

*It is important to understand gender-related differences of health workers in terms of, for example, specialty preference and geographical location of practice. A study in Bangladesh found that female doctors rarely live in the same village as their assigned post and have higher overall absentee rates. The study suggests that married women doctors are likely live where their husbands have jobs. With women being less likely to accept positions in remote areas, the changing gender composition of health professions has the potential to affect the supply of personnel to rural areas and alter the impact of strategies developed to correct imbalances. This gender differential has important policy implications, as in many places in the world women are not allowed to be seen by male doctors, making an already skewed availability of health services even worse for rural women [47].*