Progotir Pathey Bangladesh

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Survey Findings Report

December 2019

Government of the People's Republic Of Bangladesh

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

unicef United Nations Children's Fund

MICS

Progotir Pathey 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

MICS

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

Suggested citation:
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and UNICEF Bangladesh. 2019. *Progotir Pathey, Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Survey Findings Report*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

ISBN: 978-984-8969-34-2

Cover Photo: ©UNICEF/UN026218/Kiron

Design: Md. Mosarof Hossain (Azad)/Drik
Qumrunnahar Hossain (Kali)/Drik

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**	
		- Completed	6,069
Household water quality Arsenic test		- Response rate (Per cent)	98.7
- Completed	12,238	**Source water quality Arsenic test**	
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.9	- 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population 3
Table of contents 4
List of abbreviations 11
Message : Minister, Ministry of Planning 13
Foreword: Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning 15
Preface: Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 17
Message: Representative, UNICEF Bangladesh 19
Acknowledgements 21
1 Introduction 23
2 Survey methodology 27
Sample design 27
Questionnaires 27
Ethical protocol 29
Data collection method 29
Training 29
Fieldwork 30
Fieldwork quality control measures 30
Data management, editing and analysis 30
Data Sharing 31
3 Indicators and definitions 33
4 Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents 47
SR.1. Results of interviews 47
Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's, children age 5-17's and water quality testing interviews 48
SR.2. Housing and household characteristics 49
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics 50
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets 51
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles 53
SR.3. Household composition 54
Table SR.3.1: Household composition 54
SR.4. Age structure of household population 56
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex 56
SR.5. Respondents' background characteristics 57
Table SR.5.1: Women's background characteristics 58
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics 59
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics 61
SR.6. Literacy 62
Table SR.6.1: Literacy 63

SR.7. Migratory status **64**
Table SR.7.1: Migratory status of women 65
SR.8. Adult functioning **68**
Table SR.8.1: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years) 69
SR.9. Mass media and ICT **71**
Table SR.9.1: Exposure to mass media (women) 71
Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet 73
Table SR.9.3: Use of ICT (women) 74
Table SR.9.4: ICT skills (women) 76
SR.10. Children's living arrangements **79**
Table SR.10.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood 80
Table SR.10.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents 82
Table SR.10.3: Children not in parental care 84
5 Survive **87**
Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates 88
Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics 88
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics 89
6 Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health **93**
TM.1. Fertility **93**
Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates 94
TM.2. Early childbearing **94**
Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate 95
Table TM.2.2: Early childbearing (young women) 96
Table TM.2.3 : Trends in early childbearing (women) 97
TM.3. Family planning **97**
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married) 99
Table TM.3.2: Need and demand for family planning (currently married) 101
TM.4. Antenatal care **104**
Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage 105
Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit 107
Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care 109
TM.5. Neonatal tetanus **110**
Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection 111
TM.6. Delivery care **112**
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery 113
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section 115
TM.7. Birthweight **118**
Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth 119
TM.8. Postnatal care **121**
Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility 123
Table TM.8.2: Postnatal health checks for newborns 125
Table TM.8.3: Postnatal care visits for newborns within one week of birth 127

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns 130
Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care 133
Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns 136
Table TM.8.7: Postnatal health checks for mothers 138
Table TM.8.8: Postnatal care visits for mothers within one week of birth 141
Table TM.8.9: Postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns 144
TM.9. HIV 145
Table TM.9.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) 147
Table TM.9.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) 150
Table TM.9.3: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) 153
Table TM.9.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) 156
Table TM.9.5: HIV counselling during antenatal care 157
Table TM.9.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) 159
TM.10. Maternal morbidity 160
Table TM.S10.1: Maternal morbidity 162
7 Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development 167
TC.1. Disease episodes 167
Table TC.1.1: Reported disease episodes 168
TC.2. Diarrhoea 169
Table TC.2.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea 170
Table TC.2.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea 172
Table TC.2.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc 174
Table TC.2.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments 176
Table TC.2.5: Source of ORS and zinc 178
TC.3. Household energy use 181
Table TC.3.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking 182
Table TC.3.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking 184
Table TC.3.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking 186
Table TC.3.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting 188
Table TC.3.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting 190
TC.4. Symptoms of acute respiratory infection 191
Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) 192
TC.5. Fever 195
Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking during fever 195
Table TC.5.2: Treatment of children with fever 197
TC.6. Infant and young child feeding 198
Table TC.6.1: Initial breastfeeding 202

Table TC.6.2: Newborn feeding 204
Table TC.6.3: Breastfeeding status 207
Table TC.6.4: Duration of breastfeeding 208
Table TC.6.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding 209
Table TC.6.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 211
Table TC.6.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 212
Table TC.6.8: Bottle feeding 215
TC.7. Malnutrition 216
Table TC.7.1: Nutritional status of children 218
TC.8. Salt iodization 221
Table TC.8.1: Iodized salt consumption 222
TC.9. Early childhood devolopment 223
Table TC.9.1: Support for learning 224
Table TC.9.2: Learning materials 227
Table TC.9.3: Inadequate supervision 228
TC.10. Early childhood development index 229
Table TC.10.1: Early child development index 230
8 Learn 233
LN.1. Early childhood education 233
Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education 234
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning 235
LN.2. Attendance 237
Table LN.2.1: School readiness 239
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry 240
Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children 241
Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents 243
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade 245
Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth 248
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 251
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices 254
LN.3. Parental involvement 257
Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school 258
Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class 262
Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home 266
LN.4. Foundational learning skills 269
Table LN.4.1: Reading skills 271
Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills 276
9 Protected from violence and exploitation 283
PR.1. Birth registration 283
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration 284

PR.2. Child discipline **285**
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline 286
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment 287
PR.3. Child labour **288**
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities 290
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores 292
Table PR.3.3: Child labour 293
Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work 295
PR.4. Child marriage **298**
Table PR.4.1: Child marriage and polygyny (women) 299
Table PR.4.2: Trends in child marriage (women) 301
Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference 302
PR.5. Victimisation **304**
Table PR.5.1: Victims of robbery and assault (women) 304
Table PR.5.2: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women) 306
Table PR.5.3: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women) 308
Table PR.5.4: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women) 311
PR.6. Feelings of safety **314**
Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety (women) 315
PR.7. Attitudes toward domestic violence **318**
Table PR.7.1: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women) 318
10 Live in a safe and clean environment **321**
WS.1 Drinking water **321**
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources 323
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services 325
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water 327
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water 329
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed 330
Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water-*E. coli* 331
Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water-*E. coli* 333
Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services 334
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment 337
Table WS.1.10: Quality of source drinking water- Arsenic 339
Table WS.1.11: Quality of household drinking water- Arsenic 341
Table WS.1.12: Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination 343
WS.2 Handwashing **345**
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises 346
WS.3 Sanitation **348**
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities 350
Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services 352
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities 354

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities 356
Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces 358
Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders 360
WS.4 Menstrual hygiene 362
Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management 363
Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation 365
11 Equitable chance in life 367
EQ.1 Child functioning 367
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) 368
Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) 370
Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) 372
Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years) 375
EQ.2 Social transfers 376
Table EQ.2.1: Awareness and ever use of external economic support 377
Table EQ.2.2: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members 378
Table EQ.2.3: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles 380
Table EQ.2.4: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households 382
Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households 384
EQ.3 Discrimination and harassment 385
Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment (women) 385
EQ.4 Subjective well-being 387
Table EQ.4.1: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) 388
Table EQ.4.2: Perception of a better life (women) 391
Appendices 395
Appendix A. Sample design 395
Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame 395
Table SD.2: Sample allocation 398
Appendix B. List of personnel involved in the survey 403
Appendix C. Estimates of sampling errors 409
Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample 411
Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban 414
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural 417
Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Barishal 420
Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Chattogram 423
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Dhaka 426
Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Khulna 429
Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Mymensingh 432
Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Rajshahi 435

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Rangpur 438
Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sylhet 441
Appendix D. Data quality **444**
D.1. Age distribution **444**
Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population 444
Table DQ.1.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 445
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires 446
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires 446
D.2. Birth date reporting **447**
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population) 447
Table DQ.2.2: Birth date and age reporting (women) 448
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births) 449
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years) 449
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years) 450
D.3 Completeness and measurements **451**
Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing 451
Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing 451
Table DQ.3.3: Completeness of information on dates of marriage 452
Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight 452
Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting 452
Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight 453
Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements 453
Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators 454
D.4. Observations **455**
Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility 455
Table DQ.4.2: Observation of birth certificates 455
D.5. School attendance **457**
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age 457
D.6. Birth history **458**
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living 458
Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey 458
Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days 459
Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months 460
Appendix E. Questionnaires **462**

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
E. coli	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 Pathey' (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.

December 2019

M A Mannan MP

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.

December 2019

Mohammad Tajul Islam

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 Chakrabhartty 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 Subobrata, 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

© UNICEF/UN069719/Mawa

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 Developmen**t" 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

© UNICEF/UNI176691/Siddique

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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 household[1].

[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:

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

- Household Information Panel
- List of Household Members
- Education [3+]
- Household Characteristics
- Social Transfers
- Household Energy Use
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodisation

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

- *E. coli*
- Arsenic

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS

- 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]

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

- Women's Information Panel
- Woman's Background
- Mass Media and ICT
- Marriage[2]
- Fertility/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Postnatal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Maternal Morbidity[3]
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Victimisation
- Adult Functioning [18-49]
- HIV/AID
- Life Satisfaction

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5

- 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 arsenic[4] 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 questionnaires[5]. 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 CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[6] 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 agenda[7].

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 website[11] 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.

© UNICEF/UNI104225/Mawa

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 SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 (a) 12.9 (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 SR.13b	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 (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
SURVIVE [15]					
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] IInfants 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 age 3-5 years 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		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	61.7
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 LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	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 b) 20.2 c) 24.6 d) 27.9 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 *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* 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 *Arsenic* in source water containing over 10ppb *Arsenic* concentration	18.6
WS.S2	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with *Arsenic* in source water containing over 50ppb *Arsenic* concentration	11.8
WS.S3	Arsenic contamination of household drinking water 10ppb (WHO standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with *Arsenic* in household drinking water containing over 10ppb Arsenic concentration	16.7
WS.S4	Arsenic contamination of household drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with *Arsenic* in household drinking water containing over 50ppb *Arsenic* 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 *E. coli*, available when needed and <=10ppb *Arsenic*	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 *E. coli*, available when needed and <=50ppb *Arsenic*	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)

© UNICEF/UN046742/Haque

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE 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 *E. coli* 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 household[1]	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 ethnicity[32]. 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, education[36], 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

[A] As 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.

[B] In 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.

[C] Children 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.

[D] The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

[E] In 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)

[A] 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		
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		
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:			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		
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 seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing 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						
Total	**8.1**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**3.1**	**57,646**	**5.5**	**4,685**	**2.0**	**243**
Area														
Urban	14.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.9	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	3.1	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	8.2	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	3.6	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	1.7	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	4.7	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	4.0	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	2.3	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	1.4	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	2.6	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	0.9	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	1.0	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	1.4	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	2.2	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	3.6	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:						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 seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing 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

[A] In 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 telephone[42] 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:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Telephone			Computer[4]		
			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 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]	
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 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]	
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

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

[2] MICS 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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Bangladesh, 2019

	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						
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

	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]	
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			
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														
Barishal	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	7.8	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

© UNICEF/UN0233740/Mawa

SURVIVE

5

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 life[43]
- 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

© UNICEF/UNI146716/Kiron

© UNICEF/UN044286/Sujan

6

THRIVE – 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 amenorrheic[46] and iii) fecund[47] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, 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 amenorrheic 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 amenorrheic, and iii) fecund[47] 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 amenorrheic 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 method[48] 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 amenorrheic 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 amenorrheic, 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 tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
		Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam /Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other				
Total	**37.3**	**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 tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
		Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	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	7.6	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	7.4	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	7.1	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
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method			Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
		Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam /Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other				
Wealth index quintile																		
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

	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]	
Total	**5.6**	**8.1**	**13.7**	**18.5**	**44.2**	**62.7**	**24.1**	**52.3**	**76.4**	**51,121**	**82.1**	**77.4**	**39,052**
Area													
Urban	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
Rural	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

	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]	
Division													
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 age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Bangladesh, 2019

	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
	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				
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 definition[53], 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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.5	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	0.8	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	0.2	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	0.3	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	0.3	100.0	91.2	45.3	21.8	67.1	449
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	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	0.7	100.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,263
Health facility	80.8	17.2	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	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	37.5	0.3	3.3	1.7	0.2	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	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	2.2	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	85.8	38.8	20.7	59.5	1,936

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

[2] 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 Organization83, 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

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled
[B] The 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 life[66] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[67], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[68].

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 inked 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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child 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, by timing of visit, and percentage who received postnatal health checks, Bangladesh, 2019

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home	PNC visit for new-born[B]							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[B]							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]							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			
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	**37.1**	**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

	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		
Area													
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, FVA=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 birth3	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

	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 birth3	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember		
Area									
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 birth3	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[2]	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		
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[2]	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		
Secondary	94.9	0.2	3.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	84.9	97.5	38.3	22.9	41.5	61.2	4,263
Other/DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	84.2	0.4	12.4	0.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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
	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		
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		
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Total	**40.6**	**41.2**	**46.0**	**41.3**	**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	57.9	4,782
Female	40.1	40.1	44.8	40.4	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	69.1	2,013
Rural	37.2	37.8	42.3	38.9	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	36.5	508
Chattogram	34.4	35.7	37.2	36.9	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	61.9	2,218
Khulna	68.3	68.2	76.7	70.7	83.5	6.2	16.1	84.4	929
Mymensingh	23.9	24.4	19.5	16.2	29.0	2.9	5.0	29.4	710
Rajshahi	42.8	42.1	50.4	47.5	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	57.9	996
Sylhet	21.5	27.3	42.0	30.8	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	41.1	842
Primary	29.7	30.2	35.4	34.4	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	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Secondary	42.4	43.3	47.9	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	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	58.7	1,909
20-34	41.1	41.3	46.5	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	48.4	664
Place of delivery									
Home	18.1	18.1	25.9	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	73.6	4,903
Public	47.8	50.3	53.3	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	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	48.0	99
Has no functional difficulty	40.6	41.1	46.2	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	56.8	9,093
Other	11.7	7.5	12.0	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	41.5	1,954
Second	34.9	34.7	39.4	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		
			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	**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

	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			
Division											
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[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			
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	100.0	52.4	5,878
C-section	88.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.4	23.2	71.5	0.0	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	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	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	100.0	65.6	9,093
Other	42.9	2.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.5	95.2	0.0	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	100.0	49.6	1,954
Second	59.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	1.8	5.6	88.9	0.0	100.0	60.7	1,728
Middle	62.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	2.3	8.2	87.0	0.0	100.0	62.9	1,748
Fourth	68.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.6	11.7	83.3	0.0	100.0	69.1	1,817
Richest	83.7	1.6	1.2	0.9	4.6	23.8	67.9	0.1	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	Paramed-ic/ MA/ SACMO/ FWV/ CSBA[A]	Com-munity health worker/ FWA[A]	Tradition-al 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	Paramed-ic/ MA/ SACMO/ FWV/ CSBA[A]	Com-munity health worker/ FWA[A]	Tradition-al 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 diffi-culty	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	Paramed-ic/ MA/ SACMO/ FWV/ CSBA[A]	Com-munity health worker/ FWA[A]	Tradition-al 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, FWV=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

[A] Comprehensive 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**	**64,378**
Area									
Urban	52.0	42.3	53.1	57.0	40.5	15.1	14.4	14.9	15,094
Rural	42.4	32.8	44.1	47.0	31.3	12.8	12.1	11.2	49,284
Division									
Barishal	37.7	27.1	37.3	40.5	25.7	18.9	17.5	7.6	3,465
Chattogram	38.1	32.1	40.5	43.5	30.0	15.0	14.3	13.4	12,514
Dhaka	43.2	32.1	46.1	49.5	30.6	9.7	9.1	13.8	16,316
Khulna	54.1	43.4	56.3	59.2	42.1	12.0	11.6	13.7	7,578
Mymensingh	47.1	35.0	47.8	50.5	33.8	7.5	7.3	10.8	4,181
Rajshahi	47.0	36.4	46.7	50.1	34.8	13.1	12.6	11.8	8,521
Rangpur	41.6	35.6	44.3	46.8	33.7	15.4	14.8	8.8	7,081
Sylhet	54.9	42.1	52.0	56.2	41.4	21.7	20.6	9.6	4,722
Age group									
15-24	52.8	41.0	54.8	58.4	39.4	15.9	15.1	13.7	22,353
15-19	52.4	40.3	54.6	58.1	38.9	15.0	14.4	14.3	11,950
15-17	51.0	39.2	52.8	56.2	37.9	14.2	13.6	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 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		
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,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]	
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,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]	
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,b), and MEASURE Evaluation (2017). Bangladesh maternal mortality and health care survey 2016: Preliminary report. Dhaka, Bangladesh and Chapel Hill, NC, USA: NIPROT, icddr,b, 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 infectio[n]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 infectio[n]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 infectio[n]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

© UNICEF/UN0908/Paul

© UNICEF/UNI81373/Haque

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, 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 TC2.4 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:						Total	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		
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:						Total	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	100.0	32.5	43.3	17.8	5.8	0.5	100.0	247
48-59	10.9	35.5	38.5	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.5	50.8	22.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	154
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	14.0	28.7	41.9	14.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	29.6	42.2	21.9	6.0	0.3	100.0	199
Primary	12.3	30.4	40.8	15.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	25.9	44.5	22.5	6.3	0.7	100.0	402
Secondary	18.8	28.4	35.5	15.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	32.4	47.7	15.9	3.2	0.8	100.0	779
Higher secondary+	11.3	32.0	39.2	15.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	22.8	54.5	18.6	3.1	1.0	100.0	217
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(32.2)	(20.2)	(34.4)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(1.8)	100.0	(44.6)	(41.0)	(13.5)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Has no functional difficulty	15.1	29.7	38.2	15.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	28.8	47.6	18.4	4.5	0.7	100.0	1,520
No information	(16.3)	(26.6)	(40.5)	(13.2)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(24.5)	(34.1)	(38.2)	(0.0)	3.2	100.0	33
Ethnicity of household head														
Bengali	15.8	29.5	37.5	15.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	29.5	47.0	18.4	4.4	0.7	100.0	1,571
Other	0.0	22.5	73.7	2.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	52.5	35.7	3.8	2.0	100.0	25
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	15.9	28.0	38.6	16.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	31.5	44.9	19.4	3.9	0.2	100.0	421
Second	16.0	31.3	36.4	15.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	30.7	45.0	18.0	4.9	1.5	100.0	371
Middle	19.0	29.2	36.3	14.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	28.6	48.0	18.7	4.4	0.3	100.0	262
Fourth	11.4	32.0	35.4	20.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	29.6	44.1	20.2	5.6	0.4	100.0	281
Richest	15.3	26.6	44.5	9.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	23.2	55.9	16.7	2.8	1.4	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]					
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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Bangladesh, 2019

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	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						
Total	**43.6**	**73.7**	**74.5**	**50.9**	**5.2**	**7.6**	**5.9**	**3.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**2.5**	**76.6**	**14.6**	**1,596**
Sex																	
Male	45.3	74.5	75.6	53.2	5.1	7.9	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	7.2	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
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	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						
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	39.9	70.6	72.2	48.6	0.7	7.6	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	8.4	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	6.9	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	8.7	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	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	0.0	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	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	0.0	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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	0.2	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 age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Bangladesh, 2019

	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			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]				Public	Private	Community health provider[A]			
Total	**8.8**	**68.9**	**1.1**	**25.3**	**76.0**	**1,155**	**8.5**	**76.1**	**1.4**	**17.9**	**83.8**	**696**
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			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]				Public	Private	Community health provider[A]			
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			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]				Public	Private	Community health provider[A]			
Ethnicity of household head												
Bengali	8.6	69.2	1.1	25.3	76.1	1,142	8.3	76.4	1.4	17.8	83.9	688
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	13.6	55.5	1.1	35.8	66.7	292	12.5	66.0	2.4	25.5	77.0	170
Second	10.0	63.3	0.7	30.1	71.0	265	11.6	63.7	0.6	26.9	74.2	151
Middle	7.2	70.4	1.8	24.8	76.7	187	7.2	76.2	1.1	17.7	83.4	108
Fourth	6.0	82.7	2.1	14.0	87.1	227	6.3	86.1	1.6	10.4	91.9	139
Richest	4.7	79.7	0.0	16.2	83.8	185	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**	**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	100.0	56,700	57.7	56,691
Rural	0.6	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.5	90.0	1.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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**	**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	0.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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								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		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		In a separate building	Outdoors		Other place			
					No separate room	In a separate room		Open air	On veranda or covered porch				
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
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		In a separate building	Outdoors		Other place			
					No separate room	In a separate room		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

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, Bangladesh, 2019

	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:				Other fuel 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						
Total	**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	97.1	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		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		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		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		0.0	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		0.0	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		0.1	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		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		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		0.1	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		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		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:				Other fuel 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						
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	15	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	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	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	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	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.

Table TC.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:					No advice or treatment sought								
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]				Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]						Public	Private	Community health provider[A]			
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:					No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]									
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]						Public	Private	Community health provider[A]			
Age (in months)														
0-11	21.2	52.0	1.6	19.6	53.1	14.8	65.4	143	2.6	92.5	0.7	5.4	94.6	93
12-23	11.6	65.1	2.7	12.0	51.8	13.6	62.5	118	14.3	86.4	2.9	8.2	95.2	74
24-35	11.9	50.6	0.0	22.8	36.8	18.0	59.1	91	9.3	81.7	0.0	18.1	83.4	54
36-47	17.7	54.5	3.4	13.3	46.0	27.0	59.4	61	(17.5)	(84.6)	(2.5)	(3.6)	(96.4)	36
48-59	17.7	49.4	3.3	18.1	34.1	17.9	67.3	57	(6.2)	(83.2)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(86.3)	38
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	25.9	52.3	3.8	14.3	47.6	15.3	67.6	51	(18.7)	(84.3)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(93.7)	34
Primary	11.7	52.0	1.0	15.7	38.8	26.3	55.9	114	8.4	84.0	0.0	10.1	89.9	64
Secondary	16.3	53.3	1.5	20.6	43.1	15.6	60.6	230	6.7	88.2	1.9	8.7	91.9	140
Higher secondary+	15.5	66.8	3.9	11.7	67.5	9.0	77.2	75	9.7	88.3	1.7	10.4	92.8	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	437	8.3	86.3	1.3	9.9	91.4	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:					No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]									
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]						Public	Private	Community health provider[A]			
Ethnicity of household head														
Bengali	16.0	54.9	2.0	17.4	46.4	17.2	63.0	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	55.6	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	60.8	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	70.9	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	67.2	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	62.6	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 (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

[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	Cotrimoxa-zole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetamino-phen	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	Cotrimoxa-zole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetamino-phen	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

[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 breastfeed[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) Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds 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 7[95] 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. Thopmson. "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	Both	Any	
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	0.7	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	0.7	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	1470	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
	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[C]	
Total	**34.6**	**64.6**	**27.8**	**6,092**	**25.4**	**75.6**	**16.6**	**48.8**	**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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	41.4	83.0	36.5	697
Mymensingh	24.8	63.0	18.7	476	(12.4)	(74.4)	(3.9)	(49.8)	44	23.7	63.9	17.4	520
Rajshahi	30.4	63.0	25.4	751	(30.0)	(82.4)	(22.7)	(58.9)	45	30.4	64.1	25.2	797
Rangpur	34.5	53.3	23.7	684	(17.3)	(80.6)	(16.1)	(44.0)	36	33.6	54.7	23.3	720
Sylhet	23.5	60.5	17.3	488	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	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 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[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

	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[C]	
Wealth index quintile													
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				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
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]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
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	-.7	1,988
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	-.6	4,322
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	-.7	4,581
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	-.8	4,423
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	-.8	2,450
Primary	27.4	6.8	-1.4	5,316	34.2	11.5	-1.5	5,238	11.1	2.7	1.9	.5	-.7	5,219
Secondary	21.0	4.4	-1.2	11,058	25.2	7.3	-1.2	10,855	9.5	2.1	2.3	.7	-.6	10,854
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	-.4	3,488
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	6,017
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	-.6	14,301
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	-.7	1,553
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	-.7	141
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	-.7	299
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	-.6	21,246
No information	24.4	7.6	-1.3	476	31.1	6.6	-1.4	466	10.3	3.6	1.0	.1	-.7	467

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]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
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 DQ.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.semcdb.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
Arae				
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

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

© UNICEF/UN044356/Mawa

LEARN

8

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 (adjusted[108]). 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 year[109].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 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 school[110], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[111] 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 rate[113], 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:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	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**	**13,089**	**88.5**	**6.9**	**4.5**	**12,692**	**85.9**	**7.7**	**6.4**	**25,780**
Area												
Urban	84.3	8.0	7.6	2,701	88.0	7.5	4.5	2,646	86.1	7.8	6.1	5,347
Rural	83.1	8.6	8.3	10,388	88.7	6.8	4.5	10,045	85.8	7.7	6.4	20,433
Division												
Barishal	86.4	6.0	7.7	730	92.0	5.0	3.0	730	89.2	5.5	5.3	1,460
Chattogram	84.3	7.6	8.1	2,800	90.2	5.4	4.5	2,811	87.3	6.5	6.3	5,612
Dhaka	80.7	9.4	9.8	3,107	86.5	7.7	5.7	3,034	83.6	8.6	7.8	6,141
Khulna	86.3	9.1	4.6	1,225	92.2	6.0	1.8	1,254	89.3	7.5	3.2	2,479
Mymensingh	74.3	7.8	17.9	1,007	80.8	9.1	10.1	970	77.5	8.4	14.1	1,977
Rajshahi	84.7	11.0	4.3	1,569	87.8	9.7	2.5	1,468	86.2	10.3	3.4	3,036
Rangpur	85.3	8.4	6.2	1,470	90.4	6.2	3.4	1,325	87.7	7.4	4.9	2,795
Sylhet	86.3	6.5	7.2	1,181	88.9	6.5	4.6	1,099	87.6	6.5	5.9	2,281
Age at beginning of school year												
6	61.0	28.9	10.0	2,651	65.5	25.7	8.8	2,472	63.1	27.4	9.4	5,123
7	85.3	8.2	6.5	2,594	89.4	6.6	4.0	2,459	87.3	7.4	5.3	5,052
8	90.2	3.3	6.4	2,518	95.1	2.2	2.6	2,565	92.7	2.8	4.5	5,083
9	91.4	1.2	7.3	2,614	95.5	0.8	3.7	2,528	93.4	1.0	5.5	5,141
10	89.1	0.6	10.3	2,713	96.1	0.3	3.6	2,668	92.6	0.4	7.0	5,380

Table LN.2.3: Continued

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	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]	
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[2,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[2,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

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Children 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 overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Bangladesh, 2019

	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]		
Total	**4.3**	**76.7**	**10.0**	**9.0**	**100.0**	**27,822**	**5.6**	**65.0**	**16.2**	**13.2**	**100.0**	**13,711**
Sex												
Male	3.9	75.5	10.4	10.2	100.0	13,997	4.9	62.9	16.1	16.0	100.0	6,319
Female	4.7	77.9	9.7	7.8	100.0	13,825	6.2	66.8	16.2	10.8	100.0	7,392
Area												
Urban	4.4	79.1	8.8	7.7	100.0	5,616	6.0	68.7	15.1	10.2	100.0	2,667
Rural	4.2	76.1	10.3	9.3	100.0	22,205	5.5	64.1	16.4	13.9	100.0	11,044
Division												
Barishal	5.5	79.5	9.0	6.0	100.0	1,541	8.8	71.6	12.8	6.9	100.0	853
Chattogram	5.4	75.6	9.3	9.8	100.0	6,255	5.6	62.4	16.0	16.0	100.0	2,932
Dhaka	3.6	77.4	10.2	8.9	100.0	6,363	6.4	65.6	15.8	12.2	100.0	3,100
Khulna	3.7	79.5	9.8	7.0	100.0	2,717	3.6	69.7	15.5	11.3	100.0	1,502
Mymensingh	5.8	74.7	10.2	9.3	100.0	1,940	7.6	65.9	15.2	11.3	100.0	953
Rajshahi	3.4	76.7	11.3	8.7	100.0	3,324	4.3	65.4	17.7	12.7	100.0	1,593
Rangpur	4.0	75.3	10.5	10.2	100.0	3,169	3.7	60.8	18.6	16.9	100.0	1,644
Sylhet	3.3	76.3	10.1	10.3	100.0	2,512	6.8	64.0	16.1	13.1	100.0	1,136
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	2.4	67.4	13.6	16.6	100.0	6,724	3.4	56.6	21.4	18.6	100.0	3,545

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]		
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[2,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:			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[2,B]	
16	49.2	9.1	0.7	41.0	2,690	59.4	8.2	0.3	32.1	2,473	54.1	8.7	0.5	36.7	5,164
17	51.6	3.5	0.4	44.5	2,424	54.9	2.8	0.3	42.0	2,254	53.2	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	39.5	24.7	2.9	32.9	3,174	33.0	20.4	3.3	43.3	6,946
Primary	39.5	20.4	3.2	36.9	3,187	56.1	23.6	1.5	18.9	2,605	46.9	21.8	2.5	28.8	5,791
Secondary	60.9	19.3	1.6	18.2	2,909	72.4	17.5	0.5	9.6	2,688	66.4	18.4	1.1	14.0	5,597
Higher secondary+	81.3	12.7	0.7	5.1	510	83.1	10.9	0.0	6.0	561	82.3	11.7	0.3	5.6	1,071
No information[C]	42.6	4.4	0.9	52.2	555	28.0	1.8	0.2	70.1	1,209	32.6	2.6	0.4	64.5	1,763
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	41.7	17.2	3.5	37.6	377	60.0	20.1	1.9	18.1	331	50.2	18.5	2.7	28.5	708
Has no functional difficulty	44.3	19.4	2.6	33.7	8,066	59.4	22.3	1.6	16.7	6,750	51.2	20.7	2.2	25.9	14,816
No information[C]	39.6	12.4	2.6	45.4	2,489	39.9	12.0	1.1	47.1	3,156	39.7	12.2	1.8	46.4	5,645

Table LN.2.6: Continued

	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[2,B]	
Ethnicity of household head															
Bengali	43.1	17.7	2.7	36.5	10,802	53.5	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	46.3	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	33.7	26.3	3.9	36.1	1,835	29.7	21.1	4.0	45.1	4,059
Second	36.4	19.5	2.6	41.4	2,458	46.4	23.8	1.8	28.0	2,030	41.0	21.5	2.2	35.4	4,488
Middle	44.3	19.1	2.2	34.4	2,352	57.1	18.6	0.9	23.3	2,233	50.6	18.9	1.5	29.0	4,585
Fourth	50.0	17.2	2.0	30.7	2,037	57.5	15.9	0.6	26.0	2,183	53.9	16.6	1.2	28.3	4,220
Richest	63.0	15.1	2.3	19.6	1,861	70.2	11.2	0.5	18.1	1,955	66.7	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[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]
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[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]
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

() 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]
Total[3]	**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 Quarterly19, 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 Psychology74, 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 Research77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

[117] Desforges, C. and A, Abouchaar. 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=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&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[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]	
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[B]									
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

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

[3] MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

[4] MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

[5] MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

[A] Attendance 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 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			
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											
Barishal	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

	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			
Age at beginning of school year											
6	11.8	744	67.8	8.7	8.3	6.5	33.2	39.6	88	40.7	35
7	14.3	4,712	59.4	13.3	13.0	10.8	29.8	41.3	676	26.2	279
8	15.5	4,829	61.4	9.7	14.7	9.2	34.3	45.9	748	25.2	343
9	15.5	4,639	60.8	10.4	12.3	12.3	35.3	45.0	718	25.0	323
10	14.9	4,910	60.1	10.1	16.1	10.0	30.7	44.7	733	24.9	327
11	16.6	4,904	57.1	14.8	19.3	10.8	35.0	50.0	815	26.6	407
12	17.7	4,679	55.2	14.1	17.8	11.6	35.5	47.2	828	23.0	391
13	17.3	4,474	58.3	11.2	21.7	10.7	34.6	51.2	773	17.7	396
14	18.3	3,529	51.3	11.5	22.8	12.4	31.9	50.1	644	22.2	323
School attendance											
Early childhood education	8.6	730	68.7	8.8	11.0	9.0	31.4	40.7	62	41.3	25
Primary	15.3	23,093	60.3	11.6	14.6	10.3	33.4	45.0	3,534	26.6	1,591
Lower secondary	17.7	11,536	55.7	13.3	19.8	11.9	34.2	49.5	2,036	20.9	1,009
Upper secondary[A]	19.0	2,059	49.1	8.0	26.7	11.4	31.6	50.7	391	16.4	198
DK/Missing	(*)	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Out-of-school	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	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	1,359	30.4	590
Primary	16.1	10,845	58.3	11.7	16.0	11.7	35.0	47.8	1,743	21.0	833
Secondary	16.8	14,410	54.4	10.2	17.4	11.5	34.0	47.8	2,423	22.4	1,159
Higher secondary+	17.0	2,933	53.2	10.9	19.0	11.7	34.1	48.6	498	25.6	242
School management[B]											
Public	16.6	18,715	61.7	15.0	19.2	9.3	33.3	48.8	3,113	31.9	1,519
Non-public	15.8	17,957	53.9	8.6	15.0	12.6	33.7	45.0	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	556	22.1	325
Has no functional difficulty	15.8	34,539	59.1	12.1	17.1	10.7	32.3	45.7	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	235	12.8	120
Has no functional difficulty	16.1	33,241	58.0	12.2	17.6	10.9	33.4	47.1	5,337	24.7	2,513
No information	14.3	3,145	63.2	10.0	14.3	11.7	30.1	42.1	451	20.5	190

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			
Ethnicity of household head											
Bengali	16.1	36,971	58.4	11.8	17.3	10.9	33.0	46.6	5,939	24.4	2,765
Other	18.6	448	42.4	20.0	5.9	8.8	65.0	70.5	83	0.4	59
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	18.3	8,361	63.8	12.3	16.2	10.5	34.3	47.7	1,530	24.7	729
Second	14.9	7,952	60.7	15.9	20.5	10.2	32.9	50.3	1,187	32.1	597
Middle	16.4	7,205	52.7	11.9	18.3	11.4	34.0	49.1	1,178	17.8	579
Fourth	16.2	6,846	55.2	11.1	15.8	10.9	34.1	44.5	1,111	19.5	494
Richest	14.4	7,054	56.2	7.5	14.7	11.6	31.8	41.7	1,017	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 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
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 outcomes[122] 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.;
Spaull, 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 Leaning 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		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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				
Total[1,4]	**57.9**	**50.9**	**50.6**	**45.1**	**18,739**	**65.7**	**58.6**	**57.8**	**52.4**	**19,592**	**61.9**	**54.9**	**54.3**	**48.8**	**1.16**	**0.2**	**38,332**
Area																	
Urban	66.2	59.2	58.5	52.8	3,896	71.4	65.3	64.4	58.7	4,066	68.9	62.3	61.5	55.8	1.11	0.2	7,962
Rural	55.7	48.8	48.5	43.0	14,843	64.2	56.9	56.1	50.7	15,527	60.0	52.9	52.4	47.0	1.18	0.1	30,370
Division																	
Barishal	53.8	46.0	45.6	38.4	1,088	68.5	56.4	55.1	48.2	1,223	61.6	51.5	50.6	43.6	1.25	0.0	2,311
Chattogram	53.3	42.8	42.3	37.9	3,994	62.0	51.8	49.8	45.5	4,312	57.9	47.5	46.2	41.8	1.20	0.4	8,306
Dhaka	58.6	54.0	53.1	47.1	4,178	67.2	62.0	61.7	55.9	4,495	63.1	58.1	57.6	51.7	1.19	0.2	8,674
Khulna	67.0	59.7	62.0	54.3	1,899	74.3	65.9	68.9	59.0	1,988	70.7	62.9	65.5	56.7	1.09	0.0	3,887
Mymensingh	57.3	53.0	50.6	48.3	1,402	62.0	56.5	54.9	52.1	1,541	59.8	54.9	52.8	50.3	1.08	0.1	2,943
Rajshahi	61.6	52.4	52.6	46.4	2,296	67.8	61.8	60.2	55.8	2,214	64.6	57.0	56.3	51.0	1.20	0.1	4,510
Rangpur	62.1	56.7	54.5	49.5	2,234	69.8	64.1	62.6	56.5	2,145	65.9	60.4	58.5	52.9	1.14	0.0	4,379
Sylhet	49.0	44.3	45.9	40.5	1,647	54.0	51.0	50.1	46.5	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	9.3	378	13.5	11.1	9.2	8.4	356	14.2	12.2	11.0	8.8	0.90	0.4	733
7-8[2]	27.4	23.0	22.3	18.7	4,606	33.1	27.0	26.8	21.5	4,739	30.3	25.1	24.5	20.2	1.15	0.3	9,344
7	20.2	16.6	15.8	12.9	2,356	27.9	21.5	22.1	16.2	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		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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				
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	1,853	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[3]	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		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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	1.16	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	1.16	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	1.25	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	1.16	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	7.9	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	1.19	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	1.16	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	1.12	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	1.22	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	1.14	0.3	7,064

Table LN.4.1: Continued

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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				
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/ Richest[5]	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.54	na	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.57	na	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.56	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban[6]	0.84	0.82	0.83	0.82	na	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.86	na	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.84	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties[7]	0.75	0.71	0.70	0.67	na	0.83	0.76	0.78	0.76	na	0.78	0.73	0.74	0.71	na	na	na
Orphanhood																	
Orphans/non-orphans	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.53	na	1.02	0.94	0.97	1.01	na	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.87	na	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 demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**60.3**	**63.5**	**53.2**	**35.1**	**26.7**	**18,739**	**63.2**	**66.9**	**56.1**	**36.5**	**29.0**	**19,592**	**61.8**	**65.3**	**54.7**	**35.8**	**27.9**	**1.08**	**38,332**
Area																			
Urban	67.2	71.6	57.0	38.3	30.5	3,896	69.6	73.9	60.2	42.3	34.9	4,066	68.4	72.8	58.7	40.3	32.8	1.14	7,962
Rural	58.5	61.4	52.2	34.3	25.7	14,843	61.6	65.1	55.1	35.0	27.4	15,527	60.1	63.3	53.7	34.7	26.6	1.07	30,370
Division																			
Barishal	58.3	58.3	51.8	37.4	26.8	1,088	63.2	65.9	56.9	39.8	28.2	1,223	60.9	62.3	54.5	38.7	27.5	1.05	2,311
Chattogram	53.7	58.6	45.2	24.9	18.0	3,994	56.5	62.3	49.8	28.6	21.4	4,312	55.1	60.5	47.6	26.8	19.7	1.19	8,306
Dhaka	62.3	67.0	52.6	35.0	27.0	4,178	68.1	71.2	57.1	36.7	30.1	4,495	65.3	69.2	54.9	35.9	28.6	1.11	8,674
Khulna	68.4	73.5	65.4	49.5	39.7	1,899	70.2	75.0	66.4	48.7	38.2	1,988	69.3	74.3	65.9	49.1	38.9	0.96	3,887
Mymensingh	63.4	63.9	55.4	34.4	26.7	1,402	61.0	62.4	55.0	34.5	27.2	1,541	62.2	63.1	55.2	34.5	27.0	1.02	2,943
Rajshahi	62.6	63.2	57.2	38.4	28.6	2,296	67.3	68.0	59.2	39.2	32.1	2,214	64.9	65.6	58.2	38.8	30.3	1.12	4,510
Rangpur	62.1	65.1	59.7	37.2	30.1	2,234	62.2	67.4	59.2	39.3	31.8	2,145	62.2	66.2	59.4	38.2	30.9	1.06	4,379
Sylhet	54.9	56.7	44.8	35.1	25.0	1,647	57.3	60.7	50.2	34.5	28.8	1,676	56.1	58.7	47.5	34.8	26.9	1.15	3,323

Table LN.4.2: Continued

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Age at beginning of school year																			
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:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			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	12.7	4,983	35.1	45.0	37.1	20.8	12.4	5,048	36.8	45.6	37.5	21.0	12.6	0.98	10,031
Grade 2	25.3	35.6	28.9	16.2	7.6	2,483	23.0	33.7	26.6	14.7	6.8	2,249	24.2	34.7	27.8	15.5	7.3	0.89	4,732
Grade 3	51.6	56.6	46.9	26.4	17.7	2,500	44.8	54.2	45.5	25.7	16.9	2,799	48.0	55.3	46.1	26.0	17.3	0.95	5,299
Grade 4	66.7	72.0	58.6	35.5	26.1	2,284	62.3	67.2	55.0	30.1	23.1	2,409	64.5	69.5	56.7	32.7	24.6	0.89	4,692
Grade 5	79.7	79.0	68.0	42.5	31.7	2,016	76.9	79.7	63.7	40.1	30.8	2,373	78.2	79.3	65.6	41.2	31.2	0.97	4,388
Lower secondary	91.4	89.4	76.9	57.8	48.4	4,722	90.2	89.8	77.7	54.3	46.7	6,165	90.7	89.6	77.3	55.8	47.5	0.97	10,886
Grade 6	87.4	85.5	73.4	52.7	42.7	1,885	86.9	86.8	75.2	50.4	41.5	2,202	87.1	86.2	74.4	51.5	42.1	0.97	4,087
Grade 7	92.8	91.3	78.7	59.3	50.8	1,505	89.5	88.9	76.4	55.0	48.0	2,046	90.9	89.9	77.3	56.8	49.2	0.94	3,551
Grade 8	95.4	92.5	79.8	63.4	53.7	1,332	94.6	94.1	81.9	58.1	51.4	1,916	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	60.1	820	97.7	95.1	82.0	67.3	59.0	1,175	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	13.7	2,123	40.4	40.9	34.1	18.5	12.9	1,064	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	19.9	4,984	54.7	58.2	47.7	29.9	22.9	5,232	52.2	55.0	45.0	28.5	21.4	1.15	10,216
Primary	55.9	60.2	49.3	32.4	23.9	5,480	58.7	64.3	52.2	31.7	25.0	5,704	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 demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Secondary+	67.6	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 demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	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	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
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																			
Rural/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 demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	**Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:**				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	**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	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Difficulties/ No difficulties[7]	0.82	0.79	0.77	0.79	0.75	na	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.94	0.86	na	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	na	1.07	0.91	0.90	1.12	1.17	na	0.81	0.70	0.77	0.98	1.00	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] Includes grade 9-12
na: not applicable

© UNICEF/UN0155492/Sujan

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

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. Studies[125] 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 yeasr 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 in 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**	**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	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		
Age													
5-11	5.3	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.7	6.1	35,505
12-14	6.1	2.7	5.6	4.3	3.7	4.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	3.0	10.0	14.3	16,007
15-17	6.9	0.0	11.1	8.7	7.5	7.6	5.1	2.8	2.7	6.1	18.1	20.2	15,193
School attendance													
Attending[B]	3.5	0.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.3	5.1	7.7	55,730
Not attending	17.8	1.2	13.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	8.0	4.0	2.4	8.6	22.4	29.2	10,975
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	9.2	1.4	7.6	5.8	5.2	5.7	3.3	2.0	1.6	4.2	12.9	17.4	18,216
Primary	7.2	1.0	5.3	4.4	3.3	3.8	2.1	1.0	1.2	2.9	9.3	13.1	19,155
Secondary	3.3	0.7	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.3	4.7	7.0	24,411
Higher secondary+	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	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	5.7	4.7	2.8	4.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.4	9.5	13.3	5,519
Has no functional difficulty	5.7	0.9	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.4	7.8	11.1	61,186

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	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

[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. 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 5.3.1
[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1
[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married
[4] 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

	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
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**
Age												
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
	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	0.0	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	0.7	28.4	42.9	27.8	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	0.7	28.1	43.0	28.1	0.1	100.0	8,091
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	1.4	56.0	35.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	75
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.4	37.3	40.6	21.6	0.1	100.0	650	0.9	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	1.1	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	0.5	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	0.7	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	0.5	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 Victimisation

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 P.R 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	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[1]	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	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[1]	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

[1] MICS 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	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	At school/ workplace	Other place	Non-response		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
35-39	88.9	4.5	4.2	0.9	0.0	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	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	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	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	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	100.0	91.7	2.1	0.0	6.2	8.3	1,118
Higher seondary+	71.3	8.3	13.4	4.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	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	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	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	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	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)	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	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	100.0	94.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	6.0	136
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	90.9	3.0	0.2	6.3	9.1	2,597
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	88.8	4.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	**9.6**	**3.9**	**14.7**	**787**	**5.8**	**2.5**	**8.4**	**1,898**	**10.3**	**2,685**
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	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				
18-19	16.6	47.9	13.6	2.0	19.9	100.0	64.4	31.2	53.9	7.9	0.6	6.4	100.0	85.1	2.2	5,218
20-24	17.8	51.2	12.8	1.8	16.4	100.0	69.0	32.3	55.8	7.4	0.7	3.8	100.0	88.1	2.1	10,404
25-29	19.4	55.9	12.1	1.5	11.0	100.0	75.3	33.5	57.2	6.6	0.6	2.1	100.0	90.7	1.7	10,031
30-34	19.9	58.7	11.5	1.3	8.6	100.0	78.6	33.2	58.7	5.8	0.6	1.6	100.0	91.9	1.6	10,224
35-39	20.7	60.8	10.8	1.0	6.8	100.0	81.4	33.9	59.1	5.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	93.0	1.2	9,206
40-44	21.4	60.7	10.6	1.6	5.6	100.0	82.2	34.3	59.8	4.5	0.4	1.0	100.0	94.0	1.7	6,788
45-49	20.5	63.0	10.9	0.9	4.7	100.0	83.4	32.6	60.6	5.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	93.2	1.2	5,776
Education																
Pre-primary or none	18.3	63.4	11.8	1.2	5.3	100.0	81.6	28.7	63.6	5.8	0.6	1.3	100.0	92.2	1.4	10,187
Primary	18.6	59.3	11.9	1.3	8.9	100.0	77.9	31.3	59.8	6.5	0.7	1.8	100.0	91.0	1.7	14,615
Secondary	18.6	53.2	12.6	1.7	14.0	100.0	71.7	32.9	55.7	7.0	0.6	3.7	100.0	88.6	1.9	28,497
Higher secondary+	21.6	50.9	12.0	1.8	13.6	100.0	72.5	37.3	52.5	6.1	0.6	3.6	100.0	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	100.0	73.1	37.5	51.3	7.6	1.1	2.5	100.0	88.5	2.7	1,760
Has no functional difficulty	19.5	57.0	11.6	1.4	10.5	100.0	76.5	32.9	58.1	6.1	0.6	2.3	100.0	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	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				
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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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**

© UNICEF/UN046809/Chak

10

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

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 right[133]. 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						
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe															
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
Chattogram	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	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	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			
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	87.5	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, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Bangladesh, 2019

	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		
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	5,064
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 *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* 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**	**47.9**	**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 *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* 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 *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* 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 dis-infection	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**	**9.7**	**260,959**
Area											
Urban	68.6	21.1	0.6	5.8	16.4	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	3.8	204,259
Division											
Barishal	95.2	1.1	1.9	0.8	2.1	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	10.8	50,729
Dhaka	79.0	14.9	0.2	4.9	10.9	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	5.6	29,859
Mymensingh	97.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	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	3.1	33,979
Rangpur	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	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	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	3.4	92,137
Primary	92.2	3.5	0.3	1.5	3.8	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	12.3	66,205
Higher secondary+	70.8	15.1	0.7	4.3	20.8	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	27.8	125

Table WS.1.9: Continued

	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 dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Source of drinking water									0.0		
Improved	89.9	5.0	0.2	1.8	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	9.5	256,964
Unimproved	63.9	5.9	7.8	11.5	9.5	0.0	14.3	0.6	0.0	20.7	3,995
Ethnicity of household head											
Bengali	89.4	5.0	0.4	2.0	6.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	9.7	257,795
Other	94.7	2.3	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3,165
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	52,194
Second	98.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	52,189
Middle	96.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	52,193
Fourth	93.3	1.8	0.3	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	6.0	52,203
Richest	62.2	22.5	0.7	6.1	22.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	37.4	52,180

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

[1] MICS indicator WS.S1 - Arsenic contamination of source water >10 ppb

[2] MICS indicator WS.S2 - Arsenic contamination of source water >50 ppb

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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 *E. coli*, available when needed and <=10 ppb arsenic[1]	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and <=50 ppb arsenic[2]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources							
	Without *E. coli* 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 *E. coli*, available when needed and <=10 ppb arsenic[1]	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and <=50 ppb arsenic[2]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources							
	Without *E. coli* 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)

[A] As 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 third[140], 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 Epidemiology39, 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 hygiene[142]. 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											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 with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Don't know where											
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	17.9	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

	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 with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Don't know where											
Location of sanitation facility															
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.7	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	0.1	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	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					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing			
		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**	**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	0.0	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	100.0	125

Table WS.3.2: Continued

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing			
		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	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	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	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	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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 facilities1	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	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

	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 facilities1	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	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					
Type of onsite 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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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 facilities1	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	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					
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

	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**	**7.4**	**13.9**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**260,959**
Area								
Urban	52.4	4.9	3.4	29.9	9.0	0.4	100.0	56,700
Rural	74.9	5.9	0.9	1.1	15.3	1.9	100.0	204,259
Division								
Barishal	72.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	23.8	0.7	100.0	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	**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	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	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	100.0	49.5	13,499
Other	2.0	14.5	38.5	8.3	1.4	35.3	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	100.0	27.2	2,922
Second	6.7	26.0	36.3	18.8	1.0	10.9	0.4	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	100.0	45.0	2,532
Fourth	11.4	49.2	25.1	10.1	0.5	3.4	0.2	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	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				Total	Sanitation				Total	Handwashing[A]				Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water		Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation		Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other			
Total	**97.9**	**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																	
Barishal	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				Total	Sanitation				Total	Handwashing[A]				Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water		Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation		Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other			
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	257,795
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

[A] For 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]			Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing							
40-49	75.7	16.3	0.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.1	96.0	89.5	9,403
Education										
Pre-primary or none	83.8	8.3	0.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	96.1	89.9	8,211
Primary	82.1	12.8	0.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	96.3	92.3	12,866
Secondary	66.3	31.1	0.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.4	96.9	94.9	26,567
Higher secondary+	32.7	66.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	97.2	96.5	10,555
Disability status (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	72.1	19.4	0.6	7.8	0.2	100.0	92.0	93.5	86.2	1,375
Has no functional difficulty	67.8	28.4	0.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.2	96.9	93.8	50,160
Ethnicity of household head										
Bengali	66.3	30.2	0.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	96.8	94.1	57,480
Other	55.7	29.4	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	85.1	90.5	78.8	718
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	82.4	11.8	0.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	95.2	90.7	10,098
Second	79.5	16.1	0.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	96.2	92.9	10,953
Middle	72.5	23.8	0.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	96.8	94.0	11,727
Fourth	63.0	33.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	97.1	94.6	12,377
Richest	39.7	58.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.3	97.8	96.5	13,044

[1]MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate 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

[1]MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

© UNICEF/UN026109/Kiron

EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11

11.1 Child Functioning

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[144] 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:								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		
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 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		
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	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	**1.8**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**80,776**	**2.7**	**1,421**	**2.4**	**308**	**7.9**	**751**
Sex										
Male	1.6	0.5	1.0	41,223	1.6	658	1.6	188	10.5	421
Female	1.9	0.3	0.8	39,554	3.7	763	3.7	120	4.4	330
Area										
Urban	4.1	0.5	0.9	16,613	2.4	687	6.2	80	7.2	156
Rural	1.1	0.4	0.9	64,163	3.0	734	1.1	228	8.0	595

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							
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=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&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:							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			
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	58.7	41.3	92,137
Primary	0.4	0.6	4.0	0.3	6.9	0.7	53.6	58.9	41.1	71,061
Secondary	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.7	6.2	0.5	53.0	57.9	42.1	66,205
Higher secondary+	0.2	0.1	0.6	5.2	3.8	0.3	49.9	55.0	45.0	31,432
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.4	5.7	69.6	73.1	26.9	125
Ethnicity of household head										
Bengali	0.3	0.6	3.5	1.2	7.0	0.7	52.3	58.1	41.9	257,795
Other	0.5	1.3	4.0	0.4	10.1	1.1	48.1	57.0	43.0	3,165
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	0.4	1.5	7.3	0.1	9.5	1.8	52.4	61.5	38.5	52,194
Second	0.3	0.9	6.0	0.2	9.0	1.1	54.0	61.1	38.9	52,189
Middle	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.6	8.1	0.6	53.9	59.6	40.4	52,193
Fourth	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.6	5.9	0.3	49.7	53.9	46.1	52,203
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.5	2.8	0.0	51.2	54.5	45.5	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:							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			
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										
Barishal	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:							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			
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)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, MICS6 Bangladesh, 2019

	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	7-10	Missing/ DK				
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:				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				
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	7-10	Missing/ DK				
Bengali	13.0	47.1	39.7	0.2	100.0	6.0	89.9	22,098	14.6	50.5	34.7	0.1	100.0	5.8	84.7	63,626
Other	12.8	52.2	34.7	0.3	100.0	5.9	85.3	256	15.6	56.3	27.7	0.3	100.0	5.5	75.1	752
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	22.3	53.3	24.2	0.1	100.0	5.1	82.3	3,628	26.0	55.5	18.3	0.2	100.0	4.8	73.4	11,267
Second	16.2	53.8	29.8	0.2	100.0	5.5	88.2	4,109	18.8	57.5	23.5	0.1	100.0	5.2	80.8	12,327
Middle	12.8	48.7	38.2	0.3	100.0	6.0	91.7	4,670	13.2	53.4	33.2	0.2	100.0	5.7	87.3	12,988
Fourth	10.0	44.5	45.3	0.2	100.0	6.3	92.0	5,066	10.8	47.8	41.3	0.2	100.0	6.1	88.3	13,625
Richest	6.8	38.4	54.7	0.1	100.0	6.8	92.8	4,881	7.1	40.7	52.2	0.1	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

© UNICEF/UN061176/Kiron

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% ± 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 purpose[150].

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:

$$p1_{hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

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, p2hi = 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:

For household arsenic test: $Wwqhai = \frac{1}{fh} X \frac{20}{4}$

where:

Wwqhai = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality arsenic household tests in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

For *E. coli* household and source tests: $Wwqhai = \frac{1}{fh} X \frac{20}{2}$

where:

Wwqei = 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

For arsenic source test: $Wwqhai = \frac{1}{fh} X \frac{20}{1}$

where:

Wwqsai = 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

MICS BBS Team		
1.	Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Team leader and report writer
2.	Mr. Dipankar Roy, PhD, Deputy Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Subject matter expert
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
9.	Mr. Md. Mahabub Alam, Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Trainer and quality assurance
10.	Ms. Qumrun Naher Islam, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Trainer and report editing
11.	Ms. Nilufa Khondker, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Field monitor
12.	Mr. A.B.M. Kamruzzaman	IT expert

MICS BBS Team		
13.	Ms. Naila Ferdous Haque	Data analyst
14.	Md. Kalim Ullah	Design and composer

MICS Working Committee		
1.	Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Chairperson
2.	Mst. Kamrun Nahar, Deputy Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
3.	Mr. Deepak Kumar Dey, PhD, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF, Bangladesh	Member
4.	Mr. Iftekhairul Karim, Deputy Director, BBS	Member
5.	Mr. AKM Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
6.	Ms. Reshma Jesmin, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
7.	Mr. Mashiur Rahman Khan, Statistics and Monitoring Officer, UNICEF, Bangladesh	Member
8.	Representative, icddr,b	Member
9.	Representative, Water Aid Bangladesh	Member
10.	Mr. Md. Monirul Islam, Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
11.	Ms. Qumrun Naher Islam, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
12.	Ms. Nilufa Khondker , Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
13.	Mr. Abdur Rashid Howlader, Programme, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
14.	Mr. Md. Lutfor Rahman, Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member - secretary

UNICEF Bangladesh	UNFPA Bangladesh (For maternal morbidity module)
1. Mr. Mekonnen Ashenafi Woldegorgis, Chief, SPEAR Section	1. Dr. Sathyanarayanan Doraiswamy
2. Mr. Carlos Acosta, former Chief, SPEAR Section	2. Ms. Rondi Anderson
3. Mr. Deepak Kumar Dey, PhD, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist	3. Dr. Dewan Emdadul Hoque
4. Mr. Mashiur Rahman Khan, Statistics and Monitoring Officer	4. Dr. Quazi MAmun
5. Ms. Boluwaji Onabolu, PhD, WASH Specialist (Water Quality)	5. Dr. Abu Syed Mohammad Hasan
6. Mr. Mohammad Nahid Mia, Research Officer	6. Dr. Rahat Ara Nur
	7. Mr. Mahboob-E-Alam
	8. Ms. Nabila Purno

UNICEF Regional MICS Team	UNICEF Global MICS Team
1. Mr. Inoussa Kabore, Regional Chief, Programme & Planning	1. Mr. Attila Hancioglu, Global MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Headquarters
2. Mr. Daniel Reijer, Regional MICS Coordinator	2. Mr. Turgay Unalan, Household Survey Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters
3. Mr. Hans Pettersson, Sampling Consultant	3. Ms. Ivana Bjelic Data, Processing Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters
4. Ms. Denise Buchner, Consultant	4. Mr. Yadigar Coskun, Data Processing Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters
	5. Ms. Munkhzul Zookhuu, Data Processing Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters
	6. Mr. Peter van Maanen, Water Quality Consultant

MICS Survey Findings Report Reviewers
1. Mr. Subrata Roy Maitra, Former Secretary, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
2. Ms. Krishna Gayen, PhD, Former Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka
3. Prof Syed Shahadat Hossain, PhD, ISRT, University of Dhaka
4. Mr. Abdur Razzak PhD. Emeritus Scientist, iccdr'b, Dhaka

ICDDR,B	SURCH
1. Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam	1. Prof. Muhammad Shuaib, quality assurance, sampling
2. Mr. Md. Hassan-Uz- Zaman	2. Mr. Md. Shakwat Hossain Khan, training and field monitoring
3. Mr. Imam Taskin Alam	3. Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, training and field monitoring
4. Mr. Mojibur Rahman	4. Mr. Md. Sadeq, Training and field monitoring
5. Mr. Atique Ul Alam	5. Mr. Md. Ziaul Hasan Sikder, training and field monitoring
6. Mr. Shah Md Shahik	6. Mr. Md. Anwar, training and field monitoring
7. Mr. Naeem Hossain	7. Ms. Naila Ferdousi Haque, training and field monitoring
8. Mr. Salman Zahir Uddin	8. Mr. Md. Mehedi Hasan Bhuiyam, secondary data analysis
9. Mr. Taif Ali	

Supervisors	
1. Mr. S. M. Jaforuzzaman	19. Mr. Md. Mahabubul Alam
2. Mr. Mohammad Jubair	20. Mr. Kamolakhi Kumar Mondal
3. Mr. Palash Kumar Roy	21. Mr. Md. Sanzul Karim
4. Mr. Md. Muksiduzzaman	22. Mr. Md. Selim Miah
5. Mr. Sk. Mohammad Delwar Hossain	23. Mr. Shatendra Kumar Tripura
6. Mr. Md. Mohasin Ali	24. Mr. Md. Abdul Halim
7. Mr. Pulin Chandra Roy	25. Mr. Md. Abul Hossain Mia
8. Mr. Md. Al-Amin	26. Ms. Rupali Akter
9. Ms. Rozina Afroze Hawya	27. Mr. Md. Zahedul Hasan
10. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	28. Mr. Ramen Kumar Biswas
11. Mr. Md. Faruk Hossain	29. Mr. Md. Mofijul Islam
12. Mr. Md. Sadeq Ali	30. Mr. Amit Kumar Sarkar
13. Mr. Md. Abdullah-Al-Mubin	31. Mr. Abdul Malek
14. Mr. Md. Zakir Hossain	32. Mr. Md. Delwar hossain
15. Mr. Md. Jainul Abedin	33. Mr. Md. Ibnul Fazal Mondol
16. Mr. Md. Nur Nobi	34. Mr. Md. Jahirul Islam
17. Mr. Rajib Paul	35. Mr. Md. Mohsin Bhuiyan
18. Mr. Md. Harunur Rashid Sarker	36. Mr. Md. Syed Ali Sarder

Interviewers	
1. Ms. Aysha Begum	6. Ms. Mst. Altafun Nessa
2. Ms. Zohora Begum	7. Ms. Nazma Khanom
3. Ms. Delara Islam	8. Ms. Kohinoor Hossain
4. Ms. Tanjina Begum	9. Ms. Farzana Akter
5. Ms. Rujina Akter	10. Ms. Ferdousi Yeasmin

Interviewers	
11. Ms. Mst. Bilkis Nahar	58. Ms. Halima Khatun
12. Ms. Rabeya Bashri	59. Ms. Arfia Naz
13. Ms. Kanan Pandey	60. Ms. Shirin Akther
14. Ms. Namita Rani Barmon	61. Ms. Hajera Khatun
15. Ms. Ginnat Akter	62. Ms. Nazmoon Naher
16. Ms. Marjia Mustarin	63. Ms. Babli Khanam
17. Ms. Mahamuda Khanam	64. Ms. Khandaker Rabeya Akter
18. Ms. Julaka Akter	65. Ms. Tahmina Minu
19. Ms. Shamim Ara Begum	66. Ms. Mst. Laboni Yesmin
20. Ms. Ferdous Ara	67. Ms. Sali Akter
21. Ms. Tusa Chakma	68. Ms. Parvina Khtun
22. Ms. Noreen Aslam Iranee	69. Ms. Kamrun Naher
23. Ms. Zoly Parvin	70. Ms. Rumpa Barua
24. Ms. Babia Sultana	71. Ms. Kanij Fatema Minny
25. Ms. Rekha Akter	72. Ms. Farjana Akter
26. Ms. Rabeya Akter	73. Ms. Marzia Afrin
27. Ms. Mst. Kamarum Monira	74. Ms. Mondira
28. Ms. Sumaiya Islam	75. Ms. Aklima Akter
29. Ms. Farjana Yeasmin	76. Ms. Selina Akter
30. Ms. Mst. Khaleda Parvin	77. Ms. Rowshan-E Setara (Shikha)
31. Ms. Aisha Siddika Sheuly	78. Ms. Sabina Easmin
32. Ms. Sufiya Khatun	79. Ms. Mahamuda Khatun Moushumi
33. Ms. Farhana Khan Tuli	80. Ms. Shampa Rani Das
34. Ms. Mst. Jeasmin Khatun	81. Ms. Most: Tisha Chowdhury
35. Ms. Umme Hani	82. Ms. Habiba Siddqa
36. Ms. Sharifa Akter	83. Ms. Mst. Fatima Khatun
37. Ms. Mostarina	84. Ms. Fatema khanam Baby
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 Lakhsmi 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 CSPro 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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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 (deft)	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	23099	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 (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	0.1548	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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	4,586	4,043	0.077	0.097
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0484	0.0047	0.097	1.933	1.390	4,586	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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 (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	0.0816	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 (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	0.5384	0.0061	0.011	1.232	1.110	7,837	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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 (deft)	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 (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	0.1060	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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	6349	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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 (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	0.0759	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 (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	0.6185	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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	0.8837	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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 (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	0.0863	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	7,813	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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	0.8813	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 (deft), 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 (deft)	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	67.7704	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 (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	0.1219	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

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
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	Percent	
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 to14'

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	12450
Middle	71.5	3.5	24.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	11895
Fourth	83.9	2.0	13.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	12012
Richest	94.8	1.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	11963

[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

[A] Includes "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 attendence

Table DQ.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

	Not attending school	Currently attending													DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
		Early Childhood Education	Primary school					Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school				Higher than secondary			
			Grade					Grade			Grade							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Age at beginning of school year																		
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	100.0	3,405

[A]Those 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

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
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,

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
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:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 9		**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 (***your name***). 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:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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 (*specify*) _____ 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 all the questionnaires are completed*	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1

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. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**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?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL16* 8 DK ⇩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DIVISION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DIVISON 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL20* 8 DK ⇩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DIVISION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DIVISON 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**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 '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	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**: Relationship to head of household:*

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 ⇩ *ED7* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 SECONDARY/HIGHER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK						GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**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	LEVEL						GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___ ___	1	2	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 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	GRADE/YEAR: 98 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 ✩ *ED14* 8 DK ✩ *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 Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line* 8 DK ✩ *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: 98 DK
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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	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	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	MUSLIM ..... 1 HINDU ..... 2 CHRISTIANITY ..... 3 BUDDHISM ..... 4 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*) _____ 6 NO RELIGION 7	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	BANGLA ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (***name of the head of the household from HL2***) 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.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**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	

HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / PALM LEAF/ NIPA PALM ..... 12 SOD ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / PALM / TRUNKS ..... 12 DIRT ..... 13 BAMBOO WITH POLITHINE ..... 14 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD ..... 21 STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE ..... 23 PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 TIN ..... 27 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 COVERED ADOBE ..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1 2	
[C] A Cot/Bed?	COT/BED 1 2	
[D] A Table/Chair?	TABLE/CHAIR 1 2	
[E] An Almirah/wardrobe?	ALMIRAH/WARDROBE 1 2	
[F] A Sofa set?	SOFA SET 1 2	
[G] A Water Filter/Dispenser?	WATER FILTER/DISPENSER 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? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN ..... 1 RENT ..... 2 OTHER (*specify)* _____ 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? *If less than 1 Decimal, record '000'. If 995 or more, record '995'in unknown record '998'.*	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? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	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 (***name of programme***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[E]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[X]*	YES (*specify*) _____ 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[B]* DK ..... 8 ⇨ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[C]* DK ..... 8 ⇨ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[D]* DK ..... 8 ⇨ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[E]* DK ..... 8 ⇨ *[E]*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *[X]* DK ..... 8 ⇨ *[X]*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *End* DK ..... 8 ⇨ *End*
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO . **1** __ __ ⇨ *[B]* YEARS AGO **2** __ __ ⇨ *[B]* DK ..... 998 ⇨ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO . **1** __ __ ⇨ *[C]* YEARS AGO **2** __ __ ⇨ *[C]* DK ..... 998 ⇨ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO . **1** __ __ ⇨ *[D]* YEARS AGO **2** __ __ ⇨ *[D]* DK ..... 998 ⇨ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO . **1** __ __ ⇨ *[E]* YEARS AGO **2** __ __ ⇨ *[E]* DK ..... 998 ⇨ *[E]*	MONTHS AGO . **1** __ __ ⇨ *[X]* YEARS AGO **2** __ __ ⇨ *[X]* DK ..... 998 ⇨ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO . **1** __ __ ⇨ *End* YEARS AGO **2** __ __ ⇨ *End* DK ..... 998 ⇨ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cook stove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 04 ⇨*EU5* 05 ⇨*EU5* 06 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 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? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	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 (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	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 (*specify*) _____ 6	

EU9. At night, what does your household mainly use to light 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 (*specify*) _____ 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 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 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 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT) 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 SACHET WATER .....92 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS3* 14 ⇨ *WS3* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 72 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 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 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 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 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT) .72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 72 ⇨ *WS4*

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSE WHERE 3	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 COLLECT .....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES.....__ __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ __ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2 DK.....8	 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 ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WS11* 8 ⇨*WS11*
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL .....A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE .....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK.....Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.....13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN .....14 FLUSH TO DON'T KNOW WHERE .....18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE .....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB .....22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT .....23 COMPOSTING TOILET.....31	11 ⇨*WS14* 14 ⇨*WS14* 18 ⇨*WS14*

	BUCKET.....41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE .....51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	41 ⇨*WS14* 51 ⇨*WS14* 95 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*WS14*
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS.....1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2 DON'T KNOW WHEN .....3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED .....4 DK.....8	 4 ⇨*WS14* 8 ⇨*WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT.....1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT .....4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE.....5 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING.....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE.....3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES.....1 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) ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .....10 DK.....98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP/TUBEWELL) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT ..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP/TUBEWELL) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP ..... A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ..... B ASH / MUD / SAND C	

SALT IODISATION		SA
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? *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.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2⇨*HH13* 3⇨*HH13* 4⇨*HH13* 6⇨*HH13*
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? *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.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	

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	___ ___

○

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.*

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.*

RANK NUMBER .....__

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 NO 2	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 15-17 .....1 NO 2	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*

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.

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.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*

☐ *'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.*

☐ *'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.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE.....1 NO 2	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=1.....1 NO, HH9=2.....2	2⇨*HH45*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household*		
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? *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.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION-NAIRE*

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *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.*

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.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

MICS

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:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 9	**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 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ *UF10B* 2 ⇨ *UF10A*
UF10A. 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 UF3***)'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 (***child's name from UF3***)'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 ..... 1 ⇨ *UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* NO / NOT ASKED ..... 2 ⇨ *UF17*		

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'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.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY .....__ __ DK DAY .....98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR.....2 0 1 __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨*UB9*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*End*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as PRE-SCHOOL/ECD CENTER /NURSERY/KG SCHOOL/SUSU SRANI?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ *End*
UB7. At any time since **January 2019** of beginning of school year), did (he/she) attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨ *End*
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (***name***) have a birth certificate? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with the **City corporation/municipality/ Union council**?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 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 (***name***): [A] 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? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*

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***): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		**MOTHER**	**FATHER**	**OTHER**	**NO ONE**	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (***name***)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 2 .....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2					1 ⇨*End*
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. Can (***name***) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					
EC7. Can (***name***) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					
EC8. Does (***name***) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					
EC9. Can (***name***) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8					

EC10. Is (***name***) sometimes too sick to play?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC11. Does (***name***) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (***name***) able to do it independently?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC13. Does *(**name***) get along well with other children?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC14. Does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC15. Does (***name***) 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 ***(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	
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 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
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 (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) 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=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ *UCF7A* 2 ⇨ *UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨ *UCF9A* 2 ⇨ *UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨ *UCF11* 2 ⇨ *UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨ *UCF14* 2 ⇨ *UCF14* 3 ⇨ *UCF14* 4 ⇨ *UCF14*

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL.....4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL.....4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	
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 (***name***) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL .....1 LESS.....2 THE SAME .....3 MORE.....4 A LOT MORE 5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇨ *End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *BD3A* 8 ⇨ *BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2 2	2 ⇨ *End*
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) 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 (***name***) drink infant formula (CERELAC, NIDO, LACTOGEN, BAIOMIL, MY BOY, MY BABE etc.)? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	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 (***name***) drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ..... __				
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*	
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____				

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home. - Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? *If 'Yes' ask:* Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else? *Record answers using the food groups below.* - What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? *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.*					
For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	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 ⇨ *BD9*	8 ⇨ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____				
BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ DK.....8				

CARE OF ILLNESS		
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 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 (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS.....1 SOMEWHAT LESS.....2 ABOUT THE SAME .....3 MORE .....4 NOTHING TO DRINK.....5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS.....1 SOMEWHAT LESS.....2 ABOUT THE SAME .....3 MORE .....4 STOPPED FOOD.....5 NEVER GAVE FOOD.....7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**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 (*specify*)_____ 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 (*specify*)_____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R CHARMS AND INCANTATIONS ..... S OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called "Packet Salain")? [B] Rice Based ORS Packet called "Rice Salain" for Diarrhoea? [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? [D] Sugar and Salt Solution? [E] Green Coconut Water? [F] Rice water? [G] Boiled rice water?	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8 RICE BASED ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP ..... 1 2 8 SUGER AND SALT SOLUTION ..... 1 2 8 GREEN COCONUT WATER ..... 1 2 8 RICE WATER ..... 1 2 8 BOILIED RICE WATER 1 2 8	
CA8. *Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2	2 ⇨ *CA10*

CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**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 (*specify*)_____ 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 (*specify*)_____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	2 ⇨ *CA12*

CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**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 (*specify*) _____ 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 (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA16* 8 ⇨*CA16*

CA15. At any time during the illness, did (***name***) 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 (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) 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 (*specify*)_____ 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? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**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 (*specify*)_____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 (*specify*)_____O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND .....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER .....R OTHER (*specify*)_____X	

CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*
CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN.....L COTRIMOXAZOLE.....M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP.....N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV.....O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN .....R ASPIRIN.....S IBUPROFEN .....T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED.....W OTHER (*specify*)_____X DK .....Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O.....1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED.....2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**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 (*specify*)_____H **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 (*specify*)_____O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND .....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER .....R OTHER (*specify*)_____X DK / DON'T REMEMBER .....Z	

CA30. *Check* UB2: *Child's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 .....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨*End*
CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE .....01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE.....02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH .....03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) .....04 BURIED .....05 LEFT IN THE OPEN .....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	BANGLA 2	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	BANGLA .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	BANGLA ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____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	

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.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *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.*

☐ *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?*

☐ *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.*

☐ *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.*

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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 999.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*
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:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		
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)

MICS

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:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 9

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.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES ___ ___ : ___ ___

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*
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?	**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?	
YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*	

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 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? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	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*

WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*) _____ 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨*End*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY..... 1 TOWN..... 2 RURAL AREA..... 3	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which Division did you live in?	BARISAL ..... 10 CHITTAGONG ..... 20 DHAKA ..... 30 KHLUNA ..... 40 MYMENSHING ..... 45 RAJSHAHI ..... 50 RANGPUR ..... 55 SYLHET ..... 60 OUTSIDE OF BANGLADESH (*specify*) _____ 96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		**MT**
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT9*
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? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	0 ⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 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 DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *MT11*
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? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
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? *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.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 NO, NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband)? *Probe*: 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?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*MA7*
MA4. How many other wives does he have?	NUMBER .....__ __ DK.....98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 NO.....3	 3 ⇨*UN14*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband)? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first (husband)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In marriage only once?*	YES, MA7=1 .....1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband)? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first (husband)?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM0. *Check MA1 and MA5: Currently married?*	YES, MA1=1 OR MA5=1……...1 NO, MA1=3 OR MA5=3……..……..…..2	1 ⇨*CM1* 2 ⇨*End*
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	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? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	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? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *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?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	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 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE.....1	0 ⇨*End*

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 HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (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	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __		
02		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
07		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
09		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

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 HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (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	Number	Y	N
10		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
11		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
12		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
13		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
14		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?

YES 1

NO 2

1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

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? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *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*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**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 FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA).....I NGO WORKER.....J VILLAGE DOCTOR..... K OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... **1** __ __ MONTHS ..... **2** 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *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.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE.....1 2 URINE SAMPLE .....1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE.....1 2	
MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed? *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).... 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	

MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), 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 (***name***)?	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 (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN19* 8 ⇨*MN19*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	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? *The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.* *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	YEARS AGO ..... __ __ DK 98	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**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 (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC/HEALTH CENTRE (FWC/USC/RD) ..... 22 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC) ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL ..... 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	
MN22A. *Check BH4: Birth of last child?*	LAST CHILD <42 DAYS OLD/BIRTH WITHIN 6 WEEKS ..... 1 LAST CHILD >42 DAYS OLD/BIRTH BEFORE 6 WEEKS 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22B. Did you have any of the following complications due to C-section?	PLACE OF WOUND BECAME INFECTED ..... A PUS/WATER CAME OUT OF THE WOUND ..... B PAIN AT THE WOUND ..... C NO PROBLEM ..... Y OTHERS (SPECIFY) _____ X DK/CAN'T NOT RECALL ..... Z	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* Photo Credit: Joyce Baldwin	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR ..... 000 HOURS..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ NEVER BATHED..... 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
MN27. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	1 ⇨*MN30*
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES..... 2 SCISSORS..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2 ⇨*MN32* 8 ⇨*MN32*

MN31. What was applied to the cord? *Probe:* Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE ..... A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) ..... B MUSTARD OIL ..... C ASH ..... D ANIMAL DUNG ..... E VERMILION ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	FROM CARD ..... **1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL ..... **2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000 HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) ..... A PLAIN WATER ..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER ..... C GRIPE WATER ..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION ..... E FRUIT JUICE ..... F INFANT FORMULA ..... G INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS ..... H HONEY ..... I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE ..... J OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK ..... Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *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*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name)***. You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
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. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
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? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN11*
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. 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?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on your health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. 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 the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**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 (*specify*) _____ X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE (FWC/USC/RD) ..... 22 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC) ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL ..... 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on your health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*PN25*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO E RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on your health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN22A* 2 ⇨*PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**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 (*specify*) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE (FWC/USC/RD) ..... 22 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC) ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL ..... 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
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:	YES NO DK	
[A] Examine (***name***)'s cord?	EXAMINE THE CORD 1 2 8	
[B] Take the temperature of (***name***)?	TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8	
[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨ *PN28*

PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1.....1 NO, MN33=2.....2 DK, MN33=8.....3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*
PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'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?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

CONTRACEPTION		**CP**
CP0. *Check MA1 and MA5: Currently married?*	YES, MA1=1 OR MA5=1.....1 NO, MA1=3 OR MA5=3.....2	1 ⇨*CP1* 2 ⇨*End*
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT.....1 NO.....2 DK OR NOT SURE.....8	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?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....A MALE STERILIZATION.....B IUD.....C INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL.....F MALE CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM.....H DIAPHRAGM.....I FOAM / JELLY.....J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM).....K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM.....L WITHDRAWAL.....M OTHER (*specify*)_____ 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 WEEKS ..... 1 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 (***this current/last***) 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? *Record the answer in hours*	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? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
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? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	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*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 ⇨ *End* 994 ⇨ *End* 995 ⇨ *End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
UN18A. What type of materials did you use in your last menstruation?	SANITARY NAPKIN ..... 1 COTTON PAD ..... 2 TISSUE ..... 3 CLOTH ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 9	
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

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
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2016**, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *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.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *VT9B* 8 ⇨ *VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) 2018?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨ *VT5B* 8 ⇨ *VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME..... 1 TWO TIMES..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. *Check VT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, VT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2	1 ⇨ *VT5A* 2 ⇨ *VT5B*
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	 2 ⇨ *VT8* 8 ⇨ *VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN/PISTOL/REVOLVER.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	1 ⇨ *VT9A* 2 ⇨ *VT9A* 3 ⇨ *VT9A* 8 ⇨ *VT9A*

VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2016**, been physically attacked? **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) **2016**, have you been physically attacked? *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. *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.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*VT20* 8 ⇨*VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) 2018?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME..... 1 TWO TIMES..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT12A* 2 ⇨*VT12B* 3 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT12A. Where did this happen? **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*)_____ 26 AT SCHOOL/COLLEGE ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT14A* 2 ⇨*VT14B* 3 ⇨*VT14B* 8 ⇨*VT14B*
VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	 2 ⇨*VT19* 8 ⇨*VT19*

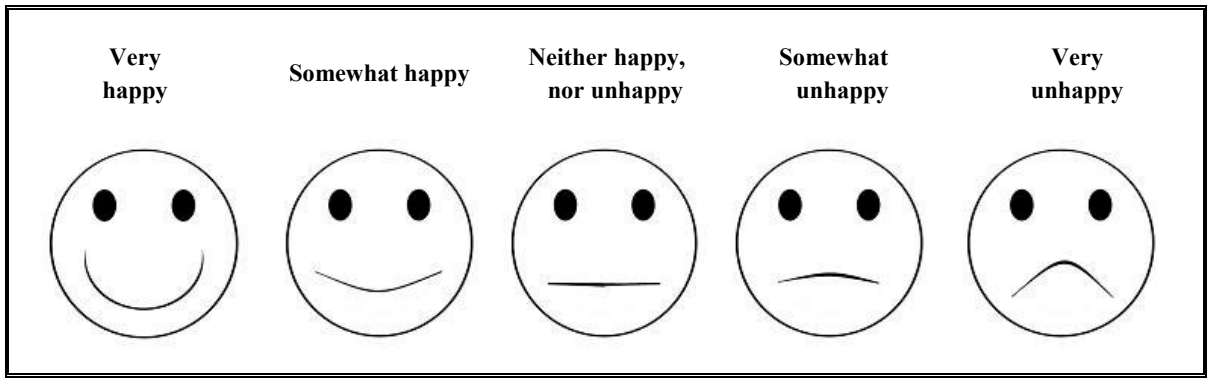
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN/PISTOL/REVOLVER ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	YES NO DK	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	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? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	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. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* 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	

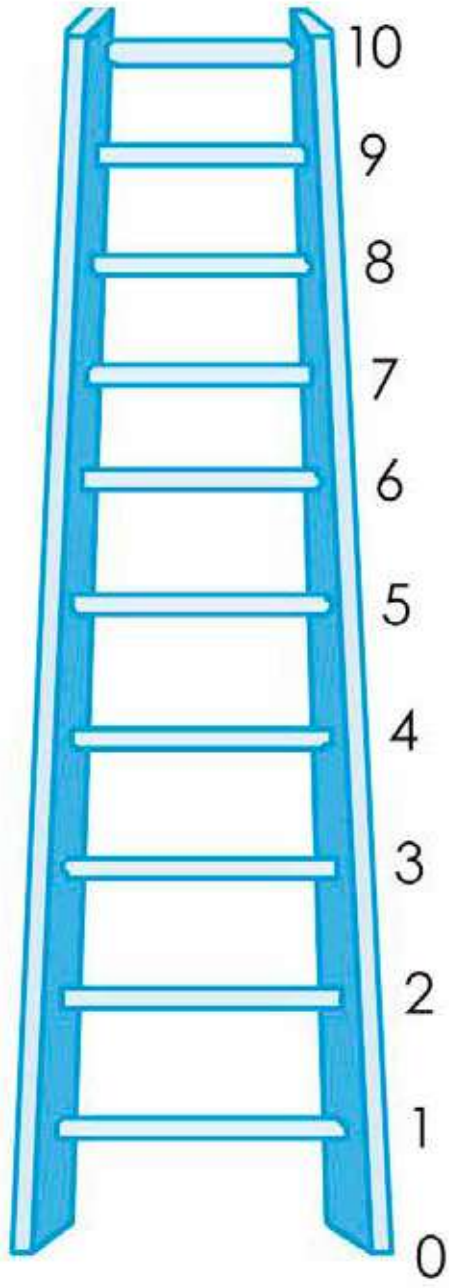
HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 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?	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*

HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK HIV FROM MOTHER ..... 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO ..... 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV ..... 1 2 8 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? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 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
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY ..... 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY ..... 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY ..... 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY ..... 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. 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. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSENED 3	
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?	BETTER ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSE 3	


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy

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	

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?*

☐ *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.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *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?*
  - ☐ *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.*
  - ☐ *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.*
- ☐ *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.*

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 ALREADY.....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	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* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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 (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH .....__ __ YEAR .....__ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) 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 (***name***) 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 (***name***) 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 (***name***) 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 (***name***) 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 (***name***) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION .....000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ SECONDARY / UPPER SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ HIGHER ..... **4** __ __	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?		
[A] Did (***name***) 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?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2	
[B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?	HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2	
[C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?	PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2	
[X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	ANY OTHER ACTIVITY.....1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)?		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	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
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
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 (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*

FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL 4	 1 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	

FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

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 (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) 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 (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name)***'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: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (***name)***'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8 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 (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT ..... 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE ..... 1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

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*
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. These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school. You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed. 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. This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.		
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 ..... __ __ : __ __	
FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself. Could you tell me a little bit about yourself? *When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:* 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.		
Are you ready to get started?	YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.*
- ☐ *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. [A] Do you read books at home? [B] Does someone read to you at home?	YES NO READS BOOKS AT HOME ..... 1 2 READ TO AT HOME 1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 BANGLA ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	

FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1 ..... 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9B*
FL8B. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, FL7=6 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*FL10B* 2 ⇨*FL23*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 BANGLA ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*FL10A* 2 ⇨*FL10A* 3 ⇨*FL10A* 6 ⇨*FL23* 8 ⇨*FL23*
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? **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?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL19*
FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:* 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. ***Mini is a cat. Tomi is a dog. Mini is 5. Tomi is 6.***		
FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is Mini?	MINI IS 5 YEARS OLD ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Mini is 5 years old. *and go to FL23.*		⇨*FL23*

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 *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

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 __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED ..... NUMBER __ __	
FL21. *How well did the child read the story?*	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY ..... 1 THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY ..... 2 THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3	2 ⇨*FL23* 3 ⇨*FL23*

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *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. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] What class is Musa in?	CORRECT ((MUSA IS) IN CLASS TWO) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] What did Musa see on the way home?	CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] Why did Musa start crying?	CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Where did Musa fall (down)?	CORRECT ((MUSA FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[E] Why was Musa happy?	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	

FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS Book so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *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:* What is this number? *STOP RULE* *If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**9** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **12** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **30** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **48** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **74** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **731** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	

FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT..... 2	2 ⇨*FL28*
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:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *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.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 5 _____ 11 24 _____ 58 49 _____ 65 67 _____ 146 154 _____	
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:* 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. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *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.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 =_____ 8 + 6 =_____ 7 + 3 =_____ 13 + 6 =_____ 12 + 24 =_____	

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. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	BANGLA 2	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	BANGLA .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	BANGLA .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
FS15. *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	
FS16. *Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.* *Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.* *Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

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:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 9		
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.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN ..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 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 arsenic household test 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		
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? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	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*

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 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 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT) .....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL).....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER.....91 SACHET WATER .....92 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	
WQ17A. *Check WQ5B. Is the household selected for E. coli testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*2⇨WQ23*
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? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE..... 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2⇨*WQ20* 3⇨*WQ20* 4⇨*WQ20* 5⇨*WQ20* 6⇨*WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *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).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ19A. *Check WQ5C. Is the household selected for Source Arsenic test?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*WQ20*

WQ19B. *Record whether source water sample collected.*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	2 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19C. *Conduct arsenic source test 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* ***(Arsenic Blank Test)***. *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE ..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ20B. *Conduct arsenic blank test 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* ***(For E-Coli Blank Test)***. *Label* ***B-XXXX-YY****, where B is E-Coli Blank test,* ***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)		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 9	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*: *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'*	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. *Source water test (100ml)*: *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'*	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. *Blank water test (100ml)*: *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'*	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

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

For further information, please contact:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Dhaka, Bangladesh
www.bbs.gov.bd

Social Policy, Evaluation, Analytics and Research Section (SPEAR)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
BSL Office Complex
1, Minto Road, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

Telephone: (880-2) 55668088
Email: infobangladesh@unicef.org
www.unicef.org.bd

December 2019