

1 Reaping Demographic Dividend in Bangladesh: Challenges and 2 Prospects

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6

7 **Abstract**

8 Demographic change in Bangladesh is opening up new economic opportunities. As in many
9 countries, declining infant and child mortality helped to spark lower fertility, effectively
10 resulting in a temporary baby boom. As this cohort moves into working ages, Bangladesh
11 finds itself with a potentially higher share of workers as compared with dependents. If
12 working-age people can be productively employed, Bangladesh's economic growth stands to
13 accelerate. Theoretical and empirical literature on the effect of demographics on labor supply,
14 savings, and economic growth underpin this effort to understand and forecast economic
15 growth in Bangladesh. Policy choices can potentiate Bangladesh's realization of economic
16 benefits stemming from demographic change. Failure to take advantage of the opportunities
17 inherent in demographic change can lead to economic stagnation.

18

19 **Index terms**— demographic dividend, population transition, investment, vocational education.

20 **1 Introduction**

21 The fiscal and economic crises enveloping many of the world's wealthiest nations—from Italy and Japan to the
22 United Kingdom and the United States—have brought to light the economic challenges arising from tectonic shifts
23 in demography in the developed world.

24 During the demographic transition, sharp declines in fertility lead to large changes in a population's age
25 structure. Smaller birth cohorts decrease, youth dependency ratios and mechanically increase output per capita
26 if output per worker and the labor force participation rate of the working-age population remain unchanged. This
27 generates the demographic dividend. In developing societies mortality rates decline followed by a fall in fertility
28 rates, inducing a change in the age structure. As a result of declining population growth, there is a bulge in
29 working-age population and shrinking dependent population that can allow for faster rates of economic growth
30 when combined with effective policies and markets.

31 The effect of changes in the age structure of a nation upon its economy has been studied for decades (Coale
32 and Hoover, 1958; ?asterline, 1967; Simon, 1981; Ehrlich and ?hlrich, 1990, Bloom, Canning and Malaney,
33 2000; Mason, 2005). The underlying theory says that demographic dividend puts a positive impact on a nation's
34 economic development and that in high fertility societies; fertility reduction is a potentially powerful tool to
35 reduce poverty (Eastwood and Lipton, 1999; Mason and Lee, 2004).

36 Amongst many South and Southeast Asian countries, Bangladesh enjoying great success with family planning
37 programs along with the remarkable improvement in health status, India with impetus on basic and secondary
38 education and technology sector, Thailand's drive for better health, turned out highly thriving in liberalizing
39 their markets and attracting foreign investments (Bloom, Canning, and Sevilla, 2003).

7 OBJECTIVES

40 2 II.

41 3 Literature Review

42 Roy et al. (2014) examined the prospects of demographic dividend in India. The census projection report shows
43 that the proportion of working-age population between 15 and 59 years is likely to increase from approximate
44 58% in 2001 to more than 64% by 2021. Such a trend would make India one of the youngest nations in the world.

45 Prof. Dora Thompson et al. (2012) stated that for an ambitious target of inclusive growth it is essential that
46 India capitalizes on her demographic dividend effectively on a sustainable basis. The research paper elucidates and
47 finds out as to how the phenomenon of inclusive growth and a demographic dividend of India are complementary
48 to each other.

49 Prince TC (2014) explained that there is a positive correlation between the size of working age population
50 and economic productivity, but the effectiveness of both requires a consistent set of policy initiatives based on
51 national priority. The following areas must require a special attention from the side of the government including
52 health sector, education sector, investments in backward areas, and research & development initiatives on areas of
53 public importance, creation of employment opportunities, extent foreign direct investments (FDI) in traditional
54 sectors and ensure women participation in formal employment sectors.

55 David E. Bloom, David Canning and Jaypee Sevilla (2001) on a working paper examined the relationship
56 between population change and economic development in particular regions of the world: East Asia; Japan;
57 OECD, North America and Western Europe; South-central and Southeast Asia; Latin America; Middle East and
58 North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

59 Finally, it discussed the key policy variables that combined with reduced fertility and increases in the working-
60 age population, have contributed to economic growth in some areas of the developing world.

61 Ian Pool (2007) highlighted important features of the transition process too much neglected by economists.

62 Ms. Hareem Tariq & Ms. Mani A Malik (2012) focused on the issues involved in taking advantage of the
63 demographic dividend and how to overcome these issues, the strategies involved in optimally utilizing the present
64 situation which would not only ensure that there will be a rise in national income but also, it would be an overall
65 development of the nation and upliftment of the standard of living of the society. This paper highlighted the key
66 development areas on which India was already successful and the areas in which it was putting efforts to develop
67 a force.

68 Policy brief by J. Gribble et al. (2012) explained the connection between the demographic dividend and
69 investments in voluntary family planning; highlighted Africa's particular challenge in achieving a demographic
70 dividend and the need for immediate action; and underscores the investments in health, education, and gender
71 equity, as well as subsequent economic policies, that are needed to open and take advantage of this window of
72 opportunity.

73 4 III.

74 5 Need for the Study

75 Bangladesh is a highly densely populated country with the population growth rate 1.6 percent in 2014. Population
76 growth is always considered as a serious concern but sometimes demographic transition brings potential economic
77 benefit. Most of our population directly or indirectly depends on agriculture and their per capita income in
78 agriculture is very low. We have to bring diversification in agriculture and reduce our population dependency
79 on agriculture in order to substantially increase per capita incomes in agriculture. Especially we have to give
80 an emphasis on industrial led agriculture. People in our country are working in the unorganized sector getting
81 lower incomes, little health protection, and no incentives. Hence, if Bangladesh needs to accelerate its phase
82 of development , one important possibility is by increasing investment in human capital and another creates an
83 environment in which there are fewer people less on agriculture, creation of productive jobs in the organized sector,
84 enhancing entrepreneurship, foster investments while improving strategies for increasing the productivity in
85 agriculture. We require more flexible labor markets, especially women literacy, greater women participation in all
86 socio-economic aspect, a broad attitude about women working, higher rates of female labor force participation, a
87 healthier population, improved infrastructure and technological advancement. In brief, Bangladesh needs to foster
88 decades of inclusive growth. Now, the challenge for Bangladesh is how to reap the benefits of the demographic
89 dividend. In this paper, we have attempted to explain the relationship between demographic dividend and its
90 dependency on the socio-economic policy framework being adopted and implemented by Bangladesh government.

91 6 IV.

92 7 Objectives

93 ? To critically evaluate the demographic trends in Bangladesh based on the past, present and projected data. V.

94 8 Research Method

95 In this paper, we review demographic trends in Bangladesh of the past, present and projected. Our main focus
96 is on the years 2020-2025. We begin by looking at the characteristics of demographic transition dependency
97 ration, data on population growth and its components (births, deaths, and the international migration) and
98 the age structure and the sex composition of the population. We conclude by discussing the results of these
99 demographics. In this paper, we mostly use data from the United States Census Bureau, International Data
100 Base (IDB), and World Bank, newspapers, websites and other various secondary sources.

101 Thus, the study has been divided into three parts to cover the different aspects of demographic dividend:
102 ? Data analysis and key findings ? Explore the socio-economic challenges

103 9 ? Policy recommendation

104 To fulfill the objectives various variables have been selected such as investment, Gini coefficient, income, female
105 labor forces, participation rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, life expectancy, age dependency ratio and
106 population growth rate along with the potential parameter demographic factors. younger than 15 or older than
107 64-to the working-age population -those ages 15-64.

108 If we analyze the graph 1and 2, then we will see that the in the 1970s the growth rate of dependent population
109 was higher than the growth rate of working age population. In the early 80s, we have seen a huge shift in the
110 growth rate trends, with more working-age population than the dependent population.

111 Over the time, the dependency ratio is gradually declining. This states that we have already entered in the
112 demographic transition phase and this has created a window of economic opportunity. Age dependency ratio in
113 Bangladesh was last measured at 53.68 in 2014 which was 69.13 in 2000, according to the World Bank. Now
114 the question is whether Bangladesh will be able to realize the benefit of the demographic dividend or loss the
115 windfall, will rely on it's accepting the challenges in providing and implementing proper policies.

116 10 b) Population growth and its Components

117 Bangladesh annual population growth rate in the year 2013-2014 is 1.59 % as per US census bureau 2014. In
118 Table 1 it is very clearly stated that Bangladesh is in the process of demographic transition. If we look at the
119 birth rates it has drastically reduced to 21.6 from 31.1 per 1000 population and the death rates have decreased
120 to 5.6 from 7.4 thereby reducing the number of dependents on the working age population.

121 11 ? Crude Birth Rates (CBR)

122 Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated
123 at midyear. During the 1995-2025 the CBR in Bangladesh is projected to decrease smoothly from 32 per 1,000
124 to 18 per 1,000. The number of births in a country depends on the average number of births per woman of
125 childbearing age and the number of women in this age range. If the number of women of childbearing age is
126 increasing, the number of births can increase even if the number of births per woman is decreasing-a phenomenon
127 termed as "population momentum". We now discuss each of these in turn. The total fertility rate (TFR), the
128 average number of lifetime births per woman (or more precisely, the number of births a woman would have in
129 her lifetime if at each age she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of that year), is a measure of fertility
130 that is not affected by the number of women of childbearing age in the population. The TFR is thus considered
131 a better measure than CBR for comparing fertility levels between countries or time periods. The census bureau's
132 IDB estimates that the TFR in Bangladesh will decrease very gradually to "replacement level"-the level needed
133 for population stabilization in the long run (approximately 2.1 children per woman) by 2025.

134 12 ? Crude Death Rates (CDR)

135 Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at
136 midyear (World Bank). It is strongly affected by the age composition of a population. Bangladesh Crude death
137 rate (CDR) is projected to remain stable at 6 per 1,000 from 2014 to 2025.

138 13 c) Age -Sex Structure of the Population

139 Population pyramids are normally used to depict the age-sex structure of a population of a certain country. A
140 nation with high fertility rates, the pyramids are formed with a wide base with a large number of young age
141 population and narrow bands near the top representing an older population which are near the end of their
142 natural lifespan. In Graph 3, 4, 5 and 6 we show population pyramids for Bangladesh for the year 2000, 2014,
143 2025 and 2050. The Bangladeshi age-sex structure in 2000 is a good example of classical pyramid shape. The
144 pyramid shape of the year 2014 has a thicker base than the year 2000. Now, due to fewer births as we go forward,
145 the base (age 0-4) of the pyramid for Bangladesh in 2025 is not as wide as it for 2000, but above age 20 the bars
146 are all much wider than they are now for those age groups. As a result during this period the proportion of the
147 population in the labor force ages is increasing, provides a one-time 'demographic dividend 'for investing heavily
148 in human resource development. As measured by the proportion the population in the labor force ages (here
149 defined as this window projected open widely in Bangladesh over the next 10-20 years, which is a relatively short

150 period. The labor force growth would slow down and level off by 2050 and decline (Graph 6) and labor force
151 growth will occur after a certain period of 2025. With declining fertility and rising life expectancy, the population
152 aged 0-14 and 0-60+ will be approximately equal by 2050. After this point in time, old-age dependency will exceed
153 youth dependency. Apart from capital and land, labor has to be deployed dexterously. If appropriate policies are
154 not formulated, the demographic dividend might, in fact, be a cost, leading to unemployment and unbearable
155 strain on education, health and old age security.

156 14 VIII.

157 15 Socio -Economic Challenges

158 In this way of demographic transition Bangladesh face following socio-economic challenges which are also
159 impediment toward getting the dividend.

160 16 a) Investments by framing proper policy

161 So far, Bangladesh has performed poorly in attracting FDI and is far from having achieved its potential could
162 derive from foreign investment. The country lacks a coherent strategy on how to promote private investment,
163 contribution to sustainable development, inclusive growth and job creation. A critical challenge for development
164 is the poor quality of infrastructure. Insufficient supply of electricity has been a major bottleneck to investment
165 over the past decade and transport is another crucial issue as well as.

166 17 b) Poverty reduction and formation of pro-poor policy

167 For poverty and extreme poverty reduction, in recent years, Bangladesh is being tagged globally as 'the land of
168 impossible attainments. The World Bank announced in June 2013 that Bangladesh had reduced the number of
169 people living in poverty from 63 million in 2000 to 46 million in 2010, despite a total population that had grown
170 to approximately 150 million. The country has already achieved the targets meant for a hunger and poverty free
171 society under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Substantial progress in reducing poverty rates has
172 been achieved, although doubt remains about the nature and extent of present levels of poverty. Microfinance
173 programs benefit the moderately poor more than the destitute, and the impact can vary by income group.
174 However considerable attempts are yet to be done. Important efforts are needed on the part of the government
175 to formulate and implement growth strategies. The strategies should identically cover:

176 ? Assisting NGO: The effectiveness of microfinance institutions in alleviating poverty is still in question and
177 not free from debate. The government will need to assist NGOs in moving towards financial sustainability of the
178 poor section.

179 ? Export policy: Lack of policy inducement for agriculture and industry is an obstacle to the economic growth.
180 The growth of exports and imports of capital goods and raw materials for industries has declined. (Unnayan
181 Onneshan, 2014).

182 ? Labour mobility: To make further inroads will require drawing more of the unemployed, underemployed and
183 informal sector workers into more productive work, but in recent years, the formal sector has shown very limited
184 absorption capacity.

185 ? Social Safety Net (SSN): The coverage of SSN programs has been widening and the benefits are gradually
186 expanding. In 2005, there were 11 SSN programs from which 13 percent of households received benefits. By
187 2010, the number of programs had increased to 30 and 25 percent of households received benefits (HIES 2011).
188 Thirty percent of rural households received benefits from these programs compared with 9 percent of urban
189 households. The budgetary allocation for SSNPs has been increasing but the percentage share of SSNPs in the
190 national budget and GDP peaked in 2010-11 and then started to decline (Barkat et al. 2013). The coverage
191 of the SSN programs is not universal and many researchers have argued that progress as not been satisfactory
192 (CPD 2008; Raihan 2013)

193 ? Urbanization: Bangladesh has surplus workers in the agricultural sector. If Bangladesh is to raise the overall
194 level of productivity and incomes, productivity in the agricultural sector will need to rise and there will require
195 being a movement of workers out of the agricultural sector. Urbanization will be a key driving force in the
196 future. With all population growth (some 75 million over the 50 years 2011-2061, according to the medium UN
197 projection) occurring in urban areas, it is crucial for Bangladesh to develop a comprehensive urban development
198 strategy.

199 ? Remittance: Temporary overseas labor migration has become an important matter in Bangladesh's
200 employment situation. Like urbanization, it reflects the search for better opportunities by Bangladesh's
201 burgeoning labor force. Labor migration affects Bangladesh's demography and development by delaying
202 childbearing and contributing remittances.

203 18 c) Skill development programs of migrant workforce

204 Skill development and vocational training will help futures migrants get better and high paying jobs overseas,
205 which in turn will bring greater volumes of remittances. In recent years, we have seen an impressive growth in
206 remittances. Bangladesh earned a record of \$ 15.31 billion remittances in the fiscal year ended June 2015 and

207 by the end of this decade its remittance will be \$20 billion. An estimated 1.5 million people join the labor force
208 every year. A significant portion of these workers migrates to countries across the world. According to World
209 Bank report, Bangladeshi migrant worker, who speak little English, have poor basic formal education and few
210 vocational industriesspecific skills often face severe job insecurities. The lack of knowledge of a foreign language,
211 other than English, is limiting factor. The workforces are, therefore, at a disadvantage when it comes to new job
212 opportunities, especially in our tech-driven world. Bangladeshi migrant's workers earn two times less than Indian
213 peers and three times less than Sri Lankan for the same work just because of their level of skill. Bangladeshis
214 working abroad were hardly educated and skilled. As a result, their wages are very low and they are exploited.

215 **19 d) Development of infrastructure**

216 Infrastructure development has many components, including, but not limited to, the development of the following,
217 to name the most obvious items:
218 ? Adequate power supplies on a national scale

219 **20 ? National roads and highways**

220 ? International standard bridges

221 **21 ? Port capacity and increased efficiency**

222 The budget for 2014-2015 has been set against this backdrop to face major economic challenges such as
223 decelerated economic growth due to stagnant investment, supply side constraints like inadequate infrastructure
224 and deceleration in social sector spending. Infrastructure financing will require billions of dollars. Structuring
225 financing will need a commitment from 3 main stakeholders the private sector, the public sector and the
226 international development partners. The focus should be to encourage public-private partnership, both local
227 and foreign; ensure that the right economic and monetary incentives are created for all parties so that they
228 remain committed and engaged. In this regards, it is crucial to engage experienced professional teams in the
229 early planning stages of the financing structure. The business community will be supportive of any initiative to
230 resolve the infrastructure crisis.

231 **22 e) Need base IT platform**

232 IT sector is relatively a young sector in Bangladesh. During the1990 s this sector came to the policy maker
233 glance and has immense prospects. Bangladesh Government declared this sector as trust sector. Bangladesh
234 Government moving forward to Digital Bangladesh. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is one of
235 the fastest growing sectors in the country. It has been recognized as the key driving force for the socio-economic
236 and industrial development of Bangladesh. Realizing the importance of ICT, the present Government has declared
237 its commitment to take ICT to the door-steps of the wider community and to establish 'Digital Bangladesh' by
238 2021 through the development and expansion of ICT in the country. But still, need more emphasis on the ICT
239 to spread the benefit in the nation.

240 **23 f) Integration between Government, Academia and Industry**

241 There is a lack of integration between the government, academia and industry in Bangladesh. The curriculum in
242 the education institutes is being taught in the same manner as it was taught decades ago though the methods of
243 business have changed drastically. The strategy of three Es -education, employability, and employment have to
244 be taken care off. Total Attendance in early childhood education 2005-2012 of Bangladesh Volume XVI Issue II
245 Version I 15 (E) is still 14.6% ??2005) ??2006) ??2007) ??2008) ??2009) ??2010) ??2011) ??2012). (Unicef,
246 2013) The largest part of Bangladeshi schools is of poor quality. Teachers are not skilled enough. There are
247 problems on the quantitative side too.

248 **24 g) Flexibility in labor Market and Product Market in** 249 Bangladesh Bangladesh provides cheap labor and labor market flexibility. It is true that Bangladesh labor market 250 is more flexible than Indian labor market. Labor regulations relaxation can foster higher employment. More firms 251 can enter the organized sector due to increased output and profitability, increasing competition and lowering the 252 prices of formal goods. This helps in increasing the competitiveness of the economy leading to an increase in 253 exports. A relaxation in product market regulations will accelerate investment and increase in output but much 254 relaxation will be required for Bangladesh to outstrip the stagnant GDP growth rate.

255 **25 h) Providing Rural Prosperity in Agriculture and agrobased 256 industries**

257 Crop agriculture in Bangladesh is constrained every year by challenges, such as a) Loss of Arable Land, b)
258 Population Growth, c) Climate Changes, d) Inadequate Management Practices (fertilizer, water, and pests
259 management), e) Quality Seed Production, f) Credit management, g) Unfair Price of Produces, and h) Insufficient

31 POLICY RECOMMENDATION

260 Investment in Agricultural Research. In Bangladesh, about 80,000 ha of arable land is going out of production
261 every year. The loss is alarming and needs to be addressed immediately. The land use policy of the government
262 should be updated and implemented immediately to stop further loss of arable land. (Mondal, 2010)

263 26 i) Prioritizing equitable and pro-poor policies

264 Income and non-income indicators of poverty, as well as improvements in GDP (both in terms of levels and
265 decreasing volatility), provide evidence of sustained poverty reduction in Bangladesh. However, increases in
266 inequality in the 1990s hindered the extent to which growth benefited the poor. Now Bangladesh has achieved
267 favorable human development conditions at a relatively low level of per capita income. Steadfast, wellorganized
268 infrastructure is critical to economic and social development for promotion of pro-poor growth. Progressive and
269 technologically advanced management of infrastructure investment, increasing the role of infrastructure in the
270 routines of poor people, development of public-private participation model in the rural areas and promoting
271 sector investment, development of cross-sector integration are some of the areas where the government needs to
272 look into so that the poor strata of our society are included in the economic development leading ultimately the
273 achievement of demographic dividend.

274 27 j) Women's economic, social and political participation

275 Despite the progress of the last few decades in women's health, education, nutrition, economic opportunities
276 and political participation, women in Bangladesh remain far behind men on these indicators (Rahman 2013).
277 Prevailing socio-cultural perceptions towards women are significant challenges to progress. According to recent
278 World Bank report, Bangladesh is expected to add 1.8 percentage points to GDP growth each year as the number
279 of women joining the country's labor force continue to rise. This will help the country reach to medium-income
280 level by 2021. The female labor force participation rate would be increased from 34% to 82% over the next
281 decade, according to the World Bank Group's women, Business and the law 2016 report. In Bangladesh, women
282 faced genderbased job restrictions.

283 28 k) Promotion of good governance

284 Good governance as a concept has drawn a sweeping public attention since the 1990s. In Bangladesh, there is a
285 huge difference between the rich and the poor and between the urban areas and rural areas. Also, the disparity
286 exists in the use of scarce natural resources between the corporate and the communities. However, Bangladesh
287 has recognized these issues and has placed the concept of good governance in the 7th Five Year plan. But, at the
288 same time, proper implementation of strategies is required. The successful implementation of good governance
289 nurtures a "development dividend".

290 29 l) Rule of law

291 In democratic society rule of law is very much accompanied with poverty reduction, development of human
292 capital, empowering women, decentralization and economic development. It is a prerequisite for development.
293 These are the key elements for good governance and sustainable peace building. In Bangladesh, the existing age
294 old legal system is so slow, costly and time-consuming. Sometimes a person takes it as a tool of harassment.
295 Moreover, Fairness is absent in the legal procedure. Due to high population density and extreme inequality in the
296 resource distribution, the law and order situation is deteriorating at an alarming rate and making life increasingly
297 insecure. It is widely believed that well-functioning law and justice institutions and a government bound by the
298 rule of law are important to economic, political and social development. Peaceful conditions in the country
299 develop confidence in the citizens. Effective, timely and impartiality in the justice adds to their confidence. The
300 conclusive, strategic and holistic rule in the law can help in the development of democratic governance.

301 30 IX.

302 31 Policy Recommendation

303 ? To take amenities of the global market, policies for investment have to be formulated to have a long lasting
304 effect.

305 ? The government will need to assist NGOs in moving towards financial sustainability.

306 ? The government should take export strategy for agriculture products, capital goods, and raw materials so
307 that the producer could get incentives.

308 ? Improving educational quality can play a crucial role to widen the major sectors of Bangladesh. So, the
309 government should prioritize to focus on global standard education to enable Bangladesh to compete in the
310 international market.

311 ? Govt. should increase budgetary allocation for SSN program and widen the scope.

312 ? Bangladesh government should expand the vocational training activities as well as the predeparture
313 orientation (PDO) program on technology and foreign language.

314 ? Proper enforcement of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has to be done.

315 ? To get the dividend, policies should go beyond antipoverty programs to focus on childcare, transportation
316 and removing legal restrictions on women's work.

317 ? Women's autonomy and decision-making power should be increased by govt. awareness program.

318 ? Govt. need to formulate a proper strategy on agroindustrial linkages, increasing the crop productivity,
319 increased access to agro-industries, providing agricultural credit, having access to advanced technology, developing
320 the wastelands, development of biomass power and biofuels, which in turn can create bountiful opportunities and
321 sustained generation of employment.

322 ? Administrative changes and decentralization, transparency in each department, anticorruption strategies,
323 and strategic assistance to multilateral organizations are some of the matters in which the government has to
324 look deliberately to achieve demographic dividend.

325 ? Law and order and fairness in the effective application should be the top priority of the government of
326 Bangladesh.

327 X.

328 **32 Conclusion**

329 Aboundless supply of young, healthy and educated workers unburdened by both young and old dependents can
330 provide a boost to economic growth, providing the enabling social and economic conditions also subsist. The
331 demographic dividend is not automatic. It is achieved only if the correct human resources policies are pursued.
332 The dividend appears as an addition to the growth that could be expected by capital investment in infrastructure,
333 improved technology, manufacturing plant, or by trade policy, market liberalization etc. If the benefits of the first
334 demographic dividend are attained, per capita income will rise and with more persons economically active, the
335 savings rate will also increase. The policies required to achieve the second demographic dividend are concerned
mainly with providing mechanisms and incentives for people to save during their working years. ^{1 2}



Figure 1: Graph 1 :

336

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²(E)

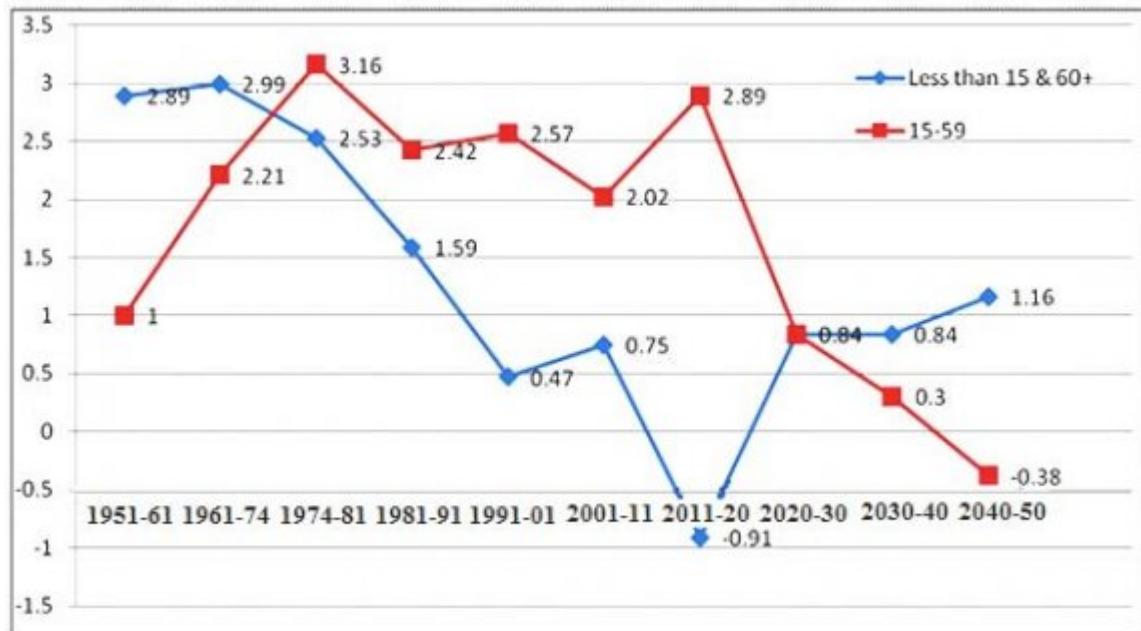


Figure 2:

1

[Note: Note: The growth rate may not equal the sum of the rate of natural increase and the migration rate due to rounding Source: US Census 2014]

Figure 3: Table 1 :

2

Year	Birth Per 1,000 Pop	Death per 1,000 Pop	Net migrant increase Per 1,000 Pop	Rate of natural increase Per 1,000 pop	Growth rate (%)	Population	Births	Deaths	Net No. of migrant
2000	31.1	7.4	-	2.3	1.7	132,150,767	4,112,532	977,916	-
			6.3						836,514
2010	23.4	5.8	-	1.8	1.6	156,118,464	3,657,856	907,048	-
			2.1						330,971
2014	21.6	5.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	166,280,712	3,593,326	937,823	-
									3,326
2025	18.2	5.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	197,673,655	3,597,661	1,112,903	349,882
Demographic Indicators									
Population									
Midyear population (in thousands)									
						121,442	144,139	166,281	168,958
Growth rate (percent)									
						1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Fertility									
Total fertility rate (births per woman)									
						3.8	3.1	2.5	2.4
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)									
						32	28	22	21
Births (in thousands)									
						3,925	3,981	3,593	3,572
Mortality									
Life expectancy at birth (years)									
						61	68	70	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births)									
						92	62	46	44
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 births)									
						126	79	57	55
									37

Figure 4: Table 2 :

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