

Gender-based intergenerational flows: Evidence from Bangladesh NTTA

Muhammad Moshir Rahman

Opportunities and Challenges of the Demographic Transition for Meeting the 2030
Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

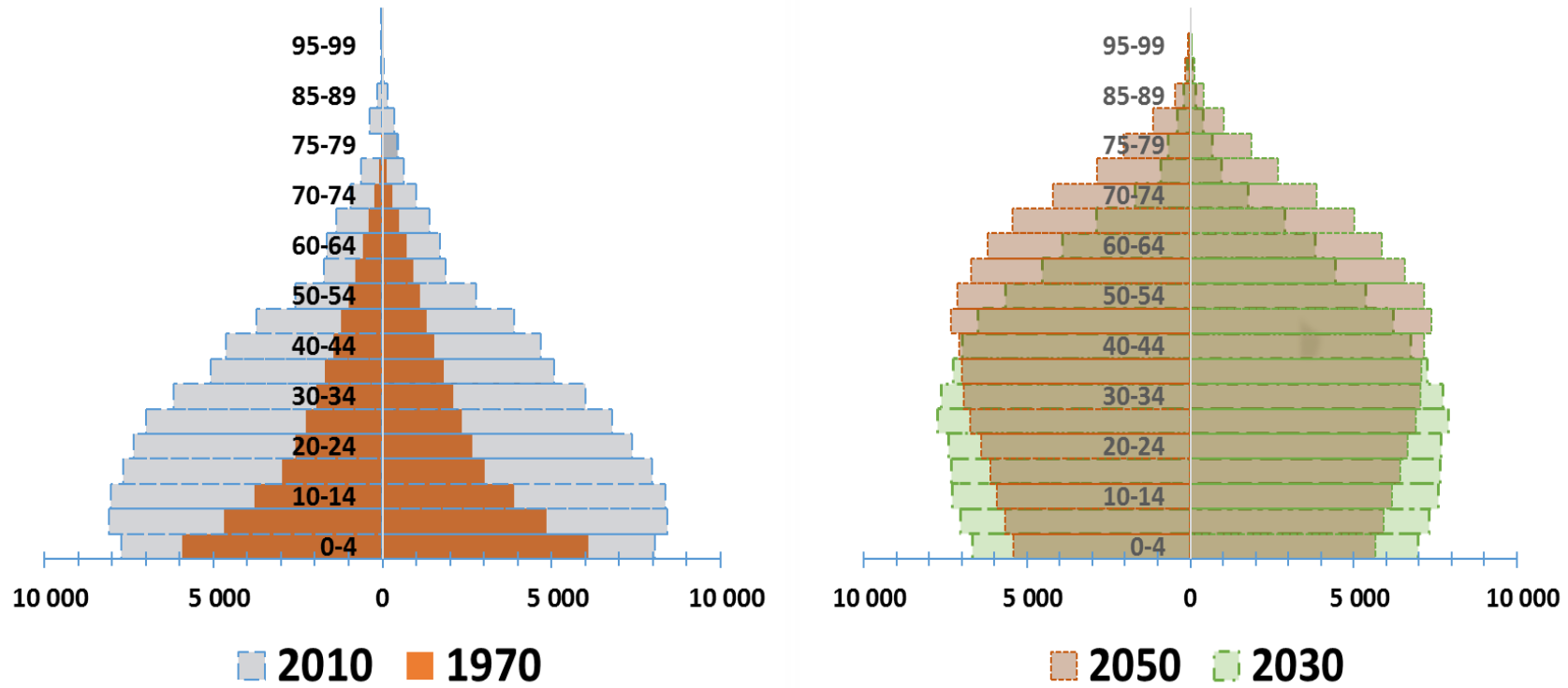
12th Global Meeting of the NTA Network

23-27 July 2018

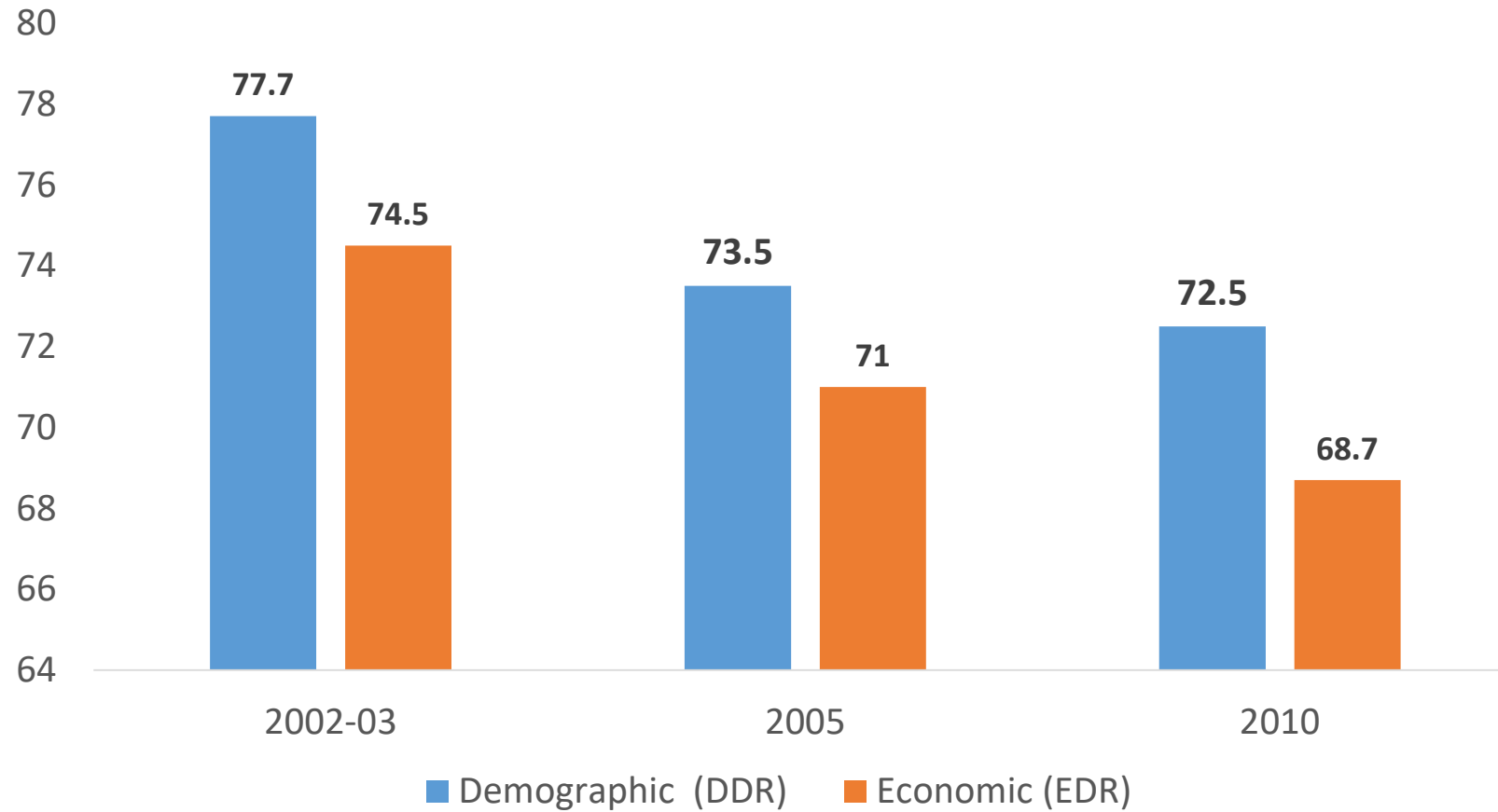
Mexico City, Mexico

- Demographics of Bangladesh
- Women in labour market
- NTA perspective of gender
- NTTA analysis
- Conclusion
- Policy recommendations

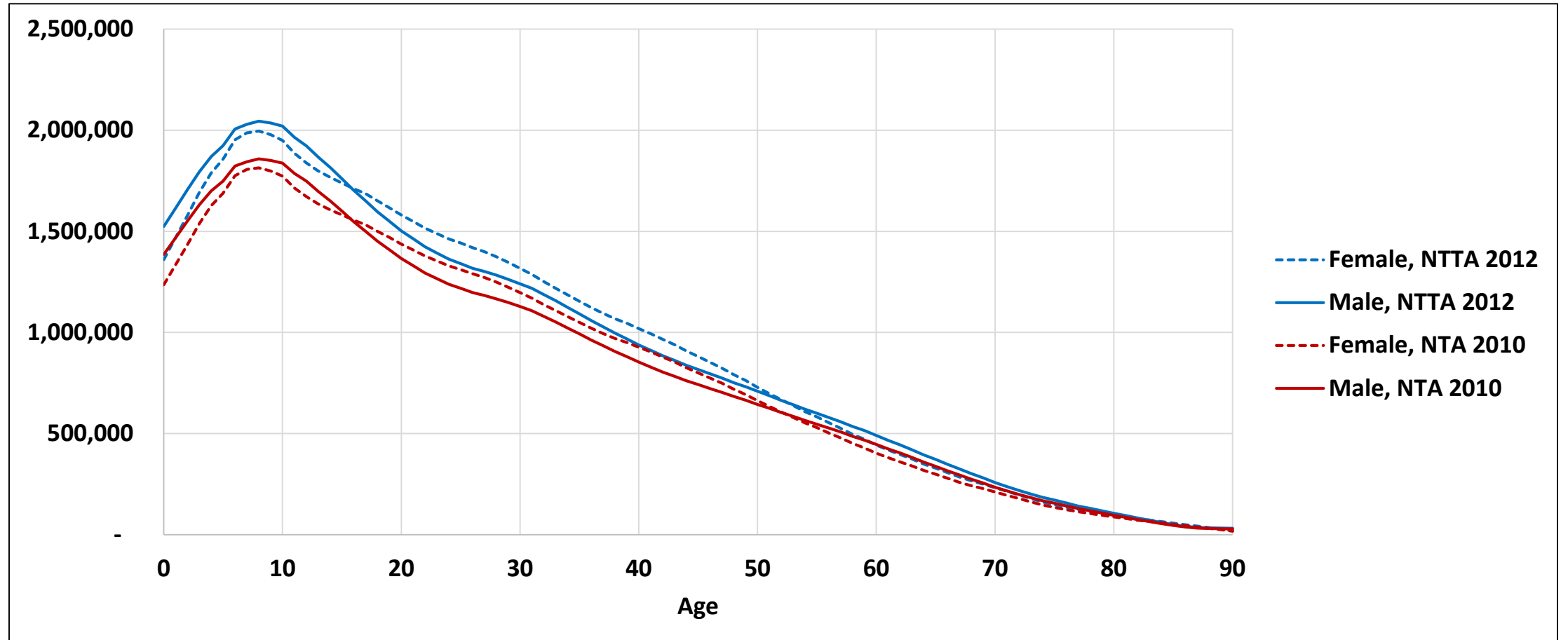
Demographic structure and transition



Dependency ratio

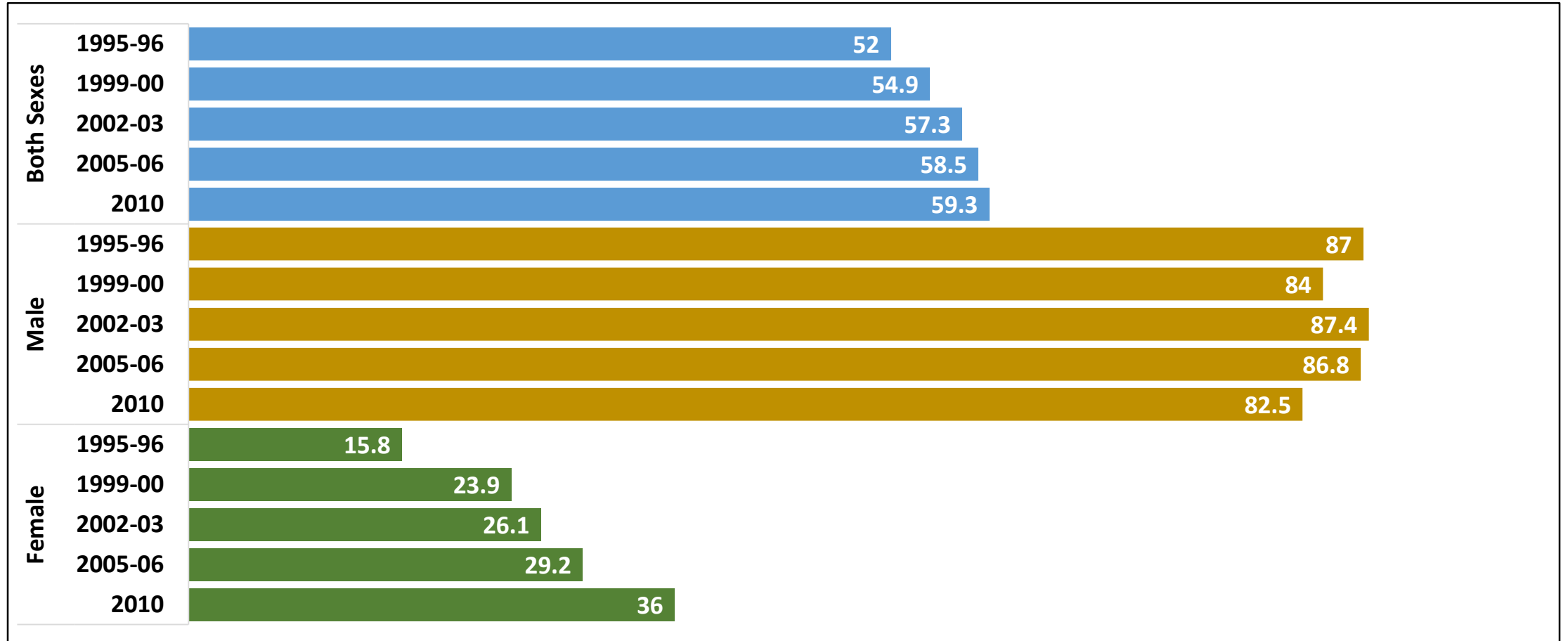


Population



Women in the labor market

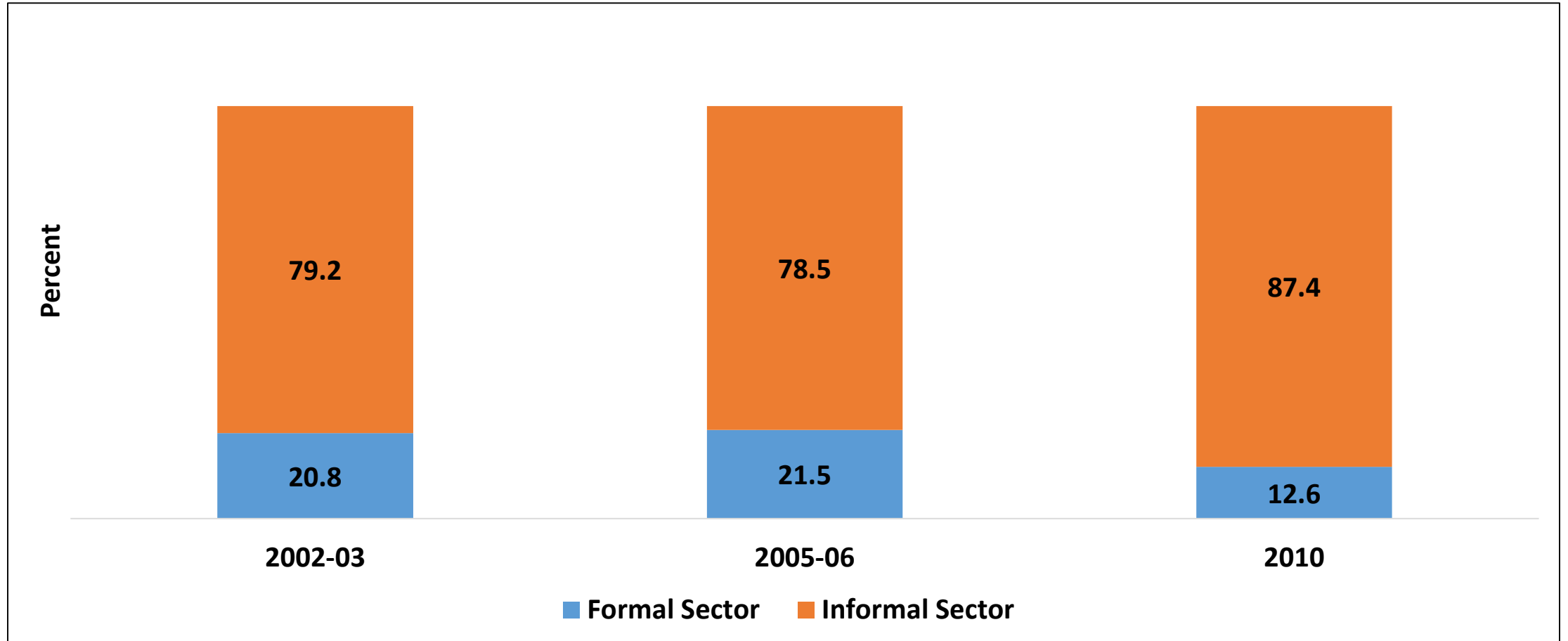
Labour force participation rate



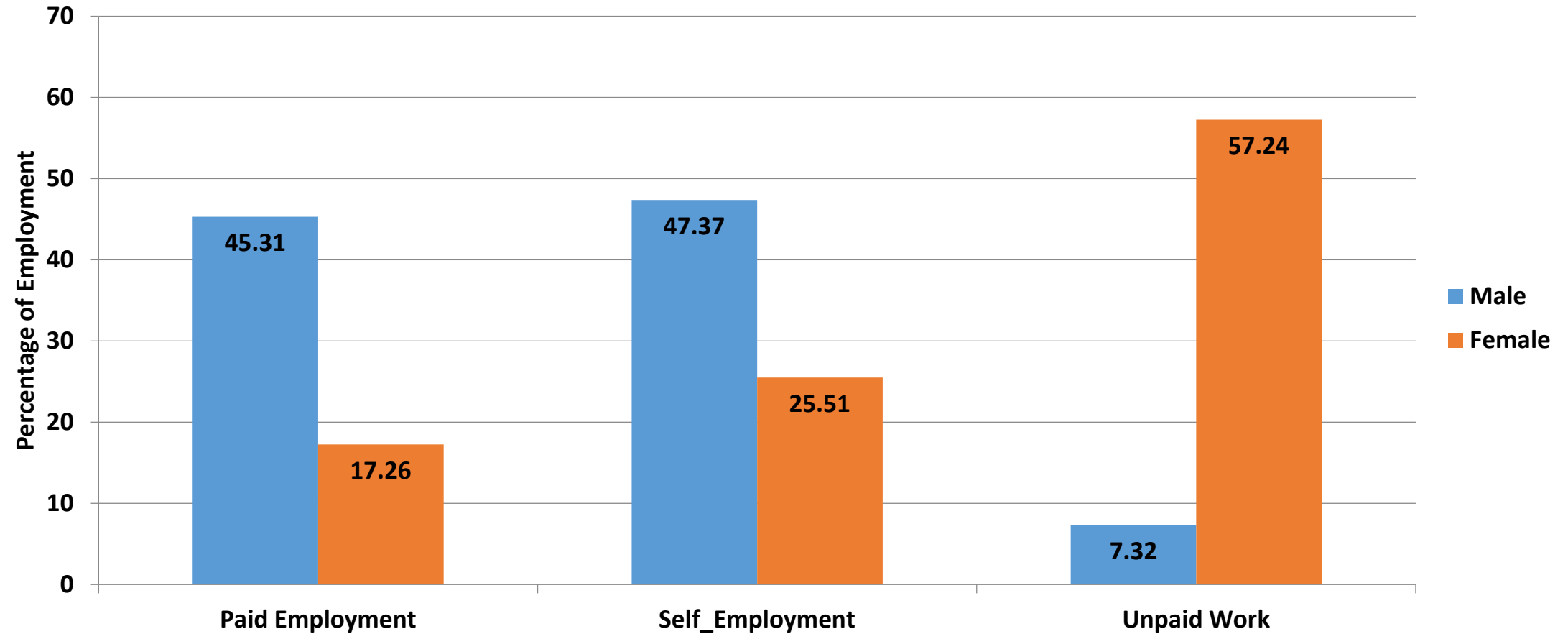
Determinants of FLFP

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

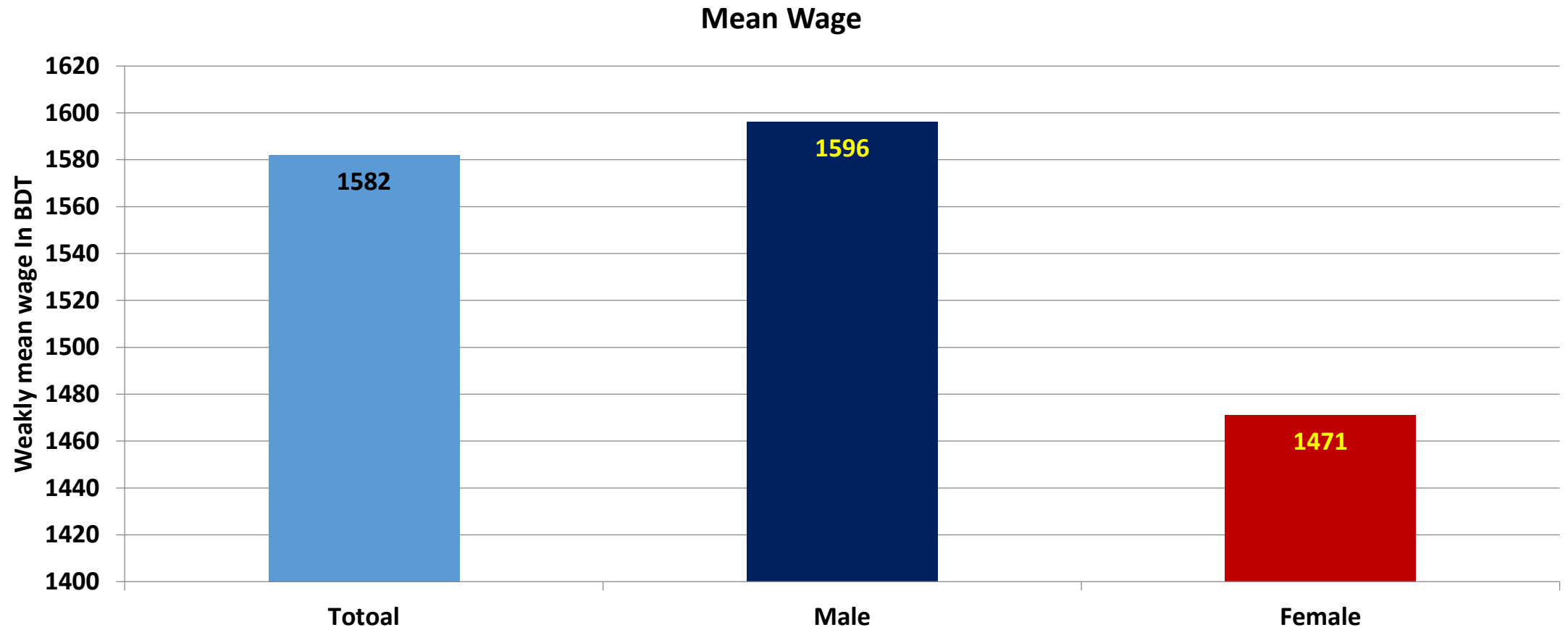
Labour force participation—formal and informal sectors



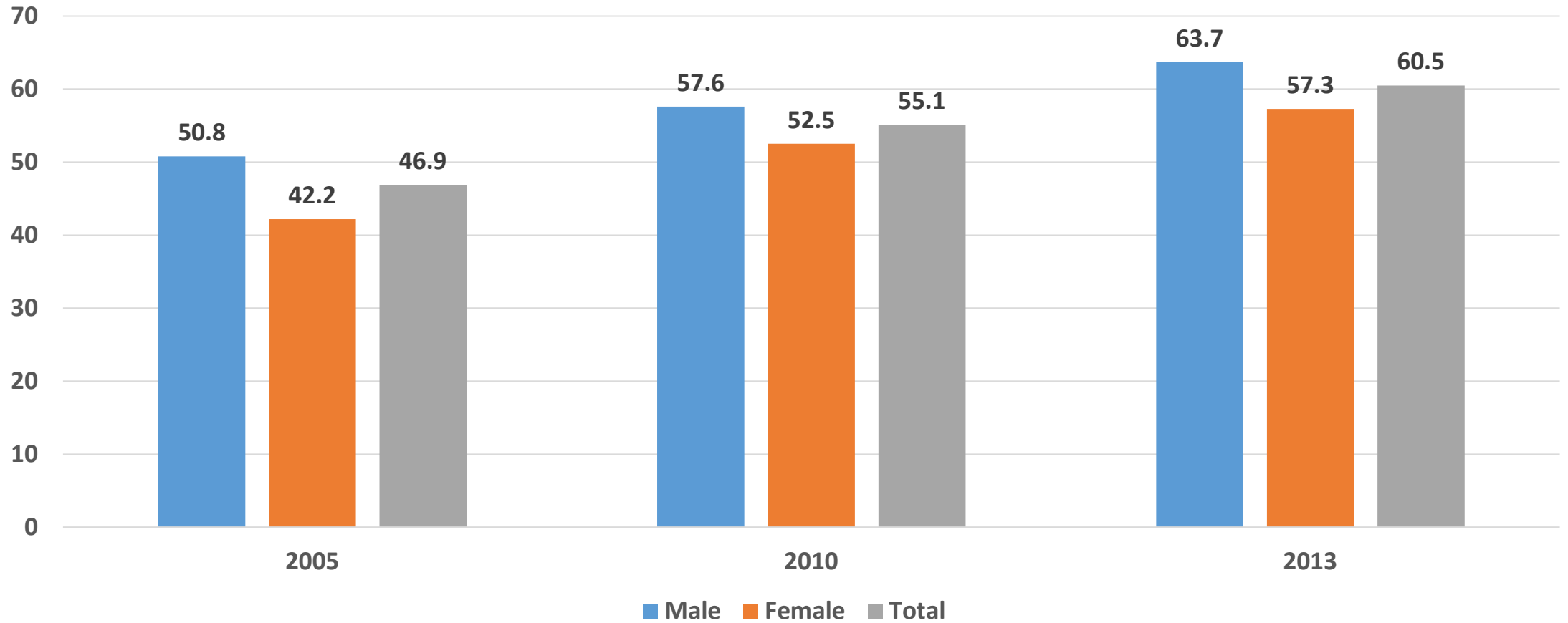
Employment pattern (2010)



Mean wage (2010)



Literacy rate



Female enrollment in public education

Enrollment Level	Number of Females
Primary	5,061,165
Secondary	106,519
College	358,523
University	81,988

Female employment and issues

- Female employment
 - Female labor force participation is very low: 36% in 2010
 - Out of this 36%, only 17% in paid employment, 25% in self-employment and 58% in unpaid work
- Female payment: Mean wage of females is very low only 1,471 taka per week
- Female education
 - Female literacy rate is always lower than the male
 - Secondary and tertiary education is low compared to the primary level

Methodology and data

- **Methodology**

- NTA

- NTTA

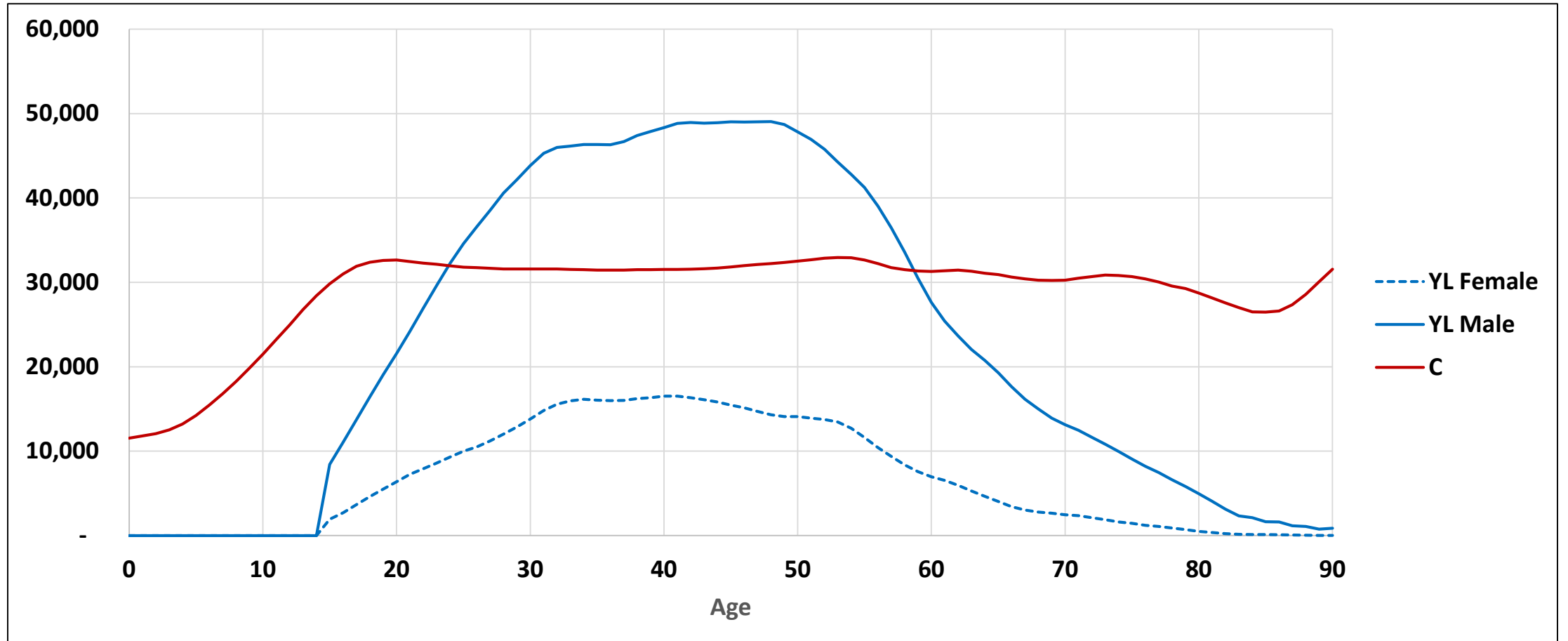
- **Data**

- HIES 2010

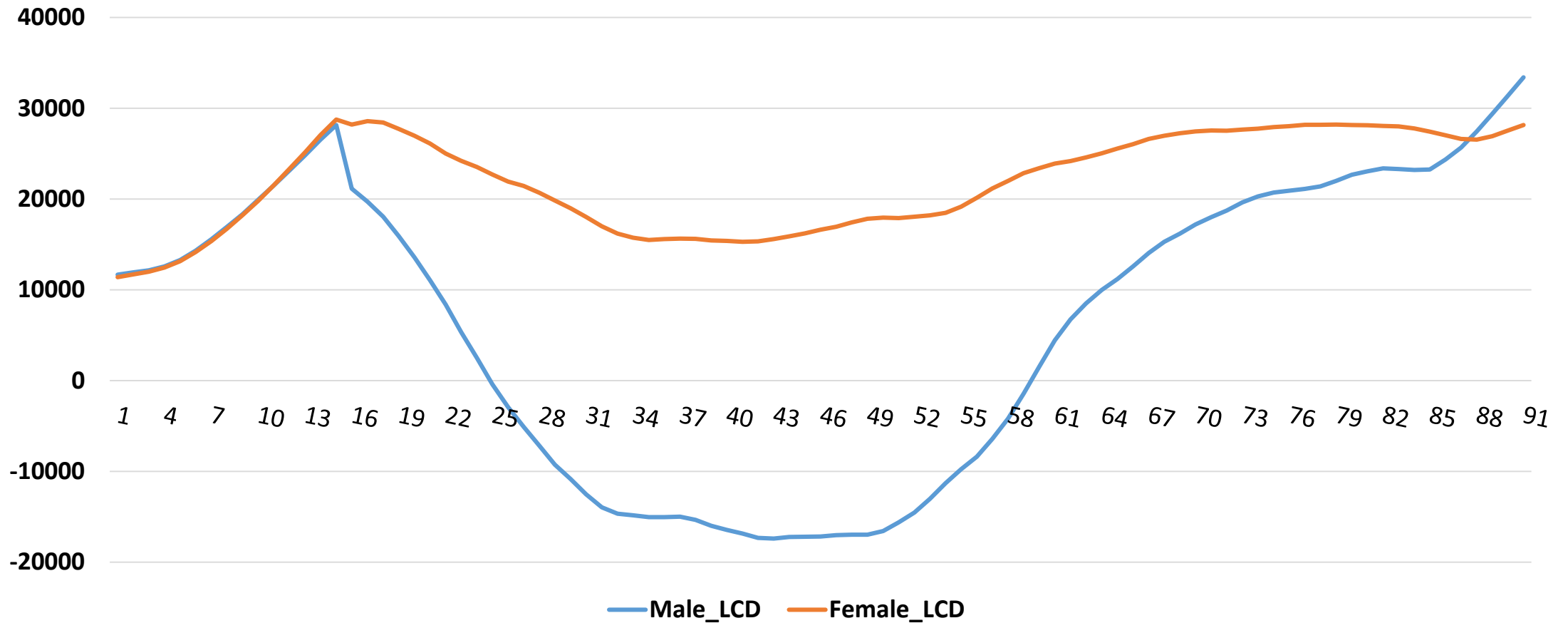
- Time Use Survey 2012

NTA: Gender perspective

NTA by gender

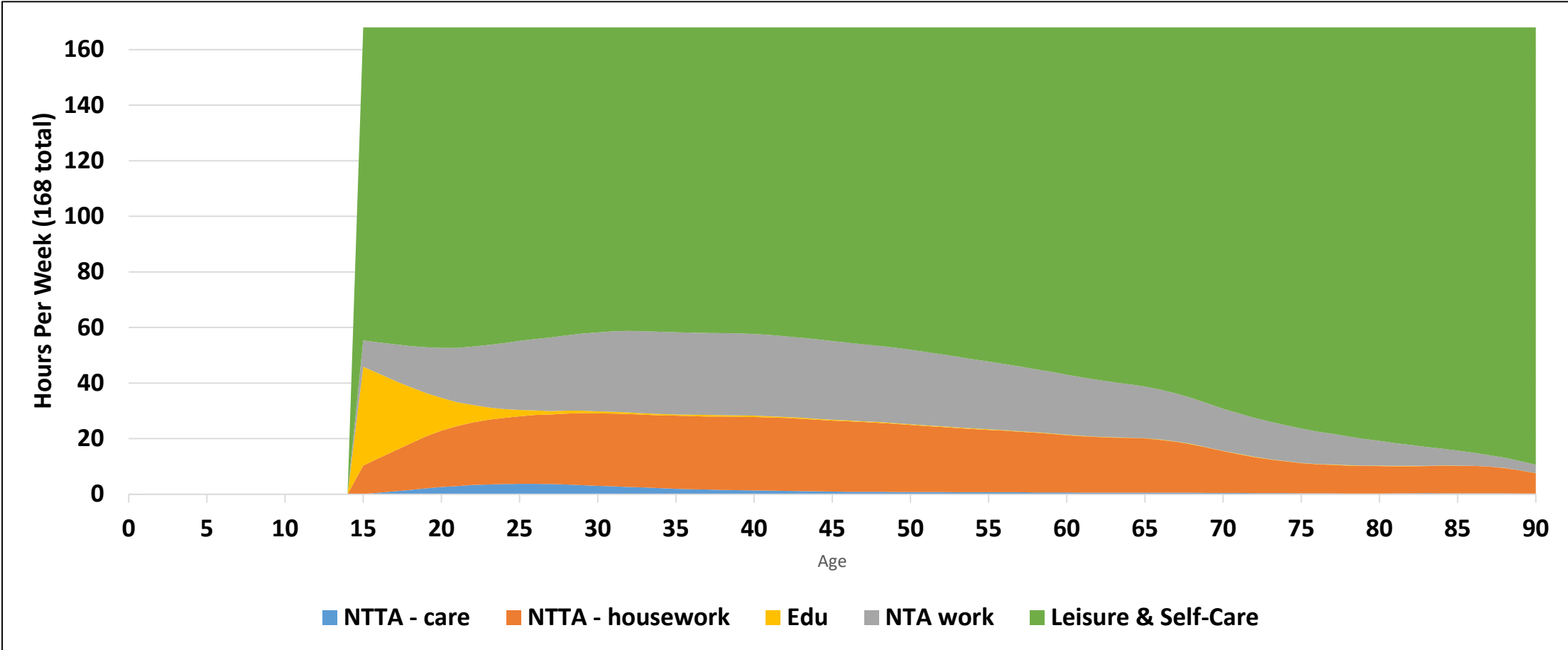


Life cycle deficit by gender

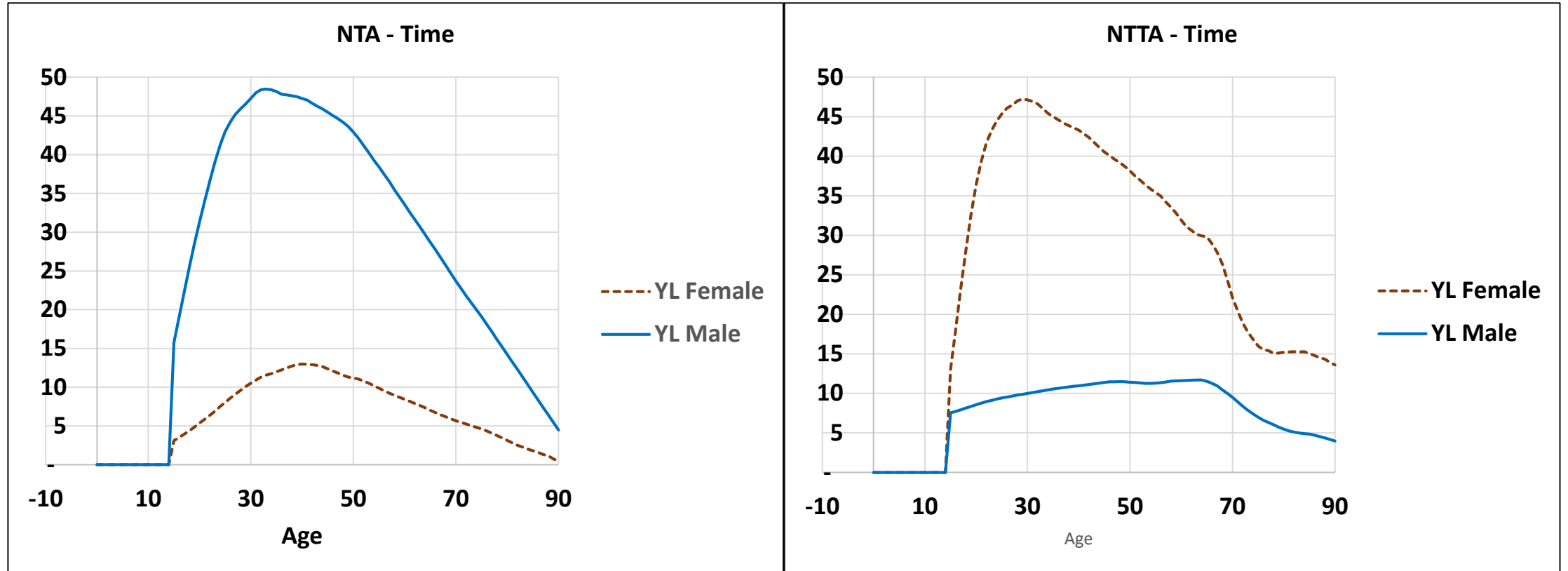


NTTA analysis

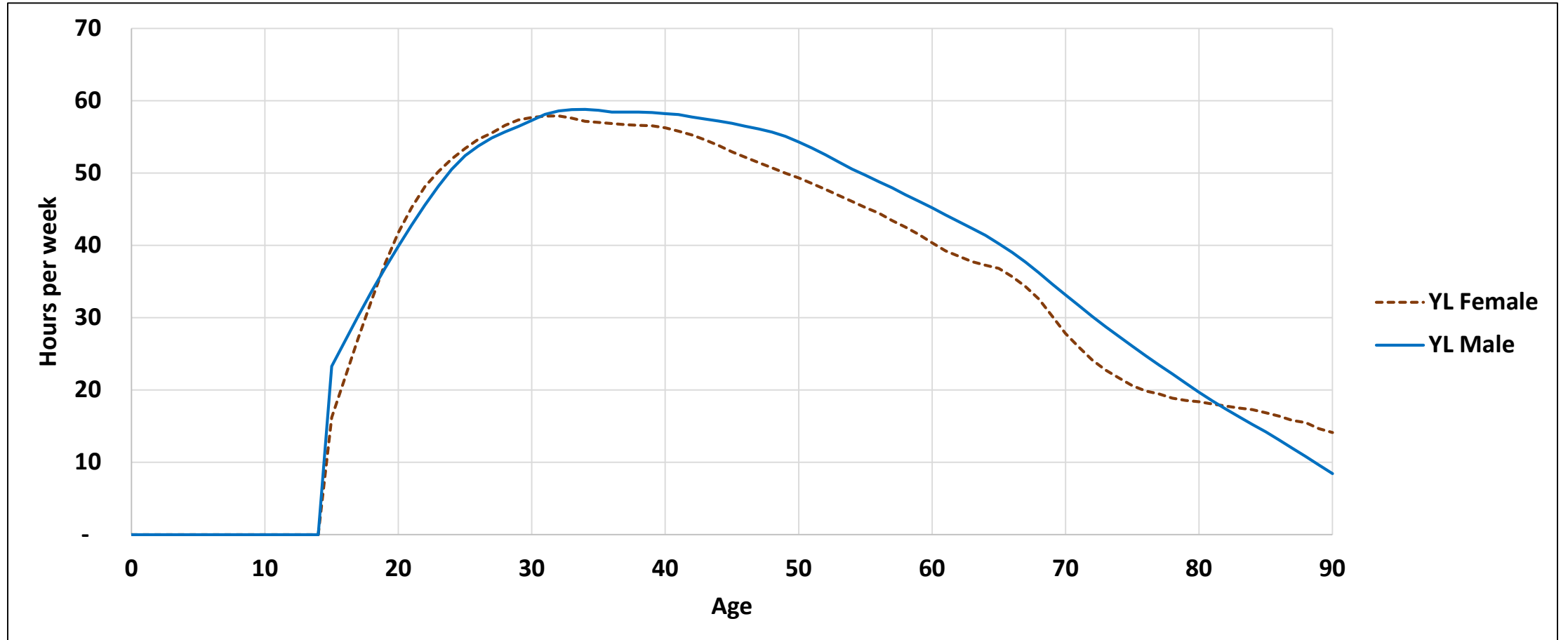
Time use, average person (age15 and above)



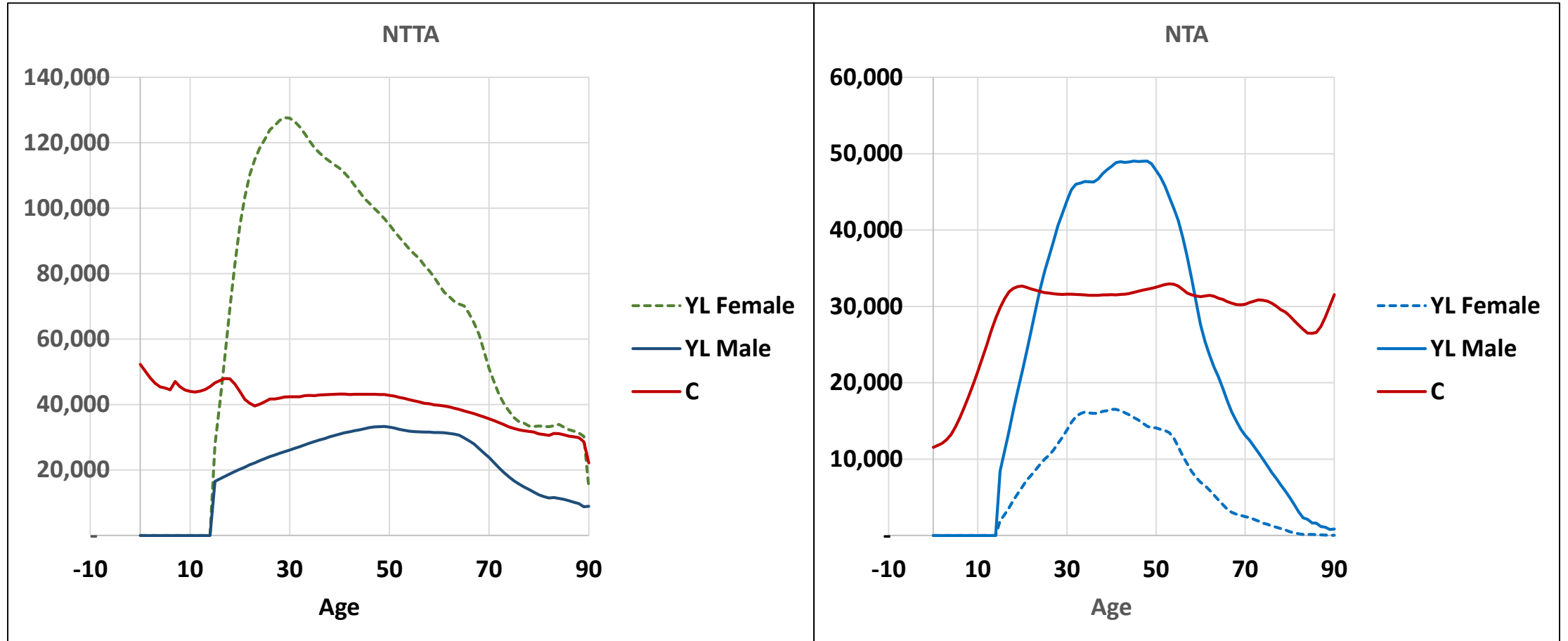
Average weekly time spent by type of labor, age, and sex, Bangladesh, 2012 (hours per week)



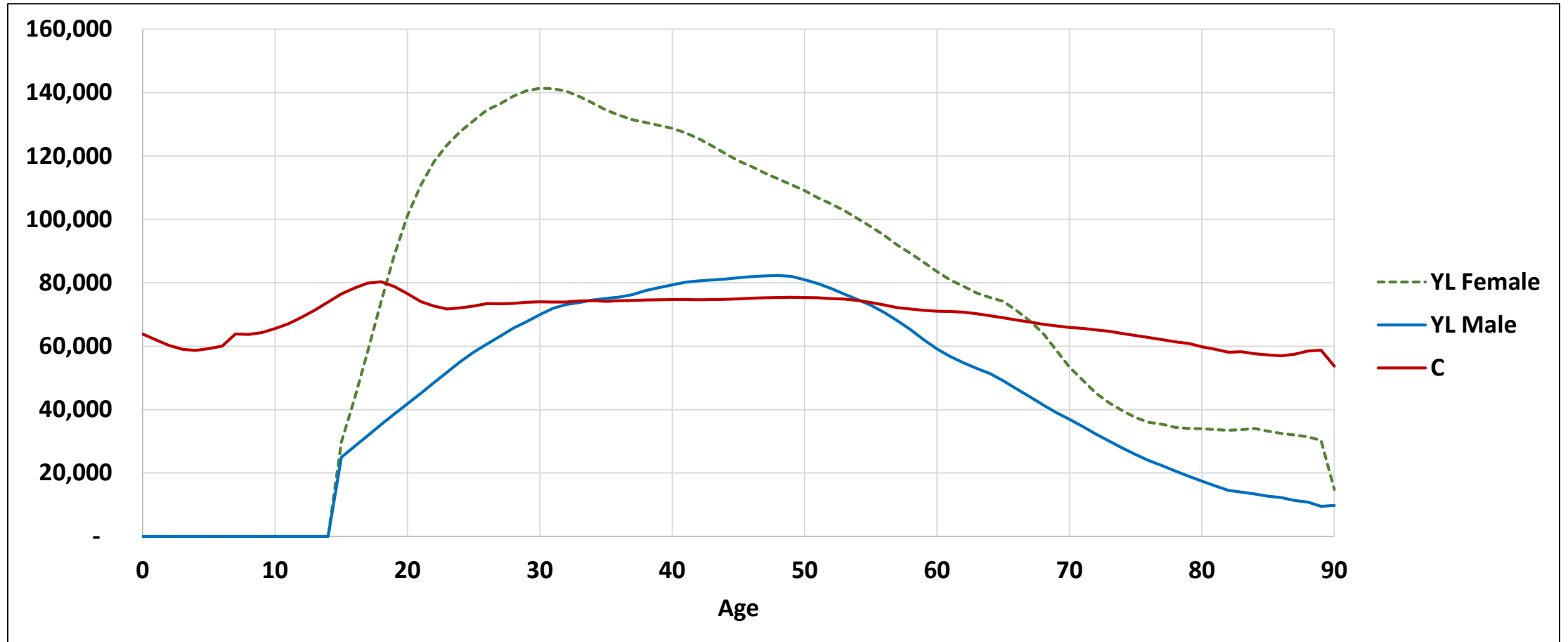
NTTA + NTA = Time



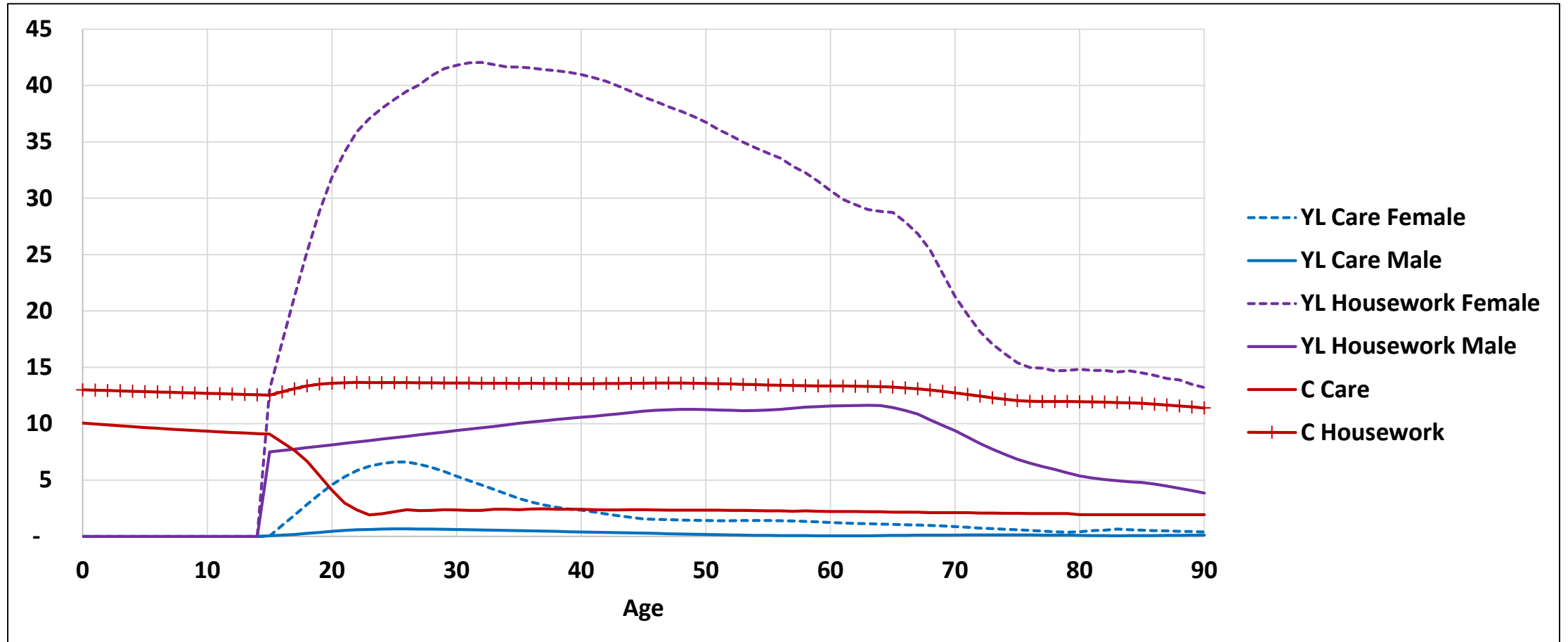
NTTA + NTA = Money (annual in Taka)



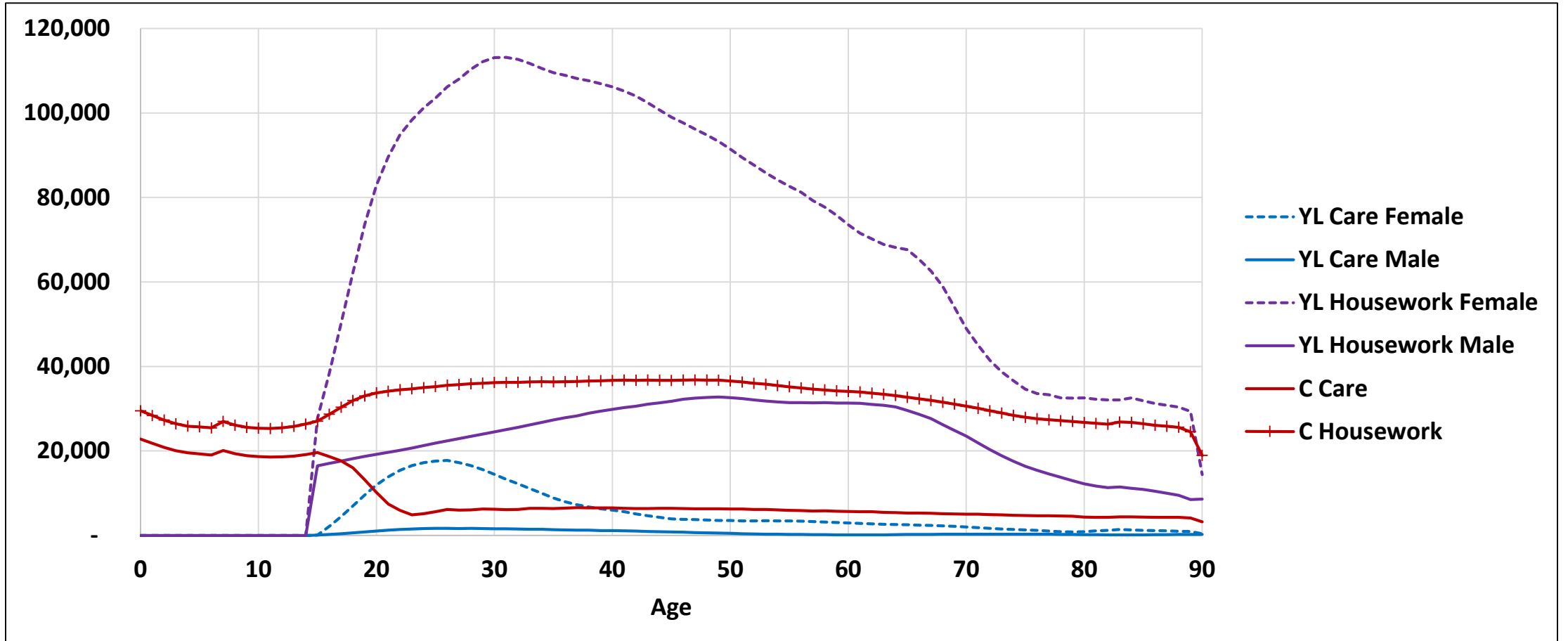
NTTA + NTA = Money (annual in Taka)



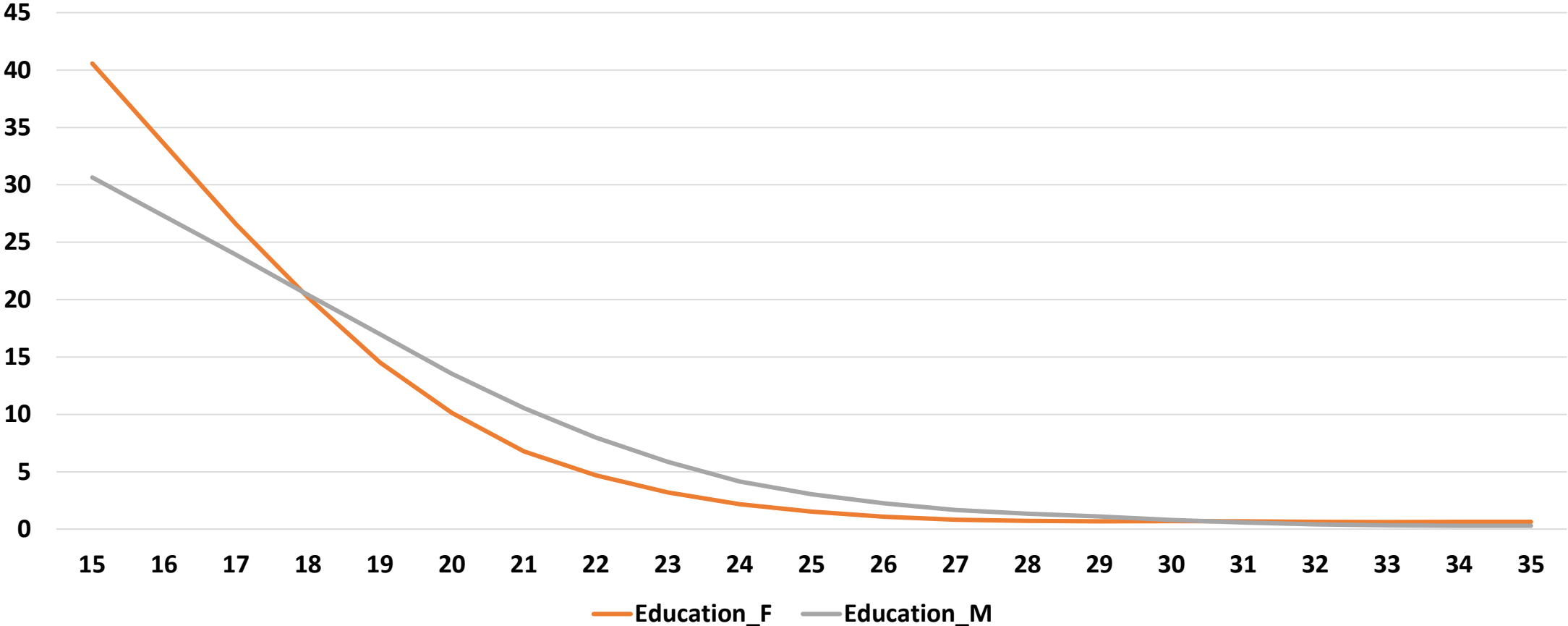
NTTA - time, care vs. housework (hours per week)



NTTA - money, care vs. housework (annual in Taka)



Time Use in education by gender



Key findings

- Males engage more time in market-based work than females
- On the other hand, females engage more in unpaid care work
- Combining both, there is little difference between males and females
- There is a sharp decline in consumption of care after age 15 and it more or less remain same for the rest of life
- Females of working age contribute the most in net terms, while the main beneficiaries of household goods and services are children and to a lesser extent adult males
- Females spend more time on education until age 18, and at later ages males spend more time
 - This may be because females are more engaged in household and care due to marriage, childcare and other unpaid work
- The imputed wage for unpaid work is lower for females than for males
- Omitting data on unpaid work underestimates the economic wealth of the nation as well as the true economic contribution of women and the income of families