

Progotir Pathay Bangladesh



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Survey Findings Report

December 2019



Government of
the People's
Republic Of Bangladesh



Bangladesh
Bureau of Statistics



United Nations
Children's Fund



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The Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with UNICEF Bangladesh, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). During data collection, UNFPA Bangladesh has also provided financial resource to undertake quality assurance visits.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Bangladesh MICS 2019. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to www.mics.unicef.org

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

| SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Sample frame | Population and Housing Census 2011 | Questionnaires | Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing |
| Interviewer training | 12 December 2018 to 16 January 2019 | Fieldwork | 19 January to 1 June 2019 |
| Survey sample | | | |
| Households | | Children under five | |
| - Sampled | 64,400 | - Eligible | 24,686 |
| - Occupied | 61,602 | - Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 23,099 |
| - Interviewed | 61,242 | - Response rate (Per cent) | 93.6 |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 99.4 | | |
| Women (age 15-49) | | Children age 5-17 | |
| - Eligible for interviews | 68,711 | - Eligible | 68,705 |
| - Interviewed | 64,378 | - Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 40,617 |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 93.7 | - Response rate (Per cent) | 97.0 |
| Water Quality Testing | | | |
| - Eligible | 12,251 | Household and Source water quality E. coli test | |
| Household water quality Arsenic test | | - Completed | 6,069 |
| - Completed | 12,238 | - Response rate (Per cent) | 98.7 |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 99.9 | Source water quality Arsenic test | |
| | | - Completed | 3,028 |
| | | - Response rate (Per cent) | 98.5 |
| Average household size | 4.3 | Percentage of population living in | |
| Percentage of population under: | | - Urban areas | 22.1 |
| - Age 5 | 9.4 | - Rural areas | 77.9 |
| - Age 18 | 35.6 | Division | |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years | 14.3 | - Barishal | 5.7 |
| | | - Chattogram | 17.5 |
| | | - Dhaka | 25.3 |
| | | - Khulna | 11.9 |
| | | - Mymensingh | 7.4 |
| | | - Rajshahi | 14.3 |
| | | - Rangpur | 11.8 |
| | | - Sylhet | 6.0 |

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ARI | Acute Respiratory Infection |
| ASFR | Age Specific Fertility Rates |
| BBS | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| C-section | Caesarean section |
| CAPI | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing |
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CHCP | Community Health Care Provider |
| CONFEMEN | Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CSBA | Community Skilled Birth Attendant |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing System |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| <i>E. coli</i> | Escherichia coli |
| ECDI | Early Child Development Index |
| FCT | Field Check Table |
| FWA | Family Welfare Assistant |
| FWV | Family Welfare Visitor |
| g | Grams |
| GAM | Global AIDS Monitoring |
| GFR | General Fertility Rate |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICLS | International Conference of Labour Statisticians |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IDD | Iodine Deficiency Disorders |
| IFSS | Internet File Streaming System |
| IUD | Intrauterine Device |
| IYCF | Infant and Young Child Feeding |
| JMP | WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| LBW | Low Birth Weight |
| LAM | Lactational Amenorrhea Method |
| LLECE | The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education |
| LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MICS6 | Sixth Global Round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme |
| NAR | Net Attendance Rate |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ORS | Oral Rehydration Salt Solution |
| ORT | Oral Rehydration Therapy |
| PASEC | Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems |
| PISA | Programme for International Student Assessment |
| PNC | Postnatal Care |
| ppb | Part Per Billion |
| ppm | Parts Per Million |
| PSU | Primary Sampling Unit |
| SACMEQ | The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| TIMSS | Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNGASS | United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFFC | World Fit for Children |
| WG | Washington Group on Disability Statistics |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WHO-MCEE | WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation |



Minister

Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

I would like to congratulate the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for carrying out the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019, with the support of UNICEF. The survey report, titled 'Progotir Pathay' (Road to Progress) provides detailed information and analysis on the situation of children and women of Bangladesh in relation to indicators on health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, protection, HIV and access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

We live in an era of unparalleled advancements in the lives of women and children. It is common to see headlines in the news about the millions of children's lives saved due to timely immunization or the millions of women's lives saved due to special care during childbirth. We now know more about the lives of people and their circumstances than ever before. However, we often do not look back on the strides that propelled us into a new era.

Three decades ago, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) launched the first MICS with a vision to establish a comprehensive evidence based on the lives of women and children. This was a remarkable step towards exploring the spectrum of issues that affect the lives of women and children and enhancing the statistical capacity to generate vital information on their lives.

Today, in its sixth round, MICS has evolved with the needs of Bangladesh and the international community. It has improved, adapted and challenged the way we measure development and deliver insights on the state of the rights of women and children. The epoch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has necessitated the need for MICS to innovate and provide the tools to help ensure targets are met with equity. With new modules in this MICS to track migration, use of clean fuels and technology, victimization and so on, BBS has produced reliable and internationally comparable indicators to monitor progress towards the SDGs and to inform the development of targeted programmes and interventions, especially for the marginalized.

I would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the many who worked to make the programme possible, especially the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division, the Director General of BBS, Focal point MICS 2019 and the long standing partner UNICEF as well as all of the officials dedicated to the realization of MICS.

This report takes us closer than ever to a Bangladesh with more evidence for every child and every woman. It is now the time to make the most of that evidence to fulfil their rights.

M A Mannan MP

December 2019



Secretary

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to compliment the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) on publishing the report of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019 which covers a wide range of issues relating to children and women. The survey provides 144 indicators for children and women of which 29 indicators are directly related with SDGs.

The highest aspiration of every nation is to provide its children with the opportunities they need to build a better tomorrow for themselves, their families and their communities. It would be very difficult to provide support efficiently unless we can count every child & woman and identify those amongst them who are being left behind. In this latest round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the issues were addressed in line with the theme of SDGs.

As the Government of Bangladesh begins to develop national frameworks to monitor progress towards the SDGs and establish baselines, strategic planning and investments will be required to collect robust, more frequent, and timely data. A core element of the global indicator framework is the disaggregation of data and the coverage of particular groups of the population in order to fulfil the main principle of the 2030 Agenda of 'Leaving no one behind'. The new round of MICS presented a unique opportunity to support this process.

I would like to thank the Director General of BBS for providing timely support and guidance to the successful completion of the survey. Special thanks to focal point of MICS 2019 and his team for successfully accomplish the daunting task of collecting data from 64,400 households from all over the country. All the distinguished members of the steering committee and monitoring committee also deserve special thanks.

I deeply acknowledge the collaboration and the financial support of UNICEF Bangladesh in this program. We are indeed thankful to UNICEF Bangladesh for its constant support for 26 years in carrying out MICS. I would also like to thank UNFPA, SURCH and ICDDR,B for making the survey successful.

In conclusion, I believe the results of MICS 2019 will be instrumental to everyone involved in crafting strategies to improve the lives of every child and woman in Bangladesh.

December 2019

Saurendra Nath Chakrabhartty



Director General

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

PREFACE

Since 1993, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been conducting the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) jointly with UNICEF in order to gather information on the situation of children and women in Bangladesh. This is the sixth round of MICS in Bangladesh, and it is the source of 144 indicators relating to children and women.

This is the first time in Bangladesh that MICS was conducted electronically to reduce data error. In addition, MICS 2019 introduced ground-breaking new modules in the domain of child labour, social transfer, victimization, maternal morbidity, adult functioning, child functioning for 2-4 and 5-17 years, foundational learning skills, among others which will be helpful to report on the 2030 Agenda and other globally recommended indicators related to children and women. It opens a new window to visualize the situation of the marginalized groups in the society.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning for providing guidance and valuable support for completing this technical report within the stipulated time. Members of the Technical Committee and Working Group deserve special thanks for their contribution to the survey and to embed quality assurance elements in this endeavour.

Furthermore, I express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Focal point, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019 and Director, Demography & Health Wing with his team for their hard work and dedication for completing the survey and preparing this report. I would also like to extend my thanks to the officials of BBS involved in conducting this survey.

My special thanks to the MICS teams of UNICEF HQ, Regional Office for South Asia and Bangladesh office for their technical and financial support. My sincere gratitude towards representatives of SURCH, UNFPA Bangladesh, ICDDR,B for their excellent efforts to make it happen. To yield more sustainable benefits, we must move the focus from short-term fixes to long-term investments and work step-by-step through partnership.

It is our ardent belief that this report will help the policymakers, researchers, development partners, NGOs and other stakeholders to guide the formulation of programmes and strategies for attaining goals and assessing accomplishments.

Mohammad Tajul Islam

December 2019



Representative
UNICEF Bangladesh

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to see the publication of the 2019 Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) report for Bangladesh.

“Evidence-based approach” has become part of the parlance of those who are involved in development for quite some time now. And for us to “walk the talk” regular collection and analysis of statistically reliable data and its actual use for informed decision-making is vital. The MICS was born in 1990s exactly for that purpose.

The 2019 MICS for Bangladesh collected data for 144 major indicators from 64,400 households where 61,242 households were interviewed from all over the country on a totally random basis between 19 January and 1 June 2019. It not only provides national averages for the concerned indicators but also statistically reliable data for eight divisions and 64 districts as well as according to different socioeconomic axes such as gender, age, rural-urban divide, mother’s education, functional difficulty, and wealth quintile. This will greatly help us in identifying “who are left behind” in the country’s development process in light of the principle of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of “Leaving No Behind” and taking necessary actions accordingly. The 2019 Bangladesh MICS provided estimates for 44 percent (29 indicators) of all SDG indicators that can be sourced entirely or partially from household surveys.

Looking at the results of the 2019 MICS at the national level and comparing them with those of the 2012-2013 MICS, it is very clear that Bangladesh made great strides in a number of areas related to Health; Nutrition; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Education; and Child Protection. Examples include decline in the under-five mortality rate; decline in childhood stunting; increase in availability of drinking water; increase in access to and use of toilets; increase in the net attendance ratio of children in primary and secondary schools; and increase in the coverage of birth registration among others. These progresses are genuine, truly commendable and must be celebrated for tremendous efforts made by the country as a whole.

At the same time, as always, there are areas where substantially more and rapid progress is required for Bangladesh to continue to develop as a thriving middle-income country. One of the key words in this regard may be “quality”; for instance quality of education and quality of drinking water. Another key word may be “protection”. Issues like child marriage and violence against children continue to be highly prevalent. There has by now been enough scientific evidence globally which shows that these issues perpetuate the vicious cycle of poor human development leading to the continuation of poverty and disparity from one generation to another and eventually less-than-optimal growth of the concerned countries.

Thus, a lot has been achieved for the betterment of children in the last seven years between the 2012-2013 MICS and the 2019 MICS. At the same time, more need to be done quickly for Bangladesh to achieve the ambitious SDGs by 2030 which is just a decade away. I hope the new set of data available from this round of MICS continues to promote a data-driven public discourse and policy making for the betterment of the children in Bangladesh as a middle income country.

On behalf of UNICEF, I would like to express my sincerest appreciation of the enormous work done by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) for planning, implementing and preparation of the report for the 2019 MICS and the great role it plays in providing solid information for the country’s development planning and actions. I also thank UNFPA Bangladesh for its financial contribution to and participation in quality assurance activities of data for the MICS.

December 2019


Tomoo Hozumi



Director
Demography and Health Wing
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is my immense pleasure to acknowledge the contributions of those who were engaged in conducting the survey and preparation of the report 'Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019'. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the Survey in collaboration with UNICEF Bangladesh from January to May 2019 using two-stage stratified cluster sampling method. Total of 3,220 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected from where 64,400 households were enumerated. This report presents 144 indicators of which 29 indicators are directly related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). District representative data have been generated with this survey.

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Honorable Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Saurendra Nath Chakrabharty and Respected Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam for their valuable suggestions, continuous guidance and all out support for smooth completion of all activities and bringing the report into its final shape.

It is worth mentioning that UNICEF Bangladesh has provided financial and technical support in the implementation of the 'Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019'. I take the opportunity to express my indebtedness to UNFPA Bangladesh, Global MICS team, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) and SURCH for their cooperation and support.

I am extremely grateful to Mr. Ghose Subabrata, Deputy Director General, BBS, Professor, Muhammad Shuaib, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT), University of Dhaka, Mr. Deepak Kumar Dey Ph.D, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, Mr. Mashiur Rahman Khan, Statistics and Monitoring Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh and all the members of the Working Committee for their technical inputs and kind cooperation in conducting the survey.

My sincere thanks to all the members of Bangladesh MICS 2019 team for their extensive hard work to make the survey successful. All the Enumerators, Supervisors and Monitoring Officers deserve special thanks for their effort.

I hope this report will be very useful for the policy-makers, planners, researchers, development partners and other stakeholders. Indicators generated by this survey will also be useful to monitor the progress of SDGs and DRF of the five-year plan of Bangladesh. Suggestions and comments for further improvement will be highly appreciated.

December 2019

Md. Mashud Alam



INTRODUCTION

1

This report is based on the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

“Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...”

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research”
(A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

“quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” (paragraph 48); recognizes that “...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...” and calls for “...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States...”

The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and contains 232 indicators. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) is continuously working on the refinement of the indicators. The IAEG-SDGs classified all indicators into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. As of 22 May 2019, Tier I contained 104 indicators, Tier II contained 88 indicators and Tier III contained 34 indicators. Six of these Tier I indicators are included in multiple tiers. The Government of Bangladesh adopted all SDG indicators as well as framework, policies, programmes and partnerships.

Despite challenges, Bangladesh is on track to achieve the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. According to the “SDG Bangladesh Progress Report 2018,” the country is performing well in poverty reduction, gender equality, electricity, sanitation and annual GDP growth. However, the report did underscore a need for improved international cooperation and support in order to meet 41 out of the 169 targets that fall within the 17 SDGs.

The Bangladesh MICS 2019 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 29 global SDG indicators adopted by the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective, either in their entirety or partially.

The Bangladesh MICS 2019 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Bangladesh MICS 2019;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

From Bangladesh MICS 2012-13, this round, the chapter titles are revised and included new modules to emphasis on SDGs 2030 agenda, other globally recommended indicators, and emerging issues related to children. This report presents the results of Bangladesh MICS 2019. Following chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions” in chapter 3. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents” includes migratory status*, adult functioning (women age 18-49 years) *, mass media and ICT*. From chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5 “Survive”, includes findings on childhood mortalities.

This is followed by chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, family planning, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and postnatal care, HIV and ends with maternal morbidity*.

The following chapter 7, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learn is the topic of the next chapter ‘8’, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education, and foundational learning skills* are covered.

The next chapter ‘9’, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour*, child marriage, victimisation*, feelings of safety*, and attitudes toward domestic violence*.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, safely managed drinking water services*, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene*. In addition to *E. coli* at source and in household, chapter 10 also includes Bangladesh specific indicator for arsenic in drinking water at source and in household.

The final thematic chapter ‘11’ is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life” is new addition in this survey; the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related new topics, first time included covers child functioning*, social transfers*, victimisation*, feelings of safety*, attitudes towards domestic violence*.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

* indicates ‘new modules’ included in this survey



2.1 Sample Design

The sample for the Bangladesh MICS 2019 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for eight divisions and sixty-four districts. The number of primary sampling unit (PSU) and number of sampled households in the survey were 3,220 and 64,400 respectively. The urban and rural areas within each district was identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households were selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample PSUs. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: 'Sample Design'.

2.2 Questionnaires

Five questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) A household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) A water quality testing questionnaire administered in four households in each clusters of the sample for arsenic and two households for *E. coli*; 3) A questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) An under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 5) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household¹.

¹ Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Information Panel • List of Household Members • Education [3+] • Household Characteristics • Social Transfers • Household Energy Use • Water and Sanitation • Handwashing • Salt Iodisation | <p>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Information Panel • Woman's Background • Mass Media and ICT • Marriage² • Fertility/Birth History • Desire for Last Birth • Maternal and Newborn Health • Postnatal Health Checks • Contraception • Unmet Need • Maternal Morbidity³ • Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence • Victimisation • Adult Functioning [18-49] • HIV/AIDS • Life Satisfaction |
| <p>WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E. coli</i> • Arsenic | <p>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5</p> |
| <p>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-17 Child Information Panel • Child's Background • Child Labour • Child Discipline [5-17] • Child Functioning • Parental Involvement [7-14] • Foundational Learning Skills [7-14] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-Five Child Information Panel • Under-Five's Background • Birth Registration • Early Childhood Development • Child Discipline [1-4] • Child Functioning [2-4] • Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake [0-2] • Care of Illness • Anthropometry |

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* and arsenic⁴ levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

² The respondent of the 'marriage' module was for all women age 15-49 years. This module was administered before fertility/birth history module and the following modules up to maternal morbidity were only asked to currently married or ever-married women.

³ Maternal morbidity module included in Bangladesh MICS 2019, as a survey specific module, in collaboration with and technical support of UNFPA, Bangladesh.

⁴ Testing of arsenic level at source and household included in the Bangladesh MICS 2019 to compare progress over MICS 2013.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires⁵. From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Bengali and were pre-tested in Sylhet district from April 1-10, 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Bangladesh MICS 2019 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 Ethical Protocol

The survey protocol was approved by technical committee of the Government of Bangladesh lead by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

2.4 Data Collection Method

MICS survey utilises Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁶ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Bangladesh MICS 2019 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Gazipur district during October 7-15, 2018. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 Training

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 29 days during December 12, 2018 to January 16, 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent two-day with paper questionnaires, one day with CAPI, and one full day on a pilot survey in both urban and rural locations of Manikganj district. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda⁷.

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of seven days, including three days in field practice and pilot survey.

⁵ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

⁶ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁷ The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 Fieldwork

The data were collected by 33 teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on January 19, 2019 and concluded in June 1, 2019.

Data were collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 Fieldwork Quality Control Measures

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁸

2.8 Data Management, Editing and Analysis

Data were received at the central office of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁹

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.¹⁰

⁸ The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

⁹ The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

¹⁰ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

2.9 Data Sharing

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on the MICS website¹¹ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

¹¹ The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.



INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

3

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------|
| SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS | | | | | |
| SR.1 | Access to electricity | 7.1.1 | HC | Percentage of household members with access to electricity | 92.2 |
| SR.2 | Literacy rate (age 15-24 years) | | WB | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education | 88.7 |
| SR.3 | Exposure to mass media | | MT | Percentage of women 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television | 0.5 |
| SR.4 | Households with a radio | | HC | Percentage of households that have a radio | 0.6 |
| SR.5 | Households with a television | | HC | Percentage of households that have a television | 50.6 |
| SR.6 | Households with a telephone | | HC – MT | Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone) | 95.9 |
| SR.7 | Households with a computer | | HC | Percentage of households that have a computer | 5.6 |
| SR.8 | Households with internet | | HC | Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home | 37.6 |
| SR.9 | Use of computer | | MT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months | 1.9 |
| SR.10 | Ownership of mobile phone | 5.b.1 | MT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone | 71.4 |
| SR.11 | Use of mobile phone | | MT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months | 97.8 |
| SR.12a | Use of internet | 17.8.1 | MT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet | |
| SR.12b | | | | (a) during the last 3 months | (a) 12.9 |
| | | | | (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months | (b) 11.5 |

¹² Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

¹³ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹⁴ All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| SR.13a | ICT skills | 4.4.1 | MT | Percentage of women who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months | |
| SR.13b | | | | (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 | (a) 2.3 (b) 1.4 |
| SR.18 | Children's living arrangements | | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent | 4.1 |
| SR.19 | Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead | | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parent's dead | 4.0 |
| SR.20 | Children with at least one parent living abroad | | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad | 7.6 |
| SURVIVE¹⁵ | | | | | |
| CS.1 | Neonatal mortality rate | 3.2.2 | BH | Probability of dying within the first month of life during the last five years | 26 |
| CS.2 | Post-neonatal mortality rate | | BH | Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates | 8 |
| CS.3 | Infant mortality rate | | CM/BH | Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday during the last five years | 34 |
| CS.4 | Child mortality rate | | BH | Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays during the last five years | 6 |
| CS.5 | Under-five mortality rate | 3.2.1 | CM/BH | Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday during the last five years | 40 |
| *Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates. | | | | | |
| THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH | | | | | |
| TM.1 | Adolescent birth rate | 3.7.2 | CM/BH | Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years. It is expressed as births per 1,000 women | 83 |
| TM1.1 | Total fertility rate | | CM/BH | Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years for the three-year period preceding the survey. The total fertility is expressed as the number of children per woman. | 2.3 |
| TM.2 | Early childbearing | | CM/BH | Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 | 24.2 |
| TM.3 | Contraceptive prevalence rate | | CP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method | 62.7 |
| TM.4 | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁶ | 3.7.1 & 3.8.1 | UN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods | 77.4 |
| TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c | Antenatal care coverage | 3.8.1 | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider | a) 75.2 b) 36.9 c) 4.9 |

¹⁵ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period

¹⁶ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH | | | | | |
| TM.6 | Content of antenatal care | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care | 58.0 |
| TM.7 | Neonatal tetanus protection | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval ¹⁷ prior to the most recent birth | 83.5 |
| TM.8 | Institutional deliveries | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility | 53.4 |
| TM.9 | Skilled attendant at delivery | 3.1.2 | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel | 59.0 |
| TM.10 | Caesarean section | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section | 36.0 |
| TM.11 | Children weighed at birth | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth | 51.9 |
| TM.12 | Post-partum stay in health facility | | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery | 87.4 |
| TM.13 | Postnatal health check for the newborn | | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a postnatal care visit within 2 days after delivery | 66.7 |
| TM.14 | Newborns dried | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth | 94.2 |
| TM.15 | Skin-to-skin care | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth | 4.7 |
| TM.16 | Delayed bathing | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth | 80.1 |
| TM.17 | Cord cut with clean instrument | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument | 97.3 |

¹⁷ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|--|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH | | | | | |
| TM.18 | Nothing harmful applied to cord | | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord | 61.3 |
| TM.19 | Postnatal signal care functions ¹⁸ | | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received at least 2 postnatal signal care functions within 2 days of birth | 56.5 |
| TM.20 | Postnatal health check for the mother | | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a postnatal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth | 65.3 |
| TM.29 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | | HA | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁹ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission | 11.6 |
| TM.30 | Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | | HA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ²⁰ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 33.5 |
| TM.31 | Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | | HA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV, who report discriminatory attitudes ²¹ toward people living with HIV | 44.0 |
| TM.32 | People who know where to be tested for HIV | | HA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV | 16.4 |
| TM.35a | HIV counselling during antenatal care | | HA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received counselling on HIV ²² | 1.7 |
| TM.S1 | Eclampsia during pregnancy | | MR | Percentage of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia during pregnancy | 1.1 |
| TM.S2 | Eclampsia in the immediate postpartum | | MR | Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia in the immediate postpartum | 0.8 |
| TM.S3 | Uterine infection during pregnancy | | MR | Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine infection during pregnancy | 0.5 |
| TM.S4 | Uterine Infection in the immediate postpartum | | MR | Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine Infection in the immediate postpartum | 0.3 |

¹⁸ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable)

¹⁹ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

²⁰ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

²¹ Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

²² Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---|---|-------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH | | | | | |
| TM.S.5 | Jaundice during pregnancy | | MR | Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave birth in the last 42 days with jaundice during pregnancy | 1.6 |
| TM.S6 | Jaundice in the immediate postpartum | | MR | Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with jaundice in the immediate postpartum | 0.6 |
| TM.S7 | Antepartum haemorrhage (haemorrhage) during pregnancy | | MR | Percentage of women with 5 or more months of pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with antepartum haemorrhage during pregnancy | 1.7 |
| TM.S8 | Postpartum haemorrhage | | MR | Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with postpartum haemorrhage | 2.8 |
| TM.S9 | Prolonged labour | | MR | Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with prolonged labour | 8.6 |
| THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| TC.12 | Care-seeking for diarrhoea | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider | 29.5 |
| TC.13a TC.13b | Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc | a) 72.4 b) 35.0 |
| TC.14 | Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea | 50.9 |
| TC.15 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking | | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking) | 18.6 |
| TC.17 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting | | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting) | 96.1 |
| TC.18 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | 7.1.2 | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ²³ | 19.0 |
| TC.19 | Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | 3.8.1 | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider | 46.4 |
| TC.20 | Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics | 62.9 |
| TC.26 | Care-seeking for fever | | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider | 55.6 |

²³ Household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---|---|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| TC.30 | Children ever breastfed | | MN | Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed | 98.5 |
| TC.31 | Early initiation of breastfeeding | | MN | Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth | 46.6 |
| TC.32 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | | BD | Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²⁴ | 62.6 |
| TC.33 | Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months | | BD | Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁵ during the previous day | 73.0 |
| TC.34 | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year | | BD | Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day | 93.0 |
| TC.35 | Continued breastfeeding at 2 years | | BD | Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day | 84.2 |
| TC.36 | Duration of breastfeeding | | BD | The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day | 28.6 |
| TC.37 | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | | BD | Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁶ during the previous day | 78.2 |
| TC.38 | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods | | BD | Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day | 75.5 |
| TC.39a TC.39b | Minimum acceptable diet | | BD | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children | (a) 27.8 (b) 16.6 |
| TC.40 | Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children | | BD | Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day | 48.8 |
| TC.41 | Minimum dietary diversity | | BD | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁷ during the previous day | 33.8 |
| TC.42 | Minimum meal frequency | | BD | Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁸ or more during the previous day | 65.5 |
| TC.43 | Bottle feeding | | BD | Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day | 18.3 |

²⁴ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²⁵ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²⁶ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²⁷ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

²⁸ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| TC.44a TC.44b | Underweight prevalence | | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard | a) 22.6 b) 5.2 |
| TC.45a TC.45b | Stunting prevalence | 2.2.1 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard | a) 28.0 b) 8.8 |
| TC.46a TC.46b | Wasting prevalence | 2.2.2 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard | a) 9.8 b) 2.3 |
| TC.47a TC.47b | Overweight prevalence | 2.2.2 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard | a) 2.4 b) 0.8 |
| TC.48 | Iodised salt consumption | | SA | Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt | 76.0 |
| TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c | Early stimulation and responsive care | | EC | Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother | a) 62.9 b) 10.9 c) 46.9 |
| TC.50 | Availability of children's books | | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books | 6.1 |
| TC.51 | Availability of playthings | | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings | 66.5 |
| TC.52 | Inadequate supervision | | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week | 11.2 |
| TC.53 | Early child development index | 4.2.1 | EC | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning | 74.5 |

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| LEARN | | | | | |
| LN.1 | Attendance to early childhood education | | UB | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme | 18.9 |
| LN.2 | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | 4.2.2 | ED | Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school | 77.4 |
| LN.3 | School readiness | | ED | Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year | 72.7 |
| LN.4 | Net intake rate in primary education | | ED | Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school | 61.4 |
| LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | | ED | Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary ²⁹ or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher | a) 85.9 b) 57.8 c) 48.1 |
| LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c | Out-of-school rate | | ED | Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher | a) 6.4 b) 13.1 c) 31.5 |
| LN.7a LN.7b | Gross intake rate to the last grade | | ED | Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school | a) 89.5 b) 84.8 |
| LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c | Completion rate | | ED | Percentage of children above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school | a) 82.6 b) 64.7 c) 29.4 |
| LN.9 | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school | | ED | Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year | 94.5 |
| LN.10a LN.10b | Over-age for grade | | ED | Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school | a) 9.0 b) 13.2 |

²⁹ Primary school: 1-5 grades; Lower secondary school: 6-8 grades; Upper secondary school: 9-10 grades; higher indicates 11-12 grades and above

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| LEARN | | | | | |
| LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN11d | Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning | 4.5.1 | ED | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school | a) 1.04 b) 1.06 c) 1.26 d) 1.24 |
| | | | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school | a) 0.82 b) 0.92 c) 0.58 d) 0.45 |
| | | | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school | a) 0.96 b) 1.00 c) 0.92 d) 0.89 |
| | | | | Foundational learning skill for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys a) reading age 7-14 years b) numeracy age 7-14 years | a) 1.16 b) 1.08 |
| | | | | Foundational learning skill for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (a) reading age 7-14 years (b) numeracy age 7-14 years | a) 0.56 b) 0.51 |
| | | | | Foundational learning skill for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (a) reading age 7-14 years (b) numeracy age 7-14 years | a) 0.84 b) 0.81 |
| | | | | Foundational learning skill for children with functional difficulties divided by foundation learning skills for children without functional difficulties (a) reading age 7-14 years (b) numeracy age 7-14 years | a) 0.71 b) 0.80 |
| | | | | LN.12 | Availability of information on children's school performance |
| LN.13 | Opportunity to participate in school management | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents | 66.4 |
| LN.14 | Participation in school management | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings | 40.4 |

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| LEARN | | | | | |
| LN.15 | Effective participation in school management | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed | 25.3 |
| LN.16 | Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers | 65.8 |
| LN.17 | Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class | 23.9 |
| LN.18 | Availability of books at home | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home | 3.7 |
| LN.19 | Reading habit at home | | FL | Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home | 93.3 |
| LN.20 | School and home languages | | FL | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school | 99.1 |
| LN.21 | Support with homework | | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework | 59.1 |
| LN.22a | Children with foundational reading and number skills | 4.1.1 | FL | Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3 | a) 48.8 |
| LN.22b | | | | | b) 20.2 |
| LN.22c | | | | | c) 24.6 |
| LN.22d | | | | | |
| LN.22e | | | | | d) 27.9 |
| LN.22f | | | | | e) 9.8 f) 12.6 |
| PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION | | | | | |
| PR.1 | Birth registration | 16.9.1 | BR | Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority | 56.0 |
| PR.2 | Violent discipline | 16.2.1 | UCD – FCD | Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month | 88.8 |
| PR.3 | Child labour | 8.7.1 | CL | Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ³⁰ | 6.8 |
| PR.4a PR.4b | Child marriage | 5.3.1 | MA | Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 | a) 15.5 b) 51.4 |
| PR.5 | Young people age 15-19 years currently married | | MA | Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married | 32.9 |

³⁰ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR 3.1-4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION | | | | | |
| PR.6 | Polygyny | | MA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union | 3.1 |
| PR.7a PR.7b | Spousal age difference | | MA | Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) among women age 15-19 years (b) among women age 20-24 years | a) 30.8 b) 27.9 |
| PR.12 | Experience of robbery and assault | | VT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months | 3.8 |
| PR.13 | Crime reporting | 16.3.1 | VT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police | 10.2 |
| PR.14 | Safety | 16.1.4 | VT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark | 74.8 |
| PR.15 | Attitudes towards domestic violence | | DV | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food | 25.4 |
| LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT | | | | | |
| WS.1 | Use of improved drinking water sources | | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water | 98.5 |
| WS.2 | Use of basic drinking water services | 1.4.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time | 98.0 |
| WS.3 | Availability of drinking water | | WS | Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed | 96.9 |
| WS.4 | Faecal contamination of source water | | WQ | Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water | 40.3 |
| WS.5 | Faecal contamination of household drinking water | | WQ | Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water | 81.9 |
| WS.6 | Use of safely managed drinking water services | 6.1.1 | WS – WQ | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed | 47.9 |
| WS.7 | Handwashing facility with water and soap | 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 | HW | Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present | 74.8 |
| WS.8 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | 3.8.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities | 84.6 |
| WS.9 | Use of basic sanitation services | 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared | 64.4 |

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|
| LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT | | | | | |
| WS.10 | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit | 90.7 |
| WS.11 | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site | 1.5 |
| WS.12 | Menstrual hygiene management | | UN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home | 93.9 |
| WS.13 | Exclusion from activities during menstruation | | UN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation | 7.9 |
| WS.S1 | Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 10ppb (WHO standard) | 6.1.1 | WS | Percentage of household population with <i>Arsenic</i> in source water containing over 10ppb <i>Arsenic</i> concentration | 18.6 |
| WS.S2 | Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard) | 6.1.1 | WS | Percentage of household population with <i>Arsenic</i> in source water containing over 50ppb <i>Arsenic</i> concentration | 11.8 |
| WS.S3 | Arsenic contamination of household drinking water 10ppb (WHO standard) | 6.1.1 | WS | Percentage of household population with <i>Arsenic</i> in household drinking water containing over 10ppb <i>Arsenic</i> concentration | 16.7 |
| WS.S4 | Arsenic contamination of household drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard) | 6.1.1 | WS | Percentage of household population with <i>Arsenic</i> in household drinking water containing over 50ppb <i>Arsenic</i> concentration | 10.6 |
| WS.S5 | Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination <=10ppb (WHO standard) | 6.1.1 | WS | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=10ppb <i>Arsenic</i> | 39.1 |
| WS.S6 | Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination <=50ppb (GoB standard) | 6.1.1 | WS | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=50ppb <i>Arsenic</i> | 42.6 |
| EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE | | | | | |
| EQ.1 | Children with functional difficulty | | UCF–FCF | Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain | 7.3 |
| EQ.3 | Population covered by social transfers | 1.3.1 | ST–ED | Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months | 58.1 |
| EQ.4 | External economic support to the poorest households | | ST–ED | Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months (P - Poorest, S - Second) | P-54.6 S-55.4 |
| EQ.5 | Children in the households that received any type of social transfers | | ST–ED | Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months | 67.7 |

| MICS INDICATOR | | SDG ¹² | Module ¹³ | Definition ¹⁴ | Value |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE | | | | | |
| EQ.6 | School-related support | | ED | Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year | 64.2 |
| EQ.7 | Discrimination | 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 | VT | Percentage of women age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law | 10.5 |
| EQ.8 | Multidimensional poverty | 1.2.2 | | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty ³¹ | Not computed |
| EQ.9a EQ.9b | Overall life satisfaction index | | LS | Average life satisfaction score between 0 (bottom) and 10 (top) for women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 | a) 6.0 b) 5.8 |
| EQ.10a EQ.10b | Happiness | | LS | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 | a) 89.9 b) 84.6 |
| EQ.11a EQ.11b | Perception of a better life | | LS | Percentage of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 | a) 63.4 b) 58.7 |

³¹ While this SDG indicator is defined according to national measures of multidimensional poverty, the standard MICS questionnaires can be used to calculate several non-monetary indices, such as Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)



SAMPLE COVERAGE

4

AND CHARACTERISTICS

OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 Results of Interviews

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation including response rates. Of the 64,400 households selected for the sample, 61,602 were found occupied. Of these, 61,242 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.4 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 12,251 households in four randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 12,238 households were successfully tested for household drinking water quality for arsenic yielding a response rate of 99.9 percent. Also, 3,028 households were successfully tested for source drinking water for arsenic with a response rate 98.5 percent. Finally, 6,069 households in two randomly selected households in each cluster were successfully tested for household and source water quality for *E. coli* yielding a response rate of 98.7 percent.

In the interviewed households, 68,711 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 64,378 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93.7 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 24,686 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 23,099 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 93.6 percent within the interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 68,705 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 40,617 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 39,386 which corresponds to a response rate of 97.0 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 93.1%, 93.0% and 96.4% are calculated for the individual interviews of women, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's, children age 5-17's and water quality testing interviews

| Number of households, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|----------|------------|--------|--------|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| | Total | Area | | Division | | | | | | | |
| | | Urban | Rural | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet |
| Households | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sampled | 64,400 | 12,680 | 51,720 | 6,000 | 11,200 | 13,300 | 10,000 | 3,900 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| Occupied | 61,602 | 11,958 | 49,644 | 5,695 | 10,708 | 12,564 | 9,670 | 3,655 | 7,750 | 7,677 | 3,883 |
| Interviewed | 61,242 | 11,840 | 49,402 | 5,661 | 10,562 | 12,504 | 9,650 | 3,642 | 7,721 | 7,646 | 3,856 |
| Household completion rate | 95.1 | 93.4 | 95.5 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 94.0 | 96.5 | 93.4 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 96.4 |
| Household response rate | 99.4 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 98.6 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.3 |
| Water quality testing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 12,251 | 2,376 | 9,875 | 1,138 | 2,108 | 2,489 | 1,945 | 733 | 1,535 | 1,527 | 776 |
| Household water quality Arsenic test | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed | 12,238 | 2,366 | 9,872 | 1,138 | 2,105 | 2,481 | 1,944 | 732 | 1,535 | 1,527 | 776 |
| Response rate | 99.9 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Household and Source water quality <i>E. coli</i> test | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed | 6,069 | 1,160 | 4,909 | 559 | 1,051 | 1,232 | 947 | 370 | 764 | 758 | 388 |
| Response rate | 98.7 | 97.2 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| Source water quality Arsenic test | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed | 3,028 | 576.0 | 2452.0 | 282.0 | 525.0 | 612.0 | 468.0 | 185.0 | 384.0 | 378.0 | 194.0 |
| Response rate | 98.5 | 97.3 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 96.3 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.5 |
| Women age 15-49 years | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 68,711 | 13,995 | 54,716 | 5,960 | 12,994 | 14,032 | 10,791 | 3,531 | 8,036 | 8,152 | 5,215 |
| Interviewed | 64,378 | 13,033 | 51,345 | 5,500 | 12,067 | 12,994 | 10,134 | 3,331 | 7,582 | 7,840 | 4,930 |
| Women's response rate | 93.7 | 93.1 | 93.8 | 92.3 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 94.4 | 96.2 | 94.5 |
| Women's overall response rate | 93.1 | 92.2 | 93.4 | 91.7 | 91.6 | 92.2 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 95.8 | 93.9 |
| Children under 5 years | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 24,686 | 4,603 | 20,083 | 2,260 | 5,129 | 4,888 | 3,441 | 1,448 | 2,568 | 2,876 | 2,076 |
| Mothers/ caretakers interviewed | 23,099 | 4,303 | 18,796 | 2,066 | 4,804 | 4,513 | 3,175 | 1,389 | 2,407 | 2,769 | 1,976 |
| Under-5's response rate | 93.6 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 91.4 | 93.7 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 95.9 | 93.7 | 96.3 | 95.2 |

Table SR.1.1: Continued

| | Total | Area | | Division | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|----------|------------|--------|--------|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet |
| Under-5's overall response rate | 93.0 | 92.6 | 93.1 | 90.9 | 92.4 | 91.9 | 92.1 | 95.6 | 93.4 | 95.9 | 94.5 |
| Children age 5-17 years | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children in interviewed households | 68,705 | 12,422 | 56,283 | 6,275 | 14,395 | 13,567 | 9,151 | 4,081 | 6,994 | 8,083 | 6,159 |
| Eligible | 40,617 | 7,680 | 32,937 | 3,829 | 7,489 | 8,138 | 6,198 | 2,335 | 4,727 | 5,059 | 2,842 |
| Mothers/ caretakers interviewed | 39,386 | 7,393 | 31,993 | 3,686 | 7,192 | 7,827 | 6,038 | 2,287 | 4,641 | 4,923 | 2,792 |
| Children age 5-17's response rate | 97.0 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 97.3 | 98.2 |
| Children age 5-17's overall response rate | 96.4 | 95.3 | 96.7 | 95.7 | 94.7 | 95.7 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 96.9 | 97.6 |

4.2 Housing and Household Characteristics

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and division, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and divisions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and division, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Total | Area | | Division | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes, interconnected grid | 89.5 | 97.2 | 87.3 | 75.3 | 86.6 | 96.9 | 91.7 | 85.5 | 92.1 | 83.8 | 85.6 |
| Yes, off-grid | 2.4 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 7.6 |
| No | 8.1 | 2.2 | 9.8 | 20.8 | 11.3 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 12.4 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 6.8 |
| Energy use for cooking^A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies | 19.9 | 59.5 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 23.8 | 44.4 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 13.9 |
| Other fuels | 80.0 | 40.5 | 91.3 | 95.4 | 76.1 | 55.6 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 94.9 | 86.1 |
| No cooking done in the household | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Internet access at home | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 37.6 | 53.1 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 49.2 | 47.0 | 38.7 | 26.2 | 28.3 | 18.3 | 40.8 |
| No | 62.4 | 46.9 | 66.8 | 67.8 | 50.7 | 52.9 | 61.3 | 73.8 | 71.7 | 81.7 | 59.1 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Main material of flooring^B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural floor | 60.8 | 24.1 | 71.3 | 82.3 | 56.3 | 38.2 | 62.2 | 79.2 | 70.2 | 79.6 | 64.4 |
| Rudimentary floor | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Finished floor | 38.6 | 75.6 | 28.1 | 17.4 | 42.4 | 60.8 | 37.7 | 20.8 | 29.8 | 20.3 | 35.4 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Main material of roof^B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural roofing | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Rudimentary roofing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Finished roofing | 99.1 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 98.1 | 99.7 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 98.7 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Main material of exterior walls^B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural walls | 12.3 | 4.5 | 14.6 | 1.2 | 18.2 | 2.5 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 16.0 |
| Rudimentary walls | 49.8 | 28.8 | 55.8 | 81.2 | 47.4 | 53.3 | 27.8 | 77.2 | 40.3 | 52.1 | 40.2 |
| Finished walls | 37.8 | 66.7 | 29.6 | 17.6 | 34.4 | 44.2 | 57.3 | 16.8 | 38.4 | 28.7 | 43.8 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table SR.2.1: Continued

| | Total | Area | | Division | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|---------|----------|------------|--------|--------|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet |
| Rooms used for sleeping | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 32.1 | 35.0 | 31.3 | 18.4 | 16.6 | 41.7 | 31.5 | 42.4 | 34.7 | 38.3 | 20.5 |
| 2 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 40.4 | 42.2 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 42.3 | 38.3 | 42.7 | 43.4 | 38.5 |
| 3 or more | 27.9 | 26.5 | 28.3 | 39.4 | 46.2 | 20.5 | 26.2 | 19.3 | 22.6 | 18.3 | 41.0 |
| Number of households | 61,242 | 13,564 | 47,678 | 3,488 | 10,736 | 15,512 | 7,290 | 4,561 | 8,745 | 7,229 | 3,681 |
| Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping | 2.34 | 2.38 | 2.33 | 2.02 | 2.12 | 2.51 | 2.29 | 2.59 | 2.24 | 2.43 | 2.44 |
| Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹ | 92.2 | 97.8 | 90.7 | 79.7 | 88.5 | 98.0 | 94.5 | 88.4 | 94.9 | 88.1 | 94.4 |
| Number of household members | 260,959 | 56,700 | 204,259 | 14,960 | 50,729 | 63,467 | 29,859 | 19,087 | 33,979 | 29,298 | 19,580 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

^B Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and division, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Total | Area | | Division | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet |
| Percentage of households that own a | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land phone | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Radio | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Cot/Bed | 98.0 | 97.6 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 94.9 | 97.8 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 97.8 |
| Table/Chair | 88.3 | 84.8 | 89.3 | 88.5 | 85.7 | 82.6 | 90.7 | 88.6 | 94.7 | 93.6 | 89.0 |
| Almirah/ wardrobe | 47.2 | 65.8 | 41.9 | 47.8 | 71.4 | 61.6 | 31.5 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 17.8 | 56.9 |
| Sofa set | 14.3 | 29.7 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 23.1 | 17.0 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 24.5 |
| Water dispenser | 8.8 | 20.3 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 16.5 |
| Television | 50.6 | 74.2 | 43.9 | 30.5 | 49.6 | 66.1 | 52.5 | 35.2 | 52.9 | 40.3 | 37.0 |
| Refrigerator | 34.7 | 58.1 | 28.0 | 24.1 | 43.9 | 52.9 | 26.8 | 24.8 | 28.3 | 12.2 | 28.2 |
| Air Conditioner | 1.3 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 |

Table SR.2.2: Continued

| | Total | Area | | Division | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet |
| Washing Machine | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Electric Water Pump | 15.4 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 20.2 | 15.5 | 22.2 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 9.5 | 10.5 |
| Electric Fan | 86.4 | 95.0 | 83.9 | 72.1 | 83.5 | 94.6 | 90.2 | 81.1 | 88.8 | 79.1 | 81.2 |
| Percentage of households that own | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural land | 37.7 | 26.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 29.8 | 33.5 | 46.2 | 45.1 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 32.0 |
| Farm animals/ Livestock | 55.3 | 22.6 | 64.5 | 66.3 | 44.6 | 36.7 | 72.6 | 66.0 | 64.0 | 71.9 | 53.0 |
| Percentage of household that own | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk cows or Bull | 30.5 | 9.5 | 36.5 | 28.5 | 17.9 | 18.9 | 40.8 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 51.8 | 29.1 |
| Water buffalo or goail | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Horses | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Goats | 18.1 | 6.4 | 21.4 | 10.6 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 36.3 | 17.6 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 7.6 |
| Sheep | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Chickens | 40.1 | 15.7 | 47.1 | 51.1 | 35.8 | 27.0 | 47.5 | 53.4 | 42.9 | 50.4 | 39.8 |
| Ducks | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Pigs | 20.9 | 7.3 | 24.8 | 41.7 | 20.3 | 11.3 | 34.0 | 20.8 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 18.0 |
| Pigeons | 6.7 | 3.3 | 7.7 | 13.1 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 11.9 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 3.7 |
| Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wristwatch | 29.7 | 42.0 | 26.2 | 28.9 | 36.3 | 31.0 | 33.7 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 28.5 |
| Bicycle | 29.3 | 19.7 | 32.0 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 19.3 | 56.1 | 26.0 | 37.7 | 51.3 | 15.1 |
| Motorcycle or scooter | 9.0 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 8.3 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Car, truck, or van | 1.4 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Boat with a motor | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Rickshaw or Rickshaw Van | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 1.7 |
| Nasiman/ Kariman/ Votbati | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Easy Bike/ Auto Bike | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 |

Table SR.2.2: Continued

| | Total | Area | | Division | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet |
| Country boat (without motor) | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 4.8 |
| Computer or tablet | 5.6 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 5.1 |
| Mobile telephone | 94.8 | 96.9 | 94.2 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 93.5 | 93.0 | 92.1 | 93.1 |
| Internet access at home | 37.6 | 53.1 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 49.2 | 47.0 | 38.7 | 26.2 | 28.3 | 18.3 | 40.8 |
| Bank account | 34.8 | 49.5 | 30.5 | 30.1 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 20.5 | 28.9 | 21.8 | 35.8 |
| Ownership of dwelling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned by a household member | 84.0 | 54.3 | 92.5 | 90.4 | 88.1 | 65.0 | 91.3 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 85.0 |
| Not owned | 16.0 | 45.7 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 35.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 14.9 |
| Rented | 13.0 | 43.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 32.9 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 8.4 |
| Other | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 6.6 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Number of households | 61,242 | 13,564 | 47,678 | 3,488 | 10,736 | 15,512 | 7,290 | 4,561 | 8,745 | 7,229 | 3,681 |

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and division, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Wealth index quintile | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Poorest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | | |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 260,959 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.0 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 21.7 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 23.9 | 23.6 | 22.4 | 19.5 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 204,259 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 39.9 | 23.5 | 18.2 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 18.2 | 13.2 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 9.7 | 13.9 | 17.0 | 24.4 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 15.5 | 21.1 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 30.8 | 28.1 | 20.0 | 13.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 20.8 | 26.0 | 22.6 | 19.1 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 33,979 |
| Rangpur | 28.1 | 33.0 | 19.3 | 13.6 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 25.6 | 15.3 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 19,580 |

4.3 Household Composition

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, age, division, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity³². Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³³

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.³³ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

| Table SR.3.1: Household composition | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | |
| | Weighted percent | Number of households | |
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 61,242 | 61,242 |
| Sex of household head | | | |
| Male | 87.3 | 53,460 | 53,934 |
| Female | 12.7 | 7,782 | 7,308 |
| Age of household head | | | |
| <18 | 0.1 | 41 | 37 |
| 18-34 | 21.2 | 12,975 | 12,611 |
| 35-64 | 65.7 | 40,227 | 40,381 |
| 65-84 | 12.4 | 7,610 | 7,831 |
| 85+ | 0.6 | 389 | 382 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 22.1 | 13,564 | 11,840 |
| Rural | 77.9 | 47,678 | 49,402 |
| Division | | | |
| Barishal | 5.7 | 3,488 | 5,661 |

³² This was determined by asking respondents about their ethnic identity and recorded for ten specific response options including Bengali, Chakma, Saotal, Marma, Tripura, Garo, Tonchangya, Mro, Khashia and Manipuri. In addition, others who do not fall under these ten categories are also recorded during fieldwork. Responses for "other" were also collected. In this report, data for ethnicity are presented for only two ethnic groups, Bengali and other, because other ethnic groups comprised only 1.2% of survey population.

³³ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Continued

| | Weighted percent | Number of households | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Chattogram | 17.5 | 10,736 | 10,562 |
| Dhaka | 25.3 | 15,512 | 12,504 |
| Khulna | 11.9 | 7,290 | 9,650 |
| Mymensingh | 7.4 | 4,561 | 3,642 |
| Rajshahi | 14.3 | 8,745 | 7,721 |
| Rangpur | 11.8 | 7,229 | 7,646 |
| Sylhet | 6.0 | 3,681 | 3,856 |
| Education of household head | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 35.0 | 21,431 | 21,713 |
| Primary | 27.1 | 16,587 | 16,855 |
| Secondary | 25.6 | 15,659 | 15,587 |
| Higher secondary+ | 12.3 | 7,537 | 7,056 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 28 | 31 |
| Number of household members | | | |
| 1 | 2.8 | 1,745 | 1,652 |
| 2 | 10.9 | 6,663 | 6,436 |
| 3 | 20.4 | 12,486 | 12,295 |
| 4 | 27.5 | 16,847 | 17,031 |
| 5 | 19.4 | 11,910 | 12,102 |
| 6 | 9.9 | 6,037 | 6,189 |
| 7+ | 9.1 | 5,553 | 5,537 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Bengali | 98.8 | 60,527 | 59,729 |
| Other | 1.2 | 715 | 1,513 |
| Households with^A | | | |
| At least one child under age 5 years | 35.8 | 21,118 | 21,208 |
| At least one child age 5-17 years | 68.5 | 40,360 | 40,617 |
| At least one child age <18 years | 80.7 | 47,539 | 47,800 |
| At least one woman age 15-49 years | 90.0 | 53,047 | 52,914 |
| No member age <50 | 6.7 | 3,976 | 4,056 |
| No adult (18+) member | 0.0 | 14 | 12 |
| Mean household size | 4.3 | 61,242 | 61,242 |
| ^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households | | | |

4.4 Age Structure of Household Population

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 260,959 household members were listed. Of these, 130,064 were males, and 130,895 were females.³⁴

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

| Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Males | | Females | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 130,064 | 100.0 | 130,895 | 100.0 | 260,959 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 12,723 | 9.8 | 11,879 | 9.1 | 24,602 | 9.4 |
| 5-9 | 12,859 | 9.9 | 12,412 | 9.5 | 25,271 | 9.7 |
| 10-14 | 13,760 | 10.6 | 13,809 | 10.5 | 27,569 | 10.6 |
| 15-19 | 13,601 | 10.5 | 13,096 | 10.0 | 26,697 | 10.2 |
| 15-17 | 8,257 | 6.3 | 7,226 | 5.5 | 15,483 | 5.9 |
| 18-19 | 5,344 | 4.1 | 5,870 | 4.5 | 11,214 | 4.3 |
| 20-24 | 10,558 | 8.1 | 11,664 | 8.9 | 22,222 | 8.5 |
| 25-29 | 9,317 | 7.2 | 10,863 | 8.3 | 20,180 | 7.7 |
| 30-34 | 9,571 | 7.4 | 10,704 | 8.2 | 20,275 | 7.8 |
| 35-39 | 9,265 | 7.1 | 9,622 | 7.4 | 18,887 | 7.2 |
| 40-44 | 7,071 | 5.4 | 7,092 | 5.4 | 14,163 | 5.4 |
| 45-49 | 7,024 | 5.4 | 6,060 | 4.6 | 13,084 | 5.0 |
| 50-54 | 5,267 | 4.0 | 6,739 | 5.1 | 12,006 | 4.6 |
| 55-59 | 5,429 | 4.2 | 5,784 | 4.4 | 11,212 | 4.3 |
| 60-64 | 5,065 | 3.9 | 4,269 | 3.3 | 9,334 | 3.6 |
| 65-69 | 3,543 | 2.7 | 2,738 | 2.1 | 6,282 | 2.4 |
| 70-74 | 2,428 | 1.9 | 1,736 | 1.3 | 4,164 | 1.6 |
| 75-79 | 1,256 | 1.0 | 983 | 0.8 | 2,239 | 0.9 |
| 80-84 | 741 | 0.6 | 683 | 0.5 | 1,424 | 0.5 |
| 85+ | 586 | 0.5 | 762 | 0.6 | 1,348 | 0.5 |
| Child and adult populations | | | | | | |
| Children age 0-17 years | 47,600 | 36.6 | 45,326 | 34.6 | 92,926 | 35.6 |
| Adults age 18+ years | 82,465 | 63.4 | 85,569 | 65.4 | 168,034 | 64.4 |

³⁴ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality.

4.5 Respondents' background characteristics

Tables SR.5.1, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalised (standardised).³⁵

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table SR.5.1 provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women according to area, division, age, education³⁶, marital status, motherhood, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{37, 38}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, division, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

³⁵ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

³⁶ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

³⁷ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimise the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Bangladesh MICS 2019, 25 (groups of) variables that were used for the construction of the Bangladesh Wealth Index. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

³⁸ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1: Women's background characteristics**Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Weighted percent | Number of women | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 64,378 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 23.4 | 15,094 | 13,033 |
| Rural | 76.6 | 49,284 | 51,345 |
| Division | | | |
| Barishal | 5.4 | 3,465 | 5,500 |
| Chattogram | 19.4 | 12,514 | 12,067 |
| Dhaka | 25.3 | 16,316 | 12,994 |
| Khulna | 11.8 | 7,578 | 10,134 |
| Mymensingh | 6.5 | 4,181 | 3,331 |
| Rajshahi | 13.2 | 8,521 | 7,582 |
| Rangpur | 11.0 | 7,081 | 7,840 |
| Sylhet | 7.3 | 4,722 | 4,930 |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 18.6 | 11,950 | 11,808 |
| 15-17 | 10.5 | 6,732 | 6,678 |
| 18-19 | 8.1 | 5,218 | 5,130 |
| 20-24 | 16.2 | 10,404 | 10,358 |
| 25-29 | 15.6 | 10,031 | 9,946 |
| 30-34 | 15.9 | 10,224 | 10,232 |
| 35-39 | 14.3 | 9,206 | 9,245 |
| 40-44 | 10.5 | 6,788 | 6,883 |
| 45-49 | 9.0 | 5,776 | 5,905 |
| Education | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 15.8 | 10,187 | 10,328 |
| Primary | 22.7 | 14,615 | 14,724 |
| Secondary | 44.3 | 28,497 | 28,674 |
| Higher secondary+ | 17.2 | 11,079 | 10,652 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Currently married | 79.4 | 51,121 | 51,426 |
| Widowed | 2.2 | 1,385 | 1,351 |
| Divorced | 1.2 | 784 | 754 |
| Separated | 0.7 | 425 | 402 |
| Never married | 16.6 | 10,662 | 10,444 |
| Motherhood and recent births | | | |
| Never gave birth | 24.8 | 15,958 | 15,538 |
| Ever gave birth | 75.2 | 48,420 | 48,840 |
| Gave birth in last two years | 14.3 | 9,183 | 9,285 |
| No birth in last two years | 60.9 | 39,237 | 39,555 |

Table SR.5.1: Continued

| | Weighted percent | Number of women | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 3.1 | 1,760 | 1,775 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 96.9 | 55,886 | 55,924 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Bengali | 98.8 | 63,626 | 62,869 |
| Other | 1.2 | 752 | 1,509 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 17.5 | 11,268 | 13,174 |
| Second | 19.1 | 12,327 | 13,291 |
| Middle | 20.2 | 12,988 | 13,431 |
| Fourth | 21.2 | 13,625 | 13,068 |
| Richest | 22.0 | 14,170 | 11,414 |

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics**Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Weighted percent | Number of under-5 children | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 23,099 | 23,099 |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 52.0 | 12,008 | 11,950 |
| Female | 48.0 | 11,091 | 11,149 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 21.2 | 4,903 | 4,303 |
| Rural | 78.8 | 18,196 | 18,796 |
| Division | | | |
| Barishal | 5.7 | 1,317 | 2,066 |
| Chattogram | 21.8 | 5,033 | 4,804 |
| Dhaka | 23.8 | 5,491 | 4,513 |
| Khulna | 10.4 | 2,394 | 3,175 |
| Mymensingh | 7.6 | 1,750 | 1,389 |
| Rajshahi | 11.9 | 2,752 | 2,407 |
| Rangpur | 10.8 | 2,491 | 2,769 |
| Sylhet | 8.1 | 1,871 | 1,976 |
| Age in months | | | |
| 0-5 | 10.5 | 2,414 | 2,370 |
| 6-11 | 9.5 | 2,194 | 2,177 |
| 12-23 | 19.2 | 4,436 | 4,514 |
| 24-35 | 19.9 | 4,606 | 4,596 |

Table SR.5.2: Continued

| | Weighted percent | Number of under-5 children | |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| 36-47 | 20.9 | 4,818 | 4,790 |
| 48-59 | 20.1 | 4,631 | 4,652 |
| Mother's education^A | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 11.2 | 2,586 | 2,594 |
| Primary | 23.7 | 5,483 | 5,563 |
| Secondary | 49.1 | 11,331 | 11,356 |
| Higher secondary+ | 16.0 | 3,699 | 3,586 |
| Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire | | | |
| Mother | 98.2 | 22,683 | 22,691 |
| Other primary caretaker | 1.8 | 416 | 408 |
| Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C} | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 2.8 | 392 | 373 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 97.2 | 13,680 | 13,684 |
| Mother's functional difficulties^D | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.3 | 307 | 317 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 96.5 | 22,281 | 22,264 |
| No information | 2.2 | 511 | 518 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Bengali | 98.9 | 22,845 | 22,581 |
| Other | 1.1 | 254 | 518 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 21.8 | 5,036 | 5,755 |
| Second | 19.6 | 4,534 | 4,838 |
| Middle | 18.6 | 4,298 | 4,352 |
| Fourth | 19.5 | 4,511 | 4,310 |
| Richest | 20.4 | 4,720 | 3,844 |

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Table SR 8.1 for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

| Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | |
|--|------------------|---|---|---------------|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A | Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years | |
| | | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Total | 100.0 | 66,705 | 39,386 | 39,386 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 50.8 | 33,901 | 20,234 | 20,272 |
| Female | 49.2 | 32,803 | 19,152 | 19,114 |
| Area | | | | |
| Urban | 20.5 | 13,664 | 8,456 | 7,393 |
| Rural | 79.5 | 53,041 | 30,930 | 31,993 |
| Division | | | | |
| Barishal | 5.8 | 3,859 | 2,325 | 3,686 |
| Chattogram | 21.7 | 14,453 | 7,488 | 7,192 |
| Dhaka | 23.6 | 15,723 | 9,600 | 7,827 |
| Khulna | 10.0 | 6,660 | 4,555 | 6,038 |
| Mymensingh | 7.6 | 5,050 | 2,881 | 2,287 |
| Rajshahi | 11.7 | 7,813 | 5,243 | 4,641 |
| Rangpur | 11.0 | 7,325 | 4,632 | 4,923 |
| Sylhet | 8.7 | 5,822 | 2,662 | 2,792 |
| Age | | | | |
| 5-9 | 37.3 | 24,911 | 15,194 | 15,146 |
| 10-14 | 39.9 | 26,601 | 15,130 | 15,246 |
| 15-17 | 22.8 | 15,193 | 9,062 | 8,994 |
| Mother's education^B | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 27.3 | 18,216 | 10,074 | 10,090 |
| Primary | 28.7 | 19,155 | 10,925 | 11,105 |
| Secondary | 36.6 | 24,411 | 15,064 | 15,129 |
| Higher secondary+ | 7.4 | 4,923 | 3,323 | 3,062 |
| Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire | | | | |
| Mother | 92.9 | 61,944 | 36,299 | 36,373 |
| Other primary caretaker | 6.2 | 4,113 | 2,613 | 2,572 |
| Emancipated ^C | 1.0 | 648 | 473 | 441 |
| Child's functional difficulties^D | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 8.3 | 5,519 | 3,221 | 3,007 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 91.7 | 61,186 | 36,165 | 36,379 |
| Mother's functional difficulties^E | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 2.9 | 1,968 | 1,132 | 1,154 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 85.5 | 57,012 | 33,134 | 33,109 |
| No information | 11.6 | 7,724 | 5,119 | 5,123 |

Table SR.5.3: Continued

| | Weighted percent | Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^a | Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|------------|
| | | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Bengali | 98.8 | 65,905 | 38,947 | 38,460 |
| Other | 1.2 | 799 | 439 | 926 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 22.0 | 14,693 | 8,072 | 9,300 |
| Second | 21.3 | 14,239 | 8,371 | 8,830 |
| Middle | 19.8 | 13,176 | 7,858 | 8,097 |
| Fourth | 18.5 | 12,348 | 7,515 | 7,149 |
| Richest | 18.4 | 12,249 | 7,570 | 6,010 |

^aAs one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

^bIn this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

^cChildren age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^dThe results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

^eIn this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Table SR 8.1 for results of the Adult Functioning.

4.6 Literacy

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Table SR.6.1 show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the table.

Note that those who have ever attended secondary, higher secondary or above education as "higher secondary+" are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The table is designed as a full distribution of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

Table SR.6.1: Literacy
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy | | | | | | Total | Total percentage literate ¹ | Number of women |
|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|--|-----------------|
| | Pre-primary or none | | Primary | | Secondary | Higher secondary + | | | |
| | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate | | | | | |
| Total | 0.1 | 15.7 | 6.2 | 16.5 | 44.3 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.1 | 11.6 | 6.1 | 14.1 | 40.3 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 16.9 | 6.3 | 17.2 | 45.5 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.2 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 19.2 | 45.3 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 0.1 | 14.5 | 4.6 | 15.5 | 48.5 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 0.1 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 16.0 | 42.7 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 0.1 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 16.1 | 49.9 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 0.3 | 21.2 | 6.3 | 18.4 | 38.2 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 0.1 | 16.7 | 6.4 | 17.0 | 43.8 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 0.2 | 20.2 | 5.4 | 16.9 | 41.4 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 0.3 | 18.8 | 12.5 | 15.8 | 38.9 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 ¹ | 0.1 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 56.3 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 22,353 |
| 15-19 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 65.4 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 77.3 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 7.9 | 50.1 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 11.4 | 45.8 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 10,404 |
| 25-34 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 18.2 | 48.9 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 20,255 |
| 35-49 | 0.2 | 34.0 | 6.7 | 22.9 | 27.6 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 43.0 | 21,769 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.3 | 31.1 | 6.7 | 24.7 | 29.7 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 44.2 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.1 | 16.9 | 6.5 | 17.6 | 40.8 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.1 | 15.5 | 6.3 | 16.5 | 44.4 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 63,626 |
| Other | 0.2 | 34.5 | 3.9 | 15.1 | 33.9 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 50.4 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.1 | 28.9 | 7.8 | 25.3 | 33.8 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 11,267 |
| Second | 0.2 | 22.0 | 7.1 | 21.4 | 42.2 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 0.2 | 15.4 | 6.4 | 16.3 | 48.3 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 13.7 | 50.2 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 0.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 45.1 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[^] Respondents who have attended higher secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 Migratory Status

The Background module of the Bangladesh MICS, 2019 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the divisions they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Table SR.7.1 presents the percentage of women who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Never migrated | Years since most recent migration | | | | Total | Number of women | Most recent migration was from: | | | | Total | Most recent migration was from: | | | | | | | Total | Number of women who ever migrated | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | | Less than one year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10 years or more | | | City | Town | Rural area | Barishal | | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet | | | Outside country | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.0 |
| Total | 31.5 | 3.0 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 40.2 | 100.0 | 64,378 | 2.9 | 10.1 | 87.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 18.4 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 44,124 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.2 | 4.3 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 15,094 | 6.4 | 23.2 | 70.3 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 20.2 | 27.9 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10,534 | |
| Rural | 31.8 | 2.6 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 49,284 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 17.8 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 7.0 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 33,590 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 31.9 | 2.7 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 3,465 | 3.0 | 16.1 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,359 | |
| Chattogram | 36.8 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 12,514 | 2.5 | 8.7 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 94.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,912 | |
| Dhaka | 33.0 | 3.9 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 16,316 | 7.4 | 13.8 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 72.9 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10,933 | |
| Khulna | 26.8 | 2.7 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 7,578 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 94.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,546 | |
| Mymensingh | 27.1 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 4,181 | 2.5 | 13.6 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 22.8 | 0.2 | 75.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,046 | |
| Rajshahi | 29.9 | 2.6 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 8,521 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 95.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,969 | |
| Rangpur | 24.1 | 2.6 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 48.7 | 100.0 | 7,081 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 96.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,375 | |
| Sylhet | 36.8 | 2.7 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 4,722 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 95.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,983 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 66.0 | 8.0 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 11,950 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 87.3 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 18.7 | 21.7 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,059 | |
| 15-17 | 79.0 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 6,732 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 16.9 | 24.8 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 13.5 | 15.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,412 | |
| 18-19 | 49.3 | 10.6 | 31.4 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 5,218 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,647 | |
| 20-24 | 31.9 | 4.5 | 27.4 | 30.9 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 10,404 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 18.8 | 22.3 | 12.4 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,088 | |
| 25-29 | 23.1 | 2.1 | 11.3 | 28.6 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 10,031 | 2.7 | 10.8 | 86.4 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,715 | |

Table SR.7.1: Continued

| | Never migrated | Years since most recent migration | | | | | Total | Number of women | Most recent migration was from: | | | | Total | Most recent migration was from: | | | | | | | Total | Number of women who ever migrated | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| | | Less than one year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10 years or more | City | | | Town | Rural area | Barishal | Chattogram | | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | Sylhet | Outside country | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.1 |
| 30-34 | 20.3 | 1.5 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 61.7 | 100.0 | 10,224 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 18.1 | 23.8 | 12.1 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,148 | |
| 35-39 | 21.0 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 67.9 | 100.0 | 9,206 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 12.8 | 6.4 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,272 | |
| 40-44 | 22.1 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 69.9 | 100.0 | 6,788 | 2.9 | 9.7 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 17.0 | 19.8 | 14.1 | 7.1 | 14.5 | 13.1 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,287 | |
| 45-49 | 21.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 73.1 | 100.0 | 5,776 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 16.3 | 19.4 | 14.7 | 8.2 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,554 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 24.4 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 61.7 | 100.0 | 10,187 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 15.6 | 22.7 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,697 | |
| Primary | 24.1 | 2.3 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 52.0 | 100.0 | 14,615 | 2.4 | 7.2 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 15.7 | 20.1 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,099 | |
| Secondary | 32.7 | 3.5 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 28,497 | 2.8 | 9.6 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 14.6 | 5.8 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 19,166 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 44.4 | 4.6 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 11,079 | 5.4 | 22.6 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 19.4 | 24.3 | 13.4 | 5.8 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,161 | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married | 20.2 | 3.5 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 47.4 | 100 | 53,716 | 2.8 | 9.7 | 87.5 | 100 | 6.3 | 18.4 | 21.3 | 13 | 7 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 42,847 | |
| Never married | 88.1 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 4 | 100 | 10,659 | 8 | 23.6 | 68.4 | 100 | 7.1 | 18.8 | 31.8 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 4.3 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,274 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 29.2 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 58.0 | 100.0 | 1,760 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 86.8 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 20.4 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,247 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 25.8 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 55,886 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 18.4 | 21.6 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 41,465 | |

Table SR.7.1: Continued

| | Never migrated | Years since most recent migration | | | | Total | Number of women | Most recent migration was from: | | | Most recent migration was from: | | | | | | | Total | Number of women who ever migrated | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--|--|--|
| | | Less than one year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10 years or more | | | City | Town | Rural area | Barishal | Chattogram | Dhaka | Khulna | Mymensingh | Rajshahi | Rangpur | | | Sylhet | Outside country | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 31.1 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 63,626 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 86.9 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 18.0 | 21.7 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 43,818 | | | |
| Other | 59.3 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 752 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 72.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 306 | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 33.8 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 41.6 | 100.0 | 11,267 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 13.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,462 | | | |
| Second | 31.0 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 12,327 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 13.4 | 8.0 | 18.2 | 20.7 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,502 | | | |
| Middle | 32.4 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 43.0 | 100.0 | 12,988 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,785 | | | |
| Fourth | 30.8 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 13,625 | 2.1 | 9.7 | 88.2 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 19.1 | 23.0 | 15.3 | 7.3 | 13.8 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,423 | | | |
| Richest | 29.8 | 3.9 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 14,170 | 7.0 | 23.6 | 69.4 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 25.9 | 30.6 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9,952 | | | |

4.8 Adult Functioning

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³⁹

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.⁴⁰

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.⁴¹

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed, and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage etc.).

Tables SR.8.1 presents the percentage of women 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

³⁹ IAEG-SDG's. Disability Data Disaggregation. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>

⁴⁰ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging

⁴¹ “Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time.” Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>

Table SR.8.1: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

| Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|------------|------------|------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | Percentage of women who: | | Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of: | | | | | Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A | Number of women age 18-49 years | Percentage of women with difficulties when wearing glasses/contact lenses | Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses | Percentage of women with difficulties when using hearing aid | Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid |
| | Wear glasses/contact lenses | Use hearing aid | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | | | | | | |
| Total | 8.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 57,646 | 5.5 | 4,685 | 2.0 | 243 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 13,678 | 5.7 | 1,949 | 3.1 | 46 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 43,968 | 5.4 | 2,736 | 1.7 | 197 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 9.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 3,114 | 6.2 | 289 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Chattogram | 9.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 10,998 | 16.3 | 1,006 | 4.0 | 80 |
| Dhaka | 10.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 14,707 | 2.6 | 1,481 | 3.0 | 53 |
| Khulna | 9.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 6,899 | 1.4 | 650 | 0.0 | 18 |
| Mymensingh | 6.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 3,750 | 1.8 | 223 | 0.0 | 5 |
| Rajshahi | 8.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 7,710 | 2.6 | 613 | 0.0 | 54 |
| Rangpur | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 6,368 | 2.3 | 261 | 0.0 | 16 |
| Sylhet | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 4,101 | 2.5 | 162 | 0.0 | 6 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 5,218 | 4.3 | 205 | 7.8 | 20 |
| 20-24 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 10,404 | 4.1 | 442 | 0.0 | 41 |
| 25-29 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 10,031 | 5.0 | 325 | 0.0 | 35 |
| 30-34 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 10,224 | 4.3 | 450 | 0.0 | 44 |
| 35-39 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 9,206 | 6.3 | 755 | 4.5 | 31 |

Table SR.8.1: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of: | | | | | | | Number of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A | Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses | Percentage of women with difficulties when wearing glasses/contact lenses | Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses | Percentage of women with difficulties when using hearing aid | Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|---------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Wear glasses/contact lenses | Use hearing aid | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | Remembering | | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | 17.0 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 6,788 | 6.6 | 1,152 | 5.6 | 31 | |
| 45-49 | 23.5 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 8.5 | 5,776 | 5.4 | 1,356 | 0.0 | 39 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 5.9 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 10,098 | 8.1 | 598 | 5.3 | 49 | |
| Primary | 6.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 14,047 | 6.4 | 875 | 1.0 | 56 | |
| Secondary | 7.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 23,297 | 5.9 | 1,768 | 0.0 | 89 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 14.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 10,204 | 3.5 | 1,445 | 3.3 | 48 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 8.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 56,974 | 5.5 | 4,665 | 2.0 | 241 | |
| Other | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 672 | 10.4 | 20 | 0.0 | 3 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 10,160 | 6.0 | 235 | 0.0 | 36 | |
| Second | 3.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 10,963 | 3.6 | 420 | 2.3 | 51 | |
| Middle | 6.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 11,516 | 6.0 | 686 | 4.2 | 51 | |
| Fourth | 8.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 12,187 | 5.6 | 1,084 | 2.9 | 50 | |
| Richest | 17.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 12,820 | 5.7 | 2,259 | 0.0 | 56 | |

^AIn MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 190 respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

4.9 Mass Media and ICT

The Bangladesh MICS, 2019 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women 15-49 years and is presented in Table SR.9.1.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone⁴² and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.3 present the use of ICT by women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while table SR.9.4 presents the ICT skills of women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

| Table SR.9.1: Exposure to mass media | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of women who: | | | All three media at least once a week ¹ | Any media at least once a week | Number of women |
| | Read a newspaper at least once a week | Listen to the radio at least once a week | Watch television at least once a week | | | |
| Total | 4.7 | 1.5 | 64.2 | 0.5 | 65.0 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.9 | 3.0 | 83.0 | 1.3 | 83.8 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 1.0 | 58.5 | 0.2 | 59.2 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 2.7 | 2.5 | 37.6 | 0.4 | 39.3 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 4.9 | 0.8 | 60.0 | 0.4 | 60.7 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 6.7 | 2.4 | 77.7 | 0.8 | 78.4 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 4.3 | 1.5 | 67.5 | 0.4 | 68.3 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 4.4 | 0.8 | 58.8 | 0.4 | 59.6 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 3.4 | 1.7 | 69.2 | 0.5 | 69.6 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 3.0 | 0.9 | 57.7 | 0.3 | 58.3 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 4.0 | 0.5 | 48.9 | 0.1 | 49.5 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 67.0 | 0.9 | 68.3 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 68.3 | 0.8 | 69.6 | 6,732 |

⁴² In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.1: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | | All three media at least once a week ¹ | Any media at least once a week | Number of women |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Read a newspaper at least once a week | Listen to the radio at least once a week | Watch television at least once a week | | | |
| 18-19 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 65.4 | 0.9 | 66.6 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 66.6 | 0.9 | 67.8 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 65.9 | 0.5 | 66.6 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 64.4 | 0.2 | 65.0 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 61.7 | 0.2 | 62.2 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 61.1 | 0.2 | 61.4 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 58.4 | 0.2 | 58.7 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.1 | 0.1 | 46.8 | 0.0 | 46.9 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 0.3 | 0.4 | 56.3 | 0.0 | 56.6 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 2.4 | 1.3 | 68.1 | 0.2 | 68.7 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 20.5 | 4.5 | 80.6 | 2.1 | 82.9 | 11,079 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 4.0 | 1.5 | 52.7 | 0.4 | 53.6 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 4.6 | 1.3 | 64.1 | 0.4 | 64.8 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 4.7 | 1.5 | 64.5 | 0.5 | 65.2 | 63,626 |
| Other | 3.4 | 0.3 | 43.0 | 0.1 | 43.4 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.5 | 0.7 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 11,267 |
| Second | 1.0 | 0.8 | 52.6 | 0.1 | 53.2 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 1.8 | 0.9 | 67.6 | 0.2 | 68.2 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 1.6 | 79.0 | 0.4 | 79.7 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 14.9 | 3.2 | 89.8 | 1.5 | 90.8 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of households with a: | | | | | Computer ⁴ | Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵ | Number of households |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Radio ¹ | Television ² | Telephone | | | | | |
| | | | Fixed line | Mobile phone | Any ³ | | | |
| Total | 0.6 | 50.6 | 0.5 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 5.6 | 37.6 | 61,242 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.5 | 74.2 | 1.9 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 14.3 | 53.1 | 13,564 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 43.9 | 0.1 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 3.1 | 33.2 | 47,678 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 1.1 | 30.5 | 0.2 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 3.3 | 32.2 | 3,488 |
| Chattogram | 0.5 | 49.6 | 0.5 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 4.8 | 49.2 | 10,736 |
| Dhaka | 0.5 | 66.1 | 1.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 9.0 | 47.0 | 15,512 |
| Khulna | 0.9 | 52.5 | 0.2 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 5.4 | 38.7 | 7,290 |
| Mymensingh | 0.8 | 35.2 | 0.3 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 3.2 | 26.2 | 4,561 |
| Rajshahi | 0.4 | 52.9 | 0.4 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 4.9 | 28.3 | 8,745 |
| Rangpur | 0.3 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 3.1 | 18.3 | 7,229 |
| Sylhet | 0.3 | 37.0 | 0.4 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 5.1 | 40.8 | 3,681 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.4 | 35.9 | 0.2 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 1.4 | 22.8 | 21,431 |
| Primary | 0.4 | 46.3 | 0.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 2.5 | 31.6 | 16,587 |
| Secondary | 0.6 | 62.1 | 0.3 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 5.9 | 48.4 | 15,659 |
| Higher secondary+ | 1.3 | 77.5 | 3.1 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 23.4 | 70.4 | 7,537 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 15.5 | 32.7 | 28 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.6 | 50.8 | 0.5 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 5.6 | 37.7 | 60,527 |
| Other | 0.4 | 27.9 | 0.4 | 89.1 | 89.1 | 4.2 | 27.3 | 715 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 0.4 | 8.7 | 12,923 |
| Second | 0.4 | 32.2 | 0.1 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 0.7 | 16.8 | 12,450 |
| Middle | 0.5 | 56.6 | 0.2 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 1.9 | 38.7 | 11,895 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 73.5 | 0.2 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 4.5 | 51.6 | 12,012 |
| Richest | 0.9 | 90.2 | 2.2 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 21.0 | 75.3 | 11,963 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)

⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

Table SR.9.3: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Used a computer | | | Used a mobile phone | | | Used internet | | | |
| | Ever | During the last 3 months ¹ | At least once a week during the last 3 months | Own a mobile phone ² | During the last 3 months ³ | At least once a week during the last 3 months | Ever | During the last 3 months ⁴ | At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵ | |
| Total | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 71.4 | 97.8 | 91.4 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.3 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 80.4 | 98.4 | 94.9 | 25.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 68.6 | 97.6 | 90.3 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 69.0 | 95.3 | 90.3 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 4.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 76.3 | 97.5 | 91.5 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 7.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 80.2 | 97.8 | 94.9 | 22.8 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 69.8 | 99.1 | 92.5 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 64.9 | 97.6 | 90.9 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 4.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 61.9 | 98.3 | 87.2 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 69.4 | 97.2 | 89.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 58.2 | 98.1 | 89.0 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 46.5 | 95.3 | 83.2 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 33.6 | 93.5 | 77.5 | 15.7 | 14.1 | 11.6 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 63.3 | 97.5 | 90.4 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 15.7 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 77.8 | 98.7 | 94.6 | 21.5 | 19.7 | 17.6 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 82.8 | 98.7 | 94.9 | 17.7 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 81.0 | 98.5 | 94.1 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 76.3 | 98.2 | 92.6 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 70.8 | 97.9 | 91.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 67.3 | 97.6 | 89.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 95.6 | 84.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.3 | 97.8 | 90.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 71.2 | 97.9 | 92.0 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 20.7 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 87.4 | 99.3 | 97.3 | 39.4 | 35.9 | 32.4 | 11,079 |

Table SR.9.3: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Used a computer | | | Used a mobile phone | | | Used internet | | | |
| | Ever | During the last 3 months ¹ | At least once a week during the last 3 months | Own a mobile phone ² | During the last 3 months ³ | At least once a week during the last 3 months | Ever | During the last 3 months ⁴ | At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵ | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 62.8 | 94.9 | 86.2 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 4.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 76.2 | 98.4 | 93.3 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 71.5 | 97.9 | 91.6 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 63,626 |
| Other | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 59.3 | 86.8 | 73.1 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 53.8 | 94.6 | 81.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 11,267 |
| Second | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 62.0 | 97.4 | 88.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 69.9 | 98.4 | 92.7 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 77.7 | 98.6 | 94.9 | 15.9 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 14.5 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 89.0 | 99.2 | 97.7 | 36.0 | 33.7 | 30.8 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

Table SR.9.4: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women who in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|--------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | Copied or moved a file or folder | Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document | Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video | Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet | Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer | Found, downloaded, installed and configured software | Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts | Transferred a file between a computer and other device | Wrote a computer program in any programming language | Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2} | |
| Total | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 ¹ | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 22,353 |
| 15-19 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 11,950 |

Table SR.9.4: Continued

| | Percentage of women who in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | Copied or moved a file or folder | Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document | Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video | Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet | Connected and installed a new device, such as a modern, camera or printer | Found, downloaded, installed and configured software | Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts | Transferred a file between a computer and other device | Wrote a computer program in any programming language | Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2} | |
| 15-17 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 11,079 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 55,886 |

Table SR.9.4: Continued

| | Percentage of women who in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------|--|
| | Copied or moved a file or folder | Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document | Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video | Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet | Connected and installed a new device, such as a camera or printer | Found, downloaded, installed and configured software | Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts | Transferred a file between a computer and other device | Wrote a computer program in any programming language | Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2} | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 63,626 | |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 752 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11,267 | |
| Second | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 12,327 | |
| Middle | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 12,988 | |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 13,625 | |
| Richest | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 14,170 | |

¹MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

²MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

4.10 Children's Living Arrangements

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.10.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Bangladesh MICS, 2019 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.10.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.10.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR. 10.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

| | Living with both parents | Living with neither biological parent | | | | Living with mother only | | | Living with father only | | Missing information on father/mother | Total | Not living with biological mother | Living with neither biological parent ¹ | One or both parents dead ² | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both alive | Both dead | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | |
| Total | 82.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 92,926 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 83.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 47,600 | |
| Female | 81.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 45,326 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 19,194 | |
| Rural | 81.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 73,732 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 85.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 5,356 | |
| Chattogram | 74.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 17.8 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 20,171 | |
| Dhaka | 81.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 21,931 | |
| Khulna | 86.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 9,357 | |
| Mymensingh | 83.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 7,041 | |
| Rajshahi | 87.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 10,955 | |
| Rangpur | 88.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 10,153 | |
| Sylhet | 81.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 7,961 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 86.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 24,602 | |
| 5-9 | 82.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 25,271 | |

Table SR. 10.1: Continued

| | Living with both parents | Living with neither biological parent | | | | Living with mother only | | Living with father only | | Missing information on father/mother | Total | Not living with biological mother | Living with neither biological parent ¹ | One or both parents dead ² | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both alive | Both dead | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 82.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 27,569 |
| 15-17 | 75.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 15,483 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 82.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 91,808 |
| Other | 90.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 1,118 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 87.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 20,430 |
| Second | 86.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 19,323 |
| Middle | 82.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 18,071 |
| Fourth | 78.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 17,541 |
| Richest | 77.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 17,561 |

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR. 10.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

| Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Percentage of children age 0-17 years with: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Only mother is living elsewhere ^A | Only father is living elsewhere ^A | Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A | At least one parent living elsewhere ^A | Only mother living abroad | Only father living abroad | Both mother and father living abroad | At least one parent living abroad ¹ | | |
| Total | 0.7 | 9.3 | 3.3 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 7.6 | | 92,926 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.7 | 9.2 | 2.1 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | | 47,600 |
| Female | 0.7 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 14.6 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 7.7 | | 45,326 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.6 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | | 19,194 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 8.2 | | 73,732 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.5 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 10.8 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | | 5,356 |
| Chattogram | 0.4 | 17.6 | 2.4 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 15.8 | | 20,171 |
| Dhaka | 0.7 | 10.7 | 2.9 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 8.9 | | 21,931 |
| Khulna | 0.8 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.5 | | 9,357 |
| Mymensingh | 1.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | | 7,041 |
| Rajshahi | 1.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.3 | | 10,955 |
| Rangpur | 0.7 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | | 10,153 |
| Sylhet | 0.8 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 11.9 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 8.1 | | 7,961 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 1.1 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 8.9 | | 24,602 |
| 5-9 | 0.9 | 10.3 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 8.5 | | 25,271 |
| 10-14 | 1.0 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 12.2 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 6.8 | | 27,569 |
| 15-17 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 15.8 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | | 15,483 |

Table SR. 10.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with: | | | | | | | | Number of children age 0-17 years |
|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Only mother is living elsewhere ^A | Only father is living elsewhere ^A | Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A | At least one parent living elsewhere ^A | Only mother living abroad | Only father living abroad | Both mother and father living abroad | At least one parent living abroad ¹ | |
| Orphanhood status | | | | | | | | | |
| Both parents alive | 0.7 | 9.7 | 3.5 | 13.9 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 89,090 |
| Only mother alive | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,717 |
| Only father alive | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 932 |
| Both parents deceased | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 103 |
| Unknown | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.7 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 91,808 |
| Other | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1,118 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 20,430 |
| Second | 0.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 19,323 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 10.1 | 3.5 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 18,071 |
| Fourth | 0.6 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 18.0 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 17,541 |
| Richest | 0.5 | 15.8 | 2.7 | 19.0 | 0.2 | 14.1 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 17,561 |
| ¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country | | | | | | | | | |

Table SR.10.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children living with neither biological parent | Number of children age 0-17 years | Child's relationship to head of household | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A | Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | | Child is head of household | Spouse/ Partner | Grand-child | Brother/ Sister | Other relative | Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild | Servant (Live-in) | Other not related | Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing | | | | |
| | | | 0.6 | 7.0 | 48.2 | 2.3 | 34.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 | | | | |
| Total | 4.1 | 92,926 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 48.2 | 2.3 | 34.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 3,782 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.7 | 47,600 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 68.2 | 3.5 | 20.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 1,293 | |
| Female | 5.5 | 45,326 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 37.8 | 1.7 | 42.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 2,490 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.6 | 19,194 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 32.1 | 3.7 | 44.2 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 699 | |
| Rural | 4.2 | 73,732 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 51.8 | 2.0 | 32.8 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 3,083 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barisal | 4.1 | 5,356 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 56.6 | 0.8 | 31.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 220 | |
| Chattogram | 3.0 | 20,171 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 41.7 | 3.4 | 36.7 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 610 | |
| Dhaka | 3.7 | 21,931 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 39.7 | 2.7 | 39.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 817 | |
| Khulna | 3.9 | 9,357 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 42.9 | 1.2 | 39.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 361 | |
| Mymensingh | 6.0 | 7,041 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 62.1 | 1.7 | 26.6 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 424 | |
| Rajshahi | 4.8 | 10,955 | 0.5 | 11.3 | 43.5 | 1.3 | 38.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 524 | |
| Rangpur | 6.0 | 10,153 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 62.3 | 1.4 | 26.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 612 | |
| Sylhet | 2.7 | 7,961 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 42.8 | 7.7 | 40.1 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 215 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 1.3 | 24,602 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.4 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 317 | |
| 5-9 | 3.5 | 25,271 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80.8 | 0.6 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 889 | |

Table SR. 10.3: Continued

| | Percentage of children living with neither biological parent | Number of children age 0-17 years | Child's relationship to head of household | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^a | Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|---|
| | | | Child is head of household | Spouse/ Partner | Grand-child | Brother/ Sister | Other relative | Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild | Servant (Live-in) | Other not related | Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing | | | | |
| 10-14 | 3.9 | 27,569 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 60.5 | 3.6 | 26.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 1,065 | |
| 15-17 | 9.8 | 15,483 | 1.6 | 16.9 | 13.4 | 2.9 | 60.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 1,511 | |
| Orphanhood status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Both parents alive | 3.5 | 89,090 | 0.5 | 78 | 48.9 | 1.0 | 36.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 3,133 | |
| Only mother alive | 11.7 | 2,717 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 48.7 | 4.1 | 30.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 318 | |
| Only father alive | 24.5 | 932 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 52.4 | 10.1 | 25.0 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 228 | |
| Both parents deceased | 100.0 | 103 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 14.7 | 20.3 | 27.6 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 103 | |
| Unknown | 0.0 | 84 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | na | 0 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 4.1 | 91,808 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 48.3 | 2.3 | 34.9 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 3,757 | |
| Other | 2.2 | 1,118 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 33.3 | 9.4 | 40.7 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 25 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.4 | 20,430 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 64.6 | 2.0 | 22.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 897 | |
| Second | 4.7 | 19,323 | 0.3 | 7.1 | 58.6 | 2.0 | 26.9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 907 | |
| Middle | 4.1 | 18,071 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 48.4 | 1.0 | 37.9 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 738 | |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 17,541 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 36.0 | 3.0 | 46.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 655 | |
| Richest | 3.3 | 17,561 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 20.2 | 4.1 | 49.4 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 585 | |

^a Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related
na: not applicable



With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed ever-married women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, ever-married women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴³
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

⁴³ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as area, division mother's education, ethnicity and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

| Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Neonatal mortality rate ¹ | Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A} | Infant mortality rate ³ | Child mortality rate ⁴ | Under-five mortality rate ⁵ |
| Years preceding the survey | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 26 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| 5-9 | 26 | 8 | 34 | 8 | 41 |
| 10-14 | 32 | 11 | 42 | 10 | 52 |
| ¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1 | | | | | |
| ^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates | | | | | |

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

| Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Neonatal mortality rate ¹ | Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A} | Infant mortality rate ³ | Child mortality rate ⁴ | Under-five mortality rate ⁵ |
| Total | 26 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 24 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 35 |
| Rural | 27 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 41 |
| Division | | | | | |
| Barishal | 22 | 7 | 29 | 7 | 36 |
| Chattogram | 25 | 8 | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| Dhaka | 22 | 8 | 30 | 5 | 35 |
| Khulna | 24 | 4 | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| Mymensingh | 25 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 36 |
| Rajshahi | 29 | 6 | 35 | 2 | 37 |
| Rangpur | 28 | 9 | 37 | 9 | 45 |
| Sylhet | 40 | 14 | 55 | 7 | 61 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 30 | 13 | 43 | 8 | 50 |
| Primary | 30 | 9 | 39 | 6 | 45 |

Table CS.2: Continued

| | Neonatal mortality rate ¹ | Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A} | Infant mortality rate ³ | Child mortality rate ⁴ | Under-five mortality rate ⁵ |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Secondary | 26 | 7 | 33 | 6 | 38 |
| Higher secondary+ | 16 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Bengali | 26 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| Other | 23 | 10 | 33 | 5 | 38 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 30 | 12 | 42 | 7 | 49 |
| Second | 31 | 6 | 37 | 8 | 44 |
| Middle | 27 | 8 | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| Fourth | 24 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| Richest | 18 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| ¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1 | | | | | |
| ^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates | | | | | |

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Neonatal mortality rate ¹ | Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A} | Infant mortality rate ³ | Child mortality rate ⁴ | Under-five mortality rate ⁵ |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Total | 26 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 29 | 8 | 37 | 7 | 43 |
| Female | 23 | 7 | 30 | 6 | 36 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 31 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 45 |
| 20-34 | 25 | 7 | 32 | 6 | 37 |
| 35-49 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 11 | 47 |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 29 | 6 | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| 2-3 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 36 |
| 4-6 | 29 | 11 | 41 | 5 | 46 |
| 7+ | 64 | 27 | 91 | 12 | 102 |
| Previous birth interval^B | | | | | |
| First birth | 30 | 6 | 37 | 7 | 43 |
| < 2 years | 47 | 19 | 66 | 11 | 76 |

Table CS.3: Continued

| | Neonatal mortality rate ¹ | Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A} | Infant mortality rate ³ | Child mortality rate ⁴ | Under-five mortality rate ⁵ |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2 years | 20 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 34 |
| 3 years | 18 | 11 | 30 | 5 | 34 |
| 4+ years | 22 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 33 |

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

^B Excludes first order births





REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates**Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Urban | Rural | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Age^A | | | |
| 15-19 ¹ | 70 | 87 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 126 | 151 | 145 |
| 25-29 | 117 | 122 | 121 |
| 30-34 | 63 | 67 | 66 |
| 35-39 | 23 | 30 | 29 |
| 40-44 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| 45-49 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| TFR (15-49 years) ^B | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| GFR ^C | 70.3 | 78.5 | 76.6 |
| CBR ^D | 19.0 | 19.6 | 19.4 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 Early Childbearing

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Table TM.2.2 presents a selection of early childbearing indicator for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still

children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴⁴

Table TM.2.3 is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting the percentage of women who became mother before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

| Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate | | |
|--|--|---|
| Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Bangladesh, 2019 | | |
| | Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A | Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A |
| Total | 83 | 2.3 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 70 | 2.0 |
| Rural | 87 | 2.3 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 85 | 2.4 |
| Chattogram | 82 | 2.5 |
| Dhaka | 77 | 2.1 |
| Khulna | 88 | 2.0 |
| Mymensingh | 74 | 2.7 |
| Rajshahi | 92 | 2.0 |
| Rangpur | 98 | 2.3 |
| Sylhet | 68 | 2.6 |
| Education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 112 | 2.5 |
| Primary | 127 | 2.6 |
| Secondary | 95 | 2.3 |
| Higher secondary + | 41 | 2.0 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 87 | 1.7 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 105 | 2.4 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 83 | 2.3 |
| Other | 50 | 2.1 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 102 | 2.8 |
| Second | 96 | 2.4 |
| Middle | 77 | 2.1 |
| Fourth | 80 | 2.1 |
| Richest | 66 | 2.1 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2 | | |
| ^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions. | | |

⁴⁴ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.2: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with the first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women age 15-19 years who: | | | | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹ | Number of women age 20-24 years |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child | Have had a live birth before age 15 | | | |
| Total | 14.0 | 4.5 | 18.5 | 0.9 | 11,950 | 24.2 | 10,404 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.6 | 4.0 | 16.6 | 0.6 | 2,661 | 21.3 | 2,567 |
| Rural | 14.5 | 4.6 | 19.1 | 1.0 | 9,289 | 25.2 | 7,837 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 13.9 | 3.8 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 642 | 21.7 | 548 |
| Chattogram | 12.2 | 4.4 | 16.7 | 0.6 | 2,666 | 22.4 | 2,150 |
| Dhaka | 13.3 | 4.2 | 17.6 | 0.7 | 2,903 | 22.2 | 2,711 |
| Khulna | 16.2 | 5.5 | 21.7 | 0.5 | 1,238 | 26.3 | 1,160 |
| Mymensingh | 13.7 | 3.9 | 17.6 | 1.4 | 788 | 23.4 | 656 |
| Rajshahi | 18.5 | 5.1 | 23.7 | 1.6 | 1,437 | 33.6 | 1,218 |
| Rangpur | 16.6 | 5.6 | 22.2 | 1.8 | 1,211 | 29.1 | 1,110 |
| Sylhet | 9.3 | 2.8 | 12.1 | 0.3 | 1,065 | 14.8 | 851 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 24.2 | 4.3 | 28.5 | 2.9 | 217 | 30.7 | 408 |
| Primary | 28.6 | 5.8 | 34.4 | 3.5 | 1,236 | 37.5 | 1,750 |
| Secondary | 14.2 | 4.6 | 18.8 | 0.8 | 7,814 | 33.0 | 4,765 |
| Higher secondary + | 6.0 | 3.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 2,682 | 4.7 | 3,481 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 22.4 | 5.7 | 28.0 | 2.2 | 45 | 28.9 | 105 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 28.1 | 7.2 | 35.4 | 1.5 | 5,173 | 24.2 | 10,299 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 14.1 | 4.5 | 18.6 | 0.9 | 11,813 | 24.2 | 10,285 |
| Other | 5.8 | 5.5 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 137 | 20.4 | 119 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.4 | 4.4 | 21.8 | 1.7 | 1,942 | 33.7 | 1,686 |
| Second | 15.5 | 4.8 | 20.3 | 1.4 | 2,287 | 30.1 | 1,822 |
| Middle | 13.6 | 4.6 | 18.2 | 0.7 | 2,576 | 22.5 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 13.5 | 5.1 | 18.6 | 0.7 | 2,712 | 21.6 | 2,354 |
| Richest | 11.0 | 3.4 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 2,433 | 17.2 | 2,448 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

Table TM.2.3: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | All | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years |
| Total | 3.8 | 15,094 | 26.1 | 12,433 | 3.6 | 49,284 | 31.0 | 39,994 | 3.6 | 64,378 | 29.8 | 52,428 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.6 | 2,661 | na | 0 | 1.0 | 9,289 | na | 0 | 0.9 | 11,950 | na | 0 |
| 15-17 | 0.3 | 1,416 | na | 0 | 0.5 | 5,315 | na | 0 | 0.5 | 6,732 | na | 0 |
| 18-19 | 0.9 | 1,245 | na | 0 | 1.7 | 3,974 | na | 0 | 1.5 | 5,218 | na | 0 |
| 20-24 | 2.7 | 2,567 | 21.3 | 2,567 | 2.6 | 7,837 | 25.2 | 7,837 | 2.6 | 10,404 | 24.2 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 5.2 | 2,542 | 24.2 | 2,542 | 3.7 | 7,489 | 28.7 | 7,489 | 4.1 | 10,031 | 27.6 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 5.2 | 2,352 | 27.8 | 2,352 | 4.6 | 7,873 | 32.6 | 7,873 | 4.7 | 10,224 | 31.5 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 5.2 | 2,137 | 28.8 | 2,137 | 4.9 | 7,069 | 34.3 | 7,069 | 5.0 | 9,206 | 33.0 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 4.0 | 1,572 | 29.9 | 1,572 | 5.4 | 5,216 | 35.2 | 5,216 | 5.1 | 6,788 | 34.0 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 5.0 | 1,265 | 27.3 | 1,265 | 4.5 | 4,511 | 32.2 | 4,511 | 4.6 | 5,776 | 31.1 | 5,776 |

na: not applicable

6.3 Family Planning

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁵

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.2 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of married women who are not using a method of contraception AND

⁴⁵ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhic⁴⁶ and iii) fecund⁴⁷ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhic, and iii) fecund⁴⁷ and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrhic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes married women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁸ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes married women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of married women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes married women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.2 alone.

⁴⁶ A woman is post-partum amenorrhic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴⁷ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR (2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR (3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR (4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

⁴⁸ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | No method | Modern method | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | | | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly | LAM | | | | | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other |
| Total | 373 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 34.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 59.1 | 3.6 | 62.7 | 51,121 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.8 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 1.2 | 33.4 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 60.7 | 4.6 | 65.2 | 11,620 |
| Rural | 38.0 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 34.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 58.7 | 3.3 | 62.0 | 39,501 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 37.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 17.0 | 1.7 | 36.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 61.4 | 1.6 | 62.9 | 2,867 |
| Chattogram | 45.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 30.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 51.9 | 2.8 | 54.7 | 9,457 |
| Dhaka | 38.2 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 34.5 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 58.1 | 3.6 | 61.8 | 12,980 |
| Khulna | 35.2 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 13.7 | 2.0 | 30.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 58.1 | 6.8 | 64.8 | 6,287 |
| Mymensingh | 36.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 13.8 | 1.8 | 40.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 62.0 | 1.7 | 63.8 | 3,351 |
| Rajshahi | 34.3 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 13.2 | 2.0 | 34.2 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 62.1 | 3.6 | 65.7 | 7,144 |
| Rangpur | 26.5 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 18.1 | 2.0 | 41.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 70.9 | 2.6 | 73.5 | 5,809 |
| Sylhet | 41.7 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 32.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 53.1 | 5.3 | 58.3 | 3,226 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 50.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 32.7 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 48.0 | 1.7 | 49.7 | 3,927 |
| 15-17 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 45.0 | 1.5 | 46.5 | 1,016 |
| 18-19 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 33.6 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 49.0 | 1.8 | 50.8 | 2,910 |
| 20-24 | 41.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 36.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 56.6 | 2.1 | 58.8 | 8,166 |
| 25-29 | 35.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 1.9 | 37.4 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 62.3 | 2.0 | 64.3 | 9,188 |
| 30-34 | 31.1 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 14.6 | 1.8 | 37.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 65.7 | 3.3 | 68.9 | 9,764 |
| 35-39 | 26.9 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 37.4 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 68.5 | 4.6 | 73.1 | 8,676 |

Table TM.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------|----------|------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|--|
| | No method | Modern method | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | | | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly | LAM | Periodic abstinence | | | | | Withdrawal | Other | |
| 40-44 | 34.9 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 13.0 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 58.5 | 6.6 | 65.1 | 6,274 | |
| 45-49 | 56.2 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 20.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 38.3 | 5.5 | 43.8 | 5,128 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 37.7 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 30.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 58.3 | 4.0 | 62.3 | 9,049 | |
| Primary | 35.1 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 16.0 | 2.1 | 35.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 61.6 | 3.3 | 64.9 | 13,061 | |
| Secondary | 37.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 11.6 | 1.5 | 36.6 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 59.6 | 3.3 | 62.8 | 22,090 | |
| Higher secondary + | 41.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 30.5 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 54.0 | 4.7 | 58.7 | 6,921 | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 73.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 76 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 1.2 | 26.8 | 5,077 | |
| 1 | 42.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 1.1 | 35.4 | 74 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 55.1 | 2.9 | 57.9 | 11,554 | |
| 2 | 29.1 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 1.9 | 39.2 | 71 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 67.0 | 3.9 | 70.9 | 17,561 | |
| 3 | 29.9 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 16.1 | 2.1 | 34.9 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 65.8 | 4.3 | 70.1 | 10,428 | |
| 4+ | 34.7 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 2.1 | 30.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 60.6 | 4.7 | 65.3 | 6,502 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 47.2 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 23.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 48.0 | 4.8 | 52.8 | 1,472 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 36.7 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 34.7 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 59.7 | 3.6 | 63.3 | 48,633 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 37.3 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 34.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 59.1 | 3.6 | 62.7 | 50,575 | |
| Other | 36.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 48.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 61.3 | 2.0 | 63.3 | 546 | |

Table TM.3.1: Continued

| Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------|----------|------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|
| Wealth index quintile | No method | Modern method | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | | | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly | LAM | | | | | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other |
| Poorest | 34.0 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 18.2 | 2.3 | 35.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 2.7 | 66.0 | 9,146 |
| Second | 32.4 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 16.2 | 2.3 | 37.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 64.6 | 3.0 | 67.6 | 9,941 |
| Middle | 37.6 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 13.3 | 1.7 | 35.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 58.9 | 3.5 | 62.4 | 10,347 |
| Fourth | 40.8 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 33.2 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 55.5 | 3.7 | 59.2 | 10,773 |
| Richest | 40.8 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 30.4 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 54.4 | 4.8 | 59.2 | 10,915 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table TM.3.2: Need and demand for family planning (currently married)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------|------|-------|--------------------|--|---------------------|------|----------------------------------|------------|--------|--|--|---|
| Total | Area | Unmet need for family planning | | | | | | Met need for family planning (currently using contraception) | | | Total demand for family planning | | | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married with need for family planning |
| | | For spacing births | | For limiting births | | Total | For spacing births | | For limiting births | | Total | Any method | | Modern methods ¹ | | |
| | | 5.6 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 44.2 | 62.7 | 24.1 | 52.3 | 76.4 | 82.1 | 77.4 | 39,052 | | | |
| | | 4.6 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 21.1 | 44.2 | 65.2 | 25.7 | 51.6 | 77.3 | 11,620 | 84.4 | 78.5 | 8,977 | | |
| | | 5.8 | 8.4 | 14.2 | 17.8 | 44.2 | 62.0 | 23.6 | 52.5 | 76.1 | 39,501 | 81.4 | 77.0 | 30,075 | | |

Table TM.3.2: Continued

| Division | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using contraception) | | | Total demand for family planning | | | Number of women currently married | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married with need for family planning |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | | Any method | Modern methods ¹ | |
| Barishal | 4.6 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 19.8 | 43.2 | 62.9 | 24.4 | 52.2 | 76.5 | 2,867 | 82.2 | 80.2 | 2,194 |
| Chattogram | 9.0 | 10.7 | 19.7 | 17.9 | 36.8 | 54.7 | 26.9 | 47.4 | 74.4 | 9,457 | 73.5 | 69.8 | 7,035 |
| Dhaka | 6.2 | 8.3 | 14.5 | 19.0 | 42.8 | 61.8 | 25.2 | 51.1 | 76.3 | 12,980 | 81.0 | 76.3 | 9,898 |
| Khulna | 4.0 | 7.6 | 11.6 | 17.5 | 47.4 | 64.8 | 21.5 | 54.9 | 76.4 | 6,287 | 84.9 | 76.0 | 4,804 |
| Mymensingh | 4.8 | 9.4 | 14.2 | 18.1 | 45.6 | 63.8 | 22.9 | 55.0 | 78.0 | 3,351 | 81.8 | 79.6 | 2,613 |
| Rajshahi | 3.7 | 6.9 | 10.6 | 19.9 | 45.8 | 65.7 | 23.6 | 52.7 | 76.3 | 7,144 | 86.1 | 81.5 | 5,449 |
| Rangpur | 3.3 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 19.8 | 53.7 | 73.5 | 23.1 | 58.9 | 81.9 | 5,809 | 89.7 | 86.5 | 4,760 |
| Sylhet | 5.7 | 7.2 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 43.7 | 58.3 | 20.3 | 50.9 | 71.2 | 3,226 | 81.9 | 74.5 | 2,298 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 17.6 | 45.6 | 4.0 | 49.7 | 62.3 | 4.9 | 67.3 | 3,927 | 73.8 | 71.3 | 2,641 |
| 15-17 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 20.7 | 44.3 | 2.2 | 46.5 | 64.0 | 3.2 | 67.2 | 1,016 | 69.2 | 66.9 | 683 |
| 18-19 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 16.5 | 46.1 | 4.7 | 50.8 | 61.7 | 5.5 | 67.3 | 2,910 | 75.5 | 72.9 | 1,958 |
| 20-24 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 14.6 | 43.6 | 15.2 | 58.8 | 55.7 | 17.7 | 73.4 | 8,166 | 80.1 | 77.2 | 5,993 |
| 25-29 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 13.4 | 27.4 | 36.9 | 64.3 | 34.6 | 43.1 | 77.7 | 9,188 | 82.7 | 80.2 | 7,138 |
| 30-34 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 57.3 | 68.9 | 15.5 | 66.8 | 82.3 | 9,764 | 83.8 | 79.8 | 8,035 |
| 35-39 | 1.5 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 4.2 | 68.8 | 73.1 | 5.7 | 80.1 | 85.8 | 8,676 | 85.1 | 79.8 | 7,447 |
| 40-44 | 0.3 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 63.8 | 65.1 | 1.6 | 77.1 | 78.8 | 6,274 | 82.7 | 74.3 | 4,942 |
| 45-49 | 0.2 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 0.6 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 0.7 | 55.0 | 55.7 | 5,128 | 78.6 | 68.7 | 2,856 |

Table TM.3.2: Continued

| | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using contraception) | | | Total demand for family planning | | | Number of women currently married | Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with: | | Number of women currently married with need for family planning |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | For spacing births | For limiting births | Total | | Any method | Modern methods ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 1.9 | 9.9 | 11.8 | 5.8 | 56.6 | 62.3 | 7.6 | 66.5 | 74.1 | 9,049 | 84.1 | 78.8 | 6,704 |
| Primary | 3.6 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 51.3 | 64.9 | 17.2 | 60.3 | 77.5 | 13,061 | 83.7 | 79.5 | 10,118 |
| Secondary | 7.0 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 22.8 | 40.1 | 62.8 | 29.8 | 47.8 | 77.6 | 22,090 | 81.0 | 76.8 | 17,140 |
| Higher secondary+ | 9.4 | 5.5 | 14.8 | 31.1 | 27.6 | 58.7 | 40.5 | 33.1 | 73.6 | 6,921 | 79.8 | 73.5 | 5,091 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 2.2 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 5.8 | 47.0 | 52.8 | 8.1 | 59.2 | 67.3 | 1,472 | 78.5 | 71.4 | 991 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 5.4 | 8.2 | 13.5 | 18.4 | 45.0 | 63.3 | 23.7 | 53.1 | 76.9 | 48,633 | 82.4 | 77.7 | 37,379 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 5.6 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 44.2 | 62.7 | 24.1 | 52.3 | 76.4 | 50,575 | 82.1 | 77.4 | 38,631 |
| Other | 5.6 | 8.4 | 13.9 | 19.2 | 44.1 | 63.3 | 24.7 | 52.5 | 77.2 | 546 | 81.9 | 79.3 | 422 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.6 | 7.8 | 12.3 | 17.7 | 48.4 | 66.0 | 22.2 | 56.1 | 78.4 | 9,146 | 84.3 | 80.8 | 7,167 |
| Second | 3.7 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 18.0 | 49.6 | 67.6 | 21.7 | 56.3 | 78.0 | 9,941 | 86.7 | 82.8 | 7,752 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 8.1 | 13.9 | 18.1 | 44.3 | 62.4 | 23.9 | 52.5 | 76.4 | 10,347 | 81.7 | 77.1 | 7,902 |
| Fourth | 6.7 | 9.0 | 15.7 | 19.0 | 40.2 | 59.2 | 25.8 | 49.1 | 74.9 | 10,773 | 79.0 | 74.1 | 8,068 |
| Richest | 6.6 | 9.0 | 15.6 | 19.7 | 39.5 | 59.2 | 26.3 | 48.5 | 74.8 | 10,915 | 79.1 | 72.7 | 8,163 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

6.4 Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁴⁹ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁴⁹

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to married women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

⁴⁹ WHO. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Provider of antenatal care ^A | | | | | | | | | | No antenatal care | Total | Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B} | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|--|---|--------------|
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/ Midwife | Paramedic /Medical assistant / SACMO | Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) | Community skilled birth attendants (CSBA / PCSBA) | Traditional birth attendant | Community health worker (HA /CHCP /HI) | Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) | NGO worker | Village doctor | | | | | Other |
| Total | 69.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 9,183 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.1 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 65.6 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 63.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 70.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 79.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 81.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 63.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 63.9 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 63.0 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 57.7 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 54.4 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 767 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 40.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 842 |
| Primary | 55.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 73.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary + | 89.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 1,614 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 70.7 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 1,909 |

Table TM.4.1: Continued

| | Provider of antenatal care ^A | | | | | | | | | | | No antenatal care | Total | Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B} | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|--|---|
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Paramedic /Medical assistant / SACMO | Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) | Community skilled birth attendants (CSBA / PCSBA) | Traditional birth attendant | Community health worker (HA /CHCP /HI) | Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) | NGO worker | Village doctor | Other | | | | |
| 20-34 | 69.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 6,610 |
| 35-49 | 58.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 63.9 | 664 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 64.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 69.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 69.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 9,093 |
| Other | 23.2 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 26.5 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 41.4 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 49.6 | 1,954 |
| Second | 58.2 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 70.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 81.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 93.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 1,936 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Paramedic/Medical assistant/SACMO, Family Welfare Visitor (FWV), Community skilled birth attendants (CSBA) and private-community skilled birth attendant (P-CSBA).

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

| | | Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits | | | | | Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Median months pregnant at first ANC visit | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|------------|--|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------|---|---|--|------------|
| | | No visits | 1-3 visits to any provider | 4 or more visits to any provider ¹ | 8 or more visits to any provider ² | Missing/DK | No antenatal care visits | Less than 4 months | 4-5 months | 6-7 months | 8+ months | | | | | Missing/DK |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 17.2 | 45.9 | 36.9 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 32.1 | 28.3 | 16.2 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,183 | 4 | 7,601 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | 8.9 | 36.6 | 54.5 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 46.5 | 29.3 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,013 | 3 | 1,834 |
| Rural | | 19.5 | 48.4 | 32.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 19.5 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 17.5 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,170 | 4 | 5,767 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | | 20.5 | 50.9 | 28.4 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 33.5 | 25.6 | 14.5 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 508 | 4 | 403 |
| Chattogram | | 17.1 | 46.8 | 36.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 36.5 | 23.0 | 16.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,985 | 4 | 1,646 |
| Dhaka | | 12.9 | 44.6 | 42.4 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 37.3 | 29.7 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,218 | 4 | 1,932 |
| Khulna | | 7.7 | 45.0 | 47.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 35.2 | 32.0 | 18.4 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 929 | 4 | 857 |
| Mymensingh | | 29.5 | 47.5 | 22.8 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 29.5 | 17.6 | 28.2 | 16.9 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 710 | 5 | 499 |
| Rajshahi | | 18.9 | 46.6 | 34.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 27.5 | 27.4 | 18.1 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,071 | 4 | 867 |
| Rangpur | | 16.6 | 44.5 | 38.8 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 24.9 | 37.6 | 17.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 996 | 4 | 830 |
| Sylhet | | 26.2 | 43.8 | 30.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 31.0 | 25.3 | 12.5 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 767 | 4 | 566 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | | 42.6 | 41.9 | 15.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 13.1 | 23.4 | 14.6 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 842 | 5 | 482 |
| Primary | | 26.0 | 50.1 | 23.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 22.0 | 27.0 | 17.7 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,134 | 5 | 1,577 |
| Secondary | | 12.7 | 48.9 | 38.4 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 32.1 | 31.3 | 17.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,593 | 4 | 4,010 |
| Higher secondary + | | 5.1 | 33.7 | 61.1 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 55.6 | 24.2 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,614 | 3 | 1,532 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | | 13.9 | 51.2 | 34.8 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 29.7 | 30.5 | 19.2 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,909 | 4 | 1,643 |

Table TM.4.2: Continued

| | Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits | | | | | | | Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit | | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Median months pregnant at first ANC visit | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|---|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|-----------|------------|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|--|
| | Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits | | | | | | | Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No visits | 1-3 visits to any provider | 4 or more visits to any provider ¹ | 8 or more visits to any provider ² | Missing/DK | No antenatal care visits | Less than 4 months | 4-5 months | 6-7 months | 8+ months | Missing/DK | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Median months pregnant at first ANC visit | | | | |
| 20-34 | 16.9 | 44.9 | 38.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 33.8 | 27.7 | 15.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,610 | 4 | 5,491 | | | |
| 35-49 | 29.8 | 40.3 | 29.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 23.0 | 29.0 | 12.7 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 664 | 4 | 466 | | | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 18.9 | 41.4 | 38.4 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 18.9 | 38.9 | 17.0 | 13.4 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 99 | 4 | 79 | | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 17.3 | 45.7 | 37.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 32.2 | 28.4 | 16.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,894 | 4 | 7,358 | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 16.7 | 46.1 | 37.2 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 32.3 | 28.5 | 16.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,093 | 4 | 7,569 | | | |
| Other | 64.5 | 26.4 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 64.5 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 | (4) | 32 | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 35.0 | 47.4 | 17.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 35.0 | 16.3 | 23.8 | 17.8 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,954 | 5 | 1,269 | | | |
| Second | 23.4 | 54.2 | 22.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 20.0 | 28.7 | 19.0 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,728 | 5 | 1,322 | | | |
| Middle | 15.3 | 53.0 | 31.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 27.4 | 30.7 | 19.2 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,748 | 4 | 1,481 | | | |
| Fourth | 8.9 | 45.4 | 45.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 37.6 | 31.8 | 16.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,817 | 4 | 1,656 | | | |
| Richest | 3.2 | 30.9 | 65.8 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 58.1 | 27.3 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,936 | 3 | 1,873 | | | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had: | | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹ | |
| Total | 75.6 | 64.0 | 61.2 | 58.0 | 9,183 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.0 | 77.9 | 76.2 | 73.7 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 72.7 | 60.1 | 57.0 | 53.6 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | | | |
| Barishal | 72.9 | 63.9 | 61.6 | 58.1 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 72.3 | 63.5 | 61.2 | 58.7 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 80.8 | 72.0 | 68.9 | 65.7 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 85.8 | 72.3 | 71.7 | 67.8 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 59.9 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 44.5 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 74.9 | 56.6 | 55.4 | 51.7 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 79.9 | 66.7 | 63.9 | 61.1 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 69.1 | 50.1 | 42.9 | 39.4 | 767 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 49.0 | 36.5 | 33.9 | 31.4 | 842 |
| Primary | 64.7 | 50.8 | 45.9 | 43.2 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 80.1 | 68.1 | 65.8 | 62.1 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary + | 91.2 | 84.1 | 82.8 | 80.0 | 1,614 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 78.1 | 65.5 | 63.7 | 60.0 | 1,909 |
| 20-34 | 76.3 | 64.6 | 61.5 | 58.4 | 6,610 |
| 35-49 | 61.8 | 53.6 | 51.3 | 48.6 | 664 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 76.6 | 62.1 | 62.0 | 58.0 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 75.7 | 64.1 | 61.2 | 58.1 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Bengali | 76.1 | 64.3 | 61.6 | 58.4 | 9,093 |
| Other | 32.6 | 27.3 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 55.6 | 40.2 | 35.8 | 33.7 | 1,954 |
| Second | 67.9 | 53.1 | 49.6 | 45.3 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 76.5 | 62.6 | 60.0 | 56.6 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 84.5 | 73.5 | 72.2 | 68.0 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 93.7 | 90.0 | 88.0 | 85.9 | 1,936 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^A

^A For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM. 9.5

6.5 Neonatal Tetanus

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁵⁰ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵¹

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁵²

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

⁵⁰ Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

⁵¹ "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁵² Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth | Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received: | | | | Protected against tetanus ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | | 2 doses, the last within prior 3 years | 3 doses, the last within prior 5 years | 4 doses, the last within prior 10 years | 5 or more doses during lifetime | | |
| Total | 24.6 | 26.7 | 6.8 | 14.7 | 10.6 | 83.5 | 9,183 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.7 | 24.2 | 6.9 | 16.7 | 10.1 | 83.5 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 24.3 | 27.5 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 83.5 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 37.5 | 28.9 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 85.6 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 32.5 | 23.5 | 5.2 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 79.2 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 24.4 | 24.3 | 6.4 | 15.2 | 9.7 | 80.0 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 18.5 | 34.5 | 6.0 | 16.2 | 14.7 | 89.9 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 27.1 | 29.8 | 7.3 | 13.5 | 7.8 | 85.4 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 18.9 | 34.4 | 8.9 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 88.7 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 20.2 | 29.3 | 7.0 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 87.4 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 14.9 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 26.4 | 13.6 | 81.3 | 767 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 22.6 | 19.6 | 4.1 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 70.2 | 842 |
| Primary | 25.7 | 24.0 | 6.1 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 79.7 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 24.9 | 28.5 | 7.0 | 14.8 | 10.0 | 85.1 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary + | 23.4 | 29.1 | 8.8 | 18.5 | 11.1 | 90.9 | 1,614 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 30.1 | 25.4 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 16.6 | 83.4 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 24.1 | 26.6 | 6.9 | 15.1 | 10.7 | 83.5 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 24.6 | 26.9 | 6.8 | 14.7 | 10.6 | 83.7 | 9,093 |
| Other | 21.4 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 61.8 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 25.4 | 25.5 | 6.7 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 78.7 | 1,954 |
| Second | 23.2 | 29.3 | 6.7 | 13.8 | 10.7 | 83.8 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 25.4 | 26.5 | 6.4 | 14 | 11.3 | 83.5 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 24.9 | 26.6 | 7.3 | 15.9 | 10 | 84.7 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 24 | 26.1 | 6.8 | 17.9 | 11.8 | 86.7 | 1,936 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

6.6 Delivery Care

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵³

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁴ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁵³ The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁵³, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. In Bangladesh, skilled health personnel include medical doctor, nurse/ midwife, paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officer (SACMO), family welfare visitor (FWV), community skilled birth attendant (CSBA) and private-community skilled birth attendant (P-CSBA).

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁵³ WHO. Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵⁴ Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Place of delivery | | | | Total | Delivered in health facility ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---|---|
| | Health facility | | Home | Other | | | |
| | Public sector | Private sector | | | | | |
| Total | 15.9 | 37.5 | 46.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 9,183 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.6 | 48.1 | 32.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 14.9 | 34.5 | 50.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 49.4 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 10.3 | 27.1 | 62.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 14.9 | 36.8 | 48.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 15.3 | 46.7 | 37.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 16.7 | 54.4 | 28.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 71.1 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 13.8 | 19.7 | 66.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 17.2 | 39.9 | 42.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 17.7 | 31.8 | 50.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 20.9 | 19.2 | 59.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 767 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 11.2 | 12.9 | 75.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 842 |
| Primary | 14.1 | 21.7 | 63.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 17.1 | 40.3 | 42.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 57.4 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary + | 17.6 | 63.0 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 1,614 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 17.2 | 38.1 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 1,909 |
| 20-34 | 15.8 | 38.2 | 45.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 6,610 |
| 35-49 | 13.2 | 27.7 | 58.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 664 |
| Number of antenatal care visits | | | | | | | |
| None | 8.6 | 10.7 | 80.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 1,579 |
| 1-3 visits | 15.2 | 32.9 | 51.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 48.1 | 4,211 |
| 4+ visits | 20.3 | 55.7 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 3,388 |
| 8+ visits | 21.6 | 65.1 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 449 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 5 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 14.8 | 29.4 | 55.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.2 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 15.9 | 37.5 | 46.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 8,894 |

Table TM.6.1: Continued

| | Place of delivery | | | | Total | Delivered in health facility ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|---|---|
| | Health facility | | Home | Other | | | |
| | Public sector | Private sector | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 16.0 | 37.8 | 46.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 9,093 |
| Other | 10.4 | 7.0 | 82.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 12.3 | 13.7 | 73.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 1,954 |
| Second | 15.6 | 25.7 | 58.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 41.3 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 15.9 | 37.9 | 46.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 46.9 | 34.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 17.4 | 62.6 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 1,936 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries | | | | | | | |
| (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | | | |

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | | | | No attendant | Total | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹ | Percent delivered by C-section | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------|--|
| | Skilled attendant | | | | | | Other | | | | | | | | Decided before onset of labour pains | Decided after onset of labour pains | Total ² | | | |
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/ Midwife | Paramedic/ Medical assistant (MA)/ SACMO | Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) | Community skilled birth attendant (CSBA/ PCSBA) | Traditional birth attendant | Community health worker (HA/ CHCP/Hi) | Relative/ Friend | Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) | NGO worker | Village doctor | | | | | | | | Other | |
| Total | 43.3 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 35.6 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 59.0 | 20.7 | 15.2 | 36.0 | 9,183 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.2 | 12.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 29.1 | 18.3 | 47.3 | 2,013 | |
| Rural | 39.4 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 39.0 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 18.4 | 14.4 | 32.8 | 7,170 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 29.6 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 49.0 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 14.3 | 11.6 | 25.9 | 508 | |
| Chattogram | 41.5 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 36.7 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 57.9 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 29.4 | 1,985 | |
| Dhaka | 54.1 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 30.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 29.0 | 17.9 | 46.9 | 2,218 | |
| Khulna | 58.6 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 21.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 30.2 | 22.3 | 52.4 | 929 | |
| Mymensingh | 28.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 53.1 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 14.6 | 7.3 | 21.9 | 710 | |
| Rajshahi | 46.4 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 31.1 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 60.5 | 22.7 | 17.9 | 40.6 | 1,071 | |
| Rangpur | 39.8 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 32.8 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 32.2 | 996 | |
| Sylhet | 21.8 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 48.7 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 13.5 | 6.2 | 19.7 | 767 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 17.9 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 60.6 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 842 | |
| Primary | 25.1 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 51.7 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 20.6 | 2,134 | |
| Secondary | 46.8 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 31.5 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 21.5 | 16.4 | 37.9 | 4,593 | |
| Higher Secondary + | 70.8 | 11.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 39.6 | 23.0 | 62.6 | 1,614 | |

Table TM.6.2: Continued

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | | | | No attendant | Total | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹ | Percent delivered by C-section | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------|------|-------|--|
| | Skilled attendant | | | | | | Other | | | | | | | | Decided before onset of labour pains | Decided after onset of labour pains | Total ² | | | | | |
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Paramedic/Medical assistant (MA)/SACMO | Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) | Community skilled birth attendant (CSBA)/PCSBA | Traditional birth attendant | Community health worker (HA/CHCP/Hi) | Relative/Friend | Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) | NGO worker | Village doctor | | | | | | | | Other | | | |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 43.5 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 32.7 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 16.4 | 18.8 | 35.2 | 1,909 | |
| 20-34 | 44.4 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 35.1 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 22.5 | 14.7 | 37.3 | 6,610 | |
| 35-49 | 32.5 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 48.7 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 25.3 | 664 | |
| Number of antenatal care visits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 12.4 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 66.2 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 1,579 | |
| 1-3 visits | 37.5 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 39.8 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 30.3 | 4,211 | |
| 4+ visits | 65.1 | 12.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 35.5 | 19.7 | 55.2 | 3,388 | |
| 8+ visits | 77.4 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 45.3 | 21.8 | 67.1 | 449 | |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 5 | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 76.5 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,263 | |
| Health facility | 80.8 | 172 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 38.9 | 28.5 | 67.4 | 4,903 | |
| Public | 56.9 | 375 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 18.8 | 16.4 | 35.1 | 1,463 | |
| Private | 91.0 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 47.4 | 33.7 | 81.1 | 3,440 | |
| Other/DK/missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 | |

Table TM.6.2: Continued

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No attendant | Total | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹ | Percent delivered by C-section | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------|---|--------------------------------|-------|--|---|
| | Skilled attendant | | | | | | Other | | | | | | Decided before onset of labour pains | Decided after onset of labour pains | | | | Total ² | | | |
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Paramedic/Medical assistant (MA)/SACMO | Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) | Community skilled birth attendant (CSBA/PCSBA) | Traditional birth attendant | Community health worker (HA/CHCP/HI) | Relative/Friend | Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) | NGO worker | Village doctor | Other | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 40.2 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 39.6 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.1 | 14.8 | 18.7 | 33.4 | 99 | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 43.3 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 35.6 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 58.9 | 20.9 | 15.1 | 36.0 | 8,894 | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 43.7 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 35.2 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 59.4 | 20.9 | 15.4 | 36.2 | 9,093 | | |
| Other | 11.5 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 74.9 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 90 | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.3 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 57.6 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 32.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 1,954 | | |
| Second | 31.8 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 46.7 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 47.0 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 26.0 | 1,728 | | |
| Middle | 42.9 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 34.3 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 59.2 | 19.3 | 17.2 | 36.4 | 1,748 | | |
| Fourth | 53.7 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 26.6 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 70.2 | 26.5 | 18.0 | 44.5 | 1,817 | | |
| Richest | 70.7 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.8 | 38.8 | 20.7 | 59.5 | 1,936 | | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.7 Birthweight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{55, 56}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{57, 58, 59}

Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{60, 61} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{62, 63}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value.

⁵⁵ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

⁵⁶ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

⁵⁷ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁵⁸ Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

⁵⁹ Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

⁶⁰ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

⁶¹ Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

⁶² Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

⁶³ Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶⁴ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁵ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of live births weighed at birth: | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B : | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight |
|-----------------|---|-------------|----------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|--|
| | From card | From recall | Total ^{1,A} | | From card | From recall | Total | |
| Total | 5.7 | 45.3 | 51.9 | 9,183 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 4,682 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.7 | 56.2 | 65.7 | 2,013 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 1,307 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 42.2 | 48.0 | 7,170 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 3,374 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 4.2 | 31.3 | 36.0 | 508 | 1.0 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 180 |
| Chattogram | 3.7 | 41.2 | 46.7 | 1,985 | 1.2 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 892 |
| Dhaka | 7.8 | 52.9 | 61.4 | 2,218 | 2.4 | 13.8 | 16.1 | 1,347 |
| Khulna | 7.2 | 62.2 | 69.9 | 929 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 644 |

⁶⁴ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." Bulletin of the World Health Organization 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

⁶⁵ UNICEF, and WHO. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Continued

| | Percentage of live births weighed at birth: | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B : | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight |
|--|---|-------------|----------------------|---|--|-------------|--------|--|
| | From card | From recall | Total ^{1,A} | | From card | From recall | Total | |
| Mymensingh | 5.8 | 29.1 | 35.7 | 710 | 0.7 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 248 |
| Rajshahi | 5.3 | 48.1 | 53.9 | 1,071 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 571 |
| Rangpur | 7.9 | 46.8 | 55.0 | 996 | 1.7 | 11.6 | 13.3 | 544 |
| Sylhet | 1.7 | 31.6 | 34.4 | 767 | 0.8 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 256 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 2.5 | 17.6 | 21.3 | 842 | 1.8 | 17.2 | 19.0 | 169 |
| Primary | 3.0 | 28.6 | 32.5 | 2,134 | 1.6 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 674 |
| Secondary | 6.3 | 49.1 | 56.4 | 4,593 | 1.8 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 2,547 |
| Higher secondary + | 9.3 | 70.7 | 80.4 | 1,614 | 0.8 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 1,291 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 years | 5.5 | 48.2 | 54.8 | 1,909 | 1.7 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 1,025 |
| 20-34 years | 5.9 | 45.5 | 52.3 | 6,610 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 3,401 |
| 35-49 years | 4.5 | 34.0 | 39.5 | 664 | 1.3 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 256 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 0.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 4,263 | 0.2 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 305 |
| Health facility | 10.2 | 78.9 | 90.7 | 4,903 | 1.6 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 4,369 |
| Public | 8.4 | 73.5 | 84.0 | 1,463 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 1,198 |
| Private | 11.0 | 81.2 | 93.6 | 3,440 | 1.5 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 3,171 |
| Other/DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Birth order of most recent live birth | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 7.0 | 55.5 | 63.2 | 3,191 | 1.3 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 1,992 |
| 2-3 | 5.7 | 42.9 | 49.6 | 4,927 | 1.6 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 2,393 |
| 4-5 | 2.4 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 889 | 1.5 | 19.4 | 20.9 | 264 |
| 6+ | 0.8 | 17.7 | 20.2 | 176 | (4.4) | (29.3) | (33.7) | 33 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 3.0 | 38.2 | 41.2 | 99 | (2.8) | (18.5) | (21.3) | 41 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 5.8 | 45.3 | 51.9 | 8,894 | 1.5 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 4,537 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 5.7 | 45.6 | 52.2 | 9,093 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 4,667 |

Table TM.7.1: Continued

| | Percentage of live births weighed at birth: | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B : | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|---|--|-------------|-------|--|
| | From card | From recall | Total ^{1,A} | | From card | From recall | Total | |
| Other | 4.0 | 12.3 | 16.2 | 90 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.8 | 21.8 | 25.3 | 1,954 | 2.0 | 16.2 | 18.3 | 480 |
| Second | 3.7 | 36.2 | 40.6 | 1,728 | 1.0 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 689 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 45.3 | 51.9 | 1,748 | 1.5 | 11.4 | 12.8 | 894 |
| Fourth | 6.4 | 54.9 | 62.6 | 1,817 | 1.3 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 1,114 |
| Richest | 9.8 | 67.9 | 78.6 | 1,936 | 1.7 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 1,504 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

^AThe indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^BThe values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 grams. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 Postnatal Care

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁶ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁷, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁸.

The Postnatal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Postnatal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

⁶⁶ UNICEF, et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁶⁷ Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁶⁸ WHO et al. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

The Bangladesh National Strategy for Maternal Health 2019-2030 prioritises a PNC package, which includes care of both mother and newborn to promote family planning, healthy behaviors and nutrition, identification of complications and timely referral for treatment if complications arise. The strategy recommends PNC visit within 48 hours either at home or at a health facility, irrespective of birth place or type of birth attendant. This PNC strategy is linked to better health outcomes for mothers, reducing newborn deaths, especially deaths in the first week of life.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of married women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health checkup within two days of delivery.⁶⁹ To assess the extent of postnatal care utilisation, married women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health checkup after the delivery, the timing of the first checkup, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborn born in the last two years who received health checkups and postnatal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checkups provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas postnatal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checkups following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Postnatal health checks include any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of postnatal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁷⁰

Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

⁶⁹ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

⁷⁰ WHO. WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on postnatal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a checkup in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

| Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of stay in health facility | | | | | | Total | 12 hours or more ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility |
| | Less than 6 hours | 6-11 hours | 12-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3 days or more | DK/ Missing | | | |
| Total | 8.6 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 4,903 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.3 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 19.0 | 68.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 1,362 |
| Rural | 9.5 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 16.2 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 3,541 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 7.8 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 16.2 | 70.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 190 |
| Chattogram | 10.3 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 22.3 | 58.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 1,026 |
| Dhaka | 4.6 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 1,376 |
| Khulna | 5.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 14.6 | 75.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 661 |
| Mymensingh | 12.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 18.1 | 67.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 238 |
| Rajshahi | 10.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 10.6 | 74.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 612 |
| Rangpur | 13.9 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 14.8 | 65.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 493 |
| Sylhet | 14.7 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 24.8 | 51.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 308 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 9.0 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 26.5 | 58.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 203 |
| Primary | 13.0 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 60.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 762 |

Table TM.8.1: Continued

| | Duration of stay in health facility | | | | | | Total | 12 hours or more ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Less than 6 hours | 6-11 hours | 12-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3 days or more | DK/ Missing | | | |
| Secondary | 9.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 16.8 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 2,637 |
| Higher secondary + | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 15.0 | 77.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 1,301 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 18.5 | 66.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 1,056 |
| 20-34 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 16.5 | 69.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 3,575 |
| 35-49 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 16.7 | 67.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 272 |
| Type of health facility | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 17.4 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 29.8 | 41.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 1,463 |
| Private | 4.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 11.5 | 80.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 3,440 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 24.2 | 12.0 | 5.7 | 46.0 | 12.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 63.7 | 1,599 |
| C-section | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 3,305 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (16.3) | 0.0 | 0.0 | (5.8) | (75.1) | (2.8) | 100.0 | (80.9) | 44 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 8.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 17.1 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 4,753 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 8.7 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 16.9 | 68.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 4,888 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 16 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.8 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 21.5 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 508 |
| Second | 10.9 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 17.0 | 65.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 714 |
| Middle | 10.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 14.8 | 68.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 940 |
| Fourth | 7.8 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 1,191 |
| Richest | 4.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 17.4 | 73.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 1,550 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2: Postnatal health checks for newborns

| | | Health check following birth while in facility or at home | PNC visit for new-born ^a | | | | | | | | Total | | Postnatal health check for the newborn | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|---|
| | | | Same day | 1 day following birth | 2 days following birth | 3-6 days following birth | After the first week following birth | No postnatal care visit | DK/Missing | | | | | |
| Total | | 66.0 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 11.6 | 78.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 9,183 | | |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | 67.4 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 4,782 | | |
| Female | | 64.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 11.3 | 79.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 4,401 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | 76.6 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 15.6 | 70.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 2,013 | | |
| Rural | | 63.1 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 10.4 | 80.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.7 | 7,170 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | | 48.5 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 81.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 508 | | |
| Chattogram | | 62.5 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 9.2 | 78.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 1,985 | | |
| Dhaka | | 71.7 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 2,218 | | |
| Khulna | | 83.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 17.6 | 74.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 929 | | |
| Mymensingh | | 51.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 9.8 | 84.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 710 | | |
| Rajshahi | | 58.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 88.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.7 | 1,071 | | |
| Rangpur | | 66.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 88.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 996 | | |
| Sylhet | | 73.6 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 36.5 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 767 | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | | 50.2 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 85.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 842 | | |
| Primary | | 56.6 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 10.4 | 79.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 2,134 | | |
| Secondary | | 68.0 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 78.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 4,593 | | |
| Higher secondary + | | 81.2 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 16.4 | 72.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 1,614 | | |

Table TM.8.2: Continued

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home | PNC visit for new-born ^a | | | | | | | | Total | Postnatal health check for the newborn | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|-------|--|---|
| | | Same day | 1 day following birth | 2 days following birth | 3-6 days following birth | After the first week following birth | No postnatal care visit | DK/Missing | | | | |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 66.7 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 11.4 | 77.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 1,909 | |
| 20-34 | 66.4 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 11.9 | 78.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 6,610 | |
| 35-49 | 60.9 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 81.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 664 | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 44.8 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 83.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 4,263 | |
| Health facility | 84.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 16.5 | 73.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 4,903 | |
| Public | 78.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 76.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 1,463 | |
| Private | 87.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 18.2 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 3,440 | |
| Other/Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | 100.0 | (*) | 16 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 64.8 | 13.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 12.9 | 69.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 99 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 65.9 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 78.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.5 | 8,894 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 66.3 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 11.6 | 78.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 9,093 | |
| Other | 42.9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 92.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 90 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 50.9 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 8.2 | 82.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 1,954 | |
| Second | 60.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 84.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 1,728 | |
| Middle | 64.3 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 80.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 1,748 | |

Table TM.8.2: Continued

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home | PNC visit for new-born ^b | | | | | | | DK/Missing | Total | Postnatal health check for the newborn | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|---------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------------|-------|--|---|
| | | Same day | 1 day following birth | 2 days following birth | 3-6 days following birth | After the first week following birth | No postnatal care visit | | | | | |
| Fourth | 70.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 11.7 | 78.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 1,817 | |
| Richest | 83.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 20.6 | 65.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 1,936 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Postnatal health check for the newborn

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^b Postnatal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^c Postnatal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3: Postnatal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a postnatal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Location of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | Total | Provider of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | Other location | | Medical doctor/ nurse/ midwife | Paramedics / MA /SACMO /FWV / CSBA ^a | Community health worker/ FWA ^a | Traditional birth attendant | NGO worker | Village doctor | | |
| Total | 371 | 21.3 | 40.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 931 |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 35.1 | 20.4 | 42.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 13.2 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 507 |
| Female | 39.4 | 22.5 | 37.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 15.7 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 424 |

Table TM.8.3: Continued

| Area | Location of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | Total | Provider of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth |
|---------------------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|--|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | Other location | | Medical doctor/ nurse/ midwife | Paramedics / MA /SACMO /FWV / CSBA ^A | Community health worker/ FWA ^A | Traditional birth attendant | NGO worker | Village doctor | | |
| Urban | 22.5 | 22.6 | 54.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 271 |
| Rural | 43.0 | 20.8 | 34.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 16.7 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 660 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 47.3 | 17.5 | 35.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 28.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Chattogram | 31.7 | 18.7 | 47.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Dhaka | 28.9 | 16.3 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Khulna | 52.6 | 29.3 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 21.0 | 1.0 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Mymensingh | 35.9 | 34.2 | 25.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Rajshahi | 23.8 | 23.5 | 49.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Rangpur | 50.1 | 23.3 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 10.2 | 7.5 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Sylhet | 49.0 | 27.8 | 21.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 59.6 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 15.0 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 65.8 | 18.5 | 14.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 37.3 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 32.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Primary | 48.0 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 22.6 | 3.1 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Secondary | 36.7 | 19.6 | 42.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 479 |
| Higher secondary + | 15.9 | 22.6 | 60.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 181 |

Table TM.8.3: Continued

| | Location of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | Total | Provider of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth | |
|--|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|--|--|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | Other location | | Medical doctor/nurse/midwife | Paramedics / MA /SACMO /FWV / CSBA ^A | Community health worker/ FWA ^A | Traditional birth attendant | NGO worker | Village doctor | | | |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 39.0 | 18.2 | 40.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 11.6 | 2.5 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 203 | |
| 20-34 | 36.5 | 22.5 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 14.9 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 661 | |
| 35-49 | 36.2 | 19.8 | 42.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 66 | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 72.6 | 14.9 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 11.5 | 2.3 | 30.2 | 4.4 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 439 | |
| Health facility | 5.3 | 26.7 | 67.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 486 | |
| Public | 6.9 | 74.1 | 18.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 156 | |
| Private | 4.6 | 4.2 | 90.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 330 | |
| Other/Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 17 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 37.2 | 21.5 | 40.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 67.1 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 14.4 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 888 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 37.1 | 21.2 | 40.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 14.2 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 926 | |
| Other ethnicity | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 5 | |

Table TM.8.3: Continued

| | Location of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | Total | Provider of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|--|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | Other location | | Medical doctor/nurse/midwife | Paramedics / MA /SACMO /FWV / CSBA ^A | Community health worker/ FWA ^A | Traditional birth attendant | NGO worker | Village doctor | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 59.1 | 21.1 | 17.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 25.1 | 3.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Second | 57.2 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 10.0 | 1.6 | 26.4 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Middle | 37.1 | 23.2 | 39.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Fourth | 29.0 | 22.6 | 45.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 173 |
| Richest | 18.3 | 19.7 | 61.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 274 |

^A MA=Medical Assistant, SACMO=Sub-assistant Community Medical Officer, FWV=Family Welfare Visitor, CSBA=Community Skilled Birth Attendance, FWA=Family Welfare Assistant
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children who were: | | | Percent distribution of timing of first bath of child | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|---|
| | Dried (wiped) after birth ¹ | Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ² | Less than 6 hours after birth | 6-23 hours after birth | 24 hours or more after birth ³ | Never bathed ^A | DK/Don't remember | | | | |
| Total | 94.2 | 4.7 | 15.8 | 2.6 | 80.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9,183 | | |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 94.6 | 4.9 | 15.0 | 2.2 | 80.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,782 | | |
| Female | 93.7 | 4.5 | 16.6 | 3.0 | 79.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,401 | | |

Table TM.8.4: Continued

| Area | Percentage of children who were: | | Percent distribution of timing of first bath of child | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|---|
| | Dried (wiped) after birth ¹ | Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ² | Less than 6 hours after birth | 6-23 hours after birth | 24 hours or more after birth ³ | Never bathed ^A | DK/Don't remember | | | |
| Urban | 94.8 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 1.7 | 83.6 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,013 | |
| Rural | 94.0 | 4.5 | 16.7 | 2.8 | 79.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7,170 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 91.6 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 89.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 508 | |
| Chattogram | 93.3 | 4.9 | 20.7 | 2.5 | 75.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,985 | |
| Dhaka | 95.3 | 5.1 | 18.5 | 3.4 | 76.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,218 | |
| Khulna | 96.1 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 88.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 929 | |
| Mymensingh | 89.8 | 3.3 | 30.6 | 5.0 | 63.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 710 | |
| Rajshahi | 94.3 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 88.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,071 | |
| Rangpur | 94.9 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 87.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 996 | |
| Sylhet | 95.2 | 3.5 | 16.9 | 1.8 | 79.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 767 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 93.6 | 2.1 | 33.7 | 2.4 | 62.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 842 | |
| Primary | 94.0 | 3.9 | 21.5 | 3.2 | 73.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,134 | |
| Secondary | 94.1 | 5.0 | 12.5 | 2.7 | 83.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,593 | |
| Higher Secondary + | 95.0 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 88.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,614 | |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 95.0 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 3.2 | 83.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,909 | |
| 20-34 | 94.0 | 4.6 | 15.9 | 2.3 | 80.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,610 | |
| 35-49 | 92.9 | 3.7 | 25.7 | 3.0 | 69.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 664 | |

Table TM.8.4: Continued

| | Percentage of children who were: | | Percent distribution of timing of first bath of child | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|--|---|---|------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|---|
| | Dried (wiped) after birth ¹ | Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ² | Less than 6 hours after birth | 6-23 hours after birth | 24 hours or more after birth ³ | Never bathed ^A | DK/Don't remember | | | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 94.0 | 2.6 | 27.8 | 3.9 | 67.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,263 | |
| Health facility | 94.4 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 91.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,903 | |
| Public | 94.9 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 89.7 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,463 | |
| Private | 94.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 92.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,440 | |
| Other/Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 16 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 90.3 | 5.1 | 15.3 | 2.3 | 80.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 94.3 | 4.7 | 15.9 | 2.5 | 80.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,894 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 94.2 | 4.7 | 15.5 | 2.6 | 80.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9,093 | |
| Other | 85.6 | 4.8 | 43.7 | 0.6 | 54.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 92.1 | 4.0 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 72.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,954 | |
| Second | 93.8 | 3.7 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 77.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,728 | |
| Middle | 94.4 | 4.8 | 14.9 | 2.2 | 81.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,748 | |
| Fourth | 94.9 | 5.6 | 15.1 | 1.9 | 81.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,817 | |
| Richest | 95.7 | 5.4 | 8.9 | 2.0 | 87.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,936 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percent distribution of instrument used to cut the cord | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose cord was cut with: | | | | Substances ^b applied to the cord | | | Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ^c | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility |
|-----------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|---|
| | New blade | Used blade | Scissors | Other | DK | No response | | Boiled or sterilised instruments | A clean instrument ^{1,A} | Nothing | Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic | Harmful substance | Substances ^b applied to the cord | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic | Harmful substance | | |
| Total | 95.6 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 97.3 | 38.3 | 23.0 | 41.4 | 61.3 | 4,280 | | |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 95.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 97.0 | 37.9 | 23.5 | 41.4 | 61.5 | 2,161 | | |
| Female | 95.8 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 97.6 | 38.7 | 22.4 | 41.4 | 61.1 | 2,118 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 97.0 | 35.2 | 23.1 | 45.2 | 58.2 | 650 | | |
| Rural | 95.6 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 97.4 | 38.9 | 23.0 | 40.7 | 61.8 | 3,629 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 93.6 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 96.8 | 26.9 | 17.8 | 56.1 | 44.7 | 318 | | |
| Chattogram | 93.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 95.9 | 38.4 | 24.1 | 42.2 | 62.5 | 959 | | |
| Dhaka | 96.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 97.8 | 36.3 | 21.4 | 44.6 | 57.7 | 842 | | |
| Khulna | 94.9 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 97.9 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 49.7 | 52.0 | 269 | | |
| Mymensingh | 96.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 97.7 | 46.2 | 22.2 | 34.0 | 68.4 | 472 | | |
| Rajshahi | 97.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 98.2 | 34.3 | 22.0 | 44.0 | 56.4 | 459 | | |
| Rangpur | 97.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 98.6 | 42.3 | 28.2 | 32.8 | 70.6 | 503 | | |
| Sylhet | 95.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 97.0 | 48.7 | 21.1 | 33.4 | 69.8 | 459 | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 97.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 98.2 | 42.3 | 17.2 | 44.9 | 59.5 | 639 | | |
| Primary | 96.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 97.1 | 39.9 | 19.0 | 42.5 | 59.0 | 1,371 | | |

Table TM.8.5: Continued

| | Percent distribution of instrument used to cut the cord | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose cord was cut with: | | | | Substances ^b applied to the cord | | | Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ^c | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility | |
|--|---|------------|----------|-------|-----|-------------|-------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|-------|--|--|---|--|
| | Percent distribution of instrument used to cut the cord | | | | | | | Boiled or sterilised instruments | A clean instrument ^{1,A} | Nothing | Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic | Harmful substance | | | | | |
| | New blade | Used blade | Scissors | Other | DK | No response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 94.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 97.2 | 36.7 | 25.7 | 40.5 | 62.3 | 1,956 | | | | |
| Higher secondary + | 94.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 88.3 | 97.7 | 33.5 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 68.8 | 313 | | | | |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 83.2 | 96.5 | 35.1 | 24.7 | 44.0 | 59.8 | 853 | | | | |
| 20-34 | 95.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 84.5 | 97.3 | 38.6 | 22.8 | 41.1 | 61.4 | 3,035 | | | | |
| 35-49 | 97.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 98.9 | 43.5 | 20.3 | 38.3 | 63.8 | 392 | | | | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 95.8 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 84.9 | 97.5 | 38.3 | 22.9 | 41.5 | 61.2 | 4,263 | | | | |
| Other/DK/ Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 | | | | |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled attendant | 84.2 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 86.2 | 92.8 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 33.3 | 69.7 | 517 | | | | |
| Traditional birth attendant | 97.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 85.2 | 98.0 | 38.9 | 20.5 | 43.2 | 59.4 | 3,268 | | | | |
| Other / No attendant | 95.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 79.5 | 97.3 | 38.1 | 26.9 | 38.2 | 65.0 | 495 | | | | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 97.0 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.1 | 99.2 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 44.8 | 51.5 | 55 | | | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 95.8 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 85.0 | 97.4 | 38.4 | 23.0 | 41.4 | 61.4 | 4,141 | | | | |

Table TM.8.5: Continued

| | Percent distribution of instrument used to cut the cord | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose cord was cut with: | | | Substances ^B applied to the cord | | | Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ² | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|----------|-------|-----|-------------|-------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-------------------|------|--|---|
| | Percent distribution of instrument used to cut the cord | | | | | | | Boiled or sterilised instruments | A clean instrument ^{1,A} | Nothing | Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic | Harmful substance | | | |
| | New blade | Used blade | Scissors | Other | DK | No response | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 95.9 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 97.6 | 37.8 | 23.3 | 41.7 | 61.1 | 4,206 | |
| Other | 82.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 15.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 83.2 | 70.7 | 3.2 | 25.8 | 73.9 | 74 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 95.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 96.6 | 40.7 | 16.7 | 44.2 | 57.4 | 1,446 | |
| Second | 96.7 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 98.1 | 38.9 | 23.2 | 41.1 | 62.1 | 1,014 | |
| Middle | 96.5 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 98.5 | 38.1 | 24.7 | 40.2 | 62.8 | 808 | |
| Fourth | 94.2 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 96.2 | 36.6 | 29.4 | 36.2 | 66.0 | 626 | |
| Richest | 93.9 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 97.4 | 31.1 | 31.7 | 42.8 | 62.8 | 386 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^A Clean instrument are all new blades and boiled or sterilized used blades or scissors

^B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done, or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of: | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | Cord examination | Temperature assessment | Breastfeeding | | | Weight assessment | Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking | Breastfeeding | | | | |
| | | | Counseling | Observation | Counseling or observation | | | Counseling | Observation | Counseling or observation | | |
| Total | 40.6 | 41.2 | 46.0 | 41.3 | 55.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 55.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 56.5 | 9,183 |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 41.0 | 42.1 | 47.2 | 42.1 | 56.9 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 56.9 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 57.9 | 4,782 |
| Female | 40.1 | 40.1 | 44.8 | 40.4 | 54.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 54.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 55.0 | 4,401 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.7 | 53.2 | 59.3 | 49.7 | 67.3 | 11.2 | 15.0 | 67.3 | 11.2 | 15.0 | 69.1 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 37.2 | 37.8 | 42.3 | 38.9 | 52.3 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 52.3 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 53.0 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 24.6 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 35.7 | 6.0 | 11.8 | 35.7 | 6.0 | 11.8 | 36.5 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 34.4 | 35.7 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 49.4 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 49.4 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 50.3 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 49.8 | 49.3 | 53.8 | 41.1 | 60.7 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 60.7 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 61.9 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 68.3 | 68.2 | 76.7 | 70.7 | 83.5 | 6.2 | 16.1 | 83.5 | 6.2 | 16.1 | 84.4 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 23.9 | 24.4 | 19.5 | 16.2 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 29.4 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 42.8 | 42.1 | 50.4 | 47.5 | 62.7 | 5.3 | 8.8 | 62.7 | 5.3 | 8.8 | 63.6 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 38.8 | 38.0 | 45.2 | 50.0 | 57.3 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 57.3 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 57.9 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 21.5 | 27.3 | 42.0 | 30.8 | 48.6 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 48.6 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 49.6 | 767 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 22.1 | 21.2 | 28.3 | 30.6 | 39.7 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 39.7 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 41.1 | 842 |
| Primary | 29.7 | 30.2 | 35.4 | 34.4 | 46.3 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 46.3 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 47.1 | 2,134 |

Table TM.8.6: Continued

| | Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of: | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|------------|---|---|-------|
| | Cord examination | Temperature assessment | Breastfeeding | | | Weight assessment | Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking | Counseling or observation | Observation | Counseling | | | |
| | | | Counseling | Observation | Counseling or observation | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 42.4 | 43.3 | 47.9 | 42.3 | 57.1 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 42.3 | 57.1 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 58.0 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary + | 59.4 | 60.0 | 64.1 | 53.2 | 71.9 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 53.2 | 71.9 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 72.7 | 1,614 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 42.1 | 43.5 | 48.0 | 44.4 | 58.0 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 44.4 | 58.0 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 58.7 | 1,909 |
| 20-34 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 46.5 | 41.1 | 55.7 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 41.1 | 55.7 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 56.7 | 6,610 |
| 35-49 | 31.4 | 32.8 | 35.8 | 34.1 | 47.2 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 34.1 | 47.2 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 48.4 | 664 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 18.1 | 18.1 | 25.9 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 36.8 | 4,263 |
| Health facility | 60.1 | 61.3 | 63.6 | 52.8 | 72.8 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 52.8 | 72.8 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 73.6 | 4,903 |
| Public | 47.8 | 50.3 | 53.3 | 47.3 | 64.9 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 47.3 | 64.9 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 65.8 | 1,463 |
| Private | 65.3 | 65.9 | 68.0 | 55.1 | 76.1 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 55.1 | 76.1 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 77.0 | 3,440 |
| Other/DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 32.2 | 32.3 | 37.5 | 36.1 | 46.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 36.1 | 46.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 48.0 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 40.6 | 41.1 | 46.2 | 41.3 | 55.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 41.3 | 55.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 56.6 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 40.9 | 41.5 | 46.4 | 41.4 | 55.8 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 41.4 | 55.8 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 56.8 | 9,093 |
| Other | 11.7 | 7.5 | 12.0 | 28.3 | 29.7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 28.3 | 29.7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 30.5 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 21.8 | 22.8 | 29.0 | 31.3 | 40.7 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 31.3 | 40.7 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 41.5 | 1,954 |
| Second | 34.9 | 34.7 | 39.4 | 38.2 | 48.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 38.2 | 48.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 49.4 | 1,728 |

Table TM.8.6: Continued

| | Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|---------|---|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|-------|---|---|
| | Cord examination | Temperature assessment | Breastfeeding | | | Weight assessment | Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking | Total | | |
| | | | Counseling | Observation | Counseling or observation | | | | | |
| Middle | 40.2 | 40.3 | 42.5 | 37.6 | 52.8 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 53.6 | 1,748 | |
| Fourth | 46.5 | 47.3 | 53.3 | 46.4 | 62.3 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 63.2 | 1,817 | |
| Richest | 59.4 | 60.4 | 65.5 | 52.6 | 72.8 | 12.5 | 15.7 | 74.2 | 1,936 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal signal care functions

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Postnatal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received postnatal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received postnatal health checks, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a | PNC visit for mothers ^b | | | | | | | | Total | Postnatal health check for the mother ^{1,c} | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | Same day | 1 day following birth | 2 days following birth | 3-6 days following birth | After the first week following birth | No postnatal care visit | Missing/DK | Total | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 64.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 11.0 | 83.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 9,183 | |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 65.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 11.0 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 4,782 | |
| Female | 64.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 11.0 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 4,401 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 17.9 | 74.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 2,013 | |
| Rural | 61.8 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 85.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 7,170 | |

Table TM.8.7: Continued

| Division | Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A | PNC visit for mothers ^B | | | | | | | Total | Postnatal health check for the mother ^C | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|--|---|
| | | Same day | 1 day following birth | 2 days following birth | 3-6 days following birth | After the first week following birth | No postnatal care visit | Missing/DK | | | |
| Barishal | 47.2 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 89.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 60.3 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 84.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 70.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 13.8 | 80.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 82.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 79.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 51.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 57.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 86.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 66.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 93.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 72.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 27.3 | 64.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 767 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 48.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 89.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 842 |
| Primary | 55.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 86.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 67.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 83.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary + | 80.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 18.8 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 1,614 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 65.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 9.7 | 84.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 1,909 |
| 20-34 | 65.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 11.7 | 82.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 6,610 |
| 35-49 | 59.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 87.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 664 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 41.9 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 4,263 |
| Health facility | 84.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 18.0 | 76.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 4,903 |
| Public | 78.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 84.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 1,463 |
| Private | 87.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 21.1 | 73.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 3,440 |

Table TM.8.7: Continued

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A | PNC visit for mothers ^B | | | | | | | | Total | Postnatal health check for the mother ^C | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------|-------|--|---|
| | | Same day | 1 day following birth | 2 days following birth | 3-6 days following birth | After the first week following birth | No postnatal care visit | Missing/DK | | | | |
| Other/DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 16 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 51.7 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 90.2 | 0.0 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 52.4 | 5,878 |
| C-section | 88.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 23.2 | 71.5 | 0.0 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 3,305 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 63.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 66.8 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 64.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 11.1 | 83.5 | 0.0 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 65.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 65.6 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 9,093 |
| Other | 42.9 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 95.2 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 49.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 91.2 | 0.0 | 49.6 | 100.0 | 49.6 | 1,954 |
| Second | 59.6 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 62.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 62.9 | 100.0 | 62.9 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 68.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 11.7 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 83.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 23.8 | 67.9 | 0.1 | 84.1 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 1,936 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Postnatal health check for the mother

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Postnatal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^A above).

^C Postnatal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Postnatal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a postnatal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Location of first PNC visit for mothers | | | Total | | Provider of first PNC visit for mothers | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|----------------|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | Other location | | | Medical doctor/ nurse/ midwife | Paramedic/ MA/ SACMO/ FW/ CSBA ^A | Community health worker/ FWA ^A | Traditional birth attendant | NGO worker | | | Village doctor |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40.8 | 18.8 | 39.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 505 | |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 39.6 | 19.3 | 39.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 69.8 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 259 | |
| Female | 42.0 | 18.2 | 39.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 247 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.9 | 18.7 | 49.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 143 | |
| Rural | 44.2 | 18.8 | 35.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 363 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 30 | |
| Chattogram | 30.7 | 15.8 | 52.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 142 | |
| Dhaka | 40.0 | 18.6 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 14.6 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 131 | |
| Khulna | (58.2) | (12.2) | (29.6) | 0.0 | 100.0 | (49.4) | (10.3) | (3.0) | (14.1) | (1.0) | (22.3) | 100.0 | 41 | |
| Mymensingh | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 22 | |
| Rajshahi | (47.6) | (17.2) | (32.1) | (3.1) | 100.0 | (66.3) | 0.0 | (11.8) | (7.0) | (4.1) | (10.9) | 100.0 | 41 | |
| Rangpur | (47.9) | (33.0) | (19.0) | 0.0 | 100.0 | (50.5) | (10.2) | (7.1) | 0.0 | (21.6) | (10.6) | 100.0 | 32 | |
| Sylhet | 35.9 | 27.1 | 35.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 67 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | (38.3) | (28.9) | (30.2) | (2.7) | 100.0 | (57.9) | 0.0 | (5.1) | (11.2) | (9.6) | (16.1) | 100.0 | 36 | |
| Primary | 49.7 | 23.4 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 110 | |

Table TM.8.8: Continued

| | Location of first PNC visit for mothers | | | Total | Provider of first PNC visit for mothers | | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth |
|--|---|---------------|----------------|-------|---|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|-------|---|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | | Other location | Medical doctor/nurse/midwife | Paramedic/MA/SACMO/FWW/CSBA ^A | Community health worker/FWA ^A | Traditional birth attendant | NGO worker | Village doctor | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 41.2 | 16.9 | 41.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 4.3 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Higher secondary + | 30.9 | 15.1 | 54.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 43.2 | 16.6 | 40.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 105 |
| 20-34 | 40.6 | 17.8 | 40.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 10.2 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 367 |
| 35-49 | (34.5) | (36.4) | (29.0) | 0.0 | 100.0 | (70.1) | (4.2) | 0.0 | (9.4) | (4.0) | (12.4) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 71.7 | 16.9 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 17.3 | 6.0 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 246 |
| Health facility | 11.5 | 20.4 | 67.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 259 |
| Public | 11.2 | 67.0 | 20.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Private | 11.7 | 1.9 | 86.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Other/Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 1 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 56.6 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 12.9 | 5.9 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 331 |
| C-section | 10.6 | 13.7 | 74.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 40.9 | 18.5 | 39.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 483 |

Table TM.8.8: Continued

| | Location of first PNC visit for mothers | | | Total | Provider of first PNC visit for mothers | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|-------|---|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------|-------|---|----------------|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | | Other location | Medical doctor/nurse/midwife | Paramedic/MA/SACMO/FWW/CSBA ^A | Community health worker/FWA ^A | Traditional birth attendant | NGO worker | | | Village doctor |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 40.8 | 18.5 | 40.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 502 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 4 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 56.8 | 23.0 | 19.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 12.1 | 5.9 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Second | 53.2 | 21.4 | 23.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 12.6 | 7.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Middle | 44.7 | 16.3 | 37.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Fourth | 31.4 | 19.8 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Richest | 29.4 | 16.1 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 160 |

^A MA=Medical Assistant, SACMO=Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officer, FWW=Family Welfare Visitor, CSBA=Community Skilled Birth Attendance, FVA=Family Welfare Assistant
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns**Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by postnatal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Percentage of postnatal health checks within 2 days of birth for: | | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Newborns ¹ | Mothers ² | Both mothers and newborns | Neither mother nor newborn | |
| Total | 66.7 | 65.3 | 63.4 | 31.4 | 9,183 |
| Sex of newborn | | | | | |
| Male | 68.0 | 66.1 | 64.6 | 30.4 | 4,782 |
| Female | 65.2 | 64.5 | 62.1 | 32.5 | 4,401 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.0 | 76.3 | 73.5 | 20.2 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 63.7 | 62.3 | 60.6 | 34.6 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | | | |
| Barishal | 49.2 | 47.8 | 45.7 | 48.7 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 63.1 | 61.0 | 59.3 | 35.2 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 72.0 | 70.5 | 68.1 | 25.6 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 84.1 | 83.2 | 81.9 | 14.5 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 53.3 | 51.7 | 49.7 | 44.8 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 58.7 | 58.3 | 55.7 | 38.6 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 66.8 | 66.6 | 64.8 | 31.4 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 74.0 | 72.6 | 71.5 | 25.0 | 767 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 50.9 | 48.4 | 46.8 | 47.5 | 842 |
| Primary | 57.5 | 55.1 | 53.6 | 41.0 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 68.6 | 67.7 | 65.5 | 29.2 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary+ | 81.5 | 81.2 | 79.2 | 16.5 | 1,614 |
| Age at most recent live birth | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 67.4 | 66.4 | 64.8 | 31.0 | 1,909 |
| 20-34 | 66.9 | 65.6 | 63.6 | 31.1 | 6,610 |
| 35-49 | 62.4 | 60.1 | 58.1 | 35.6 | 664 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | |
| Home | 45.9 | 42.8 | 41.3 | 52.7 | 4,263 |
| Health facility | 84.7 | 85.0 | 82.7 | 12.9 | 4,903 |
| Public | 78.7 | 78.5 | 75.9 | 18.7 | 1,463 |
| Private | 87.3 | 87.8 | 85.6 | 10.4 | 3,440 |
| Other/DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 55.1 | 52.4 | 50.9 | 43.5 | 5,878 |
| C-section | 87.2 | 88.4 | 85.6 | 9.9 | 3,305 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 66.2 | 66.8 | 64.1 | 31.1 | 99 |

Table TM.8.9: Continued

| | Percentage of postnatal health checks within 2 days of birth for: | | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Newborns ¹ | Mothers ² | Both mothers and newborns | Neither mother nor newborn | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 66.5 | 65.2 | 63.3 | 31.5 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Bengali | 66.9 | 65.6 | 63.6 | 31.2 | 9,093 |
| Other | 42.9 | 42.9 | 39.9 | 54.1 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 51.8 | 49.6 | 47.8 | 46.4 | 1,954 |
| Second | 61.7 | 60.7 | 58.4 | 36.1 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 65.1 | 62.9 | 61.2 | 33.3 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 70.2 | 69.1 | 67.4 | 28.1 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 84.2 | 84.1 | 81.8 | 13.6 | 1,936 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Postnatal health check for the newborn ² MICS indicator TM.20 - Postnatal health check for the mother (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases | | | | | |

6.9 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷² Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{71,72} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{71,72} The HIV module administered to women 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Bangladesh MICS, 2019 all women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Table TM.9.1.

⁷¹ UNAIDS et al. Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

⁷² UNAIDS. Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.9.1 also presents the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions among three in Bangladesh, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means, mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.9.2.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.

The following questions were asked in Bangladesh MICS, 2019 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she could get HIV if she comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Table TM.9.3 present the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{19,20} Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing is presented in Table TM.9.4.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.9.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{71,72} The next tables present specific information on this age group. Table TM.9.6 summarises information on key HIV indicators for young women.

Table TM.9.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1.A} | Number of women |
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Supernatural means | Sharing food with someone with HIV | | | |
| Total | 61.4 | 41.4 | 37.8 | 32.2 | 36.1 | 32.7 | 51.3 | 30.5 | 13.2 | 9.6 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.9 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 40.6 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 62.3 | 43.0 | 20.6 | 14.9 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 58.2 | 39.0 | 34.3 | 29.7 | 33.9 | 29.6 | 47.9 | 26.7 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 48.1 | 31.4 | 27.6 | 24.2 | 33.8 | 26.1 | 39.1 | 20.9 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 56.9 | 33.3 | 31.1 | 25.9 | 29.2 | 31.6 | 48.1 | 30.7 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 63.3 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 29.9 | 34.2 | 35.9 | 54.0 | 35.1 | 15.6 | 10.6 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 72.9 | 54.3 | 47.7 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 30.7 | 60.6 | 30.9 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 61.4 | 46.0 | 37.2 | 32.3 | 37.4 | 27.8 | 52.7 | 25.3 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 61.9 | 40.2 | 33.5 | 28.4 | 42.4 | 27.7 | 48.5 | 25.2 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 55.5 | 42.7 | 35.7 | 33.3 | 31.6 | 32.6 | 46.5 | 28.5 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 65.8 | 58.1 | 54.2 | 52.8 | 47.9 | 46.5 | 55.7 | 38.0 | 26.1 | 24.5 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 ¹ | 72.2 | 48.9 | 43.4 | 37.3 | 42.8 | 40.6 | 62.1 | 38.6 | 16.7 | 11.6 | 22,353 |
| 15-19 | 72.4 | 47.4 | 40.0 | 34.6 | 42.5 | 40.9 | 62.1 | 37.8 | 16.3 | 10.6 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 71.7 | 45.1 | 36.9 | 31.9 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 60.9 | 37.0 | 15.6 | 9.6 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 73.3 | 50.3 | 44.0 | 38.2 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 63.7 | 38.8 | 17.3 | 11.9 | 5,218 |

Table TM.9.1: Continued

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of women |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Supernatural means | Sharing food with someone with HIV | | | |
| 20-24 | 71.9 | 50.7 | 47.4 | 40.5 | 43.1 | 40.2 | 62.0 | 39.5 | 17.2 | 12.8 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 68.0 | 47.3 | 44.1 | 37.7 | 40.5 | 37.2 | 57.5 | 35.7 | 15.9 | 11.9 | 10,031 |
| 30-39 | 57.9 | 39.2 | 36.6 | 30.9 | 33.4 | 29.1 | 47.4 | 27.0 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 19,430 |
| 40-49 | 42.3 | 26.8 | 24.6 | 20.7 | 24.7 | 20.7 | 33.3 | 17.5 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 12,564 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 23.1 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 16.1 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 41.2 | 23.9 | 20.8 | 17.2 | 22.9 | 16.5 | 30.6 | 13.3 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 72.0 | 47.7 | 42.7 | 36.0 | 41.1 | 36.6 | 59.8 | 33.3 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 96.0 | 75.4 | 72.6 | 63.7 | 62.4 | 66.0 | 89.2 | 68.0 | 34.8 | 26.2 | 11,079 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married | 58.0 | 39.1 | 36.2 | 30.6 | 33.8 | 29.5 | 47.8 | 27.2 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 53,716 |
| Never married | 78.3 | 53.2 | 45.8 | 40.2 | 47.7 | 48.8 | 69.2 | 47.2 | 21.6 | 14.4 | 10,659 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 42.1 | 27.9 | 25.3 | 21.5 | 24.7 | 17.1 | 34.1 | 18.8 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 60.8 | 41.4 | 38.3 | 32.6 | 35.7 | 32.3 | 50.7 | 30.1 | 13.1 | 9.7 | 55,886 |

Table TM.9.1: Continued

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A} | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Both | | Mosquito bites | Supernatural means | Sharing food with someone with HIV | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 61.6 | 41.6 | 37.9 | 32.3 | 36.2 | 32.8 | 51.5 | 30.6 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 63,626 |
| Other | 41.1 | 27.1 | 25.5 | 21.1 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 34.8 | 21.1 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 37.9 | 23.4 | 19.9 | 16.9 | 22.9 | 16.0 | 29.1 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 11,267 |
| Second | 50.3 | 32.7 | 27.1 | 23.6 | 28.4 | 22.7 | 39.5 | 18.7 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 62.3 | 41.9 | 36.2 | 31.2 | 36.9 | 30.2 | 50.8 | 27.4 | 10.9 | 7.6 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 70.2 | 47.9 | 44.0 | 37.4 | 40.5 | 37.5 | 59.4 | 35.2 | 14.6 | 10.9 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 80.4 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 47.8 | 48.2 | 52.5 | 71.9 | 53.1 | 26.2 | 19.3 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^AComprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.9.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | | | | |
| Total | 44.6 | 35.0 | 46.2 | 49.3 | 33.5 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 64,378 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.0 | 42.3 | 53.1 | 57.0 | 40.5 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15,094 | | |
| Rural | 42.4 | 32.8 | 44.1 | 47.0 | 31.3 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 49,284 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 37.7 | 27.1 | 37.3 | 40.5 | 25.7 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 3,465 | | |
| Chattogram | 38.1 | 32.1 | 40.5 | 43.5 | 30.0 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 12,514 | | |
| Dhaka | 43.2 | 32.1 | 46.1 | 49.5 | 30.6 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 16,316 | | |
| Khulna | 54.1 | 43.4 | 56.3 | 59.2 | 42.1 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 7,578 | | |
| Mymensingh | 47.1 | 35.0 | 47.8 | 50.5 | 33.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 4,181 | | |
| Rajshahi | 47.0 | 36.4 | 46.7 | 50.1 | 34.8 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 8,521 | | |
| Rangpur | 41.6 | 35.6 | 44.3 | 46.8 | 33.7 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 7,081 | | |
| Sylhet | 54.9 | 42.1 | 52.0 | 56.2 | 41.4 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 4,722 | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 52.8 | 41.0 | 54.8 | 58.4 | 39.4 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 22,353 | | |
| 15-19 | 52.4 | 40.3 | 54.6 | 58.1 | 38.9 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 11,950 | | |
| 15-17 | 51.0 | 39.2 | 52.8 | 56.2 | 37.9 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 6,732 | | |

Table TM.9.2: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women | |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|------|--------|--|-----------------|--|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | | Do not know any means of HIV transmission from mother to child |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 54.1 | 41.6 | 56.9 | 60.5 | 40.2 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 5,218 | | | |
| 20-24 | 53.2 | 41.9 | 55.0 | 58.9 | 39.9 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 13.1 | 10,404 | | | |
| 25-29 | 49.4 | 38.7 | 51.0 | 54.6 | 37.1 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 10,031 | | | |
| 30-39 | 42.3 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 46.5 | 31.7 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 19,430 | | | |
| 40-49 | 30.1 | 24.2 | 31.3 | 33.4 | 22.9 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 12,564 | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 15.1 | 12.5 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 10,187 | | | |
| Primary | 28.0 | 21.5 | 29.3 | 31.4 | 20.6 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 14,615 | | | |
| Secondary | 51.4 | 39.9 | 53.3 | 56.9 | 38.1 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 28,497 | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 76.3 | 61.1 | 77.5 | 82.9 | 58.3 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 13.2 | 11,079 | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married | 42.1 | 33.0 | 43.5 | 46.6 | 31.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 53,716 | | | |
| Never married | 57.6 | 45.0 | 59.5 | 63.4 | 43.3 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 10,659 | | | |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (*) | 3 | | | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 31.3 | 25.0 | 32.2 | 34.6 | 23.7 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 1,760 | | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 44.3 | 34.8 | 45.8 | 49.0 | 33.3 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 55,886 | | | |

Table TM.9.2: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|------|--|--|-----------------|--|
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child |
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By at least one of the three means | By all three means ¹ | By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 44.8 | 35.1 | 46.3 | 49.5 | 33.5 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.1 | | | 63,626 | |
| Other | 35.1 | 30.4 | 35.2 | 36.5 | 29.8 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 4.6 | | | 752 | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 27.7 | 21.6 | 28.3 | 30.1 | 20.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.9 | | | 11,267 | |
| Second | 36.9 | 28.6 | 37.6 | 40.1 | 27.4 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.1 | | | 12,327 | |
| Middle | 45.7 | 35.3 | 47.6 | 50.4 | 33.9 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 11.9 | | | 12,988 | |
| Fourth | 50.8 | 39.0 | 52.9 | 56.9 | 37.0 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 13.3 | | | 13,625 | |
| Richest | 58.0 | 47.2 | 60.0 | 64.5 | 45.1 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 15.9 | | | 14,170 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.9.3: Attitudes towards people living with HIV

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | Percentage of women who think people: | | | Percentage of women who: | | | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,4} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ⁸ | | | | | |
| Total | 41.5 | 33.9 | 44.7 | 45.7 | 60.6 | 57.8 | 25.3 | 44.6 | 39,524 | | | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 32.6 | 27.0 | 35.8 | 48.2 | 63.8 | 60.6 | 23.1 | 45.2 | 10,847 | | | | |
| Rural | 44.9 | 36.5 | 48.1 | 44.8 | 59.4 | 56.7 | 26.1 | 44.4 | 28,677 | | | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 38.1 | 32.1 | 41.3 | 46.0 | 64.0 | 61.5 | 31.2 | 67.2 | 1,667 | | | | |
| Chattogram | 47.3 | 44.9 | 52.4 | 37.8 | 43.1 | 41.4 | 18.9 | 41.3 | 7,126 | | | | |
| Dhaka | 36.3 | 29.0 | 39.6 | 46.8 | 64.0 | 59.8 | 22.2 | 40.5 | 10,321 | | | | |
| Khulna | 41.1 | 30.3 | 43.4 | 45.4 | 63.2 | 60.0 | 24.3 | 50.3 | 5,525 | | | | |
| Mymensingh | 55.1 | 46.0 | 58.0 | 55.5 | 78.2 | 74.5 | 41.1 | 57.8 | 2,566 | | | | |
| Rajshahi | 36.6 | 26.2 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 60.6 | 57.4 | 22.7 | 41.5 | 5,278 | | | | |
| Rangpur | 44.6 | 34.3 | 48.0 | 61.8 | 67.1 | 65.7 | 25.6 | 48.5 | 3,932 | | | | |
| Sylhet | 41.3 | 34.4 | 42.5 | 44.8 | 60.3 | 59.7 | 39.3 | 33.4 | 3,109 | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 38.6 | 30.8 | 41.6 | 45.2 | 59.4 | 56.6 | 22.8 | 45.7 | 16,132 | | | | |
| 15-19 | 39.8 | 30.8 | 42.6 | 44.9 | 58.7 | 55.8 | 22.8 | 46.9 | 8,651 | | | | |

Table TM.9.3: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | Percentage of women who think people: | | | | Percentage of women who: | | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,4} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ⁸ | | | |
| 15-17 | 39.3 | 30.0 | 42.4 | 45.0 | 58.7 | 56.5 | 21.9 | 46.7 | 4,828 | | |
| 18-19 | 40.3 | 31.7 | 42.9 | 44.7 | 58.7 | 54.9 | 24.0 | 47.1 | 3,823 | | |
| 20-24 | 37.3 | 30.9 | 40.5 | 45.7 | 60.2 | 57.5 | 22.8 | 44.4 | 7,482 | | |
| 25-29 | 39.3 | 32.9 | 42.5 | 45.9 | 61.2 | 58.0 | 24.5 | 43.9 | 6,819 | | |
| 30-39 | 44.5 | 36.7 | 48.1 | 46.4 | 61.9 | 59.1 | 27.9 | 43.5 | 11,257 | | |
| 40-49 | 46.6 | 38.3 | 49.8 | 45.8 | 60.8 | 58.3 | 28.0 | 44.8 | 5,315 | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 57.7 | 51.3 | 62.0 | 40.3 | 58.4 | 56.8 | 34.7 | 42.5 | 2,355 | | |
| Primary | 53.9 | 45.9 | 57.7 | 43.9 | 61.2 | 59.5 | 33.0 | 41.9 | 6,017 | | |
| Secondary | 44.6 | 36.1 | 48.0 | 44.5 | 59.5 | 56.8 | 25.3 | 43.8 | 20,510 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 25.0 | 18.9 | 27.3 | 50.4 | 63.0 | 58.9 | 18.8 | 48.2 | 10,641 | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married | 43.6 | 36.1 | 47.0 | 45.5 | 60.9 | 58.1 | 26.5 | 44.2 | 31,178 | | |
| Never married | 33.6 | 25.6 | 36.0 | 46.6 | 59.6 | 56.7 | 20.7 | 46.4 | 8,346 | | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 49.9 | 42.3 | 52.4 | 48.2 | 64.5 | 62.8 | 34.7 | 51.3 | 740 | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 41.6 | 34.2 | 44.9 | 45.8 | 60.8 | 57.9 | 25.5 | 44.2 | 33,956 | | |

Table TM.9.3: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | Percentage of women who think people: | | | Percentage of women who: | | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------------|--------|--|
| | Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive | Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV | Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A} | Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV | Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV | Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people | Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV | Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 41.6 | 33.9 | 44.8 | 45.7 | 60.5 | 57.7 | 25.2 | 44.6 | | | 39,215 | |
| Other | 33.1 | 29.4 | 37.0 | 54.4 | 71.3 | 70.2 | 37.4 | 52.3 | | | 309 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 52.3 | 43.0 | 55.6 | 45.6 | 62.7 | 60.5 | 35.1 | 48.2 | | | 4,276 | |
| Second | 48.7 | 39.4 | 51.8 | 45.8 | 61.5 | 59.0 | 27.4 | 47.2 | | | 6,198 | |
| Middle | 45.1 | 37.4 | 48.8 | 45.7 | 60.1 | 57.5 | 27.3 | 45.1 | | | 8,092 | |
| Fourth | 42.6 | 33.2 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 60.4 | 57.4 | 24.8 | 43.7 | | | 9,568 | |
| Richest | 30.1 | 25.5 | 33.3 | 46.6 | 59.9 | 56.7 | 19.3 | 42.3 | | | 11,391 | |

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Table TM.9.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, Bangladesh, 2019 | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage of women who: | Number of women |
| | Know a place to get tested ¹ | |
| Total | 16.4 | 64,378 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 22.2 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 14.6 | 49,284 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 14.7 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 12.3 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 15.6 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 23.0 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 16.9 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 14.1 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 15.0 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 26.1 | 4,722 |
| Age | | |
| 15-24 | 19.4 | 22,353 |
| 15-17 | 17.9 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 19.0 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 20.5 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 18.3 | 10,031 |
| 30-39 | 15.2 | 19,430 |
| 40-49 | 11.4 | 12,564 |
| Education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 4.1 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 7.7 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 17.6 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 36.0 | 11,079 |
| Marital status | | |
| Ever married | 14.8 | 53,716 |
| Never married | 24.5 | 10,659 |
| Missing | (*) | 3 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 12.4 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 16.3 | 55,886 |

Table TM.9.4: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Know a place to get tested ¹ | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 16.5 | 63,626 |
| Other | 10.0 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 8.8 | 11,267 |
| Second | 10.9 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 15.4 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 18.5 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 26.0 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.9.5: HIV counselling during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women who: | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| | Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth | Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A} | |
| Total | 75.2 | 1.7 | 9,183 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 86.7 | 2.3 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 72.0 | 1.5 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | |
| Barishal | 71.3 | 1.6 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 76.3 | 1.6 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 83.2 | 1.7 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 85.4 | 1.3 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 63.9 | 0.5 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 73.1 | 1.1 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 67.3 | 4.1 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 63.1 | 1.0 | 767 |
| Age | | | |
| 15-24 | 77.8 | 1.3 | 4,195 |

Table TM.9.5: Continued

| | Percentage of women who: | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|---|---|
| | Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth | Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A} | |
| 15-19 | 79.1 | 1.0 | 1,247 |
| 15-17 | 73.4 | 1.1 | 190 |
| 18-19 | 80.2 | 0.9 | 1,057 |
| 20-24 | 77.3 | 1.4 | 2,948 |
| 25-29 | 76.1 | 1.9 | 2,524 |
| 30-39 | 71.0 | 2.2 | 2,293 |
| 40-49 | 54.1 | 0.9 | 171 |
| Education | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 46.5 | 0.2 | 842 |
| Primary | 63.0 | 1.1 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 79.9 | 1.6 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary+ | 92.9 | 3.4 | 1,614 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 72.8 | 2.4 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 75.3 | 1.7 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Bengali | 75.7 | 1.7 | 9,093 |
| Other ethnicity | 26.5 | 0.8 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 49.6 | 1.1 | 1,954 |
| Second | 66.6 | 1.5 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 77.7 | 1.5 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 87.4 | 1.7 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 95.1 | 2.5 | 1,936 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

^A In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

Table TM.9.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators

| Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who: | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A | Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS |
| | Have comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child | Know a place to get tested for HIV | | | |
| Total | 11.6 | 39.4 | 19.4 | 22,353 | 41.6 | 16,132 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.3 | 41.8 | 22.7 | 5,228 | 34.5 | 3,979 |
| Rural | 10.5 | 38.6 | 18.4 | 17,126 | 44.0 | 12,154 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 8.3 | 32.5 | 18.3 | 1,191 | 34.8 | 715 |
| Chattogram | 7.9 | 33.3 | 14.1 | 4,816 | 50.8 | 3,174 |
| Dhaka | 10.8 | 33.7 | 16.5 | 5,614 | 36.6 | 3,982 |
| Khulna | 10.9 | 49.0 | 26.1 | 2,398 | 38.8 | 2,029 |
| Mymensingh | 8.4 | 41.7 | 22.0 | 1,444 | 56.0 | 1,090 |
| Rajshahi | 11.3 | 45.4 | 19.2 | 2,654 | 35.6 | 2,050 |
| Rangpur | 11.4 | 45.5 | 19.8 | 2,321 | 43.9 | 1,675 |
| Sylhet | 29.7 | 45.7 | 30.9 | 1,916 | 37.6 | 1,418 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 10.6 | 38.9 | 18.4 | 11,950 | 42.6 | 8,651 |
| 15-17 | 9.6 | 37.9 | 17.9 | 6,732 | 42.4 | 4,828 |
| 18-19 | 11.9 | 40.2 | 19.0 | 5,218 | 42.9 | 3,823 |
| 20-24 | 12.8 | 39.9 | 20.5 | 10,404 | 40.5 | 7,482 |
| 20-22 | 12.9 | 40.3 | 20.8 | 6,403 | 40.0 | 4,646 |
| 23-24 | 12.6 | 39.2 | 20.1 | 4,001 | 41.4 | 2,836 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 1.2 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 625 | 56.3 | 117 |
| Primary | 3.6 | 16.5 | 6.2 | 2,986 | 56.8 | 1,078 |
| Secondary | 8.6 | 37.3 | 16.7 | 12,579 | 48.0 | 9,022 |
| Higher secondary+ | 22.9 | 57.7 | 32.7 | 6,163 | 28.9 | 5,916 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Ever married | 10.0 | 36.5 | 15.8 | 12,453 | 46.0 | 8,371 |
| Never married | 13.6 | 43.0 | 23.9 | 9,899 | 36.9 | 7,760 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-24 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.6 | 31.9 | 17.5 | 150 | 46.3 | 83 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 12.6 | 40.1 | 20.0 | 15,472 | 41.3 | 11,222 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 11.7 | 39.4 | 19.5 | 22,098 | 41.6 | 15,995 |
| Other | 6.2 | 40.1 | 10.6 | 256 | 42.2 | 137 |

Table TM.9.6: Continued

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who: | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A | Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Have comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child | Know a place to get tested for HIV | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.9 | 27.7 | 12.3 | 3,628 | 52.7 | 1,869 |
| Second | 7.1 | 36.2 | 15.3 | 4,109 | 47.5 | 2,679 |
| Middle | 10.9 | 41.1 | 19.7 | 4,670 | 43.9 | 3,514 |
| Fourth | 12.8 | 41.6 | 20.9 | 5,066 | 41.0 | 3,961 |
| Richest | 19.9 | 46.7 | 26.1 | 4,881 | 31.4 | 4,109 |

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Refer to Table TM.9.3 for the two components.

6.10 Maternal Morbidity

Bangladesh has made considerable progress in reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the past two decades from 399 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 176 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.⁷³ According to Bangladesh Maternal Morbidity Health Care Survey (BMMS) 2016, the most common causes of maternal death were hemorrhage, followed by eclampsia, obstructed labour, abortion, and other direct, indirect and undetermined causes.⁷⁴

Table TM.S10.1 shows the point prevalence of selected maternal morbidities (eclampsia, jaundice, haemorrhage, and infection) during pregnancy as well as in the postpartum period. An estimate of prolonged labour is also provided. Short descriptions of these maternal morbidities are described below.

Table TM.S10.1 shows geographical disaggregation of data (urban-rural, east-west region) and disaggregation across other socio-demographic indicators such as current age, age at marriage, education level, place of delivery, ethnicity and wealth status.

The sample for this module was married women who are currently pregnant or in the immediate postpartum period, who had given birth in the last six weeks.

⁷³ Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division.

⁷⁴ National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr), and MEASURE Evaluation (2017). Bangladesh maternal mortality and health care survey 2016: Preliminary report. Dhaka, Bangladesh and Chapel Hill, NC, USA: NIPROT, icddr, and MEASURE Evaluation.

Eclampsia

Eclampsia is a disease specific to pregnancy that is defined by the presence of seizures/convulsions. As other conditions such as epilepsy can cause seizures unrelated to pregnancy, and in order to be as specific as possible, the Bangladesh MICS, 2019 only asked eclampsia questions of married women who had seizures during pregnancy or the post-partum period but not unrelated to pregnancy.

Jaundice

In the Bangladesh MICS 2019, jaundice during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum period was defined as yellowing of skin. Jaundice can be caused by a number of pathologies including hepatitis E which is the most common cause of jaundice. Hepatitis E is endemic in south Asia and thought to cause up to 10% of the maternal deaths.^{75, 76}

Antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage:

In the Bangladesh MICS 2019, antepartum haemorrhage is defined as vaginal bleeding at any time starting from the second half of pregnancy to the time of delivery. It is most commonly caused by abnormal conditions of the placenta. Postpartum haemorrhage is defined as having increased bleeding (enough bleeding to soak the bed, floor or clothes) after childbirth. These conditions are often surgical emergencies which can lead to maternal and fetal death if a cesarean section is not performed quickly.

Uterine infection

In the Bangladesh MICS 2019, uterine infection during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum are defined as having symptoms of fever, and

- i) chills,
- ii) foul smelling vaginal discharge, and
- iii) not being sick with some other disease

Post-partum uterine infection which may start during pregnancy or in the immediate post-partum period is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality.

Prolonged labour

In the Bangladesh MICS 2019, prolonged labour was defined as pregnancies with more than 12 hours of labour. Prolonged labour is a leading cause of death in pregnancy and can cause of obstetric fistula.

⁷⁵ Alain B. Labrique, K. Zaman, Zahid Hossain, Parimalendu Saha, Mohammad Yunus, Anowar Hossain, John R. Ticehurst, Kenrad E. Nelson, Epidemiology and Risk Factors of Incident Hepatitis E Virus Infections in Rural Bangladesh, *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Volume 172, Issue 8, 15 October 2010, Pages 952–961, <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwq225>

⁷⁶ Labrique, A. B., Sikder, S. S., Krain, L. J., West, K. P., Jr, Christian, P., Rashid, M., & Nelson, K. E. (2012). Hepatitis E, a vaccine-preventable cause of maternal deaths. *Emerging infectious diseases*, 18(9), 1401–1404. doi:10.3201/eid1809.120241

Table TM.S10.1: Maternal Morbidity

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently pregnant or gave a live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia, antepartum/postpartum haemorrhage, uterine infection, jaundice, and prolonged labour, during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum period (six weeks from the time of giving birth), Bangladesh, 2019

| | During pregnancy | | | | | | Immediate postpartum period | | | | Prolonged labour ⁹ | Number of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Eclampsia ¹ | Uterine infection ³ | Jaundice ⁵ | Number of women currently pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days | Antepartum haemorrhage ⁷ | Number of women with 5 or more months of pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days | Eclampsia ² | Uterine infection ⁴ | Jaundice ⁶ | Postpartum haemorrhage ⁸ | | |
| Total | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3,131 | 1.7 | 2,006 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 8.6 | 412 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 654 | 1.7 | 420 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 97 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 2,477 | 1.7 | 1,586 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 315 |
| Region^A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern region | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1,466 | 1.4 | 958 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 11.1 | 203 |
| Western region | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1,666 | 2.0 | 1,048 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 209 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 665 | 1.7 | 387 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 10.5 | 57 |
| 20-24 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1,045 | 1.5 | 652 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 134 |
| 25-29 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 771 | 1.5 | 509 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 120 |
| 30-49 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 650 | 2.1 | 458 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 101 |
| Age at marriage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <18 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1,807 | 1.5 | 1,141 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 235 |
| 18-24 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1,227 | 2.0 | 806 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 170 |
| 24+ | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 97 | 2.2 | 59 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7 |

Table TM.S10.1: Continued

| | During pregnancy | | | | | | Immediate postpartum period | | | | Prolonged labour ⁹ | Number of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Eclampsia ¹ | Uterine infection ³ | Jaundice ⁵ | Number of women currently pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days | Antepartum haemorrhage ⁷ | Number of women with 5 or more months of pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days | Eclampsia ² | Uterine infection ⁴ | Jaundice ⁶ | Postpartum haemorrhage ⁸ | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 240 | 0.0 | 174 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 17.2 | 33 |
| Primary | 1.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 713 | 2.8 | 490 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 125 |
| Secondary | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1,592 | 1.4 | 970 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 198 |
| Higher secondary+ | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 586 | 1.8 | 371 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 56 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 301 | 1.5 | 257 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 197 |
| Health facility | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 291 | 2.3 | 259 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 8.8 | 216 |
| Public | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 120 | 1.6 | 104 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 12.9 | 83 |
| Private | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 171 | 2.7 | 155 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 133 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3,099 | 1.7 | 1,980 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 410 |
| Other ethnicity | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33 | 0.0 | 25 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 2 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 649 | 0.8 | 440 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 100 |
| Second | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 579 | 1.5 | 384 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 11.7 | 80 |

Table TM.S10.1: Continued

| | During pregnancy | | | | | | Immediate postpartum period | | | | Prolonged labour ⁹ | Number of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Eclampsia ¹ | Uterine infection ³ | Jaundice ⁵ | Number of women currently pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days | Antepartum haemorrhage ⁷ | Number of women with 5 or more months of pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days | Eclampsia ² | Uterine infection ⁴ | Jaundice ⁶ | Postpartum haemorrhage ⁸ | | |
| Middle | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 598 | 0.6 | 372 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 14.0 | 59 |
| Fourth | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 696 | 1.8 | 439 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 90 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 610 | 3.9 | 370 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 82 |

¹ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S1- Eclampsia during pregnancy

² Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S2- Eclampsia in the immediate postpartum period

³ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S3- Uterine infection during pregnancy

⁴ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S4- Uterine infection in the immediate postpartum period

⁵ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S5- Jaundice during pregnancy

⁶ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S6- Jaundice in the immediate postpartum period

⁷ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S7- Antepartum haemorrhage (haemorrhage) during pregnancy

⁸ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S8- Postpartum haemorrhage

⁹ Bangladesh specific indicator TM.S9- Prolonged labour

^A Dhaka, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Narshindi and Tangail districts are added with Eastern part of the country





THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH,

7

NUTRITION AND

DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Disease Episodes

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁷⁷

Table TC.1.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often-rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For

⁷⁷ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

| Table TC.1.1: Reported disease episodes | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | |
| | Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had: | | | Number of children |
| | An episode of diarrhoea | Symptoms of ARI | An episode of fever | |
| Total | 6.9 | 2.0 | 23.5 | 23,099 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 7.2 | 2.3 | 24.2 | 12,008 |
| Female | 6.6 | 1.7 | 22.7 | 11,091 |
| Area | | | | |
| Urban | 7.0 | 2.0 | 22.0 | 4,903 |
| Rural | 6.9 | 2.1 | 23.9 | 18,196 |
| Division | | | | |
| Barishal | 14.1 | 2.6 | 29.2 | 1,317 |
| Chattogram | 7.5 | 1.7 | 25.9 | 5,033 |
| Dhaka | 5.7 | 1.4 | 19.9 | 5,491 |
| Khulna | 6.5 | 1.9 | 26.4 | 2,394 |
| Mymensingh | 8.7 | 5.4 | 24.0 | 1,750 |
| Rajshahi | 6.6 | 2.3 | 24.5 | 2,752 |
| Rangpur | 4.5 | 2.2 | 23.4 | 2,491 |
| Sylhet | 6.3 | 0.8 | 17.9 | 1,871 |
| Age (in months) | | | | |
| 0-11 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 25.6 | 4,608 |
| 12-23 | 10.1 | 2.7 | 28.4 | 4,436 |
| 24-35 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 25.2 | 4,606 |
| 36-47 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 20.6 | 4,818 |
| 48-59 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 17.9 | 4,631 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 7.7 | 2.0 | 20.5 | 2,586 |
| Primary | 7.3 | 2.1 | 24.4 | 5,483 |
| Secondary | 6.9 | 2.0 | 24.2 | 11,331 |
| Higher Secondary+ | 5.9 | 2.0 | 21.9 | 3,699 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Bengali | 6.9 | 2.0 | 23.6 | 22,845 |
| Other | 10.0 | 1.0 | 16.5 | 254 |

Table TM.1.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had: | | | Number of children |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | An episode of diarrhoea | Symptoms of ARI | An episode of fever | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 8.4 | 2.2 | 23.1 | 5,036 |
| Second | 8.2 | 2.3 | 24.5 | 4,534 |
| Middle | 6.1 | 2.0 | 25.1 | 4,298 |
| Fourth | 6.2 | 1.7 | 24.6 | 4,511 |
| Richest | 5.5 | 1.9 | 20.4 | 4,720 |

7.2 Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁷⁸ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁷⁹ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.⁷⁸

In the Bangladesh MICS 2019, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.2.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

⁷⁸ UNICEF. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁷⁹ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.2.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.2.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC.2.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.2.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

| Table TC.2.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | No advice or treatment sought | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,B} | | |
| Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | | | | | |
| Total | 12.6 | 43.5 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 1,596 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 12.4 | 45.4 | 2.7 | 18.6 | 29.9 | 26.8 | 860 |
| Female | 12.9 | 41.3 | 2.4 | 20.0 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 736 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.4 | 50.7 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 34.7 | 30.4 | 342 |
| Rural | 12.4 | 41.6 | 3.0 | 22.8 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 1,255 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 8.8 | 31.2 | 1.0 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 36.5 | 185 |
| Chattogram | 8.1 | 46.4 | 4.4 | 20.0 | 26.4 | 32.1 | 380 |
| Dhaka | 13.1 | 57.4 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 32.2 | 21.3 | 311 |
| Khulna | 12.6 | 30.9 | 0.3 | 32.9 | 35.9 | 24.4 | 155 |
| Mymensingh | 21.9 | 31.9 | 4.7 | 12.7 | 26.4 | 36.8 | 153 |
| Rajshahi | 15.1 | 43.4 | 2.3 | 18.9 | 29.7 | 23.7 | 182 |
| Rangpur | 16.5 | 36.7 | 2.8 | 31.5 | 31.2 | 17.2 | 112 |
| Sylhet | 12.0 | 55.2 | 3.7 | 11.6 | 35.2 | 22.1 | 119 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 15.0 | 45.1 | 2.9 | 20.1 | 35.5 | 21.6 | 421 |
| 12-23 | 12.5 | 43.4 | 2.8 | 17.3 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 448 |
| 24-35 | 12.7 | 42.6 | 1.9 | 20.8 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 326 |

Table TC.2.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
|---|---|---------|--|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | No advice or treatment sought | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,B} | | |
| | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | | | | |
| 36-47 | 11.3 | 46.4 | 3.4 | 18.4 | 27.9 | 27.3 | 247 |
| 48-59 | 7.9 | 36.9 | 1.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 36.8 | 154 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 14.7 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 15.1 | 24.2 | 38.5 | 199 |
| Primary | 13.4 | 45.3 | 2.7 | 20.6 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 402 |
| Secondary | 11.5 | 44.1 | 2.1 | 20.4 | 30.1 | 26.6 | 779 |
| Higher secondary+ | 13.2 | 47.5 | 2.6 | 16.6 | 42.1 | 25.0 | 217 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (9.3) | (42.4) | (4.8) | (18.6) | (40.4) | (33.8) | 43 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 12.7 | 43.4 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 29.4 | 27.3 | 1,520 |
| No information | (10.7) | (49.5) | (0.0) | (16.6) | (19.2) | (27.7) | 33 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 12.6 | 43.9 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 29.7 | 27.0 | 1,571 |
| Other | 12.1 | 22.5 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 17.6 | 57.4 | 25 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 15.9 | 32.4 | 2.7 | 22.1 | 25.6 | 32.2 | 421 |
| Second | 12.7 | 38.1 | 2.0 | 23.9 | 21.7 | 29.0 | 371 |
| Middle | 10.1 | 45.2 | 2.2 | 22.9 | 32.7 | 22.8 | 262 |
| Fourth | 10.0 | 56.5 | 4.5 | 14.9 | 33.0 | 22.5 | 281 |
| Richest | 12.5 | 53.5 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 40.0 | 27.5 | 262 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker (HA/CHCP/ HI) and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities, and other private medical (specify) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.2.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Drinking practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------|---------|---|-------|
| | Child was given to drink: | | | | | | Child was given to eat: | | | | | | | |
| | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | Missing/DK | Total | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | | Total |
| Total | 15.5 | 29.4 | 38.1 | 15.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 47.1 | 18.7 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,596 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15.1 | 31.1 | 36.4 | 15.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 46.8 | 18.9 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 860 |
| Female | 16.0 | 27.5 | 40.1 | 14.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 47.5 | 18.3 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 736 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.8 | 26.1 | 42.3 | 14.9 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 50.6 | 20.6 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Rural | 16.3 | 30.3 | 37.0 | 15.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 30.8 | 46.2 | 18.1 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,255 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 17.7 | 31.8 | 38.1 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 32.8 | 51.8 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Chattogram | 26.8 | 26.1 | 38.5 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 38.7 | 18.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 380 |
| Dhaka | 15.5 | 25.5 | 39.6 | 17.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 51.5 | 17.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Khulna | 7.7 | 27.9 | 44.2 | 17.1 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 56.0 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Mymensingh | 17.2 | 34.0 | 28.8 | 18.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 42.3 | 15.6 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Rajshahi | 9.7 | 20.0 | 35.5 | 32.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 35.8 | 21.9 | 17.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Rangpur | 6.5 | 49.7 | 27.8 | 15.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 44.4 | 35.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Sylhet | 1.7 | 37.8 | 50.7 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 69.8 | 20.7 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 12.1 | 27.7 | 43.7 | 12.6 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 21.4 | 44.8 | 27.9 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 421 |
| 12-23 | 20.0 | 27.9 | 38.1 | 12.1 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 48.8 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 448 |
| 24-35 | 13.8 | 31.7 | 34.7 | 19.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.9 | 49.0 | 14.4 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 326 |

Table TC.2.2: Continued

| | Drinking practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|---------|-------|---|-------|
| | Child was given to drink: | | | | | | Child was given to eat: | | | | | | | Total |
| | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | Missing/DK | Much less | Somewhat less | About the same | More | Nothing | | | |
| 36-47 | 18.5 | 28.3 | 32.9 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 43.3 | 17.8 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 247 |
| 48-59 | 10.9 | 35.5 | 38.5 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 50.8 | 22.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 14.0 | 28.7 | 41.9 | 14.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 42.2 | 21.9 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 199 |
| Primary | 12.3 | 30.4 | 40.8 | 15.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 44.5 | 22.5 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 402 |
| Secondary | 18.8 | 28.4 | 35.5 | 15.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 32.4 | 47.7 | 15.9 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 779 |
| Higher secondary+ | 11.3 | 32.0 | 39.2 | 15.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 54.5 | 18.6 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (32.2) | (20.2) | (34.4) | (11.5) | (0.0) | (1.8) | (44.6) | (41.0) | (13.5) | (1.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 15.1 | 29.7 | 38.2 | 15.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 47.6 | 18.4 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,520 |
| No information | (16.3) | (26.6) | (40.5) | (13.2) | (3.4) | (0.0) | (24.5) | (34.1) | (38.2) | (0.0) | 3.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 15.8 | 29.5 | 37.5 | 15.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 29.5 | 47.0 | 18.4 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,571 |
| Other | 0.0 | 22.5 | 73.7 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 52.5 | 35.7 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 15.9 | 28.0 | 38.6 | 16.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 44.9 | 19.4 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 421 |
| Second | 16.0 | 31.3 | 36.4 | 15.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 30.7 | 45.0 | 18.0 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 371 |
| Middle | 19.0 | 29.2 | 36.3 | 14.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 48.0 | 18.7 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Fourth | 11.4 | 32.0 | 35.4 | 20.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 29.6 | 44.1 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 281 |
| Richest | 15.3 | 26.6 | 44.5 | 9.5 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 23.2 | 55.9 | 16.7 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 262 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.2.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received: | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| | Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) | | | | | Government-recommended homemade fluid | ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid | Zinc tablets or syrup | ORS and zinc ² | | |
| | Fluid from packet | Pre-packaged fluid | Any ORS ¹ | Government-recommended homemade fluid | | | | | | | |
| Total | 71.1 | 10.9 | 72.4 | 5.9 | 73.4 | 43.6 | 35.0 | 1,596 | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 71.1 | 12.5 | 72.8 | 5.7 | 74.1 | 45.3 | 35.8 | 860 | | | |
| Female | 71.1 | 8.9 | 71.9 | 6.1 | 72.7 | 41.6 | 34.1 | 736 | | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.3 | 13.1 | 70.9 | 6.8 | 71.9 | 44.3 | 33.8 | 342 | | | |
| Rural | 71.3 | 10.2 | 72.7 | 5.7 | 73.8 | 43.4 | 35.3 | 1,255 | | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 70.8 | 7.6 | 71.9 | 6.2 | 72.5 | 32.3 | 25.9 | 185 | | | |
| Chattogram | 66.8 | 8.6 | 69.2 | 4.1 | 69.7 | 44.8 | 35.9 | 380 | | | |
| Dhaka | 79.1 | 15.6 | 79.6 | 6.6 | 80.5 | 48.6 | 39.4 | 311 | | | |
| Khulna | 77.3 | 14.9 | 78.2 | 6.7 | 79.0 | 43.2 | 36.0 | 155 | | | |
| Mymensingh | 66.5 | 6.4 | 66.5 | 10.8 | 68.7 | 40.5 | 35.2 | 153 | | | |
| Rajshahi | 73.7 | 10.0 | 75.9 | 5.7 | 75.9 | 48.4 | 39.8 | 182 | | | |
| Rangpur | 67.4 | 20.5 | 68.7 | 5.8 | 72.1 | 51.2 | 34.7 | 112 | | | |
| Sylhet | 62.1 | 3.4 | 62.1 | 2.8 | 64.3 | 34.4 | 26.3 | 119 | | | |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 52.6 | 11.5 | 54.3 | 4.0 | 54.9 | 47.3 | 29.8 | 421 | | | |
| 12-23 | 73.7 | 10.1 | 76.0 | 4.8 | 76.8 | 46.2 | 38.2 | 448 | | | |
| 24-35 | 78.4 | 10.7 | 79.0 | 7.7 | 80.1 | 43.8 | 39.4 | 326 | | | |
| 36-47 | 82.0 | 12.2 | 82.0 | 8.5 | 84.1 | 43.0 | 39.0 | 247 | | | |
| 48-59 | 81.3 | 9.4 | 81.7 | 6.4 | 82.8 | 26.5 | 24.3 | 154 | | | |

Table TC.2.3: Continued

| | Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received: | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
|---|---|--------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| | Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) | | | | | Government-recommended homemade fluid | ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid | Zinc tablets or syrup | ORS and zinc ² | | |
| | Fluid from packet | Pre-packaged fluid | Any ORS ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 69.1 | 8.7 | 69.5 | 6.3 | 71.0 | 39.9 | 31.4 | 199 | | | |
| Primary | 71.8 | 9.1 | 72.5 | 4.5 | 73.4 | 39.2 | 30.9 | 402 | | | |
| Secondary | 69.9 | 11.5 | 71.6 | 6.6 | 72.5 | 46.2 | 37.5 | 779 | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 76.0 | 13.7 | 77.5 | 5.6 | 79.0 | 45.5 | 37.2 | 217 | | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (79.8) | (24.1) | (79.8) | (8.8) | (79.8) | (43.3) | (40.2) | 43 | | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 71.4 | 10.4 | 72.6 | 5.8 | 73.7 | 43.8 | 35.2 | 1,520 | | | |
| No information | (48.2) | (14.8) | (53.7) | (6.1) | (53.7) | (32.6) | (21.4) | 33 | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 71.4 | 10.9 | 72.7 | 6.0 | 73.8 | 43.8 | 35.1 | 1,571 | | | |
| Other | 52.2 | 5.1 | 52.2 | 2.4 | 52.2 | 31.5 | 27.4 | 25 | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 69.0 | 5.6 | 69.3 | 7.0 | 70.4 | 40.5 | 32.5 | 421 | | | |
| Second | 70.5 | 10.2 | 71.4 | 4.2 | 72.6 | 40.8 | 32.5 | 371 | | | |
| Middle | 69.8 | 11.6 | 71.2 | 5.3 | 71.2 | 41.0 | 33.0 | 262 | | | |
| Fourth | 77.9 | 16.3 | 80.9 | 7.9 | 82.1 | 49.5 | 42.4 | 281 | | | |
| Richest | 69.4 | 13.6 | 70.6 | 5.0 | 72.4 | 48.8 | 36.5 | 262 | | | |

¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.2.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

| | | Children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Not given any treatment or drug | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | | | |
|-----------------|------|---|------|------|------|------|--|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---|-------|------|------|
| | | Zinc | | | | | ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) | | | ORT with continued feeding ¹ | | | Other treatments | | | | | | |
| | | 43.6 | 73.7 | 74.5 | 50.9 | 5.2 | 76 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | | | 2.5 | 76.6 | 14.6 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 45.3 | 74.5 | 75.6 | 53.2 | 5.1 | 79 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 75.5 | 13.1 | 860 | | |
| Female | 41.6 | 72.7 | 73.3 | 48.2 | 5.3 | 72 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 77.9 | 16.4 | 736 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.3 | 71.8 | 72.8 | 54.2 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 82.9 | 16.0 | 342 | | |
| Rural | 43.4 | 74.2 | 75.0 | 50.0 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 74.9 | 14.2 | 1,255 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 32.3 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 46.8 | 9.4 | 14.6 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 65.8 | 20.1 | 185 | | |
| Chattogram | 44.8 | 69.7 | 70.2 | 39.8 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 78.4 | 17.1 | 380 | | |
| Dhaka | 48.6 | 79.6 | 80.5 | 58.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 81.8 | 9.4 | 311 | | |
| Khulna | 43.2 | 79.1 | 80.0 | 56.8 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 74.0 | 12.7 | 155 | | |
| Mymensingh | 40.5 | 70.5 | 71.2 | 42.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 19.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 69.5 | 16.0 | 153 | | |
| Rajshahi | 48.4 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 57.4 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 77.1 | 10.4 | 182 | | |
| Rangpur | 51.2 | 68.7 | 72.1 | 54.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 84.2 | 11.0 | 112 | | |
| Sylhet | 34.4 | 64.8 | 67.0 | 62.4 | 3.4 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 78.5 | 22.3 | 119 | | |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 47.3 | 55.6 | 56.2 | 41.8 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 72.2 | 21.7 | 421 | | |
| 12-23 | 46.2 | 77.0 | 77.8 | 48.4 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 79.2 | 12.8 | 448 | | |
| 24-35 | 43.8 | 80.7 | 81.8 | 56.8 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 77.4 | 11.5 | 326 | | |
| 36-47 | 43.0 | 83.9 | 85.1 | 55.0 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 75.6 | 10.7 | 247 | | |
| 48-59 | 26.5 | 82.0 | 82.8 | 64.0 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 80.7 | 13.3 | 154 | | |

Table TC.2.4: Continued

| | | Children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Not given any treatment or drug | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|-------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | Other treatments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Pill or syrup | | | Injection | | | Intra-venous | Home remedy, herbal medicine | Other | No other treatment | | | | | |
| Anti-biotic | Anti-motility | Other | Unknown | Anti-biotic | Non-antibiotic | Unknown | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | ORS or increased fluids | ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) | ORT with continued feeding ¹ | Anti-biotic | Anti-motility | Other | Unknown | Anti-biotic | Non-antibiotic | Unknown | Intra-venous | Home remedy, herbal medicine | Other | No other treatment | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 39.9 | 70.6 | 72.2 | 48.6 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 80.6 | 16.1 | 199 |
| Primary | 39.2 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 56.2 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 76.2 | 13.7 | 402 |
| Secondary | 46.2 | 72.2 | 73.1 | 46.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 77.1 | 15.8 | 779 |
| Higher secondary+ | 45.5 | 78.1 | 79.4 | 60.6 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 71.9 | 10.7 | 217 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (43.3) | (80.7) | (80.7) | (47.0) | (11.7) | (9.0) | (2.9) | (5.1) | (1.8) | (2.7) | 0.0 | 0.0 | (4.6) | (68.2) | (11.2) | 43 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 43.8 | 73.8 | 74.7 | 51.2 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 77.0 | 14.4 | 1,520 |
| No information | (32.6) | (58.5) | (58.5) | (41.1) | (2.4) | (2.8) | (9.6) | (9.2) | 0.0 | (0.8) | 0.0 | 0.0 | (5.0) | (70.1) | (27.5) | 33 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 43.8 | 74.0 | 74.9 | 50.9 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 76.5 | 14.2 | 1,571 |
| Other | 31.5 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 50.4 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 84.9 | 38.8 | 25 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 40.5 | 71.3 | 72.0 | 49.0 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 77.7 | 17.6 | 421 |
| Second | 40.8 | 73.4 | 74.3 | 49.0 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 75.4 | 15.0 | 371 |
| Middle | 41.0 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 49.1 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 80.0 | 16.6 | 262 |
| Fourth | 49.5 | 82.1 | 83.3 | 56.0 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 72.5 | 8.1 | 281 |
| Richest | 48.8 | 70.6 | 72.4 | 53.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 77.6 | 14.3 | 262 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.2.5: Source of ORS and zinc

| | | Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was: | | | | | Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was: | | | | | Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
|-----------------|------------|--|------------|--------------|--|--------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|---|
| | | Number of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | | | | | Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | | | | | |
| | | Health facilities or providers | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^B | Public | Private | Health facilities or providers | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^B | |
| Total | 8.8 | 68.9 | 1.1 | | | | | 25.3 | 76.0 | | | 1,155 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.3 | 69.4 | 1.0 | 25.7 | 75.3 | 626 | 7.7 | 76.1 | 0.9 | 19.4 | 82.6 | 390 |
| Female | 10.6 | 68.3 | 1.3 | 24.9 | 76.9 | 529 | 9.4 | 76.0 | 2.1 | 16.0 | 85.4 | 306 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.0 | 82.1 | 1.0 | 12.7 | 88.4 | 242 | 4.9 | 87.6 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 91.9 | 151 |
| Rural | 9.3 | 65.4 | 1.2 | 28.6 | 72.8 | 913 | 9.5 | 72.9 | 1.4 | 20.5 | 81.6 | 545 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 7.6 | 53.7 | 1.2 | 39.8 | 60.7 | 133 | 7.0 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 60 |
| Chattogram | 4.6 | 74.4 | 2.2 | 22.7 | 78.9 | 263 | 7.1 | 81.5 | 2.7 | 15.8 | 88.5 | 170 |
| Dhaka | 6.3 | 85.0 | 0.5 | 11.2 | 89.1 | 248 | 6.3 | 86.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 91.3 | 151 |
| Khulna | 9.4 | 60.8 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 68.6 | 121 | 7.4 | 70.0 | 3.4 | 24.0 | 76.0 | 67 |
| Mymensingh | 17.2 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 70.2 | 101 | 20.0 | 68.0 | 2.9 | 15.0 | 87.9 | 62 |
| Rajshahi | 9.9 | 63.4 | 0.8 | 30.0 | 72.5 | 138 | 9.1 | 67.4 | 1.4 | 27.2 | 74.2 | 88 |
| Rangpur | 16.6 | 55.1 | 4.5 | 37.0 | 67.0 | 77 | 7.4 | 73.4 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 79.4 | 57 |
| Sylhet | 11.5 | 74.4 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 85.9 | 74 | (9.5) | (85.5) | (0.0) | (7.4) | (95.0) | 41 |

Table TC.2.5: Continued

| | Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was: | | | | | Number of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was: | | | | | Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | | | |
|---|--|---------|--|--------------|--|--|---|---------|--|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | | |
| | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | Other source | A health facility or provider ^B | | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | Other source | A health facility or provider ^B | | | | |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 10.6 | 73.2 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 80.1 | 228 | 11.0 | 77.6 | 2.5 | 16.8 | 86.0 | 199 | | | |
| 12-23 | 7.4 | 67.9 | 1.2 | 26.5 | 75.0 | 341 | 6.5 | 79.1 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 85.6 | 207 | | | |
| 24-35 | 7.0 | 66.5 | 0.6 | 29.0 | 71.9 | 257 | 6.7 | 68.7 | 1.2 | 26.9 | 75.4 | 143 | | | |
| 36-47 | 11.1 | 71.9 | 2.0 | 20.6 | 80.4 | 203 | 10.7 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 84.9 | 106 | | | |
| 48-59 | 9.1 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 72.7 | 126 | (6.3) | (84.2) | (0.0) | (11.7) | (90.5) | 41 | | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 10.7 | 59.4 | 1.6 | 32.2 | 68.9 | 138 | 11.4 | 67.0 | 4.3 | 21.6 | 78.4 | 80 | | | |
| Primary | 9.9 | 68.6 | 1.1 | 26.2 | 76.2 | 291 | 13.4 | 73.5 | 1.7 | 17.3 | 85.5 | 157 | | | |
| Secondary | 8.2 | 69.7 | 1.0 | 24.9 | 76.2 | 558 | 6.4 | 77.3 | 0.3 | 18.6 | 83.1 | 360 | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 7.2 | 74.7 | 1.3 | 19.4 | 80.9 | 168 | 5.8 | 82.8 | 2.9 | 13.4 | 87.9 | 99 | | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (2.8) | (64.6) | (3.2) | (32.6) | (67.4) | 34 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 8.9 | 68.9 | 1.1 | 25.2 | 76.2 | 1,103 | 8.5 | 76.0 | 1.5 | 18.1 | 83.7 | 666 | | | |
| No information | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 18 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 11 | | | |

Table TC.2.5: Continued

| | Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was: | | | | Number of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was: | | | | Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|--|--------------|--|---|---------|--|--------------|---|------|------|-----|
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | | |
| | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | Other source | | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | Other source | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 8.6 | 69.2 | 1.1 | 25.3 | 1,142 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 8.3 | 76.4 | 1.4 | 178 | 83.9 | 688 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 13 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 8 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 13.6 | 55.5 | 1.1 | 35.8 | 292 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 12.5 | 66.0 | 2.4 | 25.5 | 77.0 | 170 |
| Second | 10.0 | 63.3 | 0.7 | 30.1 | 265 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 11.6 | 63.7 | 0.6 | 26.9 | 74.2 | 151 |
| Middle | 7.2 | 70.4 | 1.8 | 24.8 | 187 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 7.2 | 76.2 | 1.1 | 17.7 | 83.4 | 108 |
| Fourth | 6.0 | 82.7 | 2.1 | 14.0 | 227 | 87.1 | 87.1 | 6.3 | 86.1 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 91.9 | 139 |
| Richest | 4.7 | 79.7 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 185 | 83.8 | 83.8 | 2.8 | 93.1 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 95.8 | 128 |

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker (HA/CHCP/ HI) and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities, and Other private medical (specify) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.3 Household Energy Use

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁸⁰

The Bangladesh MICS, 2019 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.3.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.3.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.3.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.3.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking and lighting. Table TC.3.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting.

⁸⁰ WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.3.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹ | Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking) | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using | | | | | Other fuels for cooking and using | | | | | | | | | No food cooked in the household |
| | Electric stove | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove | Piped natural gas stove | Biogas stove | Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol | Traditional solid fuel stove | Three stone stove / Open fire | Other cookstove | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.8 | 6.4 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 79.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 260,959 | 18.6 | 260,927 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 17.1 | 38.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 41.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56,700 | 5.77 | 56,691 | |
| Rural | 0.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 90.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204,259 | 7.7 | 204,236 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 95.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,960 | 4.0 | 14,955 | |
| Chattogram | 0.6 | 8.2 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 73.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50,729 | 22.3 | 50,719 | |
| Dhaka | 0.8 | 10.4 | 30.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 57.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63,467 | 41.4 | 63,461 | |
| Khulna | 0.6 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 92.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29,859 | 7.4 | 29,859 | |
| Mymensingh | 0.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 85.1 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19,087 | 7.9 | 19,083 | |
| Rajshahi | 0.6 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 91.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33,979 | 8.3 | 33,976 | |
| Rangpur | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 94.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29,298 | 4.7 | 29,293 | |
| Sylhet | 0.5 | 2.5 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 86.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 12.2 | 19,580 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.7 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 88.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92,137 | 8.8 | 92,120 | |
| Primary | 0.5 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 84.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71,061 | 14.3 | 71,056 | |

Table TC.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹ | Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking) | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|---------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using | | | | | Other fuels for cooking and using | | | | | | | | | No food cooked in the household |
| | Electric stove | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove | Piped natural gas stove | Biogas stove | Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol | Traditional solid fuel stove | Three stone stove / Open fire | Other cookstove | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 0.8 | 8.9 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 74.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66,205 | 23.6 | 66,199 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 1.8 | 18.8 | 25.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 52.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31,432 | 46.4 | 31,428 | | |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 12.3 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 | 27.4 | 125 | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.8 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 79.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 257,795 | 18.8 | 257,762 | | |
| Other | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 92.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,165 | 5.7 | 3,165 | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 98.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,194 | 0.1 | 52,190 | | |
| Second | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 98.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,189 | 0.3 | 52,189 | | |
| Middle | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 94.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,193 | 2.4 | 52,184 | | |
| Fourth | 1.1 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 76.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,203 | 20.5 | 52,185 | | |
| Richest | 1.9 | 25.0 | 42.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 29.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,180 | 69.7 | 52,179 | | |

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.3.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|----------------|--|
| | Clean fuels and technologies | Gasoline/ Diesel | Kerosene/ Paraffin | Solid fuels for cooking | | | | | | | | Other fuel for cooking | No food cooked in the household | | Total | Solid fuels and technology for cooking | | |
| | | | | Coal/ Lignite | Charcoal | Wood | Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs | Animal dung/ waste | Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips | Garbage/ Plastic | Sawdust | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 39.5 | 35.8 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 260,959 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 11.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.2 | 56,700 | |
| Rural | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 204,259 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 35.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 14,960 | |
| Chattogram | 22.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.5 | 24.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 50,729 | |
| Dhaka | 41.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 27.3 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.5 | 63,467 | |
| Khulna | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 32.7 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 29,859 | |
| Mymensingh | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.6 | 34.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 19,087 | |
| Rajshahi | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 60.6 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 33,979 | |
| Rangpur | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 35.9 | 56.7 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 29,298 | |
| Sylhet | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 25.2 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 19,580 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 44.6 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 92,137 | |
| Primary | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 71,061 | |

Table TC.3.2: Continued

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|---------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--|---------|
| | Clean fuels and technologies | Gasoline/Diesel | Kerosene/Paraffin | Solid fuels for cooking | | | | | | | | Other fuel for cooking | No food cooked in the household | | Total | Solid fuels and technology for cooking | |
| | | | | Coal/Lignite | Charcoal | Wood | Crop residue /Grass/Straw/Shrubs | Animal dung/waste | Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips | Garbage/Plastic | Sawdust | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 23.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 28.9 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 66,205 |
| Higher secondary+ | 46.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 16.6 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.5 | 31,432 |
| Missing/DK | 27.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.4 | 33.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 125 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 36.1 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 257,795 |
| Other | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 82.6 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 3,165 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 58.0 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 52,194 |
| Second | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 39.1 | 52.7 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 52,189 |
| Middle | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 48.9 | 40.5 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 52,193 |
| Fourth | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.6 | 23.1 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 52,203 |
| Richest | 69.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 52,180 |

Table TC.3.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

| Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---|---|
| | Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking | Number of household members | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and | | | | | | Place of cooking is: | | | Total | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations | Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking |
| | | | Cookstove has | | In main house | | In a separate building | | Outdoors | | | | | |
| | | | Chimney | Fan | No separate room | In a separate room | Open air | On veranda or covered porch | Other place | | | | | |
| Total | 81.4 | 260,959 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 22.1 | 42.0 | 13.0 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 260,959 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.2 | 56,700 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 26.4 | 36.9 | 11.8 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 56,700 | |
| Rural | 92.3 | 204,259 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 21.5 | 42.6 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 204,259 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 96.0 | 14,960 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 21.3 | 51.3 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 14,960 | |
| Chattogram | 77.6 | 50,729 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 30.6 | 50.9 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 34.1 | 50,729 | |
| Dhaka | 58.6 | 63,467 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 54.0 | 10.4 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 63,467 | |
| Khulna | 92.6 | 29,859 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 60.8 | 4.5 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 29,859 | |
| Mymensingh | 92.1 | 19,087 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 11.3 | 45.7 | 25.0 | 16.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 19,087 | |
| Rajshahi | 91.7 | 33,979 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 43.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 33,979 | |
| Rangpur | 95.2 | 29,298 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 20.1 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.4 | 29,298 | |
| Sylhet | 87.8 | 19,580 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 17.1 | 53.4 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 58.5 | 19,580 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 91.2 | 92,137 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 20.5 | 39.0 | 16.1 | 21.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 92,137 | |
| Primary | 85.7 | 71,061 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 22.1 | 40.7 | 13.4 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 71,061 | |

Table TC.3.3: Continued

| | Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking | Number of household members | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations | Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-----|------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------|------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| | | | Place of cooking is: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Cookstove has | | | In main house | | | | Outdoors | | | | | | Other place |
| | | | Chimney | Fan | | No separate room | In a separate room | In a separate building | Open air | On veranda or covered porch | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 76.4 | 66,205 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 23.7 | 46.2 | 9.3 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 66,205 | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 53.6 | 31,432 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 25.2 | 48.7 | 6.8 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 31,432 | | | |
| Missing/DK | 72.6 | 125 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 40.9 | 16.6 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 125 | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 81.2 | 257,795 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 21.7 | 42.3 | 13.1 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.0 | 257,795 | | | |
| Other | 94.3 | 3,165 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 21.8 | 47.0 | 17.8 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 3,165 | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 99.9 | 52,194 | 0.6h | 0.2 | 4.3 | 17.5 | 29.9 | 24.9 | 23.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 52,194 | | | |
| Second | 99.7 | 52,189 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 18.2 | 40.7 | 15.4 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 52,189 | | | |
| Middle | 97.6 | 52,193 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 21.9 | 47.7 | 7.8 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 52,193 | | | |
| Fourth | 79.5 | 52,203 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 26.2 | 50.1 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 52,203 | | | |
| Richest | 30.3 | 52,180 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 39.5 | 46.5 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 52,180 | | | |

Table TC.3.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

| Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting) | |
|--|---------------|---|--|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Clean fuels for lighting: | | | | | | Polluting fuels for lighting: | | | | No lighting in the household | Total | Number of household members | | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹ |
| Electricity | Solar lantern | Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern | Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern | Biogas lamp | Gasoline lamp | Kerosene or paraffin lamp | Oil lamp | Candle | Other fuel for lighting | | | | | |
| 89.4 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 260,959 | 96.1 | 260,959 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56,700 | 98.6 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 87.3 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204,259 | 95.4 | 204,259 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 75.4 | 18.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,960 | 93.7 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 85.9 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50,729 | 95.3 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 96.8 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63,467 | 98.8 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 91.9 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29,859 | 97.8 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 85.8 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19,087 | 94.3 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 93.0 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33,979 | 96.9 | 33,978 |
| Rangpur | 84.7 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29,298 | 91.5 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 86.4 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 95.5 | 19,580 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 84.4 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92,137 | 93.2 | 92,137 |
| Primary | 89.0 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71,061 | 96.2 | 71,061 |

Table TC.3.4: Continued

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting) | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|---|--|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Clean fuels for lighting: | | | | | | Polluting fuels for lighting: | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹ |
| | Electricity | Solar lantern | Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern | Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern | Biogas lamp | Gasoline lamp | Kerosene or paraffin lamp | Oil lamp | Candle | Other fuel for lighting | No lighting in the household | | | | | |
| Secondary | 93.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66,205 | 98.2 | 66,205 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 96.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31,432 | 99.6 | 31,432 | |
| Missing/DK | 92.8 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 | 98.8 | 125 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 90.0 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 257,795 | 96.2 | 257,794 | |
| Other | 41.9 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 12.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,165 | 83.6 | 3,165 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 50.4 | 29.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 52,194 | 80.6 | 52,194 | 50.4 | |
| Second | 98.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 52,189 | 99.8 | 52,189 | 98.7 | |
| Middle | 98.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 52,193 | 99.9 | 52,193 | 98.9 | |
| Fourth | 99.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 52,203 | 100.0 | 52,203 | 99.4 | |
| Richest | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 52,180 | 100.0 | 52,180 | 99.9 | |

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.3.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting**Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ^{1,A} | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Total | 19.0 | 260,959 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 58.0 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 204,259 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 4.5 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 22.8 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 41.8 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 7.6 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 8.6 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 8.6 | 33,979 |
| Rangpur | 5.3 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 12.2 | 19,580 |
| Education of household head | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 9.3 | 92,137 |
| Primary | 14.7 | 71,061 |
| Secondary | 23.9 | 66,205 |
| Higher secondary+ | 46.7 | 31,432 |
| Missing/DK | 27.4 | 125 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bangali | 19.1 | 257,795 |
| Other | 7.1 | 3,165 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 0.2 | 52,194 |
| Second | 0.5 | 52,189 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 52,193 |
| Fourth | 21.3 | 52,203 |
| Richest | 69.9 | 52,180 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

7.4 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Symptoms of ARI were collected during the Bangladesh MICS, 2019 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁸¹ Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.¹ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

TableTC.4.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, division, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

⁸¹ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

| Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|--|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: | | | | | | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ² | Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was: | | | | Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics | |
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | Health facilities or providers | | | | | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | Other source | | A health facility or provider ^{1,B} | | | | Private | | Community health provider ^A | | | Other source |
| | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,B} | No advice or treatment sought | | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | Other source | A health facility or provider ^C | | |
| Total | 16.1 | 55.0 | 2.0 | 17.3 | 46.4 | 17.1 | 62.9 | 470 | 9.0 | 86.8 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 91.9 | 296 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 14.4 | 55.7 | 2.6 | 18.4 | 46.8 | 16.7 | 64.6 | 277 | 8.2 | 86.7 | 2.1 | 8.3 | 91.7 | 179 |
| Female | 18.6 | 54.0 | 1.2 | 15.8 | 46.0 | 17.6 | 60.4 | 193 | 10.3 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 92.1 | 117 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.4 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 60.7 | 12.2 | 64.7 | 96 | 9.7 | 90.7 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 93.8 | 62 |
| Rural | 14.2 | 53.3 | 2.5 | 20.0 | 42.8 | 18.3 | 62.4 | 375 | 8.9 | 85.8 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 91.3 | 234 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | (19.4) | (48.0) | 0.0 | (20.8) | (54.1) | (20.4) | (55.4) | 35 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 |
| Chattogram | 18.5 | 72.4 | 2.3 | 22.1 | 58.6 | 4.6 | 56.7 | 86 | (19.40) | (86.42) | (4.13) | (6.91) | (93.09) | 49 |
| Dhaka | 18.2 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 56.3 | 13.5 | 62.6 | 76 | 0.00 | (93.28) | (0.00) | (8.41) | (93.28) | 48 |
| Khulna | (24.5) | (42.0) | (0.7) | (28.3) | (48.4) | (13.4) | (71.9) | 46 | (4.21) | (79.18) | (2.09) | (16.62) | (83.38) | 33 |
| Mymensingh | 7.0 | 47.0 | 2.1 | 11.5 | 18.3 | 35.2 | 53.1 | 94 | 10.1 | 91.42 | 0.00 | 7.06 | 98.06 | 50 |
| Rajshahi | 20.9 | 55.2 | 6.7 | 14.8 | 53.6 | 12.1 | 69.9 | 63 | (6.60) | (89.73) | (0.00) | (4.64) | (95.36) | 44 |
| Rangpur | 12.7 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 43.2 | 15.7 | 76.9 | 56 | (11.53) | (87.18) | (0.00) | (9.48) | 90.52 | 43 |
| Sylhet | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10 |

Table TC.4.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: | | | | | | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ² | Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was: | | | | Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics | | |
|---|---|---------|--|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|---|
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | Other source | | | | | Private | | Community health provider ^a | | | Other source | |
| Age (in months) | Public | Private | Community health provider ^a | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,b} | No advice or treatment sought | | Public | Private | Community health provider ^a | Other source | A health facility or provider ^c | | | |
| 0-11 | 21.2 | 52.0 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 53.1 | 14.8 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 92.5 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 143 | 93 | |
| 12-23 | 11.6 | 65.1 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 51.8 | 13.6 | 62.5 | 14.3 | 86.4 | 2.9 | 8.2 | 95.2 | 118 | 74 | |
| 24-35 | 11.9 | 50.6 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 36.8 | 18.0 | 59.1 | 9.3 | 81.7 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 83.4 | 91 | 54 | |
| 36-47 | 17.7 | 54.5 | 3.4 | 13.3 | 46.0 | 27.0 | 59.4 | (17.5) | (84.6) | (2.5) | (3.6) | (96.4) | 61 | 36 | |
| 48-59 | 17.7 | 49.4 | 3.3 | 18.1 | 34.1 | 17.9 | 67.3 | (6.2) | (83.2) | (0.0) | (13.7) | (86.3) | 57 | 38 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 25.9 | 52.3 | 3.8 | 14.3 | 47.6 | 15.3 | 67.6 | (18.7) | (84.3) | (0.0) | (8.3) | (93.7) | 51 | 34 | |
| Primary | 11.7 | 52.0 | 1.0 | 15.7 | 38.8 | 26.3 | 55.9 | 8.4 | 84.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 89.9 | 114 | 64 | |
| Secondary | 16.3 | 53.3 | 1.5 | 20.6 | 43.1 | 15.6 | 60.6 | 6.7 | 88.2 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 91.9 | 230 | 140 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 15.5 | 66.8 | 3.9 | 11.7 | 67.5 | 9.0 | 77.2 | 9.7 | 88.3 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 92.8 | 75 | 58 | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | 8 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 16.9 | 54.0 | 2.2 | 17.8 | 47.3 | 17.1 | 63.8 | 8.3 | 86.3 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 91.4 | 437 | 279 | |
| No information | 4.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 14 | 9 | |

Table TC.4.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: | | | | | | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ² | Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was: | | | | Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------|---------|--|--------------|--|---|---|---|-----|---------|--|--|--------------|--|
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | | | | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | |
| | No advice or treatment sought | | | | | | | | Public | | Private | Community health provider ^A | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^C |
| | Public | | Private | Community health provider ^A | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,B} | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 16.0 | 54.9 | 2.0 | 17.4 | 46.4 | 17.2 | 468 | 9.1 | 86.8 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 91.8 | 295 | | |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 12.6 | 46.4 | 3.7 | 17.4 | 30.7 | 28.2 | 108 | 10.5 | 78.5 | 1.5 | 11.6 | 88.4 | 60 | | |
| Second | 16.8 | 42.8 | 1.1 | 20.3 | 38.8 | 24.1 | 106 | 6.2 | 87.4 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 91.8 | 64 | | |
| Middle | 14.7 | 53.4 | 3.3 | 26.1 | 45.6 | 13.7 | 88 | 8.8 | 89.7 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 93.3 | 62 | | |
| Fourth | 17.4 | 63.6 | 1.8 | 20.1 | 53.8 | 8.4 | 78 | 16.9 | 82.8 | 2.1 | 14.0 | 89.6 | 52 | | |
| Richest | 19.7 | 73.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 68.6 | 6.4 | 91 | 3.7 | 95.5 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 96.2 | 57 | | |

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker (HAY/CHCP/HI) and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities, and Other private medical (specify) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

7.5 Fever

Improving parental practices for managing fever in children is a first step to reducing the overloaded healthcare system related to this common symptom. Parents' knowledge and practices related to managing fever symptoms in children frequently differ from recommendations. Targeted health education interventions are needed to effectively manage fever symptoms in children.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.5.2 presents the percentage of children 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks by the type of medicine given for the illness.

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat fever, including medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility.

| Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking during fever | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of children with fever for whom: | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | No advice or treatment sought | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,B} | | |
| Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | | | | | |
| Total | 11.4 | 43.6 | 2.4 | 23.5 | 55.6 | 25.4 | 5,426 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.2 | 44.7 | 2.6 | 24.1 | 56.7 | 24.0 | 2,909 |
| Female | 11.7 | 42.3 | 2.0 | 22.9 | 54.4 | 26.9 | 2,516 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.0 | 53.5 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 67.8 | 24.4 | 1,079 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 41.1 | 2.4 | 26.9 | 52.6 | 25.6 | 4,347 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 13.1 | 34.9 | 0.9 | 27.7 | 50.8 | 27.9 | 384 |
| Chattogram | 7.4 | 52.6 | 4.3 | 22.4 | 58.9 | 23.8 | 1,304 |
| Dhaka | 14.9 | 53.7 | 1.6 | 12.9 | 67.2 | 22.6 | 1,095 |
| Khulna | 15.6 | 28.4 | 2.2 | 41.5 | 43.8 | 18.5 | 631 |
| Mymensingh | 15.8 | 34.8 | 1.1 | 16.0 | 50.6 | 35.4 | 421 |
| Rajshahi | 10.6 | 40.7 | 3.4 | 19.7 | 52.9 | 31.1 | 674 |
| Rangpur | 7.4 | 35.1 | 0.9 | 37.8 | 50.8 | 22.6 | 582 |
| Sylhet | 9.0 | 45.3 | 1.4 | 16.6 | 53.6 | 31.3 | 335 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 13.5 | 43.2 | 2.8 | 25.7 | 56.9 | 21.4 | 1,181 |
| 12-23 | 9.7 | 47.0 | 2.8 | 23.4 | 57.3 | 24.4 | 1,261 |

Table TC.5.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children with fever for whom: | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
|---|---|---------|--|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| | Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | No advice or treatment sought | |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | Other source | A health facility or provider ^{1,B} | | |
| | Public | Private | Community health provider ^A | | | | |
| 24-35 | 11.3 | 45.0 | 1.8 | 22.1 | 56.7 | 25.9 | 1,159 |
| 36-47 | 12.2 | 40.9 | 2.3 | 24.3 | 54.4 | 26.0 | 994 |
| 48-59 | 10.4 | 40.3 | 1.9 | 21.7 | 51.3 | 31.0 | 831 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 11.1 | 38.3 | 2.9 | 24.7 | 51.3 | 30.4 | 530 |
| Primary | 12.1 | 41.5 | 1.8 | 24.2 | 53.3 | 27.0 | 1,339 |
| Secondary | 10.8 | 43.8 | 2.3 | 24.5 | 55.6 | 24.4 | 2,747 |
| Higher secondary+ | 12.7 | 49.8 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 62.5 | 22.7 | 810 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 16.1 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 55.1 | 22.4 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 11.3 | 43.6 | 2.3 | 23.6 | 55.6 | 25.4 | 5,196 |
| No information | 12.4 | 47.2 | 4.7 | 19.6 | 58.1 | 24.8 | 131 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bangali | 11.5 | 43.7 | 2.4 | 23.7 | 55.8 | 25.2 | 5,384 |
| Other | (8.0) | (30.6) | (0.7) | (9.4) | (40.6) | (52.0) | 42 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 11.2 | 34.4 | 1.6 | 28.2 | 47.6 | 29.3 | 1,165 |
| Second | 10.8 | 36.3 | 1.6 | 30.1 | 49.6 | 26.7 | 1,109 |
| Middle | 11.4 | 41.1 | 3.2 | 26.2 | 53.0 | 25.3 | 1,079 |
| Fourth | 11.2 | 48.8 | 2.8 | 22.0 | 60.1 | 22.3 | 1,108 |
| Richest | 12.8 | 59.9 | 2.6 | 9.2 | 70.3 | 22.5 | 964 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker (HA/CHCP/ HI) and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities, and Other private medical (specify) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.5.2: Treatment of children with fever
Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given: | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
|---|---|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | Amoxicillin | Cotrimoxazole | Other antibiotic pill or syrup | Other antibiotic injection | Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen | Aspirin | Ibuprofen | Other | Missing/ DK | |
| Total | 7.3 | 1.3 | 34.8 | 1.2 | 51.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 5,426 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.9 | 1.2 | 36.3 | 1.4 | 51.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 2,909 |
| Female | 7.7 | 1.4 | 33.1 | 1.0 | 51.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 2,516 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.6 | 1.8 | 35.9 | 2.0 | 52.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 1,079 |
| Rural | 7.2 | 1.1 | 34.5 | 1.1 | 51.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 4,347 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 11.6 | 1.4 | 27.7 | 1.3 | 66.1 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 9.4 | 0.7 | 384 |
| Chattogram | 7.6 | 1.1 | 28.0 | 0.9 | 64.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 1,304 |
| Dhaka | 8.8 | 1.7 | 43.7 | 1.1 | 45.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1,095 |
| Khulna | 3.0 | 1.8 | 34.0 | 2.3 | 51.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 1.7 | 631 |
| Mymensingh | 8.0 | 0.7 | 33.6 | 0.2 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 1.9 | 421 |
| Rajshahi | 7.3 | 2.2 | 35.8 | 2.1 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 674 |
| Rangpur | 7.4 | 0.2 | 38.9 | 0.7 | 45.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 10.8 | 0.8 | 582 |
| Sylhet | 3.2 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 1.8 | 42.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 335 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 36.3 | 2.2 | 47.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 1.6 | 1,181 |
| 12-23 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 35.0 | 1.6 | 52.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 1,261 |
| 24-35 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 37.2 | 0.7 | 51.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 1,159 |
| 36-47 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 31.9 | 0.4 | 54.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 994 |
| 48-59 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 32.5 | 1.1 | 51.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 831 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 7.6 | 0.5 | 33.4 | 1.8 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 530 |
| Primary | 6.8 | 1.4 | 32.9 | 1.2 | 52.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 1,339 |
| Secondary | 7.1 | 1.3 | 35.2 | 1.2 | 51.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 2,747 |
| Higher secondary+ | 8.6 | 1.6 | 37.8 | 1.2 | 52.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 810 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 6.7 | 2.0 | 31.5 | 1.2 | 61.7 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 7.2 | 1.2 | 35.0 | 1.2 | 51.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 5,196 |

Table TC.5.1: Continued

| | Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given: | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|-------------|---|
| | Amoxicillin | Cotrimoxazole | Other antibiotic pill or syrup | Other antibiotic injection | Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen | Aspirin | Ibuprofen | Other | Missing/ DK | |
| No information | 9.3 | 2.6 | 31.0 | 3.7 | 61.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 131 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 7.3 | 1.3 | 34.9 | 1.2 | 51.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 5,384 |
| Other | 3.2 | 1.8 | 21.1 | 2.0 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 42 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 6.5 | 1.4 | 32.9 | 1.4 | 50.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 1,165 |
| Second | 5.8 | 0.8 | 33.7 | 1.0 | 47.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 1,109 |
| Middle | 8.0 | 0.6 | 32.9 | 1.0 | 55.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 11.4 | 1.1 | 1,079 |
| Fourth | 8.7 | 1.7 | 37.1 | 1.5 | 52.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 1,108 |
| Richest | 7.4 | 1.9 | 37.8 | 1.4 | 52.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 964 |

7.6 Infant And Young Child Feeding

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸² Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁸³ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁸⁴ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁸⁵

⁸² Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸³ UNICEF. From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁸⁴ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁸⁵ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁸⁶ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{87 88} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{89,90} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

| Recommendation/ guiding principle | Indicators /proximate measures ⁹¹ | Notes on interpretation ⁹² | Table |
|---|--|---|--------|
| Breastfeed within one hour of birth | Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth | This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview. | TC 7.1 |
| Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹³ | Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such. | TC.7.3 |
| Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day | Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such. | TC 7.6 |
| Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day | Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator. | TC.7.3 |

⁸⁶ WHO. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁸⁷ PAHO. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child. 2003.

⁸⁸ WHO. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁸⁹ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

⁹⁰ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

⁹¹ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹² For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹³ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

| Recommendation/ guiding principle | Indicators /proximate measures ⁹¹ | Notes on interpretation ⁹² | Table |
|---|---|--|--------|
| Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density | Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day | This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children. | TC.7.7 |
| Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content | Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁴ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey | This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children. | TC.7.7 |
| Provide an appropriate amount of food | No standard indicator exists | | na |
| Provide food with appropriate consistency | No standard indicator exists | | na |
| Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products | No standard indicator exists | | na |
| Safe preparation and storage of foods | While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple | | TC.7.8 |
| Responsive feeding | No standard indicator exists | | na |

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7⁹⁵ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.6.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

⁹⁴ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

⁹⁵ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

Table TC.6.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.6.3 through TC.6.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.6.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.6.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.6.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.6.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.6.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.⁹⁶ Table TC.6.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

⁹⁶ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.6.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹ | Percentage of children who were first breastfed: | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Within one hour of birth ² | Within one day of birth | |
| Total | 98.5 | 46.6 | 89.8 | 9,183 |
| Area | 98.2 | 41.0 | 89.8 | 2,013 |
| Urban | 98.5 | 48.1 | 89.8 | 7,170 |
| Rural | | | | |
| Division | | | | |
| Barishal | 98.9 | 55.1 | 91.4 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 98.9 | 44.0 | 92.8 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 98.4 | 37.1 | 86.9 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 98.0 | 37.8 | 86.1 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 98.6 | 50.5 | 88.7 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 98.0 | 42.5 | 84.4 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 98.8 | 56.1 | 94.6 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 98.0 | 75.3 | 96.1 | 767 |
| Months since last birth | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 98.2 | 46.2 | 89.2 | 4,508 |
| 12-23 months | 98.7 | 46.9 | 90.4 | 4,676 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 98.6 | 56.0 | 91.4 | 842 |
| Primary | 98.3 | 54.0 | 91.2 | 2,134 |
| Secondary | 98.4 | 45.0 | 89.0 | 4,593 |
| Higher secondary+ | 98.7 | 36.3 | 89.3 | 1,614 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | |
| Skilled attendant | 98.4 | 35.0 | 87.2 | 5,414 |
| Traditional birth attendant | 98.7 | 63.9 | 94.2 | 3,271 |
| Other / No attendant | 97.6 | 58.5 | 89.6 | 498 |
| Place of delivery | | | | |
| Home | 98.8 | 63.0 | 93.9 | 4,263 |
| Health facility | 98.2 | 32.3 | 86.3 | 4,903 |
| Public | 97.8 | 43.1 | 88.2 | 1,463 |
| Private | 98.4 | 27.7 | 85.5 | 3,440 |
| Other/Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 |
| Type of delivery | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 98.4 | 59.7 | 93.1 | 5,878 |
| C-Section | 98.5 | 23.3 | 84.0 | 3,305 |

Table TC.6.1: Continued

| | Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹ | Percentage of children who were first breastfed: | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Within one hour of birth ² | Within one day of birth | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 94.7 | 44.5 | 85.2 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 98.5 | 46.5 | 89.9 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Bengali | 98.5 | 46.5 | 89.8 | 9,093 |
| Other | 97.4 | 52.1 | 91.6 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 98.1 | 59.5 | 91.7 | 1,954 |
| Second | 98.6 | 50.1 | 90.5 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 98.5 | 46.4 | 88.7 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 98.8 | 40.9 | 88.4 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 98.4 | 35.8 | 89.6 | 1,936 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed ² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on fewer than unweighted cases | | | | |

Table TC.6.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children who consumed: | | | | | | | | | | Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life | | | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---|------------|--|------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | Milk (other than breastmilk) | Plain water | Sugar or glucose water | Gripe water | Fruit juice | Infant formula | Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations | Honey | Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions | Other | Milk-based liquids only | Non-milk-based liquids/items only | Both | Any | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6.1 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 24.0 | 9,183 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 26.0 | 2,013 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 23.5 | 7,170 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 18.2 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 1.8 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 16.7 | 1,985 |
| Dhaka | 9.9 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 16.5 | 13.7 | 4.6 | 34.9 | 2,218 |
| Khulna | 8.1 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 19.6 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 31.6 | 929 |
| Mymensingh | 5.4 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 9.8 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 23.1 | 710 |
| Rajshahi | 12.6 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 26.0 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 36.0 | 1,071 |
| Rangpur | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 996 |
| Sylhet | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 767 |
| Months since birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 6.3 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 2.3 | 24.1 | 4,508 |
| 12-23 months | 5.8 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 24.0 | 4,676 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever breastfed | 6.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 23.8 | 9,043 |

Table TC.6.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children who consumed: | | | | | | | | | | | Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life | | | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---|-------|--|-------|-------------------------|---|------|-----------------------------------|------|---|-----|
| | Milk (other than breastmilk) | Plain water | Sugar or glucose water | Gripe water | Fruit juice | Infant formula | Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations | Honey | Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions | Other | Milk-based liquids only | | | Non-milk-based liquids/items only | | | Any |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Milk-based liquids only | Non-milk-based liquids/items only | Both | | | | |
| Never breastfed | 11.8 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 25.2 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 39.8 | 140 | 118 | |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled attendant | 6.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | | 16.0 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 25.7 | 5,414 | |
| Traditional birth attendant | 5.7 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | | 5.8 | 14.2 | 1.9 | 21.9 | 3,271 | |
| Other / No attendant | 6.0 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | | 5.3 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 19.9 | 498 | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 5.5 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | | 5.6 | 13.6 | 1.9 | 21.0 | 4,263 | |
| Health facility | 6.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | | 17.2 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 26.7 | 4,903 | |
| Public | 6.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | | 9.6 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 17.3 | 1,463 | |
| Private | 6.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | | 20.5 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 30.6 | 3,440 | |
| Other/Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 5.5 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | | 8.1 | 12.7 | 1.1 | 22.0 | 842 | |
| Primary | 5.4 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 1.3 | | 9.0 | 12.4 | 1.8 | 23.3 | 2,134 | |
| Secondary | 6.7 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | | 13.0 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 25.2 | 4,593 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 5.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | | 14.0 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 22.9 | 1,614 | |

Table TC.6.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children who consumed: | | | | | | | | | | Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life | | | | Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---|-------|--|-------|---|-----------------------------------|------|------|---|
| | Milk (other than breastmilk) | Plain water | Sugar or glucose water | Gripe water | Fruit juice | Infant formula | Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations | Honey | Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions | Other | Milk-based liquids only | Non-milk-based liquids/items only | Both | Any | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 4.7 | 24.4 | 99 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 6.0 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 11.7 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 23.8 | 8,894 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 6.1 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 24.2 | 9,093 |
| Other | 3.3 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 13.1 | 90 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 5.1 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 12.1 | 1.6 | 20.7 | 1,954 |
| Second | 7.0 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 22.8 | 1,728 |
| Middle | 6.2 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 25.0 | 1,748 |
| Fourth | 6.9 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 26.9 | 1,817 |
| Richest | 5.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 14.3 | 8.3 | 2.4 | 25.0 | 1,936 |

^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other." Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

Table TC.6.3: Breastfeeding status

| Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Children age 0-5 months | | | Children age 12-15 months | | Children age 20-23 months | |
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Percent predominantly breastfed ² | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³ | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴ | Number of children |
| Total | 62.6 | 73.0 | 2,414 | 93.0 | 1,487 | 84.2 | 1,310 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 62.6 | 70.5 | 1,257 | 93.7 | 736 | 85.2 | 649 |
| Female | 62.6 | 75.6 | 1,157 | 92.3 | 751 | 83.2 | 662 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.8 | 68.3 | 555 | 92.0 | 299 | 80.4 | 292 |
| Rural | 63.7 | 74.4 | 1,859 | 93.3 | 1,188 | 85.2 | 1,018 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 63.2 | 70.8 | 135 | 91.7 | 90 | 83.9 | 77 |
| Chattogram | 70.1 | 81.4 | 507 | 94.8 | 311 | 74.5 | 313 |
| Dhaka | 52.4 | 64.8 | 603 | 89.6 | 340 | 82.2 | 302 |
| Khulna | 60.1 | 70.7 | 230 | 94.6 | 149 | 92.3 | 143 |
| Mymensingh | 54.4 | 68.5 | 191 | 90.6 | 118 | 85.2 | 104 |
| Rajshahi | 63.7 | 68.7 | 256 | 92.1 | 188 | 91.0 | 155 |
| Rangpur | 77.1 | 82.3 | 266 | 96.7 | 172 | 91.1 | 127 |
| Sylhet | 63.7 | 77.0 | 226 | 95.2 | 120 | 88.9 | 90 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 54.8 | 67.3 | 174 | 87.2 | 135 | 80.0 | 146 |
| Primary | 62.7 | 73.9 | 598 | 93.4 | 360 | 85.4 | 298 |
| Secondary | 63.1 | 72.8 | 1,194 | 94.1 | 740 | 84.8 | 659 |
| Higher secondary+ | 64.2 | 74.2 | 448 | 92.3 | 251 | 83.4 | 206 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | (*) | 21 | (*) | 16 | (*) | 12 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 62.9 | 73.4 | 2,312 | 93.3 | 1,433 | 85.2 | 1,267 |
| No information | (57.1) | (67.3) | 81 | (81.8) | 37 | (42.0) | 31 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 62.5 | 72.9 | 2,398 | 92.9 | 1,470 | 84.3 | 1,298 |
| Other | (75.5) | (85.1) | 16 | (97.8) | 17 | (71.5) | 13 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 65.9 | 77.7 | 521 | 93.0 | 355 | 85.5 | 270 |

Table TC.6.3: Continued

| | Children age 0-5 months | | | Children age 12-15 months | | Children age 20-23 months | |
|---------|--|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Percent predominantly breastfed ² | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³ | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴ | Number of children |
| Second | 63.3 | 73.2 | 427 | 96.8 | 279 | 86.1 | 267 |
| Middle | 59.7 | 72.5 | 446 | 90.2 | 306 | 83.4 | 225 |
| Fourth | 63.2 | 71.7 | 485 | 95.2 | 275 | 85.5 | 271 |
| Richest | 60.7 | 69.7 | 536 | 90.1 | 272 | 80.3 | 277 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

Table TC.6.4: Duration of breastfeeding
Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹ | Number of children age 0-35 months | Median duration (in months) of: | | Number of children age 0-23 months |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding | |
| Median | 28.6 | 13,650 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 9,044 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 28.8 | 7,120 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4,691 |
| Female | 28.3 | 6,529 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 4,353 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.6 | 2,930 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 1,957 |
| Rural | 29.0 | 10,720 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 7,087 |
| Division | | | | | |
| Barishal | 29.3 | 781 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 24.3 | 2,958 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 1,944 |
| Dhaka | 28.8 | 3,315 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 2,178 |
| Khulna | 33.6 | 1,409 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 927 |
| Mymensingh | 30.5 | 1,030 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 711 |
| Rajshahi | 31.3 | 1,570 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 1,053 |
| Rangpur | 34.3 | 1,469 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 986 |
| Sylhet | 27.7 | 1,119 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 736 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 28.1 | 1,340 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 860 |
| Primary | 29.8 | 3,178 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 2,079 |

Table TC.6.4: Continued

| | Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹ | Number of children age 0-35 months | Median duration (in months) of: | | Number of children age 0-23 months |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding | |
| Secondary | 28.5 | 6,792 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4,493 |
| Higher secondary+ | 27.0 | 2,339 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 1,611 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 28.1 | 148 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 85 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 28.7 | 13,183 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 8,717 |
| No information | 21.8 | 319 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 242 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Bengali | 28.5 | 13512 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 8958 |
| Other | 32.5 | 137 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 86 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 30.7 | 2,926 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 1,916 |
| Second | 31.5 | 2,647 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 1,711 |
| Middle | 29.3 | 2,533 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 1,721 |
| Fourth | 27.8 | 2,685 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 1,781 |
| Richest | 26.3 | 2,859 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 1,914 |
| Mean | 27.7 | 13650 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 9044 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding | | | | | |

Table TC.6.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Children age 0-5 months | | Children age 6-23 months | | Children age 0-23 months | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Number of children | Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children | Percent appropriately breastfed ² | Number of children |
| Total | 62.6 | 2,414 | 83.9 | 6,630 | 78.2 | 9,044 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 62.6 | 1,257 | 84.2 | 3,434 | 78.4 | 4,691 |
| Female | 62.6 | 1,157 | 83.7 | 3,195 | 78.1 | 4,353 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.8 | 555 | 81.2 | 1,402 | 74.8 | 1,957 |
| Rural | 63.7 | 1,859 | 84.7 | 5,227 | 79.2 | 7,087 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 63.2 | 135 | 85.1 | 374 | 79.3 | 508 |

Table TC.6.5: Continued

| | Children age 0-5 months | | Children age 6-23 months | | Children age 0-23 months | |
|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Number of children | Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children | Percent appropriately breastfed ² | Number of children |
| Chattogram | 70.1 | 507 | 81.4 | 1,437 | 78.5 | 1,944 |
| Dhaka | 52.4 | 603 | 81.3 | 1,575 | 73.3 | 2,178 |
| Khulna | 60.1 | 230 | 90.4 | 697 | 82.8 | 927 |
| Mymensingh | 54.4 | 191 | 82.5 | 520 | 75.0 | 711 |
| Rajshahi | 63.7 | 256 | 84.2 | 797 | 79.2 | 1,053 |
| Rangpur | 77.1 | 266 | 87.0 | 720 | 84.4 | 986 |
| Sylhet | 63.7 | 226 | 86.0 | 510 | 79.2 | 736 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 54.8 | 174 | 78.6 | 686 | 73.8 | 860 |
| Primary | 62.7 | 598 | 83.6 | 1,482 | 77.6 | 2,079 |
| Secondary | 63.1 | 1,194 | 84.4 | 3,299 | 78.7 | 4,493 |
| Higher secondary+ | 64.2 | 448 | 86.2 | 1,163 | 80.1 | 1,611 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | 21 | 77.6 | 63 | 70.5 | 85 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 62.9 | 2,312 | 84.4 | 6,405 | 78.7 | 8,717 |
| No information | 57.1 | 81 | 68.9 | 162 | 64.9 | 242 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 62.5 | 2,398 | 83.9 | 6,560 | 78.2 | 8,958 |
| Other | (*) | 16 | 86.3 | 70 | 84.3 | 86 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 65.9 | 521 | 83.7 | 1,395 | 78.9 | 1,916 |
| Second | 63.3 | 427 | 85.1 | 1,285 | 79.7 | 1,711 |
| Middle | 59.7 | 446 | 84.1 | 1,276 | 77.8 | 1,721 |
| Fourth | 63.2 | 485 | 85.2 | 1,296 | 79.2 | 1,781 |
| Richest | 60.7 | 536 | 81.6 | 1,378 | 75.7 | 1,914 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding | | | | | | |

Table TC.6.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods**Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Currently breastfeeding | | Currently not breastfeeding | | All | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children age 6-8 months | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children age 6-8 months | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹ | Number of children age 6-8 months |
| Total | 75.4 | 1139 | (78.4) | 31 | 75.5 | 1,170 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 75.6 | 602 | (*) | 21 | 75.9 | 623 |
| Female | 75.1 | 537 | (*) | 10 | 74.9 | 547 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 69.1 | 224 | (*) | 6 | 69.8 | 230 |
| Rural | 76.9 | 915 | (73.6) | 25 | 76.8 | 940 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

Table TC.6.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Currently breastfeeding | | | | | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | | | | All | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | |
| | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C} | | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C} | | At least 2 milk feeds ³ | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | | Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C} | Minimum dietary diversity ^{A,A} | Minimum meal frequency ^{B,B} | Minimum acceptable diet ^C |
| Total | 34.6 | 64.6 | 27.8 | 6,092 | 25.4 | 75.6 | 16.6 | 48.8 | 33.8 | 65.5 | 26.9 | 537 | 33.8 | 65.5 | 26.9 | 6,630 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 36.0 | 64.6 | 29.2 | 3,158 | 27.5 | 79.2 | 17.3 | 51.9 | 35.3 | 65.8 | 28.2 | 276 | 35.3 | 65.8 | 28.2 | 3,434 |
| Female | 33.1 | 64.6 | 26.4 | 2,934 | 23.2 | 71.9 | 16.0 | 45.4 | 32.3 | 65.2 | 25.6 | 261 | 32.3 | 65.2 | 25.6 | 3,195 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.9 | 66.6 | 36.1 | 1,262 | 29.0 | 80.2 | 20.3 | 58.7 | 41.5 | 67.9 | 34.6 | 140 | 41.5 | 67.9 | 34.6 | 1,402 |
| Rural | 32.4 | 64.1 | 25.7 | 4,830 | 24.1 | 74.0 | 15.4 | 45.3 | 31.8 | 64.8 | 24.9 | 397 | 31.8 | 64.8 | 24.9 | 5,227 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 41.2 | 70.8 | 34.5 | 342 | 28.7 | 59.2 | 16.4 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 69.8 | 33.0 | 32 | 40.2 | 69.8 | 33.0 | 374 |
| Chattogram | 31.5 | 57.6 | 25.2 | 1,298 | 16.6 | 63.3 | 5.9 | 26.3 | 30.1 | 58.2 | 23.4 | 139 | 30.1 | 58.2 | 23.4 | 1,437 |
| Dhaka | 41.8 | 69.5 | 34.3 | 1,398 | 34.3 | 82.6 | 24.0 | 60.4 | 40.9 | 71.0 | 33.2 | 178 | 40.9 | 71.0 | 33.2 | 1,575 |
| Khulna | 42.1 | 82.4 | 37.2 | 656 | (29.2) | (91.3) | (24.6) | (72.3) | 41.4 | 83.0 | 36.5 | 41 | 41.4 | 83.0 | 36.5 | 697 |
| Mymensingh | 24.8 | 63.0 | 18.7 | 476 | (12.4) | (74.4) | (3.9) | (49.8) | 23.7 | 63.9 | 17.4 | 44 | 23.7 | 63.9 | 17.4 | 520 |
| Rajshahi | 30.4 | 63.0 | 25.4 | 751 | (30.0) | (82.4) | (22.7) | (58.9) | 30.4 | 64.1 | 25.2 | 45 | 30.4 | 64.1 | 25.2 | 797 |
| Rangpur | 34.5 | 53.3 | 23.7 | 684 | (17.3) | (80.6) | (16.1) | (44.0) | 33.6 | 54.7 | 23.3 | 36 | 33.6 | 54.7 | 23.3 | 720 |
| Sylhet | 23.5 | 60.5 | 17.3 | 488 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23.6 | 60.9 | 17.6 | 22 | 23.6 | 60.9 | 17.6 | 510 |

Table TC.6.7: Continued

| | Currently breastfeeding | | | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | | All | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children of age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children of age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children of age 6-23 months | | | |
| | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C} | | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C} | | At least 2 milk feeds ³ | Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A} | Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B} | | Minimum acceptable diet ^{6,C} | | |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 16.6 | 65.2 | 16.1 | 1,139 | (10.9) | (87.7) | (9.8) | (81.0) | 31 | 16.4 | 65.8 | 15.9 | 1,170 | | |
| 9-11 | 27.1 | 52.3 | 20.2 | 979 | (23.7) | (84.0) | (22.1) | (80.0) | 45 | 27.0 | 53.6 | 20.3 | 1,024 | | |
| 12-17 | 39.1 | 65.4 | 30.0 | 2,200 | 26.8 | 81.5 | 20.4 | 54.5 | 176 | 38.2 | 66.6 | 29.3 | 2,375 | | |
| 18-23 | 44.7 | 70.0 | 37.0 | 1,775 | 26.3 | 69.4 | 14.2 | 36.8 | 286 | 42.2 | 69.9 | 33.8 | 2,061 | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 19.1 | 59.2 | 16.0 | 607 | 15.2 | 61.3 | 6.6 | 36.0 | 79 | 18.6 | 59.4 | 14.9 | 686 | | |
| Primary | 27.2 | 60.4 | 20.0 | 1,367 | 19.5 | 69.8 | 14.2 | 44.4 | 115 | 26.6 | 61.1 | 19.5 | 1,482 | | |
| Secondary | 35.0 | 64.9 | 28.2 | 3,047 | 26.3 | 80.9 | 15.1 | 49.4 | 252 | 34.3 | 66.1 | 27.2 | 3,299 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 51.8 | 72.0 | 43.7 | 1,072 | 39.2 | 80.7 | 32.7 | 63.5 | 91 | 50.8 | 72.7 | 42.8 | 1,163 | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 32.3 | 69.2 | 29.4 | 56 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | 33.6 | 72.2 | 30.2 | 63 | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 34.5 | 64.3 | 27.6 | 5,914 | 25.5 | 74.3 | 16.7 | 47.4 | 491 | 33.8 | 65.1 | 26.8 | 6,405 | | |
| No information | 42.0 | 74.0 | 38.6 | 122 | (20.1) | (88.1) | (12.9) | (60.3) | 39 | 36.7 | 77.5 | 32.4 | 162 | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 34.5 | 64.6 | 27.8 | 6,028 | 25.6 | 76.2 | 16.8 | 49.1 | 532 | 33.8 | 65.5 | 27.0 | 6,560 | | |
| Other | 39.9 | 63.7 | 27.0 | 65 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 5 | 37.1 | 60.2 | 25.1 | 70 | | |

Table TC.6.7: Continued

| Wealth index quintile | Currently breastfeeding | | | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | | All | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | |
| | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C} | | Minimum dietary diversity ^A | Minimum meal frequency ^B | Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C} | | At least 2 milk feeds ³ | Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A} | Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B} | | Minimum acceptable diet ^{6,C} |
| Poorest | 22.1 | 60.4 | 17.6 | 1,301 | 16.3 | 62.4 | 8.9 | 32.5 | 94 | 21.7 | 60.6 | 17.0 | 1,395 |
| Second | 27.8 | 61.3 | 22.3 | 1,202 | 18.7 | 65.3 | 12.2 | 40.2 | 82 | 27.2 | 61.6 | 21.7 | 1,285 |
| Middle | 33.2 | 64.1 | 24.7 | 1,174 | 15.1 | 74.8 | 7.6 | 46.3 | 102 | 31.7 | 65.0 | 23.3 | 1,276 |
| Fourth | 40.8 | 67.9 | 33.1 | 1,197 | 33.6 | 80.0 | 19.9 | 46.6 | 99 | 40.2 | 68.9 | 32.1 | 1,296 |
| Richest | 50.0 | 69.4 | 42.1 | 1,219 | 35.7 | 86.5 | 27.3 | 65.7 | 160 | 48.3 | 71.4 | 40.4 | 1,378 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)
² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)
³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity
⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

Table TC.6.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹ | Number of children age 0-23 months |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Total | 18.3 | 9,044 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 20.1 | 4,691 |
| Female | 16.3 | 4,353 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 24.6 | 1,957 |
| Rural | 16.5 | 7,087 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 17.6 | 508 |
| Chattogram | 13.1 | 1,944 |
| Dhaka | 28.8 | 2,178 |
| Khulna | 17.1 | 927 |
| Mymensingh | 18.8 | 711 |
| Rajshahi | 20.5 | 1,053 |
| Rangpur | 11.6 | 986 |
| Sylhet | 7.9 | 736 |
| Age (in months) | | |
| 0-5 | 18.2 | 2,414 |
| 6-11 | 24.0 | 2,194 |
| 12-23 | 15.4 | 4,436 |
| Mother's education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 15.3 | 860 |
| Primary | 14.6 | 2,079 |
| Secondary | 18.5 | 4,493 |
| Higher secondary+ | 23.8 | 1,611 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 26.0 | 85 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 17.9 | 8,717 |
| No information | 27.9 | 242 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 18.4 | 8,958 |
| Other | 5.8 | 86 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 11.9 | 1,916 |
| Second | 14.1 | 1,711 |
| Middle | 17.6 | 1,721 |
| Fourth | 19.3 | 1,781 |
| Richest | 27.9 | 1,914 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

7.7 Malnutrition

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.⁹⁷ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.⁹⁸ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.⁹⁹ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

⁹⁷ Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-x

⁹⁸ Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

⁹⁹ WHO. *Child Growth Standards. Technical Report*, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰⁰ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.7.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.7.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D.

The tables show that due to weight not measured, measurements that were out of normal range and/or missing weight and/or height measurements, 2.8 percent of children were excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 4.5 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 4.7 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

¹⁰⁰ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.7.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Weight for age | | | Number of children with weight and age ^A | Height for age | | | Number of children with height and age ^A | Weight for height | | | | Number of children with weight and height ^A | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Underweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Stunted | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Wasted | Overweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | |
| | Percent below -2 SD ¹ | Percent below -3 SD ² | | | Percent below -2 SD ³ | Percent below -3 SD ⁴ | | | | Percent below -2 SD ⁵ | Percent below -3 SD ⁶ | | | Percent above +2 SD ⁷ |
| Total | 22.6 | 5.2 | -1.2 | 22,450 | 28.0 | 8.8 | -1.3 | 22,055 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | .8 | -6 | 22,011 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 22.4 | 5.3 | -1.2 | 11,674 | 28.0 | 9.0 | -1.3 | 11,442 | 10.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | .9 | -6 | 11,449 |
| Female | 22.8 | 5.1 | -1.2 | 10,776 | 27.9 | 8.6 | -1.3 | 10,613 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | .7 | -6 | 10,563 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.9 | 4.2 | -1.0 | 4,720 | 26.3 | 9.2 | -1.2 | 4,604 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 1.8 | -4 | 4,586 |
| Rural | 23.6 | 5.4 | -1.3 | 17,730 | 28.4 | 8.7 | -1.3 | 17,451 | 10.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | .5 | -7 | 17,425 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 24.9 | 6.5 | -1.3 | 1,298 | 30.6 | 10.9 | -1.4 | 1,271 | 10.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | .4 | -7 | 1,277 |
| Chattogram | 23.0 | 5.4 | -1.2 | 4,845 | 27.0 | 8.7 | -1.3 | 4,723 | 10.4 | 2.8 | 1.8 | .7 | -7 | 4,721 |
| Dhaka | 19.2 | 4.7 | -1.0 | 5,352 | 28.0 | 10.0 | -1.2 | 5,254 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 1.8 | -4 | 5,242 |
| Khulna | 18.7 | 3.3 | -1.1 | 2,342 | 20.6 | 4.0 | -1.1 | 2,329 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .2 | -7 | 2,329 |
| Mymensingh | 24.9 | 5.4 | -1.3 | 1,693 | 33.3 | 9.8 | -1.5 | 1,678 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | .6 | -7 | 1,669 |
| Rajshahi | 23.3 | 4.4 | -1.2 | 2,692 | 26.3 | 6.8 | -1.3 | 2,669 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | .3 | -7 | 2,658 |
| Rangpur | 22.4 | 5.0 | -1.2 | 2,444 | 26.6 | 9.0 | -1.2 | 2,369 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 | .7 | -7 | 2,367 |
| Sylhet | 32.1 | 8.5 | -1.5 | 1,783 | 37.6 | 12.2 | -1.6 | 1,761 | 11.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | .1 | -8 | 1,750 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 16.4 | 5.1 | -0.9 | 2,344 | 18.3 | 7.1 | -0.9 | 2,270 | 9.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 1.7 | -3 | 2,234 |
| 6-11 | 16.8 | 4.7 | -0.9 | 2,168 | 18.6 | 5.9 | -0.9 | 2,148 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.1 | -4 | 2,148 |
| 12-17 | 19.9 | 4.6 | -1.0 | 2,341 | 28.1 | 9.5 | -1.3 | 2,302 | 10.1 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | -5 | 2,316 |

Table TC.7.1: Continued

| | Weight for age | | | | Number of children with weight and age ^A | | | Height for age | | | | Number of children with height and age ^A | | | | Weight for height | | | | Number of children with weight and height ^A | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|---|------|------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----|---|--------|------|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------|------|--|-------------------|-----|--|
| | Underweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | | | | Stunted | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | | | | | Wasted | | Overweight | | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | |
| | Percent below | | | | | | | Percent below | | | | | | | | Percent below | | Percent above | | | | | |
| | - 2 SD ¹ | - 3 SD ² | | | | | | - 2 SD ³ | - 3 SD ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-23 | 24.3 | 7.0 | -1.3 | 2,020 | 32.7 | 10.8 | -1.5 | 1,977 | 11.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | .4 | 1,988 | 11.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | .4 | 1,988 | 11.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | .4 | |
| 24-35 | 25.5 | 6.1 | -1.3 | 4,453 | 35.0 | 11.6 | -1.5 | 4,324 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | .7 | 4,322 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | .7 | 4,322 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | .7 | |
| 36-47 | 24.2 | 4.6 | -1.3 | 4,647 | 31.2 | 9.3 | -1.4 | 4,586 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | .7 | 4,581 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | .7 | 4,581 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | .7 | |
| 48-59 | 24.8 | 4.6 | -1.3 | 4,476 | 25.0 | 6.6 | -1.2 | 4,448 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | .6 | 4,423 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | .6 | 4,423 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | .6 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 32.5 | 8.1 | -1.5 | 2,496 | 40.1 | 13.5 | -1.6 | 2,464 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | .6 | 2,450 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | .6 | 2,450 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | .6 | |
| Primary | 27.4 | 6.8 | -1.4 | 5,316 | 34.2 | 11.5 | -1.5 | 5,238 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | .5 | 5,219 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | .5 | 5,219 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | .5 | |
| Secondary | 21.0 | 4.4 | -1.2 | 11,058 | 25.2 | 7.3 | -1.2 | 10,855 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | .7 | 10,854 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | .7 | 10,854 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | .7 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 13.6 | 3.2 | -0.8 | 3,580 | 18.7 | 6.2 | -0.9 | 3,498 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 3,488 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 3,488 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 1.7 | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 22.8 | 5.4 | -1.2 | 6,121 | 28.9 | 8.8 | -1.3 | 6,023 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | .8 | 6,017 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | .8 | 6,017 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | .8 | |
| 20-34 | 22.0 | 4.9 | -1.2 | 14,596 | 27.1 | 8.7 | -1.3 | 14,332 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | .7 | 14,301 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | .7 | 14,301 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | .7 | |
| 35-49 | 26.3 | 7.0 | -1.3 | 1,592 | 32.0 | 10.2 | -1.4 | 1,560 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1,553 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1,553 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | |
| No information on biological mother | 28.6 | 6.7 | -1.3 | 141 | 31.2 | 7.4 | -1.5 | 141 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 | .2 | 141 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 | .2 | 141 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 | .2 | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 25.7 | 7.7 | -1.3 | 304 | 29.7 | 11.7 | -1.4 | 300 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | .2 | 299 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | .2 | 299 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | .2 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 22.5 | 5.1 | -1.2 | 21,669 | 27.9 | 8.8 | -1.3 | 21,289 | 9.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | .8 | 21,246 | 9.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | .8 | 21,246 | 9.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | .8 | |
| No information | 24.4 | 7.6 | -1.3 | 476 | 31.1 | 6.6 | -1.4 | 466 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | .1 | 467 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | .1 | 467 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | .1 | |

Table TC.7.1: Continued

| | Weight for age | | | Number of children with weight and age ^A | Height for age | | | Number of children with height and age ^A | Weight for height | | | | | Number of children with weight and height ^A |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Underweight | | | | Stunted | | | | Wasted | | Overweight | | | |
| | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | | | Percent below | | Percent above | | | |
| | - 2 SD ¹ | - 3 SD ² | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | - 2 SD ³ | - 3 SD ⁴ | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | - 2 SD ⁵ | - 3 SD ⁶ | + 2 SD ⁷ | + 3 SD ⁸ | Mean Z-Score (SD) | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 22.6 | 5.2 | -1.2 | 22,205 | 27.9 | 8.8 | -1.3 | 21,812 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | .8 | -6 | 21,768 |
| Other | 18.8 | 5.7 | -1.3 | 244 | 31.7 | 11.3 | -1.5 | 243 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | .9 | -7 | 243 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 30.0 | 7.5 | -1.5 | 4,882 | 38.2 | 12.4 | -1.6 | 4,801 | 11.7 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 4,788 |
| Second | 26.9 | 6.2 | -1.4 | 4,414 | 31.4 | 9.3 | -1.4 | 4,345 | 11.5 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | -0.8 | 4,346 |
| Middle | 21.9 | 4.3 | -1.2 | 4,195 | 25.9 | 7.4 | -1.3 | 4,148 | 9.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | -0.7 | 4,136 |
| Fourth | 19.5 | 4.0 | -1.1 | 4,383 | 23.5 | 7.1 | -1.2 | 4,318 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.7 | -0.6 | 4,307 |
| Richest | 14.2 | 3.6 | -0.8 | 4,575 | 19.8 | 7.4 | -1.0 | 4,444 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 2.0 | -0.3 | 4,434 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DO.3.4-6.

7.8 Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰¹ In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹⁰² The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In 1989, the Government of Bangladesh endorsed the Iodine Deficiency Disease Prevention Law making it mandatory that all edible salt should be iodized and endorsed under the implementation rules of 1994. To ensure quality iodized salt for all, the government is mandated to implement the Iodine Deficiency Disease Prevention Law 1989, Regulation of Salt Law 1994 and the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) Ordinance 1985.

In Bangladesh, the existing salt legislation guides the iodization of salt, but does not emphasize that all salt sold in Bangladesh must be iodised. Within the salt market in Bangladesh, open salt is also sold for animal feeds, however it is also purchased for human consumption due to its low price. The price differences between packet iodized salt and open non-iodized salt for animal feed from the traditional mills 2-3 Bangladeshi taka (<1 cent).

In Bangladesh MICS, 2019, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate. Table TC.8.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

¹⁰¹ ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹⁰² Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcd.2011.07.009

Table TC.8.1: Iodized salt consumption

| Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, MICS6 Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---|---|
| | Percentage of households in which salt was tested | Number of households | Percent of households with: | | | | Total | Percentage of households with iodized salt ¹ | Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt |
| | | | No salt | | | | | | |
| | | | | Not iodized 0 ppm | >0 and <15 ppm | 15+ ppm | | | |
| Total | 99.4 | 61,242 | 0.6 | 23.4 | 17.5 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 61,217 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.5 | 13,564 | 0.4 | 9.1 | 11.7 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 13,557 |
| Rural | 99.3 | 47,678 | 0.6 | 27.5 | 19.1 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 47,660 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 99.6 | 3,488 | 0.3 | 20.4 | 38.9 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 3,484 |
| Chattogram | 99.3 | 10,736 | 0.6 | 11.3 | 20.1 | 68.0 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 10,729 |
| Dhaka | 99.5 | 15,512 | 0.5 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 71.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 15,505 |
| Khulna | 99.6 | 7,290 | 0.4 | 28.8 | 17.5 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 7,289 |
| Mymensingh | 98.9 | 4,561 | 1.0 | 27.7 | 19.3 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 4,559 |
| Rajshahi | 99.1 | 8,745 | 0.9 | 39.5 | 14.6 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 59.7 | 8,743 |
| Rangpur | 99.3 | 7,229 | 0.6 | 37.5 | 19.3 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 61.9 | 7,226 |
| Sylhet | 99.6 | 3,681 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 16.6 | 77.2 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 3,681 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 99.1 | 12,923 | 0.9 | 39.0 | 25.0 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 12,916 |
| Second | 99.3 | 12,450 | 0.7 | 34.5 | 21.1 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 64.8 | 12,447 |
| Middle | 99.3 | 11,895 | 0.6 | 24.3 | 19.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 11,889 |
| Fourth | 99.5 | 12,012 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 12,009 |
| Richest | 99.7 | 11,963 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 11,956 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption | | | | | | | | | |

7.9 Early Childhood Development

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰³ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹⁰⁴ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.9.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.9.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁰⁵ In Bangladesh MICS 2019, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.9.3.

¹⁰³ Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹⁰⁴ Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

¹⁰⁵ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.9.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Adult household members | | | | Percentage of children living with their: | | Father | | Mother | | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|-----------------|---|--|---|-------------|---|---|--|---|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹ | Mean number of activities with adult household members | Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity | Father | Mother | Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ² | Mean number of activities with fathers | Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³ | Mean number of activities with mothers | | |
| Total | 62.9 | 3.9 | 11.0 | 86.0 | 97.6 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 46.9 | 3.1 | 14,072 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 62.9 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 86.5 | 97.6 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 46.2 | 3.1 | 7,321 | |
| Female | 62.9 | 3.9 | 11.2 | 85.3 | 97.5 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 47.5 | 3.1 | 6,751 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.4 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 89.9 | 98.3 | 14.5 | 1.3 | 58.3 | 3.7 | 2,949 | |
| Rural | 60.4 | 3.8 | 11.6 | 84.9 | 97.3 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 43.8 | 3.0 | 11,122 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 56.1 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 87.3 | 97.7 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 37.5 | 2.8 | 809 | |
| Chattogram | 52.0 | 3.4 | 15.6 | 76.5 | 98.4 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 35.2 | 2.6 | 3,092 | |
| Dhaka | 70.3 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 85.1 | 98.3 | 15.6 | 1.3 | 57.5 | 3.7 | 3,317 | |
| Khulna | 64.6 | 3.9 | 11.2 | 90.3 | 98.0 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 48.6 | 3.2 | 1,468 | |
| Mymensingh | 53.3 | 3.3 | 20.2 | 86.8 | 94.2 | 19.0 | 1.4 | 36.7 | 2.6 | 1,039 | |
| Rajshahi | 70.7 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 93.9 | 97.9 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 47.5 | 3.3 | 1,700 | |
| Rangpur | 71.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 92.2 | 95.2 | 17.7 | 1.5 | 54.1 | 3.5 | 1,511 | |
| Sylhet | 59.3 | 3.5 | 23.0 | 86.7 | 98.0 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 50.7 | 3.0 | 1,135 | |

Table TC.9.1: Continued

| | Adult household members | | | Percentage of children living with their: | | Father | | Mother | | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|--|---|--|---|---|--------|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹ | Mean number of activities with adult household members | Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity | Father | Mother | Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ² | Mean number of activities with fathers | Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³ | Mean number of activities with mothers | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 59.7 | 3.7 | 12.3 | 86.5 | 98.4 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 44.8 | 3.0 | 4,610 |
| 3 | 62.5 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 85.7 | 97.4 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 46.6 | 3.1 | 4,832 |
| 4 | 66.4 | 4.1 | 10.1 | 85.6 | 96.8 | 11.6 | 1.1 | 49.2 | 3.2 | 4,630 |
| Mother's education^A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 45.5 | 3.0 | 20.5 | 84.5 | 88.4 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 22.5 | 1.8 | 1,727 |
| Primary | 53.0 | 3.4 | 15.3 | 89.2 | 97.5 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 36.2 | 2.6 | 3,409 |
| Secondary | 66.7 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 85.1 | 99.2 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 51.6 | 3.4 | 6,845 |
| Higher secondary+ | 81.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 84.5 | 99.7 | 18.7 | 1.5 | 69.0 | 4.2 | 2,090 |
| Father's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 50.3 | 3.3 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 33.1 | 2.5 | 2,703 |
| Primary | 57.7 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 42.4 | 2.9 | 3,737 |
| Secondary | 67.7 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 13.9 | 1.3 | 52.0 | 3.4 | 3,658 |
| Higher secondary+ | 80.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 24.2 | 1.9 | 66.7 | 4.1 | 1,989 |
| Biological father not in the household | 63.1 | 3.9 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 44.7 | 3.0 | 1,977 |
| Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 8 |

Table TC.9.1: Continued

| | Adult household members | | | Percentage of children living with their: | | Father | | Mother | | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|---|---|--|---|---|--------|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹ | Mean number of activities with adult household members | Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity | Father | Mother | Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ² | Mean number of activities with fathers | Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³ | Mean number of activities with mothers | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 58.3 | 3.7 | 12.0 | 87.4 | 94.6 | 13.5 | 1.3 | 43.5 | 3.0 | 392 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 63.0 | 3.9 | 11.0 | 85.9 | 97.6 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 47.0 | 3.1 | 13,680 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 63.1 | 3.9 | 10.9 | 85.8 | 97.5 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 47.0 | 3.1 | 13,903 |
| Other | 46.6 | 3.2 | 19.9 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 34.2 | 2.5 | 168 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 47.5 | 3.1 | 16.4 | 92.3 | 97.0 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 31.4 | 2.4 | 3,121 |
| Second | 57.3 | 3.6 | 12.0 | 90.3 | 96.5 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 40.6 | 2.8 | 2,829 |
| Middle | 64.2 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 84.6 | 97.1 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 45.2 | 3.1 | 2,581 |
| Fourth | 68.7 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 81.2 | 98.2 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 52.8 | 3.4 | 2,734 |
| Richest | 78.8 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 80.5 | 98.9 | 16.7 | 1.4 | 66.1 | 4.0 | 2,806 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials
Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children living in households that have for the child: | | Percentage of children who play with: | | | | Number of children |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| | 3 or more children's books ¹ | 10 or more children's books | Homemade toys | Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys | Household objects/ objects found outside | Two or more types of playthings ² | |
| Total | 6.1 | 0.3 | 34.6 | 82.0 | 69.0 | 66.5 | 23,099 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.0 | 0.4 | 34.2 | 82.2 | 68.0 | 65.7 | 12,008 |
| Female | 6.2 | 0.3 | 35.1 | 81.7 | 70.1 | 67.4 | 11,091 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.1 | 0.9 | 30.8 | 86.3 | 61.3 | 62.7 | 4,903 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 0.2 | 35.7 | 80.8 | 71.1 | 67.5 | 18,196 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 9.1 | 0.2 | 35.9 | 78.6 | 70.9 | 66.4 | 1,317 |
| Chattogram | 4.7 | 0.2 | 32.5 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 67.1 | 5,033 |
| Dhaka | 7.4 | 0.7 | 28.4 | 86.3 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 5,491 |
| Khulna | 9.8 | 0.6 | 43.9 | 86.5 | 70.5 | 72.4 | 2,394 |
| Mymensingh | 4.1 | 0.3 | 48.5 | 80.7 | 66.3 | 66.1 | 1,750 |
| Rajshahi | 5.8 | 0.3 | 45.2 | 85.9 | 75.7 | 73.6 | 2,752 |
| Rangpur | 4.8 | 0.1 | 33.5 | 84.6 | 74.3 | 71.0 | 2,491 |
| Sylhet | 2.7 | 0.1 | 19.1 | 79.4 | 59.8 | 56.3 | 1,871 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 25.6 | 73.0 | 48.7 | 49.4 | 9,027 |
| 2-4 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 40.4 | 87.7 | 82.0 | 77.5 | 14,072 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 1.8 | 0.1 | 38.6 | 72.1 | 72.7 | 63.5 | 2,586 |
| Primary | 2.6 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 76.2 | 70.1 | 63.7 | 5,483 |
| Secondary | 6.1 | 0.2 | 34.3 | 84.6 | 69.4 | 68.5 | 11,331 |
| Higher secondary+ | 14.2 | 1.3 | 33.6 | 89.2 | 63.5 | 66.8 | 3,699 |
| Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 7.9 | 0.4 | 41.3 | 85.7 | 78.8 | 75.2 | 392 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 9.6 | 0.5 | 40.4 | 87.8 | 82.1 | 77.6 | 13,680 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 6.1 | 0.4 | 34.6 | 82.2 | 69.0 | 66.6 | 22,845 |
| Other | 2.1 | 0.0 | 42.3 | 60.9 | 70.3 | 58.3 | 254 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.3 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 69.9 | 70.8 | 61.2 | 5,036 |

Table TC.9.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children living in households that have for the child: | | Percentage of children who play with: | | | | Number of children |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| | 3 or more children's books ¹ | 10 or more children's books | Homemade toys | Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys | Household objects/ objects found outside | Two or more types of playthings ² | |
| Second | 3.2 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 80.7 | 72.7 | 68.7 | 4,534 |
| Middle | 5.4 | 0.2 | 36.6 | 82.9 | 72.1 | 70.1 | 4,298 |
| Fourth | 7.4 | 0.4 | 34.1 | 86.3 | 69.1 | 68.6 | 4,511 |
| Richest | 12.3 | 1.1 | 28.6 | 91.0 | 60.5 | 64.8 | 4,720 |

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books
² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Table TC.9.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Left alone in the past week | Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week | Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹ | |
| Total | 8.9 | 6.5 | 11.2 | 23,099 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 9.1 | 6.2 | 11.1 | 12,008 |
| Female | 8.7 | 6.7 | 11.2 | 11,091 |
| Area | | | | |
| Urban | 6.3 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 4,903 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 18,196 |
| Division | | | | |
| Barishal | 9.1 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 1,317 |
| Chattogram | 9.9 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 5,033 |
| Dhaka | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5,491 |
| Khulna | 9.4 | 5.3 | 12.1 | 2,394 |
| Mymensingh | 4.7 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 1,750 |
| Rajshahi | 17.0 | 8.5 | 19.7 | 2,752 |
| Rangpur | 15.2 | 10.4 | 18.3 | 2,491 |
| Sylhet | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 1,871 |
| Age | | | | |
| 0-1 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 9,027 |
| 2-4 | 10.8 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 14,072 |

Table TC.9.3: Continued

| | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Left alone in the past week | Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week | Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹ | |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 12.5 | 11.2 | 15.8 | 2,586 |
| Primary | 10.3 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 5,483 |
| Secondary | 8.3 | 5.4 | 10.2 | 11,331 |
| Higher secondary+ | 6.2 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 3,699 |
| Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 12.2 | 8.7 | 14.3 | 392 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 10.8 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 13,680 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Bengali | 8.6 | 6.2 | 10.8 | 22,845 |
| Other | 37.4 | 31.8 | 45.9 | 254 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 14.0 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 5,036 |
| Second | 10.6 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 4,534 |
| Middle | 8.3 | 5.5 | 10.3 | 4,298 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 4,511 |
| Richest | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 4,720 |
| ¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision | | | | |

7.10 Early Child Development Index

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁶ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹⁰⁷ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, Early Moments Matter, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Bangladesh. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- **Literacy-numeracy:** Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- **Physical:** If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- **Social-emotional:** Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- **Learning:** If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.1.

| Table TC.10.1: Early child development index | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains | | | | Early child development index score ¹ | Number of children age 3-4 years |
| | Literacy-numeracy | Physical | Social-Emotional | Learning | | |
| Total | 28.8 | 98.4 | 72.7 | 91.4 | 74.5 | 9,462 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 27.5 | 98.4 | 69.0 | 91.0 | 71.4 | 4,896 |
| Female | 30.2 | 98.4 | 76.6 | 91.8 | 78.0 | 4,566 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.8 | 98.6 | 74.3 | 92.5 | 77.9 | 1,979 |
| Rural | 27.2 | 98.3 | 72.3 | 91.1 | 73.7 | 7,483 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 30.6 | 98.6 | 64.6 | 88.5 | 67.7 | 536 |
| Chattogram | 31.9 | 98.4 | 72.1 | 90.9 | 77.8 | 2,077 |

Table TC.10.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains | | | | Early child development index score ¹ | Number of children age 3-4 years |
|--|---|----------|------------------|----------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Literacy-numeracy | Physical | Social-Emotional | Learning | | |
| Dhaka | 31.9 | 98.8 | 81.8 | 93.6 | 81.6 | 2,177 |
| Khulna | 27.8 | 99.4 | 67.3 | 94.1 | 72.8 | 988 |
| Mymensingh | 30.5 | 94.0 | 57.6 | 91.3 | 60.2 | 721 |
| Rajshahi | 23.8 | 98.8 | 70.0 | 92.4 | 69.6 | 1,183 |
| Rangpur | 25.8 | 97.9 | 82.6 | 93.4 | 83.4 | 1,023 |
| Sylhet | 21.4 | 99.3 | 66.2 | 80.7 | 61.7 | 757 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 3 | 16.4 | 98.1 | 70.9 | 89.6 | 68.5 | 4,832 |
| 4 | 41.7 | 98.6 | 74.6 | 93.2 | 80.9 | 4,630 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | | | | | | |
| Attending | 60.0 | 98.9 | 73.5 | 95.4 | 85.9 | 1,787 |
| Not attending | 21.5 | 98.2 | 72.5 | 90.5 | 71.9 | 7,675 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 14.6 | 97.6 | 71.9 | 87.6 | 68.1 | 1,247 |
| Primary | 19.7 | 97.8 | 71.3 | 89.5 | 69.0 | 2,306 |
| Secondary | 31.9 | 98.9 | 72.9 | 92.7 | 76.7 | 4,544 |
| Higher secondary+ | 46.7 | 98.3 | 75.4 | 93.8 | 82.7 | 1,365 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 15.7 | 92.7 | 45.9 | 69.4 | 41.1 | 254 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 29.1 | 98.5 | 73.4 | 92.0 | 75.5 | 9,208 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 28.8 | 98.4 | 72.6 | 91.5 | 74.6 | 9,345 |
| Other | 26.2 | 94.1 | 81.2 | 82.8 | 69.9 | 117 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 16.7 | 97.7 | 71.6 | 88.5 | 68.0 | 2,114 |
| Second | 23.4 | 98.1 | 70.4 | 89.8 | 71.0 | 1,891 |
| Middle | 30.2 | 98.6 | 72.2 | 92.0 | 75.2 | 1,766 |
| Fourth | 32.4 | 98.2 | 72.1 | 92.8 | 75.5 | 1,825 |
| Richest | 43.0 | 99.3 | 77.4 | 94.3 | 83.9 | 1,865 |

¹MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1



8.1 Early Childhood Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is committed to providing one year of free Pre-Primary education (PPE) to all children age 5 at Government primary schools. Nearly 100% of Government Primary Schools (GPS) and 99% of Newly Nationalized Primary Schools (NNPS) now offer one year of free Pre-Primary education. In 2016, there were 3.12 million children enrolled in pre-primary school, three times more than the enrolment of the Third Primary Education Development Program (PEDP3) baseline year in 2010. Many private kindergartens, madrasahs and NGOs also operate non-formal schools, which offers Pre-Primary education throughout the country.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Bangladesh, the school year begins in January.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹⁰⁸). The official primary school entry age in Bangladesh is age 6 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2.

¹⁰⁸ The ratio is termed “adjusted” since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

Table LN.1.2 is included in the report but there is no introduction to it in the text of the report. Tables 2.8, 4.1 and 4.2 are included in the report but the above statements are removed from the text.

| Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Bangladesh, 2019 | | |
| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹ | Number of children age 36-59 months |
| Total | 18.9 | 9,449 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 18.8 | 4,888 |
| Female | 19.0 | 4,561 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 23.0 | 1,974 |
| Rural | 17.8 | 7,475 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 17.7 | 535 |
| Chattogram | 19.0 | 2,075 |
| Dhaka | 21.0 | 2,176 |
| Khulna | 19.6 | 986 |
| Mymensingh | 22.4 | 720 |
| Rajshahi | 16.7 | 1,182 |
| Rangpur | 17.4 | 1,022 |
| Sylhet | 14.7 | 753 |
| Age (in months) | | |
| 36-47 | 5.8 | 4,818 |
| 48-59 | 32.5 | 4,631 |
| Mother's education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 12.3 | 1,246 |
| Primary | 15.8 | 2,304 |
| Secondary | 19.9 | 4,539 |
| Higher secondary+ | 26.9 | 1,360 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 12.5 | 254 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 19.1 | 9,195 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 18.8 | 9,332 |
| Other | 24.7 | 117 |

Table LN.1.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹ | Number of children age 36-59 months |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 14.6 | 2,111 |
| Second | 16.0 | 1,887 |
| Middle | 18.6 | 1,765 |
| Fourth | 19.5 | 1,826 |
| Richest | 26.4 | 1,861 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percent of children: | | | Total | Net attendance ratio ¹ | Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Attending an early childhood education programme | Attending primary education | Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education | | | |
| Total | 56.3 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 5,002 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 57.3 | 18.8 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 2,546 |
| Female | 55.2 | 23.6 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 2,456 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.7 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 1,052 |
| Rural | 55.4 | 21.4 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 3,949 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 51.4 | 28.4 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 267 |
| Chattogram | 50.2 | 26.3 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 1,038 |
| Dhaka | 58.3 | 17.1 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 1,223 |
| Khulna | 66.7 | 18.6 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 524 |
| Mymensingh | 53.9 | 23.9 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 410 |
| Rajshahi | 62.7 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 585 |
| Rangpur | 51.3 | 21.5 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 543 |
| Sylhet | 55.3 | 18.8 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 413 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 45.0 | 18.4 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 770 |
| Primary | 53.8 | 19.1 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 1,289 |
| Secondary | 59.1 | 23.0 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 2,415 |

Table LN.1.2: Continued

| | Percent of children: | | | Total | Net attendance ratio ¹ | Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|-------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Attending an early childhood education programme | Attending primary education | Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 66.0 | 21.9 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 527 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 63.3 | 20.3 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 90 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 56.4 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 4,610 |
| No information | 52.9 | 22.5 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 302 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 56.3 | 21.2 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 4,936 |
| Other | 52.7 | 19.5 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 65 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 51.4 | 17.8 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 1,082 |
| Second | 54.0 | 20.4 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 1,051 |
| Middle | 57.8 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 939 |
| Fourth | 58.0 | 24.0 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 998 |
| Richest | 61.1 | 23.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 932 |
| Parity indices | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Female/Male ² | 0.96 | 1.25 | 0.89 | na | 1.04 | na |
| Wealth | | | | | | |
| Poorest/Richest ³ | 0.84 | 0.78 | 1.93 | na | 0.82 | na |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Rural/Urban ⁴ | 0.93 | 1.06 | 1.15 | na | 0.96 | na |

¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

8.2 Attendance

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹⁰⁹.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Bangladesh, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary school at age 11 and upper secondary school at age 14. There are 5 grades in primary school and 3 grades in lower secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as class 1 to class 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as class 6 to class 8 and in upper secondary, grades are referred to as class 9 to class 10. Secondary school is a combination of lower secondary grades and upper secondary grades and are referred to as class 6 to class 10. Bangladesh also has a level of school called higher secondary school, grades in higher secondary school are referred to as class 11 to class 12. In Bangladesh MICS 2019, all analysis for the upper secondary category includes class 9 to class 12. Bangladesh, school year typically runs from January to December.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering class 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹¹⁰, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹¹¹ for children age 11 to 13 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in class 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in class 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6.¹¹²

¹⁰⁹ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹¹⁰ Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹¹¹ Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹¹² Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 13 to 15 years old, who completed primary education in Bangladesh. Completion rates are also presented for lower secondary education (class 6 to 8) and upper secondary includes higher secondary grades for analysis i.e. class 9 to class 12 education.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹¹³, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

¹¹³ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness**Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹ | Number of children attending first grade of primary school |
|---|---|--|
| Total | 72.7 | 5,774 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 71.3 | 3,076 |
| Female | 74.2 | 2,698 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 77.2 | 1,228 |
| Rural | 71.5 | 4,546 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 72.7 | 337 |
| Chattogram | 65.6 | 1,317 |
| Dhaka | 78.5 | 1,303 |
| Khulna | 76.0 | 534 |
| Mymensingh | 71.1 | 452 |
| Rajshahi | 71.4 | 666 |
| Rangpur | 69.6 | 645 |
| Sylhet | 79.4 | 519 |
| Mother's education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 66.3 | 1,245 |
| Primary | 68.6 | 1,670 |
| Secondary | 76.7 | 2,358 |
| Higher secondary+ | 83.7 | 499 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 65.0 | 141 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 73.2 | 5,185 |
| No information | 68.9 | 447 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 72.7 | 5,707 |
| Other | 70.2 | 67 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 65.3 | 1,445 |
| Second | 70.2 | 1,227 |
| Middle | 72.7 | 1,027 |
| Fourth | 76.7 | 1,003 |
| Richest | 81.6 | 1,072 |
| ¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness | | |

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

| Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Bangladesh, 2019 | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹ | Number of children of primary school entry age |
| Total | 61.4 | 5,123 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 59.5 | 2,651 |
| Female | 63.5 | 2,472 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 61.4 | 1,026 |
| Rural | 61.4 | 4,097 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 66.8 | 310 |
| Chattogram | 65.4 | 1,069 |
| Dhaka | 56.4 | 1,242 |
| Khulna | 66.5 | 523 |
| Mymensingh | 56.8 | 405 |
| Rajshahi | 56.0 | 615 |
| Rangpur | 61.7 | 515 |
| Sylhet | 67.2 | 443 |
| Mother's education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 48.3 | 954 |
| Primary | 62.9 | 1,412 |
| Secondary | 65.0 | 2,211 |
| Higher secondary+ | 65.9 | 547 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 60.0 | 121 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 61.9 | 4,655 |
| No information | 54.5 | 347 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 61.4 | 5,051 |
| Other | 59.1 | 72 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 55.0 | 1,237 |
| Second | 61.3 | 1,036 |
| Middle | 62.0 | 945 |
| Fourth | 62.7 | 937 |
| Richest | 67.8 | 967 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year |
| | | Attending early childhood education | Out of school ^A | | Attending early childhood education | Out of school ^A | | Attending early childhood education | Out of school ^{2,A} | |
| Total | 83.3 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 88.5 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 85.9 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 25,780 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.3 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 88.0 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 86.1 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 5,347 |
| Rural | 83.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 88.7 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 85.8 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 20,433 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 86.4 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 92.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 89.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 1,460 |
| Chattogram | 84.3 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 90.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 87.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5,612 |
| Dhaka | 80.7 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 86.5 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 83.6 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 6,141 |
| Khulna | 86.3 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 92.2 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 89.3 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 2,479 |
| Mymensingh | 74.3 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 80.8 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 77.5 | 8.4 | 14.1 | 1,977 |
| Rajshahi | 84.7 | 11.0 | 4.3 | 87.8 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 86.2 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 3,036 |
| Rangpur | 85.3 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 90.4 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 87.7 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 2,795 |
| Sylhet | 86.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 88.9 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 87.6 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 2,281 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 61.0 | 28.9 | 10.0 | 65.5 | 25.7 | 8.8 | 63.1 | 27.4 | 9.4 | 5,123 |
| 7 | 85.3 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 89.4 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 87.3 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 5,052 |
| 8 | 90.2 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 95.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 92.7 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 5,083 |
| 9 | 91.4 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 95.5 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 93.4 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 5,141 |
| 10 | 89.1 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 96.1 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 92.6 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 5,380 |

Table LN.2.3: Continued

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|------|--------|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | | | |
| | | Attending early childhood education | Out of school ^{2A} | | Attending early childhood education | Out of school ^{2A} | | Attending early childhood education | Out of school ^{2A} | | | |
| | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year | | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 76.7 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 2,986 | 83.5 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 2,846 | 80.0 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 5,832 |
| Primary | 83.1 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 3,698 | 88.2 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 3,522 | 85.6 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 7,220 |
| Secondary | 86.1 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 5,275 | 91.1 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 5,219 | 88.6 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 10,493 |
| Higher secondary+ | 88.6 | 7.7 | 3.7 | 1,130 | 90.4 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 1,105 | 89.5 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 2,235 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 80.9 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 320 | 89.9 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 299 | 85.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 619 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 83.8 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 11,719 | 88.7 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 11,379 | 86.2 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 23,099 |
| No information | 79.0 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 1,049 | 86.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 1,014 | 82.7 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 2,063 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 83.3 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 12,915 | 88.6 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 12,540 | 85.9 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 25,455 |
| Other | 86.5 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 174 | 82.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 151 | 84.4 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 325 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 79.1 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 3,191 | 85.5 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 2,963 | 82.2 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 6,154 |
| Second | 82.5 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 2,739 | 88.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 2,659 | 85.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 5,399 |
| Middle | 84.3 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 2,425 | 90.4 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 2,375 | 87.3 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 4,799 |
| Fourth | 84.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 2,282 | 89.1 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 2,280 | 86.7 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 4,563 |
| Richest | 87.9 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 2,452 | 90.5 | 6.8 | 2.7 | 2,414 | 89.2 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 4,866 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

| Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | |
| Total | 51.2 | 30.7 | 18.1 | 8,400 | 64.6 | 27.3 | 8.1 | 8,284 | 57.8 | 29.0 | 13.1 | 16,685 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.6 | 26.6 | 14.8 | 1,634 | 65.4 | 25.0 | 9.6 | 1,639 | 62.0 | 25.8 | 12.2 | 3,273 |
| Rural | 49.4 | 31.7 | 18.9 | 6,767 | 64.4 | 27.9 | 7.7 | 6,645 | 56.8 | 29.8 | 13.4 | 13,412 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 59.3 | 23.5 | 17.2 | 505 | 76.4 | 17.6 | 6.0 | 537 | 68.1 | 20.4 | 11.4 | 1,042 |
| Chattogram | 48.7 | 30.6 | 20.7 | 1,798 | 62.1 | 29.3 | 8.6 | 1,787 | 55.4 | 30.0 | 14.7 | 3,585 |
| Dhaka | 50.8 | 31.1 | 18.1 | 1,867 | 63.6 | 26.6 | 9.7 | 1,988 | 57.4 | 28.8 | 13.8 | 3,855 |
| Khulna | 56.8 | 28.8 | 14.4 | 922 | 75.1 | 21.5 | 3.4 | 790 | 65.2 | 25.4 | 9.3 | 1,711 |
| Mymensingh | 44.1 | 25.8 | 30.1 | 666 | 56.2 | 27.6 | 16.2 | 659 | 50.1 | 26.7 | 23.2 | 1,325 |
| Rajshahi | 51.8 | 35.0 | 13.2 | 955 | 65.7 | 29.1 | 5.2 | 945 | 58.7 | 32.1 | 9.2 | 1,900 |
| Rangpur | 53.1 | 34.9 | 11.9 | 950 | 64.4 | 30.5 | 5.0 | 870 | 58.5 | 32.8 | 8.6 | 1,820 |
| Sylhet | 48.7 | 30.9 | 20.5 | 739 | 59.1 | 31.6 | 9.3 | 709 | 53.8 | 31.2 | 15.0 | 1,448 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 35.6 | 50.4 | 14.0 | 2,886 | 45.6 | 49.0 | 5.5 | 2,736 | 40.5 | 49.7 | 9.8 | 5,622 |
| 12 | 53.7 | 27.7 | 18.6 | 2,819 | 69.4 | 22.4 | 8.2 | 2,766 | 61.5 | 25.1 | 13.4 | 5,585 |
| 13 | 65.2 | 12.8 | 22.0 | 2,696 | 78.4 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 2,782 | 71.9 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 5,478 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 34.4 | 36.4 | 29.2 | 2,440 | 50.2 | 35.6 | 14.2 | 2,568 | 42.5 | 36.0 | 21.5 | 5,009 |

Table LN.2.4: Continued

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year |
| | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^A | |
| Primary | 44.5 | 36.3 | 19.2 | 2,486 | 60.7 | 31.2 | 8.1 | 2,395 | 52.5 | 33.8 | 13.7 | 4,881 |
| Secondary | 65.2 | 24.2 | 10.5 | 2,953 | 76.8 | 20.0 | 3.2 | 2,753 | 70.8 | 22.2 | 7.0 | 5,706 |
| Higher secondary+ | 81.7 | 14.0 | 4.3 | 521 | 86.2 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 568 | 84.0 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 1,088 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 47.5 | 29.5 | 23.0 | 266 | 64.8 | 26.9 | 8.2 | 277 | 56.3 | 28.2 | 15.5 | 543 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 52.6 | 30.5 | 16.8 | 7,151 | 65.7 | 27.0 | 7.3 | 6,865 | 59.1 | 28.8 | 12.2 | 14,016 |
| No information ^B | 41.4 | 32.6 | 25.9 | 983 | 57.3 | 29.6 | 13.1 | 1,142 | 50.0 | 31.0 | 19.0 | 2,125 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 51.1 | 30.7 | 18.2 | 8,307 | 64.8 | 27.2 | 8.0 | 8,177 | 57.9 | 29.0 | 13.1 | 16,484 |
| Other | 58.3 | 28.5 | 13.2 | 93 | 46.0 | 36.4 | 17.7 | 107 | 51.7 | 32.7 | 15.6 | 200 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 34.8 | 38.8 | 26.4 | 1,899 | 49.6 | 37.9 | 12.5 | 1,962 | 42.3 | 38.3 | 19.3 | 3,861 |
| Second | 45.2 | 32.9 | 21.8 | 1,844 | 62.9 | 29.7 | 7.4 | 1,789 | 53.9 | 31.3 | 14.7 | 3,633 |
| Middle | 54.7 | 28.7 | 16.6 | 1,677 | 69.0 | 25.2 | 5.8 | 1,566 | 61.6 | 27.0 | 11.4 | 3,243 |
| Fourth | 58.4 | 29.0 | 12.6 | 1,505 | 68.0 | 23.3 | 8.7 | 1,509 | 63.2 | 26.1 | 10.7 | 3,014 |
| Richest | 68.3 | 21.6 | 10.0 | 1,476 | 78.2 | 16.8 | 5.0 | 1,457 | 73.3 | 19.2 | 7.5 | 2,933 |

¹MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)²MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age^AThe percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education^BChildren age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and coverage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Primary school | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|---------------|
| | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | |
| | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ¹ | Total | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ² | Total |
| Total | 4.3 | 76.7 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 65.0 | 16.2 | 13.2 | 100.0 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.9 | 75.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 62.9 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 4.7 | 77.9 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 66.8 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.4 | 79.1 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 68.7 | 15.1 | 10.2 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 76.1 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 64.1 | 16.4 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 5.5 | 79.5 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 71.6 | 12.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Chattogram | 5.4 | 75.6 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 62.4 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| Dhaka | 3.6 | 77.4 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 65.6 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| Khulna | 3.7 | 79.5 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 69.7 | 15.5 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| Mymensingh | 5.8 | 74.7 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 65.9 | 15.2 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| Rajshahi | 3.4 | 76.7 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 65.4 | 17.7 | 12.7 | 100.0 |
| Rangpur | 4.0 | 75.3 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 60.8 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 100.0 |
| Sylhet | 3.3 | 76.3 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 64.0 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 100.0 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 2.4 | 67.4 | 13.6 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 56.6 | 21.4 | 18.6 | 100.0 |
| Number of children attending lower secondary school | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 13,711 |

Table LN.2.5: Continued

| | Primary school | | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------|---|
| | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | |
| | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ¹ | Total | Number of children attending primary school | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ² | Total | Number of children attending lower secondary school |
| Primary | 3.3 | 74.4 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 8,049 | 4.6 | 62.5 | 18.5 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 3,851 |
| Secondary | 5.7 | 82.1 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 10,864 | 7.2 | 72.5 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 5,105 |
| Higher secondary+ | 6.1 | 87.8 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2,162 | 9.8 | 77.9 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1,023 |
| No information | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 23 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Grade | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 (primary) | 18.9 | 79.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,774 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2 (primary/) | 1.5 | 93.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 5,915 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 3 (primary) | 0.1 | 86.1 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 5,857 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 4 (primary) | 0.0 | 70.7 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 5,326 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 5 (primary) | 0.0 | 47.8 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 4,949 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 6 (lower secondary) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 15.0 | 74.8 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 4,622 |
| 7 (lower secondary) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1.6 | 75.1 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 4,216 |
| 8 (lower secondary) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.1 | 47.0 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 4,873 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 3.6 | 71.6 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 693 | 7.0 | 63.2 | 17.6 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 440 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 4.4 | 78.0 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 24,622 | 6.0 | 67.1 | 15.8 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 11,406 |
| No information | 3.4 | 65.7 | 13.1 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 2,507 | 2.9 | 52.7 | 17.8 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 1,865 |

Table LN.2.5: Continued

| | Primary school | | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------|---|--|
| | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | Total | Number of children attending primary school | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | Total | Number of children attending lower secondary school | |
| | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ¹ | | | Under-age | At official age | Over-age by 1 year | Over-age by 2 or more years ² | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 4.3 | 76.7 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 27,471 | 5.6 | 65.1 | 16.2 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 13,547 | |
| Other | 4.0 | 76.0 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 351 | 4.7 | 58.0 | 16.7 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 164 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.1 | 72.5 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 6,783 | 4.9 | 60.0 | 18.9 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 2,559 | |
| Second | 4.0 | 75.1 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 5,934 | 4.5 | 62.1 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 2,984 | |
| Middle | 4.4 | 77.3 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 5,186 | 5.8 | 63.3 | 16.5 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 2,916 | |
| Fourth | 5.2 | 77.6 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 4,898 | 5.9 | 66.6 | 15.5 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 2,617 | |
| Richest | 5.0 | 82.7 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 5,021 | 7.0 | 73.5 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 2,635 | |
| | ¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary) ² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school^A (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percentage of children: | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | | | |
| | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | | | Out of school ^B | Attending lower secondary school | | | Attending primary school | Out of school ^B | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^B |
| Total | 43.1 | 17.7 | 2.7 | 36.5 | 10,932 | 53.4 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 26.1 | 10,237 | 48.1 | 18.4 | 2.1 | 31.5 | 21,168 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.4 | 15.2 | 2.5 | 33.8 | 2,233 | 57.6 | 14.6 | 1.1 | 26.7 | 2,138 | 52.9 | 14.9 | 1.8 | 30.4 | 4,370 |
| Rural | 41.8 | 18.3 | 2.7 | 37.1 | 8,699 | 52.3 | 20.2 | 1.5 | 25.9 | 8,099 | 46.8 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 31.7 | 16,798 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 55.8 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 29.4 | 633 | 65.1 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 19.1 | 563 | 60.2 | 13.9 | 1.4 | 24.5 | 1,196 |
| Chattogram | 37.8 | 16.5 | 3.1 | 42.5 | 2,346 | 49.3 | 21.5 | 1.9 | 27.3 | 2,329 | 43.6 | 19.0 | 2.5 | 34.9 | 4,675 |
| Dhaka | 42.0 | 16.8 | 3.0 | 38.2 | 2,476 | 53.9 | 17.4 | 1.1 | 27.5 | 2,412 | 47.9 | 17.1 | 2.0 | 32.9 | 4,888 |
| Khulna | 50.8 | 17.5 | 1.3 | 30.3 | 1,103 | 60.1 | 18.7 | 0.5 | 20.8 | 1,033 | 55.3 | 18.1 | 0.9 | 25.7 | 2,136 |
| Mymensingh | 41.1 | 15.8 | 1.2 | 42.0 | 817 | 52.3 | 16.8 | 2.2 | 28.6 | 683 | 46.2 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 35.9 | 1,501 |
| Rajshahi | 48.2 | 20.7 | 2.9 | 28.2 | 1,319 | 56.1 | 17.1 | 0.8 | 25.9 | 1,209 | 52.0 | 19.0 | 1.9 | 27.1 | 2,528 |
| Rangpur | 47.5 | 22.9 | 3.1 | 26.5 | 1,286 | 54.4 | 24.7 | 1.7 | 19.2 | 1,082 | 50.6 | 23.7 | 2.5 | 23.2 | 2,368 |
| Sylhet | 30.7 | 16.3 | 3.7 | 49.2 | 950 | 43.7 | 18.1 | 2.3 | 36.0 | 926 | 37.1 | 17.2 | 3.0 | 42.7 | 1,876 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 28.6 | 37.1 | 6.8 | 27.5 | 2,747 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 3.7 | 13.8 | 2,873 | 34.8 | 39.4 | 5.2 | 20.5 | 5,620 |
| 15 | 44.3 | 19.0 | 2.5 | 34.2 | 3,070 | 60.1 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 20.3 | 2,636 | 51.6 | 18.8 | 1.8 | 27.8 | 5,706 |

Table LN.2.6: Continued

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | |
| | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^B | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^B | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^{2,B} | |
| | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | | | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | | | | | |
| 16 | 49.2 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 41.0 | 2,690 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 32.1 | 2,473 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 36.7 | 5,164 |
| 17 | 51.6 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 44.5 | 2,424 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 42.0 | 2,254 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 43.3 | 4,679 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 27.5 | 16.8 | 3.6 | 52.2 | 3,771 | 24.7 | 2.9 | 32.9 | 3,174 | 20.4 | 3.3 | 43.3 | 6,946 |
| Primary | 39.5 | 20.4 | 3.2 | 36.9 | 3,187 | 23.6 | 1.5 | 18.9 | 2,605 | 21.8 | 2.5 | 28.8 | 5,791 |
| Secondary | 60.9 | 19.3 | 1.6 | 18.2 | 2,909 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 2,688 | 18.4 | 1.1 | 14.0 | 5,697 |
| Higher secondary+ | 81.3 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 510 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 561 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 1,071 |
| No information ^c | 42.6 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 52.2 | 555 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 70.1 | 1,209 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 64.5 | 1,763 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 41.7 | 17.2 | 3.5 | 37.6 | 377 | 20.1 | 1.9 | 18.1 | 331 | 18.5 | 2.7 | 28.5 | 708 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 44.3 | 19.4 | 2.6 | 33.7 | 8,066 | 22.3 | 1.6 | 16.7 | 6,750 | 20.7 | 2.2 | 25.9 | 14,816 |
| No information ^c | 39.6 | 12.4 | 2.6 | 45.4 | 2,489 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 47.1 | 3,156 | 12.2 | 1.8 | 46.4 | 5,645 |

Table LN.2.6: Continued

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children: | | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Percentage of children: | | | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year | Percentage of children: | | | | | |
| | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^B | | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^B | | | Attending lower secondary school | Attending primary school | Out of school ^B | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 43.1 | 17.7 | 2.7 | 36.5 | 10,802 | 19.0 | 1.4 | 26.1 | 10,115 | 48.1 | 18.3 | 2.1 | 31.5 | 20,917 | | | |
| Other | 43.7 | 19.5 | 1.8 | 35.0 | 129 | 26.2 | 1.8 | 25.8 | 122 | 45.0 | 22.8 | 1.8 | 30.5 | 251 | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 26.5 | 16.8 | 4.2 | 52.5 | 2,224 | 26.3 | 3.9 | 36.1 | 1,835 | 33.7 | 21.1 | 4.0 | 45.1 | 4,059 | | | |
| Second | 36.4 | 19.5 | 2.6 | 41.4 | 2,458 | 23.8 | 1.8 | 28.0 | 2,030 | 46.4 | 21.5 | 2.2 | 35.4 | 4,488 | | | |
| Middle | 44.3 | 19.1 | 2.2 | 34.4 | 2,352 | 18.6 | 0.9 | 23.3 | 2,233 | 57.1 | 18.9 | 1.5 | 29.0 | 4,585 | | | |
| Fourth | 50.0 | 17.2 | 2.0 | 30.7 | 2,037 | 15.9 | 0.6 | 26.0 | 2,183 | 57.5 | 16.6 | 1.2 | 28.3 | 4,220 | | | |
| Richest | 63.0 | 15.1 | 2.3 | 19.6 | 1,861 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 18.1 | 1,955 | 70.2 | 13.1 | 1.4 | 18.8 | 3,816 | | | |

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A Includes grade 9-12

^B The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher secondary grades

^C Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school^A, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹ | Number of children of primary school completion age | Primary school completion rate ² | Number of children age 13-15 years ^B | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³ | Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year | Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴ | Number of children of lower secondary school completion age | Lower secondary completion rate ⁵ | Number of adolescents age 16-18 years ^B | Upper secondary completion rate ⁶ | Number of youth age 20-22 years ^B |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Total | 89.5 | 5,380 | 82.6 | 16,804 | 94.5 | 4,776 | 84.8 | 5,478 | 64.7 | 15,933 | 29.4 | 13,885 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 83.1 | 2,713 | 76.3 | 8,512 | 93.2 | 2,270 | 78.8 | 2,696 | 59.2 | 8,088 | 31.5 | 6,637 |
| Female | 96.0 | 2,668 | 89.1 | 8,292 | 95.8 | 2,506 | 90.6 | 2,782 | 70.5 | 7,845 | 27.3 | 7,248 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.5 | 1,080 | 83.0 | 3,434 | 96.2 | 842 | 88.1 | 1,109 | 67.4 | 3,423 | 35.3 | 3,260 |
| Rural | 90.0 | 4,300 | 82.5 | 13,370 | 94.2 | 3,934 | 84.0 | 4,369 | 64.0 | 12,510 | 27.5 | 10,625 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 99.6 | 305 | 88.4 | 992 | 95.2 | 309 | 82.7 | 340 | 71.1 | 882 | 33.5 | 741 |
| Chattogram | 87.9 | 1,178 | 80.2 | 3,606 | 95.8 | 970 | 83.9 | 1,210 | 63.1 | 3,548 | 24.6 | 2,841 |
| Dhaka | 94.3 | 1,232 | 81.3 | 3,878 | 95.5 | 1,100 | 84.4 | 1,253 | 63.4 | 3,701 | 31.0 | 3,505 |
| Khulna | 87.1 | 515 | 88.8 | 1,718 | 95.7 | 497 | 95.2 | 565 | 72.0 | 1,683 | 33.2 | 1,517 |
| Mymensingh | 75.0 | 411 | 76.0 | 1,259 | 90.8 | 364 | 67.5 | 429 | 61.1 | 1,099 | 27.2 | 971 |
| Rajshahi | 95.3 | 637 | 85.3 | 1,964 | 94.9 | 547 | 91.5 | 590 | 67.7 | 1,917 | 33.0 | 1,744 |
| Rangpur | 81.4 | 629 | 85.8 | 1,921 | 94.5 | 557 | 90.0 | 617 | 69.3 | 1,706 | 31.1 | 1,429 |
| Sylhet | 92.8 | 472 | 78.4 | 1,466 | 90.3 | 432 | 77.8 | 474 | 53.3 | 1,397 | 22.3 | 1,136 |

Table LN.2.7: Continued

| | Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹ | Number of children of primary school completion age | Primary school completion rate ² | Number of children age 13-15 years ³ | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³ | Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year | Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴ | Number of children of lower secondary school completion age | Lower secondary completion rate ⁵ | Number of adolescents age 16-18 years ⁶ | Upper secondary completion rate ⁶ | Number of youth age 20-22 years ⁶ |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 81.4 | 1,440 | 71.5 | 5,666 | 92.1 | 1,233 | 66.8 | 1,789 | 48.4 | 3,068 | na | 0 |
| Primary | 90.9 | 1,525 | 82.0 | 4,916 | 92.3 | 1,375 | 82.5 | 1,599 | 65.9 | 2,474 | na | 0 |
| Secondary | 93.6 | 2,036 | 92.7 | 5,113 | 97.7 | 1,795 | 94.4 | 1,758 | 83.4 | 2,242 | na | 0 |
| Higher secondary+ | 89.8 | 379 | 97.5 | 957 | 98.6 | 350 | 105.9 | 332 | 97.2 | 446 | na | 0 |
| No information ^c | na | 0 | 83.8 | 151 | (51.0) | 23 | na | 0 | 63.6 | 7,704 | 29.4 | 13,885 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 73.9 | 160 | 81.3 | 596 | 91.5 | 162 | 84.7 | 187 | 66.3 | 300 | na | 0 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 88.9 | 4,703 | 83.7 | 13,293 | 95.2 | 4,050 | 83.6 | 4,493 | 67.8 | 6,016 | na | 0 |
| No information ^c | 99.6 | 517 | 77.6 | 2,916 | 90.4 | 564 | 91.6 | 797 | 62.8 | 9,617 | 29.4 | 13,885 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 89.6 | 5,306 | 82.6 | 16,596 | 94.5 | 4,727 | 85.0 | 5,402 | 64.7 | 15,734 | 29.4 | 13,709 |
| Other | 78.7 | 74 | 79.2 | 208 | 99.6 | 49 | 72.3 | 76 | 68.2 | 199 | 24.5 | 176 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 81.2 | 1,268 | 70.4 | 3,547 | 90.4 | 964 | 62.3 | 1,253 | 43.3 | 2,875 | 12.1 | 2,365 |
| Second | 84.8 | 1,185 | 79.9 | 3,633 | 92.9 | 1,102 | 83.2 | 1,175 | 57.7 | 3,248 | 20.3 | 2,602 |

Table LN.2.7: Continued

| | Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹ | Number of children of primary school completion age | Primary school completion rate ² | Number of children age 13-15 years ³ | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³ | Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year | Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴ | Number of children of lower secondary school completion age | Lower secondary completion rate ⁵ | Number of adolescents age 16-18 years ⁶ | Upper secondary completion rate ⁶ | Number of youth age 20-22 years ⁶ |
|---------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Middle | 93.2 | 1,048 | 86.6 | 3,508 | 96.3 | 992 | 94.6 | 1,075 | 67.6 | 3,476 | 27.1 | 2,983 |
| Fourth | 90.0 | 960 | 86.7 | 3,176 | 95.9 | 859 | 88.8 | 1,026 | 71.1 | 3,352 | 32.8 | 3,032 |
| Richest | 102.2 | 921 | 91.5 | 2,940 | 98.0 | 859 | 101.1 | 948 | 82.6 | 2,983 | 50.1 | 2,903 |

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)
² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)
³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school
⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)
⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)
⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

^a Includes grade 9-12
^b Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively
^c Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview
na: not applicable
(i) Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Primary school | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | Upper secondary school ^a | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³ | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³ | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³ |
| Total³ | 88.5 | 83.3 | 85.9 | 1.06 | 64.6 | 51.2 | 57.8 | 1.26 | 53.4 | 43.1 | 48.1 | 1.24 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.0 | 84.3 | 86.1 | 1.04 | 65.4 | 58.6 | 62.0 | 1.12 | 57.6 | 48.4 | 52.9 | 1.19 |
| Rural | 88.7 | 83.1 | 85.8 | 1.07 | 64.4 | 49.4 | 56.8 | 1.30 | 52.3 | 41.8 | 46.8 | 1.25 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 92.0 | 86.4 | 89.2 | 1.07 | 76.4 | 59.3 | 68.1 | 1.29 | 65.1 | 55.8 | 60.2 | 1.17 |
| Chattogram | 90.2 | 84.3 | 87.3 | 1.07 | 62.1 | 48.7 | 55.4 | 1.28 | 49.3 | 37.8 | 43.6 | 1.30 |
| Dhaka | 86.5 | 80.7 | 83.6 | 1.07 | 63.6 | 50.8 | 57.4 | 1.25 | 53.9 | 42.0 | 47.9 | 1.28 |
| Khulna | 92.2 | 86.3 | 89.3 | 1.07 | 75.1 | 56.8 | 65.2 | 1.32 | 60.1 | 50.8 | 55.3 | 1.18 |
| Mymensingh | 80.8 | 74.3 | 77.5 | 1.09 | 56.2 | 44.1 | 50.1 | 1.28 | 52.3 | 41.1 | 46.2 | 1.27 |
| Rajshahi | 87.8 | 84.7 | 86.2 | 1.04 | 65.7 | 51.8 | 58.7 | 1.27 | 56.1 | 48.2 | 52.0 | 1.16 |
| Rangpur | 90.4 | 85.3 | 87.7 | 1.06 | 64.4 | 53.1 | 58.5 | 1.21 | 54.4 | 47.5 | 50.6 | 1.15 |
| Sylhet | 88.9 | 86.3 | 87.6 | 1.03 | 59.1 | 48.7 | 53.8 | 1.21 | 43.7 | 30.7 | 37.1 | 1.42 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 83.5 | 76.7 | 80.0 | 1.09 | 50.2 | 34.4 | 42.5 | 1.46 | 39.5 | 27.5 | 33.0 | 1.44 |
| Primary | 88.2 | 83.1 | 85.6 | 1.06 | 60.7 | 44.5 | 52.5 | 1.36 | 56.1 | 39.5 | 46.9 | 1.42 |
| Secondary | 91.1 | 86.1 | 88.6 | 1.06 | 76.8 | 65.2 | 70.8 | 1.18 | 72.4 | 60.9 | 66.4 | 1.19 |

Table LN.2.8: Continued

| | Primary school | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | Upper secondary school ^a | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³ | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³ | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³ |
| Higher secondary+ | 90.4 | 88.6 | 89.5 | 1.02 | 86.2 | 81.7 | 84.0 | 1.06 | 83.1 | 81.3 | 82.3 | 1.02 |
| No information ^a | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 28.0 | 42.6 | 32.6 | 0.66 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 89.9 | 80.9 | 85.3 | 1.11 | 64.8 | 47.5 | 56.3 | 1.37 | 60.0 | 41.7 | 50.2 | 1.44 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 88.7 | 83.8 | 86.2 | 1.06 | 65.7 | 52.6 | 59.1 | 1.25 | 59.4 | 44.3 | 51.2 | 1.34 |
| No information ^a | 86.6 | 79.0 | 82.7 | 1.10 | 57.3 | 41.4 | 50.0 | 1.38 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 1.01 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 88.6 | 83.3 | 85.9 | 1.06 | 64.8 | 51.1 | 57.9 | 1.27 | 53.5 | 43.1 | 48.1 | 1.24 |
| Other | 82.1 | 86.5 | 84.4 | 0.95 | 46.0 | 58.3 | 51.7 | 0.79 | 46.3 | 43.7 | 45.0 | 1.06 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 85.5 | 79.1 | 82.2 | 1.08 | 49.6 | 34.8 | 42.3 | 1.43 | 33.7 | 26.5 | 29.7 | 1.28 |
| Second | 88.0 | 82.5 | 85.2 | 1.07 | 62.9 | 45.2 | 53.9 | 1.39 | 46.4 | 36.4 | 41.0 | 1.27 |
| Middle | 90.4 | 84.3 | 87.3 | 1.07 | 69.0 | 54.7 | 61.6 | 1.26 | 57.1 | 44.3 | 50.6 | 1.29 |
| Fourth | 89.1 | 84.3 | 86.7 | 1.06 | 68.0 | 58.4 | 63.2 | 1.17 | 57.5 | 50.0 | 53.9 | 1.15 |
| Richest | 90.5 | 87.9 | 89.2 | 1.03 | 78.2 | 68.3 | 73.3 | 1.15 | 70.2 | 63.0 | 66.7 | 1.11 |

Table LN.2.8: Continued

| | Primary school | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | Upper secondary school ^A | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³ | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³ | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2} | Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³ |
| Parity indices | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest/Richest ¹ | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.92 | na | 0.63 | 0.51 | 0.58 | na | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.45 | na |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural/Urban ² | 1.01 | 0.98 | 1.00 | na | 0.98 | 0.84 | 0.92 | na | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.89 | na |
| Orphanhood | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orphans/non-orphans | 1.05 | 0.73 | 0.93 | na | 0.72 | 1.54 | 0.86 | na | 0.52 | 0.88 | 0.67 | na |

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview
na: not applicable

8.3 Parental Involvement

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹¹⁴ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹¹⁵

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹¹⁶ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹¹⁷

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹¹⁸ Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹¹⁴ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹¹⁵ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹¹⁶ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹¹⁷ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹¹⁸ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/s?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzNjQ1JQ1NFTVV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

| Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|---------------|--|
| | Percentage of children attending school ^a | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | | |
| Total | 90.2 | 41,488 | 61.7 | 66.4 | 40.4 | 25.3 | 35.0 | 65.8 | 37,419 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 86.5 | 20,700 | 60.9 | 66.0 | 40.9 | 25.3 | 35.0 | 66.2 | 17,901 | |
| Female | 93.9 | 20,788 | 62.4 | 66.9 | 39.9 | 25.4 | 34.9 | 65.4 | 19,518 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.5 | 8,427 | 71.6 | 70.8 | 45.5 | 30.1 | 44.4 | 70.3 | 7,624 | |
| Rural | 90.1 | 33,061 | 59.2 | 65.3 | 39.1 | 24.1 | 32.6 | 64.6 | 29,795 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 91.6 | 2,458 | 46.9 | 61.0 | 32.5 | 20.0 | 32.7 | 59.3 | 2,252 | |
| Chattogram | 89.2 | 8,908 | 63.8 | 60.8 | 36.9 | 23.5 | 29.1 | 59.7 | 7,947 | |
| Dhaka | 89.9 | 9,662 | 74.3 | 66.3 | 39.7 | 24.0 | 45.1 | 62.2 | 8,688 | |
| Khulna | 93.9 | 4,158 | 64.6 | 80.1 | 50.0 | 23.0 | 33.3 | 82.7 | 3,907 | |
| Mymensingh | 81.3 | 3,206 | 54.9 | 62.4 | 39.6 | 35.5 | 33.8 | 64.9 | 2,607 | |
| Rajshahi | 93.8 | 4,840 | 53.0 | 74.3 | 37.7 | 21.0 | 35.6 | 66.8 | 4,541 | |
| Rangpur | 93.4 | 4,546 | 51.5 | 62.5 | 40.9 | 29.5 | 33.1 | 70.2 | 4,246 | |
| Sylhet | 87.1 | 3,709 | 60.6 | 65.3 | 49.1 | 32.3 | 28.5 | 67.6 | 3,232 | |

Table LN.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children attending school ^a | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--------|--|
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | | |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 93.8 | 794 | 48.1 | 62.5 | 38.3 | 23.0 | 35.1 | 66.7 | 744 | |
| 7 | 94.8 | 4,968 | 57.3 | 64.5 | 41.2 | 26.9 | 36.4 | 67.9 | 4,712 | |
| 8 | 95.8 | 5,039 | 60.3 | 67.9 | 42.7 | 27.2 | 36.7 | 68.2 | 4,829 | |
| 9 | 94.6 | 4,905 | 63.0 | 67.0 | 43.0 | 26.5 | 38.1 | 68.0 | 4,639 | |
| 10 | 92.9 | 5,286 | 60.2 | 65.1 | 42.4 | 27.8 | 35.3 | 66.7 | 4,910 | |
| 11 | 91.2 | 5,375 | 64.7 | 67.3 | 39.4 | 22.8 | 35.5 | 65.1 | 4,904 | |
| 12 | 86.4 | 5,416 | 64.0 | 65.8 | 38.2 | 24.3 | 33.6 | 64.8 | 4,679 | |
| 13 | 84.1 | 5,318 | 63.1 | 67.8 | 38.4 | 24.9 | 31.7 | 63.8 | 4,474 | |
| 14 | 80.4 | 4,388 | 63.6 | 66.8 | 37.3 | 21.6 | 31.4 | 59.6 | 3,529 | |
| School attendance^a | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early childhood education | 100.0 | 730 | 39.1 | 51.1 | 28.3 | 17.1 | 29.5 | 52.5 | 730 | |
| Primary | 100.0 | 23,093 | 59.5 | 65.9 | 41.4 | 26.1 | 35.4 | 66.6 | 23,093 | |
| Lower secondary | 100.0 | 11,536 | 66.5 | 68.1 | 39.2 | 24.3 | 34.6 | 65.1 | 11,536 | |
| Upper secondary | 100.0 | 2,059 | 66.9 | 69.3 | 40.0 | 25.4 | 34.2 | 65.1 | 2,059 | |
| Missing/DK | (*) | 1 | (*) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | |
| Out-of-school | 0.0 | 4,069 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | |

Table LN.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children attending school ^{1a} | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--------|--|--|
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 82.3 | 11,223 | 52.4 | 58.3 | 31.9 | 20.3 | 25.8 | 53.3 | 9,232 | | |
| Primary | 89.5 | 12,117 | 58.0 | 64.7 | 37.7 | 23.4 | 31.3 | 62.1 | 10,845 | | |
| Secondary | 95.1 | 15,150 | 66.7 | 70.5 | 44.2 | 27.2 | 38.9 | 72.9 | 14,410 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 97.8 | 2,998 | 80.1 | 78.7 | 58.6 | 39.7 | 58.5 | 83.5 | 2,933 | | |
| School management^a | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 100.0 | 18,722 | 59.2 | 66.7 | 41.1 | 25.7 | 35.4 | 65.5 | 18,715 | | |
| Non-public | 100.0 | 17,960 | 65.3 | 66.8 | 40.3 | 25.3 | 34.7 | 66.6 | 17,957 | | |
| Missing/DK | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | | |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 81.7 | 3,523 | 49.7 | 68.2 | 35.3 | 23.8 | 37.2 | 54.9 | 2,880 | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 91.0 | 37,965 | 62.7 | 66.3 | 40.9 | 25.5 | 34.8 | 66.7 | 34,539 | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 85.5 | 1,207 | 59.7 | 65.0 | 38.3 | 23.2 | 31.4 | 66.5 | 1,033 | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 91.1 | 36,487 | 62.7 | 67.1 | 41.3 | 25.9 | 35.9 | 66.9 | 33,241 | | |
| No information | 82.9 | 3,793 | 51.9 | 59.6 | 32.0 | 20.0 | 26.4 | 53.7 | 3,145 | | |

Table LN.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children attending school ^a | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹ | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--------|--|
| | | | | School has a governing body open to parents ² | Attended meeting called by governing body ³ | A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴ | Attended school celebration or a sport event | Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵ | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 90.2 | 40,992 | 61.7 | 66.4 | 40.3 | 25.3 | 34.9 | 65.8 | 36,971 | |
| Other | 90.4 | 496 | 57.5 | 68.0 | 47.1 | 27.3 | 40.2 | 62.9 | 448 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 86.2 | 9,699 | 49.0 | 63.8 | 36.1 | 22.4 | 26.1 | 55.8 | 8,361 | |
| Second | 89.0 | 8,934 | 56.2 | 64.4 | 36.9 | 21.8 | 30.2 | 62.1 | 7,952 | |
| Middle | 90.9 | 7,930 | 61.1 | 68.3 | 40.7 | 24.2 | 36.0 | 67.4 | 7,205 | |
| Fourth | 91.4 | 7,489 | 67.1 | 65.9 | 42.0 | 27.1 | 36.1 | 69.9 | 6,846 | |
| Richest | 94.9 | 7,436 | 78.2 | 70.5 | 47.7 | 32.2 | 48.8 | 76.1 | 7,054 | |
| <p>¹MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance</p> <p>²MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management</p> <p>³MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management</p> <p>⁴MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management</p> <p>⁵MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

^aAttendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^b School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

| Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Bangladesh, 2019 | | Percentage of children who could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
|---|--|---|--|--|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | Natural disasters | Man-made disasters | Teacher strike | Other | Teacher absence | Teacher strike or absence | | | |
| Percentage of children who could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16.1 | 37,419 | 58.1 | 11.9 | 17.1 | 10.9 | 33.5 | 46.9 | 6,023 | 23.9 | 2,824 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15.4 | 17,901 | 59.1 | 11.4 | 16.6 | 10.3 | 34.4 | 47.5 | 2,763 | 27.2 | 1,312 | |
| Female | 16.7 | 19,518 | 57.3 | 12.3 | 17.6 | 11.4 | 32.7 | 46.4 | 3,260 | 21.1 | 1,512 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.9 | 7,624 | 58.4 | 11.4 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 34.3 | 47.3 | 1,209 | 25.9 | 572 | |
| Rural | 16.2 | 29,795 | 58.0 | 12.0 | 16.9 | 11.2 | 33.3 | 46.8 | 4,814 | 23.5 | 2,251 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banishal | 16.0 | 2,252 | 60.1 | 2.9 | 29.8 | 8.6 | 26.2 | 48.9 | 360 | 13.2 | 176 | |
| Chattogram | 24.8 | 7,947 | 69.2 | 5.5 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 22.4 | 33.1 | 1,971 | 10.9 | 652 | |
| Dhaka | 11.3 | 8,688 | 46.0 | 8.3 | 16.1 | 13.9 | 52.0 | 59.5 | 978 | 22.0 | 582 | |
| Khulna | 13.8 | 3,907 | 43.5 | 10.6 | 20.6 | 15.8 | 28.3 | 45.8 | 537 | 8.3 | 246 | |
| Mymensingh | 15.1 | 2,607 | 38.9 | 14.7 | 6.7 | 15.9 | 53.7 | 59.0 | 393 | 9.1 | 232 | |
| Rajshahi | 17.4 | 4,541 | 43.0 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 16.7 | 49.2 | 55.3 | 790 | 26.1 | 437 | |
| Rangpur | 20.5 | 4,246 | 78.0 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 3.8 | 18.7 | 49.9 | 870 | 63.4 | 434 | |
| Sylhet | 3.8 | 3,232 | 53.9 | 15.4 | 24.5 | 18.4 | 46.3 | 51.8 | 124 | 35.6 | 64 | |

Table LN.3.2: Continued

| Age at beginning of school year | Percentage of children who could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Natural disasters | Man-made disasters | Teacher strike | Other | Teacher absence | Teacher strike or absence | | | |
| 6 | 11.8 | 744 | 67.8 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 33.2 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 35 | |
| 7 | 14.3 | 4,712 | 59.4 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 29.8 | 41.3 | 26.2 | 279 | |
| 8 | 15.5 | 4,829 | 61.4 | 9.7 | 14.7 | 9.2 | 34.3 | 45.9 | 25.2 | 343 | |
| 9 | 15.5 | 4,639 | 60.8 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 35.3 | 45.0 | 25.0 | 323 | |
| 10 | 14.9 | 4,910 | 60.1 | 10.1 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 30.7 | 44.7 | 24.9 | 327 | |
| 11 | 16.6 | 4,904 | 57.1 | 14.8 | 19.3 | 10.8 | 35.0 | 50.0 | 26.6 | 407 | |
| 12 | 17.7 | 4,679 | 55.2 | 14.1 | 17.8 | 11.6 | 35.5 | 47.2 | 23.0 | 391 | |
| 13 | 17.3 | 4,474 | 58.3 | 11.2 | 21.7 | 10.7 | 34.6 | 51.2 | 17.7 | 396 | |
| 14 | 18.3 | 3,529 | 51.3 | 11.5 | 22.8 | 12.4 | 31.9 | 50.1 | 22.2 | 323 | |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early childhood education | 8.6 | 730 | 68.7 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 31.4 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 25 | |
| Primary | 15.3 | 23,093 | 60.3 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 10.3 | 33.4 | 45.0 | 26.6 | 1,591 | |
| Lower secondary | 17.7 | 11,536 | 55.7 | 13.3 | 19.8 | 11.9 | 34.2 | 49.5 | 20.9 | 1,009 | |
| Upper secondary ^A | 19.0 | 2,059 | 49.1 | 8.0 | 26.7 | 11.4 | 31.6 | 50.7 | 16.4 | 198 | |
| DK/Missing | (*) | 1 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | |
| Out-of-school | na | 0 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | |

Table LN.3.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence | |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|-------|
| | | | Natural disasters | Man-made disasters | Teacher strike | Other | Teacher absence | Teacher strike or absence | | | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 14.7 | 9,232 | 66.4 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 8.5 | 30.4 | 43.4 | 30.4 | 1,359 | 30.4 | 590 |
| Primary | 16.1 | 10,845 | 58.3 | 11.7 | 16.0 | 11.7 | 35.0 | 47.8 | 21.0 | 1,743 | 21.0 | 833 |
| Secondary | 16.8 | 14,410 | 54.4 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 11.5 | 34.0 | 47.8 | 22.4 | 2,423 | 22.4 | 1,159 |
| Higher secondary+ | 17.0 | 2,933 | 53.2 | 10.9 | 19.0 | 11.7 | 34.1 | 48.6 | 25.6 | 498 | 25.6 | 242 |
| School management^b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 16.6 | 18,715 | 61.7 | 15.0 | 19.2 | 9.3 | 33.3 | 48.8 | 31.9 | 3,113 | 31.9 | 1,519 |
| Non-public | 15.8 | 17,957 | 53.9 | 8.6 | 15.0 | 12.6 | 33.7 | 45.0 | 14.2 | 2,843 | 14.2 | 1,279 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | 19 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 4 | (*) | 1 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 19.3 | 2,880 | 48.3 | 9.8 | 17.3 | 12.5 | 45.5 | 58.4 | 22.1 | 556 | 22.1 | 325 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 15.8 | 34,539 | 59.1 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 10.7 | 32.3 | 45.7 | 24.2 | 5,467 | 24.2 | 2,499 |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 22.8 | 1,033 | 51.3 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 41.8 | 51.2 | 12.8 | 235 | 12.8 | 120 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 16.1 | 33,241 | 58.0 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 10.9 | 33.4 | 47.1 | 24.7 | 5,337 | 24.7 | 2,513 |
| No information | 14.3 | 3,145 | 63.2 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 30.1 | 42.1 | 20.5 | 451 | 20.5 | 190 |

Table LN.3.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children who could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Natural disasters | Man-made disasters | Teacher strike | Other | Teacher absence | Teacher strike or absence | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 16.1 | 36,971 | 58.4 | 11.8 | 17.3 | 10.9 | 33.0 | 46.6 | 24.4 | 2,765 | |
| Other | 18.6 | 448 | 42.4 | 20.0 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 65.0 | 70.5 | 0.4 | 59 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 18.3 | 8,361 | 63.8 | 12.3 | 16.2 | 10.5 | 34.3 | 47.7 | 24.7 | 729 | |
| Second | 14.9 | 7,952 | 60.7 | 15.9 | 20.5 | 10.2 | 32.9 | 50.3 | 32.1 | 597 | |
| Middle | 16.4 | 7,205 | 52.7 | 11.9 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 34.0 | 49.1 | 178 | 579 | |
| Fourth | 16.2 | 6,846 | 55.2 | 11.1 | 15.8 | 10.9 | 34.1 | 44.5 | 19.5 | 494 | |
| Richest | 14.4 | 7,054 | 56.2 | 7.5 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 31.8 | 41.7 | 24.6 | 424 | |

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

^A Includes grade 9-12

^B School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.
na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

| Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ² | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who have homework | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³ | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework |
| Total | 3.7 | 41,488 | 93.3 | 38,332 | 93.6 | 37,419 | 99.1 | 35,145 | 59.1 | 35,031 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.4 | 20,700 | 91.6 | 18,739 | 92.5 | 17,901 | 99.0 | 16,616 | 59.9 | 16,564 |
| Female | 4.0 | 20,788 | 94.8 | 19,592 | 94.6 | 19,518 | 99.1 | 18,529 | 58.3 | 18,467 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.2 | 8,427 | 93.5 | 7,962 | 95.7 | 7,624 | 98.7 | 7,277 | 63.6 | 7,296 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 33,061 | 93.2 | 30,370 | 93.1 | 29,795 | 99.2 | 27,867 | 57.9 | 27,735 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 3.6 | 2,458 | 91.3 | 2,311 | 90.6 | 2,252 | 99.8 | 2,150 | 55.4 | 2,039 |
| Chattogram | 3.4 | 8,908 | 92.7 | 8,306 | 93.1 | 7,947 | 97.0 | 7,484 | 55.6 | 7,396 |
| Dhaka | 3.6 | 9,662 | 90.6 | 8,674 | 91.9 | 8,688 | 99.6 | 7,904 | 63.0 | 7,981 |
| Khulna | 5.1 | 4,158 | 97.6 | 3,887 | 98.3 | 3,907 | 99.9 | 3,728 | 63.2 | 3,842 |
| Mymensingh | 3.0 | 3,206 | 94.6 | 2,943 | 93.0 | 2,607 | 99.8 | 2,480 | 61.7 | 2,426 |
| Rajshahi | 3.1 | 4,840 | 94.8 | 4,510 | 93.6 | 4,541 | 99.5 | 4,302 | 51.2 | 4,250 |
| Rangpur | 5.3 | 4,546 | 97.3 | 4,379 | 96.9 | 4,246 | 99.6 | 4,140 | 61.5 | 4,115 |
| Sylhet | 2.8 | 3,709 | 89.6 | 3,323 | 92.2 | 3,232 | 99.7 | 2,956 | 59.9 | 2,982 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 2.2 | 794 | 92.3 | 733 | 88.4 | 744 | 98.2 | 691 | 75.9 | 658 |
| 7 | 2.7 | 4,968 | 94.6 | 4,615 | 92.5 | 4,712 | 98.8 | 4,405 | 70.7 | 4,360 |
| 8 | 3.1 | 5,039 | 94.6 | 4,729 | 92.5 | 4,829 | 99.0 | 4,580 | 69.1 | 4,467 |

Table LN.3.3: Continued

| | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ² | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who have homework | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who also use by teachers at school ³ | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 9 | 3.3 | 4,905 | 95.1 | 4,563 | 93.7 | 4,639 | 98.9 | 4,332 | 62.7 | 4,347 |
| 10 | 3.1 | 5,286 | 94.9 | 4,880 | 94.0 | 4,910 | 99.3 | 4,603 | 58.8 | 4,613 |
| 11 | 3.6 | 5,375 | 94.1 | 4,961 | 93.6 | 4,904 | 99.1 | 4,583 | 58.0 | 4,591 |
| 12 | 4.0 | 5,416 | 93.4 | 4,951 | 94.7 | 4,679 | 99.0 | 4,387 | 53.2 | 4,430 |
| 13 | 4.6 | 5,318 | 90.8 | 4,854 | 94.2 | 4,474 | 99.4 | 4,205 | 48.3 | 4,216 |
| 14 | 5.7 | 4,388 | 88.2 | 4,045 | 94.9 | 3,529 | 99.3 | 3,359 | 45.8 | 3,348 |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early childhood education | 1.3 | 730 | 89.1 | 657 | 84.2 | 730 | 98.8 | 657 | 63.9 | 614 |
| Primary | 2.9 | 23,093 | 96.8 | 21,606 | 92.8 | 23,093 | 99.0 | 21,606 | 62.8 | 21,437 |
| Lower secondary | 5.3 | 11,536 | 98.2 | 10,886 | 95.4 | 11,536 | 99.3 | 10,886 | 53.5 | 11,000 |
| Upper secondary ^A | 10.5 | 2,059 | 97.8 | 1,995 | 96.1 | 2,059 | 99.1 | 1,995 | 48.5 | 1,980 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | 1 | na | 0 | (*) | 1 | na | 0 | na | 0 |
| Out-of-school | 1.1 | 4,069 | 50.5 | 3,187 | na | 0 | na | 0 | na | 0 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 1.4 | 11,223 | 87.6 | 10,216 | 89.1 | 9,232 | 98.4 | 8,623 | 44.1 | 8,229 |
| Primary | 2.1 | 12,117 | 92.5 | 11,183 | 93.3 | 10,845 | 99.4 | 10,174 | 52.3 | 10,114 |
| Secondary | 3.9 | 15,150 | 96.9 | 14,092 | 95.8 | 14,410 | 99.5 | 13,560 | 68.1 | 13,805 |
| Higher secondary+ | 17.9 | 2,998 | 98.6 | 2,841 | 98.3 | 2,933 | 98.2 | 2,788 | 82.4 | 2,883 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 2.9 | 3,523 | 91.8 | 3,119 | 90.6 | 2,880 | 99.7 | 2,714 | 66.4 | 2,610 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 3.8 | 37,965 | 93.4 | 35,213 | 93.9 | 34,539 | 99.0 | 32,431 | 58.5 | 32,421 |

Table LN.3.3: Continued

| | Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹ | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ² | Number of children age 7-14 years old | Percentage of children who have homework | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³ | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 5.4 | 1,207 | 93.2 | 1,075 | 93.6 | 1,033 | 99.1 | 955 | 50.7 | 967 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 3.7 | 36,487 | 93.7 | 33,834 | 93.8 | 33,241 | 99.1 | 31,291 | 60.5 | 31,197 |
| No information | 2.8 | 3,793 | 89.1 | 3,423 | 91.2 | 3,145 | 99.1 | 2,898 | 46.4 | 2,867 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 3.6 | 40,992 | 93.2 | 37,912 | 93.7 | 36,971 | 99.7 | 34,760 | 59.2 | 34,653 |
| Other | 11.0 | 496 | 95.2 | 420 | 84.3 | 448 | 47.6 | 384 | 46.1 | 378 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.4 | 9,699 | 89.7 | 8,740 | 89.9 | 8,361 | 97.8 | 7,730 | 45.5 | 7,518 |
| Second | 1.6 | 8,934 | 92.5 | 8,167 | 92.6 | 7,952 | 99.5 | 7,419 | 55.3 | 7,363 |
| Middle | 1.9 | 7,930 | 93.8 | 7,414 | 94.6 | 7,205 | 99.6 | 6,827 | 60.8 | 6,817 |
| Fourth | 3.8 | 7,489 | 94.1 | 6,946 | 94.2 | 6,846 | 99.5 | 6,429 | 65.6 | 6,449 |
| Richest | 11.1 | 7,436 | 97.2 | 7,064 | 97.6 | 7,054 | 99.1 | 6,739 | 70.1 | 6,884 |
| ¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home ² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home ³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages ⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework | | | | | | | | | | |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

8.4 Foundational Learning Skills

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹¹⁹ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹²⁰

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹²¹

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹²² with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹²³ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

¹¹⁹ CONFEMEN. PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf.; Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. “The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes.” *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.; Spaul, N. “Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa.” *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

¹²⁰ Stanovich, K. “Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy.” *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹²¹ Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹²² LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning*. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹²³ Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Specifically, in relation to Table LN.4.2 and the pattern recognition and completion task, the results are expected to be slightly underestimated, which therefore also implies slight underestimation of the overall MICS Indicators LN.22d-f. In question FL27, children were asked to complete 5 different pattern recognition and completion tasks. This is preceded by two practice tasks in question FL26. The results of the practice tasks are not recorded, but unfortunately some interviewers recorded responses to either one or both practice questions, which caused a shift in the CAPI data collection application. During data editing, these cases were shifted back, but due to the original shift, the data did include a response to the last or both the last tasks.

Less than 1% of all cases suffered from this shift and given the overall successful completion of this task of about 1 out of 2 children, the effect on the results should be minimal.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | | Total | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for reading skills ⁴ | Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language | Number of children age 7-14 years | |
| | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | | |
| Total^{1,4} | 579 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 18,739 | 45.1 | 65.7 | 58.6 | 578 | 19,592 | 61.9 | 54.9 | 54.3 | 48.8 | 1.16 | 0.2 | 38,332 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.2 | 59.2 | 58.5 | 3,896 | 52.8 | 71.4 | 65.3 | 64.4 | 4,066 | 68.9 | 62.3 | 61.5 | 55.8 | 1.11 | 0.2 | 7,962 | | |
| Rural | 55.7 | 48.8 | 48.5 | 14,843 | 43.0 | 64.2 | 56.9 | 56.1 | 15,527 | 60.0 | 52.9 | 52.4 | 47.0 | 1.18 | 0.1 | 30,370 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 53.8 | 46.0 | 45.6 | 1,088 | 38.4 | 68.5 | 56.4 | 55.1 | 1,223 | 61.6 | 51.5 | 50.6 | 43.6 | 1.25 | 0.0 | 2,311 | | |
| Chattogram | 53.3 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 3,994 | 37.9 | 62.0 | 51.8 | 49.8 | 4,312 | 57.9 | 47.5 | 46.2 | 41.8 | 1.20 | 0.4 | 8,306 | | |
| Dhaka | 58.6 | 54.0 | 53.1 | 4,178 | 47.1 | 67.2 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 4,495 | 63.1 | 58.1 | 57.6 | 51.7 | 1.19 | 0.2 | 8,674 | | |
| Khulna | 67.0 | 59.7 | 62.0 | 1,899 | 54.3 | 74.3 | 65.9 | 68.9 | 1,988 | 70.7 | 62.9 | 65.5 | 56.7 | 1.09 | 0.0 | 3,887 | | |
| Mymensingh | 57.3 | 53.0 | 50.6 | 1,402 | 48.3 | 62.0 | 56.5 | 54.9 | 1,541 | 59.8 | 54.9 | 52.8 | 50.3 | 1.08 | 0.1 | 2,943 | | |
| Rajshahi | 61.6 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 2,296 | 46.4 | 67.8 | 61.8 | 60.2 | 2,214 | 64.6 | 57.0 | 56.3 | 51.0 | 1.20 | 0.1 | 4,510 | | |
| Rangpur | 62.1 | 56.7 | 54.5 | 2,234 | 49.5 | 69.8 | 64.1 | 62.6 | 2,145 | 65.9 | 60.4 | 58.5 | 52.9 | 1.14 | 0.0 | 4,379 | | |
| Sylhet | 49.0 | 44.3 | 45.9 | 1,647 | 40.5 | 54.0 | 51.0 | 50.1 | 1,676 | 51.5 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 43.5 | 1.15 | 0.2 | 3,323 | | |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 378 | 9.3 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 356 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 0.90 | 0.4 | 733 | | |
| 7-8 ⁵ | 27.4 | 23.0 | 22.3 | 4,606 | 18.7 | 33.1 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 4,739 | 30.3 | 25.1 | 24.5 | 20.2 | 1.15 | 0.3 | 9,344 | | |
| 7 | 20.2 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 2,356 | 12.9 | 27.9 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 2,260 | 24.0 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 1.25 | 0.1 | 4,615 | | |

Table LN.4.1: Continued

| | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | | Total | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for reading skills ⁴ | Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language | Number of children age 7-14 years | |
| | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | | |
| 8 | 34.9 | 29.8 | 29.0 | 24.8 | 2,250 | 37.7 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 26.4 | 2,479 | 36.4 | 31.0 | 30.1 | 25.6 | 1.06 | 0.4 | 4,729 | |
| 9 | 49.9 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 35.8 | 2,248 | 57.0 | 49.2 | 47.3 | 42.8 | 2,315 | 53.5 | 45.8 | 44.7 | 39.3 | 1.20 | 0.1 | 4,563 | |
| 10 | 66.7 | 55.0 | 54.1 | 46.7 | 2,379 | 73.6 | 64.4 | 64.6 | 55.7 | 2,501 | 70.3 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 51.3 | 1.19 | 0.1 | 4,880 | |
| 11 | 68.4 | 60.9 | 59.7 | 53.7 | 2,485 | 77.4 | 71.4 | 69.1 | 63.1 | 2,477 | 72.9 | 66.2 | 64.4 | 58.4 | 1.17 | 0.2 | 4,961 | |
| 12 | 73.4 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 60.5 | 2,505 | 84.9 | 77.3 | 75.7 | 70.7 | 2,446 | 79.0 | 72.0 | 71.3 | 65.5 | 1.17 | 0.0 | 4,951 | |
| 13 | 80.9 | 73.1 | 73.7 | 67.7 | 2,286 | 84.3 | 77.0 | 76.2 | 71.9 | 2,568 | 82.7 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 69.9 | 1.06 | 0.2 | 4,854 | |
| 14 | 77.5 | 71.0 | 71.3 | 66.7 | 1,863 | 88.4 | 81.3 | 81.9 | 77.4 | 2,191 | 83.4 | 76.6 | 77.1 | 72.5 | 1.16 | 0.2 | 4,045 | |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early childhood education | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 374 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 283 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 0.87 | 0.7 | 657 | |
| Primary | 47.5 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 32.9 | 10,700 | 51.9 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 36.9 | 10,906 | 49.7 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 34.9 | 1.12 | 0.2 | 21,606 | |
| Grade 1 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 1,418 | 15.8 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 8.9 | 1,076 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 1.36 | 0.3 | 2,495 | |
| Grade 2-3 ^a | 36.3 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 23.2 | 4,983 | 39.2 | 32.7 | 31.3 | 26.0 | 5,048 | 37.8 | 31.1 | 30.0 | 24.6 | 1.12 | 0.2 | 10,031 | |
| Grade 2 | 25.3 | 21.4 | 19.9 | 15.8 | 2,483 | 25.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 15.2 | 2,249 | 25.3 | 21.0 | 20.2 | 15.5 | 0.96 | 0.2 | 4,732 | |
| Grade 3 | 47.3 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 30.5 | 2,500 | 50.5 | 42.6 | 40.0 | 34.7 | 2,799 | 49.0 | 40.1 | 38.7 | 32.7 | 1.14 | 0.2 | 5,299 | |
| Grade 4 | 65.2 | 52.4 | 54.6 | 44.9 | 2,284 | 64.7 | 55.0 | 52.9 | 44.7 | 2,409 | 65.0 | 53.7 | 53.7 | 44.8 | 1.00 | 0.1 | 4,692 | |
| Grade 5 | 81.7 | 71.9 | 70.1 | 61.8 | 2,016 | 82.4 | 72.8 | 72.3 | 65.0 | 2,373 | 82.1 | 72.4 | 71.2 | 63.5 | 1.05 | 0.1 | 4,388 | |

Table LN.4.1: Continued

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴ | Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language | Number of children age 7-14 years |
| | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | |
| Lower secondary | 92.0 | 84.6 | 84.1 | 78.4 | 4,722 | 92.6 | 85.3 | 84.5 | 79.7 | 6,165 | 92.4 | 85.0 | 84.4 | 79.1 | 1.02 | 0.1 | 10,886 |
| Grade 6 | 88.5 | 80.6 | 79.4 | 72.8 | 1,885 | 90.3 | 82.3 | 80.5 | 75.4 | 2,202 | 89.5 | 81.5 | 80.0 | 74.2 | 1.04 | 0.1 | 4,087 |
| Grade 7 | 93.1 | 85.9 | 85.5 | 80.0 | 1,505 | 92.4 | 86.0 | 85.8 | 80.8 | 2,046 | 92.7 | 86.0 | 85.7 | 80.4 | 1.01 | 0.2 | 3,551 |
| Grade 8 | 95.8 | 88.7 | 89.2 | 84.4 | 1,332 | 95.5 | 88.1 | 87.8 | 83.4 | 1,916 | 95.6 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 83.8 | 0.99 | 0.1 | 3,249 |
| Upper secondary ^a | 99.7 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 90.6 | 820 | 98.8 | 92.6 | 93.5 | 89.9 | 1,175 | 99.2 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 90.2 | 0.99 | 0.2 | 1,995 |
| Out-of-school | 27.0 | 24.6 | 23.7 | 21.5 | 2,123 | 29.3 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 23.8 | 1,064 | 27.8 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 22.2 | 1.11 | 0.2 | 3,187 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 44.5 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 33.8 | 4,984 | 55.1 | 49.7 | 48.5 | 43.5 | 5,232 | 50.0 | 44.2 | 43.7 | 38.8 | 1.29 | 0.3 | 10,216 |
| Primary | 53.9 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 41.2 | 5,480 | 60.9 | 53.2 | 52.2 | 46.7 | 5,704 | 57.5 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 44.0 | 1.13 | 0.1 | 11,183 |
| Secondary | 66.2 | 58.6 | 57.9 | 51.8 | 6,901 | 73.1 | 65.3 | 64.9 | 59.2 | 7,191 | 69.8 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 55.6 | 1.14 | 0.0 | 14,092 |
| Higher secondary+ | 80.3 | 73.4 | 72.0 | 67.5 | 1,374 | 85.5 | 79.0 | 78.2 | 72.9 | 1,466 | 83.0 | 76.3 | 75.2 | 70.3 | 1.08 | 0.5 | 2,841 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 44.4 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 31.3 | 1,657 | 54.9 | 45.5 | 46.0 | 40.7 | 1,462 | 49.3 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 35.7 | 1.30 | 0.1 | 3,119 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 59.2 | 52.3 | 51.9 | 46.4 | 17,083 | 66.5 | 59.7 | 58.8 | 53.3 | 18,130 | 63.0 | 56.1 | 55.4 | 50.0 | 1.15 | 0.2 | 35,213 |

Table LN.4.1: Continued

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴ | Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language | Number of children age 7-14 years |
| | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 55.4 | 45.0 | 48.0 | 39.6 | 524 | 65.8 | 51.3 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 551 | 60.7 | 48.3 | 51.0 | 43.0 | 0.1 | 1,075 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 58.5 | 51.5 | 51.1 | 45.6 | 16,655 | 65.8 | 59.0 | 58.1 | 52.8 | 17,179 | 62.2 | 55.3 | 54.6 | 49.3 | 0.2 | 33,834 | |
| No information | 52.7 | 46.5 | 45.8 | 40.8 | 1,560 | 64.4 | 57.6 | 56.4 | 50.9 | 1,863 | 59.1 | 52.6 | 51.6 | 46.3 | 0.2 | 3,423 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 57.9 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 45.1 | 18,555 | 65.8 | 58.7 | 57.9 | 52.5 | 19,357 | 61.9 | 54.9 | 54.3 | 48.9 | 0.1 | 37,912 | |
| Other | 59.4 | 50.1 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 185 | 56.6 | 53.2 | 49.7 | 42.4 | 235 | 57.8 | 51.8 | 47.1 | 42.8 | 0.98 | 420 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 44.0 | 37.7 | 36.9 | 32.2 | 4,228 | 51.2 | 44.4 | 43.6 | 38.3 | 4,511 | 47.7 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 35.4 | 0.4 | 8,740 | |
| Second | 53.4 | 46.3 | 46.5 | 40.6 | 4,001 | 60.5 | 53.8 | 52.8 | 47.1 | 4,166 | 57.0 | 50.1 | 49.7 | 43.9 | 0.1 | 8,167 | |
| Middle | 59.4 | 53.1 | 53.0 | 47.7 | 3,720 | 68.9 | 61.0 | 59.8 | 53.6 | 3,694 | 64.1 | 57.0 | 56.4 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 7,414 | |
| Fourth | 63.6 | 55.1 | 55.2 | 49.0 | 3,345 | 72.0 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 59.7 | 3,601 | 68.0 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 6,946 | |
| Richest | 73.0 | 66.2 | 64.8 | 59.5 | 3,444 | 80.1 | 73.5 | 72.3 | 67.6 | 3,620 | 76.6 | 69.9 | 68.6 | 63.6 | 0.3 | 7,064 | |

Table LN.4.1: Continued

| Parity indices | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|----|----|
| | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills | Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story | Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions | | Number of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴ | Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language | Number of children age 7-14 years | | |
| | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | Three literal | Two inferential | | | | | | |
| Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest/Richest ⁵ | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.54 | na | 0.64 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.56 | na | na |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural/Urban ⁶ | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.82 | na | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.84 | na | na |
| Functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷ | 0.75 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.67 | na | 0.83 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.71 | na | na |
| Orphanhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orphans/non-orphans | 0.41 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.53 | na | 1.02 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 0.87 | na | 0 |

1 MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

2 MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

3 MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

4 MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

5 MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

6 MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

7 MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A Includes grade 9-12

na: not applicable

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | | | |
| | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 years |
| Total^{1,4} | 60.3 | 63.5 | 35.1 | 26.7 | 18,739 | 63.2 | 66.9 | 36.5 | 29.0 | 19,592 | 61.8 | 65.3 | 35.8 | 27.9 | 1.08 | 38,332 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.2 | 71.6 | 38.3 | 30.5 | 3,896 | 69.6 | 73.9 | 42.3 | 34.9 | 4,066 | 68.4 | 72.8 | 40.3 | 32.8 | 1.14 | 7,962 |
| Rural | 58.5 | 61.4 | 34.3 | 25.7 | 14,843 | 61.6 | 65.1 | 35.0 | 27.4 | 15,527 | 60.1 | 63.3 | 34.7 | 26.6 | 1.07 | 30,370 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 58.3 | 58.3 | 37.4 | 26.8 | 1,088 | 63.2 | 65.9 | 39.8 | 28.2 | 1,223 | 60.9 | 62.3 | 38.7 | 27.5 | 1.05 | 2,311 |
| Chattogram | 53.7 | 58.6 | 24.9 | 18.0 | 3,994 | 56.5 | 62.3 | 28.6 | 21.4 | 4,312 | 55.1 | 60.5 | 26.8 | 19.7 | 1.19 | 8,306 |
| Dhaka | 62.3 | 67.0 | 35.0 | 27.0 | 4,178 | 68.1 | 71.2 | 36.7 | 30.1 | 4,495 | 65.3 | 69.2 | 35.9 | 28.6 | 1.11 | 8,674 |
| Khulna | 68.4 | 73.5 | 49.5 | 39.7 | 1,899 | 70.2 | 75.0 | 48.7 | 38.2 | 1,988 | 69.3 | 74.3 | 49.1 | 38.9 | 0.96 | 3,887 |
| Myrmensingh | 63.4 | 63.9 | 34.4 | 26.7 | 1,402 | 61.0 | 62.4 | 34.5 | 27.2 | 1,541 | 62.2 | 63.1 | 34.5 | 27.0 | 1.02 | 2,943 |
| Rajshahi | 62.6 | 63.2 | 38.4 | 28.6 | 2,296 | 67.3 | 68.0 | 39.2 | 32.1 | 2,214 | 64.9 | 65.6 | 38.8 | 30.3 | 1.12 | 4,510 |
| Rangpur | 62.1 | 65.1 | 37.2 | 30.1 | 2,234 | 62.2 | 67.4 | 39.3 | 31.8 | 2,145 | 62.2 | 66.2 | 38.2 | 30.9 | 1.06 | 4,379 |
| Sylhet | 54.9 | 56.7 | 35.1 | 25.0 | 1,647 | 57.3 | 60.7 | 34.5 | 28.8 | 1,676 | 56.1 | 58.7 | 34.8 | 26.9 | 1.15 | 3,323 |

Table LN.4.2: Continued

| Age at beginning of school year | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|------|------|--------|--|
| | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 years | | | | |
| 6 | 18.1 | 23.7 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 7.2 | 378 | 10.0 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 356 | 14.2 | 19.6 | 16.5 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 0.35 | 733 | |
| 7-8 ² | 29.6 | 39.3 | 30.8 | 17.0 | 9.8 | 4,606 | 31.1 | 39.9 | 32.5 | 17.1 | 9.9 | 4,739 | 30.4 | 39.6 | 31.7 | 17.1 | 9.8 | 1.02 | 9,344 | |
| 7 | 21.5 | 30.8 | 24.1 | 13.3 | 6.9 | 2,356 | 23.8 | 33.4 | 27.6 | 13.8 | 6.7 | 2,260 | 22.6 | 32.1 | 25.8 | 13.5 | 6.8 | 0.97 | 4,615 | |
| 8 | 38.2 | 48.2 | 37.8 | 20.9 | 12.7 | 2,250 | 37.8 | 45.9 | 37.0 | 20.2 | 12.9 | 2,479 | 38.0 | 47.0 | 37.4 | 20.5 | 12.8 | 1.01 | 4,729 | |
| 9 | 53.4 | 58.0 | 45.9 | 28.1 | 20.5 | 2,248 | 52.7 | 59.4 | 50.5 | 30.2 | 22.3 | 2,315 | 53.0 | 58.7 | 48.3 | 29.2 | 21.4 | 1.09 | 4,563 | |
| 10 | 64.9 | 67.0 | 57.5 | 34.2 | 26.8 | 2,379 | 67.3 | 69.6 | 59.2 | 36.8 | 28.3 | 2,501 | 66.1 | 68.4 | 58.4 | 35.5 | 27.6 | 1.05 | 4,880 | |
| 11 | 70.8 | 71.4 | 61.3 | 40.4 | 30.7 | 2,485 | 74.3 | 78.0 | 63.9 | 40.8 | 31.8 | 2,477 | 72.5 | 74.7 | 62.6 | 40.6 | 31.2 | 1.04 | 4,961 | |
| 12 | 76.4 | 77.9 | 64.7 | 46.4 | 38.0 | 2,505 | 83.5 | 83.6 | 70.6 | 49.2 | 41.8 | 2,446 | 79.9 | 80.7 | 67.6 | 47.8 | 39.9 | 1.10 | 4,951 | |
| 13 | 84.3 | 83.7 | 71.3 | 52.1 | 42.4 | 2,286 | 85.3 | 85.1 | 70.6 | 50.8 | 43.3 | 2,568 | 84.8 | 84.4 | 70.9 | 51.4 | 42.9 | 1.02 | 4,854 | |
| 14 | 82.2 | 79.3 | 70.5 | 50.3 | 40.3 | 1,853 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 74.5 | 54.3 | 47.9 | 2,191 | 84.7 | 83.1 | 72.7 | 52.4 | 44.4 | 1.19 | 4,045 | |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early childhood education | 9.2 | 15.1 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 374 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 283 | 9.2 | 13.6 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 0.93 | 657 | |
| Primary | 48.6 | 54.6 | 45.0 | 26.6 | 18.0 | 10,700 | 47.9 | 55.0 | 44.6 | 25.8 | 17.9 | 10,906 | 48.3 | 54.8 | 44.8 | 26.2 | 18.0 | 0.99 | 21,606 | |
| Grade 1 | 10.9 | 21.9 | 15.1 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 1,418 | 11.9 | 20.0 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 1,076 | 11.3 | 21.1 | 14.6 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 0.89 | 2,495 | |

Table LN.4.2: Continued

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|------|--------|
| | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 years | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 years | | | | |
| | Number reading discrimination | Number Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number reading | | | Number discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Number reading | Number discrimination | | | | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | | |
| Grade 2-3 ³ | 38.5 | 46.1 | 37.9 | 21.3 | 4,983 | 12.7 | 35.1 | 45.0 | 37.1 | 20.8 | 5,048 | 12.4 | 36.8 | 45.6 | 37.5 | 21.0 | 12.6 | 0.98 | 10,031 |
| Grade 2 | 25.3 | 35.6 | 28.9 | 16.2 | 2,483 | 7.6 | 23.0 | 33.7 | 26.6 | 14.7 | 2,249 | 6.8 | 24.2 | 34.7 | 27.8 | 15.5 | 7.3 | 0.89 | 4,732 |
| Grade 3 | 51.6 | 56.6 | 46.9 | 26.4 | 2,500 | 17.7 | 44.8 | 54.2 | 45.5 | 25.7 | 2,799 | 16.9 | 48.0 | 55.3 | 46.1 | 26.0 | 17.3 | 0.95 | 5,299 |
| Grade 4 | 66.7 | 72.0 | 58.6 | 35.5 | 2,284 | 26.1 | 62.3 | 67.2 | 55.0 | 30.1 | 2,409 | 23.1 | 64.5 | 69.5 | 56.7 | 32.7 | 24.6 | 0.89 | 4,692 |
| Grade 5 | 79.7 | 79.0 | 68.0 | 42.5 | 2,016 | 31.7 | 76.9 | 79.7 | 63.7 | 40.1 | 2,373 | 30.8 | 78.2 | 79.3 | 65.6 | 41.2 | 31.2 | 0.97 | 4,388 |
| Lower secondary | 91.4 | 89.4 | 76.9 | 57.8 | 4,722 | 48.4 | 90.2 | 89.8 | 77.7 | 54.3 | 6,165 | 46.7 | 90.7 | 89.6 | 77.3 | 55.8 | 47.5 | 0.97 | 10,886 |
| Grade 6 | 87.4 | 85.5 | 73.4 | 52.7 | 1,885 | 42.7 | 86.9 | 86.8 | 75.2 | 50.4 | 2,202 | 41.5 | 87.1 | 86.2 | 74.4 | 51.5 | 42.1 | 0.97 | 4,087 |
| Grade 7 | 92.8 | 91.3 | 78.7 | 59.3 | 1,505 | 50.8 | 89.5 | 88.9 | 76.4 | 55.0 | 2,046 | 48.0 | 90.9 | 89.9 | 77.3 | 56.8 | 49.2 | 0.94 | 3,551 |
| Grade 8 | 95.4 | 92.5 | 79.8 | 63.4 | 1,332 | 53.7 | 94.6 | 94.1 | 81.9 | 58.1 | 1,916 | 51.4 | 95.0 | 93.5 | 81.0 | 60.3 | 52.3 | 0.96 | 3,249 |
| Upper secondary ^a | 97.2 | 94.1 | 85.3 | 67.5 | 820 | 60.1 | 97.7 | 95.1 | 82.0 | 67.3 | 1,175 | 59.0 | 97.5 | 94.7 | 83.3 | 67.4 | 59.5 | 0.98 | 1,995 |
| Out-of-school | 44.8 | 47.9 | 37.8 | 20.2 | 2,123 | 13.7 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 34.1 | 18.5 | 1,064 | 12.9 | 43.3 | 45.6 | 36.5 | 19.6 | 13.4 | 0.94 | 3,187 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 49.6 | 51.7 | 42.2 | 27.0 | 4,984 | 19.9 | 54.7 | 58.2 | 47.7 | 29.9 | 5,232 | 22.9 | 52.2 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 28.5 | 21.4 | 1.15 | 10,216 |
| Primary | 55.9 | 60.2 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 5,480 | 23.9 | 58.7 | 64.3 | 52.2 | 31.7 | 5,704 | 25.0 | 57.3 | 62.3 | 50.7 | 32.1 | 24.5 | 1.04 | 11,183 |

Table LN.4.2: Continued

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|------|------|--------|--|
| | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 years | | | | |
| Secondary+ | 676 | 70.5 | 60.7 | 39.4 | 30.5 | 6,901 | 69.2 | 71.7 | 61.8 | 41.4 | 32.8 | 7,191 | 68.4 | 71.1 | 61.2 | 40.4 | 31.7 | 1.08 | 14,092 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 80.1 | 85.5 | 71.2 | 53.8 | 43.8 | 1,374 | 82.2 | 85.0 | 73.8 | 55.3 | 47.1 | 1,466 | 81.2 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 54.6 | 45.5 | 1.08 | 2,841 | |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 50.2 | 51.5 | 41.6 | 28.3 | 20.5 | 1,657 | 55.5 | 57.2 | 47.3 | 34.6 | 25.2 | 1,462 | 52.7 | 54.2 | 44.3 | 31.3 | 22.7 | 1.23 | 3,119 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 61.3 | 64.7 | 54.3 | 35.8 | 27.3 | 17,083 | 63.8 | 67.7 | 56.8 | 36.7 | 29.3 | 18,130 | 62.6 | 66.3 | 55.6 | 36.2 | 28.3 | 1.07 | 35,213 | |
| Mother's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 59.6 | 61.9 | 49.2 | 31.9 | 23.1 | 524 | 61.6 | 64.9 | 55.7 | 36.9 | 27.9 | 551 | 60.6 | 63.4 | 52.5 | 34.5 | 25.6 | 1.21 | 1,075 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 60.6 | 63.9 | 53.6 | 35.4 | 27.0 | 16,655 | 63.1 | 66.9 | 56.3 | 36.3 | 28.8 | 17,179 | 61.9 | 65.4 | 55.0 | 35.9 | 27.9 | 1.07 | 33,834 | |
| No information | 57.5 | 60.5 | 49.9 | 32.6 | 24.8 | 1,560 | 64.7 | 67.9 | 54.5 | 38.6 | 30.6 | 1,863 | 61.4 | 64.5 | 52.4 | 35.9 | 28.0 | 1.23 | 3,423 | |

Table LN.4.2: Continued

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|------|------|--------|--|
| | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 years | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 60.3 | 63.7 | 53.3 | 35.1 | 26.8 | 18,555 | 63.3 | 67.2 | 56.4 | 36.6 | 29.0 | 19,357 | 61.9 | 65.5 | 54.9 | 35.9 | 27.9 | 1.08 | 37,912 | |
| Other | 56.6 | 50.5 | 42.1 | 32.4 | 19.9 | 185 | 53.7 | 43.9 | 37.5 | 29.8 | 22.0 | 235 | 55.0 | 46.8 | 39.5 | 31.0 | 21.1 | 1.11 | 420 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 46.2 | 48.1 | 41.8 | 26.2 | 18.7 | 4,228 | 49.1 | 52.8 | 44.5 | 27.1 | 20.3 | 4,511 | 47.7 | 50.5 | 43.2 | 26.7 | 19.6 | 1.08 | 8,740 | |
| Second | 57.6 | 60.3 | 51.5 | 32.6 | 24.8 | 4,001 | 58.2 | 62.0 | 52.7 | 32.8 | 25.5 | 4,166 | 57.9 | 61.2 | 52.1 | 32.7 | 25.1 | 1.03 | 8,167 | |
| Middle | 62.0 | 64.6 | 54.1 | 35.9 | 26.7 | 3,720 | 64.7 | 68.6 | 57.8 | 36.1 | 28.0 | 3,694 | 63.4 | 66.6 | 56.0 | 36.0 | 27.3 | 1.05 | 7,414 | |
| Fourth | 65.0 | 68.7 | 56.0 | 38.8 | 28.9 | 3,345 | 70.2 | 73.6 | 61.0 | 40.0 | 33.0 | 3,601 | 67.7 | 71.2 | 58.6 | 39.4 | 31.0 | 1.14 | 6,946 | |
| Richest | 74.2 | 80.2 | 65.5 | 44.5 | 36.7 | 3,444 | 78.1 | 81.9 | 68.0 | 49.6 | 40.7 | 3,620 | 76.2 | 81.1 | 66.7 | 47.1 | 38.7 | 1.11 | 7,064 | |
| Parity indices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest/Richest ⁵ | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.64 | 0.59 | 0.51 | na | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.55 | 0.50 | na | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.57 | 0.51 | na | na | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rura/Urban ⁶ | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.84 | na | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.83 | 0.78 | na | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.81 | na | na | |
| Functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table LN.4.2: Continued

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|----|
| | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of: | | | | | | | | |
| | Number reading discrimination | Number Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Number Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills | Number of children age 7-14 years | Number reading discrimination | Number Addition | Pattern recognition and completion | Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7} | Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴ | Number of children age 7-14 years | |
| Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷ | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.75 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.94 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.86 | 0.80 | na | na |
| Orphanhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orphans/non-orphans | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.51 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 1.07 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 1.12 | 1.17 | 0.81 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 0.98 | 1.00 | na | na |

¹MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

²MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

³MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A Includes grade 9-12
na: not applicable



PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9

9.1 Birth Registration

A name and nationality are every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹²⁴ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Since 2001, UNICEF Bangladesh has been providing technical and financial support to the Bangladesh Government to improve the process of birth registration and increase birth registration. In 2004, the Government of Bangladesh adopted the Birth and Death Registration Act, which was amended in 2013, which allowed Union Parishad, Paurashava, Cantonment Board, City Corporations and Bangladesh missions abroad to act as registrars for births and deaths. The Act provides the legal basis for mandatory birth registration within 45 days of birth.

In 2010, an online birth registration system (BRIS) was established in Bangladesh, which was developed with support from UNICEF Bangladesh. In view of making the system more dynamic and sustainable, the government of Bangladesh created an office of the Registrar General of Birth and Death in 2016.

¹²⁴ UNICEF. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 years by whether birth is registered, and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Children whose births are registered with civil authorities | | | | Number of children | Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births | Number of children without birth registration |
|--|---|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | Have birth certificate | | No birth certificate | Total registered ¹ | | | |
| | Seen | Not seen | | | | | |
| Total | 33.2 | 5.9 | 17.0 | 56.0 | 23,099 | 89.7 | 10,159 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 33.3 | 5.8 | 16.8 | 56.0 | 12,008 | 89.4 | 5,288 |
| Female | 33.0 | 5.9 | 17.2 | 56.1 | 11,091 | 90.0 | 4,871 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.0 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 53.8 | 4,903 | 89.7 | 2,264 |
| Rural | 33.8 | 5.4 | 17.5 | 56.6 | 18,196 | 89.7 | 7,895 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 37.9 | 5.0 | 19.3 | 62.2 | 1,317 | 81.0 | 497 |
| Chattogram | 35.4 | 7.4 | 19.3 | 62.1 | 5,033 | 83.3 | 1,907 |
| Dhaka | 30.3 | 5.7 | 16.2 | 52.3 | 5,491 | 91.5 | 2,622 |
| Khulna | 29.2 | 5.7 | 12.7 | 47.6 | 2,394 | 92.5 | 1,255 |
| Mymensingh | 34.4 | 2.6 | 13.2 | 50.1 | 1,750 | 90.4 | 873 |
| Rajshahi | 31.5 | 6.8 | 12.4 | 50.6 | 2,752 | 91.5 | 1,359 |
| Rangpur | 33.4 | 5.7 | 15.7 | 54.7 | 2,491 | 92.4 | 1,128 |
| Sylhet | 38.2 | 5.2 | 28.8 | 72.3 | 1,871 | 94.0 | 519 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 | 15.0 | 3.1 | 22.0 | 40.0 | 4,608 | 88.3 | 2,763 |
| 12-23 | 27.8 | 5.3 | 17.3 | 50.3 | 4,436 | 90.8 | 2,203 |
| 24-35 | 34.8 | 6.1 | 16.4 | 57.4 | 4,606 | 90.8 | 1,962 |
| 36-47 | 39.6 | 7.3 | 15.9 | 62.9 | 4,818 | 89.1 | 1,790 |
| 48-59 | 48.0 | 7.6 | 13.3 | 68.9 | 4,631 | 90.2 | 1,441 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 31.5 | 5.0 | 17.7 | 54.1 | 2,586 | 81.5 | 1,186 |
| Primary | 32.1 | 5.9 | 18.0 | 56.0 | 5,483 | 86.8 | 2,410 |
| Secondary | 34.3 | 5.4 | 16.3 | 56.1 | 11,331 | 91.2 | 4,977 |
| Higher secondary+ | 32.5 | 7.8 | 16.8 | 57.1 | 3,699 | 95.8 | 1,586 |
| Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)^A | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 32.8 | 5.5 | 18.9 | 57.2 | 392 | 78.0 | 168 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 41.0 | 7.0 | 15.1 | 63.2 | 13,680 | 90.4 | 5,034 |

Table PR.1.1: Continued

| | Children whose births are registered with civil authorities | | | | Number of children | Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births | Number of children without birth registration |
|---|---|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| | Have birth certificate | | No birth certificate | Total registered ¹ | | | |
| | Seen | Not seen | | | | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 34.4 | 7.9 | 15.0 | 57.3 | 307 | 84.6 | 131 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 33.4 | 5.8 | 16.9 | 56.0 | 22,281 | 89.9 | 9,794 |
| No information | 23.7 | 9.5 | 21.2 | 54.4 | 511 | 85.5 | 233 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 33.2 | 5.8 | 17.0 | 56.0 | 22,845 | 89.9 | 10,050 |
| Other | 34.6 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 57.4 | 254 | 72.7 | 108 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 31.0 | 4.5 | 19.0 | 54.5 | 5,036 | 84.4 | 2,291 |
| Second | 32.0 | 5.0 | 16.8 | 53.8 | 4,534 | 89.6 | 2,093 |
| Middle | 34.9 | 5.9 | 16.2 | 57.0 | 4,298 | 91.7 | 1,848 |
| Fourth | 35.8 | 6.5 | 16.0 | 58.3 | 4,511 | 90.5 | 1,881 |
| Richest | 32.5 | 7.6 | 16.6 | 56.7 | 4,720 | 93.3 | 2,046 |
| ¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1 | | | | | | | |
| A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years. | | | | | | | |

9.2 Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹²⁵ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

¹²⁵ Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

In the Bangladesh MICS 2019, mothers or caretakers of children under age five years and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 years were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

| Table PR.2.1: Child discipline | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced: | | | | | Number of children age 1-14 years |
| | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Physical punishment | | Any violent discipline method ¹ | |
| | | | Any | Severe ^A | | |
| Total | 6.4 | 86.3 | 64.6 | 30.2 | 88.8 | 70,027 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.8 | 86.7 | 67.2 | 32.5 | 89.2 | 35,367 |
| Female | 6.9 | 86.0 | 61.9 | 27.8 | 88.5 | 34,660 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.5 | 86.8 | 64.6 | 31.8 | 89.3 | 14,364 |
| Rural | 6.4 | 86.2 | 64.6 | 29.7 | 88.7 | 55,663 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 16.0 | 76.1 | 55.5 | 19.9 | 79.7 | 4,105 |
| Chattogram | 5.8 | 87.2 | 66.5 | 27.0 | 90.2 | 15,101 |
| Dhaka | 5.2 | 86.6 | 67.0 | 38.2 | 89.0 | 16,468 |
| Khulna | 5.8 | 89.7 | 66.7 | 30.9 | 91.9 | 7,073 |
| Mymensingh | 7.8 | 85.0 | 63.4 | 35.9 | 86.9 | 5,436 |
| Rajshahi | 6.5 | 86.8 | 59.0 | 27.9 | 88.7 | 8,228 |
| Rangpur | 5.0 | 87.7 | 64.0 | 27.0 | 89.4 | 7,563 |
| Sylhet | 5.5 | 85.1 | 66.2 | 24.0 | 89.0 | 6,052 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 5.7 | 78.5 | 65.5 | 25.7 | 82.8 | 9,053 |
| 3-4 | 3.6 | 90.4 | 81.0 | 39.2 | 93.6 | 9,462 |
| 5-9 | 4.6 | 90.3 | 74.5 | 36.8 | 92.6 | 24,911 |
| 10-14 | 9.3 | 83.8 | 49.2 | 22.2 | 85.7 | 26,601 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 6.9 | 84.8 | 60.4 | 30.9 | 87.1 | 15,225 |
| Primary | 5.8 | 87.6 | 66.4 | 30.9 | 90.0 | 19,115 |
| Secondary | 5.9 | 87.1 | 66.9 | 30.5 | 89.7 | 28,739 |
| Higher secondary+ | 8.7 | 82.7 | 59.3 | 25.2 | 85.6 | 6,948 |
| Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^B | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 5.0 | 88.8 | 65.6 | 41.6 | 91.0 | 4,934 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 6.5 | 87.1 | 65.0 | 30.0 | 89.5 | 60,650 |

Table PR.2.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced: | | | | | Number of children age 1-14 years |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Physical punishment | | Any violent discipline method ¹ | |
| | | | Any | Severe ^A | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 7.3 | 87.0 | 61.2 | 33.0 | 88.9 | 1,691 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 5.9 | 86.9 | 66.1 | 30.8 | 89.5 | 63,776 |
| No information | 12.6 | 77.5 | 44.6 | 19.6 | 79.7 | 4,559 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 6.3 | 86.4 | 64.7 | 30.1 | 88.9 | 69,172 |
| Other | 13.2 | 79.6 | 57.2 | 30.6 | 82.7 | 855 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 6.2 | 86.5 | 66.3 | 31.3 | 89.0 | 16,051 |
| Second | 6.0 | 86.9 | 65.3 | 31.0 | 89.1 | 14,674 |
| Middle | 6.2 | 87.2 | 66.4 | 30.1 | 89.5 | 13,269 |
| Fourth | 6.3 | 85.8 | 64.0 | 30.4 | 88.6 | 12,940 |
| Richest | 7.3 | 85.1 | 60.4 | 27.6 | 87.9 | 13,094 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment
Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Total | 35.0 | 53,772 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 30.5 | 414 |
| Female | 35.0 | 53,358 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 30.2 | 11,189 |
| Rural | 36.3 | 42,583 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 36.8 | 3,212 |
| Chattogram | 42.1 | 10,821 |
| Dhaka | 37.2 | 12,771 |
| Khulna | 35.6 | 5,754 |
| Mymensingh | 36.7 | 4,156 |

Table PR.2.2: Continued

| | Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished | Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module |
|--|---|---|
| Rajshahi | 30.5 | 6,558 |
| Rangpur | 37.5 | 6,050 |
| Sylhet | 11.0 | 4,452 |
| Age | | |
| <25 | 35.4 | 6,790 |
| 25-34 | 36.4 | 23,262 |
| 35-49 | 33.8 | 20,218 |
| 50+ | 32.5 | 3,501 |
| Education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 36.2 | 12,365 |
| Primary | 37.6 | 14,558 |
| Secondary | 35.2 | 21,342 |
| Higher secondary+ | 24.6 | 5,507 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 42.3 | 1,393 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 35.0 | 48,004 |
| No information | 32.3 | 4,376 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 35.0 | 53,134 |
| Other | 37.3 | 639 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 38.6 | 11,785 |
| Second | 38.4 | 11,349 |
| Middle | 35.8 | 10,418 |
| Fourth | 34.2 | 10,075 |
| Richest | 27.0 | 10,145 |

9.3 Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

In 2013, the Government of Bangladesh established the “Bangladesh Labour Act 2006”. This act defines child labour and was amended in 2013. In 2013, the Government Bangladesh published a list of 38 hazardous occupations and activities for children.¹²⁶

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).¹²⁷

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children’s involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table

¹²⁶ The Bangladesh Gazette, March 10, 2013, SRO no. 65/2013, Ministry of labour & Employment.

¹²⁷ Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 Is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

| Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour | Number of children age 5-11 years | Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in: | | Number of children age 12-14 years | Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in: | | Number of children age 15-17 years |
| | | | Economic activity less than 14 hours | Economic activity for 14 hours or more | | Economic activity less than 43 hours | Economic activity for 43 hours or more | |
| Total | 5.3 | 35,505 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 16,007 | 23.9 | 6.9 | 15,193 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.8 | 17,857 | 18.5 | 10.2 | 7,910 | 34.1 | 11.2 | 8,134 |
| Female | 3.7 | 17,647 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 8,098 | 12.2 | 1.9 | 7,058 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 7,290 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 3,176 | 16.3 | 9.6 | 3,198 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 28,215 | 15.3 | 5.9 | 12,832 | 26.0 | 6.2 | 11,994 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 4.3 | 2,051 | 13.2 | 4.8 | 976 | 21.2 | 4.4 | 832 |
| Chattogram | 3.1 | 7,519 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 3,517 | 16.7 | 7.5 | 3,416 |
| Dhaka | 2.0 | 8,536 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 3,570 | 17.7 | 9.9 | 3,616 |
| Khulna | 7.7 | 3,504 | 25.6 | 4.8 | 1,636 | 36.6 | 4.1 | 1,521 |
| Mymensingh | 4.5 | 2,836 | 17.4 | 8.5 | 1,215 | 25.9 | 7.2 | 999 |
| Rajshahi | 9.8 | 4,139 | 17.6 | 7.6 | 1,856 | 31.1 | 5.7 | 1,818 |
| Rangpur | 12.7 | 3,763 | 24.9 | 6.7 | 1,819 | 36.9 | 3.9 | 1,743 |
| Sylhet | 3.4 | 3,156 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 1,417 | 18.3 | 7.2 | 1,248 |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | |
| Attending ^A | 5.1 | 32,068 | 13.4 | 2.4 | 13,482 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 10,180 |
| Not attending | 7.1 | 3,437 | 15.1 | 26.4 | 2,526 | 29.7 | 20.8 | 5,012 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 8.1 | 7,922 | 15.2 | 9.6 | 5,091 | 29.4 | 10.6 | 5,202 |
| Primary | 6.7 | 9,958 | 14.7 | 7.3 | 4,761 | 26.4 | 8.1 | 4,435 |

Table PR.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour | Number of children age 5-11 years | Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in: | | Number of children age 12-14 years | Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in: | | Number of children age 15-17 years |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | Economic activity less than 14 hours | Economic activity for 14 hours or more | | Economic activity less than 43 hours | Economic activity for 43 hours or more | |
| Secondary | 3.7 | 14,482 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 5,199 | 18.6 | 2.8 | 4,730 |
| Higher secondary+ | 1.5 | 3,142 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 956 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 825 |
| Child's functional difficulty | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 6.9 | 3,280 | 12.7 | 8.2 | 1,263 | 23.4 | 6.5 | 977 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 5.1 | 32,225 | 13.7 | 6.0 | 14,745 | 24.0 | 6.9 | 14,216 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 8.0 | 853 | 14.9 | 8.1 | 567 | 31.0 | 6.4 | 548 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 5.2 | 32,518 | 13.6 | 6.0 | 13,390 | 24.4 | 6.8 | 11,105 |
| No information | 5.9 | 2,134 | 13.5 | 6.5 | 2,051 | 21.6 | 7.1 | 3,539 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 5.2 | 35,036 | 13.5 | 6.2 | 15,836 | 23.8 | 6.9 | 15,034 |
| Other | 12.3 | 469 | 25.0 | 3.6 | 171 | 38.5 | 1.2 | 159 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 8.5 | 8,500 | 18.9 | 9.1 | 3,478 | 33.8 | 8.9 | 2,715 |
| Second | 7.9 | 7,450 | 16.5 | 7.5 | 3,531 | 30.3 | 7.4 | 3,258 |
| Middle | 5.1 | 6,648 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 3,193 | 29.1 | 5.4 | 3,335 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 6,234 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 3,116 | 17.5 | 8.4 | 2,998 |
| Richest | 0.7 | 6,673 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2,690 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 2,886 |
| ^a Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated na: not applicable | | | | | | | | |

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores
Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in: | | Number of children age 5-11 years | Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in: | | Number of children age 12-14 years |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Household chores less than 21 hours | Household chores for 21 hours or more | | Household chores less than 21 hours | Household chores for 21 hours or more | |
| Total | 44.2 | 0.5 | 35,505 | 65.7 | 2.7 | 16,007 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 35.9 | 0.1 | 17,857 | 52.0 | 0.4 | 7,910 |
| Female | 52.6 | 0.9 | 17,647 | 79.1 | 5.0 | 8,098 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 38.9 | 0.6 | 7,290 | 58.9 | 2.6 | 3,176 |
| Rural | 45.5 | 0.5 | 28,215 | 67.4 | 2.8 | 12,832 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 45.0 | 2.4 | 2,051 | 67.5 | 7.3 | 976 |
| Chattogram | 43.8 | 0.6 | 7,519 | 63.6 | 3.2 | 3,517 |
| Dhaka | 33.1 | 0.3 | 8,536 | 57.6 | 1.9 | 3,570 |
| Khulna | 62.3 | 0.2 | 3,504 | 78.9 | 1.7 | 1,636 |
| Mymensingh | 38.2 | 0.8 | 2,836 | 58.5 | 1.6 | 1,215 |
| Rajshahi | 42.4 | 0.5 | 4,139 | 65.2 | 2.5 | 1,856 |
| Rangpur | 61.0 | 0.4 | 3,763 | 78.6 | 2.4 | 1,819 |
| Sylhet | 42.2 | 0.1 | 3,156 | 65.3 | 3.3 | 1,417 |
| School attendance | | | | | | |
| Attending ^B | 45.8 | 0.5 | 32,068 | 68.5 | 2.4 | 13,482 |
| Not attending | 29.4 | 0.5 | 3,437 | 50.8 | 4.4 | 2,526 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 48.0 | 0.6 | 7,922 | 65.1 | 3.9 | 5,091 |
| Primary | 48.4 | 0.7 | 9,958 | 68.1 | 2.5 | 4,761 |
| Secondary | 42.3 | 0.4 | 14,482 | 66.1 | 2.1 | 5,199 |
| Higher secondary+ | 29.8 | 0.2 | 3,142 | 55.6 | 1.1 | 956 |
| Child's functional difficulty | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 40.3 | 1.0 | 3,280 | 57.8 | 3.8 | 1,263 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 44.6 | 0.5 | 32,225 | 66.4 | 2.6 | 14,745 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 52.9 | 1.5 | 853 | 67.9 | 3.5 | 567 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 43.6 | 0.5 | 32,518 | 65.5 | 2.2 | 13,390 |
| No information | 49.1 | 1.0 | 2,134 | 66.5 | 5.8 | 2,051 |

Table PR.3.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in: | | Number of children age 5-11 years | Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in: | | Number of children age 12-14 years |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Household chores less than 21 hours | Household chores for 21 hours or more | | Household chores less than 21 hours | Household chores for 21 hours or more | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 44.1 | 0.5 | 35,036 | 65.8 | 2.7 | 15,836 |
| Other | 49.7 | 0.5 | 469 | 63.1 | 1.9 | 171 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 51.8 | 0.6 | 8,500 | 69.1 | 4.0 | 3,478 |
| Second | 49.3 | 0.6 | 7,450 | 69.2 | 2.6 | 3,531 |
| Middle | 44.7 | 0.6 | 6,648 | 67.7 | 2.5 | 3,193 |
| Fourth | 41.1 | 0.6 | 6,234 | 66.6 | 2.6 | 3,116 |
| Richest | 31.1 | 0.1 | 6,673 | 53.4 | 1.7 | 2,690 |

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Survey name, Year

| | Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week: | | Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week: | | Total child labour ^{1A} | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Below the age specific threshold | At or above the age specific threshold | Below the age specific threshold | At or above the age specific threshold | | |
| Total | 9.5 | 5.9 | 39.3 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 66,705 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.4 | 8.7 | 31.0 | 0.2 | 8.8 | 33,901 |
| Female | 5.5 | 3.0 | 47.8 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 32,803 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.8 | 5.2 | 34.4 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 13,664 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 6.0 | 40.5 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 53,041 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 9.4 | 4.5 | 41.0 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 3,859 |
| Chattogram | 6.2 | 4.6 | 38.3 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 14,453 |
| Dhaka | 5.9 | 4.7 | 31.0 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 15,723 |
| Khulna | 17.4 | 6.1 | 52.1 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 6,660 |
| Mymensingh | 10.1 | 6.0 | 35.5 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 5,050 |

Table PR.3.3: Continued

| | Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week: | | Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week: | | Total child labour ^{1A} | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|---|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Below the age specific threshold | At or above the age specific threshold | Below the age specific threshold | At or above the age specific threshold | | |
| Rajshahi | 11.9 | 8.3 | 37.9 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 7,813 |
| Rangpur | 16.1 | 9.1 | 50.9 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 7,325 |
| Sylhet | 6.4 | 5.2 | 38.8 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 5,822 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 5-11 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 44.2 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 35,505 |
| 12-14 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 65.7 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 16,007 |
| 15-17 | 23.9 | 6.9 | na | na | 6.9 | 15,193 |
| School attendance | | | | | | |
| Attending ^B | 8.0 | 3.5 | 42.9 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 55,730 |
| Not attending | 17.3 | 17.8 | 20.9 | 1.2 | 18.9 | 10,975 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 13.3 | 9.2 | 39.1 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 18,216 |
| Primary | 10.5 | 7.2 | 42.1 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 19,155 |
| Secondary | 7.2 | 3.3 | 39.2 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 24,411 |
| Higher secondary+ | 3.0 | 1.2 | 29.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 4,923 |
| Child's functional difficulty | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 8.1 | 7.1 | 37.2 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 5,519 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 9.6 | 5.7 | 39.5 | 0.9 | 6.6 | 61,186 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 15.1 | 7.6 | 42.5 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 1,968 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 8.7 | 5.7 | 40.3 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 57,012 |
| No information | 13.8 | 6.6 | 31.2 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 7,724 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 9.4 | 5.8 | 39.2 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 65,905 |
| Other | 16.1 | 8.2 | 42.7 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 799 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 11.7 | 8.7 | 46.3 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 14,693 |
| Second | 11.9 | 7.7 | 43.0 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 14,239 |
| Middle | 12.0 | 5.2 | 39.0 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 13,176 |
| Fourth | 7.8 | 4.8 | 37.5 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 12,348 |
| Richest | 3.0 | 2.2 | 28.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 12,249 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children engaged in: | | Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Economic activities above age specific threshold | Household chores above age specific threshold | Carrying heavy loads | Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery | Exposed to dust, fumes or gas | Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity | Exposed to loud noise or vibration | Working at heights | Working with chemicals or explosives | Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions | Total hazardous work | | | |
| Total | 5.9 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 11.3 | 66,705 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 8.7 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 12.2 | 15.7 | 33,901 | |
| Female | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 32,803 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 8.6 | 13,664 | |
| Rural | 6.0 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 53,041 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 4.5 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 3,859 | |
| Chattogram | 4.6 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 14,453 | |
| Dhaka | 4.7 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 15,723 | |
| Khulna | 6.1 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 13.4 | 6,660 | |
| Mymensingh | 6.0 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 5,050 | |
| Rajshahi | 8.3 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 15.1 | 7,813 | |
| Rangpur | 9.1 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 11.5 | 16.8 | 7,325 | |
| Sylhet | 5.2 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 5,822 | |

Table PR.3.4: Continued

| | Percentage of children engaged in: | | Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A | Number of children age 5-17 years | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
| | Economic activities above age specific threshold | Household chores above age specific threshold | Exposed to dust, fumes or gas | Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity | Exposed to loud noise or vibration | Working at heights | Working with chemicals or explosives | Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions | Total hazardous work | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-11 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 35,505 |
| 12-14 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 16,007 |
| 15-17 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 18.1 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 15,193 |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attending ^B | 3.5 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 55,730 |
| Not attending | 178 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 22.4 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 22.4 | 29.2 | 10,975 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 9.2 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 12.9 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 12.9 | 17.4 | 18,216 |
| Primary | 7.2 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 9.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 19,155 |
| Secondary | 3.3 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 24,411 |
| Higher secondary+ | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 4,923 |
| Child's functional difficulties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 7.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 9.5 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 9.5 | 13.3 | 5,519 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 5.7 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 78 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 78 | 11.1 | 61,186 |

Table PR.3.4: Continued

| | Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A | Number of children age 5-17 years | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | Percentage of children engaged in: | | Household chores above age specific threshold | Economic activities above age specific threshold | Carrying heavy loads | Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery | Exposed to dust, fumes or gas | Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity | Exposed to loud noise or vibration | Working at heights | Working with chemicals or explosives | | | Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions | Total hazardous work | |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 7.6 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 13.6 | 17.4 | 1,968 | | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 5.7 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 57,012 | | | |
| No information | 6.6 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 7,724 | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 5.8 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 11.2 | 65,905 | | | |
| Other | 8.2 | 0.7 | 11.8 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 799 | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 8.7 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 11.7 | 16.2 | 14,693 | | | |
| Second | 7.7 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 10.4 | 14.3 | 14,239 | | | |
| Middle | 5.2 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 13,176 | | | |
| Fourth | 4.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 12,348 | | | |
| Richest | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 12,249 | | | |

^AThe definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

9.4 Child Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹²⁸

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{129,130} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table PR.4.1 presents the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2 presents, the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband.

¹²⁸ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

¹²⁹ Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹³⁰ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Women age 15-49 years | | | Women age 20-49 years | | | Women age 20-24 years | | | Women age 15-19 years | | | Women age 15-49 years | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of women age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married ³ | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years currently married | | | |
| Total | 19.8 | 64,378 | 22.6 | 60.0 | 52,428 | 15.5 | 51.4 | 10,404 | 32.9 | 11,950 | 3.1 | 51,121 | | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.6 | 15,094 | 20.1 | 52.9 | 12,433 | 14.2 | 44.0 | 2,567 | 30.3 | 2,661 | 3.3 | 11,620 | | | |
| Rural | 20.4 | 49,284 | 23.3 | 62.2 | 39,994 | 15.9 | 53.8 | 7,837 | 33.6 | 9,289 | 3.1 | 39,501 | | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 21.5 | 3,465 | 24.7 | 62.6 | 2,822 | 16.2 | 55.6 | 548 | 34.4 | 642 | 4.7 | 2,867 | | | |
| Chattogram | 14.3 | 12,514 | 17.1 | 53.8 | 9,847 | 10.6 | 44.1 | 2,150 | 27.5 | 2,666 | 2.9 | 9,457 | | | |
| Dhaka | 17.2 | 16,316 | 19.4 | 53.8 | 13,413 | 14.2 | 48.6 | 2,711 | 33.8 | 2,903 | 3.2 | 12,980 | | | |
| Khulna | 25.5 | 7,578 | 28.5 | 72.6 | 6,341 | 19.1 | 61.8 | 1,160 | 39.3 | 1,238 | 2.7 | 6,287 | | | |
| Mymensingh | 19.8 | 4,181 | 22.2 | 59.1 | 3,393 | 17.0 | 52.2 | 656 | 33.6 | 788 | 3.5 | 3,351 | | | |
| Rajshahi | 30.1 | 8,521 | 33.2 | 74.2 | 7,084 | 25.1 | 66.7 | 1,218 | 42.2 | 1,437 | 3.2 | 7,144 | | | |
| Rangpur | 23.3 | 7,081 | 26.2 | 65.4 | 5,870 | 18.7 | 57.9 | 1,110 | 35.8 | 1,211 | 3.0 | 5,809 | | | |
| Sylhet | 8.9 | 4,722 | 10.8 | 40.1 | 3,657 | 7.3 | 31.0 | 851 | 18.6 | 1,065 | 3.1 | 3,226 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 7.6 | 11,950 | na | na | 0 | na | na | 0 | 32.9 | 11,950 | 1.4 | 3,927 | | | |
| 15-17 | 4.8 | 6,732 | na | na | 0 | na | na | 0 | 15.1 | 6,732 | 0.8 | 1,016 | | | |
| 18-19 | 11.2 | 5,218 | na | na | 0 | na | na | 0 | 55.8 | 5,218 | 1.5 | 2,910 | | | |
| 20-24 | 15.5 | 10,404 | 15.5 | 51.4 | 10,404 | 15.5 | 51.4 | 10,404 | na | 0 | 1.7 | 8,166 | | | |
| 25-29 | 19.3 | 10,031 | 19.3 | 55.9 | 10,031 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 | 2.6 | 9,188 | | | |
| 30-34 | 24.0 | 10,224 | 24.0 | 61.6 | 10,224 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 | 3.2 | 9,764 | | | |
| 35-39 | 25.4 | 9,206 | 25.4 | 64.0 | 9,206 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 | 4.0 | 8,676 | | | |
| 40-44 | 28.4 | 6,788 | 28.4 | 66.6 | 6,788 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 | 4.4 | 6,274 | | | |

Table PR.4.1: Continued

| | Women age 15-49 years | | | Women age 20-49 years | | | Women age 20-24 years | | | Women age 15-19 years | | Women age 15-49 years | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Percentage married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of women age 20-24 years | Percentage currently married ³ | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years currently married | |
| 45-49 | 27.0 | 5,776 | 27.0 | 65.5 | 5,776 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 | 4.7 | 5,128 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 30.8 | 10,187 | 31.2 | 70.2 | 9,969 | 19.3 | 60.1 | 408 | 41.8 | 217 | 6.1 | 9,049 | |
| Primary | 28.9 | 14,615 | 30.0 | 69.9 | 13,379 | 27.2 | 68.5 | 1,750 | 51.0 | 1,236 | 4.3 | 13,061 | |
| Secondary | 17.6 | 28,497 | 21.2 | 63.9 | 20,683 | 19.9 | 65.4 | 4,765 | 32.8 | 7,814 | 1.9 | 22,090 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 3.2 | 11,079 | 3.8 | 22.4 | 8,397 | 3.1 | 22.6 | 3,481 | 23.8 | 2,682 | 1.0 | 6,921 | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 30.9 | 1,760 | 31.6 | 68.2 | 1,715 | 18.5 | 44.9 | 105 | 38.0 | 45 | 5.3 | 1,472 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 21.2 | 55,886 | 22.3 | 59.7 | 50,713 | 15.5 | 51.5 | 10,299 | 55.9 | 5,173 | 3.1 | 48,633 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 19.9 | 63,626 | 22.7 | 60.3 | 51,813 | 15.5 | 51.6 | 10,285 | 33.0 | 11,813 | 3.2 | 50,575 | |
| Other | 9.7 | 752 | 10.6 | 32.8 | 614 | 12.2 | 38.6 | 119 | 16.5 | 137 | 2.2 | 546 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 21.9 | 11,267 | 24.5 | 64.9 | 9,325 | 20.7 | 62.5 | 1,686 | 33.4 | 1,942 | 4.7 | 9,146 | |
| Second | 23.1 | 12,327 | 26.1 | 67.3 | 10,041 | 19.9 | 61.2 | 1,822 | 33.5 | 2,287 | 3.5 | 9,941 | |
| Middle | 21.4 | 12,988 | 24.8 | 63.7 | 10,412 | 13.9 | 50.7 | 2,094 | 34.7 | 2,576 | 2.7 | 10,347 | |
| Fourth | 18.9 | 13,625 | 21.9 | 59.5 | 10,913 | 13.5 | 50.0 | 2,354 | 34.5 | 2,712 | 2.9 | 10,773 | |
| Richest | 14.6 | 14,170 | 16.6 | 47.0 | 11,737 | 11.9 | 38.5 | 2,448 | 28.0 | 2,433 | 2.2 | 10,915 | |

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Bangladesh, 2019

| Age | Urban | | | | | | Rural | | | | | | All | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women age 20-49 years | | |
| | Total | 17.6 | 15,094 | 52.9 | 12,433 | 20.4 | 49,284 | 62.2 | 39,994 | 19.8 | 64,378 | 60.0 | 52,428 | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.3 | 2,661 | na | 0 | 8.0 | 9,289 | na | 0 | 7.6 | 11,950 | na | 0 | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 4.2 | 1,416 | na | 0 | 4.9 | 5,315 | na | 0 | 4.8 | 6,732 | na | 0 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 8.6 | 1,245 | na | 0 | 12.0 | 3,974 | na | 0 | 11.2 | 5,218 | na | 0 | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | 14.2 | 2,567 | 44.0 | 2,567 | 15.9 | 7,837 | 53.8 | 7,837 | 15.5 | 10,404 | 51.4 | 10,404 | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | 17.8 | 2,542 | 49.3 | 2,542 | 19.8 | 7,489 | 58.1 | 7,489 | 19.3 | 10,031 | 55.9 | 10,031 | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | 22.5 | 2,352 | 55.3 | 2,352 | 24.4 | 7,873 | 63.4 | 7,873 | 24.0 | 10,224 | 61.6 | 10,224 | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | 22.5 | 2,137 | 57.3 | 2,137 | 26.3 | 7,069 | 66.0 | 7,069 | 25.4 | 9,206 | 64.0 | 9,206 | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | 24.3 | 1,572 | 58.2 | 1,572 | 29.7 | 5,216 | 69.1 | 5,216 | 28.4 | 6,788 | 66.6 | 6,788 | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | 22.8 | 1,265 | 59.7 | 1,265 | 28.2 | 4,511 | 67.2 | 4,511 | 27.0 | 5,776 | 65.5 | 5,776 | | | | | | |

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is: | | | | Total | Number of women age 15-19 years currently married | Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is: | | | | Total | Number of women age 20-24 years currently married | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------|---|---|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ¹ | | | Husband's age unknown | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | | | 10+ years older ² | Husband's age unknown |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.3 | 27.2 | 41.7 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,927 | 0.7 | 28.4 | 42.9 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,166 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.2 | 27.1 | 41.4 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 806 | 0.5 | 26.5 | 42.8 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,827 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 27.2 | 41.8 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,121 | 0.8 | 28.9 | 42.9 | 27.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,339 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 1.2 | 27.5 | 44.7 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 221 | 1.0 | 28.9 | 42.0 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Chattogram | 0.3 | 19.3 | 38.5 | 41.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 734 | 0.4 | 21.6 | 45.1 | 32.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,605 |
| Dhaka | 0.2 | 25.8 | 39.6 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 981 | 0.7 | 24.7 | 42.9 | 31.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,126 |
| Khulna | 0.0 | 28.1 | 45.7 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 487 | 0.4 | 26.8 | 43.3 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 973 |
| Mymensingh | 0.7 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 | 1.5 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 530 |
| Rajshahi | 0.2 | 32.0 | 41.7 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 607 | 1.2 | 31.9 | 44.8 | 21.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,022 |
| Rangpur | 0.3 | 32.2 | 46.6 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 433 | 0.6 | 37.2 | 41.5 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 918 |
| Sylhet | 0.5 | 19.8 | 43.5 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 198 | 0.4 | 32.3 | 39.2 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.0 | 35.1 | 34.8 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 | 1.5 | 36.3 | 43.3 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Primary | 0.4 | 34.8 | 41.1 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 630 | 0.6 | 36.0 | 44.5 | 18.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,507 |
| Secondary | 0.4 | 26.9 | 41.7 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,567 | 0.7 | 26.8 | 43.4 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,314 |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.1 | 19.8 | 43.4 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 639 | 0.6 | 24.8 | 40.6 | 33.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,005 |

Table PR.4.3: Continued

| | Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is: | | | | | Total | Number of women age 15-19 years currently married | Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is: | | | | | Total | Number of women age 20-24 years currently married |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|
| | Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is: | | | | | | | Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is: | | | | | | |
| | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ¹ | Husband's age unknown | | | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ² | Husband's age unknown | | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 17 | 23.7 | 39.5 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.4 | 28.0 | 41.0 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,893 | 28.4 | 42.9 | 278 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,099 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.3 | 27.1 | 41.7 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,904 | 28.1 | 43.0 | 28.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,091 | |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23 | 56.0 | 35.1 | 75 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.4 | 37.3 | 40.6 | 21.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 650 | 35.2 | 45.5 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,449 | |
| Second | 0.5 | 33.0 | 41.8 | 24.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 765 | 33.3 | 43.4 | 22.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,507 | |
| Middle | 0.3 | 29.2 | 44.1 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 895 | 31.4 | 41.7 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,643 | |
| Fourth | 0.2 | 21.9 | 41.6 | 36.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 935 | 24.3 | 43.2 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,858 | |
| Richest | 0.1 | 15.6 | 39.8 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 682 | 19.7 | 41.2 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,708 | |

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.5 Victimization

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventive measures as well as corrective services.¹³¹

Table PR.5.1 presents the percentage of women who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Table PR.5.2 shows if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Table PR.5.3 expands on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Table PR.5.4 indicates if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police.

| Table PR.5.1: Victims of robbery and assault (women) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | Number of women |
| | Robbery ^A | | | Assault ^B | | | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year ¹ | Multiple times in the last 1 year | |
| | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | | | | |
| Total | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 4,722 |

¹³¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Manual on Victimization Surveys. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.5.1: Continued

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | Number of women |
|--|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Robbery ^A | | | Assault ^B | | | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year ¹ | Multiple times in the last 1 year | |
| | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | In the last 3 years | In the last 1 year | Multiple times in the last 1 year | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 28,497 |
| Higher+ | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 11,079 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 5.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 63,626 |
| Other | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 11,267 |
| Second | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 14,170 |

¹MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force"

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.5.2: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | Circumstances of the last robbery: | | | | | Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years |
| | Robbery with no weapon | Armed robbery with: | | | | |
| | | Knife | Gun | Other | Any weapon | |
| Total | 89.1 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 10.9 | 1,300 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.7 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 10.3 | 383 |
| Rural | 88.9 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 916 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 87.0 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 73 |
| Chattogram | 95.2 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 184 |
| Dhaka | 89.9 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 10.1 | 287 |
| Khulna | 95.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 257 |
| Mymensingh | (64.6) | (31.4) | (4.0) | (4.0) | (35.4) | 45 |
| Rajshahi | 89.8 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 10.2 | 175 |
| Rangpur | 83.5 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 16.5 | 223 |
| Sylhet | 80.5 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 19.5 | 55 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 91.9 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 131 |
| 15-17 | 91.3 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 8.7 | 65 |
| 18-19 | 92.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 66 |
| 20-24 | 90.3 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 9.7 | 225 |
| 25-29 | 91.7 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 221 |
| 30-34 | 91.6 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 237 |
| 35-39 | 87.1 | 12.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 12.9 | 206 |
| 40-44 | 87.4 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 12.6 | 161 |
| 45-49 | 80.2 | 14.2 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 19.8 | 119 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 86.4 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 13.6 | 195 |
| Primary | 89.1 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 10.9 | 311 |
| Secondary | 89.7 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 10.3 | 538 |
| Higher secondary+ | 90.1 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 9.9 | 255 |
| Last incident occurred | | | | | | |
| More than 1 year ago | 88.7 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 11.3 | 510 |
| Less than 1 year ago | 89.4 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 787 |
| Don't remember | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3 |
| Robbery outcome | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 89.0 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 800 |
| Attempted robbery | 89.0 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 11.0 | 489 |
| DK/Not sure | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 11 |

Table PR.5.2: Continued

| | Circumstances of the last robbery: | | | | | Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years |
|--|---|---------------------|-----|-------|------------|--|
| | Robbery with no weapon | Armed robbery with: | | | | |
| | | Knife | Gun | Other | Any weapon | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 89.2 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 10.8 | 92 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 89.0 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 1,143 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 89.3 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 1,287 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 13 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 89.2 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 232 |
| Second | 89.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 10.9 | 228 |
| Middle | 83.8 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 16.2 | 261 |
| Fourth | 90.1 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 284 |
| Richest | 92.9 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 294 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.5.3: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Location of last incident of assault | | | | | | | Total | Use of weapon during last assault | | | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|--|------------|--------------|
| | At home | In another home | In the street | On public transport | Public restaurant/café/bar | Other public place | At school/workplace | | Other place | Non-response | No weapon | Knife | Gun | | Other | Any weapon |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 88.3 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 2,621 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 11.2 | 460 |
| Rural | 88.8 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 2,161 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 79.4 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 10.0 | 93 |
| Chattogram | 92.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 212 |
| Dhaka | 90.7 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 542 |
| Khulna | 86.2 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 562 |
| Mymensingh | 65.7 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 20.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 37.7 | 135 |
| Rajshahi | 88.4 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 426 |
| Rangpur | 93.3 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 597 |
| Sylhet | 83.5 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 24.2 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 31.6 | 53 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 68.3 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 12.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 345 |
| 15-17 | 52.0 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 25.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 19.6 | 163 |
| 18-19 | 83.0 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 182 |
| 20-24 | 88.4 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 434 |
| 25-29 | 93.7 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 9.2 | 545 |
| 30-34 | 93.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 526 |

Table PR.5.3: Continued

| | Location of last incident of assault | | | | | | | Total | Use of weapon during last assault | | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|--|-----|--------------|------------|-------|--|
| | At home | In another home | In the street | On public transport | Public restaurant/café/bar | Other public place | At school/workplace | | Other place | Non-response | No weapon | Knife | | Gun | Other weapon | Any weapon | | |
| 35-39 | 88.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 357 | |
| 40-44 | 90.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 254 | |
| 45-49 | 88.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 12.8 | 160 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 90.0 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 11.5 | 475 | |
| Primary | 91.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 837 | |
| Secondary | 88.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 1,118 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 71.3 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 191 | |
| Last incident occurred | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than 1 year ago | 83.9 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 716 | |
| Less than 1 year ago | 90.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 1,898 | |
| Don't remember | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 6 | |
| Number of offenders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 92.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 2,131 | |
| 2 or more | 72.5 | 9.3 | 13.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 12.3 | 24.7 | 464 | |
| DK/Don't remember | (31.3) | (7.1) | (34.0) | (8.9) | na | (3.4) | (10.7) | na | (4.6) | na | 100.0 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | 26 | |
| Recognition of offender(s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 90.5 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 2,468 | |

Table PR.5.3: Continued

| | Location of last incident of assault | | | | | | | Total | Use of weapon during last assault | | | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|-----|--|-------|------------|
| | At home | In another home | In the street | On public transport | Public restaurant/café/bar | Other public | At school/workplace | | Other place | Non-response | No weapon | Knife | Gun | | Other | Any weapon |
| No | 55.2 | 5.5 | 24.4 | 10.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 136 |
| DK/Don't remember | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 17 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 87.3 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 16.1 | 127 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 90.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 91.9 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 2,330 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 88.3 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 90.9 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 2,597 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 24 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 88.8 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 749 |
| Second | 89.8 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 703 |
| Middle | 89.8 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 91.1 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 515 |
| Fourth | 83.7 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 442 |
| Richest | 86.8 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 10.8 | 212 |

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table PR.5.4: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|---|
| | Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year | Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last year | Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A} | Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year |
| | Robbery with no weapon | Robbery with any weapon | Any robbery | | Assault with no weapon | Assault with any weapon | Any assault | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.9 | 4.5 | 14.3 | 207 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 339 | 12.2 | 546 |
| Rural | 9.9 | 3.6 | 14.9 | 580 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 7.9 | 1,559 | 9.8 | 2,139 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 10.6 | 6.6 | 17.2 | 53 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 14.5 | 64 | 15.7 | 117 |
| Chattogram | 8.9 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 119 | 11.4 | 1.6 | 13.0 | 176 | 12.1 | 295 |
| Dhaka | 16.2 | 5.7 | 26.1 | 152 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 10.9 | 366 | 15.3 | 517 |
| Khulna | 7.6 | 1.6 | 10.7 | 138 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 374 | 6.1 | 511 |
| Mymensingh | 11.9 | 5.8 | 17.7 | 31 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 96 | 7.0 | 127 |
| Rajshahi | 3.8 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 120 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 339 | 7.4 | 459 |
| Rangpur | 6.9 | 2.8 | 10.6 | 139 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 450 | 7.6 | 589 |
| Sylhet | (18.7) | (13.7) | (32.4) | 36 | (14.9) | (19.3) | (34.2) | 34 | 33.3 | 70 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 8.7 | 90 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 264 | 6.2 | 354 |
| 15-17 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 8.2 | 53 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 129 | 5.5 | 182 |
| 18-19 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 37 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 135 | 6.9 | 172 |

Table PR.5.4: Continued

| | Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year | Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last year | Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A} | Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|---|
| | Robbery with no weapon | Robbery with any weapon | Any robbery | | Assault with no weapon | Assault with any weapon | Any assault | | | |
| 20-24 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 137 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 321 | 6.6 | 459 |
| 25-29 | 11.1 | 3.2 | 15.2 | 133 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 395 | 10.0 | 528 |
| 30-34 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 14.9 | 137 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 381 | 9.9 | 518 |
| 35-39 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 126 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 11.5 | 252 | 12.5 | 378 |
| 40-44 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 20.8 | 95 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 9.6 | 175 | 13.5 | 270 |
| 45-49 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 21.5 | 69 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 19.4 | 110 | 20.2 | 179 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 9.8 | 5.5 | 17.9 | 125 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 343 | 12.6 | 468 |
| Primary | 9.2 | 5.1 | 16.1 | 194 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 616 | 9.1 | 810 |
| Secondary | 9.2 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 325 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 820 | 9.8 | 1,144 |
| Higher secondary+ | 11.0 | 2.3 | 14.1 | 142 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 8.8 | 121 | 11.7 | 263 |
| Party reporting crime | | | | | | | | | | |
| Self | 66.1 | 23.3 | 97.4 | 92 | 63.9 | 32.8 | 98.7 | 134 | 98.2 | 226 |
| Other | (57.4) | (31.5) | (97.4) | 29 | (82.5) | (11.6) | (94.1) | 31 | 95.7 | 59 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 4.5 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 61 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 17.7 | 92 | 14.1 | 154 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 10.3 | 4.2 | 15.8 | 673 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 1,677 | 10.4 | 2,350 |

Table PR.5.4: Continued

| | Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year | Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police | | | Number of women experiencing assault in the last year | Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A} | Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|---|
| | Robbery with no weapon | Robbery with any weapon | Any robbery | | Assault with no weapon | Assault with any weapon | Any assault | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 9.7 | 3.9 | 14.9 | 778 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 1,879 | 10.3 | 2,657 |
| Other | (*) | (*) | (*) | 9 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 | (9.7) | 28 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 8.8 | 4.2 | 13.9 | 150 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 571 | 8.5 | 722 |
| Second | 6.6 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 146 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 499 | 6.3 | 645 |
| Middle | 9.1 | 6.9 | 17.8 | 168 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 356 | 12.4 | 523 |
| Fourth | 14.3 | 4.2 | 19.6 | 164 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 325 | 13.4 | 489 |
| Richest | 8.9 | 3.0 | 12.4 | 159 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 16.1 | 147 | 14.2 | 306 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidences of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.6 Feelings of Safety

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.¹³²

Tables PR.6.1 presents data for women feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

¹³² United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Manual on Victimization Surveys. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | Total | Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | Total | Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | | | | |
| Total | 19.0 | 55.8 | 12.2 | 1.5 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 32.6 | 57.3 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 1.8 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.9 | 55.6 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 40.5 | 51.9 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 1.4 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 55.8 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 30.2 | 59.0 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 2.0 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 20.7 | 47.1 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 48.2 | 38.4 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 0.8 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 27.0 | 53.5 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 41.2 | 50.6 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 0.8 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 19.3 | 57.9 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 31.2 | 59.3 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 0.8 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 20.4 | 48.4 | 16.9 | 4.6 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 38.7 | 51.6 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 4.8 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 2.8 | 51.0 | 27.4 | 2.0 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 12.9 | 61.2 | 18.5 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 2.4 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 20.9 | 54.7 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 41.7 | 51.6 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 3.2 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 9.5 | 73.8 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 12.2 | 83.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 0.1 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 19.0 | 51.9 | 17.2 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 25.9 | 59.8 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 3.8 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 15.8 | 47.0 | 15.1 | 2.4 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 29.8 | 53.2 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 2.7 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 15.1 | 46.2 | 16.3 | 2.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 28.8 | 52.6 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 3.1 | 6,732 |

Table PR.6.1: Continued

| | Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | Total | Percent distribution of women who safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹ | | | | Total | Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | Total | Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of women | | |
|--|---|------|--------|-------------|-------|---|-----------|------|--------|-------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|------|-------|---|---|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | | Never walk alone after dark | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | Very safe | Safe | | | | | Unsafe | Very unsafe |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 16.6 | 47.9 | 13.6 | 2.0 | 19.9 | 64.4 | 53.9 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 31.2 | 53.9 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 85.1 | 2.2 | 5,218 | | |
| 20-24 | 17.8 | 51.2 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 16.4 | 69.0 | 55.8 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 32.3 | 55.8 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 88.1 | 2.1 | 10,404 | | |
| 25-29 | 19.4 | 55.9 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 11.0 | 75.3 | 57.2 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 33.5 | 57.2 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 90.7 | 1.7 | 10,031 | | |
| 30-34 | 19.9 | 58.7 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 78.6 | 58.7 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 33.2 | 58.7 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 91.9 | 1.6 | 10,224 | | |
| 35-39 | 20.7 | 60.8 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 81.4 | 59.1 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 33.9 | 59.1 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 93.0 | 1.2 | 9,206 | | |
| 40-44 | 21.4 | 60.7 | 10.6 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 82.2 | 59.8 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 34.3 | 59.8 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 94.0 | 1.7 | 6,788 | | |
| 45-49 | 20.5 | 63.0 | 10.9 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 83.4 | 60.6 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 32.6 | 60.6 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 93.2 | 1.2 | 5,776 | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 18.3 | 63.4 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 81.6 | 63.6 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 28.7 | 63.6 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 92.2 | 1.4 | 10,187 | | |
| Primary | 18.6 | 59.3 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 77.9 | 59.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 31.3 | 59.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 91.0 | 1.7 | 14,615 | | |
| Secondary | 18.6 | 53.2 | 12.6 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 71.7 | 55.7 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 32.9 | 55.7 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 88.6 | 1.9 | 28,497 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 21.6 | 50.9 | 12.0 | 1.8 | 13.6 | 72.5 | 52.5 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 37.3 | 52.5 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 89.8 | 2.1 | 11,079 | | |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 20.4 | 53.0 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 73.1 | 51.3 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 37.5 | 51.3 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 88.5 | 2.7 | 1,760 | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 19.5 | 57.0 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 76.5 | 58.1 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 32.9 | 58.1 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 91.0 | 1.6 | 55,886 | | |

Table PR.6.1: Continued

| | Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel: | | | | | Total | Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | Total | Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---|------|--------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|------|--------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------|
| | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never walk alone after dark | | Very safe | Safe | Unsafe | Very unsafe | Never home alone after dark | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 19.1 | 55.5 | 12.3 | 1.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 32.8 | 57.1 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 89.9 | 1.8 | 63,626 |
| Other | 13.7 | 76.5 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 19.0 | 74.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 93.5 | 0.4 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 15.0 | 58.5 | 12.5 | 1.7 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 27.0 | 61.3 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 88.1 | 2.0 | 11,267 |
| Second | 15.8 | 57.6 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 28.4 | 61.2 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 89.6 | 1.9 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 18.2 | 54.9 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 31.6 | 57.3 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 88.9 | 2.1 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 19.1 | 54.8 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 73.9 | 32.3 | 57.5 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 89.8 | 1.8 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 25.8 | 53.8 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 42.1 | 50.6 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 92.7 | 1.3 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety, SDG indicator 16.1.4

9.7 Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence

Bangladesh MICS 2019 assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.7.1.

| Table PR.7.1: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife: | | | | | | Number of women |
| | If she goes out without telling him | If she neglects the children | If she argues with him | If she refuses sex with him | If she burns the food | For any of these five reasons ¹ | |
| Total | 13.8 | 15.3 | 20.8 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 25.4 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.1 | 13.1 | 17.0 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 21.6 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 14.9 | 16.0 | 22.0 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 26.5 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 11.7 | 13.4 | 16.6 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 24.8 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 11.8 | 11.4 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 21.7 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 12.2 | 16.4 | 20.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 25.0 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 10.9 | 10.3 | 18.3 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 21.6 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 8.8 | 10.9 | 19.5 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 22.5 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 17.2 | 17.4 | 27.6 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 31.9 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 25.0 | 26.6 | 28.2 | 17.9 | 15.7 | 34.9 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 12.5 | 14.4 | 17.2 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 19.1 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 17.4 | 11,950 |
| 20-24 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 18.6 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 23.0 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 20.6 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 25.8 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 14.9 | 16.6 | 22.7 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 27.8 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 24.6 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 29.3 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 24.8 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 29.7 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 25.5 | 12.0 | 8.9 | 29.7 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 22.5 | 24.6 | 32.3 | 16.5 | 11.9 | 36.8 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 17.7 | 20.1 | 27.0 | 12.3 | 8.5 | 32.3 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 12.1 | 13.0 | 18.3 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 22.9 | 28,497 |

Table PR.7.1: Continued

| | Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife: | | | | | | Number of women |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| | If she goes out without telling him | If she neglects the children | If she argues with him | If she refuses sex with him | If she burns the food | For any of these five reasons ¹ | |
| Higher secondary+ | 5.0 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 12.2 | 11,079 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Currently married | 15.2 | 16.8 | 22.9 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 27.8 | 51,121 |
| Formerly married | 15.6 | 16.4 | 21.3 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 25.4 | 2,594 |
| Never married | 6.8 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 13.8 | 10,662 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 17.6 | 18.2 | 24.6 | 11.5 | 7.6 | 30.6 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 14.4 | 15.9 | 21.7 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 26.4 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 13.8 | 15.3 | 20.9 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 25.4 | 63,626 |
| Other | 12.0 | 15.3 | 17.2 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 21.7 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 20.4 | 21.8 | 29.2 | 13.5 | 9.7 | 34.3 | 11,267 |
| Second | 17.5 | 19.5 | 26.4 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 31.2 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 13.7 | 14.9 | 20.8 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 25.8 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 11.9 | 12.7 | 17.9 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 22.5 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 7.2 | 9.3 | 12.1 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 15.6 | 14,170 |
| ¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence | | | | | | | |



LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10

10.1 Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹³³. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹³⁴

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹³⁵

¹³³ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹³⁴ WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹³⁵ "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water.¹³⁶

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Like the 2012-13 Bangladesh MICS survey, the Bangladesh MICS, 2019 measured arsenic contamination of drinking water from source drinking water and household drinking water. The results are presented in Tables WS.1.10, WS.1.11 and WS.1.12. The standard value for arsenic differs between WHO and government of Bangladesh standards, which is 10 parts per billion (ppb) and 50 ppb respectively. The tables present estimates using both standards.

¹³⁶ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹ | Number of household members | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | Improved sources | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Into dwelling | Into yard/plot | To neighbour | Public tap/stand-pipe | Tube-well/bore-hole | Pro-protected well | Pro-protected spring | Rain-water collection | Cart with small tank | Water kiosk | Bottled water ^A | Sachet water ^A | Unpro-protected well | | | | Unpro-protected spring | Surface water | Other | |
| Total | 5.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 85.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 260,959 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.4 | 12.2 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 59.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 56,700 | |
| Rural | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 92.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 204,259 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 94.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 14,960 | |
| Chattoagram | 5.9 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 84.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 50,729 | |
| Dhaka | 14.6 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 70.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 63,467 | |
| Khulna | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 88.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 29,859 | |
| Mymensingh | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 96.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 19,087 | |
| Rajshahi | 1.5 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 91.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 33,979 | |
| Rangpur | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 97.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 29,298 | |
| Sylhet | 4.8 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 86.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 19,580 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 1.2 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 90.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 92,137 | |
| Primary | 2.9 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 87.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 71,061 | |
| Secondary | 6.6 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 83.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 66,205 | |

Table WS.1.1: Continued

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹ | Number of household members | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|--|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Piped water | | | Tube-well/bore-hole | Protected well | Protected spring | Rain-water collection | Cart with small tank | Water kiosk | Bottled water ^A | Sachet water ^A | Unprotected well | Unprotected spring | Surface water | | | | Other | | |
| | Into dwelling | Into yard/plot | To neighbour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Public tap/stand-pipe | |
| Higher secondary+ | 20.8 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 72.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 31,432 | |
| Missing/DK | 20.4 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 125 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 5.5 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 86.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 257,795 | |
| Other | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 55.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 3,165 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 91.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 52,194 | |
| Second | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 96.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 52,189 | |
| Middle | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 94.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 52,193 | |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 88.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 52,203 | |
| Richest | 26.6 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 57.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 52,180 | |

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Time to source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹ | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|------------|-------------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Users of improved drinking water sources | | | | | Users of unimproved drinking water sources | | | | | | | |
| | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | Missing/DK | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | Missing/DK | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | | | |
| Total | 82.4 | 15.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 260,959 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 875 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 56,700 | | |
| Rural | 81.0 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 204,259 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 44.9 | 52.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 14,960 | | |
| Chattogram | 79.4 | 17.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 50,729 | | |
| Dhaka | 89.9 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 63,467 | | |
| Khulna | 70.9 | 23.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 29,859 | | |
| Mymensingh | 86.2 | 13.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 19,087 | | |
| Rajshahi | 90.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 33,979 | | |
| Rangpur | 97.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 29,298 | | |
| Sylhet | 71.6 | 24.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 19,580 | | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 79.3 | 18.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 92,137 | | |
| Primary | 79.9 | 17.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 71,061 | | |
| Secondary | 85.2 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 66,205 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 91.0 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 31,432 | | |
| Missing/DK | 68.1 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 125 | | |

Table WS. 1.2: Continued

| | Time to source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹ | Number of household members | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|------------|-------|------|---------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| | Users of improved drinking water sources | | | | | Users of unimproved drinking water sources | | | | | | | | |
| | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | Missing/DK | Water on premises | Up to and including 30 minutes ^A | More than 30 minutes | Missing/DK | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 82.9 | 15.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 257,795 | | | |
| Other | 41.1 | 19.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 30.9 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 3,165 | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 58.9 | 34.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 52,194 | | | |
| Second | 81.7 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 52,189 | | | |
| Middle | 87.3 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 52,193 | | | |
| Fourth | 90.3 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 52,203 | | | |
| Richest | 93.6 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 52,180 | | | |
| ¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Includes cases where household members do not collect | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table WS. 1.3: Person collecting water

| | Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises | Number of household members | Person usually collecting drinking water | | | | | | DK/Missing/ Members do not collect | Total | Number of household members without drinking water on premises |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--|
| | | | Woman (15+) | Man (15+) | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Man (15+) | Female child under age 15 | | | |
| Total | 17.6 | 260,959 | 85.4 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 45,939 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.0 | 56,700 | 76.3 | 13.2 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 7,349 | | |
| Rural | 18.9 | 204,259 | 87.1 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 38,590 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 54.5 | 14,960 | 84.4 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 8,151 | | |
| Chattogram | 20.5 | 50,729 | 84.4 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 10,423 | | |
| Dhaka | 10.4 | 63,467 | 85.0 | 9.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 6,622 | | |
| Khulna | 29.2 | 29,859 | 81.5 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 8,731 | | |
| Mymensingh | 13.8 | 19,087 | 92.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,640 | | |
| Rajshahi | 10.2 | 33,979 | 93.2 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 3,479 | | |
| Rangpur | 2.4 | 29,298 | 86.9 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 695 | | |
| Sylhet | 26.5 | 19,580 | 87.2 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 5,198 | | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 20.6 | 92,137 | 88.0 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 19,015 | | |
| Primary | 20.0 | 71,061 | 87.1 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 14,232 | | |
| Secondary | 14.9 | 66,205 | 82.1 | 10.6 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 9,852 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 8.9 | 31,432 | 69.9 | 18.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 2,800 | | |
| Missing/DK | 31.9 | 125 | (95.7) | (4.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 40 | | |

Table WS. 1.3: Continued

| | Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises | Number of household members | Person usually collecting drinking water | | | | | | Total | Number of household members without drinking water on premises |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| | | | Woman (15+) | Man (15+) | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | DK/Missing/ Members do not collect | | | |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 16.6 | 256,964 | 85.3 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 42,778 | |
| Unimproved | 79.1 | 3,995 | 86.3 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,161 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 17.1 | 257,795 | 85.0 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 44,144 | |
| Other | 56.7 | 3,165 | 95.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,794 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 41.0 | 52,194 | 88.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 21,391 | |
| Second | 18.2 | 52,189 | 89.4 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 9,505 | |
| Middle | 12.6 | 52,193 | 85.7 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 6,587 | |
| Fourth | 9.7 | 52,203 | 79.0 | 11.5 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 5,084 | |
| Richest | 6.5 | 52,180 | 62.5 | 22.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 3,392 | |

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water
Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Average time spent collecting water per day | | | | | Total | Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---|
| | Up to 30 minutes | From 31 mins to 1 hour | Over 1 hour to 3 hours | Over 3 hours | Missing/DK | | |
| Total | 76.6 | 16.8 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 44,945 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.6 | 12.5 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,873 |
| Rural | 75.5 | 17.6 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 38,071 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 86.1 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,105 |
| Chattogram | 71.3 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,191 |
| Dhaka | 83.2 | 12.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,508 |
| Khulna | 69.4 | 21.7 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,394 |
| Mymensingh | 78.6 | 14.9 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,636 |
| Rajshahi | 81.2 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,438 |
| Rangpur | 85.7 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 646 |
| Sylhet | 69.7 | 24.9 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,026 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 75.2 | 16.8 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12,352 |
| Primary | 76.5 | 17.4 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 13,909 |
| Secondary | 77.2 | 16.8 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17,564 |
| Higher secondary+ | 83.1 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,107 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 12 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 71.3 | 18.6 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,592 |
| 15-17 | 75.7 | 19.6 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,132 |
| 15-49 | 76.5 | 17.1 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 35,638 |
| 50+ | 79.0 | 14.8 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,715 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 79.9 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,575 |
| Female | 76.3 | 17.2 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 41,369 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 78.3 | 16.3 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 41,806 |
| Unimproved | 53.6 | 24.1 | 19.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,139 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 77.7 | 16.6 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 43,165 |
| Other | 49.3 | 22.0 | 25.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,780 |

Table WS.1.4: Continued

| | Average time spent collecting water per day | | | | | Total | Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|---|
| | Up to 30 minutes | From 31 mins to 1 hour | Over 1 hour to 3 hours | Over 3 hours | Missing/DK | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 73.9 | 18.1 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 21,235 |
| Second | 78.1 | 16.8 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9,375 |
| Middle | 78.7 | 16.5 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6,472 |
| Fourth | 77.3 | 15.4 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,888 |
| Richest | 84.7 | 10.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,974 |

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹ | Number of household members | Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities | | | | | Total | Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---|
| | | | Water not available from source | Water too expensive | Source not accessible | Other | Missing/DK | | |
| Total | 96.9 | 260,959 | 71.1 | 4.3 | 17.2 | 6.6 | .8 | 100.0 | 7,941 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.9 | 56,700 | 74.7 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,722 |
| Rural | 96.9 | 204,259 | 70.1 | 4.4 | 18.4 | 6.4 | .7 | 100.0 | 6,219 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 92.0 | 14,960 | 65.1 | 9.9 | 21.2 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,177 |
| Chattogram | 97.6 | 50,729 | 64.5 | 13.0 | 20.5 | 1.4 | .6 | 100.0 | 1,186 |
| Dhaka | 98.0 | 63,467 | 72.3 | 3.7 | 15.8 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,219 |
| Khulna | 97.3 | 29,859 | 64.8 | 0.7 | 14.6 | 19.8 | .1 | 100.0 | 793 |
| Mymensingh | 95.6 | 19,087 | 72.8 | 2.9 | 18.2 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 829 |
| Rajshahi | 97.2 | 33,979 | 53.8 | 0.1 | 35.3 | 10.4 | .3 | 100.0 | 922 |
| Rangpur | 94.6 | 29,298 | 90.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 7.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 1,581 |
| Sylhet | 98.8 | 19,580 | 80.8 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 0.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 96.6 | 92,137 | 70.4 | 3.3 | 18.8 | 6.8 | .8 | 100.0 | 3,085 |
| Primary | 96.7 | 71,061 | 71.0 | 5.1 | 16.8 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,342 |
| Secondary | 97.2 | 66,205 | 72.1 | 4.5 | 16.6 | 6.1 | .8 | 100.0 | 1,830 |
| Higher secondary+ | 97.7 | 31,432 | 72.4 | 6.3 | 12.6 | 8.4 | .3 | 100.0 | 682 |
| Missing/DK | 98.3 | 125 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 100.0 | 2 |

Table WS.1.5: Continued

| | Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹ | Number of household members | Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities | | | | | Total | Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------|-------|---|
| | | | Water not available from source | Water too expensive | Source not accessible | Other | Missing/DK | | |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 97.0 | 256,964 | 71.5 | 4.5 | 16.3 | 6.9 | .8 | 100.0 | 7,578 |
| Unimproved | 90.7 | 3,995 | 61.6 | 2.2 | 36.2 | 0.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 363 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 97.0 | 257,795 | 71.4 | 4.5 | 16.6 | 6.8 | .8 | 100.0 | 7,693 |
| Other | 92.0 | 3,165 | 62.8 | 1.2 | 35.3 | 0.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 248 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 93.3 | 52,194 | 67.0 | 4.2 | 21.5 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,429 |
| Second | 97.1 | 52,189 | 72.3 | 3.6 | 17.9 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,475 |
| Middle | 97.9 | 52,193 | 72.0 | 5.3 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,095 |
| Fourth | 98.0 | 52,203 | 70.4 | 5.6 | 15.9 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,015 |
| Richest | 98.2 | 52,180 | 83.8 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 927 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water – E. coli

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹ | Number of household members |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (<1 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Total | 59.7 | 22.1 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 25,949 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.0 | 18.9 | 16.0 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 5,643 |
| Rural | 61.8 | 23.0 | 11.2 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 20,306 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 84.1 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 1,521 |
| Chattogram | 48.7 | 28.9 | 14.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 51.3 | 5,094 |
| Dhaka | 47.9 | 22.9 | 18.6 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 6,349 |
| Khulna | 63.0 | 25.1 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 3,016 |
| Mymensingh | 56.5 | 29.7 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 1,879 |
| Rajshahi | 71.2 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 3,288 |
| Rangpur | 75.8 | 17.0 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 2,904 |
| Sylhet | 62.6 | 17.9 | 13.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 1,897 |

Table WS.1.6: Continued

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (<1 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 56.2 | 23.5 | 13.9 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 9,234 |
| Primary | 61.3 | 21.9 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 7,173 |
| Secondary | 61.6 | 22.3 | 10.6 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 6,512 |
| Higher secondary+ | 62.6 | 18.4 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 3,014 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 16 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 60.4 | 22.3 | 11.8 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 39.6 | 25,583 |
| Piped water | 43.7 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 3,011 |
| Tube well/Borehole | 63.0 | 22.7 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 22,269 |
| Protected well or spring | 29.5 | 8.7 | 26.0 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 65 |
| Rainwater collection | 31.0 | 26.8 | 25.7 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 113 |
| Water kiosk | (34.8) | (25.7) | (39.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (65.2) | 27 |
| Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 9 |
| Bottled/Sachet water | 43.4 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 89 |
| Unimproved sources | 8.3 | 10.7 | 42.8 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 366 |
| Unprotected well or spring | 1.9 | 15.7 | 62.5 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 163 |
| Surface water or other | 13.5 | 6.8 | 26.9 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 203 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 60.0 | 22.2 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 25,645 |
| Other | 33.0 | 16.6 | 40.9 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 304 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 62.0 | 20.9 | 11.1 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 5,178 |
| Second | 60.4 | 24.6 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 39.6 | 5,169 |
| Middle | 63.3 | 21.9 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 5,230 |
| Fourth | 59.2 | 22.2 | 13.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 5,260 |
| Richest | 53.4 | 21.0 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 5,113 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water - *E. coli*

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹ | Number of household members |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (<1 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Total | 18.1 | 20.0 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 26,270 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.6 | 18.7 | 30.1 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 5,771 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 20.3 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 20,498 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 9.7 | 23.5 | 31.1 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 1,536 |
| Chattogram | 17.3 | 19.8 | 27.9 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 5,126 |
| Dhaka | 15.9 | 16.4 | 31.3 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 6,435 |
| Khulna | 16.4 | 21.0 | 28.1 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 3,153 |
| Mymensingh | 23.4 | 27.6 | 23.6 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 1,900 |
| Rajshahi | 21.7 | 15.3 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 3,297 |
| Rangpur | 23.3 | 26.0 | 41.3 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 2,913 |
| Sylhet | 18.5 | 19.1 | 30.9 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 1,910 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 14.8 | 18.9 | 29.9 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 9,321 |
| Primary | 18.4 | 19.3 | 32.2 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 7,276 |
| Secondary | 18.4 | 21.2 | 31.5 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 6,602 |
| Higher secondary+ | 27.1 | 22.2 | 29.3 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 3,055 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 16 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 18.4 | 20.1 | 30.8 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 25,873 |
| Piped water | 20.0 | 17.4 | 30.6 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 3,047 |
| Tube well/Borehole | 18.3 | 20.4 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 22,391 |
| Protected well or spring | 9.3 | 11.4 | 56.4 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 68 |
| Rainwater collection | 10.1 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 118 |
| Water kiosk | 11.8 | 24.5 | 28.6 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 68 |
| Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Bottled/Sachet water | 11.2 | 21.0 | 23.5 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 159 |
| Unimproved sources | 2.9 | 10.8 | 33.5 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 397 |
| Unprotected well or spring | 1.6 | 12.0 | 47.5 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 168 |
| Surface water or other | 3.9 | 9.9 | 23.2 | 63.1 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 229 |

Table WS.1.7: Continued

| | Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹ | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (<1 per 100 mL) | Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL) | High (11-100 per 100 mL) | Very high (>100 per 100 mL) | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 18.2 | 20.0 | 30.6 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 25,960 |
| Other | 15.2 | 13.2 | 51.9 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 309 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 13.5 | 21.5 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 5,243 |
| Second | 15.6 | 18.9 | 31.5 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 5,222 |
| Middle | 16.9 | 20.1 | 28.8 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 5,259 |
| Fourth | 21.6 | 19.6 | 30.9 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 5,325 |
| Richest | 23.1 | 19.7 | 30.7 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 5,221 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Main source of drinking water ^A | | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹ | Number of household members with information on water quality |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Improved sources | | | Unimproved sources | | | | |
| | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | |
| Total | 60.4 | 96.8 | 83.6 | 8.3 | 93.9 | 21.8 | 479 | 25,949 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.1 | 97.1 | 88.3 | 22.2 | 69.6 | 22.7 | 44.7 | 5,643 |
| Rural | 62.8 | 96.7 | 82.3 | 7.4 | 95.5 | 21.7 | 48.8 | 20,306 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 85.6 | 92.1 | 44.7 | 0.0 | 88.5 | 27.0 | 34.5 | 1,521 |
| Chattogram | 50.1 | 97.7 | 83.1 | 2.4 | 90.7 | 12.9 | 40.5 | 5,094 |
| Dhaka | 47.9 | 98.1 | 90.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 41.9 | 6,349 |
| Khulna | 64.6 | 97.6 | 74.7 | 19.2 | 95.4 | 15.8 | 45.4 | 3,016 |
| Mymensingh | 56.7 | 93.9 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 1,879 |

Table WS.1.8: Continued

| | Main source of drinking water ^A | | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹ | Number of household members with information on water quality |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Improved sources | | | Unimproved sources | | | | |
| | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | |
| Rajshahi | 71.5 | 97.4 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 62.3 | 3,288 |
| Rangpur | 75.8 | 94.9 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 70.4 | 2,904 |
| Sylhet | 64.2 | 97.9 | 73.7 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 46.4 | 1,897 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 57.2 | 97.1 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 22.3 | 43.9 | 9,234 |
| Primary | 62.0 | 96.1 | 82.3 | 21.1 | 89.6 | 13.8 | 47.5 | 7,173 |
| Secondary | 62.2 | 96.9 | 85.7 | 6.5 | 92.9 | 26.4 | 50.9 | 6,512 |
| Higher secondary+ | 62.8 | 97.6 | 90.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 54.8 | 3,014 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 16 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 60.4 | 96.8 | 83.6 | na | na | na | 48.6 | 25,583 |
| Piped water | 43.7 | 96.5 | 95.1 | na | na | na | 40.6 | 3,011 |
| Tube well/Borehole | 63.0 | 96.9 | 82.1 | na | na | na | 50.0 | 22,269 |
| Protected well or spring | 29.5 | 100.0 | 80.0 | na | na | na | 29.5 | 65 |
| Rainwater collection | 31.0 | 91.5 | 93.1 | na | na | na | 26.3 | 113 |
| Water kiosk | (34.8) | (100.0) | (0.0) | na | na | na | (0.0) | 27 |
| Bottled or sachet water | (*) | (*) | (*) | na | na | na | (*) | 9 |
| Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank | 43.4 | 97.3 | 78.2 | na | na | na | 40.1 | 89 |
| Unimproved sources | na | na | na | 8.3 | 93.9 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 366 |
| Unprotected well or spring | na | na | na | 1.9 | 93.9 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 163 |
| Surface water or other | na | na | na | 13.5 | 94.0 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 203 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 60.5 | 96.8 | 83.7 | 11.9 | 94.6 | 29.6 | 48.2 | 25,645 |
| Other | 57.0 | 98.3 | 69.7 | 2.1 | 92.8 | 8.0 | 23.7 | 304 |

Table WS.1.8: Continued

| | Main source of drinking water ^A | | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹ | Number of household members with information on water quality |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Improved sources | | | Unimproved sources | | | | |
| | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 65.1 | 93.7 | 64 | 8.3 | 92.3 | 13.1 | 36.6 | 5,178 |
| Second | 60.7 | 97.6 | 82.1 | 19.1 | 100 | 35.5 | 48.2 | 5,169 |
| Middle | 63.5 | 96.6 | 86.6 | 0 | 100 | 65.4 | 53.5 | 5,230 |
| Fourth | 59.5 | 97.8 | 91.6 | 0 | 100 | 71.6 | 53.2 | 5,260 |
| Richest | 53.4 | 98.4 | 92.5 | na | na | na | 48 | 5,113 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method | Number of household members | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | None | Boil | Add bleach/ chlorine | Strain through a cloth | Use water filter | Solar disinfection | Let it stand and settle | Other | DK/ Missing | | | | | |
| Total | 89.5 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 260,959 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.6 | 21.1 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 30.7 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 95.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 204,259 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 95.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 88.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 79.0 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 90.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 97.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 96.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 33,979 |
| Rangpur | 98.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 86.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 19,580 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 95.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 92,137 |
| Primary | 92.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 71,061 |
| Secondary | 86.6 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 66,205 |
| Higher secondary+ | 70.8 | 15.1 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 31,432 |
| Missing/DK | 72.2 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.8 | 125 |

Table WS.1.9: Continued

| | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | | | DK/ Missing | Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|--|------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------|---------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | None | Boil | Add bleach/ chlorine | Strain through a cloth | Use water filter | Solar dis- infection | Let it stand and settle | Other | | | | | |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | | |
| Improved | 89.9 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 9.5 | 256,964 | 0.0 | 9.5 | |
| Unimproved | 63.9 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.6 | 20.7 | 3,995 | 0.0 | 20.7 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 89.4 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 257,795 | 0.0 | 9.7 | |
| Other | 94.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 3,165 | 0.0 | 4.8 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 97.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 52,194 | 0.0 | 1.4 | |
| Second | 98.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 52,189 | 0.0 | 1.1 | |
| Middle | 96.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 52,193 | 0.0 | 2.5 | |
| Fourth | 93.3 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 52,203 | 0.0 | 6.0 | |
| Richest | 62.2 | 22.5 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 37.4 | 52,180 | 0.0 | 37.4 | |

Table WS.1.10: Quality of source drinking water - Arsenic

| Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source drinking, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | Risk level based on Arsenic in PPB | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration ¹ | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 50 ppb Arsenic concentration ² | Number of household members |
| | Low (<=10 PPB) | Moderate (>10-50 PPB) | High (>50-<200 PPB) | Very high (>=200 PPB) | | | | |
| Total | 81.4 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 11.8 | 12,933 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.1 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 2,820 |
| Rural | 79.0 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 13.1 | 10,113 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 99.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | .7 | 0.5 | 760 |
| Chattogram | 68.5 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 25.7 | 2,584 |
| Dhaka | 85.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 9.3 | 3,150 |
| Khulna | 77.4 | 12.6 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 10.0 | 1,523 |
| Mymensingh | 82.8 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 6.5 | 962 |
| Rajshahi | 91.4 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 1,574 |
| Rangpur | 92.8 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 1,436 |
| Sylhet | 59.1 | 12.1 | 21.2 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 28.8 | 943 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 77.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 14.7 | 4,539 |
| Primary | 83.1 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 3,525 |
| Secondary | 83.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 10.5 | 3,217 |
| Higher secondary+ | 85.4 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 1,644 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 8 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 81.3 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 11.8 | 12,761 |
| Piped water | 93.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 1,492 |
| Tube well/Borehole | 79.4 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 13.1 | 11,134 |
| Protected well or spring | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 36 |
| Rainwater collection | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63 |
| Water kiosk | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 11 |
| Bottled/Sachet water | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24 |
| Unimproved sources | 91.3 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 172 |
| Unprotected well or spring | 91.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 87 |
| Surface water or other | 91.7 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 85 |

Table WS.1.10: Continued

| | Risk level based on Arsenic in PPB | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration ¹ | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 50 ppb Arsenic concentration ² | Number of household members |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (<=10 PPB) | Moderate (>10-50 PPB) | High (>50-<200 PPB) | Very high (>=200 PPB) | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 81.2 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 11.9 | 12,785 |
| Other | 97.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 147 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 81.8 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 9.0 | 2,435 |
| Second | 78.7 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 14.5 | 2,617 |
| Middle | 80.2 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 11.3 | 2,632 |
| Fourth | 79.6 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 14.9 | 2,692 |
| Richest | 86.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 8.7 | 2,557 |
| <p>¹ MICS indicator WS.S1 - Arsenic contamination of source water >10 ppb</p> <p>² MICS indicator WS.S2 - Arsenic contamination of source water >50 ppb</p> <p>^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested</p> | | | | | | | | |

Table WS. 1.11: Quality of household drinking water - Arsenic

Percentage of household population with Arsenic in household drinking water, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Risk level based on Arsenic in PPB | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in household drinking water containing over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration ¹ | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in household drinking water containing over 50 ppb Arsenic concentration ² | Number of household members |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (<=10 PPB) | Moderate (>10-50 PPB) | High (>50-<200 PPB) | Very high (>=200 PPB) | | | | |
| Total | 83.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 52,479 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 11,399 |
| Rural | 80.7 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 12.3 | 41,080 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 98.9 | .7 | .2 | .2 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 3,028 |
| Chattogram | 70.8 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 25.1 | 10,347 |
| Dhaka | 86.6 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 7.9 | 12,755 |
| Khulna | 79.9 | 11.1 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 9.0 | 6,053 |
| Mymensingh | 82.7 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 7.9 | 3,817 |
| Rajshahi | 91.9 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 3.4 | 6,729 |
| Rangpur | 96.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | .2 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 5,846 |
| Sylhet | 64.9 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 35.1 | 20.8 | 3,902 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 80.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 12.5 | 18,644 |
| Primary | 84.0 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 10.1 | 14,363 |
| Secondary | 83.8 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 10.5 | 13,181 |
| Higher secondary+ | 87.7 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 6,269 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | 21 |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 83.0 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 10.8 | 51,707 |

Table WS. 1.11: Continued

| | Risk level based on Arsenic in PPB | | | | Total | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in household drinking water containing over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration ¹ | Percentage of household population with Arsenic in household drinking water containing over 50 ppb Arsenic concentration ² | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | Low (<=10 PPB) | Moderate (>10-50 PPB) | High (>50-<200 PPB) | Very high (>=200 PPB) | | | | |
| Piped water | 94.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 6,062 |
| Tube well/Borehole | 81.2 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 12.0 | 44,928 |
| Protected well or spring | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 129 |
| Rainwater collection | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 226 |
| Water kiosk | 95.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 109 |
| Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 34 |
| Bottled/Sachet water | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 219 |
| Unimproved sources | 98.2 | .4 | .7 | .6 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 772 |
| Unprotected well or spring | 98.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 302 |
| Surface water or other | 98.2 | .7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 470 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 83.1 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 10.8 | 51,838 |
| Other | 99.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .7 | 100.0 | .7 | 0.7 | 641 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 84.0 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 9.5 | 10,241 |
| Second | 82.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 11.1 | 10,493 |
| Middle | 80.5 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 12.0 | 10,712 |
| Fourth | 80.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 13.3 | 10,567 |
| Richest | 88.6 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 7.1 | 10,465 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.S3 - Arsenic contamination of household drinking water > 10 ppb

² MICS indicator WS.S4 - Arsenic contamination of household drinking water > 50 ppb

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

Table WS.1.12: Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, accessible on premises, and meeting international and national standards for arsenic, for users of improved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Main source of drinking water ^A | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=10 ppb arsenic ¹ | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=50 ppb arsenic ² | Number of household members with information on water quality |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | |
| | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | <=10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source | <=50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | | |
| Total | 60.3 | 81.2 | 88.1 | 96.6 | 83.3 | 39.1 | 42.6 | 12,770 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49.5 | 90.3 | 93.1 | 96.6 | 87.5 | 36.5 | 37.9 | 2,808 |
| Rural | 63.4 | 78.6 | 86.8 | 96.6 | 82.2 | 39.8 | 44.0 | 9,962 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 88.1 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 94.4 | 45.5 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 744 |
| Chattogram | 53.3 | 67.9 | 73.8 | 97.5 | 82.4 | 29.8 | 32.6 | 2,511 |
| Dhaka | 44.3 | 85.7 | 90.7 | 97.9 | 91.8 | 32.4 | 34.8 | 3,148 |
| Khulna | 63.9 | 76.6 | 89.5 | 96.9 | 73.1 | 32.5 | 39.3 | 1,487 |
| Mymensingh | 55.4 | 82.6 | 93.3 | 94.7 | 81.0 | 37.7 | 40.5 | 956 |
| Rajshahi | 73.6 | 91.3 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 88.5 | 57.8 | 62.0 | 1,567 |
| Rangpur | 73.2 | 92.5 | 98.4 | 94.3 | 97.4 | 64.0 | 67.3 | 1,439 |
| Sylhet | 68.4 | 58.7 | 71.1 | 96.1 | 75.5 | 31.8 | 39.0 | 917 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 56.6 | 77.1 | 85.1 | 97.2 | 80.7 | 35.3 | 38.5 | 4,449 |
| Primary | 63.5 | 83.0 | 89.3 | 96.0 | 82.0 | 40.3 | 43.5 | 3,493 |
| Secondary | 61.7 | 82.8 | 89.4 | 96.1 | 84.7 | 40.0 | 43.8 | 3,188 |
| Higher secondary+ | 61.1 | 85.3 | 91.6 | 97.4 | 91.0 | 45.0 | 49.8 | 1,635 |
| Missing/DK | 50.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 50.2 | 50.2 | 6 |

Table WS.1.12: Continued

| | Main source of drinking water ^A | | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=10 ppb arsenic ¹ | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=50 ppb arsenic ² | Number of household members with information on water quality |
|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|------|--|--|---|
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | | |
| | Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source | <=10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source | <=50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source | With sufficient drinking water available when needed | Drinking water accessible on premises | | | | |
| Main source of drinking water^A | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sources | 60.3 | 81.2 | 88.1 | 96.6 | 83.3 | 39.1 | 42.6 | 12,770 | |
| Piped water | 38.8 | 93.6 | 96.4 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 31.8 | 34.1 | 1,492 | |
| Tube well/Borehole | 63.6 | 79.4 | 86.9 | 96.7 | 81.9 | 40.3 | 44.1 | 11,140 | |
| Protected well or spring | 22.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 36 | |
| Rainwater collection | 32.6 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 89.8 | 93.6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 67 | |
| Water kiosk | 46.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11 | |
| Bottled or sachet water | 29.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 24 | |
| Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 60.4 | 81.1 | 88.1 | 96.6 | 83.4 | 39.0 | 42.6 | 12,681 | |
| Other | 55.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 71.3 | 46.7 | 46.7 | 89 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 67.9 | 80.8 | 90.3 | 93.8 | 61.7 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 2,311 | |
| Second | 58.9 | 78.7 | 85.7 | 96.7 | 82.7 | 38.0 | 40.8 | 2,604 | |
| Middle | 62.1 | 80.1 | 88.7 | 96.7 | 85.7 | 42.4 | 47.6 | 2,622 | |
| Fourth | 60.4 | 79.7 | 85.2 | 97.9 | 91.1 | 42.3 | 45.0 | 2,677 | |
| Richest | 52.9 | 86.9 | 91.3 | 97.6 | 93.1 | 40.8 | 43.4 | 2,557 | |
| ¹ MICS indicator WS.S5 - Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting WHO guideline for arsenic (10 ppb) | | | | | | | | | |
| ² MICS indicator WS.S6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting national arsenic standard (50 ppb) | | | | | | | | | |

^AAs collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

10.2 Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five.¹³⁷ It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place.^{138,139}

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹³⁷ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹³⁸ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹³⁹ Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

| Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Handwashing facility observed | | No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot | No permission to see/ Other | Total | Number of household members | Handwashing facility observed and | | | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed | Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹ | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
| | Fixed facility observed | Mobile object observed | | | | | water available | soap available | ash/mud/sand available ^A | | | |
| Total | 76.7 | 9.9 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 260,959 | 96.3 | 89.2 | 15.0 | 226,145 | 74.8 | 260,605 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 56,700 | 98.2 | 94.7 | 7.0 | 52,925 | 87.0 | 56,647 |
| Rural | 74.0 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 204,259 | 95.7 | 87.5 | 17.5 | 173,220 | 71.4 | 203,958 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 38.3 | 11.5 | 49.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14,960 | 98.4 | 94.4 | 20.9 | 7,462 | 46.6 | 14,886 |
| Chattogram | 68.7 | 13.3 | 17.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 50,729 | 92.0 | 90.5 | 6.9 | 41,613 | 69.0 | 50,603 |
| Dhaka | 86.4 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 63,467 | 98.3 | 95.0 | 7.5 | 59,832 | 88.2 | 63,435 |
| Khulna | 76.1 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 29,859 | 96.5 | 87.7 | 20.7 | 26,282 | 74.6 | 29,828 |
| Mymensingh | 76.2 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19,087 | 97.1 | 72.4 | 19.1 | 16,895 | 62.7 | 19,078 |
| Rajshahi | 82.6 | 5.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33,979 | 98.2 | 79.2 | 17.5 | 29,797 | 68.5 | 33,976 |
| Rangpur | 94.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 29,298 | 94.9 | 92.4 | 37.3 | 28,370 | 85.2 | 29,236 |
| Sylhet | 61.1 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 19,580 | 96.9 | 94.5 | 4.2 | 15,894 | 75.2 | 19,563 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 72.0 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92,137 | 94.8 | 83.9 | 18.4 | 76,731 | 66.4 | 92,022 |
| Primary | 74.1 | 10.3 | 15.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71,061 | 96.2 | 88.3 | 15.3 | 59,967 | 72.1 | 70,932 |
| Secondary | 80.4 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 66,205 | 97.2 | 92.8 | 13.4 | 59,341 | 81.2 | 66,112 |

Table WS.2.1: Continued

| | Handwashing facility observed | | No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot | No permission to see/ Other | Total | Number of household members | Handwashing facility observed and | | | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed | Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹ | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Fixed facility observed | Mobile object observed | | | | | water available | soap available | ash/mud/sand available ^A | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 89.1 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 31,432 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 9.3 | 30,013 | 91.8 | 31,415 |
| Missing/DK | 61.9 | 12.3 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 | 97.0 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 93 | 67.6 | 125 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 77.2 | 9.7 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 257,795 | 96.4 | 89.3 | 15.1 | 223,948 | 75.1 | 257,448 |
| Other | 40.9 | 28.5 | 30.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,165 | 83.1 | 75.5 | 7.3 | 2,197 | 50.1 | 3,158 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 52.4 | 14.3 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 52,194 | 90.4 | 72.7 | 22.2 | 34,804 | 44.3 | 52,024 |
| Second | 73.7 | 10.8 | 15.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 52,189 | 95.5 | 82.3 | 22.7 | 44,123 | 66.3 | 52,099 |
| Middle | 78.7 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 52,193 | 96.2 | 90.4 | 17.4 | 46,986 | 78.2 | 52,147 |
| Fourth | 84.2 | 10.0 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 52,203 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 12.4 | 49,170 | 88.1 | 52,156 |
| Richest | 94.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,180 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 4.0 | 51,062 | 96.8 | 52,180 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap: SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Ash, mud and sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

10.3 Sanitation

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁴⁰, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide.¹⁴¹

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

¹⁴⁰ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁴¹ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015-2020*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The Joint Monitoring Program for water supply and sanitation (JMP) has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which is built on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁴². Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing service.

¹⁴² WHO, UNICEF and JMP. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

| Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Type of sanitation facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Percentage using improved sanitation ¹ | Number of household members |
| | Flush/Pour flush to: | | Ventilated improved pit latrine | | Pit latrine with slab | Composting toilet | Open drain | Pit latrine without slab/open pit | Hanging toilet/latrine | Other | | | | | | |
| Piped sewer system | Septic tank | Pit latrine | Don't know where | 0.1 | 1.0 | 36.4 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 260,959 | |
| Total | 7.2 | 22.8 | 17.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 36.4 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 260,959 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.5 | 32.9 | 10.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 56,700 | |
| Rural | 1.1 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 41.9 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 204,259 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.6 | 14.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 55.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 21.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 14,960 | |
| Chattogram | 2.2 | 28.8 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 34.5 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 50,729 | |
| Dhaka | 26.8 | 18.3 | 15.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 63,467 | |
| Khulna | 1.0 | 24.6 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 29,859 | |
| Mymensingh | 0.8 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 41.8 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 11.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 19,087 | |
| Rajshahi | 0.0 | 25.2 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 33,979 | |
| Rangpur | 0.1 | 16.9 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 47.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 29,298 | |
| Sylhet | 1.1 | 36.1 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 19,580 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 3.6 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 92,137 | |
| Primary | 5.9 | 18.9 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 71,061 | |
| Secondary | 8.5 | 29.9 | 19.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 66,205 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 18.0 | 45.1 | 15.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 31,432 | |
| Missing/DK | 179 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 125 | |

Table WS.3.1: Continued

| Location of sanitation facility | Type of sanitation facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Percentage using improved sanitation ¹ | Number of household members | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-----|-------|-------|--|---------|---|-----------------------------|-------|--|--|
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Flush/Pour flush to: | | | Ventilated improved pit latrine | | | | Pit latrine without slab/open pit | | | Hanging toilet/latrine | | | | | | | | Other | | |
| | Piped sewer system | Septic tank | Pit latrine | Don't know where | Pit latrine with slab | Composting toilet | Open drain | Pit latrine without slab/open pit | Hanging toilet/latrine | Other | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In dwelling | 24.3 | 57.8 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 45,354 | | | |
| In plot/yard | 3.8 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 44.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 205,971 | | | | |
| Elsewhere | 1.6 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 5,587 | | | | | |
| No facility/Bush/Field | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 4,028 | | | | | |
| Non response | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | 19 | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 7.3 | 22.9 | 17.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 36.4 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 257,795 | | | | | |
| Other | 0.5 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 29.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 3,165 | | | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 56.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 19.2 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 67.1 | 52,194 | | | | | |
| Second | 0.0 | 3.7 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 57.7 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 52,189 | | | | | |
| Middle | 0.3 | 13.9 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 52,193 | | | | | |
| Fourth | 5.9 | 38.0 | 26.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 52,203 | | | | | |
| Richest | 30.0 | 56.2 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 52,180 | | | | | |

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | DK/ Missing | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Not shared ¹ | Shared by | | Public facility | Not shared | Shared by | | Public facility | | | | |
| | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | | |
| Total | 64.4 | 17.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 260,959 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 64.7 | 20.1 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 64.3 | 17.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 204,259 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 65.9 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 66.3 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 60.8 | 20.8 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 72.4 | 21.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 57.3 | 17.4 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 62.1 | 22.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 33,979 |
| Rangpur | 66.3 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 65.5 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 19,580 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 57.4 | 17.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 92,137 |
| Primary | 59.9 | 20.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 71,061 |
| Secondary | 69.3 | 19.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 66,205 |
| Higher secondary+ | 84.5 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 31,432 |
| Missing/DK | 47.8 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 |

Table WS.3.2: Continued

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | DK/ Missing | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members |
|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Not shared ¹ | Shared by | | Public facility | | Not shared | Shared by | | Public facility | | | |
| | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | |
| Location of sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In dwelling | 91.9 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45,354 |
| In plot/yard | 60.8 | 20.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 205,971 |
| Elsewhere | 17.8 | 43.6 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,587 |
| No facility/Bush/Field | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,028 |
| Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 19 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 64.6 | 18.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 257,795 |
| Other | 42.4 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 3,165 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 46.5 | 19.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 52,194 |
| Second | 56.9 | 21.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 52,189 |
| Middle | 66.9 | 18.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 52,193 |
| Fourth | 69.0 | 18.4 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 52,203 |
| Richest | 82.5 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,180 |

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | | | | | DK if ever emptied | | | | | Removed by a service provider to DK | | | | | DK if ever emptied | | | | | | | | | |
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 19.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 27.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 36.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 201,442 | | | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 30.7 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 15.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 24.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 34,413 | | | | |
| Rural | 0.1 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 29.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 39.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 167,029 | | | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 48.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 29.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 11,202 | | | | |
| Chattogram | 0.6 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 20.0 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 30.8 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 22.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 12.0 | 4.4 | 39,359 | | | | |
| Dhaka | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 18.2 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 23.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 37.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 8.9 | 2.1 | 38,125 | | | | |
| Khulna | 0.1 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 19.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 30.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 41.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 27,950 | | | | |
| Mymensingh | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 14.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 33.3 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 35.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 11.2 | 1.0 | 15,035 | | | | |
| Rajshahi | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 20.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 19.4 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 44.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 28,993 | | | | |
| Rangpur | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 26.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 25,439 | | | | |
| Sylhet | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 33.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 28.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 12.6 | 0.6 | 15,338 | | | | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 30.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 43.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 68,030 | | | | |
| Primary | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 16.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 28.7 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 39.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 55,002 | | | | |
| Secondary | 0.3 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 23.6 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 25.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 32.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 53,901 | | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.4 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 37.0 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 17.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 20.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 24,444 | | | | |
| DK/Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.4 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 66 | | | | |

Table WS.3.3: Continued

| Type of onsite sanitation facility | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | Unsafe disposal from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of households with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|-------|--|--|---|--|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | | | | | | |
| Flush to septic tank | 0.7 | 2.2 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 65.4 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 59,378 | | |
| Latrines and other improved | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 38.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 52.0 | 1.0 | 91.5 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 142,064 | | |
| Type of sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flush to septic tank | 0.7 | 2.2 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 65.4 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 59,378 | | |
| Flush to pit latrine | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 32.6 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 57.9 | 1.2 | 91.8 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 44,529 | | |
| Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 43.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 47.5 | 1.4 | 92.7 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 2,490 | | |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 41.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 49.4 | 0.9 | 91.4 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 94,901 | | |
| Composting toilet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 45.7 | 35.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 2.7 | 64.4 | 35.2 | 0.4 | 144 | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 19.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 27.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 36.4 | 0.7 | 90.7 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 199,882 | | |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 70.6 | 0.5 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1,560 | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 37.6 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 50.4 | 0.7 | 91.3 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 34,981 | | |

Table WS.3.3: Continued

| | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of households in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
|---------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|--|---|---|--|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | Buried in uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | Removed by a service provider to treatment | Removed by a service provider to DK | Buried in a covered pit | Buried in uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | DK if ever emptied | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 36.7 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 51.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 41,342 | | | | |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 33.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 43.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 45,305 | | | | |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 29.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 21.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 28.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 45,247 | | | | |
| Richest | 0.9 | 2.8 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 53.2 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 34,567 | | | | |

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Bangladesh, 2019

| Area | Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared) | | | Connected to sewer | | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defecation | Total | Number of household members |
|-----------------|---|---|--|--------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | | | | | | |
| Total | 70.0 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 74 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 260,959 | |
| Urban | 52.4 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 29.9 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 56,700 | |
| Rural | 74.9 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 204,259 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 72.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 14,960 | |

Table WS.3.4: Continued

| | Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared) | | | | Connected to sewer | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defecation | Total | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ¹ | | | | | | |
| Chattogram | 64.8 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 18.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 50,729 | |
| Dhaka | 53.4 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 27.1 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 63,467 | |
| Khulna | 90.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 29,859 | |
| Mymensingh | 69.1 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 18.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 19,087 | |
| Rajshahi | 78.3 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 33,979 | |
| Rangpur | 85.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 29,298 | |
| Sylhet | 68.0 | 9.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 19.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 19,580 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 66.7 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 20.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 92,137 | |
| Primary | 70.4 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 71,061 | |
| Secondary | 74.1 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 66,205 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 70.5 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 18.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 31,432 | |
| Missing/DK | 49.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 70.3 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 257,795 | |
| Other | 48.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 32.4 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 3,165 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 61.2 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 52,194 | |
| Second | 73.4 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 52,189 | |
| Middle | 79.8 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 12.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 52,193 | |
| Fourth | 78.1 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 52,203 | |
| Richest | 57.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 30.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,180 | |

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A | Number of children age 0-2 years |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Child used toilet/latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Buried | Left in the open | Other | DK/Missing | Total | | | | |
| Total | 9.1 | 40.1 | 29.5 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 13,637 | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.3 | 56.9 | 20.4 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 2,924 | | |
| Rural | 8.5 | 35.5 | 32.0 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.0 | 10,712 | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 6.1 | 45.0 | 24.6 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.1 | 781 | | |
| Chattogram | 12.1 | 42.9 | 26.7 | 10.6 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 2,956 | | |
| Dhaka | 7.9 | 55.3 | 20.0 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 3,314 | | |
| Khulna | 12.9 | 39.1 | 32.1 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.0 | 1,407 | | |
| Mymensingh | 5.4 | 11.3 | 41.2 | 32.3 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 1,029 | | |
| Rajshahi | 11.4 | 29.4 | 35.8 | 15.4 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 1,569 | | |
| Rangpur | 7.1 | 33.3 | 30.4 | 14.4 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.4 | 1,468 | | |
| Sylhet | 4.6 | 35.9 | 44.4 | 11.7 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.6 | 1,114 | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 6.0 | 25.8 | 34.4 | 20.3 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.9 | 1,339 | | |
| Primary | 6.9 | 31.8 | 34.2 | 16.7 | 0.4 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 3,177 | | |
| Secondary | 9.8 | 41.6 | 29.5 | 11.9 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 6,787 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 11.8 | 55.2 | 20.3 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 2,335 | | |
| Type of sanitation facility | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 9.7 | 42.8 | 28.2 | 12.6 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 11,425 | | |

Table WS.3.5: Continued

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A | Number of children age 0-2 years |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|-------|------------|-----|-------|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Child used toilet/latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Buried | Left in the open | Other | DK/Missing | | | | | |
| Unimproved | 6.1 | 28.3 | 35.9 | 16.4 | 0.9 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 2,018 | |
| Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | 3.8 | 4.9 | 36.1 | 22.6 | 0.4 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 194 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 9.2 | 40.4 | 29.4 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 13,499 | |
| Other | 2.0 | 14.5 | 38.5 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 137 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.9 | 22.3 | 39.4 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 13.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 2,922 | |
| Second | 6.7 | 26.0 | 36.3 | 18.8 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 2,642 | |
| Middle | 8.6 | 36.5 | 33.7 | 13.5 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 2,532 | |
| Fourth | 11.4 | 49.2 | 25.1 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 2,686 | |
| Richest | 14.0 | 66.0 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 2,855 | |

^A In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of household population using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | Drinking water | | | | Sanitation | | | | Handwashing ^A | | | | Total | Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service | | | |
| | Basic service ¹ | Limited service | Unimproved | Surface water | Total | Basic service ² | Limited service | Unimproved | Open defecation | Total | Basic facility ^B | Limited facility | | | | No facility | No permission to see/other |
| Total | 979 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 20.2 | 13.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 50.7 | 260,959 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 25.9 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 58.6 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 97.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 64.3 | 18.6 | 15.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 204,259 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bartshal | 97.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 9.7 | 23.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 3.5 | 49.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 33.7 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 96.3 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 13.5 | 18.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 13.2 | 17.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 26.5 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 93.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 22.2 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 99.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 25.8 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.6 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 23.4 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 19.2 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 33,979 |
| Rangpur | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 20.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 11.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 95.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 13.9 | 19.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 6.0 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 52.8 | 19,580 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 97.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 57.4 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 92,137 |
| Primary | 97.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 23.5 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 12.4 | 15.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 44.6 | 71,061 |
| Secondary | 98.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 20.8 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 58.1 | 66,205 |
| Higher secondary+ | 99.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 11.5 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 31,432 |
| Missing/DK | 96.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 22.6 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 6.6 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39.3 | 125 |

Table WS.3.6: Continued

| | | Percentage of household population using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members | |
|------------------------------------|------|---|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | Drinking water | | | | Sanitation | | | | Handwashing ^A | | | Total | | | | |
| | | Basic service ¹ | Limited service | Unimproved | Surface water | Total | Basic service ² | Limited service | Unimproved | Open defecation | Total | Basic facility ^B | Limited facility | No facility | No permission to see /other | | Total |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 98.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 20.4 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 51.0 | 25,7795 |
| Other | 60.6 | 0.8 | 31.5 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 7.4 | 32.4 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 19.4 | 30.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 3,165 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 93.4 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 20.6 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 44.2 | 22.5 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 52,194 |
| Second | 98.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 56.9 | 22.4 | 18.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 18.3 | 15.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 52,189 |
| Middle | 99.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 20.3 | 12.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 52,193 |
| Fourth | 99.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 23.8 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 52,203 |
| Richest | 99.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 14.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 52,180 |
| | | ¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^AFor the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

^B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

10.4 Menstrual Hygiene

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁴³

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation in the last 12 months.

¹⁴³ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation | | | | | | | Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation | Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home | Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹ | Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months |
|-----------------|--|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---|---|--|---|
| | Appropriate materials ^a | | | Other/No materials | DK/Missing | Total | | | | | |
| | Reusable | Not reusable | DK whether reusable/ Missing | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66.2 | 30.2 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 93.9 | 58,198 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.0 | 46.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 97.1 | 95.3 | 13,742 | |
| Rural | 70.8 | 25.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 93.5 | 44,456 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 65.5 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 94.7 | 91.5 | 3,102 | |
| Chattogram | 67.0 | 28.4 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 93.2 | 11,445 | |
| Dhaka | 57.5 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 98.1 | 95.2 | 14,934 | |
| Khulna | 61.5 | 36.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 96.3 | 6,609 | |
| Mymensingh | 72.4 | 22.0 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 92.5 | 88.6 | 3,917 | |
| Rajshahi | 71.7 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 7,537 | |
| Rangpur | 73.1 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 87.5 | 6,359 | |
| Sylhet | 76.2 | 23.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 4,296 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 53.6 | 45.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 96.5 | 96.0 | 11,654 | |
| 15-17 | 52.9 | 46.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 96.4 | 96.0 | 6,663 | |
| 18-19 | 54.5 | 44.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 96.6 | 95.9 | 4,991 | |
| 20-24 | 59.1 | 39.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 97.2 | 96.1 | 9,740 | |
| 25-29 | 66.0 | 31.3 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 95.2 | 9,371 | |
| 30-39 | 73.2 | 22.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 93.0 | 18,029 | |

Table WS.4.1: Continued

| | Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation | | | | | | | Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation | Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home | Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹ | Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months |
|--|--|--------------|------------------------------|------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---|---|--|---|
| | Appropriate materials ^a | | | DK/Missing | Total | Other/No materials | Total | | | | |
| | Reusable | Not reusable | DK whether reusable/ Missing | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | 75.7 | 16.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 92.1 | 96.0 | 89.5 | 9,403 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 83.8 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 92.3 | 96.1 | 89.9 | 8,211 | |
| Primary | 82.1 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 96.3 | 92.3 | 12,866 | |
| Secondary | 66.3 | 31.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 26,567 | |
| Higher secondary+ | 32.7 | 66.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 96.5 | 10,555 | |
| Disability status (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 72.1 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 92.0 | 93.5 | 86.2 | 1,375 | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 67.8 | 28.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 96.2 | 96.9 | 93.8 | 50,160 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 66.3 | 30.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 94.1 | 57,480 | |
| Other | 55.7 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 85.1 | 90.5 | 78.8 | 718 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 82.4 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 94.5 | 95.2 | 90.7 | 10,098 | |
| Second | 79.5 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 95.7 | 96.2 | 92.9 | 10,953 | |
| Middle | 72.5 | 23.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 94.0 | 11,727 | |
| Fourth | 63.0 | 33.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 12,377 | |
| Richest | 39.7 | 58.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 96.5 | 13,044 | |
| ¹MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management | | | | | | | | | | | |

^aAppropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation**Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹ | Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months |
|--|--|---|
| Total | 7.9 | 58,198 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 6.3 | 13,742 |
| Rural | 8.3 | 44,456 |
| Division | | |
| Barishal | 9.9 | 3,102 |
| Chattogram | 12.9 | 11,445 |
| Dhaka | 6.9 | 14,934 |
| Khulna | 5.6 | 6,609 |
| Mymensingh | 2.1 | 3,917 |
| Rajshahi | 3.5 | 7,537 |
| Rangpur | 3.6 | 6,359 |
| Sylhet | 19.0 | 4,296 |
| Age | | |
| 15-19 | 9.7 | 11,654 |
| 20-24 | 8.1 | 9,740 |
| 25-29 | 7.6 | 9,371 |
| 30-39 | 7.2 | 18,029 |
| 40-49 | 6.9 | 9,403 |
| Education | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 8.7 | 8,211 |
| Primary | 7.1 | 12,866 |
| Secondary | 8.0 | 26,567 |
| Higher secondary+ | 7.8 | 10,555 |
| Disability status (age 18-49 years) | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 11.0 | 1,375 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 7.5 | 50,160 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Bengali | 7.9 | 57,480 |
| Other | 2.2 | 718 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 8.6 | 10,098 |
| Second | 7.4 | 10,953 |
| Middle | 8.4 | 11,727 |
| Fourth | 7.8 | 12,377 |
| Richest | 7.3 | 13,044 |

¹MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation



11.1 Child Functioning

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁴⁴ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Bangladesh MICS 2019 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁴⁴ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

| Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Fine motor | Communication | Learning | Playing | Controlling behaviour | Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 2-4 years | |
| Total | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 14,072 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 7,321 | |
| Female | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 6,751 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2,949 | |
| Rural | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 11,122 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 809 | |
| Chattogram | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 3,092 | |
| Dhaka | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3,317 | |
| Khulna | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1,468 | |
| Mymensingh | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 1,039 | |
| Rajshahi | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1,700 | |
| Rangpur | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1,511 | |
| Sylhet | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1,135 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 4,610 | |
| 3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 4,832 | |
| 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4,630 | |
| Early childhood education attendance^b | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attending | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1,787 | |

Table EQ.1.1: Continued

| | Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 2-4 years |
|---|---|---------|---------|------------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|------|--------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Fine motor | Communication | Learning | Playing | Controlling behaviour | | | | |
| Not attending | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 7,675 | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 1,727 | | |
| Primary | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3,409 | | |
| Secondary | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 6,845 | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2,090 | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 10.4 | 223 | | |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 13,581 | | |
| No information | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 269 | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 13,903 | | |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 168 | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 3,121 | | |
| Second | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 2,829 | | |
| Middle | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2,581 | | |
| Fourth | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2,734 | | |
| Richest | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2,806 | | |

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

Table EQ. 1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

| Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | Learning | Remembering | Concentrating | Accepting change | Controlling behaviour | Making friends | Anxiety | Depression | | |
| Total | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 66,705 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 33,901 |
| Female | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 32,803 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 13,664 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 53,041 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 21.0 | 3,859 |
| Chattogram | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 14,453 |
| Dhaka | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 15,723 |
| Khulna | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 6,660 |
| Mymensingh | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 17.5 | 5,050 |
| Rajshahi | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 11.6 | 7,813 |
| Rangpur | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 7,325 |
| Sylhet | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 5,822 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 9.5 | 24,911 |
| 10-14 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 8.2 | 26,601 |
| 15-17 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 15,193 |

Table EQ. 1.2: Continued

| Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|------------|-----|---|-----------------------------------|
| Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | Learning | Remembering | Concentrating | Accepting change | Controlling behaviour | Making friends | Anxiety | Depression | | | |
| School attendance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attending ^B | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 55,730 |
| Not attending | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 11.6 | 10,975 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 18,216 |
| Primary | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 19,155 |
| Secondary | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 24,411 |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 4,923 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 24.6 | 1,968 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 57,012 |
| No information | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 8.1 | 7,724 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 8.4 | 65,905 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 799 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 14,693 |
| Second | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 9.3 | 14,239 |
| Middle | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 13,176 |

Table EQ. 1.2: Continued

| | Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of: | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years | | |
|---------|--|---------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Walking | Self-care | Communication | Learning | Remembering | Concentrating | Accepting change | Controlling behaviour | Making friends | | | Anxiety | Depression |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 12,348 |
| Richest | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 12,249 |

^a Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^b Includes attendance to early childhood education

Table EQ. 1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of children age 2-17 years who: | | Number of children age 2-17 years | Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses | Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses | Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid | Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid | Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance | Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking |
|--------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Wear glasses | Use hearing aid | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.8 | 0.4 | 80,776 | 2.7 | 1,421 | 2.4 | 308 | 7.9 | 751 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.6 | 0.5 | 41,223 | 1.6 | 658 | 1.6 | 188 | 10.5 | 421 |
| Female | 1.9 | 0.3 | 39,554 | 3.7 | 763 | 3.7 | 120 | 4.4 | 330 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.1 | 0.5 | 16,613 | 2.4 | 687 | 6.2 | 80 | 7.2 | 156 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 0.4 | 64,163 | 3.0 | 734 | 1.1 | 228 | 8.0 | 595 |

Table EO. 1.3: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 2-17 years who: | | | Number of children age 2-17 years | Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses | Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses | Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid | Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid | Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance | Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Wear glasses | Use hearing aid | Use equipment or receive assistance for walking | | | | | | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 4,668 | 4.2 | 84 | 0.0 | 10 | 3.6 | 70 |
| Chattogram | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 17,545 | 4.3 | 278 | 1.2 | 93 | 3.6 | 250 |
| Dhaka | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 19,040 | 0.6 | 530 | 2.9 | 60 | 6.9 | 156 |
| Khulna | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 8,128 | 3.0 | 144 | 0.0 | 15 | 7.1 | 39 |
| Mymensingh | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 6,089 | 5.9 | 75 | 18.6 | 17 | 6.5 | 45 |
| Rajshahi | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 9,513 | 3.9 | 133 | 0.0 | 75 | 16.2 | 98 |
| Rangpur | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 8,836 | 5.1 | 102 | 5.2 | 26 | 23.2 | 34 |
| Sylhet | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 6,957 | 1.4 | 75 | 0.0 | 12 | 12.2 | 59 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 14,072 | 5.1 | 87 | 2.4 | 57 | 9.0 | 132 |
| 5-9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 24,911 | 4.4 | 230 | 2.1 | 87 | 10.1 | 209 |
| 10-14 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 26,601 | 2.2 | 541 | 2.6 | 118 | 5.6 | 290 |
| 15-17 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 15,193 | 2.2 | 563 | 2.5 | 46 | 8.3 | 120 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 19,943 | 1.8 | 203 | 1.5 | 88 | 10.2 | 165 |
| Primary | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 22,564 | 4.7 | 237 | 0.0 | 80 | 4.0 | 201 |
| Secondary | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 31,256 | 2.6 | 595 | 6.0 | 102 | 8.3 | 319 |
| Higher secondary+ | 5.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 7,013 | 2.2 | 386 | 0.0 | 37 | 11.5 | 66 |

Table EQ. 1.3: Continued

| | Percentage of children age 2-17 years who: | | | Number of children age 2-17 years | Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses | Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses | Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid | Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid | Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance | Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking |
|---|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Wear glasses | Use hearing aid | Use equipment or receive assistance for walking | | | | | | | |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2,190 | 8.1 | 59 | 0.0 | 4 | 3.5 | 32 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 70,593 | 2.3 | 1,214 | 2.7 | 273 | 7.7 | 637 |
| No information | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 7,993 | 3.8 | 148 | 0.0 | 31 | 10.9 | 83 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 79,809 | 2.7 | 1,413 | 2.4 | 306 | 7.8 | 744 |
| Other | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 968 | 0.0 | 8 | 0.0 | 2 | 14.0 | 7 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 17,814 | 2.1 | 119 | 1.8 | 74 | 10.7 | 171 |
| Second | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 17,069 | 0.0 | 134 | 0.0 | 50 | 10.6 | 137 |
| Middle | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 15,757 | 5.8 | 178 | 0.0 | 65 | 3.6 | 159 |
| Fourth | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 15,082 | 3.6 | 251 | 0.0 | 58 | 7.1 | 157 |
| Richest | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 15,055 | 2.3 | 740 | 10.0 | 61 | 7.4 | 127 |

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

| Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 2-4 years | Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain | Number of children age 5-17 years | Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | Number of children age 2-17 years |
| Total | 2.8 | 14,072 | 8.3 | 66,705 | 7.3 | 80,776 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.2 | 7,321 | 8.8 | 33,901 | 7.8 | 41,223 |
| Female | 2.3 | 6,751 | 7.7 | 32,803 | 6.8 | 39,554 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.3 | 2,949 | 6.7 | 13,664 | 6.1 | 16,613 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 11,122 | 8.7 | 53,041 | 7.6 | 64,163 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 8.5 | 809 | 21.0 | 3,859 | 18.8 | 4,668 |
| Chattogram | 1.3 | 3,092 | 10.1 | 14,453 | 8.6 | 17,545 |
| Dhaka | 4.1 | 3,317 | 5.3 | 15,723 | 5.0 | 19,040 |
| Khulna | 1.5 | 1,468 | 4.4 | 6,660 | 3.9 | 8,128 |
| Mymensingh | 5.8 | 1,039 | 17.5 | 5,050 | 15.5 | 6,089 |
| Rajshahi | 1.5 | 1,700 | 11.6 | 7,813 | 9.8 | 9,513 |
| Rangpur | 1.7 | 1,511 | 2.7 | 7,325 | 2.5 | 8,836 |
| Sylhet | 1.3 | 1,135 | 2.2 | 5,822 | 2.1 | 6,957 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 4.1 | 1,727 | 8.6 | 18,216 | 8.2 | 19,943 |
| Primary | 2.9 | 3,409 | 8.5 | 19,155 | 7.6 | 22,564 |
| Secondary | 2.6 | 6,845 | 8.1 | 24,411 | 6.9 | 31,256 |
| Higher secondary+ | 2.1 | 2,090 | 7.3 | 4,923 | 5.8 | 7,013 |
| Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 10.4 | 223 | 24.6 | 1,968 | 23.2 | 2,190 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 2.6 | 13,581 | 7.7 | 57,012 | 6.8 | 70,593 |
| No information | 4.8 | 269 | 8.1 | 7,724 | 8.0 | 7,993 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 2.8 | 13,903 | 8.4 | 65,905 | 7.4 | 79,809 |
| Other | 0.0 | 168 | 1.2 | 799 | 1.0 | 968 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.3 | 3,121 | 9.8 | 14,693 | 8.7 | 17,814 |
| Second | 3.3 | 2,829 | 9.3 | 14,239 | 8.3 | 17,069 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 2,581 | 8.2 | 13,176 | 7.2 | 15,757 |
| Fourth | 2.6 | 2,734 | 7.2 | 12,348 | 6.4 | 15,082 |
| Richest | 2.5 | 2,806 | 6.4 | 12,249 | 5.6 | 15,055 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

11.2 Social Transfers

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁴⁵

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes- examples in Bangladesh include monthly allowance assistance such as maternity allowance for pregnant women and lactating mothers; retirement pension for government employees and families; allowances for old age, disabled, widow, freedom fighters, and shaheed families; school stipend and material support for education; food support programmes such as Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) programme for social protection-targeted persons, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Table EQ.2.1 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.2, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, ‘Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months’, was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁴⁶ Table EQ.2.3 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

¹⁴⁵ UNICEF. Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <http://mics.unicef.org/s?job=W1siZilsljIwMTgVMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BFTW9kdWxIX0RlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZfRkiOQUUwUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁴⁶ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Finally, Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.5 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

| Percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|
| | Percentage of households who are aware of economic assistance programme | Percentage of households who are aware and have ever received assistance | Number of households |
| Total | 99.2 | 25.2 | 61,242 |
| Sex of household head | | | |
| Male | 99.2 | 24.7 | 53,460 |
| Female | 99.0 | 28.7 | 7,782 |
| Area | | | |
| Urban | 99.1 | 15.6 | 13,564 |
| Rural | 99.2 | 28.0 | 47,678 |
| Division | | | |
| Barishal | 98.6 | 41.3 | 3,488 |
| Chattogram | 99.6 | 19.9 | 10,736 |
| Dhaka | 97.6 | 16.5 | 15,512 |
| Khulna | 100.0 | 33.6 | 7,290 |
| Mymensingh | 99.9 | 30.8 | 4,561 |
| Rajshahi | 100.0 | 25.8 | 8,745 |
| Rangpur | 100.0 | 29.7 | 7,229 |
| Sylhet | 99.9 | 29.0 | 3,681 |
| Age of household head | | | |
| 15-19 | 98.2 | 23.3 | 202 |
| 20-24 | 99.0 | 19.2 | 1,567 |
| 25-49 | 99.1 | 21.9 | 34,364 |
| 50+ | 99.3 | 30.2 | 25,108 |
| Household with orphans | | | |
| With at least one orphan | 98.9 | 33.9 | 2,552 |
| With no orphans | 99.2 | 24.9 | 58,690 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Bengali | 99.2 | 25.0 | 60,527 |
| Other | 99.3 | 42.3 | 715 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | |
| Poorest | 99.5 | 44.9 | 12,923 |
| Second | 99.3 | 32.4 | 12,450 |
| Middle | 99.4 | 23.0 | 11,895 |
| Fourth | 98.6 | 15.1 | 12,012 |
| Richest | 99.2 | 9.0 | 11,963 |

Table EQ.2.2: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

| Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maternity Allowance | Employment Generation | Food Support | Any retirement pension | Allowances (Old Age /Disabled/ Widow / Shaheed Families) | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of household members |
| Total | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 52.2 | 58.1 | 41.9 | 260,959 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 52.5 | 58.3 | 41.7 | 236,667 |
| Female | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 49.2 | 56.2 | 43.8 | 24,292 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 49.0 | 53.1 | 46.9 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 53.1 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 204,259 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.4 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 49.5 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 51.5 | 56.3 | 43.7 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 50.9 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 0.7 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 52.1 | 60.1 | 39.9 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 51.3 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 0.3 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 51.7 | 58.1 | 41.9 | 33,979 |
| Rangpur | 0.4 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 50.9 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 0.4 | 64.4 | 69.3 | 30.7 | 19,580 |

Table EQ.2.2: Continued

| | Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of household members | |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|------|------|---------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Maternity Allowance | Employment Generation | Food Support | Any retirement pension | Allowances (Old Age /Disabled/ Widow / Freedom Fighters / Shaheed Families) | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years | | | | | | | |
| Education household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 51.4 | 41.3 | 58.7 | 92,137 | | | | |
| Primary | 0.4 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 53.6 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 71,061 | | | | |
| Secondary | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 53.0 | 42.1 | 57.9 | 66,205 | | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 49.9 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 31,432 | | | | |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 69.6 | 26.9 | 73.1 | 125 | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 52.3 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 257,795 | | | | |
| Other | 0.5 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 48.1 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 3,165 | | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.4 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 52.4 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 52,194 | | | | |
| Second | 0.3 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 54.0 | 38.9 | 61.1 | 52,189 | | | | |
| Middle | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 0.6 | 53.9 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 52,193 | | | | |
| Fourth | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 49.7 | 46.1 | 53.9 | 52,203 | | | | |
| Richest | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 52,180 | | | | |
| ¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table EQ.2.3: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

| Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maternity Allowance | Employment Generation | Food Support | Any retirement pension | Allowances (Old Age/Disabled/Widow / Freedom Fighters / Shaheed Families) | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles |
| Total | 0.3 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 45.1 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 25,373 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.3 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 47.2 | 55.9 | 44.1 | 22,598 |
| Female | 0.1 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 19.9 | 1.2 | 28.4 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 2,775 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 0.8 | 40.8 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 1,817 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 45.4 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 23,556 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banishal | 0.4 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 44.4 | 56.3 | 43.7 | 2,248 |
| Chattogram | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 47.3 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 3,397 |
| Dhaka | 0.1 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 43.4 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 3,664 |
| Khulna | 0.7 | 2.5 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 44.9 | 58.1 | 41.9 | 2,836 |
| Mymensingh | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 42.4 | 52.2 | 47.8 | 2,739 |
| Rajshahi | 0.1 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 43.7 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4,328 |
| Rangpur | 0.4 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 45.0 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 4,584 |
| Sylhet | 0.4 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 54.5 | 61.6 | 38.4 | 1,577 |
| Age of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 2.1 | 27.7 | 42.4 | 57.6 | 104 |
| 20-24 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 23.3 | 76.7 | 652 |
| 25-29 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 20.1 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 1,840 |

Table EQ.2.3: Continued

| | Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|------|------|--------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | Maternity Allowance | Employment Generation | Food Support | Any retirement pension | Allowances (Old Age /Disabled/ Widow / Freedom Fighters / Shaheed Families) | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 46.9 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 2,943 | | | |
| 35-39 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 65.0 | 69.9 | 30.1 | 3,585 | | | |
| 40-44 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 69.0 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 2,815 | | | |
| 45-49 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 60.9 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 2,954 | | | |
| 50-59 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 45.0 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 4,637 | | | |
| 60-69 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 1.3 | 27.0 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 3,746 | | | |
| 70+ | 0.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 1.6 | 19.7 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 2,097 | | | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.2 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 42.9 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 12,888 | | | |
| Primary | 0.5 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 47.2 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 7,707 | | | |
| Secondary | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 48.7 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 4,080 | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 41.4 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 685 | | | |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 13 | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.3 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 45.2 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 24,835 | | | |
| Other ethnicity | 0.6 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 41.3 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 538 | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.4 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 10.7 | 1.7 | 42.8 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 12,923 | | | |
| Second | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 47.4 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 12,450 | | | |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

| Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | Number of children under age 18 |
| | Maternity Allowance | Employment Generation | Food Support | Any retirement pension | Allowances (Old Age /Disabled/ Widow / Freedom Fighters / Shaheed Families) | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | | |
| Total | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 64.2 | 67.7 | 32.3 | 92,926 | |
| Sex of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 64.3 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 83,170 | |
| Female | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 63.4 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 9,756 | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 60.8 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 19,194 | |
| Rural | 0.4 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 65.1 | 69.0 | 31.0 | 73,732 | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.4 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 61.6 | 68.4 | 31.6 | 5,356 | |
| Chattogram | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 60.9 | 63.8 | 36.2 | 20,171 | |
| Dhaka | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 63.7 | 66.1 | 33.9 | 21,931 | |
| Khulna | 0.8 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 65.9 | 70.5 | 29.5 | 9,357 | |
| Mymensingh | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 62.7 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 7,041 | |
| Rajshahi | 0.4 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 66.3 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 10,955 | |
| Rangpur | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 62.6 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 10,153 | |
| Sylhet | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 74.5 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 7,961 | |
| Age of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 44.4 | 52.5 | 47.5 | 200 | |
| 20-24 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 27.1 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 1,468 | |
| 25-29 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 34.6 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 5,227 | |

Table EQ.2.4: Continued

| | Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | | Any social transfers or benefits ¹ | No social transfers or benefits | Number of children under age 18 |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Maternity Allowance | Employment Generation | Food Support | Any retirement pension | Allowances (Old Age /Disabled/ Widow / Freedom Fighters / Shaheed Families) | Any other external assistance program | School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 54.5 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 11,771 | | | |
| 35-39 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 69.7 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 17,623 | | | |
| 40-44 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 74.5 | 76.4 | 23.6 | 14,784 | | | |
| 45-49 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 74.3 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 13,215 | | | |
| 50-59 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 66.6 | 70.2 | 29.8 | 15,284 | | | |
| 60-69 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 57.3 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 9,068 | | | |
| 70+ | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 19.4 | 0.9 | 57.6 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 4,284 | | | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 0.3 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 64.6 | 68.9 | 31.1 | 32,544 | | | |
| Primary | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 65.1 | 68.5 | 31.5 | 26,252 | | | |
| Secondary | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 63.9 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 23,756 | | | |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 61.5 | 64.0 | 36.0 | 10,325 | | | |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 0.0 | (4.5) | 0.0 | (8.8) | (8.3) | (79.5) | (84.1) | (15.9) | 48 | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 64.3 | 67.8 | 32.2 | 91,808 | | | |
| Other | 0.4 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 59.1 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 1,118 | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.5 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 64.8 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 20,430 | | | |
| Second | 0.3 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 65.4 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 19,323 | | | |
| Middle | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 66.3 | 69.6 | 30.4 | 18,071 | | | |
| Fourth | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 61.5 | 64.1 | 35.9 | 17,541 | | | |
| Richest | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 62.8 | 64.4 | 35.6 | 17,561 | | | |

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2019 school year, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Education related financial or material support | | | No school support | Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| | School tuition support | Other school related support | School tuition or other school related support ¹ | | |
| Total | 30.6 | 57.8 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 61,798 |
| Sex of household head | | | | | |
| Male | 27.7 | 55.1 | 60.9 | 39.1 | 30,751 |
| Female | 33.4 | 60.4 | 67.4 | 32.6 | 31,047 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.7 | 54.9 | 60.6 | 39.4 | 13,293 |
| Rural | 32.7 | 58.5 | 65.1 | 34.9 | 48,505 |
| Division | | | | | |
| Barishal | 36.7 | 47.1 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 3,761 |
| Chattogram | 22.2 | 47.9 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 12,976 |
| Dhaka | 23.1 | 64.0 | 67.5 | 32.5 | 14,252 |
| Khulna | 40.7 | 58.3 | 66.2 | 33.8 | 6,724 |
| Mymensingh | 34.1 | 63.4 | 67.6 | 32.4 | 4,206 |
| Rajshahi | 44.6 | 55.4 | 66.5 | 33.5 | 7,670 |
| Rangpur | 38.1 | 57.3 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 7,212 |
| Sylhet | 19.7 | 72.3 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 4,997 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 43.1 | 69.0 | 75.3 | 24.7 | 17,464 |
| 10-14 | 34.8 | 70.1 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 23,957 |
| 15-19 | 16.4 | 42.7 | 49.1 | 50.9 | 14,905 |
| 20-24 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 16.8 | 83.2 | 5,472 |
| School management^A | | | | | |
| Public | 52.2 | 66.4 | 75.9 | 24.1 | 27,877 |
| Non-public | 12.7 | 50.7 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 33,873 |
| Missing/DK | (34.8) | (39.2) | (49.8) | (50.2) | 48 |
| Education of household head | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 35.0 | 60.2 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 20,053 |
| Primary | 32.5 | 61.1 | 67.1 | 32.9 | 16,718 |
| Secondary | 27.8 | 55.5 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 16,764 |
| Higher secondary+ | 21.5 | 49.7 | 55.9 | 44.1 | 8,227 |
| Missing/DK | (21.6) | (71.1) | (71.1) | (28.9) | 36 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Bengali | 30.7 | 57.8 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 61,042 |
| Other | 22.2 | 54.3 | 58.6 | 41.4 | 756 |

Table EQ.2.5: Continued

| | Education related financial or material support | | | No school support | Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| | School tuition support | Other school related support | School tuition or other school related support ¹ | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | |
| Poorest | 39.4 | 63.8 | 69.9 | 30.1 | 11,500 |
| Second | 37.5 | 62.0 | 68.2 | 31.8 | 12,243 |
| Middle | 32.4 | 57.6 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 12,543 |
| Fourth | 26.9 | 54.2 | 60.9 | 39.1 | 12,192 |
| Richest | 18.1 | 52.1 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 13,320 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

^A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.3 Discrimination and Harassment

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Table EQ.3.1 shows the percentage of women who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment (women)

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months | Number of women |
| | Ethnic or immigration origin | Gender | Sexual orientation | Age | Religion or belief | Disability | Other reason | Any reason ¹ | | |
| Total | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 89.1 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 0.4 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 87.8 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 1.6 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 91.5 | 12,514 |

Table EQ.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months | Number of women |
|--|--|--------|--------------------|-----|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Ethnic or immigration origin | Gender | Sexual orientation | Age | Religion or belief | Disability | Other reason | Any reason ¹ | | |
| Dhaka | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 92.1 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 0.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 89.6 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 1.7 | 13.1 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 20.4 | 79.6 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 2.4 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 15.6 | 84.4 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 94.0 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 14.0 | 86.0 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 14.9 | 85.1 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 11.3 | 88.7 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 89.4 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 90.8 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 91.7 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 2.3 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 10.0 | 90.0 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 1.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 0.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 10.3 | 89.7 | 11,079 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 15.5 | 84.5 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 1.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 63,626 |
| Other | 4.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 89.8 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 86.9 | 11,267 |
| Second | 2.1 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 12.3 | 87.7 | 12,327 |

Table EQ.3.1: Continued

| | Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of: | | | | | | | | Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months | Number of women |
|---------|--|--------|--------------------|-----|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Ethnic or immigration origin | Gender | Sexual orientation | Age | Religion or belief | Disability | Other reason | Any reason ¹ | | |
| Middle | 1.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

11.4 Subjective well-being

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.¹⁴⁷

Bangladesh MICS 2019 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Table EQ.4.1 presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Table EQ.4.2, women's perceptions of a better life are shown.

¹⁴⁷ OECD. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

| | | Ladder step reported: | | | | Total | | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ² | | Number of women age 15-24 years | | Total | | Average life satisfaction score ³ | | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | | Number of women age 15-49 years | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--|------------|---|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|-----|
| | | Ladder step reported: | | | | Total | | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ² | | Number of women age 15-24 years | | Total | | Average life satisfaction score ³ | | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | | Number of women age 15-49 years | | | |
| | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing/DK | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing/DK | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing/DK | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing/DK | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing/DK | 0-3 | 4-6 |
| Total | 13.0 | 47.2 | 39.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 89.9 | 22,353 | 14.7 | 50.6 | 34.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 84.6 | 64,378 | | | | | | | |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.5 | 45.1 | 43.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 88.6 | 5,228 | 12.7 | 46.8 | 40.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 84.7 | 15,094 | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 13.5 | 47.8 | 38.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 90.2 | 17,126 | 15.3 | 51.7 | 32.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 84.6 | 49,284 | | | | | | | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 14.0 | 52.7 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 91.2 | 1,191 | 15.5 | 53.3 | 31.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 87.1 | 3,465 | | | | | | | |
| Chattogram | 14.5 | 38.0 | 47.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 90.9 | 4,816 | 16.4 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 86.9 | 12,514 | | | | | | | |
| Dhaka | 13.5 | 46.1 | 40.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 88.8 | 5,614 | 14.1 | 48.5 | 37.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 84.3 | 16,316 | | | | | | | |
| Khulna | 5.4 | 40.2 | 54.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 90.0 | 2,398 | 9.1 | 46.5 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 82.9 | 7,578 | | | | | | | |
| Mymensingh | 10.4 | 55.4 | 34.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 89.0 | 1,444 | 11.3 | 61.8 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 84.7 | 4,181 | | | | | | | |
| Rajshahi | 16.6 | 55.4 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 90.9 | 2,654 | 17.1 | 55.0 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 84.7 | 8,521 | | | | | | | |
| Rangpur | 12.7 | 52.4 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 88.9 | 2,321 | 16.0 | 56.6 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 82.1 | 7,081 | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | 14.3 | 54.9 | 30.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 89.6 | 1,916 | 16.8 | 58.2 | 25.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 84.1 | 4,722 | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 13.2 | 45.6 | 41.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 91.2 | 11,950 | 13.2 | 45.6 | 41.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 91.2 | 11,950 | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 13.2 | 45.2 | 41.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 91.7 | 6,732 | 13.2 | 45.2 | 41.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 91.7 | 6,732 | | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 13.2 | 46.2 | 40.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 90.5 | 5,218 | 13.2 | 46.2 | 40.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 90.5 | 5,218 | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | 12.8 | 49.0 | 38.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 88.3 | 10,404 | 12.8 | 49.0 | 38.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 88.3 | 10,404 | | | | | | | |

Table EQ.4.1: Continued

| | Ladder step reported: | | | | Total | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of women age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | Missing/DK | Total | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|--|-----------------------|------|------|------------|-------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------------|-------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | Missing/DK | | | | | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | | | | | |
| 25-29 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 14.4 | 50.8 | 34.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 85.7 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 15.4 | 52.6 | 31.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 82.9 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 16.6 | 52.4 | 30.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 80.1 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 16.2 | 53.3 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 79.3 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 15.0 | 53.6 | 31.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 78.7 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 32.8 | 49.1 | 17.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 71.8 | 625 | 24.9 | 56.3 | 18.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 69.4 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 22.3 | 53.6 | 23.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 80.1 | 2,986 | 19.0 | 56.0 | 24.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 79.2 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 12.4 | 48.4 | 39.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 91.1 | 12,579 | 11.8 | 49.3 | 38.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 89.4 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 7.8 | 41.5 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 93.8 | 6,163 | 7.0 | 41.4 | 51.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 11,079 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married | 13.3 | 49.4 | 37.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 89.4 | 12,453 | 15.0 | 51.8 | 33.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 83.7 | 53,716 |
| Never married | 12.7 | 44.4 | 42.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 90.5 | 9,899 | 13.1 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 89.3 | 10,659 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 29.1 | 40.1 | 30.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 71.0 | 150 | 22.2 | 50.5 | 27.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 68.0 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 12.8 | 48.1 | 38.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 89.2 | 15,472 | 14.6 | 51.2 | 34.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 84.3 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table EQ.4.1: Continued

| | Ladder step reported: | | | Total | Average life satisfaction score ¹ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ² | Number of women age 15-24 years | Ladder step reported: | | | Total | Average life satisfaction score ³ | Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | 0-3 | 4-6 | 7-10 | | | | | Missing/DK | 0-3 | 4-6 | | | | |
| Bengali | 13.0 | 47.1 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 89.9 | 22,098 | 14.6 | 50.5 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 84.7 | 63,626 |
| Other | 12.8 | 52.2 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 85.3 | 256 | 15.6 | 56.3 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 75.1 | 752 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 22.3 | 53.3 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 82.3 | 3,628 | 26.0 | 55.5 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 73.4 | 11,267 |
| Second | 16.2 | 53.8 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 88.2 | 4,109 | 18.8 | 57.5 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 80.8 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 12.8 | 48.7 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 91.7 | 4,670 | 13.2 | 53.4 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 87.3 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 10.0 | 44.5 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 92.0 | 5,066 | 10.8 | 47.8 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 88.3 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 6.8 | 38.4 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 92.8 | 4,881 | 7.1 | 40.7 | 52.2 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 90.7 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³ MICS indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

Table EQ.4.2: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, MICS6 Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ¹ | | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ² | |
| Total | 65.3 | 86.7 | 63.4 | 22,353 | 60.6 | 83.8 | 58.7 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62.6 | 85.0 | 60.3 | 5,228 | 59.2 | 82.7 | 57.2 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 66.2 | 87.3 | 64.4 | 17,126 | 61.1 | 84.2 | 59.2 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 66.0 | 86.3 | 64.9 | 1,191 | 59.5 | 82.1 | 58.0 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 61.0 | 86.1 | 57.6 | 4,816 | 56.1 | 83.6 | 53.0 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 66.0 | 86.0 | 63.7 | 5,614 | 61.7 | 83.6 | 59.5 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 65.0 | 88.8 | 63.4 | 2,398 | 58.1 | 85.4 | 56.7 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 64.4 | 83.0 | 62.3 | 1,444 | 61.3 | 80.0 | 58.7 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 64.1 | 86.5 | 63.4 | 2,654 | 59.9 | 83.1 | 58.7 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 70.4 | 91.1 | 69.7 | 2,321 | 65.9 | 87.0 | 65.0 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 70.3 | 86.0 | 69.5 | 1,916 | 66.6 | 83.7 | 65.7 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 66.2 | 86.5 | 64.2 | 11,950 | 66.2 | 86.5 | 64.2 | 11,950 |
| 15-17 | 66.3 | 86.4 | 64.4 | 6,732 | 66.3 | 86.4 | 64.4 | 6,732 |
| 18-19 | 66.0 | 86.5 | 64.0 | 5,218 | 66.0 | 86.5 | 64.0 | 5,218 |
| 20-24 | 64.3 | 87.1 | 62.5 | 10,404 | 64.3 | 87.1 | 62.5 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | na | na | na | na | 61.8 | 85.2 | 60.0 | 10,031 |

Table EQ.4.2: Continued

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ¹ | | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ² | |
| 30-34 | na | na | na | na | 59.1 | 83.1 | 57.3 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | na | na | na | na | 55.7 | 80.6 | 53.8 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | na | na | na | na | 56.1 | 80.1 | 54.0 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | na | na | na | na | 56.6 | 81.0 | 54.1 | 5,776 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary or none | 48.0 | 69.0 | 44.3 | 625 | 47.9 | 74.5 | 45.6 | 10,187 |
| Primary | 54.2 | 80.4 | 52.4 | 2,986 | 54.5 | 80.7 | 52.4 | 14,615 |
| Secondary | 66.2 | 87.2 | 64.2 | 12,579 | 64.2 | 86.2 | 62.3 | 28,497 |
| Higher secondary+ | 70.7 | 90.6 | 69.0 | 6,163 | 71.3 | 90.3 | 69.9 | 11,079 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married | 66.2 | 87.5 | 64.2 | 12,453 | 60.1 | 83.5 | 58.1 | 53,716 |
| Never married | 64.1 | 85.8 | 62.5 | 9,899 | 63.6 | 85.3 | 61.9 | 10,659 |
| Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Has functional difficulty | 45.0 | 70.3 | 41.9 | 150 | 45.6 | 70.7 | 42.7 | 1,760 |
| Has no functional difficulty | 65.1 | 87.0 | 63.2 | 15,472 | 60.4 | 83.9 | 58.5 | 55,886 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali | 65.3 | 86.8 | 63.4 | 22,098 | 60.7 | 83.9 | 58.7 | 63,626 |
| Other | 63.4 | 82.4 | 62.5 | 256 | 59.5 | 77.6 | 58.6 | 752 |

Table EQ.4.2: Continued

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life | | | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ¹ | | Improved during the last one year | Will get better after one year | Both ² | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 53.7 | 80.7 | 52.0 | 3,628 | 47.5 | 76.0 | 45.7 | 11,267 |
| Second | 61.3 | 86.4 | 59.9 | 4,109 | 54.6 | 82.5 | 53.0 | 12,327 |
| Middle | 67.0 | 87.8 | 65.4 | 4,670 | 63.6 | 86.3 | 61.9 | 12,988 |
| Fourth | 70.5 | 88.3 | 68.3 | 5,066 | 66.6 | 86.2 | 64.6 | 13,625 |
| Richest | 70.3 | 89.0 | 67.9 | 4,881 | 67.9 | 86.7 | 65.5 | 14,170 |

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

na: not applicable



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Bangladesh MICS 2019 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, eight divisions of the country (Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet), and for the 64 districts were defined as the strata. In designing the sample for the Bangladesh MICS 2019, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2012-13, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2011 Bangladesh Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 Sample size and sample allocation

Since the overall sample size for the Bangladesh MICS 2019 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Bangladesh from the 2011 Census sampling frame was first examined by division, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

| Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Distribution of EAs and households, by division, urban and rural strata, Census 2011 | | | | | | |
| | Number of EAs / cluster | | | Number of Households (2011 Census) | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 293,533 | 65,193 | 228,340 | 32,144,059 | 7,472,469 | 24,671,590 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 17,500 | 2,688 | 14,812 | 1862841 | 301,538 | 1,561,303 |

Table SD.1: Continued

| | Number of EAs / cluster | | | Number of Households (2011 Census) | | |
|------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | |
| Chattogram | 52,260 | 12,241 | 40,019 | 5622565 | 1,411,240 | 4,211,325 |
| Dhaka | 73,832 | 27,922 | 45,910 | 8,289,953 | 3,194,575 | 5,095,378 |
| Khulna | 33,131 | 5,646 | 27,485 | 3,737,270 | 664,774 | 3,072,496 |
| Mymensingh | 23,508 | 3,105 | 20,403 | 2,539,392 | 366,142 | 2,173,250 |
| Rajshahi | 40,700 | 6,599 | 34,101 | 4,485,252 | 772,370 | 3,712,882 |
| Rangpur | 33,661 | 4,273 | 29,388 | 3,816,377 | 482,940 | 3,333,437 |
| Sylhet | 18,941 | 2,719 | 16,222 | 1,790,409 | 278,890 | 1,511,519 |

The overall sample size for the Bangladesh MICS 2019 was calculated as 64,400 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was proportion of women with at least four antenatal care visits among women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years (4+ANC). Since the survey results are tabulated at the district level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each district. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.12r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- deff is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- 0.012r is the margin of error (ME) to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- AveSize is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (proportion of women with 4+ ANC visits) was assumed to be 35 percent (implying an increase of 10 percentage points since MICS 2012-13 when the estimated level was 25 percent). The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 1.3 based on estimates from MICS 2012-13. Further, pb (percentage of women giving birth in the last 2 years in the total population) was taken as 3.5 percent, AveSize (average household size) was taken as 4.5 persons per households, and the response rate was assumed to be 98.5 percent, based on experience from the previous MICS.

The formula above was used for calculations of expected margins of error for different sample sizes at the district level. The calculations showed that a sample of 1,000 households in the district will give an expected margin of error of 7.7 percentage points for estimates of proportion of women with 4+ ANC visits. The expected confidence interval will then be 35% \pm 7.7%, which is: {27.3% - 42.7%}. If the district sample is set to 800 households, the margin of error will be 8.6 percentage points, and the confidence interval: {26.4% - 43.6%}.

The theoretical calculations of expected margins of error presented above were compared to the margins of error attained in the previous survey (MICS 2012-13). That survey used a sample of 1,000 households in 20 priority districts and 800 households in the remaining 44 districts. The table below shows the observed margins of error.

MICS 2012/13: Margins of error (percentage points) for estimates of 4+ANC visits

| | Sample size | Minimum margin of error (percentage points) | Mean margin of error (percentage points) | Maximum margin of error (percentage points) |
|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|---|
| Priority districts (20) | 1,000 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 8.4 |
| Other districts (44) | 800 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 13.1 |

There is a rather large variation in the margins of error among the 64 districts. This is expected given the small number of events (women with 4+ANC visits) in the districts. There are, on average, only 30 women with 4+ANC visits in the district samples. Thus, there is, on average, less than one woman with 4+ANC visits per cluster. In this situation, the margin of error (and the design effect) will be highly dependent on how the women with 4+ANC visits in the district sample happen to be distributed over the clusters.

The means of the margins of error are lower than what was found in the theoretical calculations. This can to some extent be explained by the fact that the margins of error depend on the level of r . The margin of error of an estimate at the level 35% (assumed level for 2018 in the theoretical calculations) is approximately 10% larger than the margin of error at the level 25% (the estimate in MICS 2012/13). Also, the mean margin of error is subject to sampling errors.

An effort to reconcile the theoretical calculations and the observed margin of errors lead to the following conclusion: assuming a sample of 1,000 households, the average margin of error will be 6.5 percentage points. Approximately 90 % of the margins of error for the 64 districts will be in the range 2.7 to 9.3 percentage points. Based on these findings it was decided that a sample of 1,000 households would be adequate for estimates at district level.

Sample Allocation

It was tentatively decided to select 1,000 households in each district (equal allocation of the sample over the 64 districts). Equal allocation of the sample over the districts would secure sufficient precision in the estimates in each district. The estimates for the largest district, Dhaka (2.6 million households),

would have approximately the same precision as the estimates for the smallest district, Bandarban (77,000 households). The sampling fraction for Dhaka district will be 0.04%. In Bandarban it is 1.3%, more than 30 times higher. While this is fine for the district level estimates, it has adverse effects on the estimates at the division and national levels. The varying sampling fractions between districts will result in variation in sampling weights which, in turn, will inflate the margin of error of estimates at the division and national level.

A few departures from the equal allocation of the sample can reduce the inflation effect considerably. The equal allocation was therefore adjusted in the following way:

- The four districts that have more than one million households (census 2011) got a larger sample than 1,000 households. These four districts are in Dhaka and Chattogram divisions. Dhaka district got a sample of 2,500 households; Mymensingh got 1,200, Chattogram got 2,000 and Cumilla 1,200 households.
- All other districts in Dhaka and Chattogram divisions got 900 households, except Bandarban which got 800 households.

The remaining 34 districts in other divisions got 1,000 households as before, resulting in a total sample of 64,400 households. This departure from equal allocation will reduce the margins of error for national estimates by around 11 per cent compared to equal allocation. The margins of error for Dhaka and Chattogram divisions will be reduced by 18 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The districts with 800 or 900 will get slightly larger margins of error.

It was decided to use the adjusted allocation outlined above.

The number of households selected per cluster for the survey was determined as 20 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. That means that 50 clusters were selected in the districts having a sample size of 1,000 households and 45 clusters were selected in districts with sample size 900 households. In the four large districts between 60 and 125 clusters were selected. The table SD.2 below shows the allocation of sample households and clusters within each of the 8 divisions.

| Table SD.2: Sample allocation | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Bangladesh MICS 2019 | | | | | | |
| | Sample Clusters | | | Sample Households | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total | 3,220 | 634 | 2,586 | 64,400 | 12,680 | 51,720 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 300 | 47 | 253 | 6,000 | 940 | 5,060 |
| Chattogram | 560 | 139 | 421 | 11,200 | 2,780 | 8,420 |
| Dhaka | 665 | 188 | 477 | 13,300 | 3,760 | 9,540 |
| Khulna | 500 | 85 | 415 | 10,000 | 1,700 | 8,300 |

Table SD.2: Continued

| | Sample Clusters | | | Sample Households | | |
|------------|-----------------|----|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | |
| Mymensingh | 195 | 28 | 167 | 3,900 | 560 | 3,340 |
| Rajshahi | 400 | 69 | 331 | 8,000 | 1,380 | 6,620 |
| Rangpur | 400 | 49 | 351 | 8,000 | 980 | 7,020 |
| Sylhet | 200 | 29 | 171 | 4,000 | 580 | 3,420 |

A.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)

The 2011 Bangladesh Population and Housing census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas (EAs) were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata using a probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling procedure, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the Population and Housing census 2011 frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 64 districts, proportionately from rural and urban areas. The definition of urban areas used in Bangladesh MICS 2019 is in line with the definition followed by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for the national Population and Housing Census 2011.

A.3 Listing activities

Given that sampling frame (the 2011 Population and Housing Census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, experienced staff of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. Listing teams were provided with directions to the selected cluster as well as a free hand sketch map. The listing activity took place between 1 October to 12 November 2018.

A.4 Selection of households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the BBS headquarters, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹⁴⁹

A.5 Selection of Households for Water Quality Test

From the list of 20 households selected from each enumeration area (cluster) for the survey, a sub-sample of 4 households were selected using random systematic selection for conducting water quality testing for arsenic in household drinking water. From those four selected households, a sub-sample of two households were randomly selected for testing *E. coli* content, for both water in the 'household

¹⁴⁹ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

drinking' and at the 'source'. From those two, a sub-sample of one household was identified using random systematic selection for collection and testing of 'source' water arsenic content.

A total of 12,880 households (3,220 clusters*4) were selected for the testing of arsenic content in household drinking water and 6,440 households were selected for testing of *E. coli* in household drinking water as well as testing of *E. coli* in 'source water'. A total of 3,220 households were selected for the testing of arsenic content in 'source water'. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose¹⁵⁰.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Bangladesh MICS 2019 sample is not self-weighting because different sampling fractions have been used in the sampling strata (districts). For this reason, sample weights were calculated, and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

- n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*
- M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*
- M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum *h*
- p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the *i*-th sample PSU stratum *h* (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$
- $p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$
- M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used

¹⁵⁰ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Bangladesh MICS 2019 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, children 5-17 and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, children 5-17 and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) household weights varied between 0.112991 and 6.495890 in the 3,220 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, children 5-17 or under-5s with these sample weights.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality tests three different sampling techniques were applied (both for home consumption and at source); and a subsample of 4 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster for arsenic household test, followed by 2 households were selected for *E. coli* household and source tests (same household) and 1 household was selected for arsenic source test. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$\text{For household arsenic test: } W_{wqhai} = \frac{1}{fh} X \frac{20}{4}$$

where:

W_{wqhai} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality arsenic household tests in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$$\text{For } E. coli \text{ household and source tests: } W_{wqhai} = \frac{1}{fh} X \frac{20}{2}$$

where:

W_{wqei} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality *E. coli* (both household and source) tests in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$$\text{For arsenic source test: } W_{wqsai} = \frac{1}{fh} X \frac{20}{1}$$

where:

W_{wqsai} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality source arsenic test in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

| MICS Steering Committee | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning | Chairperson |
| 2. | Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) | Member |
| 3. | Additional/Joint Secretary (Admin.), Statistics and informatics Division | Member |
| 4. | Representative, LG Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 5. | Representative, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 6. | Representative, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 7. | Representative, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 8. | Representative, Ministry of Education (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 9. | Representative, Ministry of Labour and Employment (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 10. | Representative, Ministry of Social Welfare (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 11. | Representative, Ministry of Food (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 12. | Representative, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (Not below Joint Secretary) | Member |
| 13. | Prof. Muhammad Shuaib, Institute of Statistical Research and Training, Dhaka University | Member |
| 14. | Joint Chief, General Economic Division (GED), Planning Commission | Member |
| 15. | Chief, SPEAR Section, UNICEF | Member |
| 16. | Director, Demography and Health Wing and Focal Point Officer, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019, BBS | Member |
| 17. | Deputy Secretary (Budget), Statistics and Informatics Division | Member - Secretary |

| MICS Technical Committee | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1. | Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) | Chairperson |
| 2. | Additional Secretary (Admin.), Statistics and informatics Division | Member |
| 3. | Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) | Member |
| 4. | Line Director, Maternal, Neo natal, Child & Adolescent Health, DG Health | Member |
| 5. | Director (Research), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) | Member |
| 6. | Director (Admin.), FA & MIS, BBS | Member |
| 7. | Deputy Secretary (SDG Cell), Statistics and Informatics Division | Member |
| 8. | Deputy Secretary (Budget), Statistics and Informatics Division | Member |
| 9. | Prof. Muhammad Shuaib, Institute of Statistical Research and Training, University of Dhaka | Member |
| 10. | Director, Institute of Statistical Research and Training, University of Dhaka | Member |
| 11. | Director, Institute of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Dhaka | Member |
| 12. | Chairman, Department of Population Science, University of Dhaka | Member |

| MICS Technical Committee | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 13. | Mr. Deepak Kumar Dey, Ph. D, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF | Member |
| 14. | Representative, Department of Women and Children Affairs | Member |
| 15. | Representative, Department of Social Services | Member |
| 16. | Representative, Department of Public Health Engineering | Member |
| 17. | Representative, Directorate of Primary Education | Member |
| 18. | Representative, Department of Labour | Member |
| 19. | Chief, Population Planning and Research (PPR), UNFPA | Member |
| 20. | Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam, Emeritus Scientist, icddr'b | Member |
| 21. | Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS and Focal Point Officer, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019 | Member - Secretary |

| MICS Monitoring Committee | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | Additional Secretary (Admin.), Statistics and informatics Division | Chairperson |
| 2. | Joint Secretary (Budget), Statistics and Informatics Division | Member |
| 3. | PS to Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division | Member |
| 4. | Mr. Md. Mashud Alam (Director), Focal Point Officer, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019 | Member |
| 5. | Representative, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) | Member |
| 6. | Deputy Secretary (Budget), Statistics and Informatics Division | Member -secretary |

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| 3. | Mr. AKM Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS | Data processing and statistician |
| 4. | Mr. Iftekhairul Karim, Deputy Director, BBS | Field monitor |
| 5. | Ms. Reshma Jesmin, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS | Field quality assurance |
| 6. | Mr. Abdur Rashid Howlader, Programmer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS | Programmer |
| 7. | Mr. Md. Lutfor Rahman, Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS | Field administration and quality assurance |
| 8. | Mr. Md. Monirul Islam, Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS | Logistics management |
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| 12. | Mr. A.B.M. Kamruzzaman | IT expert |

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| 14. | Md. Kalim Ullah | Design and composer |

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| 7. | Mr. Mashiur Rahman Khan, Statistics and Monitoring Officer, UNICEF, Bangladesh | Member |
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| 9. | Representative, Water Aid Bangladesh | Member |
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| 6. | Mr. Peter van Maanen, Water Quality Consultant |

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3. Prof Syed Shahadat Hossain, PhD, ISRT, University of Dhaka
4. Mr. Abdur Razzak PhD. Emeritus Scientist, iccdr'b, Dhaka

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| 3. Mr. Imam Taskin Alam | 3. Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, training and field monitoring |
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| 13. Ms. Kanan Pandey | 60. Ms. Shirin Akther |
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| 36. Ms. Sharifa Akter | 83. Ms. Mst. Fatima Khatun |
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| 38. Ms. Shamima Akthar | 85. Ms. Mst. Afroja Maher |
| 39. Ms. Farzana Aktar | 86. Ms. Sabita Rani Halder |
| 40. Ms. Mosa. Sadia Afrin | 87. Ms. Mahamuda Akter Shilpy |
| 41. Ms. Laili Islam | 88. Ms. Mst. Rozina Akter Rosy |
| 42. Ms. Tania Tazrin | 89. Ms. Most. Sharmin Aktar |
| 43. Ms. Most. Sajia Mamnun | 90. Ms. Nasima |
| 44. Ms. Rita Akter | 91. Ms. Merry Akter |
| 45. Ms. Shaila Alam | 92. Ms. Jaynab Akter |
| 46. Ms. Zinnat Parvin | 93. Ms. Nishat Islam |
| 47. Ms. Mst. Ditti Begum | 94. Ms. Shirina Khatun |
| 48. Ms. Khadiz Akter Popy | 95. Ms. Ripa Tangchangya |
| 49. Ms. Monne Akter | 96. Ms. Azma Shoma |
| 50. Ms. Fatema Yesmin | 97. Ms. Mosammat. Kajal Rekha |
| 51. Ms. Shamima Akter | 98. Ms. Amena Khatun |
| 52. Ms. Shobnom Mustary Nodi | 99. Ms. Firoza Ahmed Minu |
| 53. Ms. Tanzima Azima Azam Rupa | 100. Ms. Maduri Mistry |
| 54. Ms. Nelima Akter Nela | 101. Ms. Mst. Farzana Afroze |
| 55. Ms. Apaiching Marma | 102. Ms. Ferdousi Akter |
| 56. Ms. Taslima Akther Juthi | 103. Ms. Champaka Rani |
| 57. Ms. Kafura Alam | 104. Ms. Nipa Rani |

Interviewers (continued)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 105. Ms. Nazmin Nahar | 127. Ms. Salina Sultana |
| 106. Ms. Amena Khatun | 128. Ms. Mamataz Akter |
| 107. Ms. Mst. Nasima Khatun | 129. Ms. Taslima |
| 108. Ms. Rikta Khatun | 130. Ms. Tahmina |
| 109. Ms. Sajeda Khatun | 131. Ms. Rina Khanam |
| 110. Ms. Afroza Akter (Rima) | 132. Ms. Kulsum Khatun |
| 111. Ms. Nayma Haque | 133. Ms. Maksuda Begum |
| 112. Ms. Mst. Ayesha khatun | 134. Ms. Rahima Begum |
| 113. Ms. Shohaly Afroz | 135. Ms. Nilufa Aktar |
| 114. Ms. Mst. Nargis Khanam | 136. Ms. Mst. Selina khatun |
| 115. Ms. Mst. Nelufar Yesmin Mili | 137. Ms. Kanig Fatama |
| 116. Ms. Rejwana Jaman | 138. Ms. Khoshnara Akter |
| 117. Ms. Nira Sultana | 139. Ms. Mahmuda Islam |
| 118. Ms. Soniya Khatun | 140. Ms. Lovely Khatun |
| 119. Ms. Mitali Tanchangya | 141. Ms. Romena Akter Shilpi |
| 120. Ms. Anima Tonchongya | 142. Ms. Most. Nurjahan Akter |
| 121. Ms. Sheikh Sharmin | 143. Ms. Azmary Ahmad (Mukta) |
| 122. Ms. Shamsun Nahar | 144. Ms. Purna Lakshmi Roy |
| 123. Ms. Ratna Sarkar | 145. Ms. Monalisha Nasrin (Ruma) |
| 124. Ms. Momotaz Pervin | 146. Ms. Rowshan Ara Khatun |
| 125. Ms. Rehena Akter | 147. Ms. Jinnat Akter |
| 126. Ms. Santana Dutta | 148. Ms. Nasima Akter |

Measurers

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Md. Sohrab Noor | 20. Mr. Md. Nazrul Islam |
| 2. Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury | 21. Mr. Md. Aftab Uddin |
| 3. Mr. Md. Wali Ullah | 22. Mr. Mohammad Nadim Nowaz |
| 4. Mr. Dulal Ranjan Bhowmick | 23. Mr. Md. Salah Uddin Pappu |
| 5. Mr. Rana Ahmed | 24. Mr. Sonjoy Kumer |
| 6. Mr. Md. Abdul Hakim | 25. Mr. Md. Ismail |
| 7. Mr. Md. Shahin Howlader | 26. Mr. Md. Abdur Rab Sardar |
| 8. Mr. Prashanta Bikash Chakma | 27. Mr. Md. Zohurul Islam |
| 9. Mr. Md. Sagar Ali Khan | 28. Mr. Md. Bazer Ali |
| 10. Mr. Shamim Ahmed Pervez | 29. Mr. Md. Faruk Hossain |
| 11. Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman | 30. Mr. Md. Tarikul Islam |
| 12. Mr. Md. Ramjan Ali | 31. Mr. Ripon Chandro Das |
| 13. Mr. Shovan Roy | 32. Mr. Md. Sumon |
| 14. Mr. Ahsan Reza | 33. Mr. Md. Naimul Hoque Hridoy |
| 15. Mr. Mushfiqur Rahman | 34. Mr. Md. Abdul Kuddus |
| 16. Mr. Mehraj Hosen | 35. Mr. Masud Rana |
| 17. Mr. Hafizur Rahman Sovon | 36. Mr. Md. Ismail Hossain Patwary |
| 18. Mr. Md. Alamgir Kabir | 37. Mr. Md. Abdus Salam |
| 19. Mr. Md. Maruful | |

APPENDIX C

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Bangladesh MICS 2019 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all divisions (Tables SE.4 to SE.11).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Removal of excreta for treatment off-site
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9223 | 0.0026 | 0.003 | 5.608 | 2.368 | 260,959 | 61,242 | 0.917 | 0.927 |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.71398 | 0.0023 | 0.003 | 1.705 | 1.306 | 64,378 | 64,378 | 0.709 | 0.719 |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.1289 | 0.0023 | 0.018 | 3.128 | 1.769 | 64,378 | 64,378 | 0.124 | 0.134 |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0138 | 0.0008 | 0.061 | 3.336 | 1.827 | 64,378 | 64,378 | 0.012 | 0.016 |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 26 | 1.2559 | 0.048 | na | na | na | na | 23 | 28 |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 34 | 1.3754 | 0.041 | na | na | na | na | 31 | 36 |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 40 | 1.4835 | 0.037 | na | na | na | na | 37 | 43 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.26551 | 0.0223 | 0.010 | na | na | na | na | 2.221 | 2.310 |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 82.7348 | 1.6594 | 0.020 | na | na | na | na | 79.416 | 86.054 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6270 | 0.0025 | 0.004 | 1.408 | 1.186 | 51,121 | 51,426 | 0.622 | 0.632 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.7738 | 0.0026 | 0.003 | 1.535 | 1.239 | 39,052 | 39,200 | 0.769 | 0.779 |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.3689 | 0.0060 | 0.016 | 1.457 | 1.207 | 9,183 | 9,285 | 0.357 | 0.381 |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.5340 | 0.0063 | 0.012 | 1.473 | 1.214 | 9,183 | 9,285 | 0.521 | 0.547 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.5896 | 0.0062 | 0.010 | 1.460 | 1.208 | 9,183 | 9,285 | 0.577 | 0.602 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.1: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.1861 | 0.0034 | 0.018 | 4.774 | 2.185 | 260,959 | 61,242 | 0.179 | 0.193 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.4643 | 0.0134 | 0.029 | 0.337 | 0.581 | 470 | 468 | 0.437 | 0.491 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.6260 | 0.0085 | 0.014 | 0.726 | 0.852 | 2,414 | 2,370 | 0.609 | 0.643 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2796 | 0.0039 | 0.014 | 1.635 | 1.279 | 22,055 | 22,106 | 0.272 | 0.287 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.2260 | 0.0032 | 0.014 | 1.353 | 1.163 | 22,450 | 22,484 | 0.219 | 0.232 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0983 | 0.0023 | 0.023 | 1.327 | 1.152 | 22,011 | 22,063 | 0.094 | 0.103 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0243 | 0.0013 | 0.055 | 1.642 | 1.281 | 22,011 | 22,063 | 0.022 | 0.027 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.7455 | 0.0049 | 0.007 | 1.189 | 1.091 | 9,462 | 9,454 | 0.736 | 0.755 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7745 | 0.0062 | 0.008 | 1.108 | 1.053 | 5,002 | 5,035 | 0.762 | 0.787 |
| Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) | LN.22c | 0.2460 | 0.0067 | 0.027 | 1.454 | 1.206 | 10,031 | 5,935 | 0.233 | 0.259 |
| Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3) | LN.22f | 0.1255 | 0.0050 | 0.040 | 1.350 | 1.162 | 10,031 | 5,935 | 0.116 | 0.135 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.5602 | 0.0043 | 0.008 | 1.718 | 1.311 | 23,099 | 23,099 | 0.552 | 0.569 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8853 | 0.0017 | 0.002 | 1.374 | 1.172 | 48,838 | 48,965 | 0.882 | 0.889 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0676 | 0.0017 | 0.026 | 1.882 | 1.372 | 66,705 | 39,386 | 0.064 | 0.071 |

Table SE.1: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1548 | 0.0041 | 0.026 | 1.326 | 1.152 | 10,404 | 10,358 | 0.147 | 0.163 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.5142 | 0.0060 | 0.012 | 1.502 | 1.226 | 10,404 | 10,358 | 0.502 | 0.526 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | PR.13 | 0.1015 | 0.0053 | 0.052 | 0.699 | 0.836 | 2,466 | 2,292 | 0.091 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7480 | 0.0023 | 0.003 | 1.855 | 1.362 | 64,378 | 64,378 | 0.743 | 0.753 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9795 | 0.0015 | 0.002 | 6.945 | 2.635 | 260,959 | 61,242 | 0.977 | 0.983 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4792 | 0.0076 | 0.016 | 1.842 | 1.357 | 25,949 | 6,069 | 0.464 | 0.494 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.7478 | 0.0027 | 0.004 | 2.289 | 1.513 | 260,605 | 61,156 | 0.742 | 0.753 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8456 | 0.0026 | 0.003 | 3.270 | 1.808 | 260,959 | 61,242 | 0.840 | 0.851 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6437 | 0.0034 | 0.005 | 3.015 | 1.736 | 260,959 | 61,242 | 0.637 | 0.650 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0146 | 0.0007 | 0.047 | 1.974 | 1.405 | 260,959 | 61,242 | 0.013 | 0.016 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0676 | 0.0012 | 0.018 | 1.217 | 1.103 | 53,458 | 53,443 | 0.065 | 0.070 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5810 | 0.0026 | 0.004 | 1.662 | 1.289 | 260,959 | 61,242 | 0.576 | 0.586 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.1046 | 0.0015 | 0.014 | 1.453 | 1.205 | 64,378 | 64,378 | 0.102 | 0.107 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.0115 | 0.0193 | 0.003 | 1.551 | 1.245 | 22,353 | 22,129 | 5.973 | 6.050 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9776 | 0.0031 | 0.003 | 5.059 | 2.249 | 56,700 | 11,840 | 0.972 | 0.984 |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.80442 | 0.0051 | 0.006 | 2.132 | 1.460 | 15,094 | 13,033 | 0.794 | 0.815 |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.2309 | 0.0073 | 0.032 | 3.958 | 1.989 | 15,094 | 13,033 | 0.216 | 0.246 |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0408 | 0.0033 | 0.081 | 3.628 | 1.905 | 15,094 | 13,033 | 0.034 | 0.047 |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 24 | 2.8461 | 0.120 | na | na | na | na | 18 | 29 |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 30 | 3.0617 | 0.101 | na | na | na | na | 24 | 37 |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 35 | 3.2248 | 0.093 | na | na | na | na | 28 | 41 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.0367 | 0.0442 | 0.022 | na | na | na | na | 1.948 | 2.125 |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 70.0977 | 3.4476 | 0.049 | na | na | na | na | 63.202 | 76.993 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6522 | 0.0055 | 0.008 | 1.352 | 1.163 | 11,620 | 10,144 | 0.641 | 0.663 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.7853 | 0.0055 | 0.007 | 1.367 | 1.169 | 8,977 | 7,752 | 0.774 | 0.796 |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.5446 | 0.0138 | 0.025 | 1.365 | 1.168 | 2,013 | 1,774 | 0.517 | 0.572 |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.6769 | 0.0143 | 0.021 | 1.660 | 1.288 | 2,013 | 1,774 | 0.648 | 0.705 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.7372 | 0.0135 | 0.018 | 1.666 | 1.291 | 2,013 | 1,774 | 0.710 | 0.764 |

Table SE.2: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.5801 | 0.0119 | 0.021 | 6.930 | 2.633 | 56,700 | 11,840 | 0.556 | 0.604 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.6075 | 0.0381 | 0.063 | 0.524 | 0.724 | 96 | 87 | 0.531 | 0.684 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.5882 | 0.0194 | 0.033 | 0.718 | 0.847 | 555 | 464 | 0.549 | 0.627 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2625 | 0.0102 | 0.039 | 2.190 | 1.480 | 4,604 | 4,058 | 0.242 | 0.283 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.1887 | 0.0074 | 0.039 | 1.496 | 1.223 | 4,720 | 4,149 | 0.174 | 0.204 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0872 | 0.0050 | 0.058 | 1.285 | 1.134 | 4,566 | 4,043 | 0.077 | 0.097 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0484 | 0.0047 | 0.097 | 1.933 | 1.390 | 4,566 | 4,043 | 0.039 | 0.058 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.7794 | 0.0102 | 0.013 | 1.056 | 1.027 | 1,979 | 1,756 | 0.759 | 0.800 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.8002 | 0.0149 | 0.019 | 1.295 | 1.138 | 1,059 | 934 | 0.770 | 0.830 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.5383 | 0.0090 | 0.017 | 1.401 | 1.184 | 4,903 | 4,303 | 0.520 | 0.556 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8890 | 0.0039 | 0.004 | 1.433 | 1.197 | 10,392 | 9,157 | 0.881 | 0.897 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0611 | 0.0044 | 0.072 | 2.500 | 1.581 | 13,664 | 7,393 | 0.052 | 0.070 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1422 | 0.0089 | 0.062 | 1.386 | 1.177 | 2,567 | 2,145 | 0.124 | 0.160 |

Table SE.2: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.4403 | 0.0151 | 0.034 | 1.974 | 1.405 | 2,567 | 2,145 | 0.410 | 0.470 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.1053 | 0.0116 | 0.110 | 0.600 | 0.774 | 546 | 420 | 0.082 | 0.129 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7952 | 0.0055 | 0.007 | 2.395 | 1.548 | 15,094 | 13,033 | 0.784 | 0.806 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9903 | 0.0018 | 0.002 | 3.901 | 1.975 | 56,700 | 11,840 | 0.987 | 0.994 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4468 | 0.0170 | 0.038 | 1.716 | 1.310 | 5,643 | 1,160 | 0.413 | 0.481 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.8700 | 0.0047 | 0.005 | 2.301 | 1.517 | 56,647 | 11,828 | 0.861 | 0.879 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.9059 | 0.0060 | 0.007 | 4.918 | 2.218 | 56,700 | 11,840 | 0.894 | 0.918 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6472 | 0.0100 | 0.015 | 5.152 | 2.270 | 56,700 | 11,840 | 0.627 | 0.667 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0339 | 0.0022 | 0.065 | 1.732 | 1.316 | 56,700 | 11,840 | 0.030 | 0.038 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0594 | 0.0028 | 0.046 | 1.352 | 1.163 | 11,405 | 9,977 | 0.054 | 0.065 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5306 | 0.0059 | 0.011 | 1.658 | 1.288 | 56,700 | 11,840 | 0.519 | 0.542 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.7952 | 0.0055 | 0.007 | 2.395 | 1.548 | 15,094 | 13,033 | 0.784 | 0.806 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.1994 | 0.0463 | 0.007 | 1.754 | 1.324 | 5,228 | 4,403 | 6.107 | 6.292 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9069 | 0.0032 | 0.003 | 5.863 | 2.421 | 204,259 | 49,402 | 0.901 | 0.913 |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.68628 | 0.0026 | 0.004 | 1.635 | 1.279 | 49,284 | 51,345 | 0.681 | 0.692 |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.0977 | 0.0020 | 0.021 | 2.442 | 1.563 | 49,284 | 51,345 | 0.094 | 0.102 |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0056 | 0.0004 | 0.075 | 1.613 | 1.270 | 49,284 | 51,345 | 0.005 | 0.006 |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 27 | 1.3968 | 0.053 | na | na | na | na | 24 | 29 |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 34 | 1.5385 | 0.045 | na | na | na | na | 31 | 37 |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 41 | 1.6692 | 0.041 | na | na | na | na | 38 | 44 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.33816 | 0.0254 | 0.011 | na | na | na | na | 2.287 | 2.389 |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 86.6399 | 1.8816 | 0.022 | na | na | na | na | 82.877 | 90.403 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6196 | 0.0028 | 0.005 | 1.418 | 1.191 | 39,501 | 41,282 | 0.614 | 0.625 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.7704 | 0.0030 | 0.004 | 1.582 | 1.258 | 30,075 | 31,448 | 0.764 | 0.776 |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.3196 | 0.0066 | 0.021 | 1.514 | 1.230 | 7,170 | 7,511 | 0.306 | 0.333 |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.4939 | 0.0070 | 0.014 | 1.465 | 1.210 | 7,170 | 7,511 | 0.480 | 0.508 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.5482 | 0.0069 | 0.013 | 1.452 | 1.205 | 7,170 | 7,511 | 0.534 | 0.562 |

Table SE.3: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.0816 | 0.0029 | 0.036 | 5.681 | 2.384 | 204,259 | 49,402 | 0.076 | 0.087 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.4277 | 0.0139 | 0.033 | 0.302 | 0.549 | 375 | 381 | 0.400 | 0.456 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.6373 | 0.0094 | 0.015 | 0.731 | 0.855 | 1,859 | 1,906 | 0.618 | 0.656 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2842 | 0.0041 | 0.014 | 1.473 | 1.214 | 17,451 | 18,048 | 0.276 | 0.292 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.2359 | 0.0036 | 0.015 | 1.323 | 1.150 | 17,730 | 18,335 | 0.229 | 0.243 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.1012 | 0.0026 | 0.026 | 1.337 | 1.156 | 17,425 | 18,020 | 0.096 | 0.106 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0180 | 0.0011 | 0.063 | 1.304 | 1.142 | 17,425 | 18,020 | 0.016 | 0.020 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.7365 | 0.0055 | 0.008 | 1.221 | 1.105 | 7,483 | 7,698 | 0.725 | 0.748 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7683 | 0.0068 | 0.009 | 1.064 | 1.032 | 3,948 | 4,104 | 0.755 | 0.782 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.5661 | 0.0049 | 0.009 | 1.803 | 1.343 | 18,196 | 18,796 | 0.556 | 0.576 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8843 | 0.0019 | 0.002 | 1.348 | 1.161 | 38,446 | 39,808 | 0.881 | 0.888 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0693 | 0.0019 | 0.027 | 1.730 | 1.315 | 53,041 | 31,993 | 0.066 | 0.073 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1590 | 0.0046 | 0.029 | 1.294 | 1.137 | 7,837 | 8,213 | 0.150 | 0.168 |

Table SE.3: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.5384 | 0.0061 | 0.011 | 1.232 | 1.110 | 7837 | 8,213 | 0.526 | 0.551 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.1006 | 0.0059 | 0.059 | 0.725 | 0.851 | 2,139 | 1,872 | 0.089 | 0.112 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7335 | 0.0026 | 0.003 | 1.717 | 1.310 | 49,284 | 51,345 | 0.728 | 0.739 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9765 | 0.0019 | 0.002 | 7.460 | 2.731 | 204,259 | 49,402 | 0.973 | 0.980 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4882 | 0.0085 | 0.017 | 1.867 | 1.367 | 20,306 | 4,909 | 0.471 | 0.505 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.7139 | 0.0031 | 0.004 | 2.331 | 1.527 | 203,958 | 49,328 | 0.708 | 0.720 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8289 | 0.0029 | 0.004 | 2.978 | 1.726 | 204,259 | 49,402 | 0.823 | 0.835 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6427 | 0.0033 | 0.005 | 2.317 | 1.522 | 204,259 | 49,402 | 0.636 | 0.649 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0092 | 0.0006 | 0.068 | 2.102 | 1.450 | 204,259 | 49,402 | 0.008 | 0.010 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0698 | 0.0013 | 0.019 | 1.176 | 1.084 | 42,053 | 43,466 | 0.067 | 0.072 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5950 | 0.0028 | 0.005 | 1.658 | 1.288 | 204,259 | 49,402 | 0.589 | 0.601 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.1089 | 0.0016 | 0.014 | 1.272 | 1.128 | 49,284 | 51,345 | 0.106 | 0.112 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 5.9543 | 0.0211 | 0.004 | 1.493 | 1.222 | 17,126 | 17,726 | 5.912 | 5.997 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Barishal

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.7969 | 0.0134 | 0.017 | 6.321 | 2.514 | 14,960 | 5,661 | 0.770 | 0.824 | |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.68962 | 0.0079 | 0.012 | 1.621 | 1.273 | 3,465 | 5,500 | 0.674 | 0.706 | |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.0511 | 0.0046 | 0.089 | 2.362 | 1.537 | 3,465 | 5,500 | 0.042 | 0.060 | |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0063 | 0.0015 | 0.246 | 2.097 | 1.448 | | 5,500 | 0.003 | 0.009 | |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 22 | 3.6211 | 0.161 | na | na | na | na | 15 | 30 | |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 29 | 3.9178 | 0.134 | na | na | na | na | 21 | 37 | |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 36 | 4.2041 | 0.117 | na | na | na | na | 28 | 44 | |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.38206 | 0.0719 | 0.030 | na | na | na | na | 2.238 | 2.526 | |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 85.4241 | 5.1111 | 0.060 | na | na | na | na | 75.202 | 95.646 | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6295 | 0.0087 | 0.014 | 1.458 | 1.208 | 2,867 | 4,546 | 0.612 | 0.647 | |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.8018 | 0.0077 | 0.010 | 1.300 | 1.140 | 2,194 | 3,490 | 0.786 | 0.817 | |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.2841 | 0.0181 | 0.064 | 1.340 | 1.157 | 508 | 835 | 0.248 | 0.320 | |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.3738 | 0.0181 | 0.048 | 1.167 | 1.080 | 508 | 835 | 0.338 | 0.410 | |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.4506 | 0.0199 | 0.044 | 1.332 | 1.154 | 508 | 835 | 0.411 | 0.490 | |

Table SE.4: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.0447 | 0.0058 | 0.131 | 4.532 | 2.129 | 14,960 | 5,661 | 0.033 | 0.056 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.5414 | 0.0201 | 0.037 | 0.088 | 0.296 | 35 | 55 | 0.501 | 0.582 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.6324 | 0.0298 | 0.047 | 0.791 | 0.889 | 135 | 208 | 0.573 | 0.692 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.3057 | 0.0121 | 0.039 | 1.367 | 1.169 | 1,271 | 1,995 | 0.282 | 0.330 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.2489 | 0.0112 | 0.045 | 1.361 | 1.167 | 1,298 | 2,038 | 0.227 | 0.271 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.1061 | 0.0071 | 0.067 | 1.062 | 1.031 | 1,277 | 1,999 | 0.092 | 0.120 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0194 | 0.0039 | 0.203 | 1.624 | 1.274 | 1,277 | 1,999 | 0.012 | 0.027 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.6775 | 0.0159 | 0.023 | 0.958 | 0.979 | 536 | 827 | 0.646 | 0.709 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7981 | 0.0168 | 0.021 | 0.768 | 0.876 | 267 | 438 | 0.764 | 0.832 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.6223 | 0.0120 | 0.019 | 1.259 | 1.122 | 1,317 | 2,066 | 0.598 | 0.646 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.7928 | 0.0062 | 0.008 | 1.081 | 1.040 | 2,902 | 4,573 | 0.780 | 0.805 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0733 | 0.0049 | 0.067 | 1.290 | 1.136 | 3,859 | 3,686 | 0.064 | 0.083 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1617 | 0.0129 | 0.080 | 1.061 | 1.030 | 548 | 870 | 0.136 | 0.187 |

Table SE.4: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.5562 | 0.0159 | 0.029 | 0.893 | 0.945 | 548 | 870 | 0.524 | 0.588 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.1605 | 0.0219 | 0.137 | 0.574 | 0.758 | 117 | 162 | 0.117 | 0.204 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.6784 | 0.0077 | 0.011 | 1.475 | 1.215 | 3,465 | 5,500 | 0.663 | 0.694 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9765 | 0.0038 | 0.004 | 3.650 | 1.910 | 14,960 | 5,661 | 0.969 | 0.984 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.3455 | 0.0215 | 0.062 | 1.796 | 1.340 | 1,521 | 559 | 0.303 | 0.388 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.4664 | 0.0105 | 0.022 | 2.477 | 1.574 | 14,886 | 5,635 | 0.445 | 0.487 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.7553 | 0.0079 | 0.011 | 1.926 | 1.388 | 14,960 | 5,661 | 0.739 | 0.771 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6586 | 0.0082 | 0.012 | 1.689 | 1.300 | 14,960 | 5,661 | 0.642 | 0.675 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0062 | 0.0017 | 0.277 | 2.685 | 1.638 | 14,960 | 5,661 | 0.003 | 0.010 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.1758 | 0.0053 | 0.030 | 0.954 | 0.977 | 3,134 | 4,937 | 0.165 | 0.186 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5949 | 0.0084 | 0.014 | 1.648 | 1.284 | 14,960 | 5,661 | 0.578 | 0.612 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.1221 | 0.0054 | 0.044 | 1.485 | 1.219 | 3,465 | 5,500 | 0.111 | 0.133 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 5.7461 | 0.0594 | 0.010 | 1.438 | 1.199 | 1,191 | 1,874 | 5.627 | 5.865 |

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Chattogram

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.8851 | 0.0076 | 0.009 | 5.936 | 2.436 | 50729 | 10562 | 0.870 | 0.900 |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.76297 | 0.0056 | 0.007 | 2.080 | 1.442 | 12514 | 12067 | 0.752 | 0.774 |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.1912 | 0.0060 | 0.031 | 2.822 | 1.680 | 12514 | 12067 | 0.179 | 0.203 |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0109 | 0.0012 | 0.113 | 1.679 | 1.296 | 12514 | 12067 | 0.008 | 0.013 |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 25 | 2.5390 | 0.103 | na | na | na | na | 20 | 30 |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 33 | 2.8150 | 0.086 | na | na | na | na | 27 | 38 |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 41 | 3.2706 | 0.080 | na | na | na | na | 34 | 47 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.48005 | 0.0522 | 0.021 | na | na | na | na | 2.376 | 2.585 |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 82.3907 | 3.4781 | 0.042 | na | na | na | na | 75.434 | 89.347 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.5470 | 0.0059 | 0.011 | 1.296 | 1.138 | 9457 | 9148 | 0.535 | 0.559 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.6979 | 0.0067 | 0.010 | 1.470 | 1.213 | 7035 | 6820 | 0.684 | 0.711 |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.3606 | 0.0141 | 0.039 | 1.650 | 1.284 | 1985 | 1926 | 0.332 | 0.389 |

Table SE.5: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.5170 | 0.0155 | 0.030 | 1.864 | 1.365 | 1985 | 1,926 | 0.486 | 0.548 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.5795 | 0.0155 | 0.027 | 1.892 | 1.375 | 1985 | 1926 | 0.549 | 0.610 |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.2279 | 0.0098 | 0.043 | 5.787 | 2.406 | 50729 | 10562 | 0.208 | 0.248 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.5864 | 0.0298 | 0.051 | 0.303 | 0.551 | 86 | 84 | 0.527 | 0.646 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.7007 | 0.0165 | 0.023 | 0.617 | 0.786 | 507 | 479 | 0.668 | 0.734 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2702 | 0.0079 | 0.029 | 1.452 | 1.205 | 4723 | 4534 | 0.254 | 0.286 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.2297 | 0.0074 | 0.032 | 1.430 | 1.196 | 4,845 | 4,630 | 0.215 | 0.244 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.1045 | 0.0048 | 0.046 | 1.110 | 1.054 | 4721 | 4532 | 0.095 | 0.114 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0181 | 0.0021 | 0.119 | 1.176 | 1.085 | 4721 | 4532 | 0.014 | 0.022 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.7781 | 0.0098 | 0.013 | 1.098 | 1.048 | 2077 | 1984 | 0.759 | 0.798 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7655 | 0.0147 | 0.019 | 1.236 | 1.112 | 1040 | 1024 | 0.736 | 0.795 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.6211 | 0.0093 | 0.015 | 1.781 | 1.335 | 5,033 | 4,804 | 0.602 | 0.640 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8968 | 0.0035 | 0.004 | 1.261 | 1.123 | 9791 | 9425 | 0.890 | 0.904 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0564 | 0.0041 | 0.072 | 2.252 | 1.501 | 14,453 | 7,192 | 0.048 | 0.065 |

Table SE.5: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1060 | 0.0072 | 0.068 | 1.121 | 1.059 | 2150 | 2063 | 0.092 | 0.120 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.4414 | 0.0121 | 0.027 | 1.224 | 1.107 | 2150 | 2063 | 0.417 | 0.466 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.1134 | 0.0087 | 0.077 | 0.190 | 0.436 | 295 | 251 | 0.096 | 0.131 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.8048 | 0.0047 | 0.006 | 1.682 | 1.297 | 12514 | 12067 | 0.795 | 0.814 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9633 | 0.0047 | 0.005 | 6.698 | 2.588 | 50729 | 10562 | 0.954 | 0.973 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4051 | 0.0194 | 0.048 | 2.067 | 1.438 | 5094 | 1051 | 0.366 | 0.444 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.6898 | 0.0071 | 0.010 | 2.449 | 1.565 | 50603 | 10536 | 0.676 | 0.704 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.7985 | 0.0068 | 0.009 | 3.072 | 1.753 | 50729 | 10562 | 0.785 | 0.812 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6635 | 0.0080 | 0.012 | 3.041 | 1.744 | 50729 | 10562 | 0.647 | 0.680 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0344 | 0.0021 | 0.060 | 1.366 | 1.169 | 50729 | 10562 | 0.030 | 0.039 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0754 | 0.0028 | 0.037 | 1.125 | 1.061 | 10580 | 10133 | 0.070 | 0.081 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5629 | 0.0064 | 0.011 | 1.733 | 1.316 | 50729 | 10562 | 0.550 | 0.576 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0845 | 0.0030 | 0.035 | 1.371 | 1.171 | 12514 | 12067 | 0.079 | 0.090 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.3177 | 0.0452 | 0.007 | 1.471 | 1.213 | 4816 | 4550 | 6.227 | 6.408 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Dhaka

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9802 | 0.0022 | 0.002 | 3.064 | 1.750 | 63467 | 12504 | 0.976 | 0.985 |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.80237 | 0.0044 | 0.005 | 1.585 | 1.259 | 16316 | 12994 | 0.794 | 0.811 |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.2176 | 0.0066 | 0.030 | 3.334 | 1.826 | 16316 | 12994 | 0.204 | 0.231 |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0259 | 0.0029 | 0.111 | 4.285 | 2.070 | 16316 | 12994 | 0.020 | 0.032 |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 22 | 2.5063 | 0.116 | na | na | na | na | 17 | 27 |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 30 | 2.8060 | 0.095 | na | na | na | na | 24 | 35 |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 35 | 2.9745 | 0.086 | na | na | na | na | 29 | 41 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.1423 | 0.0450 | 0.021 | na | na | na | na | 2.052 | 2.232 |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 77.0923 | 3.3653 | 0.044 | na | na | na | na | 70.362 | 83.823 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6177 | 0.0058 | 0.009 | 1.482 | 1.217 | 12980 | 10390 | 0.606 | 0.629 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.7625 | 0.0056 | 0.007 | 1.356 | 1.164 | 9898 | 7846 | 0.751 | 0.774 |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.4242 | 0.0138 | 0.033 | 1.404 | 1.185 | 2218 | 1795 | 0.397 | 0.452 |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.6204 | 0.0128 | 0.021 | 1.248 | 1.117 | 2218 | 1,795 | 0.595 | 0.646 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.6622 | 0.0127 | 0.019 | 1.289 | 1.135 | 2218 | 1795 | 0.637 | 0.688 |

Table SE.6: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.4181 | 0.0094 | 0.022 | 4.493 | 2.120 | 63467 | 12504 | 0.399 | 0.437 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.5629 | 0.0490 | 0.087 | 0.606 | 0.779 | 76 | 63 | 0.465 | 0.661 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.5242 | 0.0215 | 0.041 | 0.889 | 0.943 | 603 | 479 | 0.481 | 0.567 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2796 | 0.0095 | 0.034 | 1.958 | 1.399 | 5254 | 4364 | 0.261 | 0.299 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.1925 | 0.0068 | 0.035 | 1.311 | 1.145 | 5,352 | 4,424 | | |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0875 | 0.0053 | 0.061 | 1.548 | 1.244 | 5242 | 4349 | 0.077 | 0.098 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0471 | 0.0043 | 0.092 | 1.812 | 1.346 | 5242 | 4349 | 0.038 | 0.056 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8161 | 0.0100 | 0.012 | 1.204 | 1.097 | 2177 | 1808 | 0.796 | 0.836 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7555 | 0.0135 | 0.018 | 1.023 | 1.012 | 1224 | 1033 | 0.728 | 0.783 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.5226 | 0.0097 | 0.018 | 1.689 | 1.300 | 5491 | 4513 | 0.503 | 0.542 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8874 | 0.0042 | 0.005 | 1.696 | 1.302 | 11743 | 9688 | 0.879 | 0.896 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0532 | 0.0034 | 0.064 | 1.792 | 1.339 | 15,723 | 7,827 | 0.046 | 0.060 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1425 | 0.0097 | 0.068 | 1.643 | 1.282 | 2711 | 2122 | 0.123 | 0.162 |

Table SE.6: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.4857 | 0.0132 | 0.027 | 1.471 | 1.213 | 2711 | 2122 | 0.459 | 0.512 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.1355 | 0.0137 | 0.101 | 0.584 | 0.765 | 517 | 368 | 0.108 | 0.163 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7715 | 0.0049 | 0.006 | 1.782 | 1.335 | 16316 | 12994 | 0.762 | 0.781 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9971 | 0.0010 | 0.001 | 4.236 | 2.058 | 63467 | 12504 | 0.995 | 0.999 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4190 | 0.0159 | 0.038 | 1.588 | 1.260 | 63449 | 1232 | 0.387 | 0.451 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.8818 | 0.0043 | 0.005 | 2.260 | 1.503 | 63435 | 12496 | 0.873 | 0.891 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8722 | 0.0059 | 0.007 | 3.839 | 1.959 | 63467 | 12504 | 0.860 | 0.884 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6077 | 0.0089 | 0.015 | 4.185 | 2.046 | 63467 | 12504 | 0.590 | 0.626 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0129 | 0.0015 | 0.115 | 2.156 | 1.468 | 63467 | 12504 | 0.010 | 0.016 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0502 | 0.0025 | 0.051 | 1.430 | 1.196 | 12917 | 10581 | 0.045 | 0.055 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5494 | 0.0058 | 0.011 | 1.696 | 1.302 | 63467 | 12504 | 0.538 | 0.561 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0795 | 0.0028 | 0.035 | 1.389 | 1.178 | 16316 | 12994 | 0.074 | 0.085 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 5.9402 | 0.0417 | 0.007 | 1.475 | 1.214 | 5614 | 4433 | 5.857 | 6.024 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Khulna

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9454 | 0.0062 | 0.007 | 7.076 | 2.660 | 29859 | 9650 | 0.933 | 0.958 |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.69783 | 0.0058 | 0.008 | 1.599 | 1.264 | 7578 | 10134 | 0.686 | 0.709 |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.0723 | 0.0036 | 0.049 | 1.932 | 1.390 | 7578 | 10134 | 0.065 | 0.079 |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0121 | 0.0014 | 0.113 | 1.580 | 1.257 | 7578 | 10134 | 0.009 | 0.015 |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 24 | 3.5714 | 0.149 | na | na | na | na | 17 | 31 |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 28 | 3.6984 | 0.133 | na | na | na | na | 20 | 35 |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 33 | 4.0324 | 0.124 | na | na | na | na | 24 | 41 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.02465 | 0.0429 | 0.021 | na | na | na | na | 1.939 | 2.110 |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 88.4750 | 4.2615 | 0.048 | na | na | na | na | 79.952 | 96.998 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6484 | 0.0059 | 0.009 | 1.297 | 1.139 | 6287 | 8424 | 0.637 | 0.660 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.7602 | 0.0078 | 0.010 | 2.148 | 1.466 | 4804 | 6389 | 0.745 | 0.776 |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.4724 | 0.0153 | 0.032 | 1.193 | 1.092 | 929 | 1275 | 0.442 | 0.503 |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.7109 | 0.0154 | 0.022 | 1.473 | 1.213 | 929 | 1,275 | 0.680 | 0.742 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.7672 | 0.0145 | 0.019 | 1.489 | 1.220 | 929 | 1275 | 0.738 | 0.796 |

Table SE.7: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.0759 | 0.0055 | 0.073 | 4.222 | 2.055 | 29859 | 9650 | 0.065 | 0.087 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.4843 | 0.0351 | 0.073 | 0.312 | 0.558 | 46 | 64 | 0.414 | 0.555 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.6011 | 0.0166 | 0.028 | 0.343 | 0.586 | 230 | 300 | 0.568 | 0.634 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2062 | 0.0079 | 0.038 | 1.158 | 1.076 | 2329 | 3074 | 0.190 | 0.222 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.1869 | 0.0079 | 0.042 | 1.283 | 1.133 | 2,342 | 3,094 | 0.171 | 0.203 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0933 | 0.0054 | 0.058 | 1.049 | 1.024 | 2329 | 3071 | 0.083 | 0.104 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0131 | 0.0028 | 0.217 | 1.909 | 1.382 | 2329 | 3071 | 0.007 | 0.019 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.7285 | 0.0117 | 0.016 | 0.912 | 0.955 | 988 | 1316 | 0.705 | 0.752 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.8530 | 0.0116 | 0.014 | 0.738 | 0.859 | 524 | 685 | 0.830 | 0.876 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.4760 | 0.0120 | 0.025 | 1.823 | 1.350 | 2394 | 3175 | 0.452 | 0.500 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.9202 | 0.0036 | 0.004 | 1.262 | 1.123 | 5427 | 7187 | 0.913 | 0.927 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0662 | 0.0036 | 0.055 | 1.278 | 1.130 | 6,660 | 6,038 | 0.059 | 0.073 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1908 | 0.0108 | 0.056 | 1.158 | 1.076 | 1160 | 1548 | 0.169 | 0.212 |

Table SE.7: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.6185 | 0.0120 | 0.019 | 0.940 | 0.970 | 1160 | 1548 | 0.595 | 0.642 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.0733 | 0.0098 | 0.134 | 0.736 | 0.858 | 511 | 522 | 0.054 | 0.093 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.6875 | 0.0051 | 0.007 | 1.209 | 1.100 | 7578 | 10134 | 0.677 | 0.698 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9373 | 0.0069 | 0.007 | 7.821 | 2.797 | 29859 | 9650 | 0.923 | 0.951 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4536 | 0.0193 | 0.043 | 2.075 | 1.441 | 3016 | 947 | 0.415 | 0.492 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.7455 | 0.0073 | 0.010 | 2.709 | 1.646 | 29828 | 9640 | 0.731 | 0.760 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilitation | WS.8 | 0.9456 | 0.0031 | 0.003 | 1.789 | 1.337 | 29859 | 9650 | 0.939 | 0.952 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.7240 | 0.0065 | 0.009 | 2.033 | 1.426 | 29859 | 9650 | 0.711 | 0.737 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0160 | 0.0023 | 0.145 | 3.270 | 1.808 | 29859 | 9650 | 0.011 | 0.021 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0365 | 0.0020 | 0.054 | 0.882 | 0.939 | 6024 | 7973 | 0.033 | 0.040 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.6009 | 0.0057 | 0.009 | 1.289 | 1.135 | 29859 | 9650 | 0.590 | 0.612 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.1043 | 0.0029 | 0.028 | 0.940 | 0.970 | 7578 | 10134 | 0.098 | 0.110 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 6.8839 | 0.0434 | 0.006 | 1.250 | 1.118 | 2398 | 3201 | 6.797 | 6.971 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Mymensingh

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.8837 | 0.0138 | 0.016 | 6.751 | 2.598 | 19087 | 3642 | 0.856 | 0.911 | |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.64852 | 0.0081 | 0.013 | 0.964 | 0.982 | 4181 | 3331 | 0.632 | 0.665 | |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.0589 | 0.0055 | 0.094 | 1.827 | 1.352 | 4181 | 3331 | 0.048 | 0.070 | |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0108 | 0.0024 | 0.218 | 1.725 | 1.314 | 4181 | 3331 | 0.006 | 0.015 | |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 25 | 4.3220 | 0.174 | na | na | na | na | 16 | 34 | |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 29 | 4.5253 | 0.155 | na | na | na | na | 20 | 38 | |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 36 | 5.0475 | 0.141 | na | na | na | na | 26 | 46 | |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.67252 | 0.0990 | 0.037 | na | na | na | na | 2.474 | 2.871 | |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 73.8113 | 6.9937 | 0.095 | na | na | na | na | 59.824 | 87.799 | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6376 | 0.0092 | 0.014 | 0.980 | 0.990 | 3351 | 2677 | 0.619 | 0.656 | |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.7958 | 0.0108 | 0.014 | 1.502 | 1.225 | 2613 | 2096 | 0.774 | 0.817 | |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.2284 | 0.0197 | 0.086 | 1.232 | 1.110 | 710 | 558 | 0.189 | 0.268 | |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.3353 | 0.0172 | 0.051 | 0.742 | 0.861 | 710 | 558 | 0.301 | 0.370 | |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.3698 | 0.0172 | 0.046 | 0.705 | 0.840 | 710 | 558 | 0.335 | 0.404 | |

Table SE.8: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.0860 | 0.0080 | 0.093 | 2.944 | 1.716 | 19087 | 3642 | 0.070 | 0.102 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.1832 | 0.0280 | 0.153 | 0.382 | 0.618 | 94 | 74 | 0.127 | 0.239 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.5442 | 0.0338 | 0.062 | 0.684 | 0.827 | 191 | 149 | 0.477 | 0.612 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.3333 | 0.0163 | 0.049 | 1.596 | 1.263 | 1678 | 1334 | 0.301 | 0.366 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.2491 | 0.0116 | 0.047 | 0.966 | 0.983 | 1,693 | 1,345 | 0.226 | 0.272 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0940 | 0.0073 | 0.077 | 0.822 | 0.906 | 1669 | 1328 | 0.079 | 0.109 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0162 | 0.0026 | 0.163 | 0.581 | 0.762 | 1669 | 1328 | 0.011 | 0.021 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.6024 | 0.0214 | 0.036 | 1.100 | 1.049 | 721 | 574 | 0.559 | 0.645 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7787 | 0.0209 | 0.027 | 0.828 | 0.910 | 412 | 328 | 0.737 | 0.820 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.5014 | 0.0175 | 0.035 | 1.698 | 1.303 | 1750 | 1389 | 0.466 | 0.536 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8700 | 0.0070 | 0.008 | 1.259 | 1.122 | 3682 | 2930 | 0.856 | 0.884 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0680 | 0.0064 | 0.094 | 1.480 | 1.217 | 5,050 | 2,287 | 0.055 | 0.081 |

Table SE.8: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1705 | 0.0184 | 0.108 | 1.266 | 1.125 | 656 | 531 | 0.134 | 0.207 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.5219 | 0.0256 | 0.049 | 1.392 | 1.180 | 656 | 531 | 0.471 | 0.573 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.0582 | 0.0165 | 0.283 | 0.442 | 0.665 | 127 | 90 | 0.025 | 0.091 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.5378 | 0.0102 | 0.019 | 1.387 | 1.178 | 4181 | 3331 | 0.517 | 0.558 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9946 | 0.0023 | 0.002 | 3.470 | 1.863 | 19087 | 3642 | 0.990 | 0.999 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4489 | 0.0316 | 0.070 | 1.849 | 1.360 | 1879 | 370 | 0.386 | 0.512 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.6271 | 0.0099 | 0.016 | 1.519 | 1.232 | 19078 | 3641 | 0.607 | 0.647 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.7975 | 0.0086 | 0.011 | 1.680 | 1.296 | 19087 | 3642 | 0.780 | 0.815 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.5729 | 0.0090 | 0.016 | 1.207 | 1.099 | 19087 | 3642 | 0.555 | 0.591 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0078 | 0.0023 | 0.301 | 2.587 | 1.608 | 19087 | 3642 | 0.003 | 0.012 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.1418 | 0.0074 | 0.052 | 1.402 | 1.184 | 3920 | 3117 | 0.127 | 0.157 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5795 | 0.0108 | 0.019 | 1.740 | 1.319 | 19087 | 3642 | 0.558 | 0.601 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.2044 | 0.0079 | 0.039 | 1.269 | 1.126 | 4181 | 3331 | 0.189 | 0.220 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 5.8321 | 0.0703 | 0.012 | 1.330 | 1.153 | 1444 | 1148 | 5.691 | 5.973 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Rajshahi

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se | | |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9491 | 0.0075 | 0.008 | 9.076 | 3.013 | 33979 | 7721 | 0.934 | 0.964 | | |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.61885 | 0.0071 | 0.011 | 1.604 | 1.266 | 8521 | 7582 | 0.605 | 0.633 | | |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.0867 | 0.0042 | 0.049 | 1.723 | 1.312 | 8521 | 7582 | 0.078 | 0.095 | | |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0092 | 0.0011 | 0.125 | 1.097 | 1.047 | 8521 | 7582 | 0.007 | 0.011 | | |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 29 | 3.6281 | 0.126 | na | na | na | na | 22 | 36 | | |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 35 | 3.9190 | 0.111 | na | na | na | na | 27 | 43 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 37 | 4.0577 | 0.109 | na | na | na | na | 29 | 45 | | |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.00076 | 0.0564 | 0.028 | na | na | na | na | 1.888 | 2.114 | | |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 92.2352 | 5.2740 | 0.057 | na | na | na | na | 81.687 | 102.783 | | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.6571 | 0.0067 | 0.010 | 1.262 | 1.124 | 7144 | 6383 | 0.644 | 0.670 | | |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.8148 | 0.0060 | 0.007 | 1.170 | 1.082 | 5449 | 4862 | 0.803 | 0.827 | | |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.3449 | 0.0174 | 0.051 | 1.285 | 1.133 | 1071 | 956 | 0.310 | 0.380 | | |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.5714 | 0.0175 | 0.031 | 1.196 | 1.094 | 1071 | 956 | 0.536 | 0.606 | | |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.6050 | 0.0172 | 0.029 | 1.188 | 1.090 | 1071 | 956 | 0.571 | 0.640 | | |

Table SE.9: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.0863 | 0.0063 | 0.073 | 3.874 | 1.968 | 33979 | 7721 | 0.074 | 0.099 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.5365 | 0.0276 | 0.051 | 0.180 | 0.425 | 63 | 60 | 0.481 | 0.592 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.6372 | 0.0215 | 0.034 | 0.438 | 0.662 | 256 | 221 | 0.594 | 0.680 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2632 | 0.0111 | 0.042 | 1.486 | 1.219 | 2669 | 2334 | 0.241 | 0.285 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.2330 | 0.0096 | 0.041 | 1.217 | 1.103 | 2,692 | 2,354 | 0.214 | 0.252 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.0948 | 0.0069 | 0.073 | 1.302 | 1.141 | 2658 | 2325 | 0.081 | 0.109 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0177 | 0.0025 | 0.142 | 0.844 | 0.919 | 2658 | 2325 | 0.013 | 0.023 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.6963 | 0.0159 | 0.023 | 1.228 | 1.108 | 1,183 | 1,033 | 0.665 | 0.728 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.8184 | 0.0188 | 0.023 | 1.210 | 1.100 | 584 | 509 | 0.781 | 0.856 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.5063 | 0.0120 | 0.024 | 1.383 | 1.176 | 2752 | 2407 | 0.482 | 0.530 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8851 | 0.0050 | 0.006 | 1.325 | 1.151 | 6235 | 5485 | 0.875 | 0.895 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0919 | 0.0057 | 0.062 | 1.800 | 1.342 | 7813 | 4,641 | 0.080 | 0.103 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.2505 | 0.0119 | 0.047 | 0.833 | 0.913 | 1218 | 1110 | 0.227 | 0.274 |

Table SE.9: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.6670 | 0.0153 | 0.023 | 1.163 | 1.079 | 1218 | 1110 | 0.636 | 0.697 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.0827 | 0.0146 | 0.176 | 0.943 | 0.971 | 549 | 338 | 0.054 | 0.112 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7566 | 0.0067 | 0.009 | 1.848 | 1.360 | 8,521 | 7,582 | 0.743 | 0.770 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9959 | 0.0028 | 0.003 | 14.937 | 3.865 | 33979 | 7721 | 0.990 | 1.000 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.6231 | 0.0193 | 0.031 | 1.580 | 1.257 | 3288 | 764 | 0.584 | 0.662 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.6850 | 0.0080 | 0.012 | 2.272 | 1.507 | 33976 | 7720 | 0.669 | 0.701 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8541 | 0.0076 | 0.009 | 3.549 | 1.884 | 33979 | 7721 | 0.839 | 0.869 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6205 | 0.0084 | 0.014 | 2.340 | 1.530 | 33979 | 7721 | 0.604 | 0.637 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0092 | 0.0016 | 0.171 | 2.077 | 1.441 | 33979 | 7721 | 0.006 | 0.012 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0876 | 0.0036 | 0.041 | 0.977 | 0.989 | 6943 | 6125 | 0.080 | 0.095 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5810 | 0.0067 | 0.012 | 1.420 | 1.192 | 33979 | 7721 | 0.568 | 0.594 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.1559 | 0.0040 | 0.026 | 0.936 | 0.968 | 8521 | 7582 | 0.148 | 0.164 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 5.4184 | 0.0478 | 0.009 | 1.159 | 1.076 | 2654 | 2363 | 5.323 | 5.514 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Rangpur

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.8813 | 0.0078 | 0.009 | 4.477 | 2.116 | 29298 | 7646 | 0.866 | 0.897 | |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.69435 | 0.0057 | 0.008 | 1.188 | 1.090 | 7081 | 7840 | 0.683 | 0.706 | |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.0405 | 0.0031 | 0.077 | 1.955 | 1.398 | 7081 | 7840 | 0.034 | 0.047 | |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0086 | 0.0013 | 0.149 | 1.518 | 1.232 | 7081 | 7840 | 0.006 | 0.011 | |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 28 | 3.6415 | 0.129 | na | na | na | na | 21 | 35 | |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 37 | 4.0650 | 0.111 | na | na | na | na | 29 | 45 | |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 45 | 4.3606 | 0.097 | na | na | na | na | 36 | 54 | |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.25699 | 0.0578 | 0.026 | na | na | na | na | 2.141 | 2.373 | |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 98.2299 | 4.9838 | 0.051 | na | na | na | na | 88.262 | 108.198 | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.7348 | 0.0062 | 0.008 | 1.270 | 1.127 | 5809 | 6436 | 0.722 | 0.747 | |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.8655 | 0.0055 | 0.006 | 1.354 | 1.164 | 4760 | 5264 | 0.855 | 0.876 | |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.3879 | 0.0154 | 0.040 | 1.126 | 1.061 | 996 | 1135 | 0.357 | 0.419 | |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.4951 | 0.0181 | 0.037 | 1.493 | 1.222 | 996 | 1,135 | 0.459 | 0.531 | |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.5746 | 0.0180 | 0.031 | 1.507 | 1.227 | 996 | 1135 | 0.539 | 0.611 | |

Table SE.10: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound $r - 2se$ | Upper bound $r + 2se$ |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.0531 | 0.0043 | 0.082 | 2.872 | 1.695 | 29298 | 7646 | 0.044 | 0.062 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.4316 | 0.0364 | 0.084 | 0.281 | 0.530 | 56 | 53 | 0.359 | 0.504 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.7712 | 0.0204 | 0.026 | 0.695 | 0.833 | 266 | 295 | 0.730 | 0.812 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.2655 | 0.0102 | 0.038 | 1.397 | 1.182 | 2369 | 2616 | 0.245 | 0.286 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.2242 | 0.0095 | 0.042 | 1.400 | 1.183 | 2,444 | 2,722 | 0.205 | 0.243 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.1089 | 0.0071 | 0.065 | 1.363 | 1.167 | 2367 | 2615 | 0.095 | 0.123 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0238 | 0.0036 | 0.153 | 1.486 | 1.219 | 2367 | 2615 | 0.017 | 0.031 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.8336 | 0.0098 | 0.012 | 0.780 | 0.883 | 1,023 | 1,117 | 0.814 | 0.853 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7285 | 0.0195 | 0.027 | 1.136 | 1.066 | 544 | 591 | 0.689 | 0.767 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.5471 | 0.0109 | 0.020 | 1.322 | 1.150 | 2491 | 2769 | 0.525 | 0.569 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8870 | 0.0042 | 0.005 | 1.072 | 1.035 | 5522 | 5961 | 0.878 | 0.895 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0992 | 0.0060 | 0.060 | 1.972 | 1.404 | 7,325 | 4,923 | 0.087 | 0.111 |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.1874 | 0.0135 | 0.072 | 1.481 | 1.217 | 1110 | 1238 | 0.160 | 0.214 |

Table SE.10: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.5795 | 0.0161 | 0.028 | 1.317 | 1.148 | 1110 | 1238 | 0.547 | 0.612 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.0762 | 0.0128 | 0.168 | 1.169 | 1.081 | 589 | 504 | 0.051 | 0.102 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.8318 | 0.0053 | 0.006 | 1.547 | 1.244 | 7,081 | 7,840 | 0.821 | 0.842 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9998 | 0.0001 | 0.000 | 0.158 | 0.397 | 29298 | 7646 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.7042 | 0.0185 | 0.026 | 1.687 | 1.299 | 2904 | 758 | 0.667 | 0.741 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.8519 | 0.0041 | 0.005 | 1.023 | 1.012 | 29236 | 7635 | 0.844 | 0.860 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.8694 | 0.0061 | 0.007 | 2.522 | 1.588 | 29298 | 7646 | 0.857 | 0.882 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6632 | 0.0073 | 0.011 | 1.844 | 1.358 | 29298 | 7646 | 0.649 | 0.678 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0042 | 0.0007 | 0.179 | 1.031 | 1.015 | 29298 | 7646 | 0.003 | 0.006 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0254 | 0.0019 | 0.077 | 1.008 | 1.004 | 6143 | 6588 | 0.021 | 0.029 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.5796 | 0.0066 | 0.011 | 1.387 | 1.178 | 29298 | 7646 | 0.566 | 0.593 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0982 | 0.0050 | 0.051 | 2.228 | 1.492 | 7081 | 7840 | 0.088 | 0.108 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 5.8214 | 0.0473 | 0.008 | 1.210 | 1.100 | 2321 | 2573 | 5.727 | 5.916 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sylhet

| Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access to electricity | SR.1 | 0.9440 | 0.0060 | 0.006 | 2.669 | 1.634 | 19,580 | 3856 | 0.932 | 0.956 |
| Ownership of mobile phone (women) | SR.10 | 0.58156 | 0.0101 | 0.017 | 2.086 | 1.444 | 4,722 | 4930 | 0.561 | 0.602 |
| Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) | SR.12a | 0.0764 | 0.0049 | 0.065 | 1.702 | 1.304 | 4,722 | 4930 | 0.067 | 0.086 |
| ICT skills (women) | SR.13 | 0.0073 | 0.0013 | 0.183 | 1.213 | 1.101 | 4,722 | 4930 | 0.005 | 0.010 |
| Survive | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate | CS.1 | 40 | 6.3266 | 0.157 | na | na | na | na | 28 | 53 |
| Infant mortality rate | CS.3 | 55 | 6.6626 | 0.122 | na | na | na | na | 41 | 68 |
| Under-five mortality rate | CS.5 | 61 | 6.7967 | 0.111 | na | na | na | na | 48 | 75 |
| Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total fertility rate | - | 2.79269 | 0.1106 | 0.040 | na | na | na | na | 2.571 | 3.014 |
| Adolescent birth rate | TM.1 | 677704 | 6.2303 | 0.092 | na | na | na | na | 55.310 | 80.231 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | TM.3 | 0.5835 | 0.0105 | 0.018 | 1.564 | 1.251 | 3,226 | 3422 | 0.562 | 0.605 |
| Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception | TM.4 | 0.7451 | 0.0115 | 0.015 | 1.696 | 1.302 | 2,298 | 2433 | 0.722 | 0.768 |
| Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) | TM.5b | 0.3002 | 0.0183 | 0.061 | 1.287 | 1.134 | 767 | 805 | 0.263 | 0.337 |
| Delivered in a health facility | TM.8 | 0.4016 | 0.0221 | 0.055 | 1.628 | 1.276 | 767 | 805 | 0.358 | 0.446 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | TM.9 | 0.4840 | 0.0203 | 0.042 | 1.321 | 1.149 | 767 | 805 | 0.443 | 0.525 |

Table SE.11: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deff) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | TC.18 | 0.1219 | 0.0129 | 0.106 | 5.959 | 2.441 | 19,580 | 3856 | 0.096 | 0.148 |
| Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms | TC.19 | 0.6085 | 0.0655 | 0.108 | 0.252 | 0.502 | 15 | 15 | 0.478 | 0.739 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | TC.32 | 0.6371 | 0.0312 | 0.049 | 1.003 | 1.001 | 226 | 239 | 0.575 | 0.699 |
| Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.45a | 0.3761 | 0.0132 | 0.035 | 1.368 | 1.169 | 1,761 | 1855 | 0.350 | 0.402 |
| Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.44a | 0.3208 | 0.0126 | 0.039 | 1.363 | 1.167 | 1,783 | 1,877 | 0.296 | 0.346 |
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.46a | 0.1102 | 0.0094 | 0.085 | 1.659 | 1.288 | 1,750 | 1844 | 0.091 | 0.129 |
| Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | TC.47a | 0.0100 | 0.0025 | 0.253 | 1.193 | 1.092 | 1,750 | 1844 | 0.005 | 0.015 |
| Early child development index | TC.53 | 0.6175 | 0.0189 | 0.031 | 1.204 | 1.097 | 757 | 795 | 0.580 | 0.655 |
| Learn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) | LN.2 | 0.7399 | 0.0233 | 0.032 | 1.212 | 1.101 | 412 | 430 | 0.693 | 0.787 |
| Protected from violence and exploitation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth registration | PR.1 | 0.7227 | 0.0130 | 0.018 | 1.664 | 1.290 | 1,871 | 1976 | 0.697 | 0.749 |
| Violent discipline | PR.2 | 0.8820 | 0.0049 | 0.006 | 0.859 | 0.927 | 3,537 | 3716 | 0.872 | 0.892 |
| Child labour | PR.3 | 0.0597 | 0.0056 | 0.093 | 1.548 | 1.244 | 5,822 | 2,792 | 0.049 | 0.071 |

Table SE. 11: Continued

| | MICS Indicator | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Lower bound r - 2se | Upper bound r + 2se |
| Child marriage (before age 15) (women age 20-24) | PR.4a | 0.0727 | 0.0077 | 0.106 | 0.777 | 0.881 | 851 | 876 | 0.057 | 0.088 |
| Child marriage (before age 18) (women age 20-24) | PR.4b | 0.3098 | 0.0210 | 0.068 | 1.806 | 1.344 | 851 | 876 | 0.268 | 0.352 |
| Crime reporting (women) | PR.13 | 0.3494 | 0.0359 | 0.103 | 0.318 | 0.564 | 70 | 57 | 0.277 | 0.421 |
| Safety (women) | PR.14 | 0.7087 | 0.0121 | 0.017 | 3.498 | 1.870 | 4,722 | 4,930 | 0.684 | 0.733 |
| Live in a safe and clean environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of basic drinking water services | WS.2 | 0.9578 | 0.0095 | 0.010 | 8.542 | 2.923 | 19,580 | 3856 | 0.939 | 0.977 |
| Use of safely managed drinking water services | WS.6 | 0.4640 | 0.0317 | 0.068 | 1.971 | 1.404 | 1,897 | 388 | 0.400 | 0.527 |
| Handwashing facility with water and soap | WS.7 | 0.7521 | 0.0130 | 0.017 | 3.515 | 1.875 | 19,563 | 3853 | 0.726 | 0.778 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | WS.8 | 0.7945 | 0.0130 | 0.016 | 3.966 | 1.992 | 19,580 | 3856 | 0.769 | 0.820 |
| Use of basic sanitation services | WS.9 | 0.6550 | 0.0138 | 0.021 | 3.238 | 1.800 | 19,580 | 3856 | 0.627 | 0.683 |
| Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | WS.11 | 0.0049 | 0.0015 | 0.307 | 1.784 | 1.336 | 19,580 | 3856 | 0.002 | 0.008 |
| Equitable chance in life | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children with functional difficulty | EQ.1 | 0.0199 | 0.0023 | 0.118 | 1.125 | 1.061 | 3,797 | 3989 | 0.015 | 0.025 |
| Population covered by social transfers | EQ.3 | 0.6928 | 0.0091 | 0.013 | 1.500 | 1.225 | 19,580 | 3856 | 0.675 | 0.711 |
| Discrimination (women) | EQ.7 | 0.0603 | 0.0070 | 0.116 | 4.278 | 2.068 | 4,722 | 4930 | 0.046 | 0.074 |
| Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) | EQ.9a | 5.7128 | 0.0797 | 0.014 | 2.635 | 1.623 | 1,916 | 1987 | 5.553 | 5.872 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX D

DATA QUALITY

D.1 Age distribution

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Males | | Females | | | Males | | Females | |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Age | | | | | Age | | | | |
| 0 | 2,661 | 2 | 2,461 | 2 | 45 | 1,618 | 1.2 | 1,194 | 0.9 |
| 1 | 2,412 | 2 | 2,306 | 2 | 46 | 1,350 | 1.0 | 1,378 | 1.1 |
| 2 | 2,553 | 2 | 2,304 | 2 | 47 | 1,343 | 1.0 | 1,298 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 2,580 | 2 | 2,480 | 2 | 48 | 1,556 | 1.2 | 1,341 | 1.0 |
| 4 | 2,517 | 2 | 2,327 | 2 | 49 | 1,156 | 1 | 849 | 1 |
| 5 | 2,561 | 2 | 2,461 | 2 | 50 | 1,373 | 1 | 923 | 1 |
| 6 | 2,621 | 2 | 2,441 | 2 | 51 | 1,083 | 1 | 1,600 | 1 |
| 7 | 2,594 | 2 | 2,438 | 2 | 52 | 986 | 1 | 1,378 | 1 |
| 8 | 2,550 | 2 | 2,542 | 2 | 53 | 913 | 1 | 1,488 | 1 |
| 9 | 2,532 | 2 | 2,530 | 2 | 54 | 913 | 1 | 1,350 | 1 |
| 10 | 2,740 | 2 | 2,657 | 2 | 55 | 1,305 | 1 | 1,463 | 1 |
| 11 | 2,872 | 2 | 2,695 | 2 | 56 | 1,181 | 1 | 1,482 | 1 |
| 12 | 2,821 | 2 | 2,771 | 2 | 57 | 940 | 1 | 1,008 | 1 |
| 13 | 2,731 | 2 | 2,741 | 2 | 58 | 1,069 | 1 | 1,062 | 1 |
| 14 | 2,596 | 2 | 2,944 | 2 | 59 | 933 | 1 | 769 | 1 |
| 15 | 3,105 | 2 | 2,637 | 2 | 60 | 1,493 | 1 | 1,269 | 1 |
| 16 | 2,761 | 2 | 2,490 | 2 | 61 | 978 | 1 | 915 | 1 |
| 17 | 2,391 | 2 | 2,099 | 2 | 62 | 1,009 | 1 | 826 | 1 |
| 18 | 2,984 | 2 | 3,111 | 2 | 63 | 872 | 1 | 660 | 1 |
| 19 | 2,360 | 2 | 2,759 | 2 | 64 | 712 | 1 | 598 | 0 |
| 20 | 2,446 | 2 | 2,561 | 2 | 65 | 1,185 | 1 | 873 | 1 |
| 21 | 2,077 | 2 | 2,269 | 2 | 66 | 703 | 1 | 561 | 0 |
| 22 | 2,224 | 2 | 2,416 | 2 | 67 | 574 | 0 | 462 | 0 |
| 23 | 1,890 | 1 | 2,247 | 2 | 68 | 643 | 0 | 514 | 0 |
| 24 | 1,921 | 2 | 2,171 | 2 | 69 | 439 | 0 | 329 | 0 |
| 25 | 2,146 | 2 | 2,318 | 2 | 70 | 934 | 1 | 705 | 1 |
| 26 | 1,928 | 1 | 2,366 | 2 | 71 | 431 | 0 | 352 | 0 |
| 27 | 1,646 | 1 | 2,060 | 2 | 72 | 514 | 0 | 309 | 0 |
| 28 | 1,959 | 2 | 2,138 | 2 | 73 | 327 | 0 | 197 | 0 |
| 29 | 1,638 | 1 | 1,981 | 2 | 74 | 222 | 0 | 173 | 0 |
| 30 | 2,562 | 2 | 2,497 | 2 | 75 | 471 | 0 | 388 | 0 |

Table DQ.1.1: Continued

| | Males | | Females | | | Males | | Females | |
|----|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 31 | 1,796 | 1 | 2,160 | 2 | 76 | 261 | 0 | 209 | 0 |
| 32 | 1,982 | 2 | 2,108 | 2 | 77 | 193 | 0 | 106 | 0 |
| 33 | 1,560 | 1 | 1,968 | 2 | 78 | 210 | 0 | 181 | 0 |
| 34 | 1,670 | 1 | 1,970 | 2 | 79 | 121 | 0 | 98 | 0 |
| 35 | 2,245 | 2 | 2,045 | 2 | 80 | 332 | 0 | 362 | 0 |
| 36 | 1,816 | 1 | 2,212 | 2 | 81 | 145 | 0 | 128 | 0 |
| 37 | 1,614 | 1 | 1,765 | 1 | 82 | 126 | 0 | 95 | 0 |
| 38 | 1,978 | 2 | 1,956 | 1 | 83 | 73 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| 39 | 1,613 | 1 | 1,644 | 1 | 84 | 64 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| 40 | 1,928 | 1 | 1,645 | 1 | 85+ | 586 | 0 | 762 | 1 |
| 41 | 1,475 | 1 | 1,512 | 1 | | | | | |
| 42 | 1,409 | 1 | 1,436 | 1 | | | | | |
| 43 | 1,104 | 1 | 1,288 | 1 | | | | | |
| 44 | 1,155 | 1 | 1,211 | 1 | Total | 130,064 | 100 | 130,895 | 100 |

Table DQ.1.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women
Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Bangladesh, 2019

| Age | Household population of women age 10-54 years | Interviewed women age 15-49 years | | Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate) |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|--|
| | Number | Number | Percent | |
| 10-14 | 13,809 | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 13,096 | 12,035 | 18.6 | 91.9 |
| 20-24 | 11,664 | 10,476 | 16.1 | 89.8 |
| 25-29 | 10,863 | 10,110 | 15.6 | 93.1 |
| 30-34 | 10,704 | 10,302 | 15.9 | 96.2 |
| 35-39 | 9,622 | 9,274 | 14.3 | 96.4 |
| 40-44 | 7,092 | 6,846 | 10.6 | 96.5 |
| 45-49 | 6,060 | 5,828 | 9.0 | 96.2 |
| 50-54 | 6,739 | na | na | na |
| Total (15-49) | 69,099 | 64,870 | 100.0 | 93.9 |
| Ratios | | | | |
| 10-14 to 15-19 | 1.05 | na | na | na |
| 50-54 to 45-49 | 1.11 | na | na | na |

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Household population of children 0-7 years | Under-5s with completed interviews | | Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate) |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|--------|---|
| | | Number | Number | |
| Age | | | | |
| 0 | 5,122 | 4,572 | 19.9 | 89.3 |
| 1 | 4,718 | 4,427 | 19.2 | 93.8 |
| 2 | 4,858 | 4,594 | 20.0 | 94.6 |
| 3 | 5,061 | 4,822 | 20.9 | 95.3 |
| 4 | 4,844 | 4,612 | 20.0 | 95.2 |
| 5 | 5,022 | na | na | na |
| 6 | 5,062 | na | na | na |
| 7 | 5,032 | na | na | na |
| Total (0-4) | 24,602 | 23,027 | 100.0 | 93.6 |
| Ratios | | | | |
| Ratio of 2 to 1 | 1.03 | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 5 to 4 | 1.04 | na | na | na |

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one-member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years | Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A | 5-17s with completed interviews | | Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate) |
|------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| | | | Number | Percent | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 3 | 4,979 | na | na | na | na |
| 4 | 4,819 | na | na | na | na |
| 5 | 5,017 | 7.9 | 3,092 | 7.9 | 97.1 |
| 6 | 5,039 | 8.0 | 3,142 | 8.0 | 97.1 |
| 7 | 5,035 | 7.7 | 3,008 | 7.7 | 97.1 |
| 8 | 5,037 | 7.8 | 3,042 | 7.8 | 96.8 |
| 9 | 4,998 | 7.2 | 2,823 | 7.2 | 96.8 |
| 10 | 5,319 | 7.7 | 3,010 | 7.7 | 96.9 |
| 11 | 5,633 | 7.7 | 3,007 | 7.7 | 97.2 |
| 12 | 5,590 | 7.8 | 3,049 | 7.8 | 96.9 |
| 13 | 5,527 | 7.6 | 2,969 | 7.6 | 97.0 |
| 14 | 5,589 | 7.7 | 3,008 | 7.7 | 97.2 |
| 15 | 5,698 | 8.5 | 3,332 | 8.5 | 96.9 |

Table DQ.1.4: Continued

| | Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years | Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A | 5-17s with completed interviews | | Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate) |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| | | | Number | Percent | |
| 16 | 5,173 | 7.8 | 3,067 | 7.8 | 97.4 |
| 17 | 4,409 | 6.7 | 2,613 | 6.7 | 96.9 |
| 18 | 5,874 | na | na | na | na |
| 19 | 4,975 | na | na | na | na |
| 20 | 4,876 | na | na | na | na |
| Total (5-17) | 68,064 | na | na | na | na |
| Ratios | | | | | |
| Ratio of 4 to 5 | 0.96 | na | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 6 to 7 | 1.00 | 1.05 | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 15 to 14 | 1.02 | 0.62 | na | na | na |
| Ratio of 18 to 17 | 1.33 | na | na | na | na |
| na: not applicable | | | | | |
| ^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14' | | | | | |

D.2 Birth date reporting

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

| Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Total | 87.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 260,959 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.4 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56,700 |
| Rural | 88.0 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204,259 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 90.8 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,960 |
| Chattogram | 87.7 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50,729 |
| Dhaka | 87.2 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63,467 |
| Khulna | 92.7 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29,859 |
| Mymensingh | 90.5 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19,087 |
| Rajshahi | 73.3 | 24.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33,979 |
| Rangpur | 93.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29,298 |
| Sylhet | 86.5 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19,580 |

Table DQ.2.1: Continued

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
|------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24,602 |
| 5-14 | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52,840 |
| 15-24 | 96.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48,919 |
| 25-49 | 84.3 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86,588 |
| 50-64 | 66.4 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32,553 |
| 65-84 | 56.8 | 39.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,109 |
| 85+ | 45.3 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,348 |
| Missing/DK | na | na | | na | | 100.0 | |

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2: Birth date and age reporting (women)
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Total | 89.3 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64,378 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.8 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15,094 |
| Rural | 90.0 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49,284 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 94.5 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,465 |
| Chattogram | 88.2 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,514 |
| Dhaka | 90.4 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16,316 |
| Khulna | 97.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,578 |
| Mymensingh | 89.6 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,181 |
| Rajshahi | 74.0 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,521 |
| Rangpur | 92.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,081 |
| Sylhet | 93.1 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,722 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 98.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,950 |
| 20-24 | 92.7 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 89.0 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 87.7 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 84.9 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 83.3 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 81.7 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,776 |

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)
Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Bangladesh, 2019

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Date of first live birth | | | | Total | Number of first live births | Date of last birth | | | Total | Number of most recent live births |
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth only | Completed years since first birth only | Missing/DK/Other | | | Year and month of birth | Year of birth only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48,420 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36,777 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,945 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,888 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37,475 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28,889 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,676 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,044 |
| Chattogram | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,055 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,210 |
| Dhaka | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,114 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,777 |
| Khulna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,014 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,408 |
| Mymensingh | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,149 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,517 |
| Rajshahi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,715 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,998 |
| Rangpur | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,582 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,320 |
| Sylhet | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,115 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,503 |

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)
Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | Total | Number of children under 5 |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23,099 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,903 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18,196 |
| Division | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,317 |
| Chattogram | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,033 |
| Dhaka | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,491 |
| Khulna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,394 |
| Mymensingh | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,750 |
| Rajshahi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,752 |
| Rangpur | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,491 |
| Sylhet | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,871 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,584 |

Table DQ.2.4: Continued

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | Total | Number of children under 5 |
|---|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | | |
| 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,443 |
| 2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,610 |
| 3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,832 |
| 4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,630 |

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | Total | Number of selected children age 5-17 years |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| | Year and month of birth | Year of birth and age | Year of birth only | Age only | Missing/DK/Other | | |
| Total | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39,386 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,456 |
| Rural | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30,930 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,325 |
| Chattogram | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,488 |
| Dhaka | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,600 |
| Khulna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,555 |
| Mymensingh | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,881 |
| Rajshahi | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,243 |
| Rangpur | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,632 |
| Sylhet | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,662 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15,194 |
| 10-14 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15,130 |
| 15-17 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,062 |

D.3 Completeness and measurements

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

| Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Salt was tested | | | Salt was not tested, by reason | | Total | Number of households |
| | 1st test >0 ppm | 2nd test >0 ppm | 2nd test 0 ppm | No salt in household | Other ^A | | |
| Total | 73.3 | 2.7 | 23.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61,242 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.0 | 1.5 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13,564 |
| Rural | 68.9 | 3.0 | 27.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47,678 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 75.5 | 3.8 | 20.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,488 |
| Chattogram | 84.9 | 3.1 | 11.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,736 |
| Dhaka | 80.0 | 2.4 | 17.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15,512 |
| Khulna | 68.3 | 2.5 | 28.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,290 |
| Mymensingh | 66.7 | 4.5 | 27.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,561 |
| Rajshahi | 57.3 | 2.4 | 39.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,745 |
| Rangpur | 60.1 | 1.8 | 37.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,229 |
| Sylhet | 91.5 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,681 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 56.5 | 3.6 | 39.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12,923 |
| Second | 61.6 | 3.2 | 34.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,450 |
| Middle | 71.5 | 3.5 | 24.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,895 |
| Fourth | 83.9 | 2.0 | 13.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,012 |
| Richest | 94.8 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,963 |

^A Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

| Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source and percentage of positive blank tests, by area, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Percentage of households: | | Total number of households in sample | Percentage of households with complete water quality test for: | | Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire | Percentage of positive blank tests | Number of blank tests completed | Number of households selected for blank test ^A |
| | Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire | With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire | | Household drinking water | Source of drinking water | | | | |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 61,242 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 12,244 | 1.9 | 602 | 606 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.0 | 19.9 | 13,564 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 2,719 | 2.7 | 124 | 124 |
| Rural | 20.0 | 20.0 | 47,678 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9,525 | 1.7 | 477 | 482 |

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3: Completeness of information on dates of marriage**Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A | Number of women |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Ever married (age 15-49 years) | | |
| Date of first marriage | 17.0 | 53,719 |
| Only month missing | 8.1 | 53,719 |
| Both month and year missing | 7.9 | 53,719 |
| Age at first marriage | 0.0 | 53,719 |

^AIncludes "Don't know" responses**Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight****Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Valid weight and date of birth | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | Weight not measured | Incomplete date of birth | Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| Total | 97.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 23,099 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 97.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 2,414 |
| 6-11 | 98.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 2,194 |
| 12-23 | 98.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 4,436 |
| 24-35 | 96.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 4,606 |
| 36-47 | 96.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 4,818 |
| 48-59 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 4,631 |

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting**Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Bangladesh, 2019**

| | Valid length/ height and date of birth | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | Length/ Height not measured | Incomplete date of birth | Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| Total | 95.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 23,099 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 94.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 2,414 |
| 6-11 | 97.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 2,194 |
| 12-23 | 96.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 4,436 |
| 24-35 | 93.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 4,606 |

Table DQ.3.5: Continued

| | Valid length/ height and date of birth | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|--|----------------------------|
| | | Length/ Height not measured | Incomplete date of birth | Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| 36-47 | 95.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 4,818 |
| 48-59 | 96.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 4,631 |

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Valid weight and length/ height | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | Weight not measured | Length/ Height not measured | Weight and length/ height not measured | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| Total | 95.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 23,099 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 92.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 2,414 |
| 6-11 | 97.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 2,194 |
| 12-23 | 97.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 4,436 |
| 24-35 | 93.8 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 4,606 |
| 36-47 | 95.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 4,818 |
| 48-59 | 95.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 4,631 |

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements
Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Weight | | Height or length | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 22,474 | 100.0 | 22498 | 100.0 |
| Digit | | | | |
| 0 | 2,098 | 9.3 | 1522 | 6.8 |
| 1 | 2,340 | 10.4 | 2325 | 10.3 |
| 2 | 2,494 | 11.1 | 2695 | 12.0 |
| 3 | 2,361 | 10.5 | 2534 | 11.3 |
| 4 | 2,196 | 9.8 | 2548 | 11.3 |
| 5 | 2,040 | 9.1 | 2037 | 9.1 |
| 6 | 2,251 | 10.0 | 2483 | 11.0 |
| 7 | 2,199 | 9.8 | 2164 | 9.6 |
| 8 | 2,366 | 10.5 | 2058 | 9.1 |
| 9 | 2,129 | 9.5 | 2132 | 9.5 |

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Bangladesh, 2019

| | Percent distribution of children with: | | | | | Total | Number of selected children age 7-14 years | Percentage of children: | | Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module | Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise | Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| | Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module | Incomplete FL modules, by reason: | | | | | | For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language | With insufficient number recognition skill for testing | | | |
| | | Mother refused | Child refused | Child not available | Other | | | | | | | |
| Total | 92.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 24,054 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 22,305 | 43.0 | 8,345 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5,160 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 4,882 | 36.9 | 1,918 |
| Rural | 92.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 18,894 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 17,422 | 44.9 | 6,427 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 93.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,457 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1,366 | 42.0 | 473.9 |
| Chattogram | 93.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,535 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 4,259 | 45.5 | 1,659 |
| Dhaka | 90.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5,809 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 5,230 | 41.3 | 1,992 |
| Khulna | 93.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,806 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2,627 | 38.3 | 940 |
| Mymensingh | 91.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,788 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 1,640 | 44.5 | 633 |
| Rajshahi | 93.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3,215 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2,990 | 46.3 | 1,104 |
| Rangpur | 96.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,831 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2,728 | 44.6 | 973 |
| Sylhet | 90.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,614 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 1,464 | 39.6 | 570 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 93.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,027 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 2,836 | 52.4 | 2,836 |
| 8 | 93.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,061 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 2,875 | 42.2 | 2,875 |
| 9 | 92.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,836 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 2,633 | 33.8 | 2,633 |
| 10 | 93.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,029 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2,816 | na | 0 |
| 11 | 92.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,025 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2,792 | na | 0 |
| 12 | 91.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,068 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2,810 | na | 0 |
| 13 | 91.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,985 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2,733 | na | 0 |
| 14 | 92.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,023 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2,809 | na | 0 |

na: not applicable

D.4 Observations

Table DQ.4.1: Observation handwashing facility

| Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Handwashing facility | | | | | Total | Number of households |
| | Observed | | Not observed | | | | |
| | Fixed facility | Mobile object | Not in the dwelling, plot or yard | No permission to see | Other reason | | |
| Total | 77.1 | 9.7 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.00 | 61242 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.00 | 13564 |
| Rural | 74.4 | 10.6 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.00 | 47678 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 38.2 | 11.2 | 50.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.00 | 3488 |
| Chattogram | 68.3 | 13.6 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.00 | 10736 |
| Dhaka | 86.3 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.00 | 15512 |
| Khulna | 75.9 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.00 | 7290 |
| Mymensingh | 75.6 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.00 | 4561 |
| Rajshahi | 82.2 | 4.9 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.00 | 8745 |
| Rangpur | 93.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.00 | 7229 |
| Sylhet | 60.1 | 20.9 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.00 | 3681 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 53.9 | 13.4 | 32.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12923 |
| Second | 74.8 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12450 |
| Middle | 79.6 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11895 |
| Fourth | 84.3 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12012 |
| Richest | 94.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11963 |

Table DQ.4.2 Observation of birth certificates

| Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Bangladesh, 201 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Child has birth certificate | | Child does not have birth certificate | DK/Missing | Total | Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100 | Number of children under 5 |
| | Seen by the interviewer (1) | Not seen by the interviewer (2) | | | | | |
| Total | 33.2 | 5.9 | 60.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 23,099 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.0 | 7.7 | 61.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 4,903 |

Table DQ.4.2 Continued

| | Child has birth certificate | | Child does not have birth certificate | DK/Missing | Total | Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100 | Number of children under 5 |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------|--|----------------------------|
| | Seen by the interviewer (1) | Not seen by the interviewer (2) | | | | | |
| Rural | 33.8 | 5.4 | 60.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 18,196 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Barishal | 37.9 | 5.0 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 1,317 |
| Chattogram | 35.4 | 7.4 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 5,033 |
| Dhaka | 30.3 | 5.7 | 63.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 5,491 |
| Khulna | 29.2 | 5.7 | 65.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 2,394 |
| Mymensingh | 34.4 | 2.6 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 1,750 |
| Rajshahi | 31.5 | 6.8 | 61.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 2,752 |
| Rangpur | 33.4 | 5.7 | 61.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 2,491 |
| Sylhet | 38.2 | 5.2 | 56.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 1,871 |
| Age (in months) | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 86.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 2,414 |
| 6-11 | 19.0 | 3.9 | 77.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 2,194 |
| 12-23 | 27.8 | 5.3 | 66.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 4,436 |
| 24-35 | 34.8 | 6.1 | 58.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 4,606 |
| 36-47 | 39.6 | 7.3 | 53.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 4,818 |
| 48-59 | 48.0 | 7.6 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 4,631 |

D.5 School attendance

Table DO.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Bangladesh, 2019

| Age at beginning of school year | Not attending school | Early Childhood Education | Currently attending | | | | | | | | | | | | DK/ Missing | Total | Number of household members age 3-24 years |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|--|
| | | | Primary school | | | Lower secondary school | | | Upper secondary school | | | Higher than secondary | | | | | |
| | | | Grade | Grade | Grade | Grade | Grade | Grade | Grade | Grade | Grade | | Grade | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 92.2 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,986 |
| 4 | 59.6 | 37.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,941 |
| 5 | 22.6 | 56.3 | 19.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,002 |
| 6 | 9.4 | 27.4 | 44.5 | 16.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,123 |
| 7 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 28.2 | 42.2 | 15.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,052 |
| 8 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 29.0 | 37.3 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,083 |
| 9 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 14.6 | 28.7 | 31.3 | 12.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,141 |
| 10 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 15.2 | 26.0 | 30.0 | 11.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,380 |
| 11 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 8.3 | 15.0 | 23.0 | 27.9 | 10.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,622 |
| 12 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 12.9 | 22.6 | 24.9 | 12.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,585 |
| 13 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 21.4 | 27.1 | 10.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,478 |
| 14 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 10.4 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,620 |
| 15 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 12.7 | 18.8 | 31.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,706 |
| 16 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 32.3 | 7.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,164 |
| 17 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 21.5 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4,679 |
| 18 | 56.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 15.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 6,091 |
| 19 | 65.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 4,942 |
| 20 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 4,969 |
| 21 | 73.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 4,346 |
| 22 | 77.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 4,569 |
| 23 | 78.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 4,043 |
| 24 ^A | 83.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 3,405 |

^AThose age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 Birth history

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

| Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, by age of women, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Children Ever Born | | | Children Living | | | Children Deceased | | | Number of women |
| | Sons | Daughters | Sex ratio at birth | Sons | Daughters | Sex ratio | Sons | Daughters | Sex ratio | |
| Total | 61,740 | 58,271 | 1.06 | 57,395 | 54,808 | 1.05 | 4,345 | 3,462 | 1.25 | 64,378 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 941 | 866 | 1.09 | 898 | 845 | 1.06 | 42 | 21 | 1.99 | 11,950 |
| 20-24 | 4,875 | 4,598 | 1.06 | 4,644 | 4,402 | 1.05 | 232 | 195 | 1.19 | 10,404 |
| 25-29 | 8,707 | 8,258 | 1.05 | 8,288 | 7,941 | 1.04 | 419 | 317 | 1.32 | 10,031 |
| 30-34 | 12,258 | 11,463 | 1.07 | 11,629 | 10,919 | 1.06 | 629 | 544 | 1.16 | 10,224 |
| 35-39 | 13,201 | 12,783 | 1.03 | 12,297 | 12,081 | 1.02 | 903 | 702 | 1.29 | 9,206 |
| 40-44 | 11,044 | 10,526 | 1.05 | 10,057 | 9,767 | 1.03 | 987 | 759 | 1.30 | 6,788 |
| 45-49 | 10,715 | 9,776 | 1.10 | 9,583 | 8,853 | 1.08 | 1,132 | 924 | 1.23 | 5,776 |

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

| Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|----------------|---|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number of births | | | Percent with complete birth date ^a | | | Sex ratio at birth ^b | | | Period ratio ^c | | |
| | Living | Deceased | Total | Living | Deceased | Total | Living | Deceased | Total | Living | Deceased | Total |
| Total | 112,204 | 7,807 | 120,011 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 104.7 | 125.5 | 106.0 | na | na | na |
| Years preceding survey | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4,396 | 155 | 4,551 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 155.2 | 111.3 | na | na | na |
| 1 | 4,354 | 138 | 4,492 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 106.1 | 118.4 | 106.5 | 97.9 | 85.1 | 97.5 |
| 2 | 4,496 | 170 | 4,667 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 111.8 | 149.0 | 112.9 | 99.2 | 108.0 | 99.5 |
| 3 | 4,708 | 177 | 4,885 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 95.5 | 103.6 | 104.8 | 99.1 | 104.6 |
| 4 | 4,486 | 187 | 4,673 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 110.2 | 144.6 | 111.3 | 95.9 | 103.0 | 96.2 |
| 5 | 4,646 | 186 | 4,832 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 131.6 | 103.5 | 100.7 | 100.3 | 100.7 |
| 6 | 4,743 | 184 | 4,927 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 106.0 | 164.0 | 107.7 | 102.2 | 91.6 | 101.7 |
| 7 | 4,639 | 215 | 4,854 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 107.3 | 140.8 | 108.6 | 98.4 | 110.2 | 98.9 |
| 8 | 4,684 | 206 | 4,890 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 91.9 | 99.9 | 101.1 | 97.9 | 101.0 |
| 9 | 4,625 | 206 | 4,832 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 121.6 | 101.5 | 13.0 | 6.7 | 12.5 |
| 10+ | 66,425 | 5,983 | 72,408 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 124.6 | 105.6 | na | na | na |
| Five-year periods preceding survey | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 22,441 | 828 | 23,269 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 108.3 | 130.2 | 109.0 | na | na | na |
| 5-9 | 23,338 | 996 | 24,334 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 126.7 | 104.2 | na | na | na |
| 10-14 | 24,191 | 1,385 | 25,576 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 114.3 | 102.3 | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 20,685 | 1,595 | 22,279 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 125.4 | 106.5 | na | na | na |
| 20+ | 21,549 | 3,003 | 24,553 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 105.6 | 129.3 | 108.2 | na | na | na |

Table DQ.6.2: Continued

| | Number of births | | | Percent with complete birth date ^A | | | Sex ratio at birth ^B | | | Period ratio ^C | | |
|---|------------------|----------|-------|---|----------|-------|---------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|----------|-------|
| | Living | Deceased | Total | Living | Deceased | Total | Living | Deceased | Total | Living | Deceased | Total |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^C $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, among live-born children to women age 15–49 years, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Bangladesh, 2019

| Age at death (in days) | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | Total for the 20 years preceding the survey |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|---|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 | |
| 0 | 142 | 177 | 218 | 200 | 736 |
| 1 | 173 | 149 | 213 | 207 | 742 |
| 2 | 54 | 54 | 46 | 43 | 198 |
| 3 | 64 | 88 | 93 | 106 | 351 |
| 4 | 22 | 18 | 31 | 22 | 93 |
| 5 | 19 | 21 | 27 | 21 | 87 |
| 6 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 62 |
| 7 | 17 | 25 | 27 | 33 | 103 |
| 8 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 45 |
| 9 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 38 |
| 10 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 28 |
| 11 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 23 |
| 12 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 32 |
| 13 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 17 |
| 14 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 27 |
| 15 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 41 |
| 16 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 17 |
| 17 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 26 |
| 18 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 19 |
| 19 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 14 |
| 20 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| 21 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 29 |
| 22 | 3 | | 9 | 9 | 22 |
| 23 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| 24 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Table DQ.6.3: Continued

| | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | Total for the 20 years preceding the survey |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | |
| 25 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 12 |
| 26 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| 27 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 28 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 15 |
| 29 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 15 |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total 0-30 days | 595 | 622 | 808 | 817 | 2,843 |
| Percent early neonatal ^A | 81.3 | 83.9 | 80.0 | 75.6 | 79.9 |

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Bangladesh,

| Age at death (in months) | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | Total for the 20 years preceding the survey |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|---|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | |
| 0 ^A | 595 | 622 | 808 | 817 | 2,843 |
| 1 | 43 | 44 | 65 | 77 | 230 |
| 2 | 22 | 25 | 35 | 50 | 133 |
| 3 | 25 | 26 | 45 | 44 | 140 |
| 4 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 27 | 70 |
| 5 | 17 | 6 | 22 | 18 | 63 |
| 6 | 14 | 15 | 24 | 38 | 91 |
| 7 | 4 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 58 |
| 8 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 22 | 60 |
| 9 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 38 |
| 10 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 20 |
| 11 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 36 |
| 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 15 |
| 13 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 25 |
| 14 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| 15 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 22 |
| 16 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 16 |

Table DQ.6.4: Continued

| | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | Total for the 20 years preceding the survey |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | |
| 17 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| 18 | 14 | 22 | 37 | 41 | 115 |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 21 | 2 | 0 | | 4 | 6 |
| 22 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 23 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | | | | | |
| Total 0-11 months | 760 | 805 | 1,074 | 1,142 | 3,780 |
| Percent neonatal ^B | 78.4 | 77.4 | 75.3 | 71.5 | 75.2 |

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
 Bangladesh MICS 2019



| HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL | | HH | | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| HH1. Cluster number: _____ | | HH2. Household number: _____ | | |
| HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | | HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ | | |
| HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2019 | | HH7. Division: BARISAL 10 CHITTAGONG 20 DHAKA 30 KHLUNA 40 MYMENSINGH 45 RAJSHAHI 50 RANGPUR 55 SYLHET 60 | | |
| HH6. Area: URBAN 1 RURAL 2 | HH7A. District Name and Code: NAME _____ | | | |
| HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing – household arsenic test? YES 1 NO 2 | HH9A. Is the household selected for E. coli testing? YES 1 NO 2 | HH9B. Is the household selected for source arsenic test? YES 1 NO 2 | HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing YES 1 NO 2 | |
| Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15. | | HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____ | | |
| HH12. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | | | | |
| YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2 | | 1 ⇒ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇒ HH46 | | |
| HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i> | COMPLETED 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03 REFUSED 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05 DWELLING DESTROYED 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND 07 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 | | | |
| HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____ | To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed | | To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed | |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | TOTAL NUMBER | | COMPLETED NUMBER | |
| WOMEN AGE 15-49 | HH48 | _____ | HH53 | _____ |
| CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 | HH49 | _____ | HH55 | _____ |
| CHILDREN AGE 5-17 | HH51 | _____ | HH56 | ZERO 0 ONE 1 |
| | HH52 | _____ | | |

MICS6.HH.1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

| HL1. Line number | HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. | HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)? | HL4. Is (name) male or female? | HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? | HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'. | HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49. | HL10. Record line number if age 0-4. | HL11. Age 0-17? | HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? | HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? | HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16. | HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? | HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? | HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? | HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20. | HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? | HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '99'. |
|---------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| LINE | NAME | RELATIONSHIP* | M F | MONTH YEAR | AGE | W 15-49 | 0-4 | Y N | Y N DK | Y N | MOTHER | 1 2 3 4 8 | Y N DK | Y N | FATHER | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 01 | | 0_1 | 1 2 | 98 DK 9998 DK | | 01 | 01 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 02 | | | 1 2 | | | 02 | 02 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 03 | | | 1 2 | | | 03 | 03 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 04 | | | 1 2 | | | 04 | 04 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 05 | | | 1 2 | | | 05 | 05 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 06 | | | 1 2 | | | 06 | 06 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 07 | | | 1 2 | | | 07 | 07 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 08 | | | 1 2 | | | 08 | 08 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 09 | | | 1 2 | | | 09 | 09 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 10 | | | 1 2 | | | 10 | 10 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 11 | | | 1 2 | | | 11 | 11 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 12 | | | 1 2 | | | 12 | 12 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 13 | | | 1 2 | | | 13 | 13 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 14 | | | 1 2 | | | 14 | 14 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 15 | | | 1 2 | | | 15 | 15 | 1 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 8 | |

* Codes for HL3:
01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

| EDUCATION 1 | | | | ED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ED1. Line number | ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module. | ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line | ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line | ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 SECONDARY/HIGHER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK | ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK | ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line | ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO Next Line | | | | | | | | | | |
| LINE | NAME | AGE | YES | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 02 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 03 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 04 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 05 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 06 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 07 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 08 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 09 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 15 | | ___ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

| EDUCATION 2 | | | | | | | | | | ED | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|-------------|-------------|------------|
| ED1. Line number | ED2. Name and age. | ED9. At any time during the 2018 school year did (name) attend school or any (name) attend Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ ED15 | ED10. During this 2019 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ∇ ED15 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 SECONDARY / HIGHER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK | ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 GOVT./PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 4 NGO 6 OTHER 8 DK | ED12. In the previous or 2018 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO ∇ 8 DK ∇ ED14 ED14 | ED13. Who provided the tuition support? Record all mentioned. A GOVT./PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. D NGO X OTHER Z DK | ED14. For the 2019 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK | ED15. At any time during the 2018 school year did (name) attend school or any (name) attend Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ 8 DK ∇ Next Line Next Line | ED16. During that 2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ∇ Next Line 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 SECONDARY / HIGHER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK | GRADE/YEAR: | | |
| LINE | NAME | AGE | YES NO | LEVEL | GRADE/YEAR | AUTHORITY | YES NO DK | TUITION | YES NO DK | YES NO DK | LEVEL | GRADE/YEAR |
| 01 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 02 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 03 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 04 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 05 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 06 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 07 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 08 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 09 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 10 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 11 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 12 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 13 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 14 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| 15 | | | 1 2 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 6 8 | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | ABCD XZ | 1 2 8 | 1 2 8 | 0 1 2 3 4 8 | |

| HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | | HC |
|--|--|----|
| HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)? | MUSLIM..... 1 HINDU..... 2 CHRISTIANITY..... 3 BUDDHISM..... 4 OTHER RELIGION (specify)..... 6 NO RELIGION..... 7 | |
| HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)? | BANGLA..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)..... 6 | |
| HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong? | BANGLI..... 01 CHAKMA..... 02 SAOTAL..... 03 MARMA..... 04 TRIPURA..... 05 GARO..... 06 TONCHANGYA..... 07 MRO..... 08 KHASHIA..... 09 MANIPUR..... 10 OTHER (specify)..... 96 | |
| HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping? | NUMBER OF ROOMS..... __ __ | |
| HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i> | NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND..... 11 DUNG..... 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO/BETEL NUT..... 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS..... 32 CERAMIC TILES..... 33 CEMENT..... 34 CARPET..... 35 OTHER (specify)..... 96 | |

| <p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> | <p>NO ROOF 11</p> <p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>THATCH / PALM LEAF/ NIPA PALM 12</p> <p>SOD 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT 21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO 22</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN 31</p> <p>WOOD 32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES 34</p> <p>CEMENT 35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|-----|----|------------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> | <p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH POLITHINE 14</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>TIN 27</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</p> <p>BRICKS 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE 35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] A Cot/Bed?</p> <p>[D] A Table/Chair?</p> <p>[E] An Almirah/wardrobe?</p> <p>[F] A Sofa set?</p> <p>[G] A Water Filter/Dispenser?</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COT/BED 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TABLE/CHAIR 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALMIRAH/WARDROBE 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOFA SET 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER FILTER/DISPENSER 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 | 1 | 2 | RADIO 1 | 1 | 2 | COT/BED 1 | 1 | 2 | TABLE/CHAIR 1 | 1 | 2 | ALMIRAH/WARDROBE 1 | 1 | 2 | SOFA SET 1 | 1 | 2 | WATER FILTER/DISPENSER 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RADIO 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COT/BED 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TABLE/CHAIR 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALMIRAH/WARDROBE 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOFA SET 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER FILTER/DISPENSER 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| HC8. Does your household have electricity? | YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)..... 2 NO..... 3 | 3 ⇒ HC10 |
| HC9. Does your household have: | YES NO | |
| [A] A television? | TELEVISION 1 2 | |
| [B] A refrigerator/Freezer? | REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER 1 2 | |
| [C] An air conditioner? | AIR CONDITIONER..... 1 2 | |
| [D] A washing machine? | WASHING MACHINE 1 2 | |
| [E] An electric water pump | ELECTRIC WATER PUMP..... 1 2 | |
| [F] An electric fan? | ELECTRIC FAN..... 1 2 | |
| HC10. Does any member of your household own: | YES NO | |
| [A] A wristwatch? | WRISTWATCH..... 1 2 | |
| [B] A bicycle? | BICYCLE..... 1 2 | |
| [C] A motorcycle or scooter? | MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2 | |
| [D] An animal-drawn cart? | ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2 | |
| [E] A car, truck or covered van? | CAR / TRUCK / COVERED VAN 1 2 | |
| [F] A boat with a motor? | BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2 | |
| [G] A rickshaw/rickshaw-van | RICKSHAW/RIKSHAW-VAN..... 1 2 | |
| [H] A nasiman/kariman/votbati | NASIMAN/KARIMAN/VOTBATI 1 2 | |
| [I] An easy bike/auto bike | EASY BIKE/AUTO BIKE..... 1 2 | |
| [J] Country Boat (without motor) | COUNTRY BOAT 1 2 | |
| HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet? | YES 1 NO..... 2 | |
| HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone? | YES 1 NO..... 2 | |
| HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home | YES 1 NO..... 2 | |
| HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i> | OWN 1 RENT 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 | |

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ HC17 |
| HC16. How many Decimal of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than 1 Decimal, record '000'. If 995 or more, record '995' in unknown record '998'.</i> | DECIMAL 995 OR MORE 995 DK 998 | |
| HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herd, other farm animals, or poultry? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ HC19 |
| HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Cows or bulls? [B] Water buffalo/goail? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Ducks? [I] Pigeons? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i> | COWS OR BULLS WATER BUFFALO/GOAIL HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES GOATS SHEEP CHICKENS PIGS DUCKS PIGEONS | |
| HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account? | YES 1 NO 2 | |

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

| | [A] MATERNITY ALLOWANCE – PREGNANT / LACTATING | [B] EMPLOYMENT GENERATION (WORK FOR MONEY (WFM) / TEST RELIEF (TR) CASH / EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROG FOR THE POOR) | [C] FOOD SUPPORT (VGD / VGF) | [D] RETIREMENT PENSION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND FAMILIES | [E] ALLOWANCES (OLD AGE / DISABLED/ WIDOW / FREEDOM FIGHTERS / SHAHEED FAMILIES ETC.) | [X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)? | YES 1 NO 2 Δ [B] | YES 1 NO 2 Δ [C] | YES 1 NO 2 Δ [D] | YES 1 NO 2 Δ [E] | YES 1 NO 2 Δ [X] | YES (specify) 1 NO 2 Δ End |
| ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? | YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [B] DK 8 Δ [B] | YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [C] DK 8 Δ [C] | YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [D] DK 8 Δ [D] | YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [E] DK 8 Δ [E] | YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ [X] DK 8 Δ [X] | YES 1 Δ ST4 NO 2 Δ End DK 8 Δ End |
| ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i> | MONTHS AGO . 1 — — Δ [B] YEARS AGO 2 — Δ [B] DK 998 Δ [B] | MONTHS AGO . 1 — — Δ [C] YEARS AGO 2 — Δ [C] DK 998 Δ [C] | MONTHS AGO . 1 — — Δ [D] YEARS AGO 2 — Δ [D] DK 998 Δ [D] | MONTHS AGO . 1 — — Δ [E] YEARS AGO 2 — Δ [E] DK 998 Δ [E] | MONTHS AGO . 1 — — Δ [X] YEARS AGO 2 — Δ [X] DK 998 Δ [X] | MONTHS AGO . 1 — — Δ End YEARS AGO 2 — Δ End DK 998 Δ End |

| HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE | | EU |
|---|--|---------|
| EU1. In your household, what type of cook stove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ? | ELECTRIC STOVE 01 | 01 ⇒EU5 |
| | LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03 | 03 ⇒EU5 |
| | PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04 | 04 ⇒EU5 |
| | BIOGAS STOVE 05 | 05 ⇒EU5 |
| | LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06 | 06 ⇒EU4 |
| | MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07 | |
| | TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08 | |
| | THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09 | 09 ⇒EU4 |
| OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 | 96 ⇒EU4 | |
| NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97 | 97 ⇒EU6 | |
| EU2. Does it have a chimney? | YES..... 1 | |
| | NO 2 | |
| | DK 8 | |
| EU3. Does it have a fan? | YES..... 1 | |
| | NO 2 | |
| | DK 8 | |
| EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i> | GASOLINE / DIESEL..... 02 | |
| | KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03 | |
| | COAL / LIGNITE..... 04 | |
| | CHARCOAL 05 | |
| | WOOD 06 | |
| | CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS..... 07 | |
| | ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 08 | |
| | PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS..... 09 | |
| | GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 10 | |
| | SAWDUST 11 | |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 | |
| EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i> | IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1 | |
| | IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2 | |
| | IN A SEPARATE BUILDING..... 3 | |
| | OUTDOORS OPEN AIR 4 | |
| | ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5 | |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 | |

| | | |
|--|--|----|
| EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household? | ELECTRICITY..... | 01 |
| | SOLAR LANTERN..... | 02 |
| | RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN..... | 03 |
| | BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN..... | 04 |
| | BIOGAS LAMP..... | 05 |
| | GASOLINE LAMP..... | 06 |
| | KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP..... | 07 |
| | CHARCOAL..... | 08 |
| | WOOD..... | 09 |
| | CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS..... | 10 |
| | ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE..... | 11 |
| | OIL LAMP..... | 12 |
| | CANDLE..... | 13 |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) | 96 |
| NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD..... | 97 | |

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).

| | |
|---|------------|
| PIPED WATER | |
| PIPED INTO DWELLING | 11 11 ⇨WS7 |
| PIPED TO YARD / PLOT | 12 12 ⇨WS7 |
| PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR | 13 13 ⇨WS3 |
| PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... | 14 14 ⇨WS3 |
| TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE | 21 21 ⇨WS3 |
| DUG WELL | |
| PROTECTED WELL..... | 31 31 ⇨WS3 |
| UNPROTECTED WELL | 32 32 ⇨WS3 |
| SPRING | |
| PROTECTED SPRING..... | 41 41 ⇨WS3 |
| UNPROTECTED SPRING | 42 42 ⇨WS3 |
| RAINWATER..... | 51 51 ⇨WS3 |
| TANKER-TRUCK..... | 61 61 ⇨WS4 |
| CART WITH SMALL TANK | 71 71 ⇨WS4 |
| WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT) | 72 72 ⇨WS4 |
| SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) | 81 81 ⇨WS3 |
| PACKAGED WATER | |
| BOTTLED WATER | 91 |
| SACHET WATER | 92 |
| OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... | 96 96 ⇨WS3 |

WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.

| | |
|---|------------|
| PIPED WATER | |
| PIPED INTO DWELLING | 11 11 ⇨WS7 |
| PIPED TO YARD / PLOT | 12 12 ⇨WS7 |
| PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR | 13 |
| PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... | 14 |
| TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE | 21 |
| DUG WELL | |
| PROTECTED WELL..... | 31 |
| UNPROTECTED WELL | 32 |
| SPRING | |
| PROTECTED SPRING..... | 41 |
| UNPROTECTED SPRING | 42 |
| RAINWATER..... | 51 |
| TANKER-TRUCK..... | 61 61 ⇨WS4 |
| CART WITH SMALL TANK | 71 71 ⇨WS4 |
| WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT) | 72 72 ⇨WS4 |
| SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) | 81 |
| OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... | 96 |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| WS3. Where is that water source located? | IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSE WHERE3 | 1 ⇒WS7 2 ⇒WS7 |
| WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back? | MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000 NUMBER OF MINUTES DK998 | 000 ⇒WS7 |
| WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i> | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER.....__ | |
| WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water? | NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK98 | |
| WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water? | YES, AT LEAST ONCE1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK8 | 2 ⇒WS9 8 ⇒WS9 |
| WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed? | WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE...1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK8 | |
| WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? | YES1 NO2 DK8 | 2 ⇒WS11 8 ⇒WS11 |
| WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i> | BOILA ADD BLEACH / CHLORINEB STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DKZ | |
| WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i> | FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN14 FLUSH TO DON'T KNOW WHERE18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT23 COMPOSTING TOILET31 | 11 ⇒WS14 14 ⇒WS14 18 ⇒WS14 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | BUCKET.....41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96 | 41 ⇒WS14 51 ⇒WS14 95 ⇒End 96 ⇒WS14 |
| WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied? | YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS.....1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2 DON'T KNOW WHEN3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED4 DK.....8 | 4 ⇒WS14 8 ⇒WS14 |
| WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? <i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider? | REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....6 DK.....8 | |
| WS14. Where is this toilet facility located? | IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE3 | |
| WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? | YES1 NO.....2 | 2 ⇒End |
| WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public? | SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC).....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2 | 2 ⇒End |
| WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household? | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> _____ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS10 DK.....98 | |

| HANDWASHING | | HW |
|--|---|---|
| <p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p> | <p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP/TUBEWELL)</p> <p>IN DWELLING1</p> <p>IN YARD /PLOT2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>)6</p> | <p>4 ⇨HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨HW5</p> |
| <p>HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p> | <p>WATER IS AVAILABLE1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE2</p> | |
| <p>HW3. Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</p> | <p>YES, PRESENT1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT2</p> | <p>1 ⇨HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨HW5</p> |
| <p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?</p> | <p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP/TUBEWELL)</p> <p>IN DWELLING1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6</p> | |
| <p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> | <p>2 ⇨End</p> |
| <p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p> | <p>YES, SHOWN1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN2</p> | <p>2 ⇨End</p> |
| <p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAPA</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)B</p> <p>ASH / MUD / SANDC</p> | |

| SALT IODISATION | | SA |
|---|--|---|
| <p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p> | <p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p> | <p>2 ⇨ HH13 3 ⇨ HH13 4 ⇨ HH13 6 ⇨ HH13</p> |
| <p>SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p> | <p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p> | |

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| HH13. Record the time. | HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __ | |
| HH14. Language of the Questionnaire. | BANGLA 2 | |
| HH15. Language of the Interview. | BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6 | |
| HH16. Native language of the Respondent. | BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6 | |
| HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire? | YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3 | |
| HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years: | NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... __ | 0 ⇨ HH29 1 ⇨ HH27 |

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

| HH20. Rank number | HH21. Line number from HL1 | HH22. Name from HL2 | HH23. Sex from HL4 | | HH24. Age from HL6 |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| RANK | LINE | NAME | M | F | AGE |
| 1 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 2 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 3 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 4 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 5 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 6 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 7 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |
| 8 | ___ | | 1 | 2 | ___ |

o

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

| LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2) | TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18) | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 |

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household):
Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

LINE NUMBER

NAME

AGE

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49? | YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1 NO2 | 2 ⇒ HH40 |
| HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years. | | |
| HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17? | YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-171 NO2 | 2 ⇒ HH40 |
| HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17? | YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90.....1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17.....2 | 2 ⇒ HH40 |
| <p>HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> | | |
| HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4? | YES, AT LEAST ONE1 NO2 | 2 ⇒ HH42 |
| HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years. | | |
| HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire? | YES, HH9=11 NO, HH9=2.....2 | 2 ⇒ HH45 |
| HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household | | |
| <p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p> | YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2 | 2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE |
| <p>HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <p><i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i></p> | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Bangladesh MICS 2019



| | |
|--|--|
| UF1. Cluster number: _____ | UF2. Household number: _____ |
| UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ | UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ |
| UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ |
| UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u> | UF8. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____ |

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

| | |
|--|--|
| UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire? | YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 1 ⇨ UF10B NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2 2 ⇨ UF10A |
| UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 25 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? |
| YES NO / NOT ASKED | 1 ⇨ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ UF17 |

| | |
|--|---|
| UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i> | COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17..... 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 |
|--|---|

| UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND | | UB |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (<i>name</i>)'s Birth Certificate, National Child Immunisation Record (Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) Card), and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p> | | |
| <p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p> | <p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY__ __</p> <p>DK DAY98</p> <p>MONTH.....__ __</p> <p>YEAR.....<u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> __</p> | |
| <p>UB2. How old is (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p> | <p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)__</p> | |
| <p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p> | <p>AGE 0, 1, OR 21</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 42</p> | <p>1 ⇒ UB9</p> |
| <p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):</p> | <p>RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH471</p> <p>RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH472</p> | <p>2 ⇒ UB6</p> |
| <p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p> | <p>YES, ED10=01</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>UB6. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as PRE-SCHOOL/ECD CENTER/NURSERY/KG SCHOOL/SUSU SRANI?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>UB7. At any time since January 2019 of beginning of school year, did (he/she) attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> | |
| <p>UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> | |

| BIRTH REGISTRATION | | BR |
|--|----------------------|--------|
| BR1. Does (<i>name</i>) have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it? | YES, SEEN..... 1 | 1 ⇒End |
| | YES, NOT SEEN..... 2 | 2 ⇒End |
| | NO..... 3 | |
| | DK..... 8 | |
| BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)'s birth been registered with the City corporation/municipality/ Union council? | YES..... 1 | 1 ⇒End |
| | NO..... 2 | |
| | DK..... 8 | |
| BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)'s birth? | YES..... 1 | |
| | NO..... 2 | |

| EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT | | |
|---|---|---|
| EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)? | NONE00 | |
| | NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> .. | |
| | TEN OR MORE BOOKS10 | |
| EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: | | Y N DK |
| | [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? | HOMEMADE TOYS.....1 2 8 |
| | [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? | TOYS FROM A SHOP1 2 8 |
| | [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? | HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS1 2 8 |
| EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>): | | |
| | [A] Left alone for more than an hour? | NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__ |
| | [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? | NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__ |
| <i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i> | | |
| EC4. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0 OR 1..... 1 | 1 ⇒End |
| | AGE 2, 3 OR 4..... 2 | |

| <p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with (name)?</i></p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (name)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (name) outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with (name)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | MOTHER | FATHER | OTHER | NO ONE | READ BOOKS | A | B | X | Y | TOLD STORIES | A | B | X | Y | SANG SONGS | A | B | X | Y | TOOK OUTSIDE | A | B | X | Y | PLAYED WITH | A | B | X | Y | NAMED | A | B | X | Y | |
|---|---|---------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|--|
| | MOTHER | FATHER | OTHER | NO ONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| READ BOOKS | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOLD STORIES | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SANG SONGS | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOOK OUTSIDE | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLAYED WITH | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAMED | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p> | <p>AGE 21</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 42</p> | <p>1 ⇒End</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (name). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (name)'s development.</p> <p>Can (name) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC7. Can (name) read at least four simple, popular words?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC8. Does (name) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>EC9. Can (name) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |
| EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 | |

| CHILD DISCIPLINE | | |
|--|--|----------|
| UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2 | 1 ⇨ End |
| UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with <i>(name)</i> in the past month. | | |
| | YES NO | |
| [A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. | TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2 | |
| [B] Explained why <i>(name)</i> 's behaviour was wrong. | EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2 | |
| [C] Shook (him/her). | SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 | |
| [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). | SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 | |
| [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. | GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 | |
| [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. | SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 | |
| [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. | HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 | |
| [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. | CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 | |
| [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. | HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 | |
| [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. | HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 | |
| [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. | BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2 | |
| UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇨ UCD5 |
| UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇨ End |
| UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished? | YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8 | |

| CHILD FUNCTIONING | | |
|---|--|--|
| UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2, 3 OR 42 | 1⇒End |
| UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses? | YES.....1 NO2 | |
| UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid? | YES.....1 NO2 | |
| UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? | YES.....1 NO2 | |
| UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all? | | |
| UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses? | YES, UCF2=11 NO, UCF2=2.....2 | 1⇒UCF7A 2⇒UCF7B |
| UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid? | YES, UCF3=11 NO, UCF3=2.....2 | 1⇒UCF9A 2⇒UCF9B |
| UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking? | YES, UCF4=11 NO, UCF4=2.....2 | 1⇒UCF11 2⇒UCF13 |
| UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking? | SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4 | 1⇒UCF14 2⇒UCF14 3⇒UCF14 4⇒UCF14 |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL.....4 | |
| UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing? | NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL4 | |
| UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more? | NOT AT ALL1 LESS2 THE SAME3 MORE4 A LOT MORE5 | |

| BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| BD1. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0, 1, OR 21 AGE 3 OR 4.....2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed? | YES.....1 NO2 DK8 | 2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A |
| BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed? | YES.....1 NO2 DK8 | |
| BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 22 | 2 ⇒ End |
| BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u> | YES.....1 NO2 DK8 | MICS6 UF 10 |
| BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night? | YES.....1 NO2 DK8 | |
| BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night? | YES.....1 NO2 DK8 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---------------|---------------|
| BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night: | | YES | NO | DK |
| [A] Plain water? | PLAIN WATER | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [B] Juice or juice drinks? | JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [C] Clear broth/clear soup? | CLEAR BROTH | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [D] Infant formula, such as CERELAC, NIDO, LACTOGEN, BAIOMIL, MY BOY, MY BABE etc.? | INFANT FORMULA | 1 | 2 ☹ BD7[E] | 8 ☹ BD7[E] |
| [D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula (CERELAC, NIDO, LACTOGEN, BAIOMIL, MY BOY, MY BABE etc.)? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA | | | — |
| [E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk? | MILK | 1 | 2 ☹ BD7[X] | 8 ☹ BD7[X] |
| [E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK | | | — |
| [X] Any other liquids? | OTHER LIQUIDS | 1 | 2 ☹ BD8 | 8 ☹ BD8 |
| [X1] <i>Record all other liquids mentioned.</i> | (Specify) _____ | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home. - Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (<i>name</i>) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i> - What did (<i>name</i>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i> | | | | |
| <i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:</i> Just to make sure, did (<i>name</i>) eat (<i>food group items</i>) yesterday during the day or the night | | YES | NO | DK |
| [A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i> | YOGURT | 1 | 2 ☹ BD8[B] | 8 ☹ BD8[B] |
| [A1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT..... | | | — |
| [B] Any baby food, such as CERELAK, HORLICS e.g.? | FORTIFIED BABY FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, hotchpotch (khichuri) or other foods made from grains? | FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? | PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC. | 1 | 2 | 8 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| [E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots? | FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as SPINACH, POI SAG, METHI, KOLMI, KOCHU, PALONG? | DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas or ripe jackfruit (Vitamin A-rich fruits)? | RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as BANANA, GRAPES, APPLE, GUAVA OR OTHER VEGETABLES LIKE CABBAGE, PATAL CAULIFLOWER etc.? | OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? | ORGAN MEATS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats? | OTHER MEATS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [K] Eggs? | EGGS | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried? | FRESH OR DRIED FISH | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these? | FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC. | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk? | CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK | 1 | 2 | 8 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------|------------------|
| [X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? | OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD | 1 | 2 \surd BD9 | 8 \surd BD9 |
| [X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above. | (Specify) _____ | | | |
| BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES..... ____ DK..... 8 | | | |

| CARE OF ILLNESS | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea? | YES1 NO2 DK8 | 2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14 |
| CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding? | YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2 | 1⇒CA3A 2⇒CA3B |
| CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? | MUCH LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 NOTHING TO DRINK5 DK8 | |
| CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? | | |
| CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less? | MUCH LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 STOPPED FOOD5 NEVER GAVE FOOD7 DK8 | |
| CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source? | YES1 NO2 DK8 | 2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7 |

| | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| <p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p> | <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.....B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POSTC</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC.....E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)_____H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC.....I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACYK</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT/NGO).....L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINICM</p> <p>NGO CLINIC/HOSPITALN</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)_____O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDP</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREETQ</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERR</p> <p>CHARMS AND INCANTATIONSS</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____X</p> | |
| <p>CA7. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called "Packet Salain"?)</p> <p>[B] Rice Based ORS Packet called "Rice Salain" for Diarrhoea?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] Sugar and Salt Solution?</p> <p>[E] Green Coconut Water?</p> <p>[F] Rice water?</p> <p>[G] Boiled rice water?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET.....1 2 8</p> <p>RICE BASED ORS PACKET.....1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP.....1 2 8</p> <p>SUGER AND SALT SOLUTION.....1 2 8</p> <p>GREEN COCONUT WATER1 2 8</p> <p>RICE WATER.....1 2 8</p> <p>BOILED RICE WATER.....1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p> | <p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B]1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B].....2</p> | <p>2⇒CA10</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| <p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p> | <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT/NGO) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL N</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p> | |
| <p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p> | <p>YES, CA7[C]=1 1</p> <p>NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA12</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p> | <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT/NGO) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL N</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p> | |
| <p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA14</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA14</p> |
| <p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p><i>Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p> | <p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV) O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> | |
| <p>CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) been ill with a fever?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CA16</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA16</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ CA19 8 ⇒ CA19 |
| CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose? | PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8 | 1 ⇒ CA20 2 ⇒ CA20 3 ⇒ CA20 6 ⇒ CA20 8 ⇒ CA20 |
| CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever? | YES, CA14=1 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2 | 2 ⇒ CA30 |
| CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ CA22 8 ⇒ CA22 |
| CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ <i>(Name of place)</i> | PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT/NGO) L MOBILE CLINIC M NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X | |

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨ CA30 8 ⇨ CA30</p> |
| <p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p><i>Record all medicines given.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of brand</i>)</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of brand</i>)</p> | <p>ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN L COTRIMOXAZOLE M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R ASPIRIN S IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z</p> | |
| <p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p> | <p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨ CA30</p> |
| <p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of place</i>)</p> | <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p> | |

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| CA30. Check UB2: Child's age? | AGE 0, 1 OR 21 | 2 ⇒End |
| | AGE 3 OR 42 | |
| CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? | CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE01 | |
| | PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE.....02 | |
| | PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH03 | |
| | THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE).....04 | |
| | BURIED05 | |
| | LEFT IN THE OPEN06 | |
| | OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 | |
| DK98 | | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| UF11. Record the time. | HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __ | |
| UF12. Language of the Questionnaire. | BANGLA 2 | |
| UF13. Language of the Interview. | BANGLA2 | |
| | OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 | |
| UF14. Native language of the Respondent. | BANGLA 2 | |
| | OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 | |
| UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire? | YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 | |
| | YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 | |
| | NO, NOT USED 3 | |
| <p>UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> | | |

| ANTHROPOMETRY | |
|---|--|
| AN1. Cluster number: _____ | AN2. Household number: _____ |
| AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ | AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) _____ |
| AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ | AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ |

| ANTHROPOMETRY | | |
|--|--|--|
| AN7. Measurer's name and number: | NAME _____ | |
| AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> | KILOGRAMS (KG)..... _____ . _____ CHILD NOT PRESENT 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 99.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6 | 99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10 |
| AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum? | YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2 | |
| AN10. Check AN4: Child's age? | AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2 | 1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B |
| AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> | LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... _____ . _____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6 | 999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13 |
| AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> | | |
| AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | |
| AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____ | | |
| AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇨ Next Child |
| AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household. | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN



Bangladesh MICS 2019

| WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL | | WM |
|---|---|----|
| WM1. Cluster number: _____ | WM2. Household number: _____ | |
| WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____ | WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ | |
| WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____/_____/2019 | |

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| <p>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</p> | WM7. Record the time: | |
| | HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____ | |
| <p>WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p> | YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2 | 1 ⇒ WM9B 2 ⇒ WM9A |
| <p>WM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> | <p>WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 45 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p> | |
| YES1 NO / NOT ASKED2 | 1 ⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ WM17 | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>WM17. Result of woman's interview.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p> | COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (specify)05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-1706 OTHER (specify)96 |
|--|--|

| WOMAN'S BACKGROUND | | WB |
|--|---|------------------|
| WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): | WM3=HH47..... 1 WM3≠HH47..... 2 | 2⇒WB3 |
| WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended: | ED5=2, 3 OR 4..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK..... 2 | 1⇒WB15 2⇒WB14 |
| WB3. In what month and year were you born? | DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998 | |
| WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i> | AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __ | |
| WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2⇒WB14 |
| WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? | EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ SECONDARY/HIGHER SECONDARY . 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __ | 000⇒WB14 |
| WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent: | AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2 | 2⇒WB13 |
| WB9. At any time during the 2019 school year did you attend school? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2⇒WB11 |
| WB10. During this 2019 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending? | PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ SECONDARY/HIGHER SECONDARY . 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __ | |
| WB11. At any time during the 2018 school year did you attend school? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2⇒WB13 |
| WB12. During that 2018 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend? | PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ SECONDARY/UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __ | |
| WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended: | WB6=2, 3 OR 4..... 1 WB6=1 2 | 1⇒WB15 |

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| <p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p> | <p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4</p> | |
| <p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p> | <p>YEARS.....</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p> | 95 ⇒ End |
| <p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p> | <p>CITY..... 1</p> <p>TOWN..... 2</p> <p>RURAL AREA..... 3</p> | |
| <p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which Division did you live in?</p> | <p>BARISAL 10</p> <p>CHITTAGONG 20</p> <p>DHAKA 30</p> <p>KHLUNA 40</p> <p>MYMENSHING 45</p> <p>RAJSHAHI 50</p> <p>RANGPUR 55</p> <p>SYLHET 60</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF BANGLADESH (specify) 96</p> | |

| MASS MEDIA AND ICT | | MT |
|---|--|---------|
| <p>MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p> | <p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p> | |
| <p>MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p> | <p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p> | |
| <p>MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p> | <p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p> | |
| <p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | 2 ⇒ MT9 |
| <p>MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p> | <p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p> | 0 ⇒ MT9 |

| | YES | NO | |
|---|---|----|----------|
| MT6. During the last 3 months, did you: | | | |
| [A] Copy or move a file or folder? | COPY/MOVE FILE1 | 2 | |
| [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? | USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1 | 2 | |
| [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? | SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1 | 2 | |
| [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? | USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1 | 2 | |
| [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? | CONNECT DEVICE1 | 2 | |
| [F] Find, download, install and configure software? | INSTALL SOFTWARE1 | 2 | |
| [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? | CREATE PRESENTATION1 | 2 | |
| [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? | TRANSFER FILE1 | 2 | |
| [I] Write a computer program in any programming language? | PROGRAMMING1 | 2 | |
| MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded? | YES, MT6[C]=11 | 2 | 1 ⇒ MT10 |
| | NO, MT6[C]=22 | | |
| MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded? | YES, MT6[F]=11 | 2 | 1 ⇒ MT10 |
| | NO, MT6[F]=22 | | |
| MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device? | YES1 | 2 | 2 ⇒ MT11 |
| | NO2 | | |
| MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i> | NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3 | | |
| MT11. Do you own a mobile phone? | YES1 | 2 | |
| | NO2 | | |
| MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i> | NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3 | | |

| MARRIAGE | | MA |
|--|---|----------------------|
| MA1. Are you currently married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 NO, NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED3 | 3 ⇒MA5 |
| MA2. How old is your (husband)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband) on his last birthday? | AGE IN YEARS__ __ DK.....98 | |
| MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband) have any other wives or partners? | YES1 NO2 | 2 ⇒MA7 |
| MA4. How many other wives does he have? | NUMBER__ __ DK.....98 | ⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7 |
| MA5. Have you ever been married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 NO.....3 | 3 ⇒UNI4 |
| MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated? | WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED3 | |
| MA7. Have you been married only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE2 | 1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B |
| MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband)? | DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH__ __ DK MONTH98 | |
| MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband)? | YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998 | |
| MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded? | YES, MA8A/B=99981 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2 | 2 ⇒End |
| MA10. Check MA7: In marriage only once? | YES, MA7=11 NO, MA7=22 | 1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B |
| MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband)? | AGE IN YEARS__ __ | |
| MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband)? | | |

| FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY | | CM |
|--|---|----------|
| CM0. Check MA1 and MA5: Currently married? | YES, MA1=1 OR MA5=1.....1 | 1 ⇒ CM1 |
| | NO, MA1=3 OR MA5=3.....2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i> | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ CM8 |
| CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ CM5 |
| CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i> | SONS AT HOME..... _ _ | |
| CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i> | DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... _ _ | |
| CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ CM8 |
| CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i> | SONS ELSEWHERE _ _ | |
| CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i> | DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _ | |
| CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i> | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ CM11 |
| CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i> | BOYS DEAD _ _ | |
| CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i> | GIRLS DEAD _ _ | |
| CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10. | SUM _ _ | |
| CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇒ CM14 |
| CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'. | | |
| CM14. Check CM11: How many live births? | NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00..... 0 | 0 ⇒ End |
| | ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE..... 1 | |

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

| BH0. BH Line Number | BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby? | BH2. Were any of these births twins? | | BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? | BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday? | | | BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive? | | BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years. | BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you? | | BH8. Record household line number of child (from HLL) Record '00' if child is not listed. | BH9. How old was (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years | | | BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth? | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|------|--|--|---|--|---|------------|---|---|---------|------|
| | | S | M | | B | G | Day | Month | Year | | Y | N | | Age | Y | N | | Line No | Unit |
| 01 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | Next Birth | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | | | |
| 02 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 03 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 04 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 05 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 06 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 07 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 08 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 09 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

| BH0. BH Line Number | BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby? | BH2. Were any of these births twins? | BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? | BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i> | | | BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive? | BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> | BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you? | BH8. Record household line number of child (from HLL1) <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i> | BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i> | | BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth? | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------|------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--------|---|----------------------|
| | | S M | B G | Day | Month | Year | Y N | Age | Y N | Line No | Unit | Number | Y N | |
| 10 | | 1 2 | 1 2 | — — | — — | — — | 1 2 | — — | 1 2 | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | — — | 1 ♂ Add Birth | 2 ♂ Next Birth |
| 11 | | 1 2 | 1 2 | — — | — — | — — | 1 2 | — — | 1 2 | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | — — | 1 ♂ Add Birth | 2 ♂ Next Birth |
| 12 | | 1 2 | 1 2 | — — | — — | — — | 1 2 | — — | 1 2 | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | — — | 1 ♂ Add Birth | 2 ♂ Next Birth |
| 13 | | 1 2 | 1 2 | — — | — — | — — | 1 2 | — — | 1 2 | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | — — | 1 ♂ Add Birth | 2 ♂ Next Birth |
| 14 | | 1 2 | 1 2 | — — | — — | — — | 1 2 | — — | 1 2 | ⇒ BH10 | DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3 | — — | 1 ♂ Add Birth | 2 ♂ Next Birth |
| BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)? | | | | | | | | | | | YES | 1 | 1 ⇒ Record birth(s) in Birth History | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | NO | 2 | | |


| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check: | NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2 | 1 ⇒CM17 |
| CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'. | | |
| CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years. | NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1 | 0 ⇒End |
| CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules. | NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____ | |

| DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH | | DB |
|--|--|--------------------|
| DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____ | YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2 | 2 ⇒End |
| DB2. When you got pregnant with (name), did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇒End |
| DB3. Check CM11: Number of births: | ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2 | 1 ⇒DB4A 2 ⇒DB4B |
| DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? | LATER 1 NO MORE 2 | |
| DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? | | |

| MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH | | MN |
|---|--|---------|
| <p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p> | <p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2</p> | 2 ⇒ End |
| <p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | 2 ⇒ MN7 |
| <p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p> | <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>MEDICAL DOCTOR..... A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B</p> <p>PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO).....C</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) D</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/PCSBA) E</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/ CHCP) G</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA).....I</p> <p>NGO WORKER.....J</p> <p>VILLAGE DOCTOR..... K</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |
| <p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</p> | <p>WEEKS 1 ___</p> <p>MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>DK 998</p> | |
| <p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___</p> <p>DK 98</p> | |
| <p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p> | <p>YES NO</p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE.....1 2</p> <p>URINE SAMPLE1 2</p> <p>BLOOD SAMPLE.....1 2</p> | |
| <p>MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed?</p> <p>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</p> <p>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</p> | <p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).... 1</p> <p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)..... 2</p> <p>NO 3</p> <p>DK 8</p> | |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2⇒MN11 8⇒MN11 |
| MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)? | NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8 | 8⇒MN11 |
| MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported? | ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2 | 2⇒MN19 |
| MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? <i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i> | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2⇒MN19 8⇒MN19 |
| MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i> | NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8 | |
| MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported? | ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2 | 1⇒MN14A 2⇒MN14B |
| MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? <i>The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i> | YEARS AGO DK 98 | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anyone else?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p> | <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>MEDICAL DOCTOR..... A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B</p> <p>PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO)..... C</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) D</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/PCSBA) E</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/CHCP) G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA)..... I</p> <p>NGO WORKER..... J</p> <p>VILLAGE DOCTOR..... K</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NO ONE Y</p> | |
| <p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC/HEALTH CENTRE (FWC/USC/RD) 22</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC) 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | <p>11 ⇨ MN23</p> <p>12 ⇨ MN23</p> <p>96 ⇨ MN23</p> |
| <p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨ MN23</p> |
| <p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?</p> | <p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS..... 2</p> | |
| <p>MN22A. Check BHA: Birth of last child?</p> | <p>LAST CHILD <42 DAYS OLD/BIRTH WITHIN 6 WEEKS 1</p> <p>LAST CHILD >42 DAYS OLD/BIRTH BEFORE 6 WEEKS 2</p> | <p>2 ⇨ MN23</p> |
| <p>MN22B. Did you have any of the following complications due to C-section?</p> | <p>PLACE OF WOUND BECAME INFECTED A</p> <p>PUS/WATER CAME OUT OF THE WOUND..... B</p> <p>PAIN AT THE WOUND C</p> <p>NO PROBLEM Y</p> <p>OTHERS (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK/CAN'T NOT RECALL..... Z</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| <p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin</small></p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒MN25 8 ⇒MN25</p> |
| <p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> | |
| <p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> | |
| <p>MN26. How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If “immediately” or less than 1 hour, record ‘000’.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If “1 day” or “next day”, probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If “24 hours”, probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p> | <p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000</p> <p>HOURS..... 1 ____</p> <p>DAYS 2 ____</p> <p>NEVER BATHED..... 997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998</p> | |
| <p>MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> | <p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒MN30</p> |
| <p>MN28. What was used to cut the cord?</p> | <p>NEW BLADE..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES 2 SCISSORS..... 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p> | |
| <p>MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> | |
| <p>MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒MN32 8 ⇒MN32</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>MN31. What was applied to the cord?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> | <p>CHLORHEXIDINE A</p> <p>OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B</p> <p>MUSTARD OIL C</p> <p>ASH D</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG E</p> <p>VERMILION F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p> | |
| <p>MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p> | <p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DK 8</p> | |
| <p>MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ MN35</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN35</p> |
| <p>MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh?</p> <p><i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i></p> | <p>FROM CARD 1 (KG) _ . _ _ _</p> <p>FROM RECALL 2 (KG) _ . _ _ _</p> <p>DK 99998</p> | |
| <p>MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ MN39B</p> |
| <p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p> | <p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 _ _</p> <p>DAYS 2 _ _</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p> | |
| <p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ MN39A</p> <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p> <p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p> | <p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A</p> <p>PLAIN WATER B</p> <p>SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C</p> <p>GRIPE WATER D</p> <p>SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E</p> <p>FRUIT JUICE F</p> <p>INFANT FORMULA G</p> <p>INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H</p> <p>HONEY I</p> <p>PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y</p> | |

| POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS | | PN |
|---|--|----------------------|
| <p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p> | YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| <p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> | YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2 | 2 ⇒ PN7 |
| <p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN20). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</p> | HOURS 1 ___ DAYS 2 ___ WEEKS 3 ___ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998 | |
| <p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok.</p> <p>Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on (name)'s health?</p> | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| <p>PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (name or type or facility in MN20)?</p> | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| <p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (name or type of facility in MN20).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (name)'s health after you left (name or type of facility in MN20)?</p> | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17 |
| <p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?</p> | YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED..... 2 | 2 ⇒ PN11 |
| <p>PN8. You have already said that (person or persons in MN19) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery, for example examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (person or persons in MN19) left you, did (person or persons in MN19) check on (name)'s health?</p> | YES 1 NO 2 | |

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <p>PN9. And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | |
| <p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN19</p> |
| <p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ PN20</p> |
| <p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p> | <p>ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ PN13A 2 ⇒ PN13B</p> |
| <p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p> | <p>HOURS 1 ___ DAYS 2 ___ WEEKS 3 ___ DK / DON’T REMEMBER 998</p> | |
| <p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p> | <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO) C FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) D COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/PCSBA) E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/CHCP) G RELATIVE / FRIEND H FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) I NGO WORKER J VILLAGE DOCTOR K OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>PN15. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE (FWC/USC/RD)..... 22</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)..... 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> | |
| <p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> | <p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒PN18</p> |
| <p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p> |
| <p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?</p> | <p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED 1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒PN20</p> |
| <p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p> |
| <p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒PN25</p> |
| <p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p> | <p>ONCE 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇒PN22B</p> |
| <p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p> | <p>HOURS 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p> | |

| <p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p> | <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL DOCTOR..... A NURSE / MIDWIFEB PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO).....C FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV)D COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/PCSBA) E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/CHCP)..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND H FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) I NGO WORKERJ VILLAGE DOCTOR.....K OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|-----|----|----|-----------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| <p>PN24. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p> | <p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE (FWC/USC/RD) 22 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (<i>name</i>)'s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p> | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EXAMINE THE CORD.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE TEMPERATURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | EXAMINE THE CORD..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | TAKE TEMPERATURE | 1 | 2 | 8 | COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXAMINE THE CORD..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TAKE TEMPERATURE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p> | <p>YES, MN36=1 1 NO, MN36=2 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒PN28</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)'s breastfeeding? | YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....1 2 8 | |
| PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth? | YES, MN33=1.....1 NO, MN33=22 DK, MN33=83 | 1⇒PN29A 2⇒PN29B 3⇒PN29C |
| PN29A. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? | YES1 NO2 | |
| PN29B. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? | | |
| PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? | | |
| PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care? | YES1 NO2 | |

| CONTRACEPTION | | CP |
|---|---|----------------|
| CP0. Check MA1 and MA5: Currently married? | YES, MA1=1 OR MA5=1.....1 NO, MA1=3 OR MA5=32 | 1⇒CP1 2⇒End |
| CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now? | YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8 | 1⇒CP3 |
| CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES1 NO2 | 1⇒CP4 |
| CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES1 NO2 | 1⇒End 2⇒End |
| CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? <i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i> | FEMALE STERILIZATIONA MALE STERILIZATIONB IUD.....C INJECTABLESD IMPLANTSE PILLF MALE CONDOMG FEMALE CONDOMH DIAPHRAGMI FOAM / JELLYJ LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM).....K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM.....L WITHDRAWALM OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X | |

| MATERNAL MORBIDITY | | MR |
|--|---|--------------------|
| MR1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? | YES, CP1=1..... 1 NO, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2 | 1 ⇒MR3 |
| MR2. Check BH4 for the last birth: Last birth occurred within the last six weeks, that is, since (date of interview-6 weeks) in 2018? | YES, LAST 6 WEEKS1 NO, LATER.....2 | 2 ⇒End |
| MR3. How many months pregnant are you? | Record the number of months __ __ DK/can't recall.....98 | |
| MR4. Did you have any kind of health complications during (this current/last) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR5. Did you have “Seizures” or “Convulsions” during (this current/last) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | 2 ⇒MR7 8 ⇒MR7 |
| MR6. Have you ever had seizures during times when you were not pregnant? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR7. Do you know if you had increased blood pressure during (this current/last) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR8. Did you have swelling in the legs, face of hands during (this current/last) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR9. Did you have blurred vision during (this current/last) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR10. Check MR1 and MR3: Currently pregnant for 5 months or more than 5 months? | MR1 =1 AND MR3 ≥ 5 1 MR1 =1 AND MR3 < 5)..... 2 | 2 ⇒MR12 |
| MR11. Did you have vaginal bleeding at any time starting from the second half of the pregnancy to (now/the time of delivery)? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR12. Did you have a high fever during (this current/last) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | 2 ⇒MR16 8 ⇒MR16 |
| MR13. Did this high fever come with chills? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR14. Have you been sick with some other disease during (this current/last) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| MR15. Did you have a very smelly discharge when you had this high fever? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR16. Did your eyes/skin turn yellow during (<i>this current/last</i>) pregnancy? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | 2 ⇒MR18 8 ⇒MR18 |
| MR17. When your (skin or eyes) turned yellow did this happen only to you or did people around you (home or community) display comparable symptoms? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR18. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? | YES, CP1=1..... 1 NO, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2 | 1 ⇒End |
| MR19. Did you have any kind of health complications after the birth of your child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR20. Did you have seizures or convulsions after the birth of your child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | 2 ⇒MR22 8 ⇒MR22 |
| MR21. Have you ever had seizures during times when you were not pregnant? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR22. Do you know if you had increased blood pressure after the birth of your last child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR23. Did you have swelling in the legs, face of hands after the birth of your last child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR24. Did you have blurred vision after the birth of your last child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR25. Did you have excessive bleeding after the birth of your last child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | 2 ⇒MR27 8 ⇒MR27 |
| MR26. This bleeding wet your clothes, the bed or the floor? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR27. Did you have a high fever after the birth of your last child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | 2 ⇒MR31 8 ⇒MR31 |
| MR28. Did this fever come with chills? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| MR29. Have you been sick with some other disease after the birth of your last child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR30. Did you have a very smelly discharge during this period of high fever? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR31. Did your eyes/skin turn yellow after the birth of your last child? | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | 2 ⇒ MR33 8 ⇒ MR33 |
| MR32. When your (skin or eyes) turned yellow did this happen only to you or did people around you (home or community) display comparable symptoms?" | YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE..... 8 | |
| MR33. How many hours passed between the start of labor pain and delivery? <i>Record the answer in hours</i> | HOURS..... _ _ _ DK OR NOT SURE..... 98 | |

| UNMET NEED | | UN |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| UN0. Check MA1 and MA5: Currently married? | YES, MA1=1 OR MA5=1 1 NO, MA1=3 OR MA5=3 2 | 2⇒UN14 |
| UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? | YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2 | 2⇒UN6 |
| UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES..... 1 NO 2 | 1⇒UN5 |
| UN3. Check CM11: Any births? | NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS..... 1 | 0⇒UN4A 1⇒UN4B |
| UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? | LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE..... 2 | |
| UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? | | |
| UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8 | 1⇒UN8 2⇒UN14 8⇒UN14 |
| UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'? | YES, CP4=A..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2 | 1⇒UN14 |
| UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8 | 2⇒UN10 3⇒UN12 8⇒UN10 |
| UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i> | MONTHS 1 ___ YEARS 2 ___ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER..... 996 DK 998 | 994⇒UN12 |
| UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? | YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2 | 1⇒UN14 |
| UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method? | YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2 | 1⇒UN14 |
| UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time? | YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 1⇒UN14 8⇒UN14 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p> | <p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEXA MENOPAUSALB NEVER MENSTRUATEDC HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS).....D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC..... F BREASTFEEDINGG TOO OLDH FATALISTIC I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK Z</p> | |
| <p>UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p> | <p>MENTIONED, UN12=C..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>UN14. When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?</i></p> | <p>DAYS AGO.....1 ___</p> <p>WEEKS AGO.....2 ___</p> <p>MONTHS AGO.....3 ___</p> <p>YEARS AGO4 ___</p> <p>IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995</p> | <p>993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?</p> | <p>YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8</p> | |
| <p>UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p> | |
| <p>UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End</p> |
| <p>UN18A. What type of materials did you use in your last menstruation?</p> | <p>SANITARY NAPKIN 1 COTTON PAD 2 TISSUE..... 3 CLOTH..... 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 9</p> | |
| <p>UN19. Were the materials reusable?</p> | <p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p> | |

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

| | | YES | NO | DK |
|--|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| [A] If she goes out without telling him? | GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING..... | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [B] If she neglects the children? | NEGLECTS CHILDREN | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [C] If she argues with him? | ARGUES WITH HIM..... | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [D] If she refuses to have sex with him? | REFUSES SEX | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| [E] If she burns the food? | BURNS FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 |

VICTIMISATION

VT

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>VT1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) 2016, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ VT9B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT9B</p> |
| <p>VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) 2018?</p> | <p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ VT5B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT5B</p> |
| <p>VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p> | <p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | |
| <p>VT4. <i>Check VT3: One or more times?</i></p> | <p>ONE TIME, VT3=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ VT5A</p> <p>2 ⇒ VT5B</p> |
| <p>VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p> | |
| <p>VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p> | <p>2 ⇒ VT8</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT8</p> |
| <p>VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, A GUN/PISTOL/REVOLVER B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p> | |
| <p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p> | <p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p> | <p>1 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>2 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>3 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT9A</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since <i>(month of interview) 2016</i>, been physically attacked?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since <i>(month of interview) 2016</i>, have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨VT20</p> <p>8 ⇨VT20</p> |
| <p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since <i>(month of interview) 2018</i>?</p> | <p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨VT12B</p> |
| <p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p> | <p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>1 ⇨VT12A</p> <p>2 ⇨VT12B</p> <p>3 ⇨VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨VT12B</p> |
| <p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p> | <p>AT HOME 11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET 21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL/COLLEGE 31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | |
| <p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p> | <p>ONE PERSON 1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | <p>1 ⇨VT14A</p> <p>2 ⇨VT14B</p> <p>3 ⇨VT14B</p> <p>8 ⇨VT14B</p> |
| <p>VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> | |
| <p>VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p> | <p>2 ⇨VT19</p> <p>8 ⇨VT19</p> |

| <p>VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> | <p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN/PISTOL/REVOLVER B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|-----|----|----|---------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---|--|
| <p>VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p> | <p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p> | <p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p> | <p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</p> <p>[B] Sex?</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation?</p> <p>[D] Age?</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief?</p> <p>[F] Disability?</p> <p>[X] For any other reason?</p> | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | SEX | 1 | 2 | 8 | SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 1 | 2 | 8 | AGE..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | RELIGION / BELIEF | 1 | 2 | 8 | DISABILITY | 1 | 2 | 8 | OTHER REASON..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEX | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGE..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RELIGION / BELIEF | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISABILITY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER REASON..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| ADULT FUNCTIONING | | AF |
|---|---|----------------------|
| AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent? | AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2 | 1 ⇨ End |
| AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i> | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| AF3. Do you use a hearing aid? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. | | |
| AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses? | YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2 | 1 ⇨ AF6A 2 ⇨ AF6B |
| AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4 | |
| AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid? | YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2 | 1 ⇨ AF8A 2 ⇨ AF8B |
| AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4 | |
| AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4 | |
| AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4 | |
| AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4 | |
| AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? | NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 | |

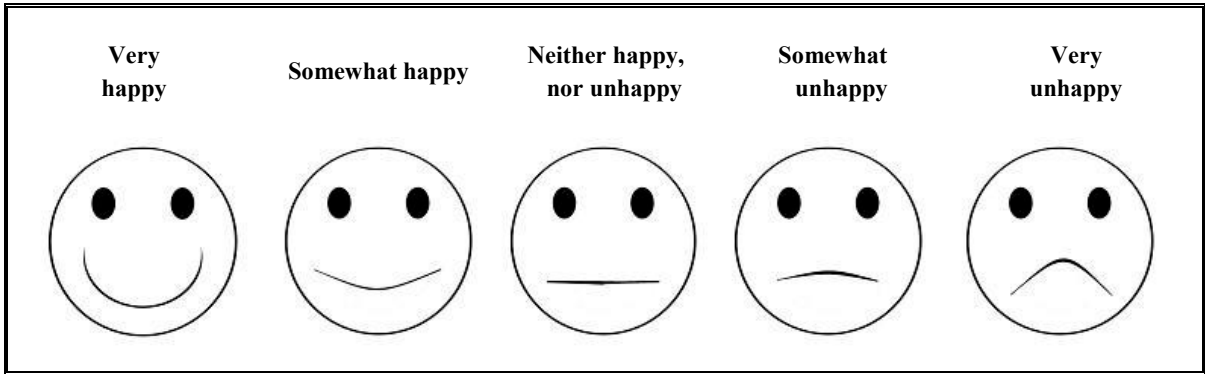
| HIV/AIDS | | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|-----|----|----|------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2⇒End | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding? | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | DURING PREGNANCY | 1 | 2 | 8 | DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | BY BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURING PREGNANCY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BY BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2⇒HA11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA10. Are there any special drugs that a medical doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____ | YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2 | 2⇒HA27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received? | YES, MN2=1 1 NO, MN2=2 2 | 2⇒HA27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | YES | NO | DK |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|----|
| HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about: | | | |
| [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? | HIV FROM MOTHER..... | 1 2 8 | |
| [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? | THINGS TO DO | 1 2 8 | |
| [C] Getting tested for HIV? | TESTED FOR HIV | 1 2 8 | |
| Were you: | | | |
| [D] Offered a test for HIV? | OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV | 1 2 8 | |
| HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? | YES | 1 | |
| | NO | 2 | |
| HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES | 1 | |
| | NO | 2 | |
| | DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS | 8 | |
| HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES | 1 | |
| | NO | 2 | |
| | DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS | 8 | |
| HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? | YES | 1 | |
| | NO | 2 | |
| | DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS | 8 | |
| HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? | YES | 1 | |
| | NO | 2 | |
| | DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS | 8 | |
| HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? | YES | 1 | |
| | NO | 2 | |
| | DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS | 8 | |
| HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? | AGREE..... | 1 | |
| | DISAGREE | 2 | |
| I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. | DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS | 8 | |
| HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? | YES | 1 | |
| | NO | 2 | |
| | SAYS SHE HAS HIV | 7 | |
| | DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS | 8 | |

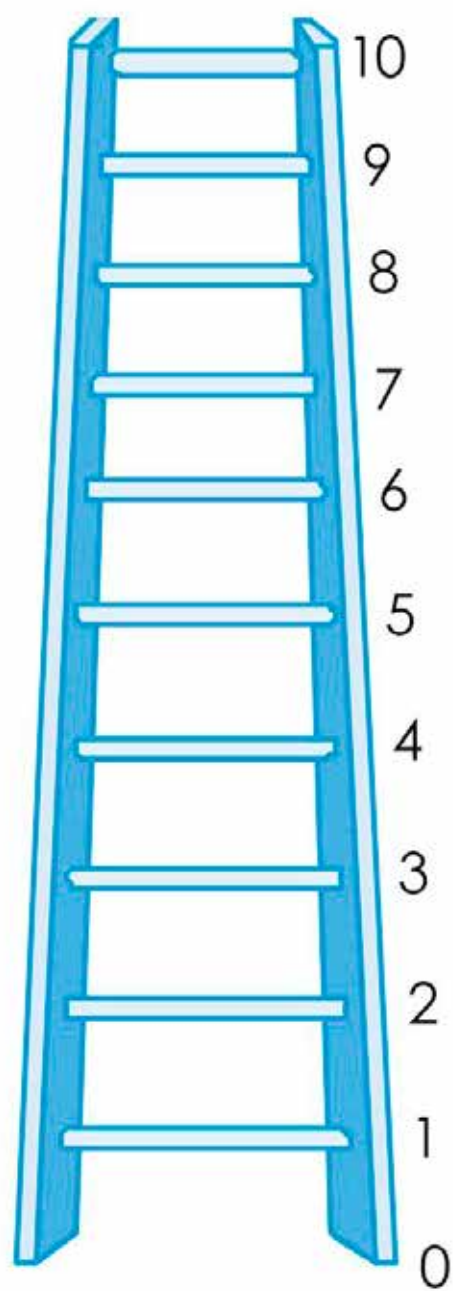
LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p> | <p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p> | |
| <p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p> | <p>LADDER STEP _____</p> | |
| <p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p> | <p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENERD 3</p> | |
| <p>LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p> | <p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p> | |



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| WM10. Record the time. | HOURS AND MINUTES : | |
| WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it? | YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3 | |
| WM12. Language of the Questionnaire. | BANGLA 2 | |
| WM13. Language of the Interview. | BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| WM14. Native language of the Respondent. | BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire? | YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3 | |
| <p>WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17
 Bangladesh MICS 2019



5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL FS

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| FS1. Cluster number: _____ | FS2. Household number: _____ | |
| FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ | FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ | |
| FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ | FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ | |
| FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1 9 | FS8. Record the time: | HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____ |

*Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
 If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.*

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire? | YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2 | 1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A |
|--|---|----------------------|

| | |
|--|--|
| FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? | FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now? |
| YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2 | 1 ⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒FS17 |

| | |
|--|---|
| FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i> | COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96 |
|--|---|

| CHILD'S BACKGROUND | | CB |
|---|---|-----------|
| CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): | FS4=HH47 1 FS4≠HH47 2 | 1 ⇒ CB11 |
| CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i> | DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ YEAR __ __ __ __ | |
| CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i> | AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __ | |
| CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended? | EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ SECONDARY / UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __ | 000 ⇒ CB7 |
| CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| CB7. At any time during the 2019 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ CB9 |
| CB8. During 2019 school year, which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) attending? | EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ SECONDARY / UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __ | |
| CB9. At any time during the 2018 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| CB10. During 2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) attend? | EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ SECONDARY / UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __ | |

CHILD LABOUR

CL

| | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| <p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY.....1 2</p> | |
| <p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p> | <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ CL7</p> |
| <p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p> | <p>NUMBER OF HOURS __ __</p> | |
| <p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p> | <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> | |

| CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ <i>CL9</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-----|----|------------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i> | NUMBER OF HOURS __ __ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ <i>CL11</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i> | NUMBER OF HOURS __ __ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [X] Other household tasks? | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD | 1 | 2 | COOKING | 1 | 2 | WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE | 1 | 2 | WASHING CLOTHES | 1 | 2 | CARING FOR CHILDREN | 1 | 2 | CARING FOR OLD / SICK | 1 | 2 | OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COOKING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WASHING CLOTHES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARING FOR CHILDREN | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARING FOR OLD / SICK | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL12. Check <i>CL11</i> , [<i>A</i>]-[<i>X</i>]: | AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2 | 2 ⇒ <i>End</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i> | NUMBER OF HOURS __ __ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| CHILD DISCIPLINE | | FCD |
|---|--|----------|
| FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age? | AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month. | | YES NO |
| [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. | TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2 | |
| [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong. | EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2 | |
| [C] Shook (him/her). | SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 | |
| [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). | SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 | |
| [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. | GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 | |
| [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. | SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 | |
| [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. | HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 | |
| [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. | CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 | |
| [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. | HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 | |
| [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. | HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 | |
| [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. | BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2 | |
| FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ FCD5 |
| FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇒ End |
| FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished? | YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8 | |

| CHILD FUNCTIONING | | FCF |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <p>FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have.</p> <p>Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| <p>FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?</p> | | |
| <p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?</p> | <p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒ FCF6B</p> |
| <p>FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p> | <p>YES, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒ FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒ FCF8B</p> |
| <p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p> | <p>YES, FCF3=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF3=2 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ FCF14</p> |
| <p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p> | <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4</p> | <p>3 ⇒ FCF12</p> <p>4 ⇒ FCF12</p> |

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|--|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p> | <p>SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL..... 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL..... 4</p> | <p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p> |
| <p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL..... 4</p> | <p>1 ⇒FCF16</p> |
| <p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL..... 4</p> | <p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p> |
| <p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL..... 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF16. Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL..... 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF17. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF18. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p> | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p> | <p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p> | |
| <p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p> | <p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p> | |
| <p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p> | <p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p> | |

| PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT | | PR |
|---|--|----------------------|
| PR1. Check CB3: Child's age? | AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3 | 1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End |
| PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (<i>name</i>). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (<i>name</i>) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back. | | |
| PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (<i>name</i>) to read at home? | NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... <u>0</u> _____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10 | |
| PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i> | YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2 | 2 ⇒ End |
| PR5. Does (<i>name</i>) ever have homework? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ PR7 8 ⇒ PR7 |
| PR6. Does anyone help (<i>name</i>) with homework? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |
| PR7. Does (<i>name</i>)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate (such as parent teacher association or school management committee)? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10 |
| PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10 |
| PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: | YES NO DK | |
| [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (<i>name</i>)'s school? | PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 | |
| [B] School budget or use of funds received by (<i>name</i>)'s school? | SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8 | |
| PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (<i>name</i>)? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | |

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| <p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER 1 2 8</p> | |
| <p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | |
| <p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p> | <p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ End</p> |
| <p>PR15. When (<i>teacher strike / teacher absence</i>) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> | |

| FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS | | FL |
|--|---|--------------------|
| FL0. Check CB3: Child's age? | AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3 | 1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End |
| <p>FL1. Now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.</p> <p>These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.</p> <p>You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (name) has performed.</p> <p>The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.</p> <p>This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> | | |
| May I talk to (name)? | YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2 | 2 ⇒ FL28 |
| FL2. Record the time. | HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ : __ | |
| <p>FL3. My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.</p> <p>Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?</p> <p><i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i></p> <p>Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/Name of caretaker) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.</p> | | |
| Are you ready to get started? | YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2 | 2 ⇒ FL28 |
| <p>FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child. <input type="checkbox"/> You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker. <input type="checkbox"/> The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS Book without difficulty while you can see which page is open. | | |
| FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time. | | |
| FL6. First we are going to talk about reading. | YES NO | |
| [A] Do you read books at home? | READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2 | |
| [B] Does someone read to you at home? | READ TO AT HOME..... 1 2 | |
| FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? | ENGLISH..... 1 BANGLA 2 | |
| <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i> | OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6 DK 8 | |

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| <p>FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p> | <p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒FL9A</p> |
| <p>FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?</p> <p>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</p> | <p>YES, CB4/ED4=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒FL9B</p> |
| <p>FL8B. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p> | <p>YES, FL7=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, FL7=6 OR 8..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒FL10B</p> <p>2 ⇒FL23</p> |
| <p>FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</p> | <p>ENGLISH..... 1</p> <p>BANGLA 2</p> <p>OTHER (specify)..... 6</p> <p>DK 8</p> | <p>1 ⇒FL10A</p> <p>2 ⇒FL10A</p> <p>3 ⇒FL10A</p> <p>6 ⇒FL23</p> <p>8 ⇒FL23</p> |
| <p>FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL9A/B). Would you like to start reading the story?</p> <p>FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL7). Would you like to start reading the story?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒FL23</p> |
| <p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p> | <p>AGE 7-9 YEARS 1</p> <p>AGE 10-14 YEARS 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒FL13</p> |
| <p>FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p> | <p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p> | <p>1 ⇒FL19</p> |
| <p>FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.</p> <p>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. Point to the sentence. I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p>Mini is a cat. Tomi is a dog. Mini is 5. Tomi is 6.</p> | | |
| <p>FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒FL23</p> |
| <p>FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Mini?</p> | <p>MINI IS 5 YEARS OLD 1</p> <p>OTHER ANSWERS..... 2</p> <p>NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3</p> | <p>1 ⇒FL17</p> |
| <p>FL16. Say: Mini is 5 years old. and go to FL23.</p> | | <p>⇒FL23</p> |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-------|----------|
| FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Mini or Tomi? | TOMI IS OLDER (THAN MINI) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3 | | | | | | | 1 ⇒ FL19 |
| FL18. Say: Tomi is older than Mini. Tomi is 6 and Mini is 5. and go to FL23. | | | | | | | | ⇒ FL23 |
| FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Thank you. Now I want you to try this. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin. | Musa | is | in | class | two. | One | day, | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| | Musa | was | going | home | from | school. | He | |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| | saw | some | red | flowers | on | the | way. | |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| | The | flowers | were | near | a | tomato | farm. | |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| | Musa | wanted | to | get | some | flowers | for | |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | |
| | his | mother. | Musa | ran | fast | across | the | |
| | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | |
| | farm | to | get | the | flowers. | He | fell | |
| | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | |
| down | near | a | banana | tree. | Musa | started | | |
| 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | | |
| crying. | The | farmer | saw | him | and | came. | | |
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | | |
| He | gave | Musa | many | flowers. | Musa | was | | |
| 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | | |
| very | happy. | | | | | | | |
| 71 | 72 | | | | | | | |
| FL20. Results of the child's reading. | LAST WORD ATTEMPTED NUMBER ___ | | | | | | | |
| FL21. How well did the child read the story? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED NUMBER ___ | | | | | | | |
| | THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1 | | | | | | | |
| | THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2 | | | | | | | 2 ⇒ FL23 |
| | THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3 | | | | | | | 3 ⇒ FL23 |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Musa in?</p> <p>[B] What did Musa see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Musa start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Musa fall (down)?</p> <p>[E] Why was Musa happy?</p> | <p>CORRECT ((MUSA IS) IN CLASS TWO)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3</p> <p>CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3</p> <p>CORRECT ((MUSA FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'..... 3</p> | |
| <p>FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS Book</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i></p> <p>Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</i></p> <p>What is this number?</p> <p>STOP RULE <i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok.</p> | <p>9 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>12 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>30 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>48 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>74 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> <p>731 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| <p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p> | <p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ FL28</p> |
| <p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p> | <p>7 5 _____</p> <p>11 24 _____</p> <p>58 49 _____</p> <p>65 67 _____</p> <p>146 154 _____</p> | |
| <p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p> | <p>3 + 2 = _____</p> <p>8 + 6 = _____</p> <p>7 + 3 = _____</p> <p>13 + 6 = _____</p> <p>12 + 24 = _____</p> | |

FL26. Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say:

Here are some numbers. 1, 2, and 4. What number goes here?

If the child answers **correctly** say:

That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.

If the child answers **incorrectly**, do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:

The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4.
3 goes here. Let's do another one.

Now turn the page to the next practice sheet. Say:

Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and _____. What number goes here?

If the child answers **correctly** say:

That's correct, 20. Now I want you to try this on your own

If the child answers **incorrectly** say:

The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20.
20 goes here. Now I want you to try this on your own.

FL27. Now turn the page in the *READING & NUMBERS Book* with the first missing number activity. Say:

Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number).

Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.

If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire.

If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive activities, say:

Thank you. That is ok.

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | ___ |
| 14 | 15 | ___ | 17 |
| 20 | ___ | 40 | 50 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | ___ |
| 5 | 8 | 11 | ___ |

FL28. Result of interview with child.

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| COMPLETED..... | 01 |
| NOT AT HOME | 02 |
| MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED | 03 |
| CHILD REFUSED..... | 04 |
| PARTLY COMPLETED | 05 |
| INCAPACITATED..... | 06 |
| OTHER (specify)..... | 96 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| FS11. <i>Record the time.</i> | HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __ | |
| FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i> | BANGLA 2 | |
| FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i> | BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i> | BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6 | |
| FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i> | YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3 | |
| <p>FS16. <i>Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p> | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
 BANGLADESH MICS 2019



| WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL | | WQ |
|---|--|----|
| WQ1. Cluster number: _____ | WQ2. Household number: _____ | |
| WQ3. Measurer's name and code: NAME _____ | WQ4. Interviewer's name and code: NAME _____ | |
| WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2019</u> | | |
| WQ5A. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Household Arsenic test? | YES.....1 NO.....2 | |
| WQ5B. Check HH9A in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for E. coli test? | YES.....1 NO.....2 | |
| WQ5C. Check HH9B in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Source Arsenic test? | YES.....1 NO.....2 | |
| WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank test? | YES.....1 NO.....2 | |

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____ | | |
| WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water? | YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2 | 1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31 |

| | |
|--|---|
| WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor. | COMPLETED01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96 |
|--|---|

WATER QUALITY TESTING

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| WQ10. Record the time: | HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____ | |
| WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ31 AND RECORD '03' |
| WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container. | DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8 | |
| WQ12A. Conduct <u>arsenic household test</u> and record result. If PPB is more than 500, record '995' | ARSENIC IN PPB ____ ____ PPB IS MORE THAN 500 995 | |
| <i>Discuss arsenic leaflet with respondent, interpreting results</i> | | |
| WQ12B. Check WQ5A. Is the household selected for E. coli test? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ14 |
| WQ13. Label sample H-XXXX-YY, where 'H' is for household E. coli test, XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). | | |
| WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink? | YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 | 2 ⇒ WQ16 8 ⇒ WQ16 |
| WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i> | BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (specify) X DK Z | |
| WQ16. Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1 ⇒ WQ18 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p> | <p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21</p> <p>DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL32</p> <p>SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42</p> <p>RAINWATER51 TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT)72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL).....81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER91 SACHET WATER92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p> | |
| <p>WQ17A. Check WQ5B. Is the household selected for <i>E. coli</i> testing?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ WQ23</p> |
| <p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p> | <p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> | <p>2 ⇒ WQ20 3 ⇒ WQ20 4 ⇒ WQ20 5 ⇒ WQ20 6 ⇒ WQ20</p> |
| <p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXXX-YY, where S is source E.Coli test, XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p> | <p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>) 2</p> | |
| <p>WQ19A. Check WQ5C. Is the household selected for Source Arsenic test?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p>2 ⇒ WQ20</p> |

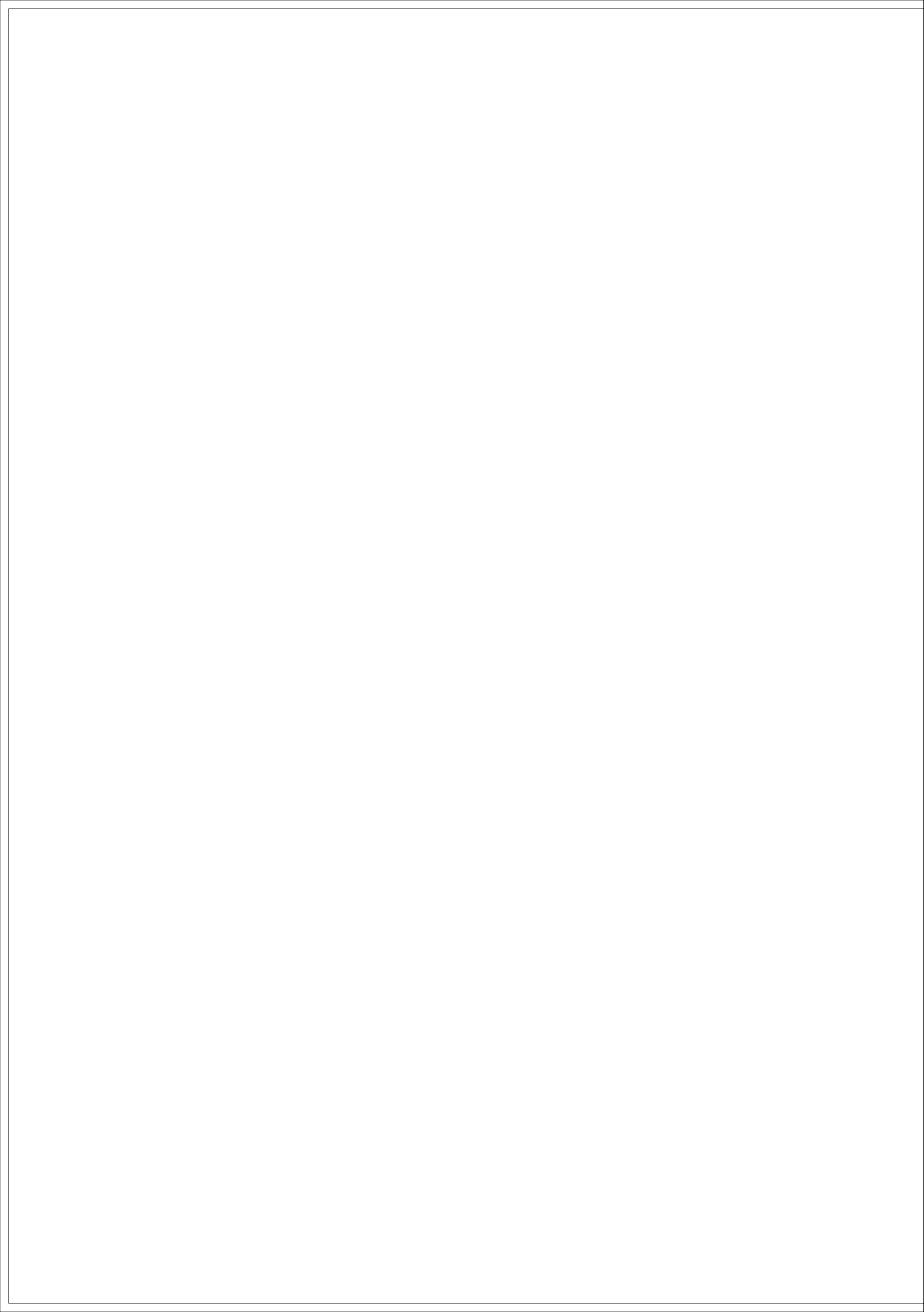
| | | |
|---|--|----------|
| WQ19B. Record whether <u>source water</u> sample collected. | SOURCE WATER COLLECTED..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (specify) _____ 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ20 |
| WQ19C. Conduct <u>arsenic source test</u> and record result. If PPB is more than 500, record '995' | ARSENIC IN PPB..... PPB IS MORE THAN 500.....995 | |
| Discuss arsenic leaflet with respondent, interpreting results | | |
| WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing (Arsenic + E-Coli)? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ22 |
| WQ20A. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor (<u>Arsenic Blank Test</u>). Record whether the sample is available. | BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____ 2 | |
| WQ20B. Conduct <u>arsenic blank test</u> and record result. | ARSENIC IN PPB..... PPB IS MORE THAN 500.....995 | |
| WQ20C. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor (<u>For E-Coli Blank Test</u>). Label B-XXXX-YY , where B is <u>E-Coli Blank test</u> , XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). Record whether the sample is available. | BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____ 2 | |
| WQ22. Conduct all E.Coli tests (as applicable) within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation. | | |
| WQ23. Record the time. | HOURS AND MINUTES : .. | |
| WQ23A. Check WQ5B. Is the household selected for E. coli testing? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ31 |

| WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS (ONLY FOR E-COLI) | | |
|---|--|----------|
| <i>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</i> | | |
| WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results: | _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u> | |
| WQ25. Record the time: | HOUR AND MINUTES _____ : _____ | |
| WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml): <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'</i> | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____ | |
| WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected? | YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ28 |
| WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml): <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'</i> | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____ | |
| WQ27A. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing? | YES 1 NO 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ31 |
| WQ28. Check WQ20C: Was a blank water sample available? | YES, WQ20C=1 1 NO, WQ20C=2 OR BLANK 2 | 2 ⇒ WQ31 |
| WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml): <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'</i> | NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____ | ⇒ WQ31 |

Note: MICS6 model English version questionnaires were customised as per country context. Therefore, the questions number may not be found sequentially due to maintain the global standard number of questions.

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

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