



International
Labour
Organization



The ILO in Bangladesh

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES



Socio-economic data	Total	Male	Female
Population	165.16M	81.71M	72.11
Literacy rate of population (15+)	74.66%	76.56	72.82
Overseas employment	15.17 M	-	-
Child labour	1.7M	953,200	745,700



Labour force statistics	Total	Male	Female
Total labor force	73.4 M	47.4M	25.9M
Annual entrants to labour force	>2M	-	-
Labour force participation rate	61%	79.7%	42.7%
Employed Population	70.8M	45.8M	25M
Unemployment rate	3.58%	3.56%	3.63%
Unemployed	2.63M	1.69M	0.94M
Out of Labour Force/Inactive	46.9M	12.09M	34.81M
Youth labour force (aged 15-29)	26.8M	13.51M	13.31M



Economic statistics	Total
Real GDP Growth Rate	5.5% (2023)
Remittances (US\$)	21.61 billion USD (July 2023)
GDP Per Capita, Current Prices (US\$)	2470 USD (2023)

The real GDP growth rate of Bangladesh is robust as estimated by the IMF and this gives the country an opportunity to focus on labour share of GDP and real wages in the longer run



Employment by sector (in Millions)	Total
Industry	12.05M
Services	26.65M
Agriculture	32.2 M

The female labor force participation rate has increased from 35% to 42% from 2016-17 to 2022. The out-of-labor force among the working-age population is still huge in Bangladesh accounting for 46.9 million of which around 35 million are female. The proportion of youth in labor force has increased inducing the necessity for targeting youth employment as a high priority.



Social security	Total
Govt. budget spending on social protection (as a share of GDP)	3.11%
Collective bargaining coverage rate	1.5%
Trade union density rate	12%

Source: BBS, IMF, ILO Stat, World Bank Data; Bangladesh Economic Review 2022; Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2022 Provisional Report, HEIS Report 2022 Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training; Bangladesh Govt Budget 2022-2023

THE ILO - WHO WE ARE

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the United Nations agency for the world of work. Devoted to advancing social justice, it promotes a Decent Work Agenda based on four strategic pillars: rights at work, decent employment opportunities, social protection and social dialogue.

It is the only public international organisation which is tripartite, where workers and employers enjoy equal rights with governments in representation and decision-making. Together they set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes upholding decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity for all.

Created in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, the ILO became the first specialised agency of the UN in 1946. It received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969 and today is recognized as the world's authority on the world of work, offering over 100 years of knowledge, experience and achievements.

Note : The population and key labour market indicators data are from provisional and preliminary reports of BBS which may change in the final report. Hence, these data should still be considered as tentative data.