerke R Square = .706			
Chi-square = 95402162***			

Predictors (Constant), DIV_S Sylhet dummy, NOM15P Number of members 15+ years, EDUC Education, SLM is it a slum dwelling? DIV_K Khulna dummy, NOMO_4 Number of members age 0-4 yrs. DIV-RA Rangpur dummy, SEX (male=1), MSTAT Marital status, DIV_R Rajshahi dummy, LOCATION Location, OLAND Own land, NOMS_14 Number of members age 5-14 years, DIV_C Chittagong dummy, AGE_SQ Age square, EMPLOYED Number of employed persons, HEAD whether household head, DIV_D Dhaka dummy, AGE Age of the member.

Source: Estimated from BBS: SC, 2011.

Dummy for being the head of household has a positive and significant coefficient. After all, the head of the household has to take the responsibility of bread earner. Dummy for location (urban=1) has a significant positive impact. Urban youth with more education are likely to have a higher probability of being in the labour market. However, the equation

controls for education (by including it as an independent variable). So the positive effect of urban location possibly works from the supply side, that is, urban areas offer more scope of employment.

Dummies for six Divisions have been included as independent variables. Chittagong and Sylhet have negative coefficients. These regions include richer areas with remittance income. Therefore, the negative coefficients are to some extent due to negative income effect.

The equation's chi-square value is high and significant and Nagelkerke R square value is 0.71.

6. Unemployment and Underemployment Rate

Youth labour force, are more likely to face unemployment than the older persons. In Bangladesh, unemployment rate among 15 to 29 year old labour force is 7.5 per cent compared to 4.5 per cent for the entire labour force (Table 6.1). Higher unemployment rate among youth prevails not only in Bangladesh but also in other middle income countries (World Bank 2007, Kapsos, S. 2005). Nonetheless, the single digit unemployment rate is still low since it is lower than the rate prevailing in many high income economies. Therefore the factors contributing to such low rate of unemployment must be explained.

6.1 Factors behind Low Unemployment Rate

The low unemployment rate has been largely due to the definition used by the survey. The definition has been adopted from the definition used by ILO and both high and low income economies have been using it. The features of these two types of economies are vastly different and the use of some definition can create loopholes from several directions. The problems with the definition arise mainly from two sources. First, in the survey instrument the question for identifying the unemployed is such that only a small number of persons in Bangladesh labour market are likely to fit into that. The questions include two items: (a) whether one was without work for last one week and (b) whether one was willing to work or was looking for work. Only a fraction of an hour per day spent on income earning activities means that one has the status of 'employed' and therefore the chances of being unemployed (without any work at all) is small if someone is serious about taking up some economic activity. In Bangladesh's labour market where self/family employment is predominant the scope of employment for small hours is very high. In more practical terms, people who want to engage in work can easily spend a few hours a week in taking care of family's kitchen garden or livestock unit. Low productive informal sector provides easy entry of unskilled persons and thus serves as a sponge to absorb unemployed persons.

The other question which leads to under enumeration of unemployment of those not working is 'whether one was looking for job or trying to start self employment'. In the rural informal labour market one is not often involved in actual job search and when there is need, employers may approach them. This is especially true in the case of farm work. Engagement in petty self employment may not require any prolonged period of 'trying to start'. Moreover, women who wish to work may not go for job search because of social inhibition. Whereas all the above factors lead to underestimation of unemployment rate,

the inter group comparison of adult and youth labour force (as has been done in Tables 6.2) is possible because underestimation is likely to affect all groups similarly.

Table 6.1: Unemployment rate among youth labour force: 2000 to 2010

(Per cent)

Sex	2000	2006	2010
Male	9.5	7.2	6.8
Female	15.0	10.7	8.5
All	11.0	8.1	7.5

Source: BBS (various years): Labour Force Survey.

Table 6.2 presents census data on distribution of population in youth and adult age groups into three categories: employed, unemployed and not active. Unemployed has the highest share in 15-24 years age group (11.2 per cent). In 25-34 years group, the share is 5.9 per cent while in the 35 and above years aged the share is only 2.7 per cent. Thus, a higher share of young persons have to go through a phase of unemployment which imposes a social opportunity cost.

Table 6.2: Distribution of young and adult population by employed, unemployed and not in labour force

(Per cent)

Age (years)	**Employed**	**Unemployed**	**Not in labour force**	**All**
	Male and Female			
15-24	30.4	11.2	58.4	100.0
25-34	49.3	5.9	44.8	100.0
35+	48.0	2.7	49.3	100.0
	Male			
15-24	51.1	11.7	37.1	100.0
25-34	90.2	4.2	5.6	100.0
35+	84.3	1.6	14.1	100.0
	Female			
15-24	10.7	10.7	78.5	100.0
25-34	13.6	7.4	78.9	100.0
35+	10.0	3.8	86.2	100.0

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Table 6.3 shows that unemployment rate is higher in the rural areas compared to urban areas. Table 6.4 shows that unemployment rate of youth is lower in Dhaka and Khulna Division.

Table 6.3: Extent of youth unemployment and LFPR by location

Location	Employed/Unemployed/Not in LF (per cent)			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in LF	Total
Rural	30.2	11.7	58.1	100.0
Urban	31.2	9.4	59.4	100.0
Total	30.4	11.2	58.4	100.0

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Various studies (Rahman 2007) show that unemployment rate is higher among educated youth compared to those without education. The observed pattern to some extent reflects that the educated youth are from better-off families and can afford to remain unemployed and wait for jobs of their choice. Nonetheless, it implies wastage of human capital. Educated unemployment may generate a vicious circle through its discouraging effect on private investment on education of children. Youth labour force without education come from poorer households and can hardly afford to remain without employment. Unemployment rate is only 4.3 per cent in this group. These workers usually engage in the casual labour market where continuous dearth of employment opportunity is rather unusual. Therefore few young workers without education are unemployed in terms of the conventional definition.

6.2 Underemployment among Young Workers

The factors which underlie the low figures of unemployment (discussed in the previous section) actually imply that many of those who report themselves as employed are working for only a small duration each week. This implies an underutilization of the workforce. The concept of "underemployment" is used to measure the extent of such underutilization of labour. It can provide a better measure of surplus labour when a part of the time of workers is unutilised.

Before presenting data, it may be worthwhile to clarify a few conceptual issues. Underemployment has been defined in various ways including the following:

(a) time criterion

(b) willingness criterion and

(c) income criterion

Table 6.4: Extent of youth (15-24 years) unemployment by Division

(Per cent)

Division	Employed	Unemployed	Not in LF	Total
Barisal	28.4	13.4	58.1	100.0
Chittagong	28.5	12.5	59.0	100.0
Dhaka	33.7	9.9	56.4	100.0
Khulna	27.5	9.7	62.8	100.0
Rajshahi	29.3	10.0	60.7	100.0
Rangpur	29.4	11.0	59.6	100.0
Sylhet	30.3	16.9	52.8	100.0
Total	30.4	11.2	58.4	100.0

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

"Time criterion" of estimation of underemployment is based on a comparison of actual hours worked and a hypothetical norm. A number of other methods of estimation of surplus labour have been used in the past studies in Bangladesh and India. Some studies have obtained estimates of surplus labour force/days from the difference between total supply of labour and total demand in existing economic activities (Muqtada 1974, Ahmed 1974, Mehra 1966). Others have taken into account the peak labour requirement due to seasonal nature of labour demand (Rudra 1982). These methods have been used in view of the lack of availability of data on actual hours worked by the employed persons.

Bangladesh's Labour Force Survey and other studies based on micro surveys have used 'time criterion' to measure underemployment rate. Application time criterion requires data on hours of employment during a reference period. LFS of Bangladesh has set the cut off line for full employment at 35 hours per week and those who work less than this norm have been identified as underemployed. Using the same cut off, estimates of underemployment have been obtained from census data which have been discussed below.

Table 6.5 presents underemployment rates of young and adult population. The rate is highest in the age group 15-24 years and lowest among 25-34 years group.

Table 6.5 shows that underemployment rate among women is much higher than men. These figures are 19.6 and 27.3 per cent for men and women of 15-24 year age group. The high average underemployment rate is due to the very high underemployment among female workers.

Table 6.5: Underemployment rate of youth and older population by sex

(per cent)

Age Group	**Whether underemployed**		
Male & Female	Under employed	Not under employed	Total
15 - 24	21.0	79.0	100.0
25 - 34	15.8	84.2	100.0
35 +	19.2	80.8	100.0
Total	18.6	81.4	100.0
Male			
15 - 24	19.6	80.4	100.0
25 - 34	13.8	86.2	100.0
35 +	17.9	82.1	100.0
Total	17.1	82.9	100.0
Female			
15 - 24	27.3	72.7	100.0
25 - 34	27.4	72.6	100.0
35 +	31.4	68.6	100.0
Total	29.0	71.0	100.0

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Although male underemployment rate is 20 per cent in the age group 15-24 this can not be interpreted to mean that surplus labour is 20 per cent of available male labour supply. Surplus labour available from the underemployed workers is only a fraction of their total hours and in many cases it may be a small fraction. Moreover, all workers may not be willing to work more as has been mentioned above. It may be particularly true for higher income earners who have entered the negative income effect regime. Female labour force's willingness to accept more employment may also be low due to their burden of domestic chore which is a major reason behind their current high underemployment.

The rates are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas (Table 6.6), which is quite expected. Rural workers can derive a livelihood through work sharing with other family members and drawing upon the family's common consumption basket whereas, workers opt for moving to urban areas only when there is a prospect of full week's employment and one cannot survive by working less hours. A large part of rural underemployment

takes the form of "seasonal underemployment" which is due to seasonal variation of labour use in economic activities in the rural areas. Underemployment rates are lower in Dhaka and Khulna compared to other Divisions (Table 6.7). This is true for both 1-24 and 25-35 years age groups.

Table 6.6: Share of Underemployed among male and female workers in rural and urban areas

(Per cent of workers underemployed)

Location	Age group Underemployed <35 hours			
Male	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35+**	**Total**
Rural	20.8	15.5	20.0	18.9
Urban	14.5	7.6	9.5	9.8
Total	19.6	13.8	17.9	17.1
Female				
Rural	33.5	31.9	36.7	34.3
Urban	16.7	18.4	20.4	18.7
Total	27.3	27.4	31.4	29.0
Male and Female				
Rural	22.6	17.6	21.4	20.6
Urban	15.2	10.0	11.1	11.5
Total	21.0	15.8	19.2	18.6

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Table 6.7: Underemployment rate by Division

(Per cent of workers)

Division	**Age group Underemployed <35 hours**			
	15-24	25-34	35+	Total
Barisal	19.1	16.7	20.4	19.2
Chittagong	24.1	18.6	21.1	21.1
Dhaka	16.4	12.8	17.1	15.7
Khulna	23.3	15.4	17.9	18.1
Rajshahi	23.6	16.5	20.0	19.6
Rangpur	24.6	19.2	22.5	21.9
Sylhet	25.3	18.3	19.4	20.4

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Severe underemployment is the lowest in Dhaka, Underemployment rates of youth are (Annex Table 6.1) high (above 30 per cent) in Lalmonirhat, Natore, Sunamganj and in CHT region (Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati).

Table 6.8 presents more detailed data on severity of underemployment. Severe underemployment defined as work less than 20 hours account for only 6.0 per cent among young labour force. The share of this category is even lower in age groups 25-34 and 35 years and above.

Table 6.8: Extent of severe underemployment

(Per cent)

Working hours	Age group			
	15-24	25-34	35+	Total
1<20 working hours (Severe)	6.0	3.9	5.0	4.9
20-34 working hours (Moderate)	15.0	11.9	14.2	13.7
35+ working hours (Not ude)	79.0	84.2	80.8	81.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: BBS: SC, 2011.

Although comparable data is not available for the earlier decades, a number of sample survey based studies provide similar data. These studies arrived at underemployment rates in the range of 16 to 40 per cent during the 1980 and 1970's (Muqtada 1974, Alamgir 1978, Rahman 1996). These rates refer to underemployment rates mainly among male labour force, because the share of female workers was very small in those samples.

Estimates from past rounds of LFS can be used to provide information for year 2000 to 2010. Comparable data on underemployment measured on the basis of time criterion are available only for this period. Underemployment rates disaggregated by sex have been shown in Table 6.9. LFS data show that the underemployment rate has increased between 2000 and 2006 and slightly declined in 2010. Nonetheless, the figures cannot be considered as very high and the 2010 figure is close to the estimate obtained from census data.

Table 6.9: Underemployment Rates in Bangladesh: 1996-2010

Underemployment rate (%)	1999-2000	2006	2010
Total	16.6	24.5	20.31
Male	7.4	10.9	14.40
Female	52.8	68.3	34.15

Source: BBS, LFS (various years).

7. Priorities for Future Research

The gaps in knowledge related to children and youth are pervasive. This to some extent is due to the society's attitude related to young people's concern. There is a general disregard about listening to their views, the reason being deeply rooted in the attitude that "elders know it better", "they must listen to the elders". Moreover, for meeting their physical, emotional and economic needs, young people are dependent on elders in the family and other older people who are service providers. Thus there is a need for closing the gaps. As a result of these gaps, research and data are lacking in a few important areas which are crucial for adopting appropriate types of policies.

More studies should be undertaken to take into account the views of the children and youth about identification of their major problems.

- The most glaring data gap relates to adolescent health situation. Data on general and reproductive health and the services received by this group is absent. BDHS does not provide data on age of marriage and reproductive health issues and other health problems of 10-14 years aged group.
- Gap in the area of views of children about the reasons behind dropping out from school prevails which may reduce the programme effectiveness. Similar deficiency in data on views of child workers, about their work and education exist.
- When it comes to research poverty and food security as well as on economic issues, research is usually focused on the household and/or the adult population. Economic opportunities of youth and the constraints they face in the economic sphere deserve special attention.
- In the context of economic opportunities, potential young entrepreneurs' situation deserve research attention. While government has put special emphasis on SME financing, young entrepreneurs' role in this context needs to be assessed. The constraints acting as barriers to emergence of young entrepreneurs need to be identified.
- The MYS and a number of other government directorates etc. are undertaking many types of training activities. Impact and usefulness of these training courses need to be evaluated. Such evaluation can help modify/adopt courses to appropriately cater to market demand.

- Adolescents and youth population of extreme poor households and slum households are especially vulnerable. Their vulnerability needs special research.
- A glaring finding presented in this report is that enrolment in educational institution has been declining among 15-20 age group, especially in the rural areas. The improvements in 11-14 age group have slowed down. In-depth research on the reasons behind these features should be undertaken.

At the end, it must be emphasized that data generation is not sufficient. Data quality deserves equal emphasis. Timely availability of data and report is also important.

8. Policy Implications

Findings of the present study point towards some policy implications which are quite straightforward. Many of these policies have already been incorporated in the policy documents of the government and there cannot be much controversy about the desirability of these policies. Such general policies follow from the general findings which can be summarized as follows:

a) School enrolment rate among 11-14 and 15-20 year old groups are lower that what would be desired.

b) School enrolment rate among women of 15-20 age group is much smaller than young men in this age group.

c) Rates of labour force participation among 15-24 year age group is lower than aged groups.

d) Unemployment rate among the youth labour force is high and is much higher than aged labour force.

e) Underemployment rate is high among youth labour force.

f) LFPR among young women is much lower than young men

g) Children's employment continues, although the employment rate in this group has been on the decline as expected.

Δ Findings (a) and (b) above implies that Bangladesh has not yet been fully successful in reaping the 'Demographic Dividend' and needs to invest in education and human capital development. Policies for raising school enrolment rates among 11 to 14 year aged have already been the priority of the government. Stipend programmes and other programmes for improvement of school quality have been put in place. From the deceleration of rise of enrolment in this age group, it appears that the presence of policies and programmes is not sufficient. Continuous refinement of the package of policies and implementation of programmes is necessary.

Δ The decline of enrolment rate in the rural areas in age group 15-20 years is an worrying feature which should be addressed at the earliest. Declining age of marriage of women and other social problems are linked to this. The reversal of this trend requires two pronged policies.

- On the supply side, more institutions for graduate level studies should be located in the rural areas. Private sector institutions should be encouraged to operate in the rural locations.
- In addition, the social environment requires improvement.
- Employment prospects of graduates must be improved to raise demand for education.

Δ Policies and programmes for reduction of child labour have been successful in reducing children's labour force participation (ILO, UNICEF and UNESCO 2008). The programmes should continue until complete elimination of full time employment of children is achieved.[4]

Δ Major policy thrust for ensuring proper role of young people in the socio-economic development of the country is to improve their position in the labour market. Such improvement should consist of

- rising employment opportunity
- more productive and thus more remunerative employment creation
- jobs should be located at preferred locations
- in the case of paid jobs, quality of job, including workplace safety, leave provision and other features of "decent work".

Creation of young entrepreneurs can be an important route to youth employment generation. Emergence of young entrepreneurs can also act as a stimulus for economic growth and this strategy is receiving attention worldwide (Commonwealth Youth Programme, Asia Centre, Dhaka 2011).

Accelerated growth of employment opportunity, is essential for reduction of current unemployment and underemployment rate by absorbing both new entrants and some of the unemployed young persons waiting for job. This requires growth of labour intensive sub-sectors within industry and skill based service sectors. This in turn requires investment on raising employability of the youth labour force which can be achieved through quality education and skill training targeted to demand.[5] Supply-demand mismatch of skills can

[4] Specific programmes for addressing the child labour problem include: (i) National Time-Bound Program framework or TBP on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Bangladesh by 2015, (ii) the ILO executed Projects of Support to the national TBP (the Urban informal Economy project and the TVET Reform project); (iii) the Reaching Out of School Children Project (ROSC); (iv) the UNICEF Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children (BEHTRUWC) project, (v) the MOLE executed 'Eradication of Hazardous Child Labour in Bangladesh' project, and (vi) Hazardous Child Labour project executed by the Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS).

[5] UNFPA 2014 (http:/www:partners-popdev.org/): International organizations emphasize such investments UNFPA Bangladesh Representative mentioned in a speech: If they are equipped with necessary skills, good

add to unemployed labour force and may thereby reduce the enthusiasm for skill training. Thus the demographic advantage in the form of growing youth population can contribute to economic growth if this is accompanied by investment in development of human capital as well as investment for accelerated growth of employment.

health and effective choices, they present an enormous opportunity to transform the future. (www.the daily star.net.rise-of-youth-51048).

Annexes

Table 3.1: Enrollment rate in educational institutions by sex and district (age 15-24)

Whether enrolled? (per cent)

District Name	Male	Female	Total
Bagerhat	33.4	29.4	31.4
Bandarban	23.5	16.1	19.7
Barguna	41.5	28.2	34.7
Barisal	40.6	36.0	38.4
Bhola	23.6	21.5	22.5
Bogra	37.1	24.4	30.6
Brahmanbaria	25.9	24.1	25.0
Chandpur	31.5	27.6	29.5
Chittagong	37.4	31.7	34.5
Chuadanga	32.9	26.3	29.3
Comilla	33.7	25.8	29.6
Cox's bazar	20.2	22.4	21.3
Dhaka	38.7	28.2	32.6
Dinajpur	33.3	26.0	29.6
Faridpur	30.3	29.1	29.7
Feni	42.8	35.3	39.0
Gaibandha	34.5	21.0	27.8
Gazipur	30.2	18.9	23.3
Gopalganj	34.5	27.4	31.1
Habiganj	26.9	22.8	24.8
Joypurhat	40.9	25.0	32.8
Jamalpur	33.1	23.6	28.3
Jessore	43.1	29.7	36.3
Jhalokati	45.8	41.1	43.4
Jhenaidah	41.4	30.8	36.2
Khagrachhari	32.0	25.1	28.5
Khulna	43.8	32.6	38.0
Kishoreganj	22.0	26.5	24.3
Kurugram	39.2	23.2	31.4
Kushtia	40.1	29.5	34.9
Kakshmipur	29.7	24.0	26.8
Lalmonirhat	39.1	27.1	33.0
Madaripur	32.3	28.9	30.6
Magura	42.1	32.5	37.4

Contd.

Contd.

District Name	Male	Female	Total
Manikganj	37.8	26.6	32.2
Meherpur	36.3	22.9	29.3
Moulvibazar	27.8	30.3	29.1
Munshiganj	27.0	28.9	28.0
Mymensingh	32.6	25.1	28.9
Naogaon	39.0	22.7	30.8
Narail	39.8	28.4	34.3
Narayanganj	25.2	20.0	22.5
Narsingdi	29.7	26.1	27.9
Natore	46.1	30.2	38.1
Chapai Nawabganj	28.5	23.6	26.1
Netrokonaq	29.8	22.2	26.4
Nilphamari	32.1	29.1	30.6
Noakhali	33.7	26.5	30.1
Pabna	39.5	29.8	34.7
Panchagarh	38.5	29.9	34.3
Patuakhali	38.2	29.7	34.1
Pirojpur	38.0	33.7	35.8
Rajshahi	46.8	34.4	40.5
Rajbari	37.6	30.4	34.1
Rangamati	31.7	26.3	28.9
Rangpur	38.2	28.9	33.5
Shariatpur	27.8	29.9	28.8
Satkhira	40.3	31.0	35.8
Sirajganj	36.6	22.7	29.8
Sherpur	34.8	20.4	27.5
Sunamganj	18.5	17.1	17.8
Sylhet	31.4	27.2	29.2
Tangail	40.8	21.7	31.1
Thakurgaon	38.9	31.8	35.4

Source: Sample Population Census 2011.

Table 3.2: Educational attainment of 15-24 aged persons by sex by district

District Name	Male						Female						Total					
	Last class passed						Last class passed						Last class passed					
	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bagerhat	0.9	10.1	57.8	30.0	1.1	100.0	1.4	5.8	67.3	24.8	0.7	100.0	1.1	8.0	62.6	27.4	0.9	100.0
Bandarban	14.6	18.3	51.1	15.7	0.2	100.0	17.2	11.0	57.4	13.6	0.7	100.0	15.9	14.5	54.4	14.6	0.5	100.0
Barguna	0.6	6.0	55.0	34.8	3.7	100.0	0.7	7.1	60.0	29.5	2.7	100.0	0.6	6.6	57.6	32.1	3.2	100.0
Barisal	1.9	7.1	53.7	34.4	2.8	100.0	0.8	6.6	54.0	36.9	1.8	100.0	1.4	6.9	53.8	35.6	2.3	100.0
Bhola	5.7	16.5	49.7	26.4	1.7	100.0	5.2	11.9	62.5	19.8	0.6	100.0	5.5	14.2	56.1	23.1	1.1	100.0
Bogra	1.3	8.5	51.7	34.7	3.9	100.0	0.6	9.6	59.2	29.5	1.1	100.0	0.9	9.1	55.5	32.0	2.5	100.0
Brahmanbaria	0.8	11.6	65.3	20.8	1.4	100.0	1.8	6.8	72.5	17.7	1.1	100.0	1.3	9.2	69.0	19.2	1.2	100.0
Chandpur	0.6	13.0	61.5	23.3	1.6	100.0	0.5	5.6	72.3	20.6	0.9	100.0	0.5	9.3	67.0	22.0	1.2	100.0
Chittagong	2.8	9.5	54.7	29.3	3.7	100.0	3.9	8.1	56.9	28.7	2.5	100.0	3.4	8.7	55.8	29.0	3.1	100.0
Chuadanga	0.3	7.5	61.5	28.0	2.7	100.0	0.1	4.7	74.7	19.4	1.2	100.0	0.2	6.0	68.6	23.3	1.9	100.0
Comilla	0.6	8.8	60.0	29.1	1.4	100.0	0.3	5.6	70.8	22.8	0.4	100.0	0.5	7.1	65.7	25.8	0.9	100.0
Cox's bazar	8.0	21.5	54.5	14.8	1.3	100.0	8.4	15.3	61.5	14.0	0.8	100.0	8.2	18.3	58.0	14.4	1.0	100.0
Dhaka	2.5	11.0	48.0	34.4	4.0	100.0	2.7	9.7	51.9	31.8	4.0	100.0	2.6	10.2	50.3	32.9	4.0	100.0
Dinajpur	1.7	7.3	56.3	31.6	3.1	100.0	0.9	8.6	62.9	26.3	1.4	100.0	1.3	8.0	59.6	28.9	2.2	100.0
Faridpur	2.0	12.4	59.5	25.4	0.8	100.0	1.6	7.0	69.2	21.3	0.9	100.0	1.8	9.7	64.3	23.3	0.9	100.0
Feni	1.1	7.4	55.9	32.4	3.2	100.0	0.5	4.8	58.7	34.0	2.0	100.0	0.8	6.1	57.3	33.2	2.6	100.0
Gaibandha	0.0	11.1	49.0	37.9	1.9	100.0	0.7	9.8	65.8	22.5	1.1	100.0	0.3	10.5	57.4	30.2	1.5	100.0
Gazipur	3.0	9.2	58.2	28.2	1.4	100.0	3.4	7.3	64.7	22.9	1.7	100.0	3.2	8.1	62.1	25.0	1.6	100.0
Gopalganj	1.6	9.6	58.2	27.6	2.9	100.0	1.2	5.7	64.9	26.5	1.7	100.0	1.4	7.7	61.4	27.1	2.3	100.0
Habiganj	4.4	16.3	61.3	16.1	1.9	100.0	4.2	12.7	64.2	18.1	0.8	100.0	4.3	14.5	62.8	17.1	1.4	100.0
Joypurhat	1.8	6.3	50.4	39.6	1.8	100.0	1.6	5.5	63.3	28.3	1.2	100.0	1.7	5.9	56.9	33.9	1.5	100.0

Contd.

Contd.

District Name	Male						Female						Total					
	Last class passed						Last class passed						Last class passed					
	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total
Jamalpur	0.0	7.0	52.6	38.2	2.2	100.0	0.0	6.2	65.6	25.9	2.3	100.0	0.0	6.6	59.1	32.0	2.3	100.0
Jessore	0.0	9.0	53.2	36.3	1.5	100.0	0.0	5.3	66.2	27.1	1.4	100.0	0.0	7.1	59.8	31.6	1.4	100.0
Jhalokati	0.4	5.6	54.5	36.7	2.9	100.0	0.0	3.1	56.5	38.4	2.1	100.0	0.2	4.3	55.5	37.6	2.5	100.0
Jhenaidah	1.0	8.7	47.9	38.8	3.5	100.0	0.6	7.8	64.5	26.0	1.1	100.0	0.8	8.3	56.0	32.6	2.3	100.0
Khagrachhari	0.6	13.1	64.0	21.4	0.9	100.0	0.4	12.1	65.8	21.1	0.5	100.0	0.5	12.6	64.9	21.3	0.7	100.0
Khulna	0.8	5.9	52.4	37.5	3.4	100.0	0.6	5.3	60.7	31.2	2.3	100.0	0.7	5.6	56.7	34.2	2.8	100.0
Kishoreganj	4.9	17.9	57.9	18.7	0.6	100.0	4.1	14.6	59.3	21.7	0.4	100.0	4.5	16.2	58.6	20.2	0.5	100.0
Kurugram	3.0	9.7	50.9	34.1	2.4	100.0	1.9	9.7	62.8	23.2	2.4	100.0	2.5	9.7	56.7	28.8	2.4	100.0
Kushtia	1.0	11.1	54.4	32.4	1.1	100.0	0.9	5.9	68.2	24.6	0.4	100.0	1.0	8.6	61.1	28.6	0.8	100.0
Kakshmipur	2.5	10.3	57.4	27.4	2.3	100.0	3.0	9.4	64.4	21.6	1.5	100.0	2.7	9.9	61.0	24.4	1.9	100.0
Lalmonirhat	3.3	11.3	51.8	31.3	2.3	100.0	1.6	8.5	66.0	22.6	1.4	100.0	2.4	9.9	58.9	26.9	1.8	100.0
Madaripur	1.0	9.8	63.6	25.0	0.7	100.0	0.9	7.2	69.3	21.6	1.0	100.0	0.9	8.5	66.4	23.3	0.8	100.0
Magura	1.0	7.7	52.8	36.8	1.7	100.0	0.0	5.8	62.2	30.3	1.7	100.0	0.5	6.8	57.3	33.6	1.7	100.0
Manikganj	2.3	8.1	59.5	29.0	1.1	100.0	2.0	8.6	68.6	20.3	0.5	100.0	2.1	8.3	64.0	24.7	0.8	100.0
Meherpur	0.5	6.8	54.1	31.9	6.7	100.0	0.0	4.9	71.9	21.8	1.4	100.0	0.2	5.8	63.4	26.7	3.9	100.0
Moulvibazar	3.1	11.8	65.9	17.9	1.4	100.0	4.4	7.2	64.6	22.9	0.8	100.0	3.8	9.4	65.2	20.5	1.1	100.0
Munshiganj	0.7	7.9	69.1	20.6	1.6	100.0	0.7	6.1	66.5	25.9	0.9	100.0	0.7	7.0	67.8	23.3	1.2	100.0
Mymensingh	1.3	7.0	62.1	27.3	2.3	100.0	0.8	7.6	63.9	26.3	1.4	100.0	1.0	7.3	63.0	26.8	1.9	100.0
Naogaon	0.0	7.9	59.6	30.2	2.4	100.0	0.7	7.1	69.3	21.3	1.6	100.0	0.4	7.5	64.5	25.7	2.0	100.0
Narail	1.4	8.0	50.9	37.3	2.4	100.0	0.1	6.4	64.3	27.9	1.2	100.0	0.8	7.2	57.4	32.7	1.8	100.0
Narayanganj	1.4	9.7	63.6	24.1	1.2	100.0	2.4	8.5	64.5	23.5	1.1	100.0	1.9	9.1	64.1	23.8	1.1	100.0
Narsingdi	5.1	11.7	57.6	23.1	2.5	100.0	4.0	7.1	63.7	24.0	1.3	100.0	4.5	9.4	60.7	23.5	1.9	100.0

Contd.

Contd.

District Name	Male						Female						Total					
	Last class passed						Last class passed						Last class passed					
	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total	No education	I - IV	V - IX	SSC/ HSC	BA +	Total
Natore	1.4	10.2	47.4	38.1	3.0	100.0	2.1	5.7	63.6	26.3	2.2	100.0	1.8	7.9	55.5	32.2	2.6	100.0
Chapai Nawabganj	4.1	13.0	56.4	25.4	1.1	100.0	2.0	10.1	68.9	18.9	0.2	100.0	3.0	11.5	62.7	22.1	0.7	100.0
Netrokonaq	2.5	10.6	59.5	23.9	3.5	100.0	1.3	7.0	70.8	19.9	1.0	100.0	1.9	9.0	64.6	22.1	2.4	100.0
Nilphamari	0.6	13.7	51.1	31.6	2.9	100.0	0.1	9.1	56.0	33.5	1.4	100.0	0.3	11.4	53.5	32.6	2.1	100.0
Noakhali	3.6	13.9	58.8	22.2	1.5	100.0	2.9	12.7	64.8	19.0	0.5	100.0	3.3	13.3	61.8	20.6	1.0	100.0
Pabna	1.3	10.7	44.9	40.2	3.0	100.0	0.9	3.8	65.4	27.8	2.1	100.0	1.1	7.2	55.1	34.0	2.5	100.0
Panchagarh	0.3	8.1	55.4	34.2	2.0	100.0	0.2	5.2	65.4	28.0	1.2	100.0	0.3	6.7	60.2	31.2	1.6	100.0
Patuakhali	0.5	7.2	51.6	38.7	1.9	100.0	0.3	6.9	54.4	36.8	1.6	100.0	0.4	7.1	53.0	37.8	1.8	100.0
Pirojpur	0.6	9.7	59.8	26.9	3.0	100.0	0.1	6.2	62.0	30.0	1.7	100.0	0.3	8.0	60.9	28.5	2.3	100.0
Rajshahi	0.4	8.1	48.2	40.2	3.0	100.0	0.6	5.4	60.2	31.2	2.5	100.0	0.5	6.7	54.4	35.6	2.8	100.0
Rajbari	0.3	10.1	54.8	34.0	0.8	100.0	0.2	6.3	67.4	25.5	0.6	100.0	0.3	8.2	61.0	29.8	0.7	100.0
Rangamati	0.6	12.5	61.8	23.2	1.9	100.0	1.0	12.5	64.7	20.6	1.1	100.0	0.8	12.5	63.3	21.9	1.5	100.0
Rangpur	1.5	10.2	55.9	30.1	2.4	100.0	1.4	6.3	61.8	28.4	2.0	100.0	1.4	8.2	58.9	29.2	2.2	100.0
Shariatpur	1.5	14.0	67.0	15.8	1.7	100.0	1.6	9.0	70.2	18.7	0.5	100.0	1.6	11.6	68.5	17.2	1.1	100.0
Satkhira	0.9	8.9	54.5	32.1	3.5	100.0	0.9	5.8	68.0	24.7	0.7	100.0	0.9	7.4	61.1	28.5	2.1	100.0
Sirajganj	2.3	6.2	55.1	31.5	5.0	100.0	0.7	9.6	67.2	20.4	2.1	100.0	1.5	7.9	61.0	26.0	3.6	100.0
Sherpur	0.3	9.9	52.9	32.7	4.2	100.0	1.5	11.0	62.8	24.2	0.5	100.0	0.9	10.5	57.9	28.4	2.3	100.0
Sunamganj	0.7	17.5	62.2	17.3	2.3	100.0	0.7	16.8	65.7	16.1	0.6	100.0	0.7	17.2	64.0	16.7	1.5	100.0
Sylhet	1.1	12.7	60.6	22.1	3.4	100.0	2.1	9.9	64.0	22.1	1.8	100.0	1.6	11.3	62.4	22.1	2.6	100.0
Tangail	1.5	8.3	51.9	36.5	1.8	100.0	1.6	6.9	71.2	18.9	1.4	100.0	1.5	7.6	61.8	27.5	1.6	100.0
Thakurgaon	0.5	10.5	55.4	31.4	2.2	100.0	0.3	9.0	57.2	31.0	2.4	100.0	0.4	9.8	56.3	31.2	2.3	100.0
Total	1.9	10.3	55.7	29.6	2.5	100.0	1.8	8.2	63.1	25.3	1.6	100.0	1.8	9.2	59.5	27.4	2.1	100.0

Source: Census Population Survey 2011

Table 4.1: Children's (age 5-14) LFPR by sex by district

LFPR (%)

District Name	Male	Female	Total
Bagerhat	7.1	1.9	4.5
Bandarban	28.1	22.2	25.5
Barguna	5.9	1.4	3.8
Barisal	8.2	1.9	5.2
Bhola	10.8	1.1	6.3
Bogra	9.9	1.7	5.9
Brahmanbaria	13.9	1.3	7.5
Chandpur	8.5	2.0	5.2
Chittagong	4.6	4.7	4.6
Chuadanga	9.0	0.4	4.7
Comilla	6.8	1.5	4.2
Cox's bazar	16.9	4.0	10.5
Dhaka	14.9	18.5	16.7
Dinajpur	10.3	1.2	5.8
Faridpur	8.4	1.5	5.1
Feni	3.5	0.3	1.9
Gaibandha	7.4	0.4	4.1
Gazipur	16.5	15.2	15.8
Gopalganj	6.1	1.2	3.7
Habiganj	12.9	2.3	7.9
Joypurhat	5.1	0.8	3.0
Jamalpur	7.5	2.0	4.8
Jessore	6.9	1.2	4.1
Jhalokati	2.2	0.5	1.4
Jhenaidah	5.5	0.0	2.9
Khagrachhari	8.9	3.7	6.3
Khulna	5.3	1.2	3.4
Kishoreganj	14.0	3.2	8.9
Kurugram	4.3	1.8	3.1
Kushtia	8.7	0.4	4.7
Kakshmipur	8.2	2.0	5.1
Lalmonirhat	6.6	1.9	4.4
Madaripur	9.0	0.8	5.0
Magura	5.6	0.3	3.1
Manikganj	7.3	0.8	4.2
Meherpur	8.6	1.4	5.3

Contd.

Contd.

District Name	Male	Female	Total
Moulvibazar	7.6	3.3	5.6
Munshiganj	8.1	1.0	4.5
Mymensingh	10.0	1.9	6.2
Naogaon	8.0	1.9	5.1
Narail	6.5	0.3	3.6
Narayanganj	13.0	7.0	10.1
Narsingdi	10.5	2.3	6.4
Natore	5.8	5.1	5.5
Chapai Nawabganj	13.2	1.8	7.7
Netrokonaq	12.9	2.5	7.8
Nilphamari	9.5	3.0	6.6
Noakhali	4.7	1.5	3.1
Pabna	8.2	2.1	5.4
Panchagarh	6.6	1.7	4.2
Patuakhali	10.6	3.3	7.2
Pirojpur	7.1	1.8	4.6
Rajshahi	8.6	0.8	4.8
Rajbari	7.3	0.7	4.2
Rangamati	16.6	10.0	13.4
Rangpur	8.3	1.2	5.0
Shariatpur	12.0	1.7	6.9
Satkhira	5.5	1.5	3.6
Sirajganj	10.6	3.5	7.2
Sherpur	8.4	1.6	4.9
Sunamganj	17.1	3.1	10.4
Sylhet	9.2	1.8	5.7
Tangail	6.3	2.6	4.7
Thakurgaon	5.9	1.1	3.6

Source: Sample Population Census 2011.

Table 5.1: LFPR by sex by district

LFP Unemployed (%)

District name	Male	Female	Total
Bagerhat	64.7	18.3	41.7
Bandarban	76.5	49.5	62.5
Barguna	61.0	25.9	43.0
Barisal	53.7	15.8	35.6
Bhola	70.4	22.8	46.5
Bogra	63.4	16.1	39.3
Brahmanbaria	63.2	9.3	35.7
Chandpur	57.4	10.8	33.9
Chittagong	62.1	24.8	42.7
Chuadanga	63.6	7.3	33.3
Comilla	61.9	17.0	38.6
Cox's bazar	74.7	21.8	47.8
Dhaka	59.3	34.1	44.6
Dinajpur	62.9	14.7	38.7
Faridpur	63.6	19.7	41.6
Feni	54.3	14.6	34.4
Gaibandha	65.7	14.4	40.2
Gazipur	69.4	41.1	52.2
Gopalganj	56.9	15.5	37.3
Habiganj	70.7	25.6	48.1
Joypurhat	62.7	16.4	39.1
Jamalpur	64.2	15.0	39.5
Jessore	59.7	14.1	36.5
Jhalokati	57.3	20.6	38.4
Jhenaidah	61.6	10.6	36.7
Khagrachhari	68.4	40.6	54.3
Khulna	58.3	17.6	37.2
Kishoreganj	80.6	37.7	58.7
Kurugram	60.2	19.6	40.4
Kushtia	58.3	10.7	35.1
Kakshmipur	64.5	20.9	42.2
Lalmonirhat	64.3	19.8	42.0
Madaripur	70.8	17.3	44.7
Magura	57.3	11.9	35.3
Manikganj	63.8	15.4	39.7
Meherpur	69.5	12.0	39.6
Moulvibazar	68.6	32.8	50.3
Munshiganj	64.1	13.3	38.1
Mymensingh	60.5	19.6	40.3
Naogaon	58.3	12.4	35.1
Narail	59.0	11.7	36.0
Narayanganj	67.7	26.8	46.5

Contd.

Contd.

District name	Male	Female	Total
Narsingdi	63.3	14.3	38.4
Natore	57.7	24.4	40.9
Chapai Nawabganj	64.9	19.4	42.1
Netrokona	64.0	14.3	41.6
Nilphamari	70.5	28.6	49.7
Noakhali	60.4	21.0	40.5
Pabna	61.5	18.0	39.8
Panchagarh	61.3	10.1	36.7
Patuakhali	66.7	26.7	47.4
Pirojpur	58.3	22.2	40.3
Rajshahi	62.8	20.0	41.0
Rajbari	66.3	17.9	42.6
Rangamati	71.2	43.3	56.5
Rangpur	61.2	19.3	40.0
Shariatpur	69.1	27.0	48.7
Satkhira	60.8	16.5	39.4
Sirajganj	60.8	16.3	39.0
Sherpur	62.8	21.3	41.8
Sunamganj	74.4	32.0	53.0
Sylhet	60.2	22.7	41.0
Tangail	56.4	14.9	35.2
Thakurgaon	59.2	10.2	34.8
Total		21.4	41.6

Table 6.1: Extent of underemployment of 15-24 aged workforce by sex by district

(per cent of all employed persons)

District Name	Male	Female	Total
Bagerhat	22.9	56.9	27.2
Bandarban	33.6	56.0	42.1
Barguna	20.4	30.5	22.0
Barisal	11.5	26.8	13.2
Bhola	14.1	36.5	15.8
Bogra	22.3	47.1	25.7
Brahmanbaria	24.8	50.0	26.3
Chandpur	17.2	28.1	18.3
Chittagong	14.3	19.2	15.5
Chuadanga	16.3	41.2	18.1
Comilla	23.2	32.9	24.6
Cox's bazar	23.2	59.1	27.2
Dhaka	9.1	11.5	10.2
Dinajpur	28.3	44.0	30.0
Faridpur	9.6	20.8	10.7
Feni	17.9	50.0	22.3
Gaibandha	16.3	24.2	16.9
Gazipur	10.6	8.3	9.5
Gopalganj	18.6	23.5	19.2
Habiganj	27.7	41.1	29.3
Joypurhat	30.0	24.1	29.6
Jamalpur	16.6	53.8	20.5
Jessore	19.2	28.9	20.0
Jhalokati	16.0	29.5	17.6
Jhenaidah	19.5	41.5	21.3
Khagrachhari	28.9	56.5	36.5
Khulna	19.5	42.9	23.0
Kishoreganj	27.2	42.4	29.0
Kurugram	18.1	42.6	20.5
Kushtia	25.7	53.5	28.4
Kakshmipur	24.3	37.0	26.0
Lalmonirhat	30.9	46.7	32.5
Madaripur	19.9	40.4	21.6
Magura	25.0	44.8	26.3
Manikganj	27.3	50.0	30.5

Contd.

Contd.

District Name	Male	Female	Total
Meherpur	22.8	17.4	22.5
Moulvibazar	17.6	31.1	19.8
Munshiganj	13.4	53.2	17.9
Mymensingh	23.6	15.9	22.6
Naogaon	18.3	27.8	19.1
Narail	30.1	39.4	30.8
Narayanganj	9.4	22.7	13.0
Narsingdi	13.0	21.7	13.9
Natore	25.3	65.2	35.3
Chapai Nawabganj	16.1	52.8	20.6
Netrokonaq	25.1	25.6	25.2
Nilphamari	27.4	40.0	28.6
Noakhali	28.1	38.2	29.3
Pabna	13.4	31.6	16.1
Panchagarh	24.9	35.3	25.5
Patuakhali	20.4	31.3	21.8
Pirojpur	25.2	54.2	30.6
Rajshahi	23.8	42.9	25.7
Rajbari	16.7	31.7	17.9
Rangamati	51.7	78.8	61.2
Rangpur	20.6	26.3	21.3
Shariatpur	20.7	50.5	24.6
Satkhira	18.2	39.5	21.6
Sirajganj	17.0	61.5	22.3
Sherpur	12.2	15.8	12.8
Sunamganj	30.5	54.5	33.2
Sylhet	19.4	24.1	20.1
Tangail	25.3	44.6	28.6
Thakurgaon	24.7	34.2	25.5

List of Acronyms

ANC	Anti Natal Care
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CMNS	Child & Mother Nutrition Survey
GRS	Growth Reference Standard
HIES	Household Income & Expenditure
HSC	Higher Secondary School Certificate
LFP	Labour Force Participation
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MYS	Ministry of Youth & Sports
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
SYB	Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh

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Subject: Selection of Expert Panel to Review Population Monographs

The following distinguished persons have been nominated as experts to review the Population Monographs being prepared under Population and housing census-2011 Project of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics:

Expert Panel for Population Monographs

No	Broad Area	Monographs	Expert Pannel
01	Reproductive Behavior of Population	1. Population Composition: age and sex. 2. Fertility 3.Marriage& Family	Prof.M. Nurul Islam Ex. Professor ,DU Syeda Shahanara Huq, Prof.JNU Dr. Ahmed-Al-Sabbir,USAID Dr.Obidur Rob, Country Director, Population Council, Bangladesh
02	Special Protection Groups	1.Elderly Population 2.Disabled Population 3. Children and Youth 4. Population Density and Vulnerability	Dr.Nazma Ahmed Social Protection Specialist Dr.Sharifa Begum, SRF BIDS Prof. Mahmuda, Khatoon,DU Dr. A.J Faisal Country Representative Engender Health Dr.Eshani Ruwan Pura Programme Specialist UNFPA
03	Household and Housing Characteristics, Education& Literacy	1.Housing Condition 2.Household Facilities 3.Education & Literacy	Prof. Kazi Saleh Ahmed Ex.VC JNU Mr. Abdur Rashid Sikder Former DDG ,BBS Dr. Anwara Begum SRF BIDS
04	Economic and Social Aspects of Population	1.Urbanization 2.Labour Force Participation 3.Characteristics of International Migrant Households 4. Population Distribution and Internal Migration	Mr.Nichole MALPAS, Programme Manager Human and Social Development, Delegation to the European Union to Bangladesh. Prof. Kazi Saleh Ahmed Ex.VC JNU Dr.Sarwar Jahan Prof. Department of URP,BUET Prof. Nurul Islam Najem Dept. of Geography, DU

Terms of Reference:

i) The members of the panel will remain present in the presentation of the monographs and will act as a co-opt member of the Technical Committee;
ii) They will review the draft of the Monographs;
iii) They will provide guidance in improving the draft;
iv) They will get financial benefit as per provision in the AWP of the Population and Housing Census -2011 Project.

12/5/15

Mohammad Abdul Wazed
(Additional Secretary)
Director General

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