



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**  
**Statistics Bangladesh**  
**2006**



National Mausoleum

## General

Bangladesh emerged as an independent and sovereign country in 1971 following a nine-month war of liberation. It is one of the largest deltas in the world with a total area of 147,570 sq. km. With a unique communal harmony, Bangladesh has a population of about 140 million, making it one of the densely populated countries of the world. The majority (about 88%) of the people are Muslim. Over 98% of the people speak in Bangla. English however, is widely spoken. The country is covered with a network of rivers and canals forming a maze of interconnecting channels. Dhaka is its capital city and Chittagong is the main seaport.

Being an active partner, Bangladesh plays vital role in the international and regional forum, particularly in the UN, Commonwealth and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

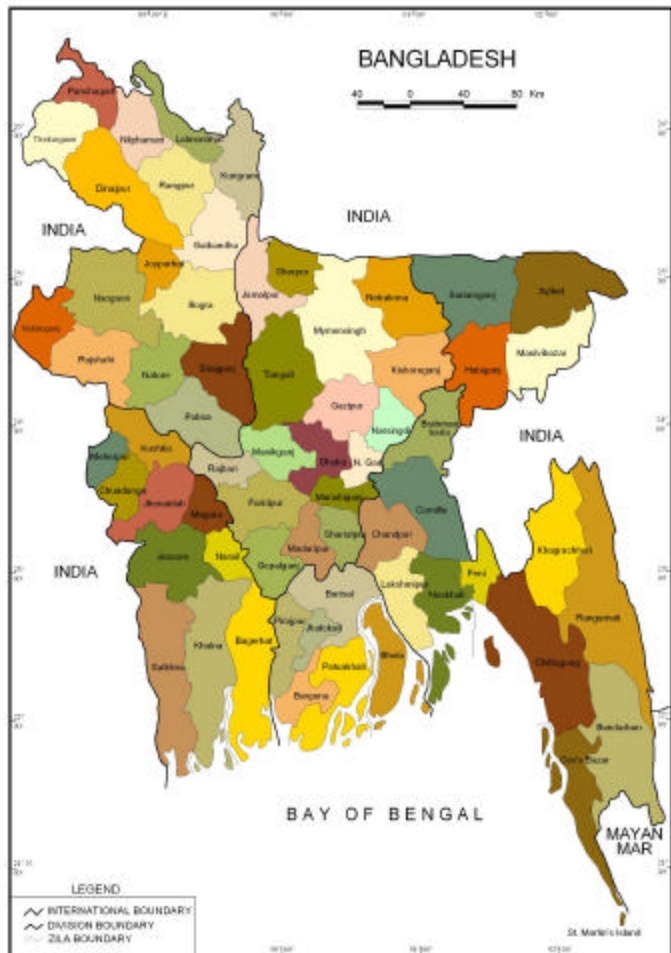
## Climate

Bangladesh has a tropical monsoon climate with three main seasons- the hot and humid summer (March-May), the rainy season (Jun-Sep) and the mild and relatively dry winter (Dec-Feb). Spring and autumn (Oct-Nov) are brief but can be distinguished in changes in vegetation as well as mean daily temperature. Average annual temperature is 26°C and while rainfall is 2540 mm.

## Topography

Bangladesh is located in the tropics between 20°34' and 26°38' North latitudes and 88°01' and 92°41' East longitudes in South Asia. The Indian states of west Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura border on the west, the north and the east respectively. Bangladesh also shares its border with Myanmar on the southeast corner. In the south, the country has a long coast along the Bay of Bengal. Topographically, the country is almost entirely a fertile alluvial plain formed by the two main rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra (locally known as the Padma and the Jamuna) and their hundreds of tributaries. Bangladesh is often referred to as a land of rivers. The main rivers are Padma (Ganges), Jamuna, Meghna, Brahmaputra, Surma and Karnafuli. The coastline of the Bay of Bengal is 66,400 km. The only hilly parts are in the northeast and southeast of the country.

Bangladesh has the world's largest mangrove forest, the world heritage Sunderban which houses flora and fauna of innumerable species. Bangladesh has the fauna of about 1600 species of vertebrates. Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera Tigris*) is the most famous species of carnivorous mammals which lives in the Sunderban.



## Culture

Bangladesh is heir to a rich cultural legacy. In two thousand or more years of its chequered history, many illustrious dynasties of kings and Sultans ruled the country and have left their mark in the shape of magnificent cities and monuments. Apart from this, the century old cultural traditions can be viewed in innumerable tangible and intangible heritages -in archaeological sites, in sculptures, in stones and terracotta, in architectures, museums, archives, libraries, classical music, songs and dance, paintings, dramas, folk arts, festivals, games as well as ethnic cultural activities.

The people of Bangladesh are very simple and friendly. A beautiful communal harmony among the different religions has ensured a very congenial atmosphere. That is why, the UN has recognised the country as Moderate Muslim democratic country. More than 75% of the population lives in rural areas. Urbanisation has, however, been rapid in the last decade.

## History

Bangladesh has a glorious history and rich heritage. Once it was known as 'Sonar Bangla' or the Golden Bengal. The territory now constituting Bangladesh was under the Muslim rule for over five and a half centuries from 1201 to 1757 AD. Subsequently, it came under the British rule following the defeat of the sovereign ruler, Nawab Sirajuddaula, at the battle of Palassey on 23 June, 1757. The British ruled over the Indian sub-continent including this territory for nearly 190 years from 1757 to 1947. During that period, Bangladesh was a part of the British Indian provinces of Bengal and Assam. With the termination of British rule in August 1947, the sub-continent was partitioned into India and Pakistan. Bangladesh formed a part of Pakistan and was called "East Pakistan". It remained so for about 24 years from August 14, 1947 to March 25, 1971. It appeared on the world map as an independent and sovereign state on 26 March, 1971 and subsequently liberated on December 16, 1971 following the victory of the war of Liberation.

Bangladesh is ruled by an elected single-house legislature, National Assembly, presided over by a Speaker, with legislative power led by a Prime Minister, who is also the Head of the Government, while President is the Head of the State. Bangladesh has a general election every five years under Non-Party Care-taker Government.

Foreign affairs policy of the country has been marked by participation in multilateral interventions and peacekeeping missions, particularly as part of UN forces.

The country is the pioneer in micro-credit concept for poverty reduction, which brought the Nobel Prize in Peace for the country in 2006. The founder of world reputed Grameen Bank Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus is the Nobel laureate.

## Population

### Total population of Bangladesh (million)

1991 (Adjusted)	111.5
2001 (Adjusted)	130.0
2005 (Provisional)	139.8
2011 (Projected)	153.1



Rickshaw in Dhaka

### Selected information from Population Census, 2001

	(million)
Dhaka City Corporation	5.40
Chittagong City Corporation	1.99
Khulna City Corporation	0.78
Rajshahi City Corporation	0.39
Barisal City Corporation	0.22
Sylhet City Corporation	0.32
All Municipality Excluding CC	9.78
Other Urban	18.83
Urban total	28.61
Rural total	95.25
Total Population (enumerated)	123.85

## Demography and Health

### Components of population change 2001-2004

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2001</u>
Population growth rate	1.42	1.54
Crude birth rate	20.8	18.9
Crude death rate	5.8	4.8
Life expectancy at birth	65.1	64.2
Migration		
In-migration rate	33.5	22.6
Out migration rate	32.3	17.3

### Health Indicators

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2001</u>
Person per hospital bed	2736	2832
Person per physician	3317	4043
Registered physician (no.)	41933	32498

Source: SVRS, BBS and DGHS

## Households

Bangladesh has about 25.3 million households, while 98.2% are dwelling household. Average household size is 4.8. Male headed household is 89.6% and Female headed is 10.4%.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2000</u>
Household with electricity (%)	44.23	31.20
Household with Sanitary toilet (%)	24.41	14.26
Household with Tube-well & supply water (%)	96.67	96.70

## Household Expenditure

### Distribution of average monthly expenditure in household consumption

	<u>2005 (%)</u>	<u>2000 (%)</u>
Food and beverage	53.81	54.60
Cloth and footwear	5.51	6.28
Housing and house rent	12.25	9.00
Fuel and lighting	5.98	6.81
Household effect	2.05	1.41
Miscellaneous	20.37	20.32

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005

## Tourism

Bangladesh is bestowed with the bounties of nature. It has a coastline of 66400 km. with Bay of Bengal, World's longest (unbroken 120 km) sea beach at Cox's bazar, world's largest mangrove forest-Sunderban with world famous Royal Bengal Tiger and evergreen hilly areas of Chittagong hill tracts with tribal culture have provoked many tourists from far and near. Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet international airport serving International travelers. Peak travel months are November to February.



The Royal Bengal Tiger

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2000</u>
Foreign visitors arrival	207,662	199,211

## Education

Primary education is mandatory in Bangladesh. Encouraging poor children into education through Cash/Food for education programme has been globally appreciated. Female secondary school assistance programme upto class XII and NGO's non-formal education programme have reached Bangladesh in a better level in human development index.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2001</u>
Enrolment (in million)		
Primary (I-V) <sup>1</sup>	16.23	17.66
Secondary & higher secondary (VI-XII) <sup>2</sup>	10.12	10.71
Tertiary (XII+) <sup>3</sup>	0.91	0.86
Literacy rate (15+ pop) <sup>4</sup>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2001</u>
Overall	51.6	47.5
Male	57.2	53.9
Female	45.8	40.8



Students in their classroom

Source: <sup>1</sup> Directorate of Primary education, <sup>2,3</sup> BANBEIS, <sup>4</sup> SVRS, BBS

## Economy

Bangladesh has an agrarian economy, although the share of agriculture to GDP has been decreasing over the last few years. Yet it dominates the economy accommodating major labour force living in the rural areas. From marketing point of view, Bangladesh has been following a mixed economy that operates on free market principles.

## Exports

In the FY 06, country's total export was 10.5 billion US\$ which is 21.6% higher than previous year. The main item of export is readymade garments, which contributes 75.0% of the total export earnings. Main markets of export goods are EU, USA and Canada.

### Merchandise trade exports- top 9 destinations

(Million US\$)

<b>Destinations</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2001</b>
USA	3030	2500
Germany	1764	790
UK	1049	594
France	678	366
Italy	426	296
Canada	421	126
Belgium	359	254
Netherlands	327	328
Japan	138	108
Total	10526	6467



Garments worker

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

### Exports of main commodities

(million US\$)

<b>Commodities</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2001</b>
Readymade garments	7901	4860
Jute and Jute goods	509	297
Fish and shrimp	459	363
Leather	257	254
Home textile	165	67
Chemical products	206	97
Engineering products	111	3
Shoes	95	48
Terry towel	80	48
Ceramic goods	28	19
others	715	411
Total	10526	6467



Shrimp s

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

## National finance

### Revenue (Crore Tk.)

	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2001</b>
Total Revenue	44868	24342
Tax revenue	36175	19778
Non-tax revenue	8693	4565

Source: Bangladesh economic review-2006

### Financing in Social sectors (Crore Tk.)

	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2001</b>
Education <sup>1</sup>	9373	6079
Health <sup>2</sup>	4112	2627
Social welfare <sup>3</sup>	1353	322
<b>Total (Revenue &amp; Development)</b>	<b>14838</b>	<b>9535</b>

<sup>1</sup>/ includes religious affairs and science & technology, <sup>2</sup>/ family welfare,

<sup>3</sup>/ women affairs and liberation affairs.

## Labour force

Bangladesh possesses huge manpower resources. A sizeable portion of the manpower is employed in different countries of the world mainly in the Middle East. During the FY 05, about 2.5 million manpower have been exported.



Agricultural labour

### Employment by major industry (million)

#### Labour force survey (15+ pop.)

	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>1995-96</b>
Total	44.3	39.0	34.8
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	22.9	19.8	17.0
Mining and queering	0.1	0.2	-
Manufacturing	4.3	3.7	3.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	1.5	1.1	1.0
Trade, hotel and restaurant	6.7	6.1	6.0
Transport, storage and communication	3.0	2.5	2.2
Finance and business services	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration & defence	2.5	-	-
Community and personal services	2.7	5.1	4.8

Source: Labour force survey, 2003



## International Travel

Bangladesh's top 10 visitor source countries for 2005 were India, UK, USA, China, Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Canada, Australia and Nepal.

### Top five visitor source countries to Bangladesh

Country	2005	2001
India	86,232	78,090
UK	24,955	34,087
USA	13,422	13,394
China	6,982	6,867
Japan	6,269	7,090

Source: BPC



Zia International Airport (ZIA)

## National Accounts

	<u>FY2006</u>	<u>FY2001</u>
Economic Growth	6.63	5.27
Per Capita GDP (in US\$)	447	362
Per Capita Income (in US\$)	476	374
Tax – GDP ratio	8.69	7.80
Investment – GDP ratio	24.65	23.09
National Saving – GDP ratio	27.67	22.41

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## Environment

Water and air pollution are two major concern of our environment.

A World Bank report of 2000 states that the diesel vehicles are accountable for 44% particulate matter and 85% particulate nitrogen oxide pollution of air in Dhaka city.

### Transport

(in thousand)

Number of vehicles licensed	<u>2005</u>	<u>2001</u>
Bus/Truck/Micro bus	108	88
Motor car/Taxi/Jeep	94	74
Auto rickshaw	100	76
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
Road (km)	21571	20799
Railway (km)	2835	2768
Waterways (km)	5968 <sup>a</sup>	-
	3865 <sup>b</sup>	-

Note: <sup>a</sup> monsoon period, <sup>b</sup> dry period, Source: BRTA, R&H, BIWTA

## Energy

### Electricity

	<u>FY2006</u>	<u>FY2001</u>
Net Generation (MKWH)	22742	16254
Consumption (MKWH)	20954	14003

Source: PDB, REB and DESA

### Natural Gas

	<u>FY2006</u>	<u>FY2001</u>
Production ( $10^6$ cu metre)	14921	10573
Consumption ( $10^6$ cu metre)	14024	9892

Source: Petrobangla

## Land Utilization

(Area in Thousand acres)

	<u>FY2005</u>	<u>FY2001</u>
Forest	6420	6490
Not available for cultivation	8724	8427
Culturable waste	663	794
Current fallow	1159	987
Net cropped area	19703	19970
Area shown more than once	15142	15365
Total cropped area	34845	35335

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## Agriculture

Production of major agricultural crops  
(“000” metric ton)

	<u>FY2006</u>	<u>FY2001</u>
Rice	26530	20586
Aus	1745	1916
Aman	10810	11250
Boro	13975	11920
Wheat	735	1673
Maize	850	149
Potato	4161	3216
Jute	821	821

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



Paddy Field

## Some selected macro-economic indicators

	<b>FY 06</b>	<b>FY 05</b>	<b>FY 04</b>
GDP at current market price (Billion Tk.)	4157	3707	3330
GDP at constant market price (Billion Tk.)	2847	2670	2520
Growth rate	6.63	5.96	6.27
Sectoral share of GDP (%)			
Agriculture	19.61	20.14	21.04
Industry	27.91	27.22	26.60
Service	52.48	52.63	52.36
Gross National Income (GNI) (Billion Tk.)	4429	3896	3505
Consumption (Billion Tk.)	3316	2965	2679
Private	3085	2760	2495
Public	231	205	184
Investment (Billion Tk.)	1025	909	800
Private	775	679	594
Public	249	230	206
Domestic Savings (Billion Tk.)	842	742	650
National Savings (Billion Tk.)	1150	958	847
Quantum index of industrial (large & medium) production (Base: 1988-89)	328.35	294.72	272.13
Consumer price index (CPI) National (Base: 1995-96)	164.21	153.23	143.90
Inflation rate (CPI, National) (%)	7.17	6.48	5.83
Total revenue (Billion Tk.)	449	392	354
Total expenditure (Billion Tk.)	611	539	472
Non-development expenditure (Billion Tk.)	371	333	284
Development expenditure (Billion Tk.)	215	188	168
Outstanding foreign debt (MLT) (Billion US\$)	19.0	18.8	18.5
Debt service ratio (%)	6.1	7.2	7.7
Narrow money (M1) (Billion Tk.)	431	355	305
Broad money (M2) (Billion Tk.)	1812	1516	1298
Reserve money (Billion Tk.)	379	295	263
Export of merchandise (Billion Tk.)	626	508	406
Import of merchandise (Billion Tk.)	988	809	643
Trade balance (Billion Tk.)	-362	-301	-237
Foreign reserve (million US\$)	3484	2930	2705
Workers remittances (million US\$)	4802	3848	3372
Exchange rate (Tk./US\$)	67.08	63.75	60.43

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Bangladesh Bank, MOF



## Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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### Dear Users

Attempts have been made to incorporate necessary indicative information in this profile, first of its kind by BBS, just to have an overview about Bangladesh. But there is ample scope to improve its quality, which we hope to do in future. However, any suggestions from our valued users for its future improvements/updates will be highly appreciated.

With regards,

[AYM Ekramul Hoque](#)

Director General

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics