POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS 2011

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

JULY 2011

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

COMPLEMENTARY

Contents

Page No.

1. METHODOLOGY 1

1.1 Objective and phasing 1

1.2 Preparatory Works for the Population Census 1

1.3 Census Control, Processing and the Preparation of the Report 2

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS 3

2.1 Total Population Counts..... 3

Table A: Enumerated and adjusted population, 1974-2011 censuses 3

2.2 Trends 3

Graph 1: Population figure of the territory now forming Bangladesh, since 1901 4

Table B: Population trend of Bangladesh, 1981 – 2011 4

Table C: Enumerated population and average growth rate by division, 1991 – 2011.. 5

Table D: Population and growth rate in selected Asian countries, 2010 6

2.3 Sex composition 6

Table E: Enumerated population by sex and sex ratio, by division 7

Graph 2: Population by sex and sex ratio, 1991 – 2011 7

2.4 Population density and distribution 8

Population Density in Bangladesh by District, 2011 9

Graph 3: Population and area share of divisions, 2011 10

2.8 Households 10

2.9 Summary of main indicators 11

Table F: 2011 Bangladesh Population & Housing Census key figures 11

Annex 1: Concepts and Definitions 12

Annex 2: Tables 13

Table 1: Population distribution by sex and sex ratio, by divisions and districts 14-15

Table 2: Households distribution by type of household and average household size, by divisions and districts, 2011 16-17

Table 3: Population density, percent share of overall Bangladesh population and area, by divisions and districts, 2011 18-19

PREFACE

Bangladesh has a long tradition of population censuses. After the country gained independence, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) was established in 1974, bringing together the former Provincial Bureau of Statistics, the Central Statistical Office, the Population Census Organization of Home Ministry, the Agriculture Census Commission and the Agriculture Bureau of Statistics of the Agriculture Ministry. The first census of independent Bangladesh was held in 1974. Subsequent censuses were conducted in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Following the decennial tradition of conducting the Population Census, the fifth decennial census was conducted from the 15th to the 19th of March, 2011, which corresponds with the 1st to the 5th of Chaitro, 1417 on the Bengali calendar. The main objectives of the census were to enumerate all the households and the people in the country at one point of time.

As recommended by the National Statistical Council (NSC) the entire census work has three phases. In Phase I, basic information of all households and individual persons was collected using a short questionnaire designed for data capture through Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR). In Phase 2, a Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey was conducted for evaluation of the quality and extent of coverage of the main census. Finally, in Phase 3, a Sample Census will be conducted to collect detailed information on housing, households, population and their socio-demographic characteristics. The field work relating to Phase 1 and 2 has been completed; the field work relating to Phase 3 is expected to be completed by October, 2011.

A Standing Technical Committee, comprised of well known experts in various disciplines, was formed to provide advice to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics on various matters relating to the Census. Two data users conferences were organized by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, where various census data users and subject matter experts participated and exchanged their views regarding data requirements, coverage and presentation. The census questionnaire was finalized after due consideration of the recommendations of the Standing Technical Committee, results from pre-tests and the consensus developed in the conferences.

The census questionnaire was designed for data capture through ICR equipment and had two modules: 1) a housing and household module with 11 questions and 2) an individual module with 14 questions. A modified *de-facto* method was adopted for enumeration. The floating population was counted on Census night from midnight (zero hour) to 6:00 a.m. on March 14th, 2011. Individuals engaged in night duty or in transit were counted in their respective

households. Consequently, the census provides a count of the number of households and individuals that were present in Bangladesh on census night.

Census committees were formed at the City Corporation, Zila, Upazila, Municipality, Ward and Union levels to facilitate active cooperation of local bodies and the general public. Supervisors and enumerators were selected from the local educated available youths residing in the area of their respective assignment. In order to maintain uniformity in training at all levels both a verbatim training manual and audio-visual training were used.

An extensive publicity campaign included radio, television, newspapers, posters, brochures, stickers and banners. Extensive announcements using loudspeakers were made in all enumeration areas, in both rural and urban areas of the country. Census control rooms were established at the district, upazila, municipality, ward and union levels. The central control room at headquarters operated round the clock.

The Post Enumeration Check (PEC) was conducted from the 10 to the 14th of April, 2011 in 280 EAs representing the whole country. The PEC was undertaken by the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS). The results are currently being processed and will bring valuable information on the census coverage and the quality of collected data.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) recently acknowledged the Bangladesh 2011 Census as “best practice” in the region and I believe this deserve our congratulations to the officials of Statistics Division and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics that spared no effort to conduct the project and release those very first results on time.

Finally, I would like to emphasize the valuable involvement and all-out support of the Development Partners that accompanied Bangladesh and the BBS in the realization of the 2011 Census: the European Union (EU), the United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Census Bureau (USCB) participated in various manners and their cooperation highly contributed in the smooth conduct of the Census.

Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah
(Additional Secretary)
Director General

1. METHODOLOGY

1.1 Objective and phasing

The main objective of the Census of Housing and Population of Bangladesh was to count the number of people residing in the geographical territory of Bangladesh as on census night. Early hours (zero to six am) of March 15th were designated as Census Night. All persons were counted in the place where they stayed during that night except the persons who were on duty and in transit, which were enumerated with their households.

The Bangladesh Census of Housing and Population, 2011 has three phases:

Phase-1: Main Count: Collection of basic information for all households and individuals using an ICR format questionnaire;

Phase-2: Post Enumeration Check (PEC): A special survey to evaluate the quality and coverage the Phase-1 enumeration.

Phase-3: Sample Census: A Sample Census with a longer questionnaire to collect detailed socio-economic and demographic information from selected households and individuals in the selected areas.

The Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey was conducted by the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).

1.2 Preparatory Works for the Population Census

The Population Census is a gigantic and expensive exercise that covers all persons of the country. The target is to determine the exact number of people of the country without omission or duplication. To accomplish this target the census requires two years of preparatory works before the enumeration. The census preparatory work was launched through a mapping operation in May, 2009 and the following main jobs were completed subsequently:

– Updating map and delineating Enumeration Areas (EAs) on maps.
– Conducting pre-tests and finalization of the questionnaire content and design.
– Conducting a zonal operation to build the field level organization.
– Imparting training to field staff.
– Creating awareness about the Census through publicity.
– Updating and finalizing the geo-code list.
– Printing questionnaires, manuals and forms.

To establish operational control over a massive exercise like a population census and to ensure count in all areas, the country was divided into 296,718 Enumeration Areas (EAs). On

average, each EA consisted of about 120 households. In order to ensure proper identification, mauza maps were taken as the base for delineating EAs. Villages having more than 120 households were divided into two or more enumeration areas. Enumeration areas having less than 80 households were merged with other adjacent smaller enumeration areas. In urban areas, mahallahs were also divided into one or more enumeration areas.

One enumerator was appointed for each enumeration area. A supervisor was appointed over groups of 6 to 7 enumerators. A total of 48,531 supervisor areas were created for the country and these areas were delineated on maps. Large Upazilas/Thanas were divided into zones comprising about 120 EAs. In total 2,612 Zones were created. Zonal Officers were appointed from the officials of BBS and officials from other government organization at Upazila level. In addition, 130 Census District Coordinators were appointed from Class-1 Officers of BBS and other Ministries. The Director General of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics acted as the National Coordinator and Census Commissioner. The Secretary of the Statistics Division acted as the Chief Coordinator.

To ensure participation and help of local administrations Census Committees were formed at City Corporation, District, Upazila. Pourashava, and Union/Ward level. An intensive publicity was launched to inform and motivate the general public to cooperate in providing census information.

1.3 Census Control, Processing and the Preparation of the Report

The geo-coding system was updated for all enumeration areas, ensuring unique numeric identification for processing of the census data. A computer based control system was established for the distribution of census materials and for monitoring the census operation. To ensure timely processing of the census, the questionnaire was designed in ICR format.

Census preliminary results have been prepared on the basis of tally sheet figures. A tally sheet contains a recapitulation of the number of households, for each type of household and the number of individuals, by sex, that have been enumerated in one book. Two tally sheets were attached to each census book and one of them was processed using scanning through ICR. Some Enumeration Areas have needed use of several books, their content being then consolidated. Preliminary results thus obtained are presented in chapter 2.

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

2.1 Total Population Counts

According to the provisional results of 2011 Population and Housing Census, the enumerated population on 15th March, 2011 was **142,319 thousands**. This population figure includes people that were present in the territory of Bangladesh and were enumerated in the different types of households: general, institutional and other households.

This provisional figure is based on the processing of the "tally sheets" filled by the enumerators immediately after the data collection on the field. The count might be slightly modified after the exhaustive processing of the census questionnaires, which will give a more accurate figure: the final enumerated population count. Moreover, final results will also be adjusted based on the findings from the Post Enumeration Check (PEC) operation.

The following table A shows how the enumerated counts were adjusted based on PEC findings in the four previous censuses.

Table A: Enumerated and adjusted population, 1974-2011 censuses

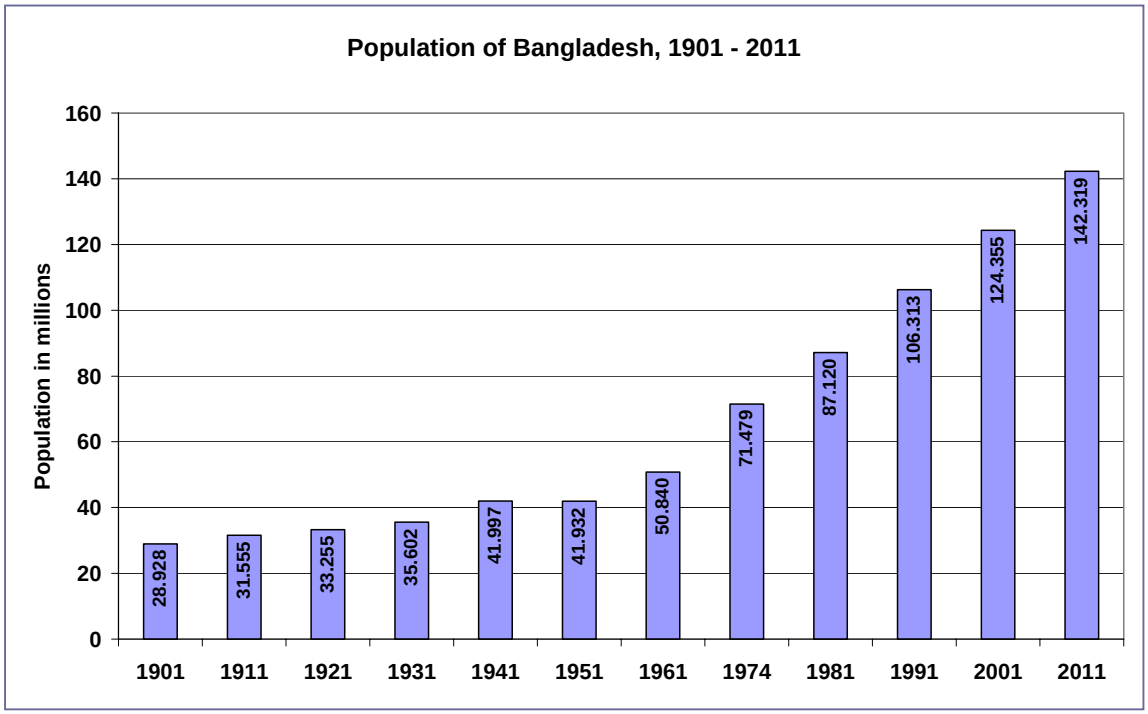
Census year	Enumerated Population (thousands)	Adjusted Population (thousands)	Adjustment Rate %
1974	71,479	76,398	+ 6.88
1981	87,120	89,912	+ 3.20
1991	106,315	111,455	+ 4.83
2001	124,355	130,523	+ 4.96
(*) 2011	142,319	–	–

(*) provisional figure

2.2 Trends

As shown in Graph 1 below, the population of Bangladesh followed an exponential increase trend during the past century. The country is now experiencing a demographic transition and the continuous decline of the natural growth rate should lead to a lower population increase in the coming decades.

Graph 1: Population figure of the territory now forming Bangladesh, since 1901.



Note: Enumerated population for 1974-2011, adjusted population for previous censuses.

Table B shows the evolution of the population trends over the past three decades:

Table B: Population trend of Bangladesh, 1981 - 2011

(Population in thousands)

	1974	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population size (1)	71,479	87,120	106,315	124,355	142,319
Population change	–	15,641	19,195	18,040	17,964
Population increase %	–	21.9	22.0	17.0	14.4
Average annual increase (2)	–	1,931	1,920	1,804	1,772
Average annual growth rate %	–	2.32	2.01	1.58	1.34

(1) Enumerated population

(2) Intercensal period 2001-2011 is 10 years and 51 days

Compared to the enumerated population in 2001, about 18 million people were added, which represent a 14.4% increase and a **1.34%** average annual growth rate, decreasing since last census.

At the division level (table C below), a large variation is observed with regard to change in population size during the inter-censal period (2001-2011). After Sylhet, Dhaka and Chittagong divisions have the highest growth rates, probably due to the attraction of metropolitan areas. On the other hand, the Barisal division growth rate is zero and this deserves further in-depth analysis when the age structure, migration patterns and other demographic and socio-economic indicators are available. Barisal already had the lowest population growth rate during the 1991-2001 decade.

Table C: Enumerated population and average growth rate by division, 1991 - 2011

Year / Division	Population in thousands			Average Annual Growth Rate %	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
Bangladesh	**106,315**	**124,355**	**142,319**	**1.58**	**1.34**
Barisal	7,463	8,174	8,147	0.9	0.0
Chittagong	20,523	24,290	28,079	1.7	1.4
Dhaka	32,666	39,045	46,729	1.8	1.8
Khulna	12,688	14,705	15,563	1.5	0.6
Rajshahi	14,212	16,355	18,329	1.4	1.1
Rangpur	11,998	13,847	15,665	1.4	1.2
Sylhet	6,765	7,939	9,807	1.6	2.1

In comparison with other countries around the region, this growth rate level places Bangladesh at an intermediate position between the group of low rate countries (Thailand, Sri Lanka, Myanmar) and the group of medium rate countries (India, Malaysia), as shown in the table D below.

Table D: Population and growth rate in selected Asian countries, 2010

Country	Population 2010 (millions)	Average population growth rate % (2005-2010)
Thailand	61.8	0.7
Myanmar	50.5	0.9
Sri Lanka	20.4	0.9
Bangladesh	**142.3**	**1.3**
India	1,214.5	1.4
Malaysia	27.9	1.7
Nepal	29.9	1.8
Pakistan	184.8	2.2
Singapore	4.8	2.5

Source: *State of the world population 2010*, UNFPA,
except for Bangladesh: *2011 Population & Housing Census, Preliminary Results*

2.3 Sex composition

The index used for measuring the sex composition is the sex ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. A sex ratio higher than 100 denotes a higher number of males, while less than 100 means that females are more numerous. The sex ratio should naturally be close to 100 but may be affected by wars or sex-biased migration, for instance.

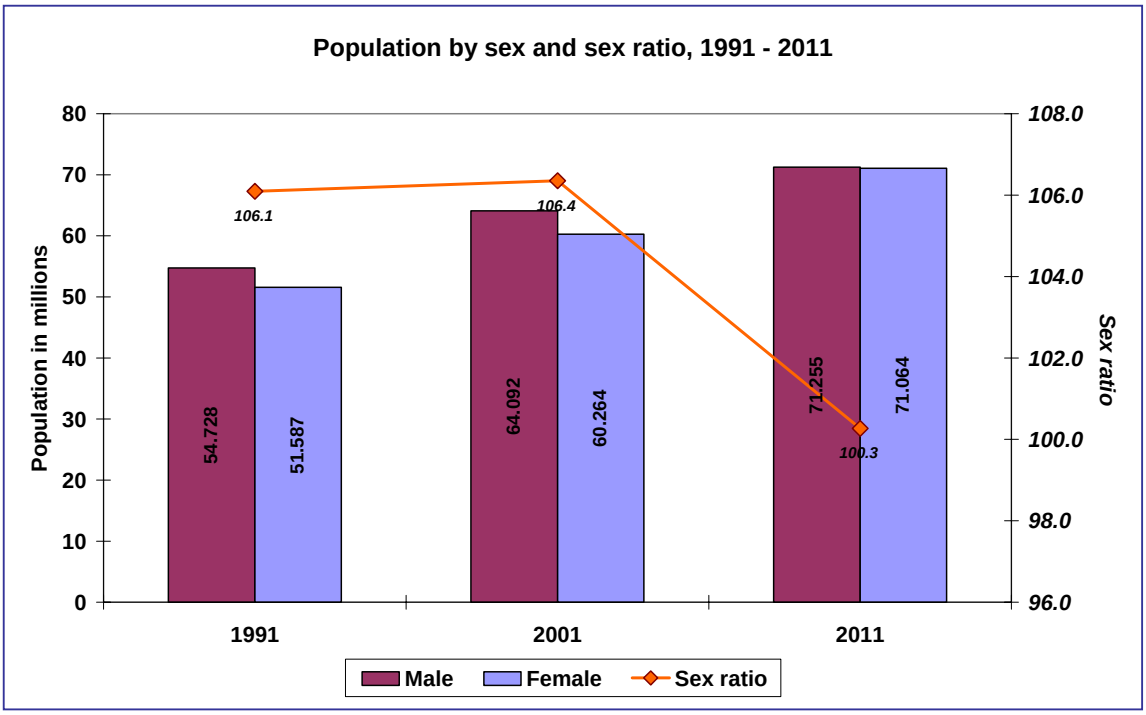
The total enumerated population comprises of 71,255 thousand males and 71,064 thousand females, which yields a sex ratio of **100.3** indicating equal numbers of men and women in the country. Table E below presents trends in sex ratio by division over the past two decades. The distribution of population by sex at the district level can be found in Annex 2 - Table 1.

Table E: Enumerated population by sex and sex ratio, by division

Division	Enumerated population 2011 in thousands		Sex ratio		
	Males	Females	1991	2001	2011
Bangladesh	**71,255**	**71,064**	**106.1**	**106.4**	**100.3**
Barisal	4,006	4,140	103.5	103.6	96.8
Chittagong	13,763	14,316	105.6	104.4	96.1
Dhaka	23,814	22,915	108.3	109.0	103.9
Khulna	7,782	7,781	106.2	106.6	100.0
Rajshahi	9,183	9,146	105.1	106.3	100.4
Rangpur	7,824	7,840	104.8	104.8	99.8
Sylhet	4,882	4,925	104.2	104.9	99.1

The 2011 preliminary results demonstrate a fall of the sex ratio, by 5.73%, from 106.4 in 2001 to 100.3. This is illustrated in the Graph 2 below.

Graph 2: Population by sex and sex ratio, 1991 - 2011



It is expected the final census figures, to be released in 2012, to confirm this important finding of the preliminary results: Bangladesh might have experienced in the last decade a spectacular change in the sex composition of its population. A six point decrease of the sex ratio from 2001 to 2011 represents a difference of 4 million people (fewer male and/or more female).

Explanation for such a phenomenon may be found in a conjunction of several factors listed below and whose respective influence cannot be measured yet. Possible reasons for the drastic sex ratio fall that we observe over the last decade are:

- a significant increase of external emigration, mainly concerning males;
- an improved census coverage of the female population;
- the already documented important decrease of maternal mortality;
- possibly also the female child mortality decreasing faster than the male one;
- differences in life expectancy levels and gains, both in favour of females;

Two observations tend to support the validity of the data: (i) at the district level, the highest sex ratios are observed in the most urbanized districts, as expected; (ii) the decrease of the sex ratio is quite equally distributed in divisions and can be observed in all 64 districts.

Further research on these topics will be done when final data is available, including the population distribution by age and sex.

2.4 Population density and distribution

Population density is measured through the number of inhabitants per square kilometre. The 2011 Census Preliminary Results show that Bangladesh has an average of **964** inhabitants per square kilometre (the density in 2001 was 834). Bangladesh has one of the highest population densities in the world. Only Singapore and small city-states like Bahrain or the Vatican have higher figures.

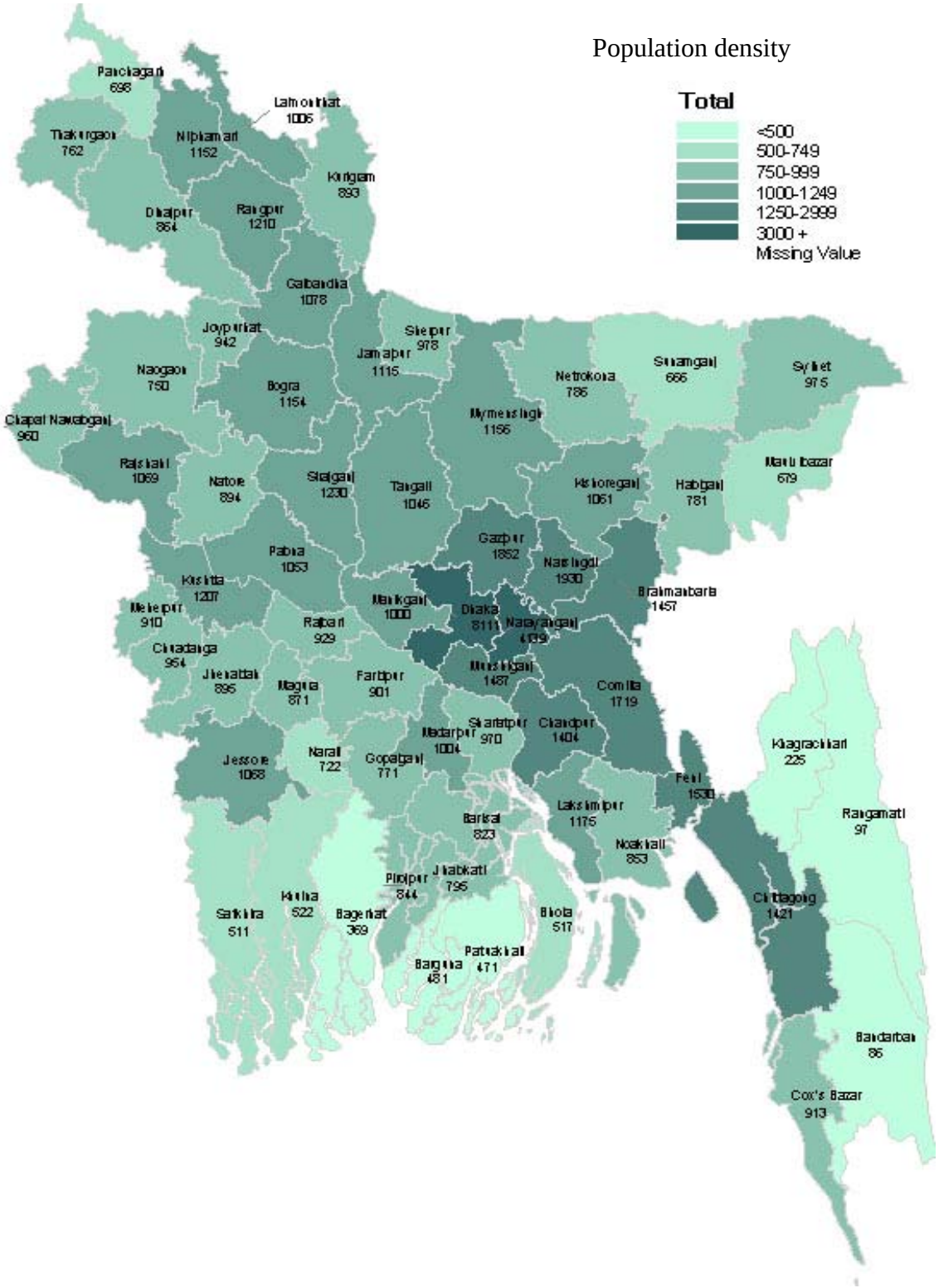
Significant disparities between divisions and districts can be observed. At the division level, the density figures range from 1,502 inhabitants per square kilometre in Dhaka division to 613 in Barisal division. At the district level, the highest density is found in Dhaka (8,111 inhabitants / km^2) and Narayanganj (4,139) districts, and the lowest in Bandarban district (86). See population density map by district next page.

Table 3 in Annex 2 presents the population density by divisions and districts, as well as the percent share of each administrative unit in the overall Bangladesh population and land area.

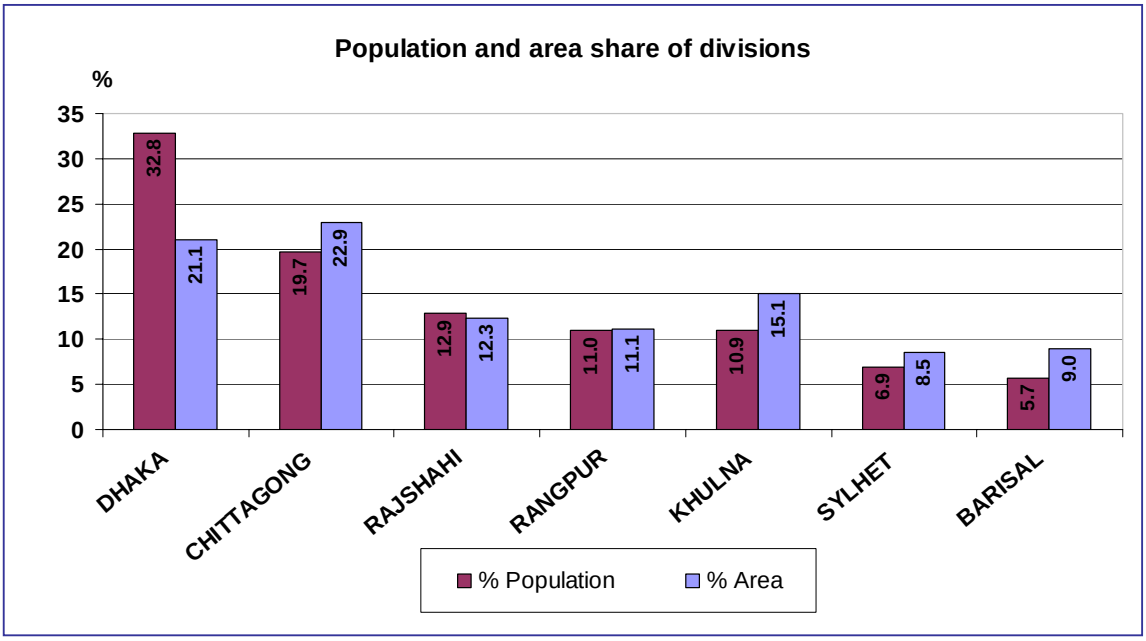
The graph 3 below shows each division's share of the total population of Bangladesh and its share of the total area of the country, which illustrates the disparity of population density among divisions relative to their size. The graph is to be read as, for instance: Chittagong Division accommodates 19.7% of the population on 22.9% of the country area.

Population Density in Bangladesh by District, 2011

People per square kilometre



Graph 3: Population and area share of divisions, 2011



2.8 Households

A total number of **32,067,700** households have been enumerated during the census; among them "General" households represent 98.5%. The category "Others" households counts for 1.1% while the share of "Institutional" households is less than 1% of the total count. The table 2 in Annex 2 presents the distribution of households by type and the average household size by divisions and districts.

Quite two third (65%) of all "Institutional" households are located in Dhaka and Chittagong divisions, while Dhaka district by oneself hosts 20% of the total.

The geographical concentration in also remarkable for the households falling under the category "Others": 80% are located in Dhaka and Chittagong divisions, and Dhaka district by oneself hosts 46% of them.

The average household size is the average number of persons living in a household. In the preliminary counts, the population cannot be broken down by the type of household they live in. Therefore, the average size calculated here for all households must be considered as an estimate of the average size of general households.

The size of households in Bangladesh continues its long term decline, with an average of **4.4** persons per household in 2011, compared to 4.8 in 2001 and 5.5 in 1991. This is an arithmetic consequence of the decrease of fertility. But some other factors, like migration flows, improvement in the housing availability as well as socio-economic changes, may participate in lowering the households' size.

The households' size varies among divisions. The highest size is observed in Sylhet (5.5) and Chittagong (5.0) divisions, whereas households of Rangpur (4.1) and Rajshahi (4.1) divisions have the lowest average size.

2.9 Summary of main indicators

Table F: 2011 Bangladesh Population & Housing Census key figures

Enumerated population (thousands)	142,319
among them: Males	71,255
Females	71,064
Sex ratio (number of Males per 100 Females)	100.3
Average annual growth rate (2001-11)	1.34 %
Number of households	32,067,700
Average household size (persons per household)	4.4
Population density (inhabitants per sq km)	964

Annex 1: Concepts and Definitions

Census Night – The statistical reference night for 2011 Census is the night from 0:00 to 6:00 on the 15th March, 2011.

De-facto System – The Census was made using a modified de facto system: persons are enumerated in the place where they were during the census night. Persons who were on duty during the census night were enumerated at their usual place of residence.

Enumeration Area - A delimited area comprising about 120 households and designated for counting by one enumerator is known as Enumeration Area (EA). For the Census purpose, the country was divided in almost 296,718 Enumeration Areas.

Household - Households were classified in three types: general, institutional and others.

A general household is constituted of persons who make common provision of food and spent census night under the same roof. Hostels, hospitals, clinic, jails, barracks and orphanages were treated as institutional households and any others that did not fall in the above two categories were treated as other households.

Scope of Census - All the persons within the borders of Bangladesh territory on the census night were counted. Foreigners living in Bangladesh on the census night were included in the enumeration but Bangladeshi citizen living outside were not enumerated.

Sex Ratio - Number of Males per 100 Females in a population, using the following formula:

Sex Ratio SR = M x 100 / F

Annex 2: Tables

Remark: The preliminary results presented for the 2011 Bangladesh Population & Housing Census in the following tables are based on figures from tally sheets that were manually summed by the census field staff after enumeration. All possible controls and checks have been undertaken during the tally sheet processing. However, due to human error the tally sheet counts may be imperfect or incomplete. Therefore, the figures below must be considered as provisional estimates.

The final results, to be released in 2012, will be based on the exhaustive processing of census questionnaires and may slightly differ. Final results will also be adjusted based on the findings from the Post Enumeration Check (PEC) operation.

Table 1: Population distribution by sex and sex ratio, by divisions and districts

Table 2: Household distribution by type of household and average household size, by divisions and districts

Table 3: Population density, percent share of overall Bangladesh population and area, by divisions and districts

Table 1: Population distribution by sex and sex ratio, by divisions and districts

DIVISION District	2011 Population			Sex ratio
	Total	Males	Females	
BANGLADESH	**142,319**	**71,255**	**71,064**	**100.3**
BARISAL Division	8,147	4,006	4,140	96.8
BARGUNA	882	433	448	96.6
BARISAL	2,291	1,123	1,168	96.1
BHOLA	1,758	874	885	98.8
JHALOKATI	596	288	308	93.4
PATUAKHALI	1,517	745	772	96.4
PIROJPUR	1,103	544	559	97.4
CHITTAGONG Division	28,079	13,763	14,316	96.1
BANDARBAN	383	201	182	110.3
BRAHMANBARIA	2,808	1,349	1,459	92.5
CHANDPUR	2,393	1,135	1,258	90.2
CHITTAGONG	7,509	3,783	3,726	101.5
COMILLA	5,304	2,534	2,770	91.5
COX'S BAZAR	2,275	1,163	1,113	104.5
FENI	1,420	687	734	93.6
KHAGRACHHARI	608	311	297	104.6
LAKSHMIPUR	1,711	820	891	92.0
NOAKHALI	3,072	1,468	1,604	91.6
RANGAMATI	596	313	283	110.8
DHAKA Division	46,729	23,814	22,915	103.9
DHAKA	11,875	6,460	5,415	119.3
FARIDPUR	1,867	921	947	97.3
GAZIPUR	3,333	1,738	1,596	108.9
GOPALGANJ	1,149	566	582	97.3
JAMALPUR	2,265	1,115	1,150	97.0
KISHOREGONJ	2,853	1,403	1,450	96.8
MADARIPUR	1,149	567	583	97.3
MANIKGANJ	1,379	669	709	94.4
MUNSHIGANJ	1,420	707	713	99.2
MYMENSINGH	5,042	2,506	2,536	98.8
NARAYANGANJ	2,897	1,494	1,403	106.4
NARSINGDI	2,202	1,091	1,111	98.3
NETRAKONA	2,207	1,101	1,106	99.6
RAJBARI	1,040	515	525	98.2
SHARIATPUR	1,146	554	593	93.4
SHERPUR	1,334	664	670	99.2
TANGAIL	3,571	1,742	1,829	95.2

... / ...

Table 1: Population distribution by sex and sex ratio, by divisions and districts (continued)

DIVISION District	2011 Population			Sex ratio
	Total	Males	Females	
KHULNA Division	15,563	7,782	7,781	100.0
BAGERHAT	1,461	732	729	100.4
CHUADANGA	1,123	562	561	100.3
JESSORE	2,742	1,375	1,367	100.6
JHENAIDAH	1,756	879	877	100.2
KHULNA	2,294	1,164	1,130	103.0
KUSHTIA	1,933	967	966	100.2
MAGURA	913	453	460	98.5
MEHERPUR	652	323	329	98.3
NARAIL	715	350	365	96.0
SATKHIRA	1,973	977	997	98.0
RAJSHAHI Division	18,329	9,183	9,146	100.4
BOGRA	3,371	1,694	1,676	101.1
JOYPURHAT	909	457	452	101.3
NAOGAON	2,576	1,289	1,287	100.1
NATORE	1,696	850	845	100.6
CHAPAI NABABGANJ	1,635	805	830	97.0
PABNA	2,497	1,250	1,247	100.2
RAJSHAHI	2,573	1,300	1,273	102.1
SIRAJGANJ	3,072	1,537	1,534	100.2
RANGPUR Division	15,665	7,824	7,840	99.8
DINAJPUR	2,970	1,499	1,471	101.9
GAIBANDHA	2,349	1,154	1,195	96.6
KURIGRAM	2,050	1,002	1,048	95.5
LALMONIRHAT	1,249	625	624	100.2
NILPHAMARI	1,820	917	903	101.5
PANCHAGARH	981	494	487	101.4
RANGPUR	2,866	1,437	1,429	100.5
THAKURGAON	1,380	697	683	101.9
SYLHET Division	9,807	4,882	4,925	99.1
HABIGANJ	2,059	1,010	1,049	96.3
MAULVIBAZAR	1,902	936	965	97.0
SUNAMGANJ	2,443	1,224	1,219	100.4
SYLHET	3,404	1,712	1,692	101.2

Table 2: Households distribution by type of household and average household size, by divisions and districts, 2011

DIVISION District	Type of Enumerated Household				Average household size
	Total	General	Institutional	Other	
BANGLADESH	**32,067,700**	**31,584,200**	**124,500**	**358,900**	**4.4**
BARISAL Division	1,837,700	1,822,700	6,500	8,500	4.4
BARGUNA	214,600	212,700	900	1,000	4.1
BARISAL	509,800	505,100	1,900	2,800	4.5
BHOLA	371,700	369,500	900	1,300	4.7
JHALOKATI	139,400	138,200	600	600	4.3
PATUAKHALI	346,900	343,800	1,300	1,800	4.4
PIROJPUR	255,300	253,300	900	1,000	4.3
CHITTAGONG Division	5,604,700	5,522,900	30,600	51,300	5.0
BANDARBAN	80,200	77,200	900	2,100	4.8
BRAHMANBARIA	536,600	532,000	1,600	3,100	5.2
CHANDPUR	506,600	501,900	1,600	3,100	4.7
CHITTAGONG	1,523,000	1,486,900	12,200	23,900	4.9
COMILLA	1,045,700	1,035,800	4,600	5,300	5.1
COX'S BAZAR	417,700	412,500	2,100	3,100	5.4
FENI	276,800	272,400	1,800	2,600	5.1
KHAGRACHHARI	133,600	131,400	1,000	1,200	4.6
LAKSHMIPUR	364,100	361,700	1,200	1,200	4.7
NOAKHALI	590,800	585,300	2,100	3,400	5.2
RANGAMATI	129,700	125,600	1,600	2,400	4.6
DHAKA Division	10,802,100	10,516,000	50,400	235,700	4.3
DHAKA	2,791,600	2,602,300	24,600	164,700	4.3
FARIDPUR	413,000	409,800	1,400	1,800	4.5
GAZIPUR	817,000	791,000	5,500	20,400	4.1
GOPALGANJ	247,300	244,800	1,000	1,400	4.6
JAMALPUR	561,300	558,700	900	1,700	4.0
KISHOREGONJ	618,000	613,200	1,100	3,600	4.6
MADARIPUR	251,000	249,500	700	800	4.6
MANIKGANJ	323,800	321,500	900	1,300	4.3
MUNSHIGANJ	310,300	305,100	1,200	3,900	4.6
MYMENSINGH	1,150,400	1,142,500	2,400	5,400	4.4
NARAYANGANJ	671,200	649,900	4,000	17,300	4.3
NARSINGDI	477,700	471,000	1,400	5,200	4.6
NETRAKONA	479,000	476,700	1,000	1,300	4.6
RAJBARI	237,700	236,500	400	800	4.4
SHARIATPUR	247,800	245,300	800	1,700	4.6
SHERPUR	338,500	336,900	600	1,000	3.9
TANGAIL	866,800	861,200	2,300	3,400	4.1

... / ...

Table 2: Households distribution by type of household and average household size, by divisions and districts, 2011 (continued)

DIVISION District	Type of Enumerated Household				Average household size
	Total	General	Institutional	Other	
KHULNA Division	3,740,500	3,708,900	10,400	21,100	4.2
BAGERHAT	354,700	349,400	1,300	4,000	4.1
CHUADANGA	278,000	276,600	800	700	4.0
JESSORE	656,200	651,200	1,700	3,300	4.2
JHENAIDAH	422,700	419,800	1,000	1,900	4.2
KHULNA	546,400	536,600	2,800	7,100	4.2
KUSHTIA	477,000	474,700	800	1,600	4.1
MAGURA	205,600	204,700	500	500	4.4
MEHERPUR	166,300	165,800	300	200	3.9
NARAIL	162,700	161,700	300	700	4.4
SATKHIRA	470,800	468,400	1,100	1,300	4.2
RAJSHAHI Division	4,481,900	4,455,100	10,800	16,000	4.1
BOGRA	865,100	858,900	2,100	4,100	3.9
JOYPURHAT	242,400	241,400	500	600	3.7
NAOGAON	655,400	652,600	1,100	1,700	3.9
NATORE	424,600	422,500	1,000	1,000	4.0
CHAPAI NABABGANJ	357,000	355,800	500	700	4.6
PABNA	589,300	586,000	1,400	1,900	4.2
RAJSHAHI	634,300	628,300	2,300	3,700	4.1
SIRAJGANJ	713,800	709,600	1,900	2,300	4.3
RANGPUR Division	3,815,500	3,795,900	7,900	11,600	4.1
DINAJPUR	716,800	712,400	1,500	2,900	4.1
GAIBANDHA	608,700	606,400	900	1,400	3.9
KURIGRAM	507,300	504,900	1,300	1,000	4.0
LALMONIRHAT	290,800	289,600	600	600	4.3
NILPHAMARI	421,100	419,300	1,100	800	4.3
PANCHAGARH	228,100	227,100	400	700	4.3
RANGPUR	721,600	717,200	1,500	3,000	4.0
THAKURGAON	320,900	319,100	600	1,300	4.3
SYLHET Division	1,785,300	1,762,700	7,900	14,700	5.5
HABIGANJ	391,100	388,000	1,000	2,100	5.3
MAULVIBAZAR	358,700	354,800	1,300	2,600	5.3
SUNAMGANJ	439,500	436,100	1,100	2,300	5.6
SYLHET	596,000	583,900	4,500	7,700	5.7

Table 3: Population density, percent share of overall Bangladesh population and area, by divisions and districts, 2011

DIVISION District	Area in square km	Population (thousands)	Density Inhabitants per squ. km	% Share of	
				Total BD population	Total BD area
BANGLADESH	**147,570**	**142,319**	**964**	**100.0**	**100.0**
BARISAL Division	13,297	8,147	613	5.7	9.0
BARGUNA	1,831	882	481	0.6	1.2
BARISAL	2,785	2,291	823	1.6	1.9
BHOLA	3,403	1,758	517	1.2	2.3
JHALOKATI	749	596	795	0.4	0.5
PATUAKHALI	3,221	1,517	471	1.1	2.2
PIROJPUR	1,308	1,103	844	0.8	0.9
CHITTAGONG Division	33,771	28,079	831	19.7	22.9
BANDARBAN	4,479	383	86	0.3	3.0
BRAHMANBARIA	1,927	2,808	1,457	2.0	1.3
CHANDPUR	1,704	2,393	1,404	1.7	1.2
CHITTAGONG	5,283	7,509	1,421	5.3	3.6
COMILLA	3,085	5,304	1,719	3.7	2.1
COX'S BAZAR	2,492	2,275	913	1.6	1.7
FENI	928	1,420	1,530	1.0	0.6
KHAGRACHHARI	2,700	608	225	0.4	1.8
LAKSHMIPUR	1,456	1,711	1,175	1.2	1.0
NOAKHALI	3,601	3,072	853	2.2	2.4
RANGAMATI	6,116	596	97	0.4	4.1
DHAKA Division	31,120	46,729	1,502	32.8	21.1
DHAKA	1,464	11,875	8,111	8.3	1.0
FARIDPUR	2,073	1,867	901	1.3	1.4
GAZIPUR	1,800	3,333	1,852	2.3	1.2
GOPALGANJ	1,490	1,149	771	0.8	1.0
JAMALPUR	2,032	2,265	1,115	1.6	1.4
KISHOREGONJ	2,689	2,853	1,061	2.0	1.8
MADARIPUR	1,145	1,149	1,004	0.8	0.8
MANIKGANJ	1,379	1,379	1,000	1.0	0.9
MUNSHIGANJ	955	1,420	1,487	1.0	0.6
MYMENSINGH	4,363	5,042	1,156	3.5	3.0
NARAYANGANJ	700	2,897	4,139	2.0	0.5
NARSINGDI	1,141	2,202	1,930	1.5	0.8
NETRAKONA	2,810	2,207	786	1.6	1.9
RAJBARI	1,119	1,040	929	0.7	0.8
SHARIATPUR	1,182	1,146	970	0.8	0.8
SHERPUR	1,364	1,334	978	0.9	0.9
TANGAIL	3,414	3,571	1,046	2.5	2.3

... / ...

Table 3: Population density, percent share of overall Bangladesh population and area, by divisions and districts, 2011 (continued)

DIVISION District	Area in square km	Population (thousands)	Density Inhabitants per squ. km	% Share of	
				Total BD population	Total BD area
KHULNA Division	22,272	15,563	699	10.9	15.1
BAGERHAT	3,959	1,461	369	1.0	2.7
CHUADANGA	1,177	1,123	954	0.8	0.8
JESSORE	2,567	2,742	1,068	1.9	1.7
JHENAIDAH	1,961	1,756	895	1.2	1.3
KHULNA	4,394	2,294	522	1.6	3.0
KUSHTIA	1,601	1,933	1,207	1.4	1.1
MAGURA	1,049	913	871	0.6	0.7
MEHERPUR	716	652	910	0.5	0.5
NARAIL	990	715	722	0.5	0.7
SATKHIRA	3,858	1,973	511	1.4	2.6
RAJSHAHI Division	18,197	18,329	1,007	12.9	12.3
BOGRA	2,920	3,371	1,154	2.4	2.0
JOYPURHAT	965	909	942	0.6	0.7
NAOGAON	3,436	2,576	750	1.8	2.3
NATORE	1,896	1,696	894	1.2	1.3
CHAPAI NABABGANJ	1,703	1,635	960	1.1	1.2
PABNA	2,372	2,497	1,053	1.8	1.6
RAJSHAHI	2,407	2,573	1,069	1.8	1.6
SIRAJGANJ	2,498	3,072	1,230	2.2	1.7
RANGPUR Division	16,317	15,665	960	11.0	11.1
DINAJPUR	3,438	2,970	864	2.1	2.3
GAIBANDHA	2,179	2,349	1,078	1.7	1.5
KURIGRAM	2,296	2,050	893	1.4	1.6
LALMONIRHAT	1,241	1,249	1,006	0.9	0.8
NILPHAMARI	1,580	1,820	1,152	1.3	1.1
PANCHAGARH	1,405	981	698	0.7	1.0
RANGPUR	2,368	2,866	1,210	2.0	1.6
THAKURGAON	1,810	1,380	762	1.0	1.2
SYLHET Division	12,596	9,807	779	6.9	8.5
HABIGANJ	2,637	2,059	781	1.4	1.8
MAULVIBAZAR	2,799	1,902	679	1.3	1.9
SUNAMGANJ	3,670	2,443	666	1.7	2.5
SYLHET	3,490	3,404	975	2.4	2.4

The two last columns of this table are to be read the following way: "In SUNAMGANJ District (Zila), 1.7% of the population of Bangladesh is living on 2.5% of the total national territory".