



## INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS FROM BANGLADESH: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Population Monograph: Volume-3**



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**  
**Statistics and Informatics Division**  
**Ministry of Planning**

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COMPLIMENTARY

# POPULATION MONOGRAPH OF BANGLADESH

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS FROM BANGLADESH: Socio-Economic and Regional Characteristics

November 2015



**BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)  
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**

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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 'International Migrants from Bangladesh: Socio-Economic and Regional Characteristics' 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 'International Migrants from Bangladesh: Socio-Economic and Regional Characteristics' 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 'International Migrants from Bangladesh: Socio-Economic and Regional Characteristics' 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 earn sizeable amount of remittance from abroad from the population who migrant to other countries. The characteristics of this migrant household have been discussed in this monograph which will help in understanding their problems and prospects.

In light of that, population monograph on 'International Migrants from Bangladesh: Socio-Economic and Regional Characteristics' will be useful for proper planning for migrant household and their well being, This monograph has covered detailed information on characteristics of the migrant households.

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 'International Migrants from Bangladesh: Socio-Economic and Regional Characteristics' is one of the 14 monograph series which discussed the characteristics of the migrant households 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, policy-makers 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**  
Representative  
UNFPA Bangladesh





**Project Director**

Population and Housing Census 2011 Project  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Statistics and Informatics Division  
Ministry of Planning

## Acknowledgements

It is my great pleasure to acknowledge the contributors who were engaged in preparing the fourteen Population Monographs of Bangladesh under Population and Housing Census 2011 Project of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). This initiative of BBS is a new dimension with regard to the wide use of census data in the country and the abroad.

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 Mr. Iori Kato, Deputy Representative, Dr. Shantana R. Halder, Chief PPR and Mr. Mahboob-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.

**Md. Mashud Alam**

Dhaka  
November, 2015



# Executive Summary

In this era of globalization, the export of services along with merchandize exports is becoming important. The usual path of development known as the 'iron of law of development' seems to change its course and nature with the increase of service exports. Ghani (2010) showed that development in South Asia is taking place through the export of service which is a departure from the usual path of development.

The General Agreement of Trade in Services (GATS), which became effective in January 1995, identifies four different modes of service trade depending on the territorial presence of the supplier and the consumer at the time of the transaction. Modes 3 and 4 allow the temporary migration of a person from one country to another in order to render a service in the destination country. Bangladesh, a country with a labor surplus yet beleaguered with problem of unemployment, has been taking the advantage of these modes for quite some time. However, to what extent the poor of Bangladesh can migrate for overseas jobs is yet to be researched. Against this backdrop, the specific objectives of the proposed study are as follows: (i) To analyze the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the migrant households (ii) To analyze the nexus between poverty and migration by analyzing their causality (iii) To analyze the main determinants of migration by using the cross-sectional household information, and finally (iv) To analyze the implications of policies designed to enable increased migration from relatively poor households.

The results show poverty significantly retards international migration. In terms of regions, people from Chittagong and Sylhet divisions are more likely to migrate compared to the rest of the country. Migration of people residing in the north-western part of the country is more constrained. One of the main determinants of international migration is the social capital- the network of mutual trust and reciprocity, which depends on the existing number of migrants from a region. Literacy rate, which can be assumed as a conduit of information, also significantly affect the international migration from a particular area. This explains the higher probability of migration from Chittagong and Sylhet division which has relatively larger share of migration vis-à-vis rest of the country.

The econometric analysis shows that poverty is a major hindrance to migration. In terms of policy, the findings imply that the promotion of inclusiveness of migration (inclusion of poor in it), cannot be left to the private sector. Government has to play a role. Similarly, government has to play a role targeting the lagged regions to promote migration from there. Only in that case migration can contribute to the inclusive growth of the country.





# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introduction

In these days of globalization, exports of services along with merchandize exports have become an important determinant of development. The recent experiences of development of developing countries, South Asia in particular, indicate that the usual path of development characterized by transition from agriculture to industry is not always the only path of development. Development in many underdeveloped countries has been taking place as a result of export of services.

The General Agreement of Trade in Services (GATS), which became effective in January 1995, identifies four different modes of service trade depending on the territorial presence of the supplier and the consumer at the time of the transaction. Modes 3 and 4 allow the temporary migration of a person from one country to another to render a service in the destination country<sup>1</sup>. Bangladesh beleaguered with problem of unemployment, has been taking the advantage of these modes for quite some time. It has about 9.3 million people currently working overseas. Migration has been identified as one of the two main drivers of growth in Bangladesh (WB, 2012).

Bangladesh is a labor surplus country. There are several factors contributing to the pool of surplus labor. First, about 2 million people enter into the working age group every year. Second, female participation in labor force is also increasing over time by taking advantage of favor attitudinal change of the society coupled with motivational change of women. Third, the growing mechanization of the agricultural sector that lessens the demand for workers and pushes more people out of that sector. However, the domestic economy, albeit growing, still lacks the ability to fully absorb the incremental labor force. Inevitably, a portion of the labor force has to find a job abroad.

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Mode 3: Commercial presence: The service is provided within A by a locally-established affiliate, subsidiary, or representative office of a foreign-owned and — controlled company (bank, hotel group, construction company, etc.).

Mode 4: Movement of natural persons: A foreign national provides a service within A as an independent supplier (e.g., consultant, health worker) or employee of a service supplier (e.g. consultancy firm, hospital, construction company).

Source: [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/serv\\_e/cbt\\_course\\_e/c1s3p1\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/cbt_course_e/c1s3p1_e.htm)

While the economy is growing at a rate of more than 6 percent for more than a decade, this growth rate is not adequate to provide jobs to everyone, as manifested by the increase of Bangladeshi workers working abroad. The policymakers have accepted it as a reality and acknowledged that the country has to rely on international labor market for jobs to its growing population. The five year plans that outline country's development path and paradigm also highlight the importance of taking advantage of international labor market. Government is also working through the ministry of expatriate welfare and overseas employment to facilitate the process of Bangladeshi workers going abroad for jobs.

In addition to providing jobs, migration has become an important source of remittance in Bangladesh, which in turn, provides the direct and indirect growth stimuli in the economy. For example, total remittance in 2014 was 14942.57 million USD which accounted for about 11.5 percent of country's GDP. About 80 percent of the total remittance is consumed which generates an indirect multiplier effects on growth. While the indirect benefits can potentially flow to others, the direct benefits of remittance remains exclusively bounded within the households who have members working abroad. Therefore, from distributional point of view it is important to know the socioeconomic status of the Bangladeshi workers working abroad.

Although migration can act as an effective way to promote growth in Bangladesh in the foreseeable future, its poverty alleviating role will continue to suffer unless the poor can participate in this process. In this context, the most important question is how to increase the inclusiveness of migration so that the poor can also participate in this process. Government needs to undertake informed policy measures to enable the poor households to send their members abroad for jobs. Like any other cases, informed policy measures requires research based findings about how different factors hinders or promotes migration. While the economic and social impacts of migration are reasonably well researched, there is a knowledge gap in the existing literature about what determines migration in Bangladesh. The current study aims to fill in this existing knowledge gap.

## 1.2 Objectives

Against the above backdrop, the specific objectives of the proposed study will be as follows:

- i. To evaluate the role of migration and remittance in Bangladesh.
- ii. To analyze the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the migrant households
- iii. To analyze the nexus between poverty and migration by district focusing on their causality

- iv. To analyze the main determinants of migration by using the cross-sectional household information, and finally
- v. To analyze the policy implications to promote poor's participation in migration process

### 1.3 Prior Analyses

Migration has been studied mainly from the viewpoint of its micro and macro level impacts. The existing literature identifies the contribution of migration and poverty alleviation (Islam 2010, Farid et al. 2009, Hussain 2013, Haas 2007). Another stint of literature identifies balance of payment contribution of migration (Ratha 2005, World Bank 2008). However, the inclusiveness of migration has not been studied much in Bangladesh. Mendola (2005) flagged this issue in a paper where he showed that only the wealthier and large-holder households are more likely to partake in costly yet high return international migration but the poorer households are unable to make such a huge cost. In general there is a dearth of study on the determinants of migration.

To partially compensate for the lack of currently available knowledge on the determinants of migration, we conducted a focused group discussion involving migrant household heads, agents of recruiting agencies who send people abroad, and non-migrant household heads. Two things emerged from this focused group discussion;

- i. Cost of migration is restrictively high for poor households
- ii. Migration depends on access to social capital

Migration requires a significant amount of one-time cost. Not people from all economic strata are equally able to migrate. Those who are struggling at the bottom echelon for their subsistence are likely to be excluded from securing any job abroad. Since the perceived risk of migration is very high due to asymmetric information problem, poor are less interested in migration. Besides, the poor also lack any kind asset that they can sell to finance the cost of migration. It means the poor cannot migrate and thus they will remain poor unless the domestic economy can provide them similar opportunities.

It emerged from the focused group discussion that social capital—access to the network of communication, mutual trust and reciprocity—is a very important determinant of migration. Getting a job in international labor market is different from usual job search process in the domestic market. The first step of migration begins relying on the secondhand information about an opportunity provided by the middleman which cannot be properly verified. Hence the credibility of the conduit of information is a significant determinant of migration. Here lies the importance of the network. Usually, people who want to migrate abroad for a job resort to friends, relatives and acquaintances who has migrant members already. Sometimes

these people directly help or refer the job-seeker to a middleman. Thus, the access to this network in a particular area at a given point of time depends on how many people are already working abroad from thus vicinity. This number varies across region leading to regional differences in migration.

## 1.4 Methodology and Data

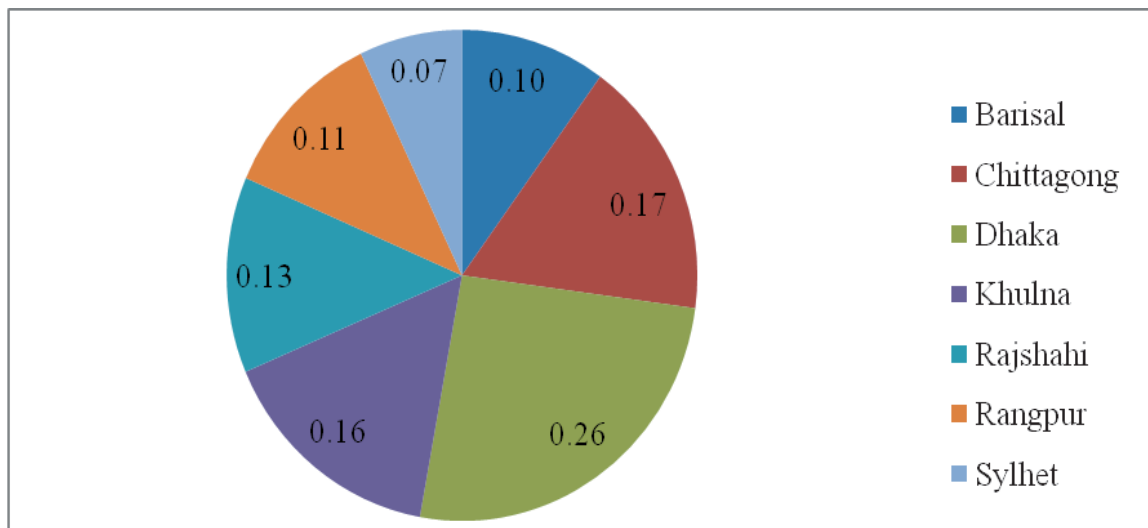
The study will use both descriptive and inferential statistics. It will evaluate the socioeconomic characteristics of the migrants by regions to assess the covariance between migration and household characteristics. While descriptive statistics will provide some idea about the determinants of migration, they will not provide any information about the causality and its direction. Therefore, no policy implication can be derived from these descriptive statistics.

To assess the causal relationship between different socioeconomic characteristics and decision about a migration of household member is assessed by two econometric models. In first case, we use the share of migrant household in district's total household on its poverty (headcount ratio) and other control variables. Since the relationship between poverty and migration is bi-directional, while migration can potentially reduce poverty, poverty at a given point of time restricts migration, ordinary least square (OLS) cannot be applied. This methodological problem is recognized and an appropriate technique to deal this kind of endogeneity is used. The details of the approach followed are described in the relevant section.

The paper also assesses the role of household characteristics, their poverty covariates and division of residence on migration, the paper uses another model that dwells on cross-sectional information. The dependent variable in this case is a binary one (yes or no) that responses to the query whether the household has any member working abroad or not. Thus we use a Logit model that includes a number of explanatory variables some of which are dummies to represent the division of residence of the households. The details of this model are described in the relevant section.

The paper mainly dwells on Population and Housing Census 2011. Instead of using the whole census information, the paper uses the information of 167295 households which are randomly chosen. About 79.9 percent of these households reside in the rural area while the rest reside in urban areas. The division-wise distribution of the households is shown in the pie-chart below.

Graph 1-1: Division-wise distribution of respondent



Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

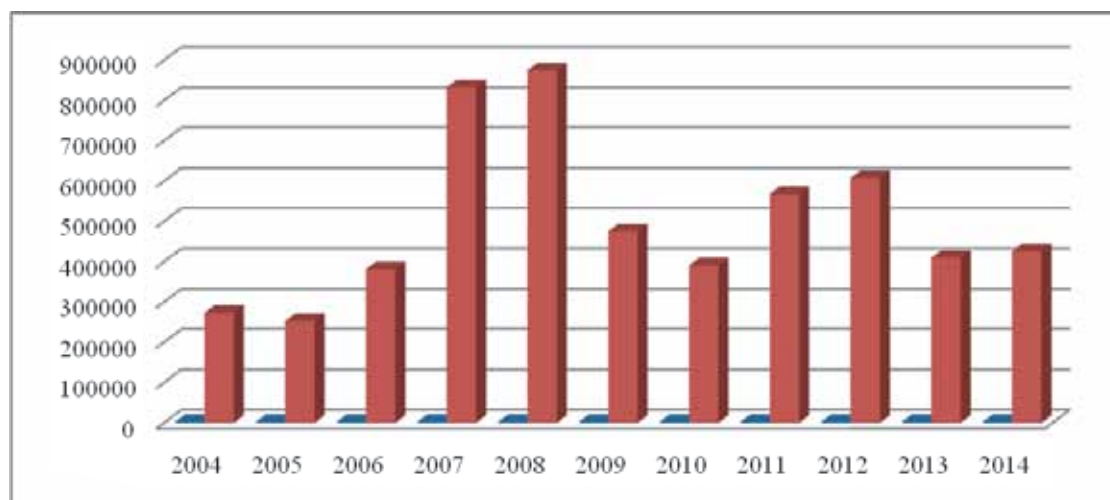
In addition to the Population and Housing Census 2011, the paper also uses data from other sources like Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, World Bank, Bangladesh Bank and Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment.

## 2. MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES IN BANGLADESH

With the scaling up of manual-labor based economic activities in the Middle Eastern countries financed by petro-dollars, people from Bangladesh started migrating temporarily in those countries from early 1980s. Later, similar opportunities emerged in other countries like Malaysia, Singapore, etc. The top five destination countries of Bangladeshi migrant workers are Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Malaysia and Singapore. As of March 2015, their shares in total Bangladeshi migrant workers are 28.56, 25.24, 10.52, 7.68 and 5.97 percent respectively.

There have been ups and downs in the yearly migration flow, but the total number of migrants has gradually increased over time. As of March 2015, total number of Bangladeshi migrant workers stood to be approximately 9.25 million<sup>2</sup>. The highest outflow of migrant workers was recorded in 2008, which was about 0.9 million. But in the following year, this flow plummeted almost to half, 0.47 million, as a result of the global economic and financial crises. This fall was further intensified as a result of political turbulence in some of the middle-eastern countries in 2010. Although outflow of migrant workers started increasing again since 2011, it still falls short of the 2008 level by a significant margin (graph 2-1).

Graph 2-1: Number of Bangladeshi migrant workers



Source : BMET

<http://www.bmet.gov.bd/BMET/viewStatReport.action?reportnumber=20>, accessed April 2, 2015 at 11:00 am

Bangladesh is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest remittance receiving country in 2013. If we exclude the EU

member countries, France and Germany, who have preferential arrangements for intraregional migration, Bangladesh become the 8<sup>th</sup> largest remittance receiving country. The amount of remittance received in different years since 2004 are shown in table 2-1. Consistent with the outflow of migrant workers, the highest growth rate of remittance was recorded in 2008. Due to a number of political and economic problems in the main destination region—the Middle East—amount of remittance received absolutely declined in 2013.

However, notwithstanding this variation, remittance has become an integral part of the economy. It significantly contributed to the improvements of country's balance of payment situation. Although Bangladesh ranks 10<sup>th</sup> as a remittance receiving country, in terms of share of remittance in GDP, its global rank is 2<sup>nd</sup>, (table 2-2) preceded only by Philippines. The share of remittance in GDP in Philippines and Bangladesh was 9.8% and 9.2% respectively in 2013. Bangladesh received about 14.94 billion as remittance in 2014, which accounted for about 9.6 percent of total national income and roughly about 45% of total export of the country.

Table 2-1: Total remittance received by Bangladesh in different years during 2004-14 period

Year	Remittance (in million \$)	Growth
2004	3565.31	12.20
2005	4249.87	19.20
2006	5484.08	29.04
2007	6562.71	19.67
2008	8979.00	36.82
2009	10717.70	19.36
2010	11004.70	2.68
2011	12168.10	10.57
2012	14164.00	16.40
2013	13832.10	-2.34
2014	14942.60	8.03

Source : Bangladesh Bank

Table 2-2: Top 10 remittance receiving countries of the world during 2009-13

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	GDP (\$b) in 2013	% Share of remittance in GDP
India	49.2	53.48	62.5	68.82	69.97	1877	3.73
China	41.6	52.46	61.58	57.99	59.49	9240	0.64
Philippine	19.96	21.56	23.05	24.61	26.7	272.1	9.81
France	16.06	19.46	22.56	22.05	23.34	2806	0.83
Mexico	22.08	22.08	23.59	23.37	23.02	1261	1.83
Nigeria	18.37	19.82	20.62	20.63	20.89	521.8	4.00
Egypt	7.15	12.45	14.32	19.24	17.83	272	6.56
Germany	12.34	12.79	14.52	15.14	15.2	3730	0.41
Pakistan	8.72	9.69	12.26	14.01	14.63	232.3	6.30
Bangladesh	10.74	11.28	12.96	14.24	13.86	150	9.24

Source: World Bank



### 3. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN BANGLADESH

#### 3.1 Regional Variation of International Migration from Bangladesh

According to the population and household census 2011, about 6.1 percent of total households have family member(s) working abroad<sup>3</sup>. About 81 percent of total migrants reside in the rural area while the remaining 9 percent reside in the urban areas. This implies the share of households with member(s) working abroad is disproportionately higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.

Chittagong division has the highest concentration of migration in the country. It accounts for about 33 percent of total migration of the country, followed by Dhaka which accounts for about 28 percent of total migration. Barisal, Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions accounts for a single digit share in total migration; about 7, 5 and 3 percent respectively.

Table 3-1: Percentage share of different divisions in total migration from Bangladesh

Division	Percentage share
Barisal	6.9
Chittagong	32.5
Dhaka	27.5
Khulna	13.4
Rajshahi	4.6
Rangpur	2.7
Sylhet	12.2

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

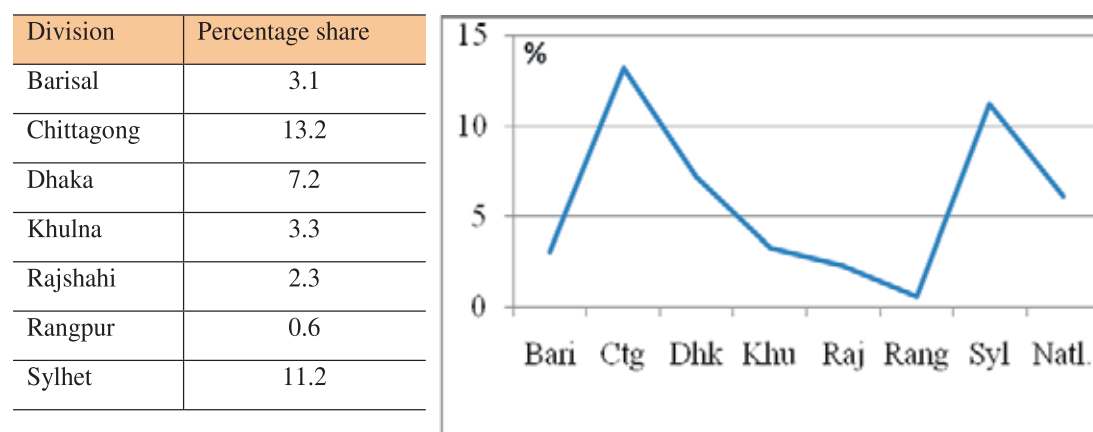
However, the differential concentration of migrants in different districts is partly attributable to difference in their population size. Hence any policy implications from them may be inconclusive. Therefore, we estimate the share of households with a family member(s) working in division's total households. They are reported below in table 3-2.

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In this report we call the households with family member working abroad as 'migrant household' and who do not have any member working abroad is called 'non-migrant household'.

It is noteworthy that percentage share of households with family member(s) working abroad varies across division between about 3 and 13 percent (table 3-2). Out of the total households of Chittagong division, about 13.2 percent of them have one or more member working abroad. The same share in Sylhet division is 11.2 percent. The third highest share is observed in Dhaka division. In case of Khulna division, only about 3.3 percent of the total households have their family member(s) working abroad. In Rajshahi division this share is only 2.3 percent. Rangpur division is notably lagging behind the other parts of the country in case of migration. Only about 0.6 percent of total households of this division have family member(s) working abroad.

Table 3-2: Percentage share of migrant households in total households by divisions



Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

As a mirror image of the divisional pattern, households living in the northern districts of the country have very limited access to overseas jobs. Share of households with member(s) working abroad in total households is less than 1 percent in 11 districts. Out of these 11 districts, 10 of them are from the northern part of the country mainly belonging to Rangpur division. The only other district having less than 1 percent of households with member(s) working abroad is Rangamati.

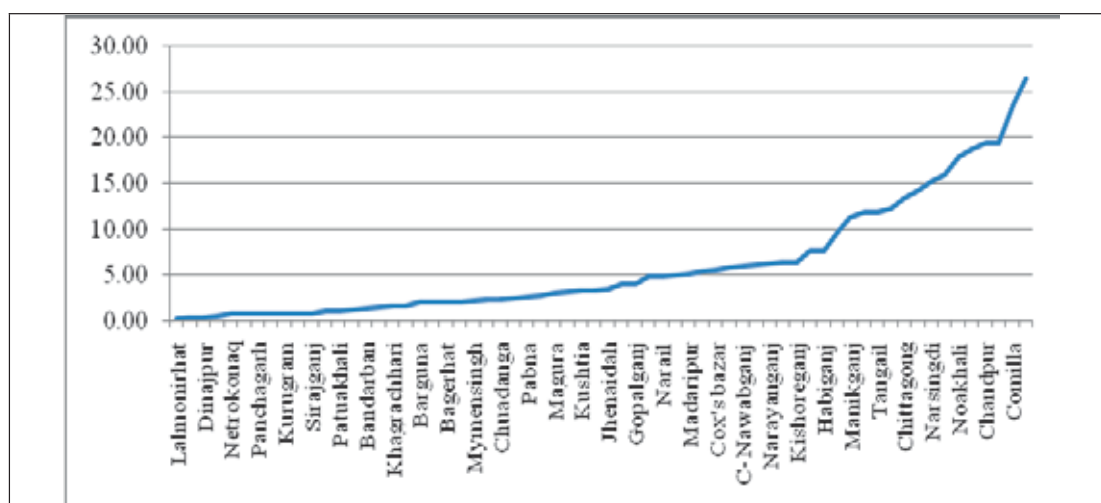
In case of 7 districts, share of households with family member(s) working abroad is higher than 1 percent but less than 2 percent. They are Gaibandha, Patuakhali, Rajshahi, Bandarban, Joyourhat, Khagrachhari, and Khulna. Households with member(s) working abroad account for equal or higher than 2 percent but less than 3 percent of corresponding total households in case of 10 districts. They are Barguna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Naogaon,

Chuadanga, Natore, Pabna, and Bhola. Most of these districts are located in the South and South-West part of the country.

The share of households with member(s) working abroad in corresponding total households is higher than 3 percent but less than 6 percent in case of 13 districts. They are Magura, Pirojpur, Kushtia, Bogra, Jenaiah, Barisal, Gopalganj, Jhalokati, Narail, Rajbari, Madaripur, Gazipur, Cox's Bazar, and Meherpur. In case of 8 districts, the share of households with member(s) working abroad is between 6 and 10 percents in case of 8 districts. They are

Table 3-3: Percentage share of migrant households in total households by districts

District	%	District	%	District	%
Lalmonirhat	0.21	Mymensingh	2.25	Narayanganj	6.30
Thakurgaon	0.29	Naogaon	2.29	Jessore	6.34
Dinajpur	0.42	Chuadanga	2.39	Kishoreganj	6.35
Rangpur	0.54	Natore	2.42	Sunamganj	7.62
Netrokona	0.71	Pabna	2.59	Habiganj	7.63
Nilphamari	0.71	Bhola	2.76	Faridpur	9.60
Panchagarh	0.71	Magura	3.06	Manikganj	11.33
Rangamati	0.75	Pirojpur	3.13	Shariatpur	11.87
Kurugram	0.79	Kushtia	3.30	Tangail	11.92
Sherpur	0.79	Bogra	3.34	Sylhet	12.35
Sirajganj	0.84	Jhenaidah	3.41	Chittagong	13.48
Gaibandha	1.04	Barisal	4.01	Lakshmipur	14.32
Patuakhali	1.09	Gopalganj	4.01	Narsingdi	15.32
Rajshahi	1.15	Jhalokati	4.84	Maulvibazar	16.04
Bandarban	1.27	Narail	4.89	Noakhali	18.02
Joypurhat	1.42	Rajbari	4.94	Munshiganj	18.82
Khagrachhari	1.67	Madaripur	5.14	Chandpur	19.47
Khulna	1.67	Gazipur	5.43	Brahmanbaria	19.53
Barguna	2.00	Cox's Bazar	5.62	Comilla	23.57
Satkhira	2.01	Meherpur	5.88	Feni	26.54
Bagerhat	2.06	Chapai Nawabganj	6.03	-	-
Jamalpur	2.09	Dhaka	6.08	-	-



Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Chapai Nawabganj (6.03%), Dhaka (6.08%), Narayanganj (6.30%), Jessore (6.34%), Kishoreganj (6.35%), Sunamganj (7.62%), Habiganj (7.63%), and Faridpur (9.60%). This group of districts includes the capital city and the rest of the districts are also relatively close to the capital city. Yet the share households with member(s) working abroad in these districts are roughly at par with the national average. This implies the capital city is probably is the not the central hub for information auspicious to get an overseas job.

Total 14 districts have a double digit share of households with family member(s) working abroad in their corresponding total households. They are Manikganj, Shariatpur, Tangail, Sylhet, Chittagong, Lashimpur, Narsingdi, Moulvibazar, Noakhali, Munshiganj, Chandpur, Brahmanbaria, Comilla and Feni (table 3-3). Majority of these districts are located in the eastern part of the country, belonging to Chittagong and Sylhet division. Out of them, these shares are higher than 20 percent in Comilla (23.57%) and Feni (26.54%) districts. In fact Feni has the highest share of its total households who have family member(s) working abroad. However, it should be noted as well that although Chittagong and Sylhet divisions have the highest share of households who have family member(s) working abroad, they have pockets of low migration as well. In particular, international migration from the Chittagong Hill Tract (CHT) is very low.

Shares of households with family member(s) working abroad vary across upzilas. They are shown in annex 1. Total 55 upzilas out of 541 have very insignificant share of households with family member(s) working abroad in total households. These shares are rounded to zero. The same share in less than 1 percent in case 95 upzilas. In about 63 percent of the total upzila have less than 5 percent of households who have their family member(s) working abroad. Total 110 upzila out of 541 have a double digit share of households who have their family member(s) working abroad in their corresponding total households. They are relatively scattered all over the country and a specific concentration cannot be identified.

### 3.2 Destination of Bangladeshi Migrants by Division

Although Middle East is predominantly the main destination of Bangladeshi households to send their family members abroad for work, the region's prominence varies by divisions. Out of the total migrant households<sup>4</sup> a 67 percent of them send their family members to the Middle East, followed by Malaysia (13%), Other Asian countries (7%). Only about 3% of the total migrant households send their family members to Europe.

Out of total migrant households of Chittagong division about 82 percent send their family members to the Middle East. The destinations for the remaining 18 percent of the households are more or less evenly distributed among Malaysia, other Asian countries and Europe. The share of Australia and New Zealand is less than 3 percent. So the main destination of the migrant workers from Chittagong division is the Middle Eastern countries.

In case of Dhaka division about 65 percent of the migrant households send their family members to the Middle Eastern countries, followed by Malaysia (13.9%), other Asian countries (10.2%), Europe (5.9%), and Australia & New Zealand (2.6%). In case of Khulna division while about 59 percent of the migrant households send their family members to the Middle Eastern countries, about 21 percent send them Malaysia, and 13 percent to Asian countries. Therefore, it is evident that household of Khulna division rely more on Asia compared to other divisions to send their family member(s) to abroad. Similar pattern is observed in case of Rajshahi and Rangpur division. Whether the difficulties faced by the households of these divisions are the reason for their low migration is an important question and hence needs to be further explored.

Sylhet division has the second highest rate of migrant households in the country. About 65 percent of migrant households of this division send their family member(s) to the Middle Eastern countries, followed by Europe (21.8%) and Australia & New Zealand (9%). Therefore, migration from Sylhet to Europe and other non-Asian countries are conspicuously high compared to other parts of the country.

Table 3-4: Distribution of Bangladeshi migration across different destination by divisions

Destination	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Middle East	67.25	81.79	64.97	58.49	59.53	52.31	65.25
Malaysia	13.09	4.77	13.88	20.87	21.77	21.23	1.09
Other Asian Country	6.94	3.79	10.22	13.24	3.43	16.92	1.43
Europe	3.20	3.54	5.88	3.33	2.35	0.77	21.83
Australia	4.64	2.86	2.62	1.87	6.32	4.46	9.00
Africa	4.64	2.55	1.68	1.90	5.51	0.77	0.95
Others	0.24	0.70	0.74	0.31	1.08	3.54	0.44

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

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By migrant households we mean those households family members working abroad.

## 4. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

### 4.1 Gender Composition of Migrant Workers

Mirroring the poor female participation in labor force, the composition of Bangladeshi migrant workers is also dominated by male. About 96 percent of total migrants are male while the remaining 4 percent are female. Although females are conspicuously absent in migration process at national level, their absence seem even more pronounced in Dhaka and Rangpur divisions. Only in case of Rajshahi division, female account for more than 5 percent of total migration from that division.

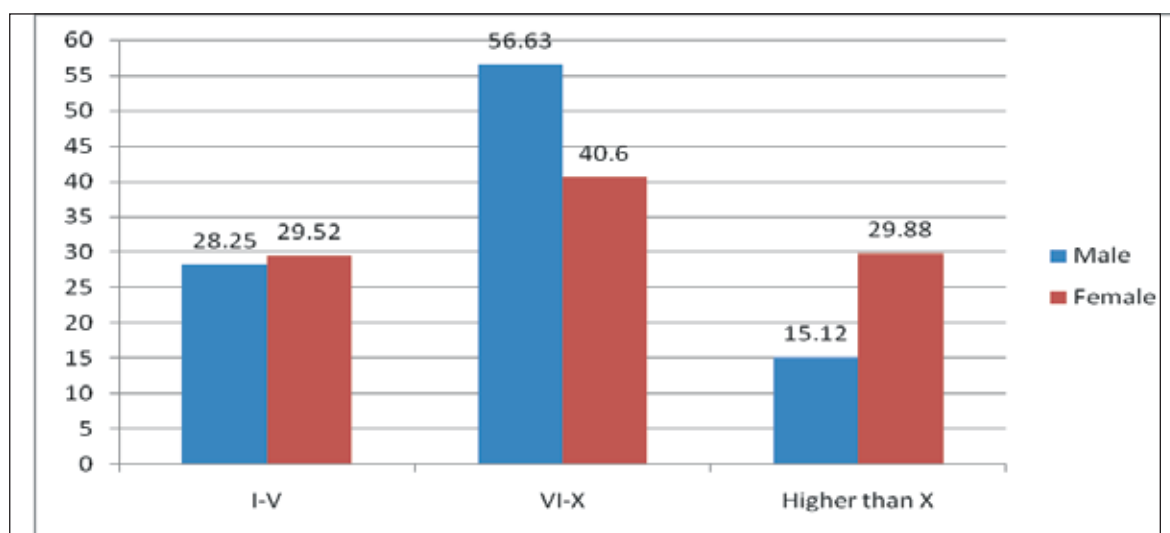
Table 4-1: Gender composition of migrants from Bangladesh by division

Gender	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	National
Male	95.3	98.3	95.6	94.0	98.3	97.5	96.1
Female	4.7	1.7	4.4	6.0	1.7	2.5	3.9

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

The percentage share of female migrants with level of education below grade V in their corresponding total is higher than that of male migrants. While the percentage share of female migrants with level of education higher than grade X is at par with that of male migrants, relatively more male migrants belongs to the household with household head with level of education between grade VI and X compared to female migrants (graph 4-1).

Graph 4-1: Gender composition of migrants from Bangladesh by level of education



Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Although the overall composition of migrant workers is by far male dominated, in case of a few countries, the shares of female migrants are relatively high compared to the male migrants.

For example, Malaysia account for about 11 percent of Bangladeshi male migrant workers. But in case of Bangladeshi female migrants, the same country accounts for about 3 percent only. On the other hand in case UK and USA, for example, shares of female Bangladeshi workers are notably higher than that of male migrants. UK and USA account for about 2.5 and 1.6 percent of total Bangladeshi male migrant workers respectively. But the same countries account for 14.7 and 9.0 percent of total Bangladeshi female migrant workers.

Table 4-2: Share of different countries in total migrants by gender

Destination	Percentage share in total migrants	
	Male	Female
Australia	1.18	1.5
Bahrain	2.55	0.43
Brunei	0.27	0
Canada	0.34	1.82
China	0.04	0.43
Germany	0.13	0.21
India	1.45	4.72
Iran	0.09	0
Iraq	0.2	0.21
Italy	1.71	6.86
Japan	0.11	0.21
Kuwait	5.09	2.57
Lybia	0.29	2.89
Malaysia	10.84	3.11
Maritius	0.22	1.82
Oman	4.66	1.71
Pakistan	0.32	0
Qatar	1.92	0.54
Russia	0.08	0
Saudi Arabia	29.29	11.58
Singapore	3.79	4.61
South Africa	0.95	0.43
South Korea	0.15	0
Sri Lanka	0.03	0
Sweden	0.13	0.21
Turkey	0.32	0.75
UAE	25.82	19.61
United Kingdom	1.97	14.68

Contd.



Contd.

Destination	Percentage share in total migrants	
	Male	Female
United States of America	1.34	9
Other African Countries	0.7	0.54
Other American Countries	0.53	3.75
Other Asian Countries	1.05	2.47
Other European Countries	1.13	1.07
Other Middle East Countries	0.77	2.04

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

## 4.2 Religious Composition of Migrants

A higher percentage of Muslim population vis-à-vis other religion migrate for overseas jobs. About 93 percent of the total migrant households' heads are Muslim, followed by Hindu (6.2%). Other religions account for a small share of total international migrants from Bangladesh (table 4-3). These rates are higher than that of the non-migrant household heads.

Table 4-3: Religion of Household Heads of migrant and non-migrant households

Religion of HH	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Migrant Households								
Muslim	93.23	91.76	94.64	94.79	84.70	97.68	84.58	92.42
Hindu	6.16	8.04	4.33	4.91	14.94	2.23	13.60	7.36
Buddhist	0.34	0.20	0.85	0	0	0	0	0.10
Christian	0.20	0	0.15	0.29	0.36	0.09	0	0.12
Others	0.07	0	0.03	0	0	0	1.81	0
Non-migrant Households								
Muslim	89.62	89.34	87.22	93.55	84.72	93.80	85.03	82.05
Hindu	9.31	10.47	8	6.19	14.88	5.62	14.26	17.23
Buddhist	0.66	0.08	4.29	0.01	0	0	0.02	0.25
Christian	0.29	0.12	0.37	0.23	0.39	0.36	0.24	0.31
Others	0.13	0	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.22	0.45	0.17

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

However, this pattern of distribution of migrants by religion varies across division. Table 4-4 shows the distribution of total migrants by division and religion.



Table 4-4: Percentage share of migrants by religion and division

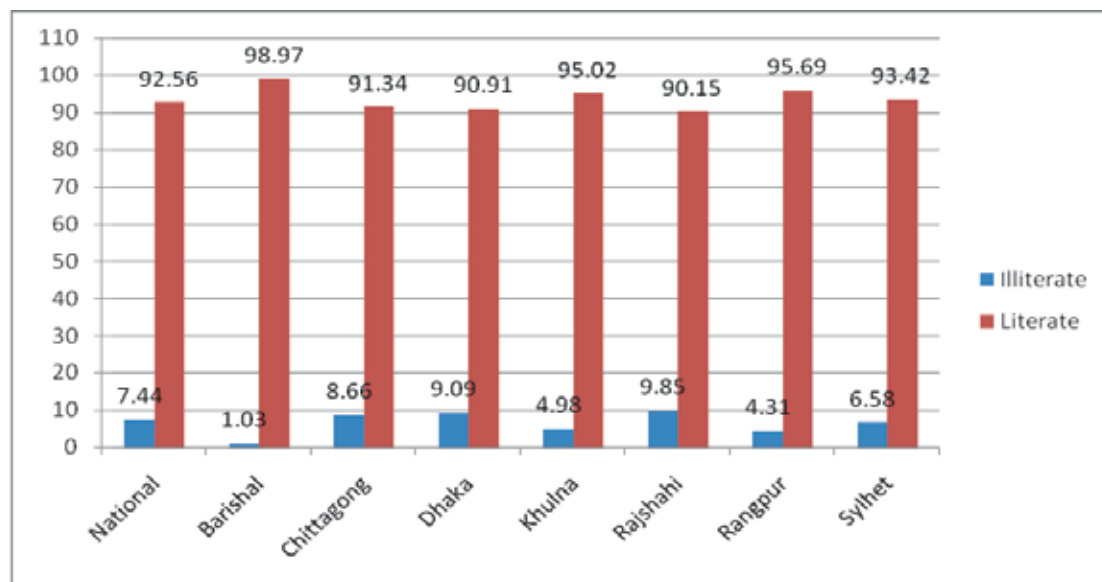
Division	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Christian
Barisal	5.17	4.53	0	0
Chittagong	37.17	29.53	90.00	40.00
Dhaka	30.41	28.45	0	30.00
Khulna	8.42	12.72	0	10.00
Rajshahi	5.16	0.86	0	20.00
Rangpur	1.04	2.59	0	0
Sylhet	12.62	21.34	10.00	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

### 4.3 Educational Composition

As can be seen in graph 4-2, international migration from Bangladesh is dominated by illiterate or very low level of education. More than three-fourths of the illiterate migrants go to the Middle Eastern countries (table 4-5). Only about 2 percent go to the Europe, while the rest go mainly to the other Asian countries like Malaysia, Singapore etc. Similar pattern is observed in case primary graduate migrants as well. As the level of education goes up beyond primary level and increases, the share of Europe, Australia and New Zealand in total international migrants from Bangladesh increases as well.

Graph 4-2: Distribution of migrants by literacy rate



Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Compared to other division, the non-Middle Eastern countries account for relatively higher share of migrants. In particular, the share of Malaysia is notably high compared to other division. Australia and New Zealand emerge as significant destination of international migrants from this division who have education higher than HSC.

In case of Chittagong division, main destination for international migrants is the Middle East, especially for illiterate and low education migrants. A large share of educated migrants from this division goes to Europe. In case of Dhaka division, the share of educated migrants to Australia and New Zealand is relatively high. Quite strikingly, Middle Eastern countries account for relatively smaller share in total migrants from Khulna division compared to other divisions. Similar pattern is observed in case of Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions. In case of Sylhet, relatively low share of total migrants go to Middle Eastern countries. Most of them are illiterate or have low level of education. However, one notable feature of this division is that a large share total migrants goes to Europe.

Table 4-5: Percentage distribution of migrants by destination

Destination	Level of education				
	Illiterate	Primary	SSC	HSC	HSC+
National					
Middle East	75.62	76.08	70.36	52.86	42.76
Malaysia	12.11	11.39	11.64	7.41	3.68
Other Asian Countries	6.84	5.32	7.48	10.95	5.87
Europe	2.07	3.46	5.22	14.14	22.08
Australia, New Zealand	1.57	1.48	2.91	7.32	19.73
African Countries	1.57	1.99	1.70	5.41	4.62
Others	0.22	0.29	0.69	1.91	1.25
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Barisal Division					
Middle East	64.71	65.91	73.62	61.22	27.50
Malaysia	29.41	21.97	11.45	8.84	0
Other Asian Countries	0	4.80	8.59	4.08	5.00
Europe	0	1.01	2.15	10.88	10.00
Australia, New Zealand	5.88	0.51	2.35	4.08	37.50
African Countries	0	5.56	1.74	9.52	20.00
Others	0	0.25	0.10	1.36	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Chittagong Division					
Middle East	84.91	85.78	82.99	72.54	54.18
Malaysia	7.40	3.59	5.09	3.96	4.33
Other Asian Countries	2.81	4.61	3.25	4.26	6.50

Contd

Contd

Destination	Level of education				
	Illiterate	Primary	SSC	HSC	HSC+
Europe	1.78	2.43	2.29	8.08	20.43
Australia, New Zealand	0.89	1.21	3.22	4.99	8.36
African Countries	2.22	1.84	2.56	3.82	4.95
Others	0	0.53	0.59	2.35	1.24
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Dhaka Division					
Middle East	71.71	73.15	63.47	42.01	39.58
Malaysia	15.97	15.07	14.19	7.37	6.60
Other Asian Countries	6.66	5.96	12.02	23.83	10.07
Europe	2.66	3.33	6.28	14.00	15.63
Australia, New Zealand	1.33	0.94	1.57	7.13	22.92
African Countries	1.33	1.46	1.66	2.95	2.43
Others	0.33	0.09	0.82	2.70	2.78
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Khulna Division					
Middle East	46.88	51.82	61.53	53.36	69.63
Malaysia	21.88	30.78	23.75	5.25	3.66
Other Asian Countries	29.38	13.77	11.23	17.65	6.81
Europe	0	1.91	2.15	9.03	7.33
Australia, New Zealand	1.25	0.96	0.64	4.41	10.47
African Countries	0.63	0.57	0.48	9.45	1.57
Others	0	0.19	0.21	0.84	0.52
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Rajshahi Division					
Middle East	68.81	63.84	64.42	36.96	36.52
Malaysia	19.27	19.19	29.04	10.87	6.09
Other Asian Countries	7.34	2.58	1.73	11.96	2.61
Europe	0	2.58	0.96	4.35	8.70
Australia, New Zealand	0.92	3.69	1.92	5.43	38.26
African Countries	1.83	7.75	1.92	21.74	6.96
Others	1.83	0.37	0	8.70	0.87
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Rangpur Division					
Middle East	53.57	58.90	56.04	33.66	22.22
Malaysia	25.00	16.44	14.81	53.47	0
Other Asian Countries	21.43	17.81	17.77	11.88	11.11
Europe	0	0	1.14	0	0
Australia, New Zealand	0	6.85	4.33	0	55.56
African Countries	0	0	1.14	0	0

Contd

Contd..

Rajshahi Division					
Middle East	68.81	63.84	64.42	36.96	36.52
Malaysia	19.27	19.19	29.04	10.87	6.09
Other Asian Countries	7.34	2.58	1.73	11.96	2.61
Europe	0	2.58	0.96	4.35	8.70
Australia, New Zealand	0.92	3.69	1.92	5.43	38.26
African Countries	1.83	7.75	1.92	21.74	6.96
Others	1.83	0.37	0	8.70	0.87
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Rangpur Division					
Middle East	53.57	58.90	56.04	33.66	22.22
Malaysia	25.00	16.44	14.81	53.47	0
Other Asian Countries	21.43	17.81	17.77	11.88	11.11
Europe	0	0	1.14	0	0
Australia, New Zealand	0	6.85	4.33	0	55.56
African Countries	0	0	1.14	0	0
Others	0	0	4.78	0.99	11.11
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sylhet Division					
Middle East	87.05	85.23	65.51	29.05	20.35
Malaysia	1.04	0.97	1.30	1.35	0
Other Asian Countries	1.04	0.12	2.53	0.68	0.87
Europe	4.66	9.08	20.56	45.95	58.44
Australia, New Zealand	5.18	3.15	8.44	22.30	19.48
African Countries	1.04	1.21	0.94	0.68	0.43
Others	0	0.24	0.72	0	0.43
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

#### 4.4 Household Asset Profile

At national level, relatively larger share of migrant households live in own house compared to the non-migrant household as opposed to rented house (table 4-6). The same pattern is observed in all division although it is less prominent in Rangpur division, where other type of tenancy is the highest in the country. The other type of tenancy includes mostly free housing provided by relatives, friends and/or living in public lands without providing any rent.

Table 4-6: Type of tenancy by division

Tenancy Type	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
With Migrant Member								
Owned	86.76	92.59	91.84	78.69	88.53	86.49	85.81	91.01
Rented	9.70	4.95	6.31	17.78	6.15	4.16	4.27	5.95
Others	3.53	2.45	1.85	3.62	5.33	9.35	9.92	3.04
Without Migrant Member								
Owned	79.57	91.64	82.44	69.51	86.09	83.56	85	81.60
Rented	13.37	4.81	14.21	26.40	6.83	4.02	2.15	8.06
Others	7.06	3.54	3.35	4.09	7.08	12.41	12.85	10.34

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

When compared with households with no member working abroad, higher share of migrant household live in a joint family. Probably, with the migration of family member(s), it becomes convenient to live as a joint family (table 4-7). Relatively larger share of non-migrant households live in apartment compared to the migrant households. However, in case of Sylhet division a notable exception is observed in where a larger share of migrant households live in apartment compared to the non-migrant households. Similar difference is observed in Barisal, albeit with lesser prominence.

Table 4-7: Dwelling type by division

Dwelling Type	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
With Migrant Member								
Separate	79.08	87.61	80.24	75.95	84.09	80.83	83.85	72.66
Apartment	7.72	4.47	6.68	12.00	4.84	3.03	0.27	6.65
Joint	13.2	7.92	13.08	12.05	11.07	16.13	15.88	20.69
Without Migrant Member								
Separate	77.29	88.80	74.98	69.41	83.63	80.20	86.06	75.75
Apartment	7.84	2.29	6.62	11.72	2.75	2.42	1.11	3.26
Joint	16.65	8.92	18.40	18.87	13.62	17.38	12.82	20.99

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

The housing conditions of migrant household vis-à-vis non-migrant households are assessed in terms wall materials (table 4-8), roof conditions (table 4-9), and floor materials (table 4-10). To the extent the use of tin or brick-cement as wall materials indicates better housing condition, relatively larger share of migrant household vis-à-vis non-migrant household live in better houses. To the extent use of non-straw materials in roof indicates better housing, table 4-9 reiterates the fact that on a whole the housing condition of the migrant household is relatively better than the that of the non-migrant household. Better housing of migrant households is also corroborated by the use of floor materials 4-10.

Table 4-8: Type of wall materials by division

Wall Material Type	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Migrant Households								
Straw Etc	8.17	4.83	11.05	2.35	11.59	6.10	24.55	10.34
Mud	10.97	1.22	9.54	7.47	15.04	25.74	20.38	17.78
Tin	45.53	61.01	50.95	57.98	16.72	28.99	32.26	16.26

Contd.

Contd.

Wall Material Type	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Wood	2.77	15.28	0.84	0.37	16.78	0	0.08	0.25
Brick-Cement	31.82	16.85	27.04	31.19	38.36	38.81	21.10	54.79
Others	0.73	0.82	0.59	0.65	1.50	0.36	1.62	0.59
Non-migrant households								
Straw Etc	14.66	9.16	20.72	8.10	14.19	9.96	29.27	24.03
Mud	17.47	2.25	11.89	8.36	27.84	35.26	19.91	27.71
Tin	39.94	68.13	42.76	52.75	13.90	29.67	34.07	20.66
Wood	1.51	10.30	1.95	0.23	3.90	0.02	0.27	0.29
Brick-Cement	25.36	9.25	21.91	29.56	37.93	24.09	15.68	26.59
Others	1.06	0.91	0.76	1.00	2.23	1.00	0.80	0.72

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Table 4-9: Type of roof materials by division

Roof Material Type	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Migrant Households								
Straw Etc	2.90	1.98	4.79	1	5.15	0.74	2.24	2.11
Tin	79.80	89.55	78.48	82	70.16	85.41	94.38	75.90
Tally	1.04	0.09	0.37	0	7.38	0.78	0.26	0.53
Brick-Cement	16.01	8.20	16.28	17	15.53	13.01	2.94	21.19
Others	0.26	0.17	0.08	0	1.79	0.07	0.18	0.27
Non-migrant households								
Straw Etc	4.66	3.73	11.28	2.17	6.27	1.68	4.35	8.93
Tin	83.39	91.89	76.96	82.38	69.52	91.43	93.43	80.66
Tally	1.60	0.32	0.25	0.21	10.87	0.83	0.20	0.64
Brick-Cement	9.98	3.86	11.06	15.15	12.08	5.60	1.93	9.27
Others	0.37	0.21	0.44	0.09	1.26	0.47	0.10	0.50

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Table 4-10: Type of floor materials by division

Type of floor materials	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Migrant Households								
Mud	65.92	81	70.01	56.34	71.64	72.80	82.28	59.85
Wood	1.55	1	1.10	3.35	0	0.18	0.72	0.12
Brick	29.86	18	26.93	35.72	26.94	26.67	16.85	36.51
Mosaic	2.58	0	1.81	4.52	1.43	0.36	0.15	3.46
Others	0.09	0	0.16	0.06	0	0	0	0.06
Non-migrant Households								
Mud	75.13	89.24	73.78	62.01	76.93	84.71	88.59	80.38
Wood	1	0.75	3.02	1.19	0.16	0.05	0.28	0.79
Brick	22.22	9.74	21.67	33.24	22.19	14.80	11.01	17.71
Mosaic	1.62	0.23	1.41	3.53	0.67	0.41	0.10	1.02
Others	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.10

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Migrant households invest more for a better toilet compared to the non-migrant households. For example, about 40.18 of total non-migrant households use either open space or non-sanitary (kutcha) toilets. This share in case of migrant households is about 25.56 percent only (table 4-11).

Table 4-11: Type of toilet by division

Toilet Type	National	Barishal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Migrant Households								
Sanitary with Water Seal	35.26	35.95	31.14	37.84	42.21	38.94	32.08	33.73
Sanitary without Water Seal	39.18	41.57	42	40.72	34.38	29.42	16.61	39.71
Non-sanitary/Kutcha	22.61	19.22	24.41	18.96	22.07	27.23	33.52	23.90
Open Space	2.95	3.26	2.45	2.48	1.34	4.41	17.79	2.66
Non-migrant households								
Sanitary with Water Seal	26.77	26.38	22.35	28.38	32.95	26.87	26.43	15.88
Sanitary without Water Seal	33.04	42	41.66	39.31	30.13	24.71	17.01	29.66
Non-sanitary/Kutcha	32.61	27.23	30.60	27.47	34.56	39.01	36.48	44.72
Open Space	7.57	4.39	5.40	4.84	2.36	9.41	20.08	9.73

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Migrant households on average have larger access to electricity. About 70 percent of the migrant households have access to electricity whereas in case of non-migrant households the same share is 55 percent (table 4-12). However, the causality between migration and access to electricity is not clear and would require further research. Regardless the migration status, household access to electricity in general is very low in Rangpur. In terms of land ownership, higher share of migrant households owns land vis-à-vis non-migrant households (table 4-13). However, it is not clear whether this relatively high share is the outcome of migrant household's purchase of land or households owning land are more likely to migrate.

Table 4-12: Source of light by division

Light Type	National	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Migrant households								
Electricity	69.69	46.46	73.22	75.78	56.43	69.86	43.25	66.60
Solar Energy	4.50	10.49	4.38	4.67	3.33	1.42	3.67	5.40
Kerosene	25.34	42.64	21.91	18.82	40.08	28.48	52.66	28.00
Biogas	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.15	0	0	0.26	0
Other	0.37	0.30	0.38	0.58	0.16	0.24	0.17	0
Non-migrant households								
Electricity	54.78	34.19	61.95	65.11	56.60	53.44	33.82	45.17
Solar Energy	3.15	8.79	3.58	2.82	2.98	2.02	1.82	4.55
Kerosene	41.46	56.74	33.87	31.12	40.01	44.03	64.04	49.99
Biogas	0.14	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.14	0.08
Other	0.47	0.11	0.48	0.82	0.30	0.32	0.18	0.21

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Table 4-13: Land ownership by division

Own Land	National	Barishal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Migrant Households								
Yes	91.77	97.08	95.40	86.44	92.80	91.55	87.67	93.81
No	8.23	2.92	4.60	13.56	7.20	8.44	12.33	6.19
Non-migrant households								
Yes	85.65	95.15	88.43	79.63	90.23	87.30	87.70	84.85
No	14.35	4.85	11.57	20.37	9.77	12.70	12.30	15.15

Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011



## 5. POVERTY AND MIGRATION

### 5.1 Analysis of Poverty and Migration by District and Upzila

We estimate the rate of migration, i.e., the share of migrant households in total households of a district from the Population and Housing Census 2011. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics provides the district-wise estimates of poverty. These two sets of information are juxtaposed in table 5-1 below. Four types of confounding observations can be made from this table. First, some of the districts have very low rate migration and high rate poverty. To name few some of these districts for example, Dinajpur, Sirajgonj, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Bandarban etc. Second, some districts have relatively high rate of migration and high rate of poverty. For example, Comilla, Chandpur, Feni, Munshiganj etc. Third, some districts have reasonably high rate of migration and relatively low rate of poverty. This group includes Chittagong, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Noakhali, Tangail, Brahmanbaria etc. Finally, some districts have low rate of migration (less than 2%) which is accompanied by relatively low rate poverty as well. For example, Joypurhat, Rangamati, Patuakhali, and Panchagarh etc. Therefore, it is difficult to deduct any conclusive covariance between migration and poverty from this table.

We estimate the rate of migration for every upzila and plot them against the poverty estimates of the corresponding upzila. In graph 5-1, the vertical axis represents the rate of poverty and horizontal axis represents the percentage share of migrant households. As marked in the graph, a cluster of upzilas with low rate migration and high rate poverty can be identified. This indicates a negative covariance between them but not any direction or existence of any causality between them.

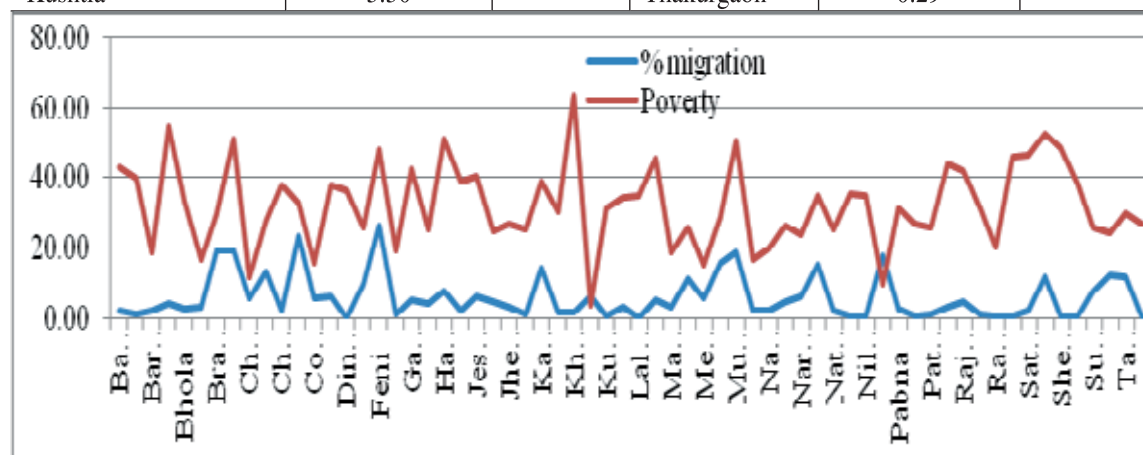
Table 5-1: Rate of migration and poverty in Bangladesh by districts

District	% migration	Poverty	District	% migration	Poverty
Bagerhat	2.06	42.8	Lalmonirhat	0.21	34.9
Bandarban	1.27	40.1	Madaripur	5.14	45.4
Barguna	2.00	19.0	Magura	3.06	18.5
Barisal	4.01	54.8	Manikganj	11.33	25.7
Bhola	2.76	33.2	Meherpur	5.88	15.2
Bogra	3.34	16.6	Moulvibazar	16.04	28.7
Brahmanbaria	19.53	30.0	Munshiganj	18.82	50.5
Chandpur	19.47	51.0	Mymensingh	2.25	16.9
Chapai Nawabganj	6.03	11.5	Naogaon	2.29	20.0

Contd.

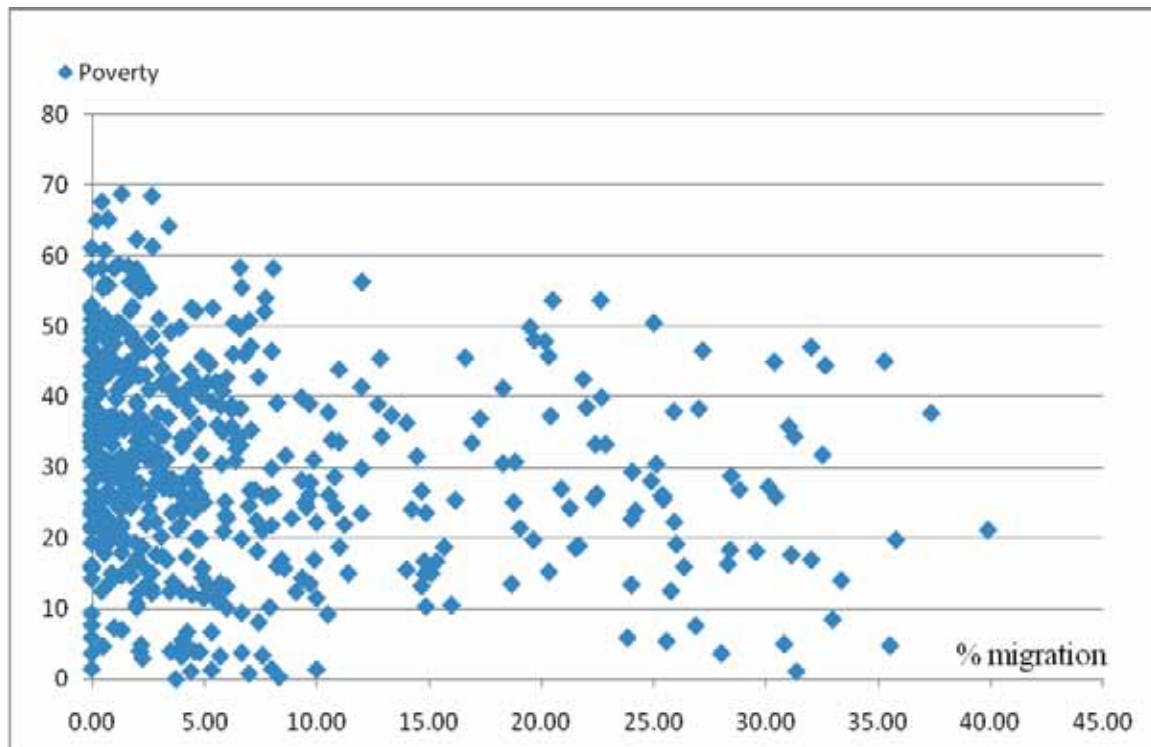
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District	% Migration	Poverty	District	% Migration	Poverty
Chittagong	13.48	27.7	Narail	4.89	26.1
Chuadanga	2.39	37.9	Narayanganj	6.30	23.7
Comilla	23.57	32.7	Narsingdi	15.32	35.1
Cox's bazar	5.62	15.7	Natore	2.42	25.3
Dhaka	6.08	37.9	Netrokona	0.71	35.3
Dinajpur	0.42	36.3	Nilphamari	0.71	34.8
Faridpur	9.60	25.9	Noakhali	18.02	9.6
Feni	26.54	48.0	Pabna	2.59	31.5
Gaibandha	1.04	19.4	Panchagarh	0.71	26.7
Gazipur	5.43	42.7	Patuakhali	1.09	25.8
Gopalganj	4.01	25.3	Pirojpur	3.13	44.1
Habiganj	7.63	51.1	Rajbari	4.94	41.9
Jamalpur	2.09	39.0	Rajshahi	1.15	31.4
Jessore	6.34	40.5	Rangamati	0.75	20.3
Jhalokati	4.84	24.7	Rangpur	0.54	46.2
Jhenaidah	3.41	26.7	Satkhira	2.01	46.3
Joypurhat	1.42	25.5	Shariatpur	11.87	52.6
Lakshmipur	14.32	38.8	Sherpur	0.79	48.4
Khagrachhari	1.67	30.3	Sirajganj	0.84	38.7
Khulna	1.67	63.7	Sunamganj	7.62	26.0
Kishoreganj	6.35	3.6	Sylhet	12.35	24.1
Kurigram	0.79	31.2	Tangail	11.92	29.7
Kushtia	3.30	34.5	Thakurgaon	0.29	27.0



Source : Author's estimation based on the sample drawn from Population and Housing Census 2011

Graph 5-1: Percentage share of migrant household and rate of poverty



## 5.2 Analysis of Causality between Poverty and Migration

We analyze the causality between poverty and migration by using the district level data in this section. Bangladesh has 64 districts. The share of households with a member working abroad within a district is negatively related to the poverty in the district. However, no particular causality can be concluded from this negative relationship. Poverty and migration has a bi-directional relationship. While the former restricts the later, the later can potentially reduce the former. To assess the impact of poverty of a district on its international migration, we postulate

$$M_i = f(P_i, A_i) \quad (1)$$

Where  $M_i$  percentage share of households with a member working abroad,  $P_i$  is the share of households living below poverty line income in district's total population, and  $A_i$  represents other variables of district  $i$ . The explicit form of the above relationship for econometric estimation is

$$M_i = a_i + B_i.P_i + y_i.A_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

Where  $\varepsilon_i$  is the error term and assumed to be iid with mean zero. If the estimated value of  $B_i$  turns out to be statistically significant and negative, it would mean poverty significantly deters international migration. It would mean otherwise if the estimated value of  $B_i$  is statistically

significant and positive. If the estimated value of  $B_i$  is not statistically significant, it would mean poverty do not have any significant impact on migration.

Because of the endogenous relationship between poverty and migration, this paper uses the instrumental variable to estimate equation 2. Suppose we have variable  $Z$  that satisfies these two assumptions (1)  $Z$  is uncorrelated with, and (2)  $Z$  is correlated with  $B_i$ , that is

$$Cor(Z.P) \neq 0 \quad (3).$$

Equation 3 means  $Z$  must be correlated to the exogenous explanatory variable  $P$ . We consider share of population of a district in country's total population as an instrument for poverty. The correlation between share of population of a district in country's total population and share of total households in district's total population is -0.72. Since the correlation between  $Z$  and unobservable error,  $Z$ , cannot be empirically checked or tested, we maintain this assumption by relying on economic behavior and our gut feeling. Since population of a district is naturally determined, there is no reason to believe that it would be correlated to the unobserved error term.

By contrast, the condition that  $Cor(Z.P) \neq 0$  can be empirically tested. This is done by estimating

$$P_i = a + b.Z_i + e \quad (4)$$

Since by definition  $b$  (of equation 4) is equal to  $\frac{Cor(Z.P)}{Var(Z)}$ , equation 3 holds if  $b$  is nonzero. By using the share of population of 64 districts in country's total population and the district level poverty (according to lower poverty line) we estimated equation 4. The estimated equation (4) is as follows;

$$P_i = \frac{0.52}{(0.000)} - \frac{1.1}{(0.002)}$$

The number in the parenthesis represents the p-values.

In estimating equation 2, we use distance of a district from the capital city Dhaka as another control variable. As mentioned earlier, it emerged from the focused group discussion that access to network is a main determinant of migration. Since Dhaka city is the central hub of all economic and administrative activities, proximity of a district to it is considered as a proxy for access to the network of information that affects migration. However, one caveat of using distance from Dhaka should be mentioned at the outset. Although Dhaka is the central hub of information, the divisional cities are also a center for business and economic activities. Therefore, despite their distance from the capital city, people living in these cities may have a better access to the network of information pertinent to migration.

In addition, we also use the district-wise literacy rate as another control variable. The literacy rate may have some implications how effectively a district is linked with the network of migration. Proximity to Dhaka may make access to information easy, but literacy rate will play a role on how efficiently this information is further explored and utilized to make a decision about sending a family member abroad.

The empirical results of equation 2 are shown in table 5-2 below. The dependent variable is share of households with a member working abroad out of the district's total households. The distance of a district from the capital city does not seem to have any impact on migration. The coefficient is positive but minuscule; only 0.01. More importantly, the impact of this variable on migration is not statistically significant. The p-value is 0.21.

Both literacy rate and poverty have statistically significant impact on migration. The p-values of these two variables are 0.07 and 0.03 respectively. The sign of their coefficients also make sense. The impact of literacy rate on migration is positive. If the literacy rate of a district increases 1 percentage point, the share of migrant households in district's total households will increase by 0.28 percentage point.

On the other hand, poverty negatively affects migration. If poverty (headcount ratio) of a district increases by 1 percentage point, the share of migrant households in district's total households will decrease by 1.18 percentage point. This supports the conventional wisdom that poverty is a major hurdle to migration. The poor are excluded from the migration process. Hence migration plays little role in helping the poor to graduate from the poverty trap.

Table 5-2: Impact of poverty on migration

Variables	Coefficient	P-value
Constant	21.53	0.02
Distance from capital city	0.01	0.21
Literacy rate	0.28	0.07
Poverty (head count ratio)	-1.18	0.03

### 5.3 Multivariate Analysis of Determinants of Migration

In addition to the cross-districts analysis to assess the impact of poverty on migration, we analyze the household level determinants of migration as well. A number of household characteristics can potentially affect the migration decision. It was evident from the descriptive statistics that rate of migration varies across division of residence, whether a household is a religious minority or not, education of the household head, and poverty.

In particular, the decision to send a family member abroad for work is assumed to be as follows;

$$M = f(R, E, A, L, F) \quad (5)$$

Where  $M$  represents migration decision,  $R$  represents residence (division) of respondent,  $E$  represents education of respondent,  $A$  represents age of respondents  $L$  represents land ownership, and  $F$  represents the religious faith of the household.

Since we don't have information about the household income or poverty status, we use the land ownership as a proxy measure of poverty status of the household. In particular, we use whether the household has 50 decimal of land. The much-acclaimed microcredit programs that disburse collateral free loan among the poor also use whether a household has 50 decimal of land or not to select the beneficiaries. However, the landholdings of a household can potentially depend on whether the household has any members

working abroad. Remittance can be used to purchase land. However, the Survey on Use of Remittance of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics showed that less than 18 percent of the total remittance is used in land purchase. We do not consider that the use of this portion of remittance in land market to result in any structural change in the distribution of land in the country. Hence, we rule out the possibility of endogenous relationship between landholdings and migration.

As an alternative to landholdings, other poverty covariates may include housing condition like wall or roof of the house and household's consumer durables. However, we do not use them as they may have a bi-directional relationship with migration. All variables used in the multivariate analysis are described in table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Variables used in multivariate analysis

<b>M</b>	Whether the household has a member working abroad = 1, if yes 0, otherwise
<b>R</b>	Division of residence. We use 6 dummies for 7 divisions as follows $R_D = 1$ if Barisal 0, otherwise $R_R = 1$ if Rangpur 0, otherwise $R_S = 1$ if Sylhet 0, otherwise $R_J = 1$ if Rajshahi 0, otherwise $R_C = 1$ if Chittagong 0, otherwise $R_K = 1$ if Khulna 0, otherwise
<b>E</b>	Education of household head = 1, if level of education is primary or above 0, otherwise
<b>L</b>	Household land = 1, if household owns 50 decimal of land or more 0, otherwise
<b>A</b>	Age of household head
<b>F</b>	Faith of the household = 1, if household is Muslim 0, otherwise

Bangladesh have 7 divisions; Dhaka, Chittagong, Barisal, Sylhet, Rangpur, Rajshahi, and Khulna. To incorporate the impact of division of residence on migration, we define six dummy variables, one for Chittagong, Barisal, Khulna, Sylhet, Rangpur and Rajshahi. A dummy variable for a particular district assumes a value of 1, if the respondent lives in that division, 0 otherwise. The coefficients of these six divisions will represent the difference in the impacts residence, relative to Dhaka. For example, if the coefficient of Khulna division turns out to negative, it would imply that residence of this division is less likely to migrate for overseas job compared to the residence of Dhaka division, and vice versa.

To model education, we use a dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the respondent has primary level of education or higher, and zero otherwise. Similarly, the dummy variable included for land takes a value of 1 if the household owns any land and zero otherwise.



Based on the observation that rate of migration varies across different religion, we use a dummy which takes the value of 1 if the respondent is Muslim and zero otherwise.

Equation 5 is rewritten in an explicit form as equation 6. This equation can be empirically estimated by using the data from the Population and Housing Census 2011.

$$M = \alpha + \beta_1 F + \beta_2 E + \beta_3 A + \beta_4 R_b + \beta_5 R_r + \beta_6 R_s + \beta_7 R_j + \beta_8 R_c + \beta_9 R_k + \beta_{10} L + \epsilon \quad (6)$$

## 5.4 Results and Explanation

We estimate equation 6 by using a Logit model as our dependent variable is a binary variable equal to one if any member of the household works overseas. The results are shown in table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Regression results

Dependent variable: Member of household working abroad

Variables	Coefficient	P-value	Odds ratio
Land	.52	0.01	1.67
Age of HH	.01	0.01	1.01
Religion	.53	0.02	1.71
Dummy for Barisal	-.49	0.03	.61
Dummy for Chittagong	.85	0.03	2.34
Dummy for Khulna	-.04	0.13	.96
Dummy for Rajshahi	-.99	0.04	.37
Dummy for Rangpur	-1.36	0.02	.26
Dummy for Sylhet	.63	0.01	1.88
Education	.02	0.48	1.02
Constant	-4.27	0.01	

The estimated p-values (column 3) indicate that all but two variables of the model have statistically significant impact on household's choice about migration. Since it is a Logit regression, the coefficients are not directly comprehensible. Therefore we run the regression to directly derive the odds ratio, which can be easily explained.

Households with land are 67% more likely to send a family member for overseas job compared to households with no land. Age of household head positively affects the migration but the magnitude of this effect is minuscule.

Muslims are in a favorable position to migrate. They have a 71 percent higher probability to send a family member abroad compared to the non-Muslim households. The public policy pertaining to migration in Bangladesh does not discriminate against any religion. Therefore, the observed difference arises out of their differences in economic conditions of people of different religions.

Household living in different divisions do not have equal probability to send a family member abroad for work. Households living in Barisal division are 39 percent less likely to send a member abroad compared to the households of Dhaka division. This is a pointer to disadvantages that the people of Barisal face in migrating for overseas job.

However, households living in Chittagong division have 134 percent higher probability to send a member abroad compared to Dhaka. Chittagong has the highest share of migrants in its total population. Probably, this works as a conduit of information and social capital which make easy for the households of this division to send a member abroad. In terms of hurdles to migration, Khulna and Dhaka divisions are roughly at par. Households living in the former division have only 4 percent less probability to send a member abroad compared to Dhaka. Compared to Dhaka division, households of Rajshahi division are 63 percent less likely to send a member abroad for job. The north-western division, Rangpur division seem to face the highest constraints in case of international migration. Households of this division are 74 percent less likely to send a family member abroad compared to households of Dhaka division.

Finally, households living in Sylhet division are relatively in a better position to send a member abroad compared to all but Chittagong division. They are 88 percent more likely to migrate compared to the people living in Dhaka division. Education of household heads seems to have positive and statistically significant impact on migration. Household heads with a level of education equal to primary level or more is 2 percent more likely to send a family member abroad for a job compared to the household heads with a level of education of less than primary level. The estimated p-value indicates of statistical significance of this impact. This, possibly, indicates to the better access of the educated household heads to social capital required for migration. This emboldens them to take favorable decision in regard to migration.



## 6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The main research question of this study is based on the premise that inclusive developmental role of migration depends on inclusiveness of households from all economic strata in migration itself. As a labor surplus country, where about 2 million new entrants enter into job market while the formal sector a capacity to absorb approximately 0.2 million people every year, migration with an overseas job becomes one of the inevitable policy objectives of the government and a means for welfare enhancement for the households. But in addition to increase of number of migrants, who migrates is also important. From the viewpoint of inclusive growth and poverty reduction, the composition of migrants is equally important along with its size.

Migration requires a large one-time cost, which can potentially be beyond the ability of low-income households. The low-income group also lacks assets for liquidation to finance this cost. Thus their meaningful participation in the process of migration is not unimpeded. Again, migration requires an access to social capital- a network of communication, mutual trust and reciprocity. Due to lack of adequate information about overseas job, a potential migrant first resort to friends, relatives and acquaintances that can be trusted. Usually existence of such credible conduit of information varies by region and economic status of the households. Usually, the low-income groups have limited access to credible conduit of information.

Against this backdrop, the current study assesses what are the main determinants of migration. The study uses both descriptive statistics to assess the nature of covariance of between migration and household characteristics. In addition to this, the study also uses econometric techniques to assess the causality between migration and household characteristics.

The rate of migration varies by socioeconomic status. Relatively wealthier households are more likely to take the advantage of overseas job market. Religious minorities face more constraints in obtaining overseas jobs. Households with primary or above level of education has better access to social capital- network of mutual trust and reciprocity- required for migration.

Migration also varies by regions as well. People living in the Eastern part of the country are more able to migrate compared the people living on the Western part of the country. In particular, people living in Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions still seriously lack the ability to secure an overseas job.

The findings of this paper imply the failure of the market-driven migration process to benefit the households belonging to all economic strata. Government has to play a role in this context. Since the poor are constrained for not having adequate resources to meet the initial cost of migration, government should provide policy supports ensure their access to collateral-free credit.

The cost of migration is restrictively high for most of the citizens of the country. This high cost is attributable partly to the profit of the middleman- the private agency works as a facilitator. Although the private agencies work for profit, government should not completely disregard the issue of mass welfare and let the profit of these agencies go unbounded. There should be a national policy for migration for the recruiting agencies which should be strictly followed.

Recently government of Bangladesh started sending people abroad, although in a very limited scale, at a reduced cost. In recruiting people for overseas job, government should give priority to the poor people and poor areas. More specifically, Rangpur and Rajshahi division should get priority in recruiting people by government for overseas job.



## Annexes

Annex 1: Percentage share of migrant households by Upzila

Upzila	% M	Upzila	% M	Upzila	%M	Upzila	%M
Abhaynagar	5.60	Bogra Sadar	2.87	Gaffargaon	11.00	Kaptai	2.67
Adabor Thana	4.00	Brahmanbaria Sadar	25.33	Gaibandha Sadar	1.56	Karimganj	3.20
Adamdighi	6.00	Brahmanpara	22.67	Galachipa	0.55	Kasba	25.42
Aditmari	0.24	Burhanuddin	3.00	Gangachara	0.44	Kashiani	8.24
Agailjhara	3.00	Burichang	22.40	Gangni	4.91	Katiadi	14.46
Ajmiriganj	2.86	Cantonment	0.00	Gauripur	1.15	Kaunia	1.00
Akhaura	28.80	Chak Bazar	2.00	Gaurnadi	6.67	Kawkhali	1.71
Akkelpur	3.52	Chakoria	4.41	Gazaria	7.05	Kawkhali	0.00
Alamdanga	4.42	Chandanaish	18.67	Gazipur Sadar	1.31	Kazipur	0.00
Alfadanga	8.00	Chandgaon Thana	8.44	Gendaria Thana	0.00	Kendua	1.15
Alikadam	1.72	Chandina	18.29	Ghatail	10.80	Keraniganj	7.79
Amtali	0.69	Chandpur Sadar	12.83	Ghior	3.61	Keshabpur	1.50
Anowara	14.00	C Nawabganj Sadar	16.17	Ghoraghat	0.00	Khagrachhari Sadar	0.80
Araihazar	12.89	Char Bhadrasan	31.00	Goalanda	6.33	Khaliajuri	1.00
Ashuganj	8.00	Char Fasson	3.52	Gobindaganj	0.40	Khalishpur Thana	3.51
Assasuni	0.57	Char Rajibpur	1.33	Godagari	3.14	Khan Jahan Ali	4.88
Atgharia	3.33	Charghat	0.50	Golapganj	14.80	Khansama	0.00
Atpara	1.33	Chatkhil	35.50	Gomastapur	0.94	Khetlal	1.33
Atrai	9.71	Chatmohar	1.34	Gopalganj Sadar	4.29	Khilgaon Thana	0.80
Atwari	0.00	Chauddagram	31.25	Gopalpur	2.92	Khilket Thana	1.33
Austagram	6.40	Chaugachha	7.43	Gosairhat	6.59	Khoksa	0.51
Babuganj	2.67	Chauhali	0.67	Gowainghat	5.38	Khulna Sadar Thana	1.06
Badalgachhi	0.89	Chhagalnaiya	30.43	Gulshan Thana	4.00	Khulshi Thana	4.41
Badarganj	0.81	Chhatak	14.86	Gurudaspur	3.41	Kishoreganj	0.00
Badda Thana	2.41	Chilmari	0.00	Habiganj Sadar	9.90	Kishoreganj Sadar	2.77
Bagatipara	1.71	Chirirbandar	0.00	Haim Char	2.70	Kotalipara	1.90
Bagerhat Sadar	2.51	Chitalmari	1.01	Hajiganj	22.63	Kotchandpur	3.09

Contd.

Upzila	% M	Upzila	% M	Upzila	%M	Upzila	%M
Bagha	0.00	Chittagong Port	3.47	Hakimpur	0.00	Kotwali Thana	8.33
Baghaichhari	1.11	Chuadanga Sadar	1.56	Halishahar Thana	4.04	Kotwali Thana	0.00
Bagherpara	3.56	Comilla Sadar	9.55	Haluaghat	1.33	Koyra	1.09
Baghmara	0.50	Comilla Dakshin	22.86	Harinakundu	2.55	Kulaura	24.88
Bahubal	14.23	Companiganj	26.86	Haripur	1.35	Kuliar Char	6.45
Bajitpur	9.33	Companiganj	3.20	Harirampur	7.36	Kumarkhali	2.14
Bakalia Thana	2.20	Cox's Bazar Sadar	8.05	Hathazari	31.34	Kurigram Sadar	0.00
Bakerganj	0.50	Dacope	0.45	Hatibandha	0.24	Kushtia Sadar	2.26
Bakshiganj	0.44	Daganbhuiyan	28.29	Hatiya	8.25	Kutubdia	0.00
Balaganj	19.64	Dakshin Sunamganj	10.86	Hazaribagh	2.04	Lakhai	5.93
Baliadangi	0.00	Dakshin Surma	14.86	Hizla	2.00	Laksam	13.33
Baliakandi	3.80	Dakshinkhan	7.00	Homna	27.00	Lakshmichhari	6.40
Bamna	2.00	Damudya	20.16	Hossainpur	4.00	Lakshmipur Sadar	16.61
Banari Para	4.62	Damurhuda	1.60	Ishwardi	4.84	Lalbagh Thana	0.00
Banchharampur	30.10	Darus Salam Thana	0.00	Ishwarganj	0.57	Lalmohan	2.12
Bandar	5.86	Dashmina	0.57	Islampur	2.15	Lalmonirhat Sadar	0.31
Bandarban Sadar	0.85	Daudkandi	22.00	Itna	0.80	Lalpur	1.87
Bangshal Thana	6.67	Daulat Khan	0.50	Jagannathpur	7.59	Lama	2.55
Baniachong	3.50	Daulatpur	4.33	Jaintiapur	3.00	Langadu	0.31
Banskhali	9.72	Daulatpur	3.51	Jaldhaka	0.00	Lohagara	28.38
Baraigram	4.76	Daulatpur Thana	3.09	Jamalganj	4.00	Lohagara	4.65
Barguna Sadar	1.39	Debhata	2.40	Jamalpur Sadar	1.23	Lohajang	11.00
Barhatta	0.88	Debidwar	12.00	Jatrabari Thana	4.95	Madan	0.00
Barisal Sadar	3.94	Debiganj	2.10	Jessore Sadar	7.09	Madarganj	2.55
Barkal	0.58	Delduar	21.26	Jhalokati Sadar	2.94	Madaripur Sadar	5.85
Barlekha	22.33	Demra Thana	4.80	Jhenaidah Sadar	4.55	Madhukhali	5.78
Barura	25.89	Derai	9.68	Jhenaigati	1.33	Madhupur	1.50

Contd.

Upzila	% M	Upzila	% M	Upzila	%M	Upzila	%M
Basail	35.77	Dewanganj	1.61	Jhikargachha	12.73	Magura Sadar	2.06
Batiaghata	0.36	Dhamoirhat	1.33	Jiban Nagar	1.26	Mahadebpur	1.61
Bauphal	0.42	Dhamrai	8.89	Joypurhat Sadar	0.83	Mahalchhari	0.00
Bayejid Bostami	10.50	Dhanbari	2.00	Jurai Chhari	0.00	Maheshkhali	4.01
Beani Bazar	26.34	Dhanmondi Thana	10.00	Juri	14.00	Maheshpur	3.57
Begumganj	23.83	Dharampasha	1.35	Kabirhat	9.09	Manda	1.75
Belabo	11.24	Dhobaura	1.00	Kachua	21.86	Manikchhari	0.74
Belai Chhari	0.00	Dhunat	6.67	Kachua	1.72	Manikganj Sadar	11.02
Belkuchi	0.40	Dhupchanchia	14.67	Kadamtali Thana	2.67	Manirampur	4.87
Bera	0.00	Dighalia	2.00	Kafrul Thana	1.34	Manohardi	24.00
Betagi	1.33	Dighinala	0.80	Kahaloo	5.03	Manoharganj	32.00
Bhairab	10.67	Dimla	0.27	Kaharole	0.00	Manpura	0.00
Bhaluka	2.50	Dinajpur Sadar	0.80	Kala Para	1.34	Mathbaria	4.37
Bhandaria	5.16	Dohar	24.19	Kalabagan Thana	6.00	Matihar Thana	0.92
Bhanga	16.91	Domar	2.46	Kalai	0.53	Matiranga	3.60
Bhangura	2.40	Double Mooring	3.74	Kalaroa	6.81	Matlab	20.50
Bhedarganj	12.02	Dowarabazar	12.00	Kalia	5.96	Matlab Uttar	19.50
Bheramara	7.60	Dumki	2.42	Kaliakair	5.60	Maulvibazar Sadar	15.33
Bhola Sadar	3.51	Dumuria	0.89	Kaliganj	8.57	Meghna	20.41
Bholahat	1.14	Durgapur	0.80	Kaliganj	4.02	Mehendiganj	3.43
Bhuapur	0.00	Durgapur	0.40	Kaliganj	1.15	Meherpur Sadar	7.07
Bhurungamari	0.73	Fakirhat	0.00	Kaliganj	0.00	Melandaha	15.10
Bijohnagar	6.22	Faridganj	27.17	Kalihati	12.00	Mirpur	4.25
Biral	2.05	Faridpur	2.00	Kalkini	6.61	Mirpur Thana	5.71
Birampur	0.00	Faridpur Sadar	6.62	Kalmakanda	0.33	Mirsharai	24.00
Birganj	0.00	Fatikchhari	31.11	Kalukhali	4.01	Mirzaganj	0.57
Bishwambarpur	0.67	Fenchuganj	32.00	Kamalganj	7.10	Mirzapur	14.67
Bishwanath	25.76	Feni Sadar	21.51	Kamalnagar	15.67	Mithamain	2.40
Boalia Thana	1.28	Fulbari	0.00	Kamarkhanda	2.02	Mithapukur	0.89
Boalkhali	16.00	Fulbaria	4.44	Kamrangir Char	4.00	Mohammadpur	4.57
Boalmari	5.33	Fulchhari	2.00	Kanaighat	20.32	Mohammadpur	7.00

Contd.

Upzila	% M	Upzila	% M	Upzila	%M	Upzila	%M
Bochaganj	0.00	Fulgazi	32.50	Kanthalia	4.01	Mohanganj	0.67
Boda	0.67	Gabtali	4.89	Kapasias	20.88	Mohanpur	0.00
Tentulia	0.27	Trishal	2.01	Uttar Khan Thana	0.00	Ramu	6.57
Terokhada	0.57	Tungipara	1.71	Uttara Thana	0.00	Rangamati Sadar	1.00
Thakurgaon Sadar	0.21	Turag Thana	5.00	Wazirpur	7.69	Rangpur Sadar	0.77
Thanchi	0.00	Ukhia	10.53	Zakiganj	9.68	Rangunia	33.33
Titas	37.33	Ulipur	0.71	Zanjira	7.73	Raninagar	5.14
Tongibari	18.77	Ullah Para	2.02	Zianagar	1.71	Ranisankail	0.25
Saturia	11.41	Shibganj	2.13	Sreepur	5.18	Raozan	32.95
Savar	4.01	Shibpur	21.67	Subarnachar	2.27	Raumari	2.22
Senbagh	25.56	Shyamnagar	0.86	Sujanagar	1.45	Rowangchhari	0.00
Serajdikhan	28.44	Shyampur Thana	2.67	Sulla	0.00	Royganj	0.00
Shah Ali Thana	0.00	Singair	29.55	Sunamganj Sadar	9.50	Roypur	14.79
Shah Makhdum Thana	0.67	Singra	0.19	Sundarganj	1.00	Roypura	24.04
Shahbagh Thana	8.00	Sirajganj Sadar	1.34	Sutrapur Thana	4.00	Ruma	0.34
Shahjadpur	0.25	Sitakunda	10.00	Sylhet Sadar	9.36	Rupganj	7.32
Shahrasti	25.00	Sonadanga Thana	1.92	Tahirpur	0.45	Rupsa	2.22
Shailkupa	1.78	Sonagazi	32.62	Tala	0.75	Sabujbaghthana	5.60
Shajahanpur	0.44	Sonaimuri	30.80	Tangail Sadar	8.62	Mollahat	6.29
Shalikha	1.25	Sonargaon	3.81	Tanore	0.50	Mongla	3.11
Shariatpur Sadar	6.59	Sonatola	0.00	Taraganj	0.00	Morrelganj	2.33
Sharsha	5.82	Sreebardi	0.00	Tarail	4.00	Motijheel Thana	5.33
Sher-E-Bangla Nagar	0.00	Sreemangal	4.52	Tarash	1.14	Mujib Nagar	5.71
Sherpur	0.00	Sreenagar	22.46	Tazumuddin	2.86	Muksudpur	3.04
Sherpur Sadar	0.73	Sreepur	4.92	Tejgaon Ind. Area	4.08	Muktagachha	1.50
Shib Char	6.22	Nalitabari	1.34	Tejgaon Thana	5.33	Muladi	8.08
Shibalaya	2.34	Nandail	0.57	Teknaf	6.23	Munshiganj Sadar	18.83

Contd.

Contd.

Upzila	% M	Upzila	% M	Upzila	%M	Upzila	%M
Shibganj	3.33	Nandigram	0.00	Nikli	1.35	Muradnagar	30.36
Parbatipur	1.09	Nangalkot	35.26	Nilphamari Sadar	0.40	Mymensingh Sadar	0.00
Parshuram	18.29	Naniarchar	0.00	Noakhali Sadar	7.92	Nabiganj	7.27
Patenga Thana	4.80	Naogaon Sadar	3.14	Paba	0.86	Nabinagar	25.11
Patgram	0.25	Narail Sadar	4.23	Pabna Sadar	4.01	Nachole	2.55
Patharghata	5.56	Narayanganj Sadar	4.58	Pahartali Thana	1.74	Nagarkanda	2.81
Patiya	7.43	Naria	19.69	Paikgachha	0.25	Nagarpur	9.33
Patnitala	0.45	Narsingdi Sadar	6.02	Pakundia	10.55	Nageshwari	0.22
Patuakhali Sadar	2.23	Nasirnagar	4.36	Palash	10.00	Naikhongchhari	2.01
Pekua	2.89	Natore Sadar	2.84	Palashbari	1.09	Nakla	0.80
Phulbari Sadar	2.68	Nawabganj	39.86	Pallabi Thana	4.46	Nalchity	8.01
Phulpur	1.20	Nawabganj	0.00	Panchagarh Sadar	0.17	Rajasthali	0.67
Phultala	2.00	Nazirpur	0.53	Panchbibi	1.22	Rajbari Sadar	5.72
Pirgachha	0.00	Nesarabad	0.75	Panchhari	0.40	Rajnagar	25.91
Pirganj	0.00	Netrokona Sadar	0.53	Panchlaish Thana	7.00	Rajoir	0.44
Pirganj	0.21	New Marketthana	28.00	Pangsha	4.91	Rajpara Thana	1.74
Pirojpur Sadar	6.00	Niamatpur	0.50	Sadullapur	0.00	Ramganj	19.05
Porsha	0.00	Sarail	9.87	Saghata	1.82	Ramgarh	2.01
Purbadhala	0.62	Sarankhola	1.78	Saidpur	1.85	Ramgati	3.00
Puthia	1.79	Sariakandi	1.34	Sakhipur	25.43	Ramna Thana	6.67
Rajapur	4.69	Sarishabari	5.25	Saltha	5.53	Rampal	0.00
Rajarhat	0.45	Satkania	20.33	Sandwip	26.00	Rampura Thana	2.00
Sapahar	0.67	Satkira Sadar	2.20	Santhia	2.46	Sadarpur	17.27

Need alphabetic order





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Parishankhyan Bhaban  
E-17/A, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207

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Date: 12-05-2015

**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.

  
Mohammad Abdul Wazed  
(Additional Secretary)  
Director General

**Distribution:**

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