

Bangladesh

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Progotir Pathay
2006

Volume I: Technical Report



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



United Nations
Children's Fund



Bangladesh

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Progotir Pathay 2006

BBS, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund

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Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

Topic	MICS indicator number	MDG indicator number	Indicator	Value
NUTRITION				
Breastfeeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	35.6 percent
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate	37.4 percent
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate	
			at 12-15 months	95.4 percent
			at 20-23 months	89.2 percent
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate	51.7 percent
	18		Frequency of complementary feeding	48.0 percent
	19		Adequately fed infants	43.7 percent
Salt iodization	41		Iodized salt consumption	84.3 percent
Vitamin A	42		Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	89.2 percent
	43		Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	17.2 percent
CHILD HEALTH				
Immunization	25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	97.0 percent
	26		DPT immunization coverage	90.1 percent
	27		Polio immunization coverage	95.6 percent
	28	15	Measles immunization coverage	87.5 percent
	31		Fully immunized children	84.0 percent
	29		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	43.6 percent
Tetanus toxoid	32		Neonatal tetanus protection	89.6 Percent
Care of illness	33		Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	70.1 percent
	34		Home management of diarrhoea	27.7 percent
	35		Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	48.9 percent
	23		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	30.1 percent
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	21.5 percent
Solid fuel use	24	29	Solid fuels (households using solid fuels)	87.6 percent
ENVIRONMENT				
Water and sanitation	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	97.6 percent
	13		Water treatment	7.4 percent
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	39.2 percent
	14		Disposal of child's faeces	22.5 percent
Security of tenure and durability of housing	93		Security of tenure	36.4 percent
	94		Durability of housing	7.9 percent
	95	32	Slum household (having at least one slum condition)	74.0 percent

Topic	MICS indicator number	MDG indicator number	Indicator	Value
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Maternal and newborn health	20		Antenatal care	47.7 percent
	44		Content of antenatal care	
			Blood test taken	24.5 percent
			Blood pressure measured	46.2 percent
			Urine specimen taken	30.1 percent
			Weight measured	45.1 percent
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	20.1 percent
	5		Institutional deliveries	16.0 percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Child development	46		Support for learning	47.5 Percent
	47		Father's support for learning	50.3 percent
EDUCATION				
Education	52		Pre-school attendance	14.6 percent
	53		School readiness	32.0 percent
	54		Net intake rate in primary education	67.4 percent
	55	6	Net primary school attendance rate	81.3 percent
	56		Net secondary school attendance rate	38.8 percent
	58		Transition rate to secondary school	89.1 percent
	59	7b	Primary completion rate	46.7 percent
	61	9	Gender parity index	
			primary school	1.06 ratio
secondary school			1.14 ratio	
Literacy	60	8	Adult literacy rate (female, 15-24 year-olds)	69.9 percent
CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth registration	62		Birth registration	9.8 percent
Child labour	71		Child labour	12.8 percent
	72		Labourer students	54.9 percent
	73		Student labourers	9.2 percent
Early marriage and polygyny	67		Marriage before age 15	33.1 percent
			Marriage before age 18	74.0 percent
	68		Young women aged 15-19 currently married/in union	41.9 percent
	69		Spousal age difference (10+ years)	
			Women aged 15-19	31.8 percent
		Women aged 20-24	36.2 percent	
Disability	101		Child disability (at least one reported disability)	17.5 Percent
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN				
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (female)	15.8 percent
	89		Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	47.8 percent
Support to orphaned and vulnerable children	75		Prevalence of orphans	5.8 percent
	78		Children's living arrangements (not living with a biological parent)	5.5 percent
	77	20	School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	0.84 ratio

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ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Program
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCG	Bacillus Calmet-Guerin
BHIS	Bangladesh Health and Injury Survey
CDD	Control of Diarrhoeal Disease
CDDP	Control of Diarrhoeal Disease Programme
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CPS	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
CRC	Convention on Rights of the Child
CSDP	Child Survival, Development and Protection
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FWV	Family Welfare Visitor
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HDS	Health and Demographic Survey
HF	Home Fluids
HH	Households
HKI	Hellen Keller International
HNPSP	Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IMED	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMPS	Integrated Multi Purpose Sample
IPHN	Institute of Public Health and Nutrition
ISRT	Institute of Statistical Research & Training
KCAL	Kilo Calorie
LG	Laban Gur (Mollases + Salt solution)

LPG	Liquid Propane Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MOPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics
NID	National Immunization Day
NPA	National Plan of Action
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PEDP	Primary Education Development Programme
ppm	Parts Per Million
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RD	Rural Dispensary
RHF	Recommended Home Fluids
RSO	Regional Statistical Officer
RW	Ring Well
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SD	Standard Deviation
SMA	Statistical Metropolitan Area
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
TAPP	Technical Assistance Project Performa
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TH	Thana Hospital
TW	Tubewell
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSTAT	United Nations Statistics Division
WFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization
WSC	World Summit for Children

FOREWORD

I am very glad to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is going to publish the final report of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2006.

MICS is an international household survey undertaking initiated by UNICEF. Bangladesh has been conducting MICS since 1993 and the last one was conducted between June and October 2006. The Bangladesh MICS report is published in a document called "Progotir Pathay" (Road to Progress). MICS provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in Bangladesh and is used for monitoring the progress of the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration adopted by all 191 United Nations member states in September 2001 and the Plan of Action of World Fit for Children adopted by 189 Member states at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. It may be mentioned that over the years, the content and coverage of MICS increased, MICS is the largest survey undertaking of BBS which generates indicators down to the district level.

I express my sincere gratitude to UNICEF for providing technical and financial support to BBS for conducting the survey and publishing the report. My thanks are also due to Mr. A Y M Ekramul Hoque, Director General BBS and Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Project Director, Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women (MSCW) and his colleagues for conducting the survey and bringing out the final report within the shortest possible time. The local consulting firm "Mitra and Associates" also deserves special appreciation for field data collection and data entry.

Suggestions and comments for improving the survey and report are most welcomed.

October 2007



Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury
Secretary
Planning Division

PREFACE

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been conducting the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey since 1993 with the technical support of UNICEF. MICS 2006 was conducted during June through October 2006. The MICS 2006 is the ninth survey conducted in Bangladesh. This final report is based on the MICS 2006. A key findings report was published in June 2007.

Over the years, the indicators and definitions have changed, thus the MICS is now in its third version (MICS3). More than 50 countries conducted the MICS3 in 2005-2006, which was monitored and coordinated by the global MICS team at UNICEF headquarters.

MICS 2006 was conducted in 1,950 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and covered as many as 62,463 households throughout the country. For sampling purpose, the whole country was divided into five strata, namely municipal, city corporation, rural, slum and tribal areas. The number of PSUs was 384 in municipal areas, 156 in city corporations, 1,280 in rural areas, 52 in slums and 78 in tribal areas. Each PSU was an enumeration area of population Census 2001 and comprising around 100 households. From each PSU 35 households were selected systematically for enumeration.

The data collection and entry was done by the local consulting firm, Mitra and Associates, with close supervision and guidance from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. The report is prepared by a team led by the Project Director, Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women (MSCW) Project, Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam. Dr. Nawshad Ahmed, Planning Officer, Ms. Deqa Ibrahim Musa, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Ms. Misaki Ueda, Chief Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Section of UNICEF provided technical support for preparing this report. Messrs. Alamgir Hossain, Mizanur Rahman Khandaker and Ms. Delwara Begum, Statistical Officers of BBS also helped in the preparation of the report. Mr. S. M. Anwar Husain, Statistical Assistant with the MSCW Project handled the tabulations and data processing. All of them deserve special thanks. The members of the technical committee also provided valuable inputs towards finalizing this report.

Special thanks are also due to the MICS global team at UNICEF New York, Mr. Attila Hancioglu, Ms. Emma Holmberg, Ms. Rhiannon James and Mr. Ngagne Diakhate, for their independent review and validation of the survey findings.

The report covers a wide range of issues pertaining to child health and nutrition, reproductive health, child development, child protection, early marriage, orphanhood and child disability. It is presented in two volumes: Volume I is the full technical report, while Volume II presents the district data.

We hope the findings of this report will be very useful to the planners, researchers and policy makers of different institutions for developing appropriate measures to improve the lives of children and women in Bangladesh.

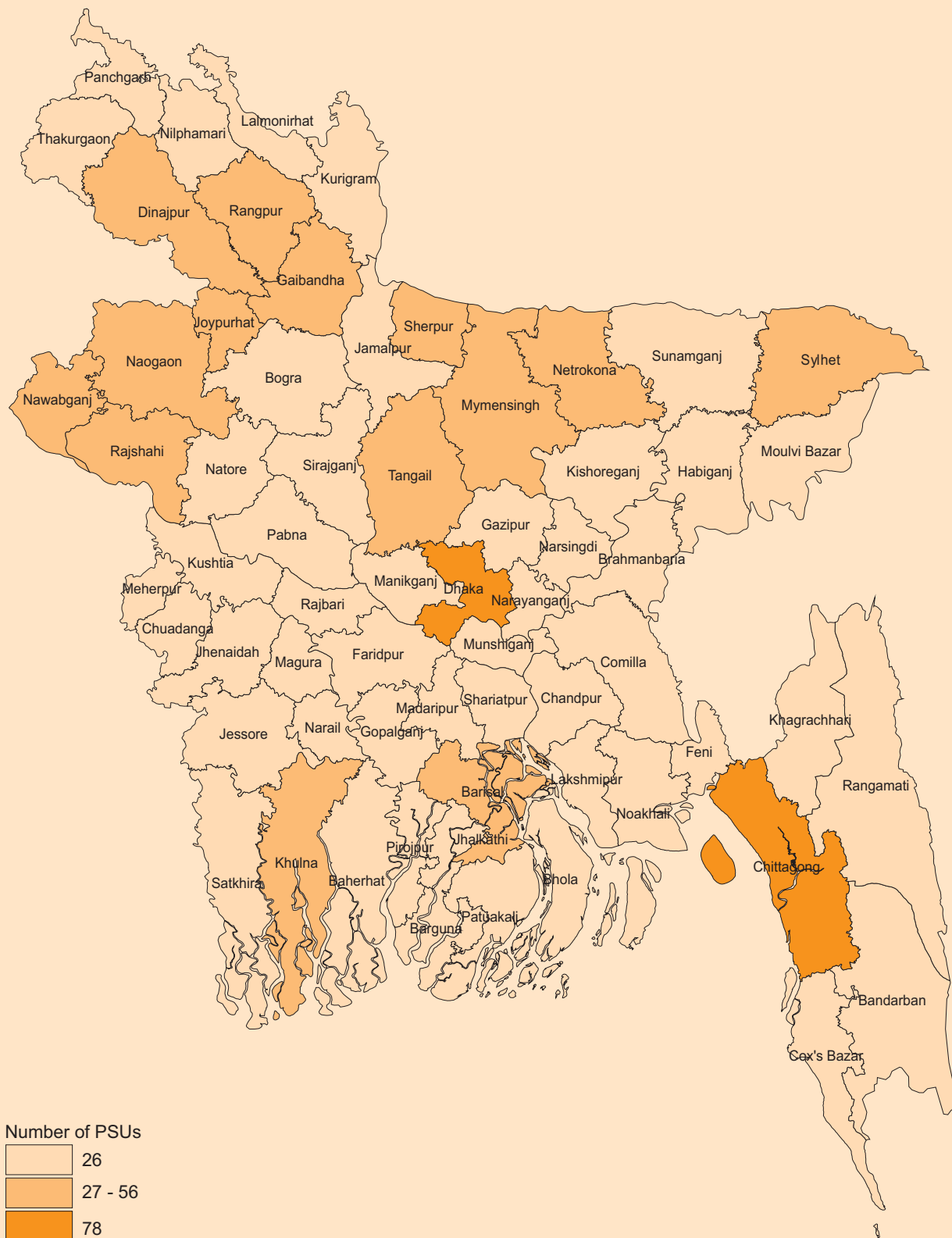
October 2007



A Y M Ekramul Hoque
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

MAP OF BANGLADESH

Map of Bangladesh showing the location and number of sample areas



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics conducted the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) between June and October 2006. The main objective of the survey was to provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Bangladesh. The survey also aimed at furnishing data needed for monitoring progress towards goals established by the MDGs, the goals of A World Fit For Children, and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action; as well as contributing to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Bangladesh and strengthening technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems. A total of 62,463 households were surveyed. Questionnaires were completed for 1) households, 2) women aged 15-49 and 3) mothers or caretakers of under-five children.

Breastfeeding

Nationally, 37.4 percent of children aged less than six months were being exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. At age 6-9 months, 51.7 percent of children were receiving breast milk and solid or mushy food. By age 12-15 months, 95.4 percent of children were still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 89.2 percent were still breastfed. Girls were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than boys. More girls than boys also received timely complementary feeding.

Salt iodization

In the interviewed households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content using an iodine testing solution. The iodine testing solution is a quantitative test and cannot detect whether the salt is adequately iodized or not. The MICS 2006 found that in 84.3 percent of Bangladeshi households salt was found to contain 10 parts per million (PPM) or more of iodine. There is a 10 percent variation between urban and rural areas in the consumption of iodized salt, while it was greater between the richest and poorest households at about 20 percent.

Vitamin A supplementation

Vitamin A supplementation of children aged 9-59 months within the six months prior to the survey stands at 89.2. On the other hand, only 17.2 percent of mothers with a birth in the previous two years before the MICS received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth. There is significant rural-urban variation in Vitamin A supplementation of women with 15 percent in rural areas and 28.1 percent in City Corporations.

Immunization

In Bangladesh 84 percent of children aged 12-23 months are fully immunized. Dropouts are seen but are not so marked for the series of DPT and Polio immunizations. DPT immunization coverage

declines from 96.6 percent in the first dose to 90.1 percent by the third dose. Similarly, Polio coverage falls from 99.1 percent in Polio 1 to 95.6 percent by Polio 3. Measles immunization coverage is lower than the other antigens at 87.5 percent.

Oral rehydration treatment

Nationally, 7.1 percent of under five children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. The incidence of diarrhoea is higher in boys than girls. Several districts, namely, Bhola, Bandarban, Jamalpur and Lalmonirhat had recorded above 12 percent rate of diarrhoea. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs in the weaning period, among children age 6-23 months. The incidence was 11.1 percent in the age group 6-11 months and 10.1 percent in the age group 12-23 months. ORT use rate nationally was 70.1 percent.

More than one third (41.1 percent) of under five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while 58.2 percent drank the same or less. Slightly more than sixty-six percent ate somewhat less, the same or more (continued feeding), but 33.2 percent ate much less or ate almost none. Given these figures, 48.9 percent children received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding. About 27.7 percent of households practiced home management of diarrhoea.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

Nationally, 5.3 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 30.1 percent were taken to an appropriate health care provider. Only 21.5 percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey. Overall, 15.7 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia - fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility was fever (82.7 percent).

Water and sanitation

Overall, 97.6 percent of the population had access to improved drinking water sources - 99.2 percent in urban areas and 97.1 percent in rural areas.

Only 39.2 percent of the population of Bangladesh lived in households using improved sanitation facilities. This percentage is 68.8 percent in City Corporations, 57.8 percent in urban areas and 31.9 percent in rural areas. Only 22.5 percent of mother's/caretakers dispose of their child's faeces safely.

Security of tenure

In urban areas, more than one third (35.1 percent) of households did not have formal documentation for the residence, and 7.9 percent of respondents to the household questionnaire indicated that there is a risk of eviction. Combining these figures, it is observed that 36.4 percent of households do not have security of tenure. In urban slums, the situation was the worst with 89.4 percent of households not having formal documentation for the residence, and 24.7 percent of households respondents believed there was a risk of eviction.

Antenatal care

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is relatively low in Bangladesh with 47.7 percent of women receiving antenatal care by a skilled attendant at least once during the pregnancy. The lowest level of antenatal care was in the tribal areas.

Assistance at delivery

The proportion of births delivered by skilled health personnel is very low in Bangladesh at 20.1 percent. Of these, doctors delivered 15.5 percent while 4.6 percent of the births in the two year's prior to the survey were delivered by a midwife or nurse

Child development

For almost half (47.5 percent) of under-five children surveyed, an adult engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey. The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was 3.4. Nationally, 8.4 percent of children were living in a household without their natural fathers.

Pre-school, primary and secondary school attendance

Only 14.6 percent of children aged 36-59 months attended pre-school. Similarly, secondary school attendance was quite low with about 39 percent of secondary school-age children attending secondary schools. On the other hand primary school attendance was relatively high in Bangladesh with 81.3 percent of primary school age children attending primary school.

Adult literacy

More than two-thirds (69.9 percent) of Bangladeshi women aged 15-24 years were literate. Variations between geographic areas were noticeably evident with slum areas reporting a literacy rate of 38.2 percent for women in the same age group.

Birth registration

In Bangladesh birth registration remains very low with only about 10 percent of under-five births having been registered.

Child labour

Nationally, child labour prevalence was found to be 12.8 percent. Of them, 7.5 percent were working in a family business. There was significant male-female variation in child labour, with 17.5 percent of males and 8.1 percent of females involved in child labour.

Early marriage

Early marriage is common in Bangladesh: 33.1 percent of women aged 15-49 years were married before their 15th birthday and 74 percent of women aged 20-49 were married before their 18th birthday. There are wide variations between divisions: Rajshahi has the highest rate of marriage before a woman turned 18 (81.4 percent) compared to Sylhet (57.6 percent).

Child disability

Nationally, 17.5 percent of children aged between two and nine years had at least one reported disability.

Child injury

Injury is one of the leading causes of child death in Bangladesh. The MICS 2006 found 6.5 percent of children under 18 years suffered from some form of injury.

Knowledge of HIV

Only 15.8 percent of young women (15-24 age group) have comprehensive knowledge of HIV. The level of education and residence were highly associated with knowledge of HIV.

Orphans and vulnerable children

In Bangladesh, 5.8 percent of the children below 18 years have either one or both parents dead. The proportion of children under 18 years not living with a biological parent was 5.5 percent: 2.9 percent male and 8.3 percent female.



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Background

This report is based on the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in association with Mitra and Associates and funded by UNICEF Bangladesh. The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in Bangladesh, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children (WSC).

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"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. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and sub national levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions..." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"... As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls 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."

By taking active participation in the WSC in 1990, ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1992, the Optional Protocols in 2000, participating in the preparation of the World Fit for Children (WFFC) and endorsing it in the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002, Bangladesh is a strong supporter of the Global Movement for Children.

Along with the global agenda, a South Asian agenda emerged through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summit declarations and regional meetings, with a long-term vision and plans of action. The Colombo Resolution 1992 and Rawalpindi Resolution 1996, form the basis of the regional agenda along with the Declaration of the Eleventh SAARC Summit held in January 2002.

Bangladesh has been responding to its commitment to children through its development programme, policies and legal provisions. The Children Act 1974 and Children Rules 1976 are the principal instruments for establishing child rights in Bangladesh. They are complemented by the Compulsory Primary Education Policy 1990 and other policies related to health, service delivery and more than 40 specific laws protecting the rights and wellbeing of children. The Government formulated a third National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children (2005-2010) to reflect the aims of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme (HNPSP), and second Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP2).

The Government has been keen to create a more comprehensive monitoring system to capture the results for children and women and get an idea about the quality of investment. A strong database is

needed for this. Monitoring progress will ensure greater realization of the rights of children and women. More systematic data collection on selected indicators and impact results will be institutionalized. Surveys like the MICS, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) and Child Nutrition Survey will be continued for getting reliable data and situation reports. This will form the basis for learning, consultation, dialogue and Annual Development Programme (ADP) priority selection.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

Survey objectives

The following objectives guided the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Bangladesh;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards goals established by the MDGs, the goals of A World Fit For Children (WFFC), and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Bangladesh and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.



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SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

The sample for the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for all six Divisions, six city corporations, 64 Districts, urban slums in two large metropolitan cities and tribal areas. For the sampling purpose the whole country was divided into five strata: municipal, city corporation, rural, slum and tribal area.

Municipal: Those areas where there were municipalities counted in the 2001 Census. The municipal areas declared after the Census were considered as rural areas. The six city corporation areas were not considered under municipal areas.

City Corporation: Also called metro cities are six in number, namely Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet and Barisal. Dhaka and Chittagong city corporations are divided into slum and non-slum areas while other city corporations are classified as non-slum areas.

Rural: The whole geographic area of the country, excluding municipal areas and city corporations is considered rural.

Slum: The Slum Survey conducted by BBS in 1997 was used as a sampling frame to select slum areas which are located in Dhaka and Chittagong.

Tribal: Tribal areas were taken from the three divisions of Dhaka, Chittagong and Rajshahi where tribal populations are residing. The mauza/mahallas (lowest administrative unit with a boundary) in these divisions having tribal population were considered as the domain for the selection of the primary sampling units (PSUs) from these areas.

From these strata 1,950 PSUs were selected using the probability proportional to size (PPS) method. PSUs are the enumeration areas of the Census 2001 comprising around 100 households. The number of PSUs was 1,280 from rural areas, 384 from municipalities, 156 from city corporations, 52 from slums and 78 from tribal areas. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 35 households was drawn. All the selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. The sample was stratified by region and is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights were used.

Questionnaires

MICS 2006 had three questionnaires. These were: 1) household questionnaire, 2) questionnaire for individual women aged 15-49, and 3) questionnaire for under-five children. These questionnaires were prepared following the global questionnaire set for MICS though tailored to the specifics of the Bangladesh context. The questionnaires included the following modules:

- **Household questionnaire:** This questionnaire included modules for the household information panel, household listing form, education, water and sanitation, households characteristics, security of tenure and durability of housing, child labour, disability, salt iodization, and orphaned and vulnerable children.
- **Questionnaire for individual women:** Bangladesh included modules for the women's information panel, tetanus toxoid, maternal and newborn health, marriage/union, attitude towards domestic violence, and HIV/AIDS.
- **Questionnaire for under-five children:** Bangladesh included the modules for under-five child information panel, child development, birth registration and early learning, vitamin A, breastfeeding, care of illness, and immunization.

The questionnaires of MICS 2006 were based on the global format of MICS3 model questionnaire. From the MICS3 model English version, the questionnaires were translated into Bangla and were pre-tested in four sample areas of which two were in rural areas, one in City Corporation and one in the slum area during May 2006. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires.

The questionnaire for under-five children was administered to mothers or caretakers of under-five children¹ living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-five children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, survey teams tested household salt used for cooking for iodine content. In these tests an iodine testing solution was used to detect whether or not iodine was present in the salt. The iodine testing solution is therefore a quantitative test and cannot detect whether the salt is adequately iodized or not.

The table below gives the list of areas where pre-tests were held before finalizing the questionnaires.

Area	District	Thana
Rural	Dhaka	Ghior
Rural	Narayanganj	Sonargaon
Urban	Dhaka SMA	Pallabi
Slum	Dhaka	Kamrangirchar

¹ The terms "under-5 children", "children aged 0-4 years", and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

Training and fieldwork

The field staff were trained for eight days in early June 2006. The data were collected by 32 teams; each comprised of four interviewers and a supervisor. There was one quality control officer for every two teams of enumerators: two female and two male. Field work began on June 20 and concluded on 8 October, 2006.

Data processing

Data were entered on twelve microcomputers using the CSPro software. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were doubly entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the Bangladesh questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in July and finished in December 2006. Data were analysed using the SPSS software program and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed for this purpose.



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SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample coverage

Of the 68,247 households selected and tested for the sample, 67,540 were occupied. Of them, 62,463 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 92.5 percent. Within those interviewed households, 78,260 of the eligible females (aged 15–49) were identified. Of them, 69,860 women were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89.3 percent. The women's response rate was lowest in the slum area and was attributed to non-availability of respondents: eligible women were away working at the time of the interview. The household interviews identified 34,710 under-5 children; questionnaires were completed for 31,566 of them, a response rate of 90.9 percent. Overall, the individual women's questionnaire had a response rate of 82.6 percent and the under-5 questionnaire had a rate of 84.1 percent (Table HH.1).

Characteristics of households

Table HH.2 shows the age and sex distribution of the surveyed population, as does the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. The average household size was 4.83 persons.

The surveyed population indicates a sex ratio of 102, which is lower than the national sex ratio of 106.6 in the 2001 census. The proportion of the MICS population aged 0–4 year was 11.6 percent (11.8 percent male and 11.4 percent female), while the 2001 census reported it larger, at 13.0 percent (13.1 percent male and 12.9 percent female). This could indicate fertility reduction in recent years.

The proportion of the MICS population aged 0–14 years was 35.5 percent (35.8 percent male and 35.1 percent female), while the 2001 census recorded it again larger, at 39.4 percent, (40.1 percent male and 38.6 percent female).

The MICS found a demographic dependency ratio² of 67.2 percent (70.0 percent male and 64.2 percent female) compared to the 76.4 percent of the 2001 census (79.5 percent male and 73 percent female).

² Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the population aged 0–14 years and 65+ to the population aged 15–64 years.

Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews

The numbers of households, women and under-5 children, by each of the three types of respondent interviews and their response rate, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Area				Division						National	
	Rural	Urban (Municipality)	Urban non-slum (City corporation)	Urban slum	Tribal	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi		Sylhet
Sampled households	44797	13440	5459	1820	2731	6370	12740	18200	10010	16378	4549	68247
Occupied households	44437	13311	5357	1756	2679	6306	12532	17981	9954	16275	4492	67540
Interviewed households	41342	12262	4851	1527	2481	5825	11464	16445	9318	15212	4199	62463
Household response rate (%)	93.0	92.1	90.6	87.0	92.6	92.4	91.5	91.5	93.6	93.5	93.5	92.5
Eligible women (15-49 years)	50685	16114	6756	1964	2741	7065	15201	20211	11411	18306	6066	78260
Interviewed women	45085	14503	6157	1709	2406	6280	13509	17955	10288	16514	5314	69860
Women's response rate (%)	89.0	90.0	91.1	87.0	87.8	88.9	88.9	88.8	90.2	90.2	87.6	89.3
Women's overall response rate	82.8	82.9	82.5	75.7	81.3	82.1	81.3	81.2	84.4	84.3	81.9	82.6
Eligible children under 5	24107	6320	2250	862	1171	2949	7551	9080	4398	7453	3279	34710
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	21813	5796	2083	786	1088	2672	6798	8278	4041	6832	2945	31566
Under-5 response rate (%)	90.5	91.7	92.6	91.2	92.9	90.6	90.0	91.2	91.9	91.7	89.8	90.9
Under-5 overall response rate (%)	84.2	84.5	83.8	79.3	86.0	83.7	82.4	83.4	86.0	85.7	84.0	84.1

Table HH.2: Household population's age distribution, by sex

Percentage distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and the number of children aged 0–17 years, by sex, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		No.	Percent
		Female	Percent	No.	Percent		
Age	0-4	17924	11.8	16984	11.4	34908	11.6
	5-9	18697	12.3	18228	12.2	36925	12.2
	10-14	17955	11.8	17261	11.6	35216	11.7
	15-19	16437	10.8	17948	12.0	34385	11.4
	20-24	12032	7.9	14706	9.8	26738	8.9
	25-29	11056	7.3	12411	8.3	23467	7.8
	30-34	9485	6.2	10117	6.8	19602	6.5
	35-39	10239	6.7	9637	6.4	19876	6.6
	40-44	8533	5.6	7239	4.8	15772	5.2
	45-49	7688	5.0	6551	4.4	14239	4.7
	50-54	5738	3.8	4741	3.2	10478	3.5
	55-59	4217	2.8	3966	2.7	8184	2.7
	60-64	4092	2.7	3684	2.5	7776	2.6
	65-69	2596	1.7	1937	1.3	4533	1.5
	70+	5632	3.7	3995	2.7	9627	3.2
Missing/DK	0	'(*)'	4	'(*)'	4	'(*)'	
Dependency age groups	<15	54576	35.8	52474	35.1	107050	35.5
	15-64	89517	58.8	91000	60.9	180517	59.8
	65+	8228	5.4	5933	4.0	14161	4.7
	Missing/DK	0	'(*)'	4	'(*)'	4	'(*)'
Age	Children aged 0-17 years	64406	42.3	63104	42.2	127509	42.3
	Adults 18+/Missing/DK	87916	57.7	86307	57.8	174223	57.7
Total		152322	100.0	149410	100.0	301732	100.0

* An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Note: DK= Doesn't know

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Bangladesh, 2006

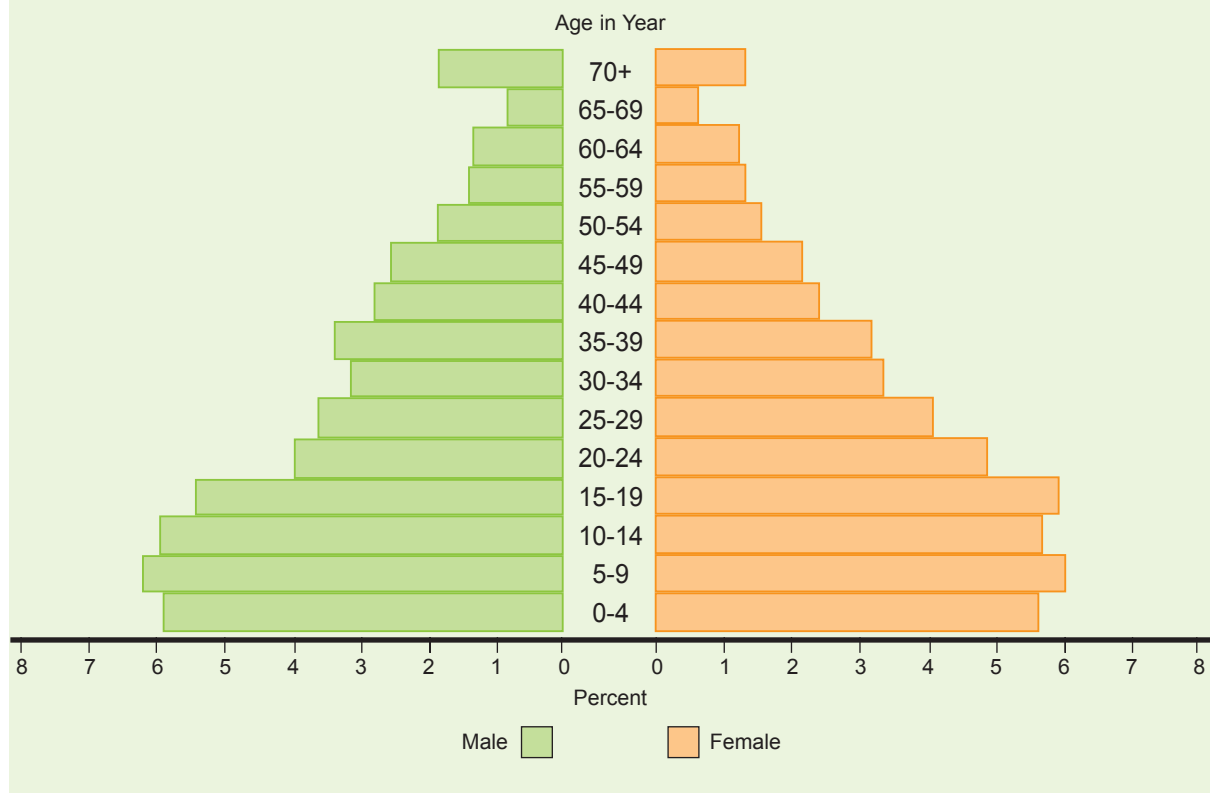


Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the surveyed households: Within households, the sex of the household head, division, urban/rural status, number of household members, and religion of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are also used in subsequent 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.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percentage distribution of households by selected characteristics, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Weighted percent	No. of households weighted	No. of households unweighted
Sex of household head	Male	91.0	56822	56911
	Female	9.0	5641	5552
Division	Barisal	6.3	3909	5825
	Chittagong	17.6	11015	11464
	Dhaka	32.4	20219	16445
	Khulna	12.0	7465	9318
	Rajshahi	26.3	16432	15212
	Sylhet	5.5	3423	4199
	Area	Rural	70.0	43735	41342
	Urban	29.0	18138	18640
	Urban municipality	20.7	12925	12262
	City Corporations	8.3	5213	6378
	Non-slum	7.7	4793	4851
	Slum	.7	420	1527
	Tribal	.9	590	2481
Religion of household head	Islam	89.1	55638	52770
	Hindu	9.6	5993	6937
	Christian	.4	237	1111
	Buddhist	.9	590	1634
	Other/no religion/missing	'(*)'	5	11
Number of household members	1	1.9	1209	1214
	2-3	23.1	14439	14386
	4-5	45.1	28187	28246
	6-7	20.9	13035	13083
	8-9	6.0	3751	3742
	10+	2.9	1841	1792
	Total		100.0	62463	62463

* An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table HH.3.1: Household composition

Percentage distribution of households by selected characteristics, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Weighted percent	No. of households weighted	No. of households unweighted
At least one child aged < 18 years	85.9	62463	62463
At least one child aged < 5 years	44.6	62463	62463
At least one woman aged 15-49 years	92.4	62463	62463

Characteristics of respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents aged 15–49 years of age and of under–5 children. In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and un-weighted observations are equal because the sample weights have been standardized. In addition, the table shows the numbers of observations in each background category, which are used in subsequent tabulations throughout this report.

Table HH.4 includes information on the distribution of women by division, urban-rural area, age, marital status, motherhood status, education⁴, wealth index quintiles⁵, and ethnicity. Of the total women respondents aged 15–49, 67.9 percent lived in a rural area and 31.2 percent in an urban area. Among the urban residents, 21.9 percent lived in a municipality and 9.4 percent in a city corporation. And among the city corporations, 8.7 percent of the women respondents lived in a non-slum area and 0.7 percent lived in a slum.

⁴ Unless otherwise stated, 'education' refers to the educational level attended by the respondent (when it is used as a background variable).

⁵ A principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of household goods and amenities (assets) to assign weights to each household asset and thus obtain wealth scores for each household in the sample. The assets and other facilities used in these calculations were as follows: persons per sleeping room, type of floor, roof, wall, cooking fuel; source of drinking water and sanitary facility; items requiring electricity connection such as radio, television, mobile telephone, non-mobile phone, refrigerator, electric fan, computer, washing machine and air conditioner; watches, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, animal-drawn cart, car/truck, boat with motor, sofa and rickshaw/van). Each household was then weighted by the number of household members, and the household population was divided into five groups of equal size, from the poorest quintile to the richest quintile, based on the wealth scores of households they were living in. 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 Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, and Filmer and Pritchett, 2001.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 years by background characteristics, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Weighted percent	No. of women weighted	No. of women unweighted
Division	Barisal	6.0	4172	6280
	Chittagong	19.1	13372	13509
	Dhaka	32.1	22404	17955
	Khulna	11.6	8124	10288
	Rajshahi	24.9	17394	16514
	Sylhet	6.3	4393	5314
Area	Rural	67.9	47449	45085
	Urban	31.2	21807	22369
	Urban municipality	21.9	15267	14503
	City Corporations	9.4	6540	7866
	Non-slum	8.7	6067	6157
	Slum	.7	473	1709
	Tribal	.9	604	2406
Age	15-19	21.9	15284	15020
	20-24	18.1	12630	12733
	25-29	16.0	11151	11160
	30-34	13.4	9376	9395
	35-39	12.7	8853	8951
	40-44	9.5	6627	6673
	45-49	8.5	5939	5928
Marital/Union status	Currently married/in union	78.6	54933	54830
	Formerly married/in union	5.6	3915	3920
	Never married/in union	15.8	11012	11110
Motherhood status	Ever gave birth	90.4	53175	53128
	Never gave birth	9.6	5673	5622
Education	None	34.1	23812	23895
	Primary incomplete	13.8	9669	10004
	Primary completed	11.9	8286	8241
	Secondary incomplete	27.1	18917	18838
	Secondary completed or higher	12.8	8923	8663
	Non-standard curriculum	.4	247	215
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	6	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	18.3	12818	12580
	Second	19.1	13359	13677
	Middle	19.8	13821	14246
	Fourth	20.4	14241	14633
	Richest	22.4	15622	14724
Total		100.0	69860	69860

* An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

The largest segment of individual women respondents (21.9 percent) were in the youngest age grouping of 15–19 years, followed by those in the 20–24 age group (18.1 percent), the 25–29 age group (16 percent), 30–34 age group (13.4 percent), 35–39 age group (12.7 percent), 40–44 age group (9.5 percent), and then the 45–49 year-olds (8.5 percent).

A large portion of the women respondents (aged 15–49) were married, at 78.6 percent; 5.6 percent of them were formerly married and 15.8 percent had never married. Slightly more than 90 percent of them had given birth at least once, while 9.6 percent of them had not.

In terms of education, 34.1 percent of them had never been to school, while 13.8 percent had at least spent a few years in primary school (but dropping out). Another 11.9 percent had completed their primary education. Some 27.1 percent of them had not completed secondary school, while 12.8 percent had.

Breaking the individual women respondents down by wealth index, 18.3 percent were the poorest, 19.1 percent were in the second quintile, 19.8 percent were in the middle quintile and 22.4 percent were in the richest quintile.

Regarding the surveyed under-5 children (Table HH.5), 73 percent lived in rural areas, 26.2 percent resided in urban areas and 0.8 percent in the tribal areas. Among the urban residents 19.2 percent were in municipalities, while 7 percent were in city corporations. And within the city corporations, 6.4 percent lived in a non-slum community and 0.7 percent were in a slum.

By age-group breakdown, 7.3 percent of them were younger than 6 months, 10.7 percent were 6–11 months old, 19.1 percent were 12–23 months old, 20 percent were 24–35 months old, 21.5 percent were 36–47 months old, and 21.4 percent were 48–59 months old.

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics

Percentage distribution of under-5 children by background characteristics, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Weighted percent	No. of under-5 children weighted	No. of under-5 children unweighted
Sex	Male	51.4	16222	16259
	Female	48.6	15344	15307
Division	Barisal	5.9	1873	2672
	Chittagong	21.5	6797	6798
	Dhaka	31.5	9942	8278
	Khulna	10.0	3148	4041
	Rajshahi	23.1	7284	6832
	Sylhet	8.0	2521	2945
Area	Rural	73.0	23034	21813
	Urban	26.2	8280	8665
	Urban municipality	19.2	6061	5796
	City Corporations	7.0	2219	2869
	Non-slum	6.4	2009	2083
	Slum	.7	210	786
	Tribal	.8	253	1088
Age	< 6 months	7.3	2302	2300
	6-11 months	10.7	3367	3374
	12-23 months	19.1	6032	6079
	24-35 months	20.0	6320	6281
	36-47 months	21.5	6789	6764
	48-59 months	21.4	6751	6764
Mother's education	None	35.6	11224	11338
	Primary incomplete	15.8	4997	5154
	Primary completed	12.9	4084	4079
	Secondary incomplete	25.2	7948	7877
	Secondary completed or higher	10.2	3204	3022
	Non-standard curriculum	.3	106	94
	Missing/DK	.0	2	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	25.3	7987	7798
	Second	21.0	6615	6794
	Middle	18.7	5918	6147
	Fourth	18.5	5854	5931
	Richest	16.4	5192	4896
Total		100.0	31566	31566



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IV. NUTRITION

Nutritional importance

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of 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.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all children deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments; and those who survive experience recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition have been characterized as only mildly or moderately malnourished - showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The MDG target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one-third (between 2000 and 2010), with special attention to children under two years of age. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding for the first two years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for six months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding up to age two and even beyond.

The World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF jointly recommend:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at six months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: two times per day for babies aged 6–8 months and three times per day for 9–11 months.

Table NU.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of individual women respondents aged 15–49 years who had given birth in the two years preceding the survey, who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	No. of women with live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Division	Barisal	41.9	82.7	738
	Chittagong	32.4	83.1	2554
	Dhaka	36.5	79.9	3697
	Khulna	32.7	80.9	1145
	Rajshahi	34.3	79.0	2740
	Sylhet	42.3	89.7	1024
Area	Rural	35.5	81.7	8757
	Urban	36.0	81.0	3040
	Urban municipality	37.0	82.3	2230
	City Corporations	33.1	77.5	811
	Non-slum	33.0	77.3	729
	Slum	34.5	79.1	81
	Tribal	29.9	78.9	101
Months since last birth	< 6 months	34.6	79.0	2352
	6-11 months	37.1	81.8	3443
	12-23 months	35.2	82.3	6104
Education	None	32.8	79.9	3730
	Primary incomplete	34.6	83.1	1892
	Primary completed	38.1	82.3	1551
	Secondary incomplete	37.5	82.0	3429
	Secondary completed or higher	36.9	81.3	1260
	Non-standard curriculum	(40.6)	(85.1)	38
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	34.0	80.8	2908
	Second	34.5	80.4	2535
	Middle	35.6	82.8	2230
	Fourth	38.2	82.5	2238
	Richest	36.5	81.3	1989
Total		35.6	81.5	11899

* MICS indicator 45

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

The WHO and UNICEF also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators for recommended child-feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months and < 4 months)
- Timely complementary feeding rate (6–9 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (12–15 and 20–23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6–11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0–11 months).

Table NU.1 shows the proportion of mothers who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and mothers who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour). Nationally, 35.6 percent of infants in the MICS were breastfed within one hour of birth and 81.5 percent of them within one day of birth. There is no significant variation between divisions or socio-economic status in the early initiation of breastfeeding except in the tribal areas where 29.9 percent of infants were breastfed within one hour of birth. However, in several districts, Lakshimpur, Jessore, Gaibandha, Rangpur and Thakurgaon, more mothers had delayed the start of breastfeeding (see Table NU.1.1 in Volume II).

Figure NU.1: Initial breastfeeding (within one hour and within one day of birth) Bangladesh, 2006

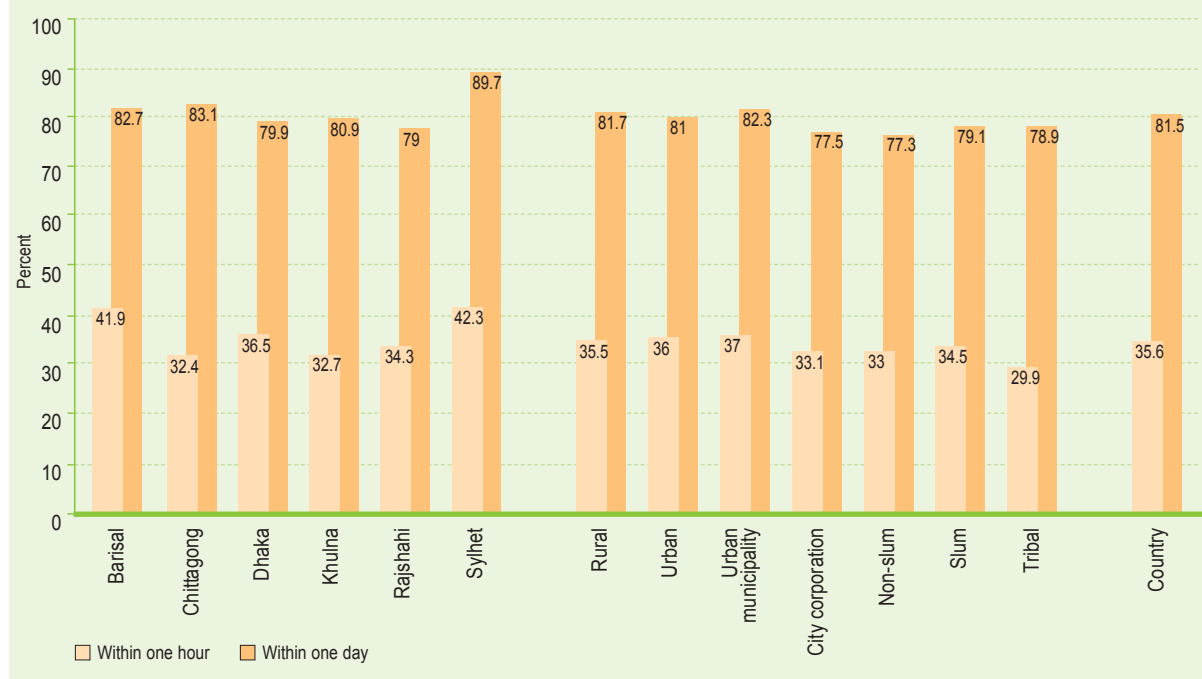


Table NU.2: Breastfeeding

Proportion of children according to breastfeeding status in each age group, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed	No. of children	Percent exclusively breastfed *	No. of children	Percent receiving breast milk and solid/mushy food **	No. of children	Percent breastfed ***	No. of children	Percent breastfed ***	No. of children
Sex										
	48.0	694	36.0	1192	50.3	1201	94.4	938	88.4	1201
Female	51.5	645	39.0	1110	53.2	1074	96.6	889	90.0	1096
Division										
Barisal	43.5	75	30.1	142	46.3	152	93.7	106	90.9	141
Chittagong	57.4	355	48.8	550	45.1	486	96.9	403	80.5	446
Dhaka	44.0	387	30.4	683	48.6	735	95.0	586	89.4	733
Khulna	47.9	127	38.3	205	70.6	186	96.7	193	94.5	246
Rajshahi	51.7	285	38.5	524	58.7	493	95.4	419	94.8	533
Sylhet	45.8	110	31.6	198	48.5	223	92.4	119	85.0	198
Area										
Rural	50.2	983	37.7	1717	53.2	1685	97.1	1349	90.0	1663
Urban	47.2	342	35.2	562	46.9	572	90.7	465	86.8	618
Urban municipality	46.9	237	35.9	394	45.4	432	92.5	344	86.4	457
City Corporations	47.9	105	33.7	168	51.4	140	85.5	121	87.8	161
Non-slum	46.5	95	32.0	155	50.9	123	84.2	108	87.7	148
Slum	(61.0)	10	52.5	14	54.7	17	(95.7)	13	(89.8)	12
Tribal	72.8	14	68.6	23	56.8	18	(100.0)	12	92.1	16
Mother's education										
None	48.1	397	37.2	680	46.3	746	96.8	550	89.4	729
Primary incomplete	56.5	193	40.0	348	48.6	345	97.8	300	90.6	356
Primary completed	49.6	171	34.3	305	55.8	329	97.1	240	92.0	299
Secondary incomplete	49.9	435	38.5	698	56.7	637	95.1	522	87.5	676
Secondary completed or higher	44.3	138	35.8	264	53.5	217	86.8	200	87.4	234
Non-standard curriculum	'(*)	5	'(*)	8	'(*)	1	'(*)	13	'(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	49.6	283	36.0	521	51.8	610	98.3	416	91.2	576
Second	48.3	287	35.6	500	47.5	494	96.4	385	90.8	469
Middle	51.7	260	39.6	424	50.7	387	98.7	374	89.3	403
Fourth	49.7	264	39.6	463	58.1	428	96.3	332	89.2	434
Richest	49.1	244	36.8	392	50.5	357	86.0	320	84.4	414
National	49.7	1338	37.4	2302	51.7	2275	95.4	1826	89.2	2297

* MICS indicator 15 ** MICS indicator 17 *** MICS indicator 16

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table NU.3: Adequately fed infants

Proportion of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, proportion of infants 6-11 months who were breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times the day prior to the survey, and the proportion of infants adequately fed, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended No. of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	No. of infants aged 0-11 months
Sex	Male	36.0	38.8	52.9	45.8	41.8	2938
	Female	39.0	43.1	57.2	50.4	45.8	2730
Division	Barisal	30.1	38.7	34.5	36.7	34.0	347
	Chittagong	48.8	32.5	47.9	40.4	44.0	1269
	Dhaka	30.4	39.1	51.5	45.3	39.5	1756
	Khulna	38.3	60.3	70.6	65.9	54.6	501
	Rajshahi	38.5	46.1	63.4	55.2	48.4	1289
	Sylhet	31.6	37.9	59.5	47.7	41.4	506
Area	Rural	37.7	43.4	54.4	49.0	44.4	4208
	Urban	35.2	33.2	56.8	45.1	41.2	1409
	Urban municipality	35.9	32.4	54.5	43.4	40.5	1025
	City Corporations	33.7	35.6	63.1	50.0	42.9	384
	Non-slum	32.0	34.2	63.4	49.4	41.6	345
	Slum	52.5	46.6	61.3	54.5	53.8	39
	Tribal	68.6	42.0	55.5	48.9	57.7	51
Mother's education	None	37.2	36.9	49.3	43.1	40.9	1797
	Primary incomplete	40.0	38.0	55.7	47.0	44.2	876
	Primary completed	34.3	43.7	58.4	51.3	44.5	767
	Secondary incomplete	38.5	47.1	57.9	52.6	46.6	1636
	Secondary completed or higher	35.8	37.0	59.5	48.4	42.7	582
	Non-standard curriculum	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	11
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	36.0	41.6	53.1	47.3	43.1	1422
	Second	35.6	36.7	52.6	45.0	41.1	1217
	Middle	39.6	41.4	55.4	48.6	44.8	1006
	Fourth	39.6	45.0	58.6	51.8	46.7	1101
	Richest	36.8	39.0	56.9	48.2	43.3	922
Total		37.4	40.8	55.0	48.0	43.7	5669

* MICS indicator 18 ** MICS indicator 19

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

In Table NU.2, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the survey interview. 'Exclusively breastfed' refers to infants who received only breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine. Table NU.2 shows the rates of exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children aged 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children aged at 12-15 months and 20-23 months.

Nationally, 49.7 percent of children in the survey were exclusively breastfed up to the age of three months, and 37.4 percent of children aged less than six months were exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. Between 6 and 9 months, 51.7 percent of the children were receiving breast milk and solid or mushy foods. When they were 12-15 months old, 95.4 percent of the children were still being breastfed; and by age 20-23 months 89.2 percent of them were still breastfed. Girls were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than boys. Also, more girls than boys received timely complementary feeding. There was no significant variation between divisions or socio-economic status in exclusive breastfeeding. However and interestingly, exclusively breastfeeding was much higher among the surveyed tribal population: at 72.8 percent for infants up to three months and 68.6 percent for those under six months. Although the total tribal sample size was small and thus no conclusive statement can be made, it should be investigated further through another survey.

Figure NU.2 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the children's age in months. Even at the earliest stage, the majority of children were being fed liquids or foods other than breast milk. By the end of the fifth month, the proportion of children exclusively breastfed was less than 40 percent. However, 75 percent of children were receiving breast milk beyond two years, which is a very good practice (Table NU.3w).

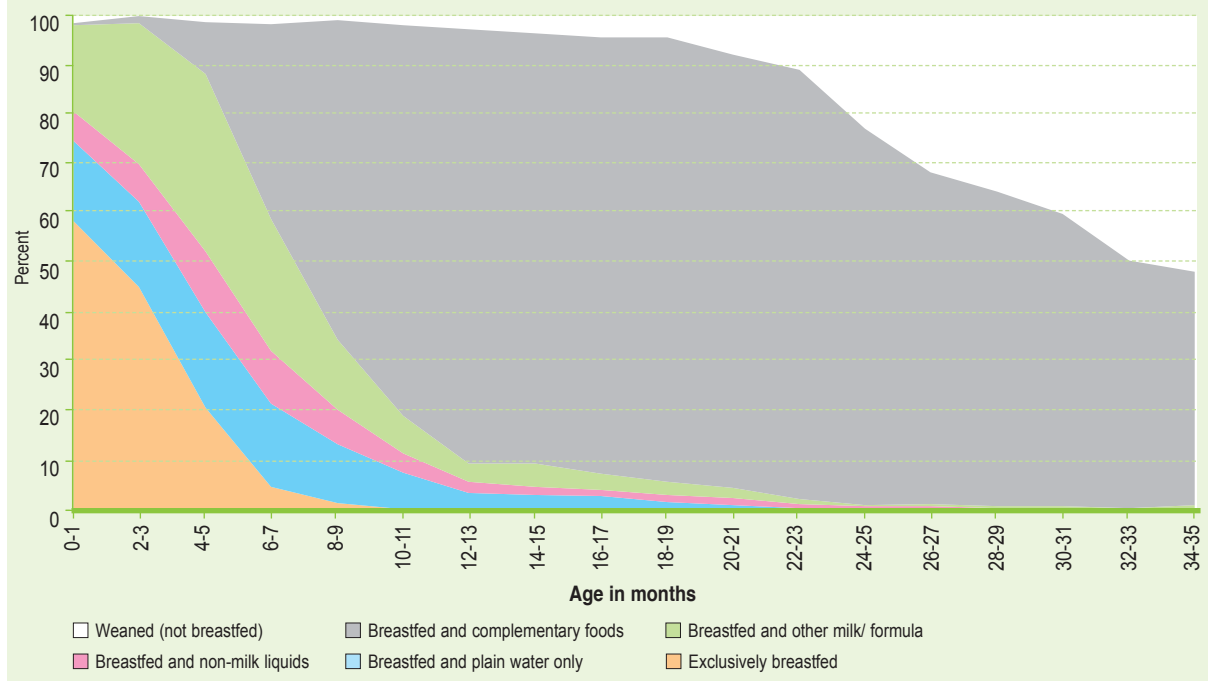
What is 'adequate feeding' is defined by different criteria depending on the age of a child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate. Infants aged 6-8 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and complementary food at least two times per day, while infants aged 9-11 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and complementary food at least three times a day. Nationally, 40.8 percent of infants aged 6-8 months in the survey were adequately fed; 55 percent of children aged 9-11 months were adequately fed; and 43.7 percent of children 0-11 months were adequately fed in terms of both breastfeeding and complementary feeding (Table NU.3). Girls were more likely to be adequately fed than boys. There is some variation among the divisions in feeding patterns but not much difference between populations of different socio-economic background. For example, Khulna Division rated better than the national average, while Barisal and Dhaka Divisions lagged behind. This divisional variation perhaps should be investigated further through another survey to identify positive elements in the feeding of children.

Table NU.3w: Infant feeding patterns

Proportion of children younger than 3 years by feeding pattern and by age group, Bangladesh, 2006

Age group (months)	Infant feeding pattern						Total	No. of children
	Percent exclusively breastfed	Percent breastfed and plain water only	Percent breastfed and non-milk liquids	Percent breastfed and other milk/formula	Percent breastfed and complementary foods	Percent weaned (not breastfed)		
0-1	57.5	16.1	5.8	17.2	.4	3.1	100.0	540
2-3	44.4	17.1	7.3	28.1	1.5	1.7	100.0	798
4-5	20.4	19.0	12.2	35.3	10.2	2.9	100.0	964
6-7	4.7	16.5	10.6	26.1	38.9	3.2	100.0	1101
8-9	1.5	11.6	6.9	13.9	63.6	2.5	100.0	1174
10-11	.3	7.2	3.8	7.5	77.7	3.4	100.0	1092
12-13	.0	3.5	2.2	3.6	86.5	4.1	100.0	939
14-15	.2	2.8	1.7	4.5	85.7	5.0	100.0	887
16-17	.2	2.7	1.1	3.3	86.9	5.8	100.0	923
18-19	.0	1.6	1.4	2.6	88.5	5.8	100.0	986
20-21	.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	86.3	9.3	100.0	1183
22-23	.0	.5	.8	.9	85.4	12.4	100.0	1114
24-25	.0	.5	.3	.3	74.9	24.0	100.0	936
26-27	.0	.4	.5	.4	65.9	32.8	100.0	939
28-29	.0	.4	.0	.4	62.6	36.6	100.0	985
30-31	.0	.2	.1	.5	58.1	41.1	100.0	1070
32-33	.1	.1	.0	.2	49.3	50.2	100.0	1230
34-35	.1	.1	.1	.8	46.4	52.5	100.0	1160
Total	5.2	5.2	3.0	7.7	61.4	17.5	100.0	18021

Figure NU.2: Infant feeding pattern by age, Bangladesh, 2006



Salt iodization

Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental disability and impaired psychomotor development in young children. 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 by impairing mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005; the indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (>15 ppm).

Although the MICS includes a component to analyse the iodine content of household salt used for cooking, the standard salt test kit was not used in Bangladesh. Instead an iodine-testing solution was used, checking for iodine and potassium iodate. However, the iodine-testing solution is a quantitative test and cannot detect whether the salt is adequately iodized or not.

The survey tested salt samples in 99 percent of households. At the time of the survey, slightly more than 84 percent of households used salt containing at least 10 ppm of iodine. The lowest use of iodized salt was in Chittagong Division (77.7 percent) and highest in Khulna Division (93.6 percent). In Cox's Bazaar District, only 20.8 percent of the surveyed households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey (see Table NU.4.1 in Volume II). While there was a 10 percent variation between urban and rural areas, it was greater between the richest and poorest households, at 20 percent).

Table NU.4 : Iodized salt consumption

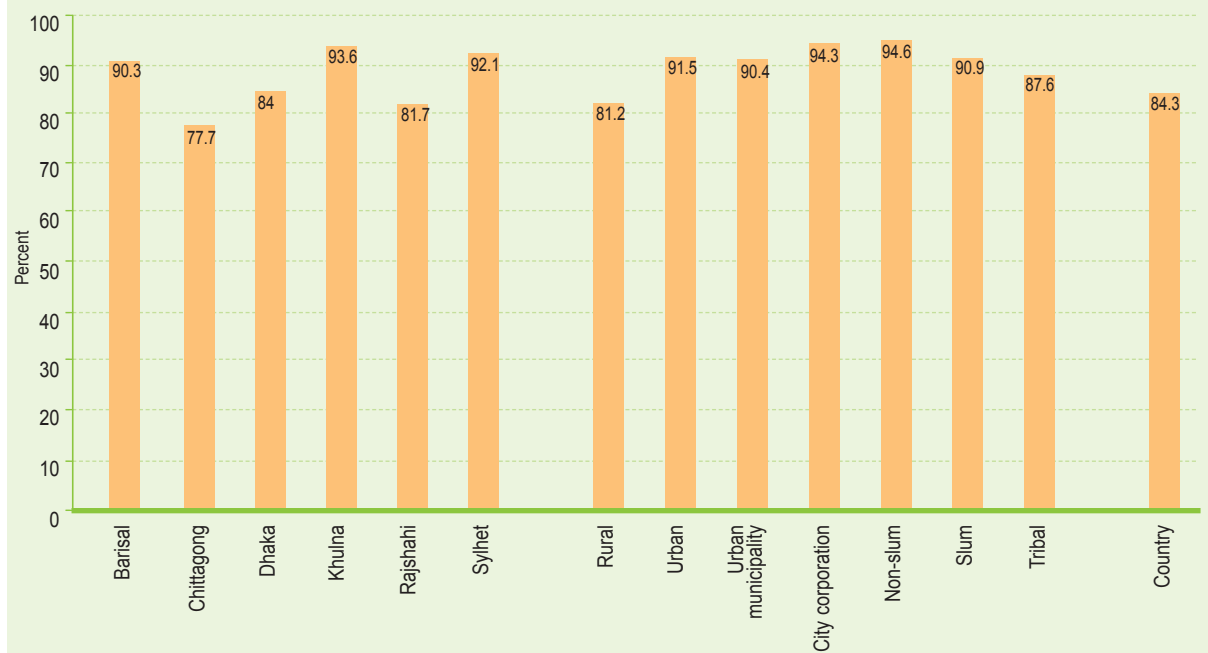
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Bangladesh, 2006⁶

Background characteristics		Percent of households in which salt was tested	No. of households interviewed	Percent of households with salt test result			Total	No. of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Percent of households with no salt	Not iodized	Iodized*		
Division	Barisal	99.1	3909	.6	9.1	90.3	100.0	3901
	Chittagong	99.0	11015	.8	21.5	77.7	100.0	10987
	Dhaka	98.6	20219	1.0	15.0	84.0	100.0	20128
	Khulna	99.1	7465	.7	5.7	93.6	100.0	7445
	Rajshahi	98.4	16432	1.3	17.0	81.7	100.0	16379
	Sylhet	98.9	3423	.9	7.0	92.1	100.0	3415
Area	Rural	98.8	43735	.9	17.8	81.2	100.0	43614
	Urban	98.6	18138	1.0	7.5	91.5	100.0	18056
	Urban municipality	98.7	12925	1.0	8.5	90.4	100.0	12888
	City Corporation	98.3	5213	.8	4.8	94.3	100.0	5169
	Non-slum	98.3	4793	.8	4.5	94.6	100.0	4750
	Slum	98.5	420	1.0	8.1	90.9	100.0	418
	Tribal	98.7	590	.7	11.8	87.6	100.0	586
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.2	13530	1.5	23.4	75.1	100.0	13493
	Second	98.8	13019	.9	19.6	79.5	100.0	12982
	Middle	98.9	12397	.8	15.5	83.7	100.0	12361
	Fourth	98.9	11572	.8	10.1	89.1	100.0	11532
	Richest	98.9	11946	.6	3.5	95.8	100.0	11888
Total		98.7	62463	1.0	14.8	84.3	100.0	62256

*MICS indicator 41

⁶ Measurement of iodization is at 10 ppm.

Figure NU.3: Iodized salt consumption, Bangladesh, 2006⁷



Vitamin A supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for preserving eye sight (lack of it can lead to blindness) and the proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of Vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where Vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate nutritional intakes are further compromised by increased requirements of a child’s growing body or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, Vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of deaths among under-5 children.

One of the goals from the 1990 World Summit for Children called for the elimination of Vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly’s Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of Vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of its deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts and thus critical for achieving the fourth MDG: a two-thirds reduction in under-5 mortality by the year 2015.

⁷ Measurement of iodization is at 10 ppm

For countries with Vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose Vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two doses of Vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating its deficiency and improving child survival. Giving supplements to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their baby during the first months of life and helps to replenish her stores of the vitamin, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with Vitamin A supplementation programmes, the indicator for adequacy is the proportion of children 6 to 59 months receiving at least one high-dose Vitamin A supplement in the previous six months.

Based on UNICEF/WHO guidelines, the Bangladesh Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) recommends that children aged 9-11 months be given low dose Vitamin A capsule and children aged 12-59 months be given high potency vitamin A capsule every six months. In the country, vitamin A capsules are linked to immunization services and are given when the child has contact with these services after six months of age. It is also recommended that mothers take a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of giving birth due to increased Vitamin A requirements during pregnancy and lactation.

In Bangladesh within the six months prior to the MICS, 89.2 percent of children aged 9-59 months received a high dose vitamin A supplement (Table NU.5). There is no significant variation between divisions but there is 7.3 percent difference in Vitamin A supplementation between the poorest and the richest quintiles. Dhaka District leads with 95.7 percent while Netrokona District ranks the lowest with a 79.2 percent (see table NU.5.1 in Volume II).

The age pattern of vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation in the last six months rises from 48.4 percent among children aged 9-11 months to 88.7 percent among children aged 12-23 months and keeps on rising with age to 93.1 percent among the oldest children.

The mother's level of education is somewhat related to the likelihood of Vitamin A supplementation. The percentage receiving a supplement in the last six months increases from 86.8 percent among children whose mothers have no education to 94.1 percent of those whose mothers have secondary or higher education.

The consumption of a Vitamin A supplementation among post-partum mothers is low in Bangladesh. Only 17.2 percent of mothers who gave birth in the two years prior to the survey interview received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of giving birth (Table NU.6). The proportion was highest in Barisal Division (23.5 percent) and lowest in Sylhet division (11.1 percent). There was a significant rural-urban variation, with 15.8 percent in rural areas and 28.1 percent in city corporations receiving the supplement. Vitamin A supplement coverage increased with the education level of the mother, from 12.7 percent who had no education to 31.6 percent among those with a secondary or higher education. There also was significant difference between the poorest and the richest quintiles, varying from 11.4 percent to 26.4 percent. Several districts had quite low rates of supplementation: Brahmonbaria (6.3 percent), Lakshipur (5.2 percent), Rajbari (7.1 percent), Chuadanga (6.4 percent) and Sunamganj (4.1 percent) (see table NU.6.1 in Volume II for details).

Table NU.5: Children's Vitamin A supplementation

Percentage distribution of children aged 9–59 months who did or did not receive a high dose Vitamin A supplement in the last six months prior to the survey interview, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percent of children who received Vitamin A:					Total	
		Within last 6 months *	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when	Not sure if received	Never received Vitamin A	Total	No. of children aged 9-59 months
Sex	Male	89.6	2.1	1.2	.4	6.8	100.0	14153
	Female	88.8	1.9	1.3	.4	7.6	100.0	13456
Division	Barisal	88.4	2.9	1.9	.5	6.3	100.0	1623
	Chittagong	90.0	1.3	.9	.4	7.5	100.0	5897
	Dhaka	88.7	2.1	1.1	.4	7.8	100.0	8727
	Khulna	91.7	2.1	.8	.1	5.4	100.0	2809
	Rajshahi	88.9	2.5	1.9	.6	6.1	100.0	6398
	Sylhet	87.3	1.4	1.1	.3	9.9	100.0	2155
Area	Rural	88.3	2.2	1.3	.4	7.9	100.0	20094
	Urban	92.0	1.6	.9	.4	5.1	100.0	7298
	Urban municipality	92.0	1.6	.8	.5	5.2	100.0	5350
	City Corporations	92.1	1.5	1.0	.3	5.1	100.0	1948
	Non-slum	92.5	1.5	1.0	.2	4.8	100.0	1763
	Slum	88.0	1.8	1.7	.5	8.0	100.0	185
	Tribal	82.0	3.0	1.7	.6	12.7	100.0	216
Age	9-11 months	48.4	.2	.7	.4	50.3	100.0	1711
	12-23 months	88.7	1.9	.9	.3	8.3	100.0	6032
	24-35 months	92.6	2.0	1.4	.4	3.6	100.0	6320
	36-47 months	92.9	2.5	1.3	.5	2.9	100.0	6789
	48-59 months	93.1	2.1	1.4	.3	3.0	100.0	6751
Mother's education	None	86.8	2.0	1.7	.5	9.0	100.0	9987
	Primary incomplete	88.6	2.6	1.4	.5	6.9	100.0	4391
	Primary completed	89.3	2.1	.7	.3	7.6	100.0	3554
	Secondary incomplete	91.1	2.0	.8	.3	5.8	100.0	6793
	Secondary completed or higher	94.1	.9	.7	.2	4.0	100.0	2783
	Non-standard curriculum	90.2	1.9	1.2	.1	6.6	100.0	99
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	100.0	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	86.2	2.3	1.6	.4	9.5	100.0	7010
	Second	86.7	2.8	1.5	.4	8.7	100.0	5772
	Middle	89.9	1.6	1.1	.6	6.7	100.0	5213
	Fourth	91.6	1.5	1.2	.3	5.4	100.0	5072
	Richest	93.5	1.5	.5	.2	4.3	100.0	4541
National		89.2	2.0	1.2	.4	7.2	100.0	27609

* MICS indicator 42

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figure NU.4: Children's Vitamin A supplementation, Bangladesh 2006

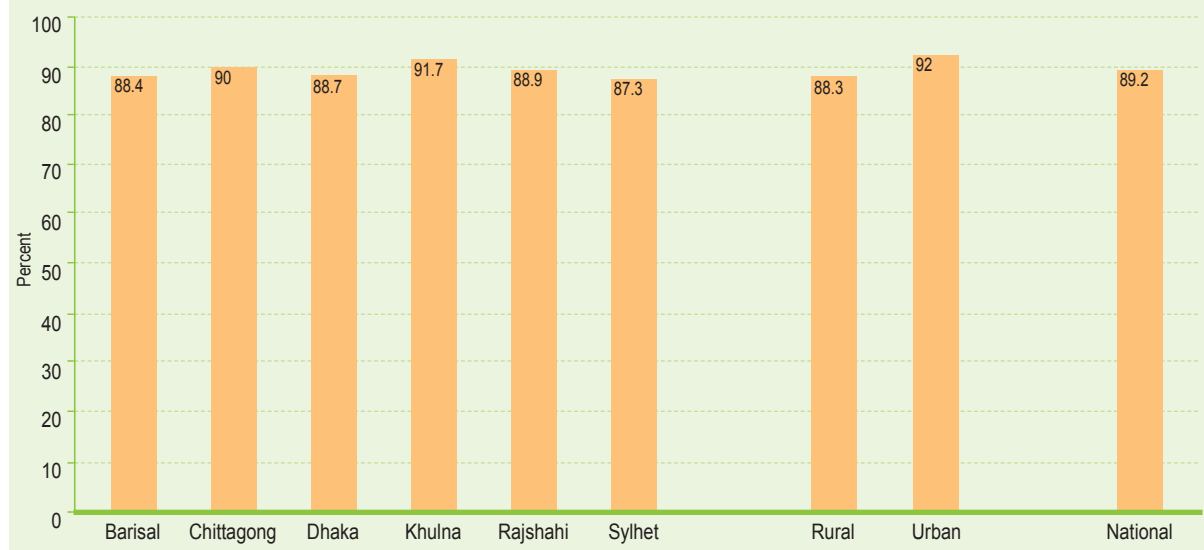


Table NU.6: Post-partum mother's Vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of mothers aged 15–49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who did or did not receive a high-dose Vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks old, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Received Vitamin A supplement*	Not sure if received Vitamin A	No. of women aged 15-49 years
Division	Barisal	23.5	1.8	738
	Chittagong	17.3	1.3	2554
	Dhaka	18.7	1.1	3697
	Khulna	15.6	.6	1145
	Rajshahi	16.3	1.3	2740
	Sylhet	11.1	.6	1024
Area	Rural	15.8	1.0	8757
	Urban	21.0	1.8	3040
	Urban municipality	18.4	1.7	2230
	City Corporation	28.1	2.0	811
	Non-slum	29.0	2.2	729
	Slum	19.9	.2	81
Education	Tribal	24.1	.8	101
	None	12.7	1.2	3730
	Primary incomplete	13.6	.7	1892
	Primary completed	14.9	.9	1551
	Secondary incomplete	19.9	1.1	3429
	Secondary completed or higher	31.6	2.2	1260
Wealth index quintiles	Non-standard curriculum	(13.9)	.0	38
	Poorest	11.4	1.0	2908
	Second	13.9	1.0	2535
	Middle	18.8	1.0	2230
	Fourth	18.6	1.0	2238
	Richest	26.4	2.0	1989
Total		17.2	1.2	11899

* MICS indicator 43

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



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Immunization

Immunization plays a key function in realizing the fourth MDG of reducing child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. However, worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization. As a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than two million deaths every year.

The World Fit for Children goal on immunizations expects countries to reach 90 percent coverage in immunizing fully every child younger than a year, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. During the MICS interview, researchers asked mothers to show the vaccination cards of any under-5 children to copy the information into the questionnaire.

That exercise indicates that only half (53.4 percent) of the surveyed under-5 children had vaccination cards. If the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio how many times. Table CH.1 shows the proportion of children aged 12–23 months who received each of the vaccinations. Only children within that age group - old enough to be fully vaccinated - were counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey, according to the vaccination card or the mother's recall. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Approximately 97 percent of children aged 12–23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 23 months, and 96.6 percent of them received the first dose of DTP (Table CH.1). The proportion declines for subsequent doses of DPT, to 94.6 percent for the second dose, and 90.1 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 99.1 percent of children received the first Polio vaccination by age 23 months but this declined to 95.6 percent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccination at 23 months was lower than for the other immunizations, at 87.5 percent.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first year of life

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	BCG*	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3**	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3***	Measles ****	All *****	None	No. of children aged 12-23 months
Vaccination card	65.3	65.2	64.1	61.7	.2	65.1	63.9	61.5	54.2	59.1	.0	6032
Mother's recall	31.7	31.3	30.5	28.5	7.0	34.0	34.3	34.1	33.3	24.9	.8	6032
Either	97.0	96.6	94.6	90.1	7.2	99.1	98.2	95.6	87.5	84.0	.8	6032
Vaccinated by age 12 months	96.7	96.3	94.3	89.7	7.2	98.9	98.0	95.1	85.3	81.4	.9	6032

* MICS Indicator 25
 ** MICS Indicator 26
 *** MICS Indicator 27
 **** MICS Indicator 28; MDG Indicator 15
 ***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.1c: Vaccinations in the first year of life (continued)

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	HepB1	HepB2	HepB3*	No. of children aged 12-23 months
Vaccination card	46.0	44.5	41.7	6032
Mother's recall	2.8	1.5	1.9	6032
Either	48.7	46.1	43.6	6032
Vaccinated by age 12 months	48.5	45.7	43.0	6032

* MICS Indicator 29

A Hepatitis B vaccine is also recommended as part of the immunization schedule in Bangladesh. Approximately 48.7 percent of children aged 12-23 months had received the first dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (Table CH.1c). As with the other vaccination series, the proportion receiving the subsequent dose declined to 46.1 percent for the second and 43.6 percent for the third.

Tables CH.2 and CH.2c show vaccination coverage rates (up to the day of the survey interview) among children aged 12-23 months, by background characteristics and based on vaccination cards or each mother's/caretaker's recall. There was some variation between income groups and areas: slums and tribal areas had comparatively a lower coverage rate for all immunizations. Also, children of mothers with at least some secondary education were more likely to receive their vaccinations as compared to those of mothers with less education.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	None	Percent with health card	No. of children aged 12-23 months
Sex	Male	97.7	97.1	95.2	91.0	7.1	99.0	98.1	95.5	88.5	85.0	.9	65.9	3109
	Female	96.3	96.0	93.9	89.1	7.3	99.2	98.3	95.6	86.5	83.0	.7	65.0	2923
Division	Barisal	98.1	97.6	95.8	89.6	13.1	98.9	97.6	94.4	90.4	83.5	.9	64.8	376
	Chittagong	96.4	95.7	94.3	91.3	6.2	98.9	98.0	94.4	86.6	84.0	1.1	64.5	1282
	Dhaka	97.4	96.7	94.8	89.1	6.6	99.4	98.6	96.2	85.5	82.1	.5	60.0	1868
	Khulna	98.9	98.9	97.5	95.9	6.2	99.8	99.5	98.6	92.8	90.8	.2	70.3	609
	Rajshahi	97.9	97.6	95.4	90.6	8.0	99.6	98.8	96.4	90.8	86.2	.2	70.3	1386
	Sylhet	91.9	91.7	87.7	83.3	6.3	96.4	94.7	91.5	79.9	77.6	3.4	69.3	510
Area	Rural	96.7	96.2	94.1	89.4	5.9	99.0	98.0	95.3	87.2	83.4	.9	65.3	4403
	Urban	98.0	97.7	96.1	92.5	10.8	99.4	98.9	96.6	88.7	85.9	.5	65.8	1583
	Urban municipality	98.3	98.2	96.7	93.5	8.9	99.3	99.1	96.8	89.0	86.7	.6	69.1	1191
	City Corporation	97.3	96.1	94.5	89.5	16.7	99.7	98.4	95.9	87.8	83.2	.3	56.0	392
	Non-slum	97.7	96.6	95.2	90.5	17.5	99.7	98.8	96.3	89.3	84.6	.3	57.2	359
	Slum	92.4	90.7	86.8	78.7	7.7	98.7	94.5	91.9	71.3	68.9	1.3	42.5	33
Mother's education	Tribal	88.8	87.0	85.1	80.6	2.5	94.0	92.1	86.4	78.7	76.2	5.1	67.8	46
	None	94.6	93.4	90.2	83.8	4.0	98.5	97.2	93.6	82.3	77.5	1.4	59.8	1919
	Primary incomplete	97.1	96.9	93.7	87.9	4.4	99.1	97.3	93.1	83.5	79.1	.9	66.5	939
	Primary completed	97.3	97.1	95.7	91.9	5.3	99.0	98.2	96.4	88.2	84.8	.9	67.2	755
	Secondary incomplete	98.9	98.9	98.0	95.7	8.8	99.7	99.6	98.3	92.5	91.2	.1	70.6	1727
	Secondary completed or higher	99.3	99.2	98.6	95.7	18.5	99.1	99.1	97.2	95.1	91.1	.7	65.7	666
	Non-standard curriculum	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	26
	Missing/DK	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	94.1	93.6	90.4	84.3	4.2	98.6	96.9	93.9	82.7	78.2	1.3	62.3	1438
	Second	97.1	96.2	93.9	88.1	4.9	98.9	98.2	94.8	84.0	80.5	1.0	64.1	1283
	Middle	96.8	96.5	94.6	89.7	6.5	98.8	98.0	95.0	87.6	83.3	1.2	67.9	1175
	Fourth	99.0	98.7	97.3	95.1	7.0	99.6	99.1	97.3	91.9	89.8	.2	67.7	1101
	Richest	99.1	98.9	98.1	95.8	15.1	99.8	99.4	97.8	93.8	91.1	.0	66.3	1036
National		97.0	96.6	94.6	90.1	7.2	99.1	98.2	95.6	87.5	84.0	.8	65.5	6032

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

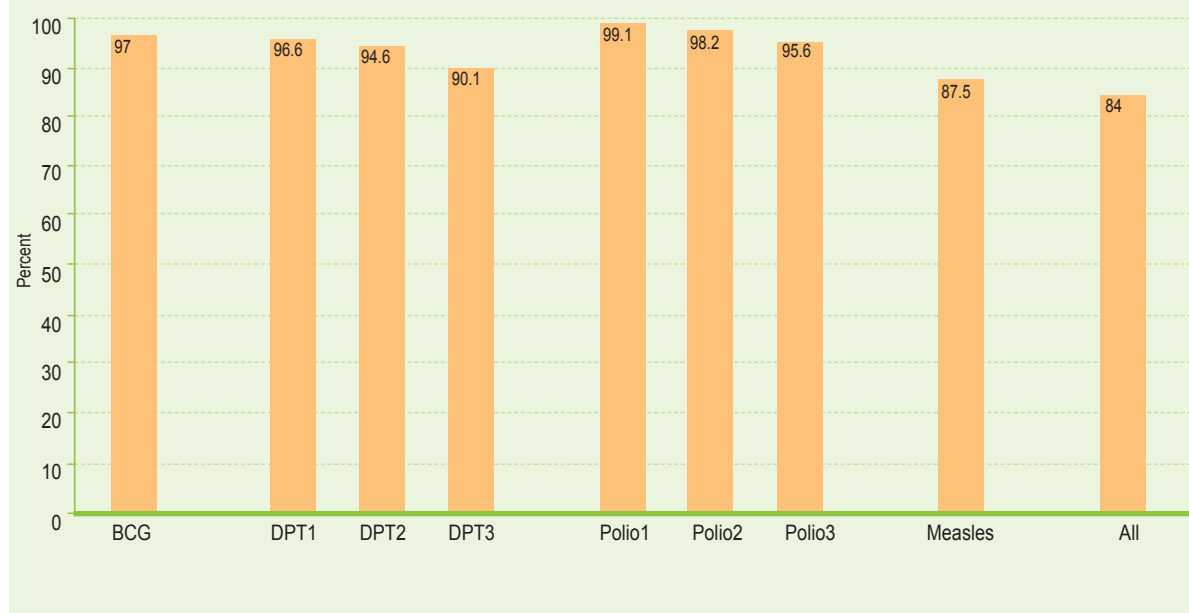
Table CH.2c: Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		HepB1	HepB2	HepB3	Percent with health card	No. of children aged 12-23 months
Sex	Male	48.6	46.0	43.4	65.9	3109
	Female	48.9	46.1	43.8	65.0	2923
Division	Barisal	51.1	49.2	46.5	64.8	376
	Chittagong	47.7	45.3	42.0	64.5	1282
	Dhaka	46.0	43.3	40.9	60.0	1868
	Khulna	59.7	58.4	57.2	70.3	609
	Rajshahi	47.4	44.2	42.3	70.3	1386
	Sylhet	50.3	46.0	42.4	69.3	510
	Area	Rural	47.5	44.6	42.2	65.3	4403
Urban		52.1	49.9	47.3	65.8	1583
Urban municipality		50.9	48.6	45.8	69.1	1191
City Corporation		55.6	53.9	51.8	56.0	392
Non-slum		56.9	55.5	53.3	57.2	359
Slum		41.3	37.0	35.3	42.5	33
Tribal		52.3	49.8	45.1	67.8	46
Mother's education	None	41.7	37.8	35.3	59.8	1919
	Primary incomplete	49.7	45.9	42.1	66.5	939
	Primary completed	48.3	46.4	44.7	67.2	755
	Secondary incomplete	54.4	52.8	50.4	70.6	1727
	Secondary completed or higher	53.4	52.2	50.6	65.7	666
	Non-standard curriculum	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	26
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	42.3	38.4	36.2	62.3	1438
	Second	45.7	43.0	39.6	64.1	1283
	Middle	50.1	47.0	44.4	67.9	1175
	Fourth	53.2	51.1	48.7	67.7	1101
	Richest	55.1	54.0	52.5	66.3	1036
Total		48.7	46.1	43.6	65.5	6032

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations in the first year of life, Bangladesh, 2006



Tetanus toxoid

The fifth MDG expects countries to reduce by three quarters (between 1990 and 2015) their maternal mortality ratio. One strategy to achieve this is to eliminate the incidence of maternal tetanus. The MDG also includes the reduction of neonatal tetanus to less than one case per 1,000 live births in every district. The World Fit for Children goal on this issue calls for the elimination of both maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

To prevent maternal and neonatal tetanus requires that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. However, if women have not received two doses of the vaccine during their pregnancy, they (and their newborn) are still considered protected under the following conditions:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within three years prior to the survey interview;
- Received at least three doses, the last within the prior five years;
- Received at least four doses, the last within ten years;
- Received at least five doses up to the present.

Figure CH.2 and Table CH.3 show the percentage of mothers with a birth in the past 24 months (prior to the survey interview) considered protected against neonatal tetanus. Nationally, 89.6 percent of women had received sufficient protection against tetanus. Geographically, Sylhet Division lags behind the others, at 84.7 percent while Khulna Division leads, at 91 percent. About 55 percent of the surveyed mothers received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during their previous pregnancy.

Figure CH.2: Neonatal tetanus protection (women with a live birth in the previous 24 months), Bangladesh, 2006

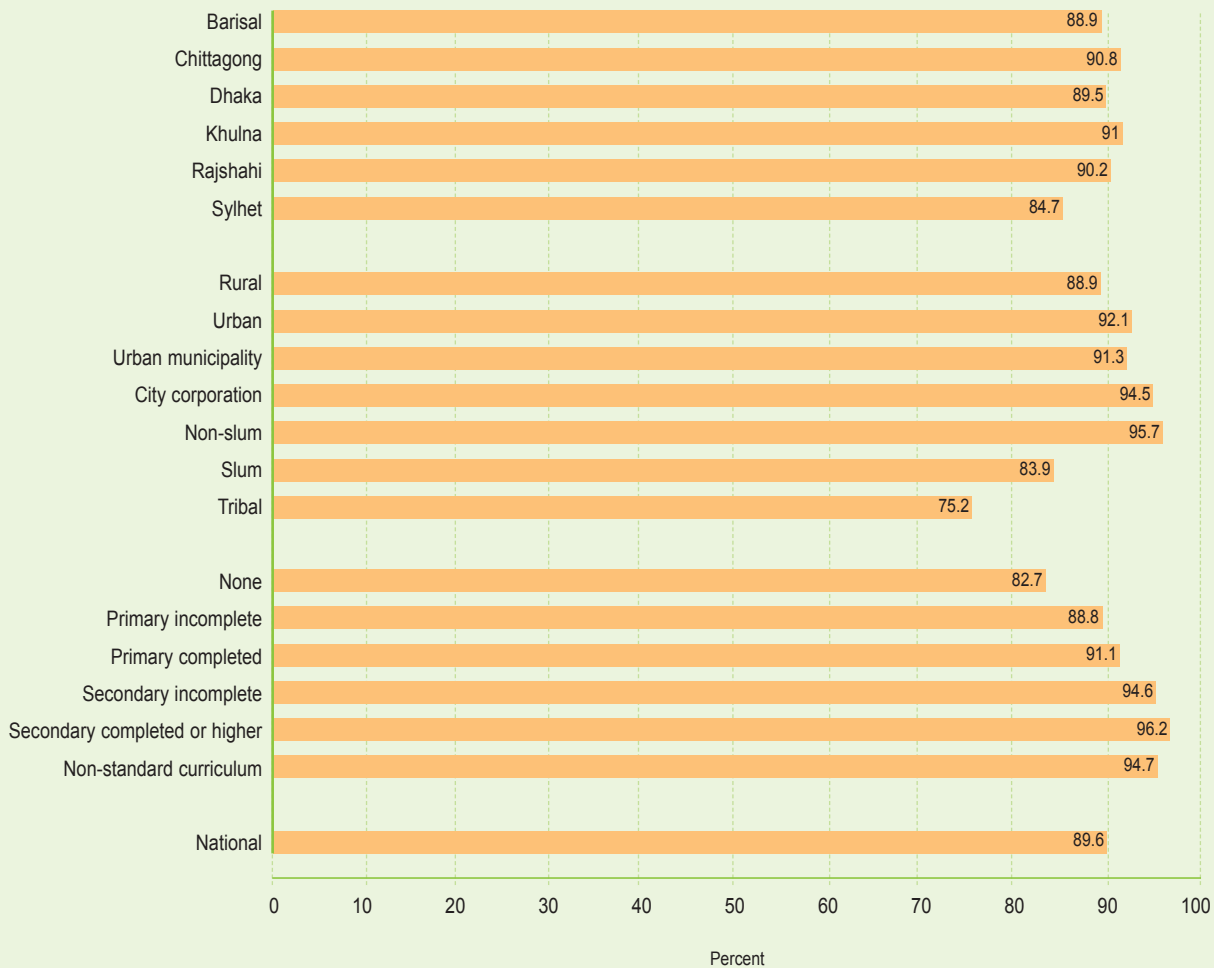


Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of mothers with a birth in the two years prior to the survey interview who were protected against neonatal tetanus, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Received at least 2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	Received at least 3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	Received at least 4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	Received at least 5 doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus*	No. of mothers
Division	Barisal	62.8	22.3	2.6	1.1	.0	88.9	738
	Chittagong	59.4	26.9	3.0	1.3	.2	90.8	2554
	Dhaka	54.4	28.0	3.7	2.6	.8	89.5	3697
	Khulna	46.2	37.5	4.0	2.8	.4	91.0	1145
	Rajshahi	53.9	29.3	3.5	3.4	.2	90.2	2740
	Sylhet	49.6	28.1	4.3	2.6	.1	84.7	1024
Area	Rural	54.7	28.0	3.5	2.4	.4	88.9	8757
	Urban	54.8	30.9	3.5	2.7	.2	92.1	3040
	Urban municipality	51.8	32.9	3.6	2.7	.3	91.3	2230
	City Corporations	62.8	25.4	3.5	2.8	.0	94.5	811
	Non-slum	64.4	25.1	3.5	2.7	.0	95.7	729
	Slum	48.9	28.2	3.1	3.7	.0	83.9	81
	Tribal	53.4	19.0	2.0	.6	.3	75.2	101
Age	15-19 years	66.8	22.9	2.0	.4	.0	92.0	2364
	20-24 years	57.6	29.8	3.8	1.7	.0	92.8	4111
	25-29 years	50.2	32.0	3.8	3.3	.5	89.8	2946
	30-34 years	43.7	31.1	4.6	5.0	1.0	85.3	1554
	35-39 years	43.5	24.8	3.2	4.5	1.3	77.3	735
	40-44 years	40.1	22.3	4.7	5.1	2.3	74.5	150
	45-49 years	(52.1)	(4.9)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(.0)	(61.5)	40
Education	None	50.6	25.1	3.8	2.8	.5	82.7	3730
	Primary incomplete	55.9	25.6	4.6	2.5	.3	88.8	1892
	Primary completed	56.1	28.9	2.7	2.9	.5	91.1	1551
	Secondary incomplete	57.4	32.1	3.0	1.8	.3	94.6	3429
	Secondary completed or higher	55.5	34.1	3.4	2.9	.3	96.2	1260
	Non-standard curriculum	(66.0)	(19.3)	(9.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(94.7)	38
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	53.1	25.2	3.7	2.5	.3	84.8	2908
	Second	55.6	25.8	3.5	1.7	.4	87.0	2535
	Middle	55.7	28.3	3.3	2.7	.3	90.4	2230
	Fourth	53.0	33.3	3.4	3.0	.4	93.1	2238
	Richest	56.6	32.5	3.7	2.2	.4	95.3	1989
National		54.7	28.6	3.5	2.4	.4	89.6	11899

* MICS Indicator 32

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Oral rehydration treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among under-five children worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body through liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea - either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (MDGs). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- ▶ Prevalence of diarrhoea
- ▶ Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- ▶ Home management of diarrhoea
- ▶ (ORT or increased fluids) **AND** continued feeding

For the MICS, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report if their child (any younger than 5 years) had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey interview. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and if this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

In total, some 7.1 percent of under-5 children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey interview (Table CH.4). However, diarrhoea prevalence was not similar in all divisions. Barisal Division registered the highest rate of 8.9 percent while Khulna had the lowest, at 4.4 percent. Several districts (Bhola, Bandarban, Jamalpur and Lalmonirhat) had quite high rates, above 12 percent rate (see Table CH.4.1 in Volume II for details). The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs in the weaning period, among children aged 6–23 months. This incidence was 11.1 percent among the younger half (aged 6–11 months) and 10.1 percent in the older half (12–23 months). The incidence was higher among boys than girls. The incidence of diarrhoea is negatively correlated with mothers' education and income levels.

The ORT use rate nationally was 70.1 percent; the rate in urban area was 76.5 percent and 67.7 percent in rural areas. The rate increases with mothers' education, reaching as high as 84 percent among females who had at least completed their secondary education.

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the diarrhoea episode. (Because mothers mentioned more than one type of liquid, the total of the percentages goes beyond 100). About 62.7 percent of the under-5 children with a diarrhoea episode received fluids from ORS packets; 13.5 percent of them received recommended homemade fluids, and 3.7 percent received pre-packaged ORS fluids.

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration treatment

Percentage of under-5 children with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey and who were treated with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	No. of under-5 children	Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment	ORT use rate *	No. of under-5 children with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	7.4	16222	63.4	12.5	4.4	29.3	70.7	1200
	Female	6.9	15344	61.8	14.6	3.0	30.7	69.3	1054
Division	Barisal	8.9	1873	61.6	18.3	3.3	31.8	68.2	167
	Chittagong	7.6	6797	68.7	12.1	1.0	26.5	73.5	515
	Dhaka	7.1	9942	63.0	16.5	6.5	27.2	72.8	704
	Khulna	4.4	3148	56.5	4.8	1.9	39.9	60.1	139
	Rajshahi	7.4	7284	60.2	12.3	4.0	31.6	68.4	540
	Sylhet	7.5	2521	57.9	11.7	1.9	35.5	64.5	188
	Area	Rural	7.1	23034	59.5	14.1	2.9	32.3	67.7	1630
Urban		7.4	8280	71.2	11.9	6.1	23.5	76.5	611
Urban municipality		7.1	6061	70.3	11.7	4.7	24.3	75.7	428
City Corporation		8.2	2219	73.3	12.4	9.3	21.7	78.3	183
Non-slum		7.9	2009	73.9	13.1	10.1	20.7	79.3	159
Slum		11.2	210	69.0	7.1	3.6	28.6	71.4	24
Tribal		5.1	253	61.5	4.3	3.3	32.8	67.2	13
Age		< 6 months	4.7	2302	38.4	4.7	1.1	57.7	42.3	108
	6-11 months	11.1	3367	59.1	12.0	2.0	35.6	64.4	375
	12-23 months	10.1	6032	68.6	11.7	4.1	26.5	73.5	606
	24-35 months	7.0	6320	62.8	15.9	5.0	28.1	71.9	443
	36-47 months	5.7	6789	65.1	13.0	2.3	27.3	72.7	388
	48-59 months	4.9	6751	61.0	18.7	6.0	26.1	73.9	332
Mother's education	None	7.9	11224	58.6	11.8	2.1	33.8	66.2	882
	Primary incomplete	8.3	4997	62.2	14.7	3.2	30.2	69.8	417
	Primary completed	6.7	4084	60.0	17.6	8.3	30.1	69.9	274
	Secondary incomplete	6.2	7948	66.6	12.5	3.8	27.9	72.1	489
	Secondary completed or higher	5.5	3204	77.1	15.4	6.2	16.0	84.0	178
	Non-standard curriculum	13.6	106	67.8	9.3	.0	22.9	77.1	14
	Missing/DK	.0	2	.	.	.	.	.	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	8.6	7987	57.5	12.6	1.8	34.6	65.4	685
	Second	7.6	6615	59.4	13.9	3.0	32.7	67.3	502
	Middle	7.1	5918	60.9	15.2	3.3	30.5	69.5	420
	Fourth	5.6	5854	71.3	13.1	4.6	23.1	76.9	325
	Richest	6.2	5192	72.4	12.8	8.7	21.6	78.4	321
National		7.1	31566	62.7	13.5	3.7	29.9	70.1	2254

* MICS Indicator 33

More than one third (41.1 percent) of under-5 children with a diarrhoea episode drank more than usual while 58.2 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.5). Slightly more than 66 percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 33.2 percent ate much less or ate almost nothing. That leaves 48.9 percent of the relevant children receiving increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding.

About 27.7 percent of households practiced home management of diarrhoea. There are significant differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. There is some difference between boys and girls and rural and urban areas in the home management of diarrhoea. Geographical variation also exists in this respect. In Rajshahi Division, only 42.6 percent of children received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding, while the figure is 57.6 percent in Barisal Division. The families in the richest quintile and the mothers having education level of higher secondary and above had managed diarrhoea quite well.

Figure CH.3: Oral rehydration treatment (percentage of under-5 children with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding), Bangladesh, 2006

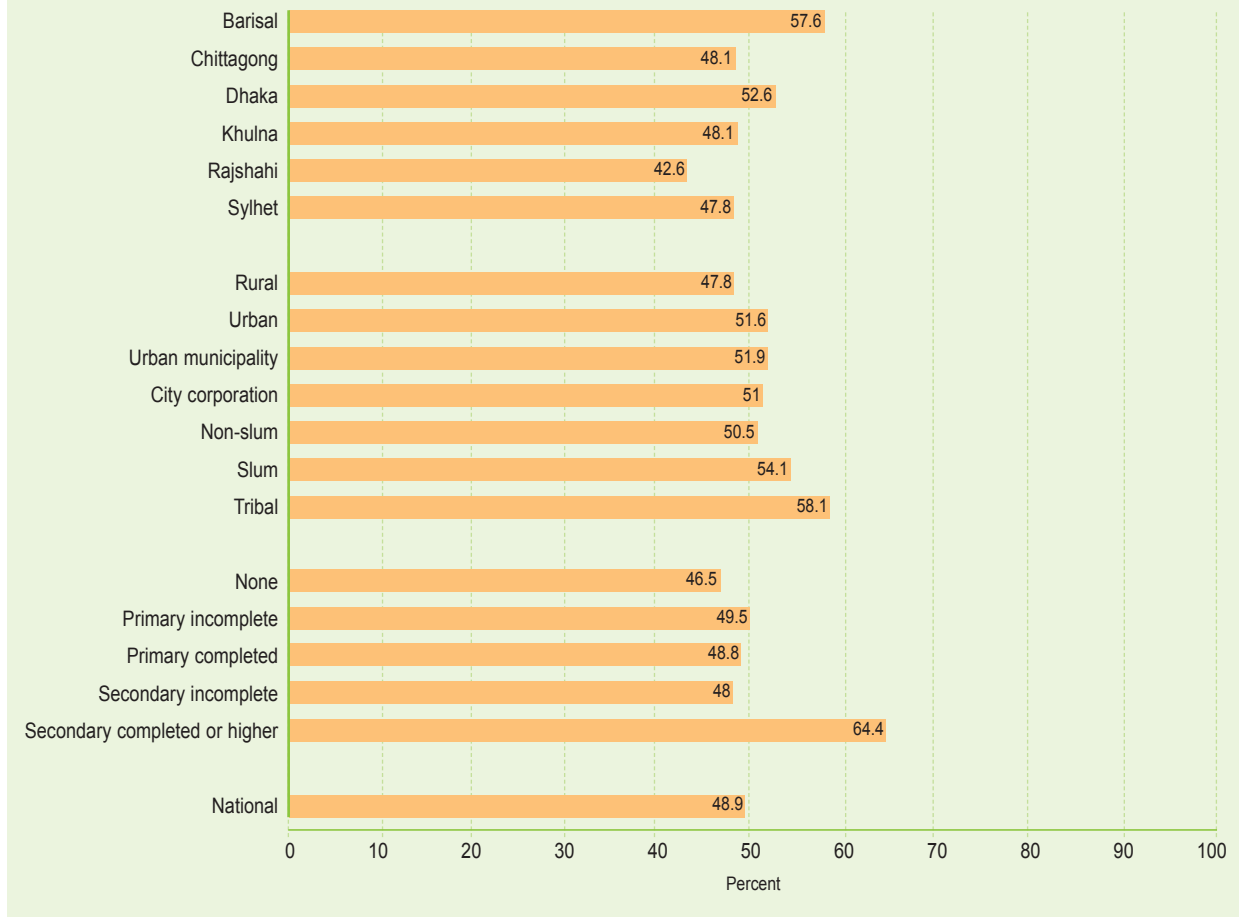


Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea

Percentage of under-5 children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the survey who received increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	No. of under-5 children	Children with diarrhoea who drank more	Children with diarrhoea who drank the same or less	Children with diarrhoea who ate somewhat less, same or more	Children with diarrhoea who ate much less or none	Home management of diarrhoea *	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding **	No. of under-5 children with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	7.4	16222	42.8	56.2	67.1	32.0	29.8	50.6	1200
	Female	6.9	15344	39.1	60.4	65.1	34.5	25.4	46.9	1054
Division	Barisal	8.9	1873	51.9	48.1	67.3	32.1	34.7	57.6	167
	Chittagong	7.6	6797	34.7	64.4	62.8	36.2	23.3	48.1	515
	Dhaka	7.1	9942	43.6	55.6	70.1	29.5	32.0	52.6	704
	Khulna	4.4	3148	40.8	58.8	70.9	28.6	30.3	48.1	139
	Rajshahi	7.4	7284	40.9	58.3	62.2	37.0	24.6	42.6	540
	Sylhet	7.5	2521	40.4	59.2	67.9	31.8	24.7	47.8	188
	Area	Rural	7.1	23034	38.8	60.4	66.1	33.1	26.4	47.8	1630
Urban		7.4	8280	47.2	52.1	66.2	33.3	31.3	51.6	611
Urban municipality		7.1	6061	42.3	57.0	67.1	32.3	27.8	51.9	428
City Corporations		8.2	2219	58.9	40.6	64.1	35.5	39.7	51.0	183
Non-slum		7.9	2009	61.4	38.2	63.9	35.6	41.1	50.5	159
Slum		11.2	210	42.2	57.3	65.5	34.5	30.3	54.1	24
Tribal		5.1	253	31.0	64.4	67.2	31.5	27.8	58.1	13
Age	0-11 months	8.5	5669	33.9	65.1	64.5	34.0	21.7	40.4	483
	12-23 months	10.1	6032	42.6	56.5	57.3	42.1	26.9	45.5	606
	24-35 months	7.0	6320	42.2	57.6	67.1	32.8	27.1	49.8	443
	36-47 months	5.7	6789	45.4	53.8	71.4	27.8	33.6	53.7	388
	48-59 months	4.9	6751	42.3	57.1	77.6	22.3	32.3	60.8	332
Mother's education	None	7.9	11224	39.6	59.7	66.2	33.3	26.2	46.5	882
	Primary incomplete	8.3	4997	39.4	60.1	64.8	34.2	28.5	49.5	417
	Primary completed	6.7	4084	35.9	63.3	66.3	33.7	24.2	48.8	274
	Secondary incomplete	6.2	7948	41.1	57.7	64.8	34.1	26.4	48.0	489
	Secondary completed or higher	5.5	3204	60.4	39.0	74.7	24.9	44.5	64.4	178
	Non-standard curriculum	13.6	106	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	8.6	7987	35.7	63.4	62.6	37.0	22.6	44.5	685
	Second	7.6	6615	41.4	58.1	65.7	33.1	28.0	46.9	502
	Middle	7.1	5918	39.3	59.6	68.3	31.0	27.3	49.4	420
	Fourth	5.6	5854	41.4	57.8	68.5	31.0	27.6	54.6	325
	Richest	6.2	5192	54.0	45.7	69.3	30.3	38.9	55.1	321
	National		7.1	31566	41.1	58.2	66.2	33.2	27.7	48.9	2254

* MICS indicator 34 ** MICS indicator 35

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics for children under-5 with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. The World Fit for Children goal for acute respiratory infections is to reduce related deaths by one-third.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who have an illness with a cough, accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms are not due to a problem in the chest or a blocked nose. The MICS indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.6 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. Nationally, 5.3 percent of under-5 children were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey interview. Of them, 30.1 percent were taken to an appropriate health care provider, while 27 percent were taken to traditional practitioners. There was a strong correlation between the education level of the mother as well as the economic status of the household and the appropriate treatment of suspected pneumonia in a child - the more educated a mother was or the more income a family had the more likelihood there was for proper treatment.

Figure CH.4: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia (percentage of under-5 children who were taken to any appropriate health care provider in the two weeks prior to the survey, Bangladesh, 2006

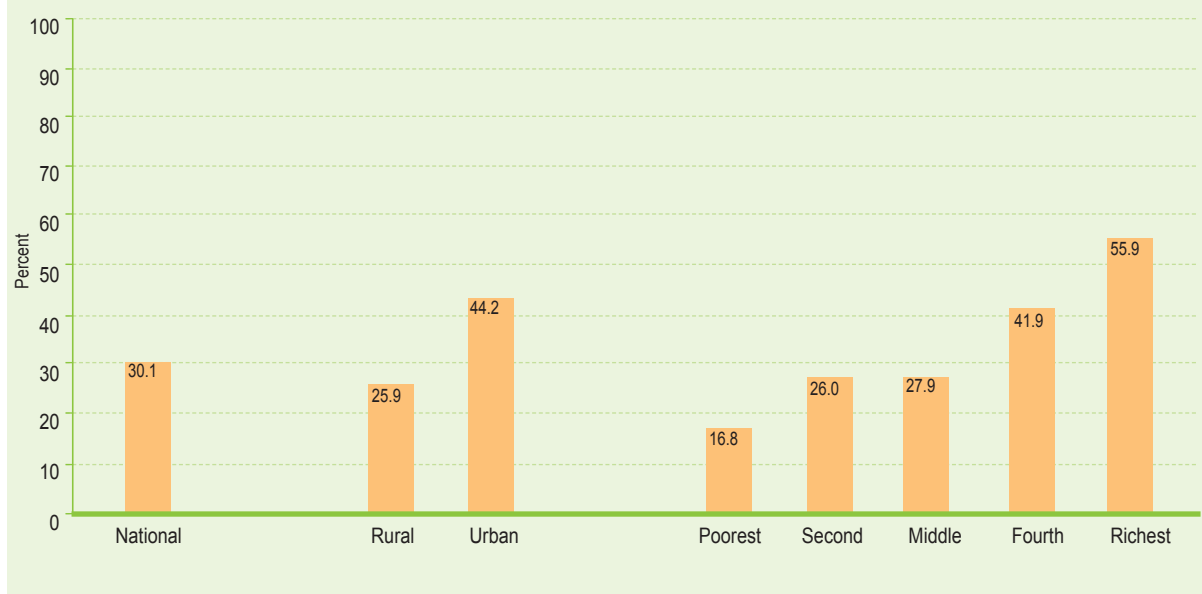


Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who were taken to a health care provider in the two weeks prior to the survey, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Had acute respiratory infection	No. of under-5 Children	Govt. hospital	Other govt.	Private hospital clinic	Private physician	Pharmacy	Other private, relative, shop	Traditional practitioner	NGO Hospital/Clinic	Other	Any appropriate provider*	No. of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia	
Sex	Male	5.8	16222	12.7	.6	2.7	13.9	23.1	5.5	25.9	.5	6.6	30.0	936	
	Female	4.9	15344	12.4	.4	1.9	13.6	20.1	3.8	28.1	1.0	6.1	30.1	748	
Division	Barisal	6.4	1873	14.7	.0	2.4	7.5	17.9	10.9	24.9	.0	5.8	24.6	121	
	Chittagong	4.8	6797	12.2	.5	3.3	16.6	26.8	2.3	28.4	1.0	6.5	33.1	328	
	Dhaka	4.4	9942	15.6	.8	1.8	14.3	25.4	5.9	22.0	.6	1.1	32.6	441	
	Khulna	4.4	3148	16.8	.8	3.6	14.1	20.6	1.7	26.6	.0	8.8	34.9	139	
	Rajshahi	6.9	7284	9.7	.3	2.4	11.0	16.0	5.7	31.2	1.2	10.6	25.9	506	
Area	Sylhet	5.9	2521	8.6	.0	1.0	20.2	23.9	.7	24.9	.0	5.3	29.8	149	
	Rural	5.6	23034	10.7	.6	1.7	12.1	22.1	4.3	30.9	.8	6.2	25.9	1286	
	Urban	4.7	8280	18.9	.1	4.5	19.7	20.9	5.6	13.6	.4	6.7	44.2	387	
	Urban municipality	5.3	6061	21.5	.0	4.8	14.6	17.3	6.8	15.7	.4	7.4	42.2	321	
	City Corporation	3.0	2219	6.3	.6	2.8	44.2	38.2	.2	3.2	.4	3.5	54.2	67	
	Non-slum	2.9	2009	5.2	.0	2.5	47.2	40.4	.2	2.9	.0	3.2	55.0	59	
	Slum	3.9	210	(13.8)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(22.5)	(22.4)	(.0)	(5.1)	(3.4)	(5.2)	(48.2)	8	
	Tribal	4.0	253	(6.5)	(.0)	(.8)	(3.0)	(16.7)	(25.1)	(29.9)	(2.2)	(6.5)	(14.7)	10	
	0-11 months	8.5	5669	10.6	.5	3.8	18.4	20.3	5.5	29.0	.8	7.2	34.6	483	
	12-23 months	6.8	6032	14.5	1.1	2.7	13.2	22.3	2.9	30.1	.4	5.6	31.5	409	
Age	24-35 months	5.1	6320	14.7	.1	2.0	14.0	23.2	6.6	23.2	.8	2.8	32.7	320	
	36-47 months	3.8	6789	12.7	.3	1.0	9.5	22.0	4.4	24.3	.7	7.8	23.5	259	
	48-59 months	3.2	6751	10.2	.0	.6	9.1	21.9	4.1	24.7	.9	9.3	20.8	213	
	None	5.1	11224	11.6	.3	1.4	5.9	22.5	5.4	31.7	.3	6.8	19.6	572	
Mother's education	Primary incomplete	5.5	4997	10.2	1.0	1.4	9.3	20.9	4.0	30.7	.7	6.6	21.7	274	
	Primary completed	5.9	4084	9.1	.9	1.8	14.2	24.1	4.9	30.2	.5	5.0	26.3	239	
	Secondary incomplete	5.9	7948	15.6	.3	3.4	20.6	20.6	5.5	20.5	1.4	7.2	42.4	465	
	Secondary completed or higher	3.8	3204	19.4	.0	6.4	33.4	20.6	.1	11.7	.7	3.1	59.5	121	
	Non-standard curriculum	8.5	94	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	8
	Poorest	5.8	7987	9.5	1.1	.7	4.8	19.3	7.2	32.3	.8	7.3	16.8	465	
Wealth index quintiles	Second	6.2	6615	12.3	.0	2.6	10.5	20.8	4.5	32.3	.6	6.7	26.0	410	
	Middle	5.6	5918	13.0	.1	1.6	11.9	21.5	3.2	32.7	1.0	7.8	27.9	329	
	Fourth	4.7	5854	15.4	.7	2.1	23.4	25.1	3.4	16.6	.8	4.2	41.9	276	
	Richest	3.9	5192	15.8	.1	7.4	30.6	25.5	3.7	8.0	.3	4.0	55.9	203	
National	5.3	31566	12.6	.5	2.4	13.8	21.8	4.7	26.9	.7	6.4	30.1	1683		

* MICS indicator 23

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table CH.7: Antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

Percentage of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic treatment, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		No. of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior the survey	Percent under-5 children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the previous two weeks*
Sex	Male	936	21.8
	Female	748	21.2
Division	Barisal	121	13.1
	Chittagong	328	22
	Dhaka	441	25.2
	Khulna	139	24.4
	Rajshahi	506	20
	Sylhet	149	18.5
Area	Rural	1286	22
	Urban	387	19.3
	Urban municipality	321	18.4
	City Corporations	67	23.5
	Non-slum	59	-25.4
	Slum	8	-10.2
	Tribal	10	36.4
Age	0-11 months	483	23.3
	12-23 months	409	22.7
	24-35 months	320	20.2
	36-47 months	259	21.3
	48-59 months	213	17.4
Mother's education	None	572	18.8
	Primary incomplete	274	24
	Primary completed	239	20.9
	Secondary incomplete	465	20.3
	Secondary completed or higher	121	36.1
	Non-standard curriculum	11	'(*)'
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	465	17.2
	Second	410	22.2
	Middle	329	22.8
	Fourth	276	21.3
	Richest	203	28.1
National		1683	21.5

*MICS indicator 22

Table CH.7a: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers (caretakers) of under-five children by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health care facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage of mothers/caretakers of under-five children who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:									
Division	Area	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly/ Has animal bite/ Has snake bite/ Is drowning/ Has other symptoms	Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	No. of mothers/caretakers of under-5 children	
		Barisal		3.0	31.7	85.0	32.8	31.6	3.4	4.5	11.7	1873
Chittagong		1.7	38.7	85.1	45.1	33.7	3.0	4.9	17.0	6797	
Dhaka		1.0	27.7	83.3	34.8	35.7	3.5	3.5	15.5	9942	
Khulna		.2	23.4	80.9	46.6	43.1	3.0	2.4	25.7	3148	
Rajshahi		1.0	28.9	80.4	29.7	30.5	3.8	2.8	12.8	7284	
Sylhet		.2	23.2	80.7	24.4	40.8	1.2	1.5	11.5	2521	
Rural		1.1	29.6	82.3	35.1	33.6	3.3	3.3	14.7	23034	
Urban		1.1	30.1	83.6	39.0	39.1	3.2	3.7	18.7	8280	
Urban municipality		1.1	32.4	83.2	35.9	36.0	3.3	4.1	15.4	6061	
City Corporation		1.2	23.9	84.8	47.5	47.7	2.9	2.5	27.8	2219	
Non-slum		1.3	23.7	85.2	48.6	48.7	2.9	2.6	28.8	2009	
Slum		.2	25.7	80.5	37.6	37.6	2.5	2.0	18.1	210	
Tribal		.8	35.7	83.0	28.9	23.6	1.7	3.1	9.6	253	
None		.9	28.5	82.2	31.5	30.8	3.0	2.9	12.9	11224	
Primary incomplete		.9	29.1	82.1	34.7	33.3	2.5	3.2	14.2	4997	
Primary completed		1.1	28.7	82.9	36.4	36.6	4.0	3.4	16.7	4084	
Secondary incomplete		1.4	30.1	82.8	40.0	38.2	3.2	3.4	18.1	7948	
Secondary completed or higher		1.6	36.2	84.8	44.1	42.2	4.4	5.8	20.5	3204	
Non-standard curriculum		.0	20.1	76.8	32.0	36.4	1.3	2.2	12.7	106	
Missing/DK		'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	2	
Poorest		.7	27.8	82.0	31.6	30.0	2.8	2.8	12.4	7987	
Second		1.1	28.8	82.5	34.7	32.3	3.3	3.2	13.9	6615	
Middle		1.3	31.1	82.3	34.3	33.8	3.3	3.3	14.2	5918	
Fourth		1.4	32.0	83.1	38.8	37.6	3.3	4.4	17.4	5854	
National		1.1	29.8	82.7	36.1	35.0	3.2	3.4	15.7	31566	

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table CH.7 shows the proportion of children treated with antibiotics when their mother (caretakers) suspected they may have pneumonia. Overall, only 21.5 percent of under-5 children who were sick in the two-week period prior to the survey interview received any antibiotic for treating pneumonia. Not surprising, the treatment rate increased in parallel to the increasing level of education of the mothers and economic status of households. There was not much variation between the rural and urban areas. However, an antibiotic was less applied among the older of the under-5 children.

A mother's knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 15.7 percent of mother's in the survey correctly knew the two danger signs of pneumonia - fast and difficult breathing. Most mothers (82.7 percent) said fever was the tell-tale symptom of pneumonia and thus the sign for seeking treatment in a health care facility. However, 36.1 percent of the mothers identified fast breathing only, while another 35 percent said difficult breathing only (Table CH.7a).

Solid fuel use

More than three billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. But using solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, which is a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The problem is the incomplete combustion that takes place, resulting in the release of toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and sulphur dioxide. The use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma.

For the MICS, the primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the main source of energy for cooking.

The survey findings indicate that a very high proportion (87.6 percent) of all households in Bangladesh use solid fuels for cooking (Table CH.8), reflected largely in the reported use of wood (48.4 percent). The prevalence was lowest in city corporations (30.6 percent) but very high in rural areas where almost all the surveyed households (97.2 percent) relied on solid fuels. Again, there were distinctions based on the educational level of the household head and household wealth; for example, 98.2 percent of the poorest quintile-ranking families used solid wood for cooking, compared to 48.9 percent of the richest quintile.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution because the concentration of the pollutants depends on where it is burned - in a fire or in different types of stoves. A closed stove with a chimney minimizes the indoor pollution, while an open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. As table CH.9 shows a very high proportion of households (97.5 percent) were using on open stove or fire with no chimney or hood for their cooking purposes. Only 0.1 percent of the surveyed households used a closed stove with a chimney; 2.3 percent also used an open stove or fire but with a chimney.

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use

Percentage distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households that used solid fuels for cooking, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Wood	Other	Total	Solid fuels for cooking *	No. of households
Division	Barisal	.1	2.1	.3	83.5	13.4	100.0	97.0	3909
	Chittagong	.3	15.8	.2	64.2	18.8	100.0	83.0	11015
	Dhaka	.4	18.0	.3	41.9	37.8	100.0	79.7	20219
	Khulna	.3	2.5	.3	48.6	46.6	100.0	95.2	7465
	Rajshahi	.1	2.0	.2	33.7	60.9	100.0	94.6	16432
	Sylhet	.1	9.1	.2	66.2	23.2	100.0	89.4	3423
Area	Rural	.1	.9	.1	48.7	48.5	100.0	97.2	43735
	Urban	.7	32.6	.7	46.9	17.3	100.0	64.3	18138
	Urban municipality	.5	19.3	.6	55.0	22.9	100.0	77.9	12925
	City Corporation	1.1	65.5	.8	27.1	3.6	100.0	30.6	5213
	Non-slum	1.1	69.4	.7	23.4	3.4	100.0	26.8	4793
	Slum	.8	20.9	1.3	69.3	5.2	100.0	74.5	420
	Tribal	.0	.1	.2	75.0	24.5	100.0	99.4	590
Education of household head	None	.1	3.0	.1	43.6	51.1	100.0	94.7	27559
	Primary incomplete	.1	4.9	.1	52.2	40.8	100.0	93.0	7721
	Primary completed	.2	7.4	.1	54.0	36.7	100.0	90.7	6506
	Secondary incomplete	.2	11.9	.2	55.2	30.9	100.0	86.1	10349
	Secondary completed or higher	.9	33.5	.9	48.4	15.4	100.0	63.8	9982
	Non-standard curriculum	.0	5.1	.0	35.3	58.5	100.0	93.8	190
	Missing/DK	.3	19.8	.0	49.0	28.6	100.0	77.6	154
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	.0	.0	.0	22.7	75.5	100.0	98.2	13530
	Second	.0	.0	.0	52.3	45.4	100.0	97.7	13019
	Middle	.0	.3	.1	60.5	36.8	100.0	97.2	12397
	Fourth	.2	4.3	.3	68.4	25.4	100.0	93.8	11572
	Richest	1.1	48.3	.9	41.3	7.5	100.0	48.9	11946
National		.2	10.1	.3	48.4	39.2	100.0	87.6	62463

* MICS indicator 24; MDG indicator 29

Note: Liquid propane gas (LPG), natural gas and biogas are considered as gas.
Straw/shrubs/grass, animal dung and agricultural crop residue are considered as 'other'.

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire

Percentage distribution of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:				Total	No. of households using solid fuels for cooking
		Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or fire with chimney or hood	Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood	Other stove		
Division	Barisal	.2	1.1	98.6	.1	100.0	3791
	Chittagong	.3	.7	99.0	.0	100.0	9140
	Dhaka	.0	.8	99.1	.0	100.0	16107
	Khulna	.5	3.1	96.4	.1	100.0	7108
	Rajshahi	.0	.8	99.2	.0	100.0	15538
	Sylhet	.1	22.1	77.8	.0	100.0	3059
Area	Rural	.1	2.1	97.7	.0	100.0	42497
	Urban	.2	3.0	96.7	.0	100.0	11661
	Urban municipality	.2	3.3	96.4	.0	100.0	10063
	City Corporations	.0	1.0	99.0	.0	100.0	1597
	Non-slum	.0	1.1	98.9	.0	100.0	1284
	Slum	.0	.5	99.3	.1	100.0	313
	Tribal	.0	.5	99.4	.1	100.0	587
Education of household head	None	.1	1.7	98.2	.0	100.0	26086
	Primary incomplete	.1	2.5	97.4	.0	100.0	7179
	Primary completed	.1	3.4	96.4	.0	100.0	5901
	Secondary incomplete	.3	2.4	97.3	.0	100.0	8912
	Secondary completed or higher	.4	3.0	96.5	.1	100.0	6368
	Non-standard curriculum	.0	2.8	97.2	.0	100.0	178
	Missing/DK	.0	3.9	96.1	.0	100.0	120
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	.0	1.1	98.8	.0	100.0	13282
	Second	.0	1.7	98.2	.0	100.0	12717
	Middle	.1	2.1	97.8	.0	100.0	12050
	Fourth	.2	3.1	96.7	.0	100.0	10857
	Richest	.6	5.1	94.2	.1	100.0	5838
National		.1	2.3	97.5	.0	100.0	54745



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Water and sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases, such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants that harmfully affect human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to safe drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, because they tend to shoulder the primary responsibility for carrying water, often over long distances.

The seventh MDG goal expects countries to reduce by half (between 1990 and 2015) the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a one-third reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water.

The MICS used the following indicators:

Water

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

The population using improved sources of drinking water are those with any of the following types of water supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using it for other purposes also, such as hand washing and cooking.

As Table EN.1 shows, 97.6 percent of the surveyed population had access to improved drinking water sources - 99.2 percent in urban areas and 97.1 percent in rural areas. By divisions, Khulna Division is relatively worse than the other Divisions; about 92 percent of the population in this Division gets its drinking water from an improved source. It may be mentioned that arsenic contamination is not considered here.

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by division. In Dhaka Division where there is a higher concentration of people (especially the capital city of Dhaka), 14.6 percent of the population used drinking water that is piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. In Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi Divisions, less than 2 percent of the households used piped water. Tube wells provide the main source of drinking water varying from 82.4 percent in Dhaka Division to 97.2 percent in Rajshahi Division. Public taps provided water to 2.5 percent of households in Dhaka and Khulna Divisions.

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

Percentage distribution of household population, according to main source of drinking water, and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Main source of drinking water					Unimproved sources	Total	Improved source of drinking water*	No. of household members
		Improved sources								
		Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tubewell/borehole	Other improved sources				
Division	Barisal	.5	.2	.9	95.0	.3	3.1	100.0	96.9	19099
	Chittagong	4.3	2.2	1.5	87.7	1.5	2.8	100.0	97.2	59424
	Dhaka	9.2	5.4	2.5	82.4	.2	.4	100.0	99.6	95557
	Khulna	.7	1.1	2.5	87.0	.4	8.3	100.0	91.7	33854
	Rajshahi	.5	.4	.5	97.2	.5	.9	100.0	99.1	73400
	Sylhet	2.8	.9	1.1	87.8	.9	6.5	100.0	93.5	20398
Area	Rural	.1	.2	.3	95.9	.7	2.9	100.0	97.1	212285
	Urban	14.3	8.1	5.0	71.5	.2	.8	100.0	99.2	86762
	Urban municipality	4.4	3.5	3.2	87.6	.2	1.1	100.0	98.9	62086
	City Corporation	39.0	19.8	9.6	31.2	.1	.3	100.0	99.7	24676
	Non-slum	42.1	18.2	7.9	31.5	.1	.3	100.0	99.7	22763
	Slum	2.4	39.7	29.8	27.7	.1	.3	100.0	99.7	1913
	Tribal	.0	.3	.2	70.7	7.4	21.5	100.0	78.5	2685
Education of household head	None	.6	1.7	1.7	92.6	.8	2.6	100.0	97.4	130785
	Primary incomplete	1.3	2.2	1.8	90.9	.7	3.1	100.0	96.9	38100
	Primary completed	2.2	2.1	1.6	91.1	.4	2.6	100.0	97.4	32288
	Secondary incomplete	3.8	3.4	1.7	88.2	.4	2.4	100.0	97.6	50570
	Secondary completed or higher	17.8	3.8	1.3	75.3	.4	1.3	100.0	98.7	48344
	Non-standard curriculum	.7	.0	.0	95.5	1.5	2.2	100.0	97.8	846
Wealth index quintiles	Missing/DK	.1	15.8	1.9	80.9	.6	.6	100.0	99.4	798
	Poorest	.0	.0	.0	98.7	.3	1.0	100.0	99.0	60145
	Second	.0	.0	.5	95.0	.8	3.6	100.0	96.4	60461
	Middle	.0	.6	2.0	91.7	1.2	4.4	100.0	95.6	60435
	Fourth	.2	2.5	2.9	91.4	.6	2.5	100.0	97.5	60343
	Richest	20.6	9.1	2.8	66.6	.2	.7	100.0	99.3	60349
National		4.2	2.4	1.6	88.7	.6	2.4	100.0	97.6	301732

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

Note: Unimproved sources include: unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water.

Other improved sources include protected well, protected spring, rainwater and bottled water.

Arsenic contamination of ground water remains a significant issue for Bangladesh. About 8 percent of household respondents reported that the tubewells they relied upon had been tested and marked red, meaning the arsenic level was higher than the Bangladesh standard of 0.05 mg/l and the well water should not be used for drinking and cooking purposes (Table EN.1a). About 55 percent of the surveyed households reported that their tubewells also had been tested but marked green, meaning the arsenic level was lower than the Bangladesh standard. Another 38 percent of household respondents said their tubewells had not been tested yet. The blanket testing of all tubewells has not been carried out nationwide, and has been confined only to the areas considered to be more at risk of arsenic contamination.

Table EN 1a: Tubewells tested/marked for arsenic contamination

Percentage distribution of households according to testing of tubewells for arsenic contamination, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		TW tested for arsenic				Total	No. of households who have heard of arsenic and use a tubewell
		Not tested	Tested/ marked red	Tested/ marked green	Missing		
Division	Barisal	26.0	1.1	72.7	.2	100.00	2815
	Chittagong	41.3	17.2	41.3	.2	100.00	7751
	Dhaka	32.3	7.6	59.9	.3	100.00	14185
	Khulna	20.1	8.6	71.0	.2	100.00	6178
	Rajshahi	55.6	2.8	41.5	.2	100.00	10464
	Sylhet	34.4	4.1	61.1	.4	100.00	2187
Area	Rural	33.8	9.1	56.9	.2	100.00	32344
	Urban	48.0	3.8	48.0	.3	100.00	11052
	Urban municipality	46.0	4.3	49.5	.2	100.00	9561
	City Corporation	60.7	.5	38.0	.8	100.00	1491
	Non-slum	60.3	.4	38.4	.8	100.00	1399
	Slum	67.8	1.7	30.5	.0	100.00	91
	Tribal	51.8	1.9	46.1	.3	100.00	184
Education of household head	None	37.1	8.4	54.2	.2	100.00	17816
	Primary incomplete	35.9	8.3	55.6	.2	100.00	5533
	Primary completed	38.3	8.3	53.1	.2	100.00	4871
	Secondary incomplete	38.3	7.3	54.2	.2	100.00	7988
	Secondary completed or higher	37.9	5.5	56.3	.3	100.00	7113
	Non-standard curriculum	39.3	6.5	54.2	.0	100.00	151
	Missing/DK	41.1	4.6	54.2	.0	100.00	107
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	37.7	9.0	53.1	.3	100.00	8209
	Second	37.4	8.7	53.8	.1	100.00	8963
	Middle	35.4	8.7	55.7	.2	100.00	9420
	Fourth	36.1	7.8	55.8	.3	100.00	9584
	Richest	41.7	3.7	54.4	.3	100.00	7404
National		37.5	7.7	54.6	.2	100.0	43580

Table EN.1b: Problems of arsenic contamination

Percentage of households whose members have heard of arsenic, and percentage of households aware of the specific problems or diseases caused by arsenic contamination, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Proportion of households who have heard of arsenic	No. of households	Proportion of households aware of the problems of arsenic contamination:							No. of households who have heard of arsenic	
			Black, white or red spots over the body	Hands and feet become rough to touch	Legs swell up	Losing the feelings of hands and legs	Sore over hand and leg	Other	No problem		
Division											
	76.5	3909	28.0	31.8	8.3	1.9	26.4	10.1	39.5	2992	
Barisal	80.2	11015	36.1	37.9	10.4	2.1	32.9	7.0	33.4	8833	
Chittagong	86.8	20219	31.0	29.0	5.6	1.6	36.8	7.7	35.3	17551	
Dhaka	93.7	7465	30.7	30.8	6.3	1.1	41.9	7.0	34.6	6992	
Khulna	65.6	16432	20.9	23.0	5.5	1.3	33.6	11.2	41.9	10775	
Rajshahi	72.0	3423	24.6	21.3	7.1	1.0	27.0	8.1	48.5	2463	
Sylhet	76.5	43735	26.3	26.5	6.1	1.3	32.2	8.2	41.5	33442	
Rural	87.8	18138	35.3	35.4	8.3	2.1	41.0	8.6	28.1	15926	
Urban	85.7	12925	33.8	35.1	8.1	1.4	40.3	8.2	29.7	11083	
Urban municipality	92.9	5213	38.6	36.0	8.8	3.6	42.7	9.6	24.5	4844	
City Corporation	94.0	4793	39.6	37.3	9.0	3.8	43.9	9.4	22.8	4506	
Non-slum	80.4	420	25.3	19.7	6.1	1.1	26.0	12.4	47.0	338	
Slum	40.1	590	21.6	23.4	4.9	1.0	24.4	12.4	47.5	237	
Tribal	69.4	27559	21.0	21.8	4.9	1.0	27.7	8.3	48.2	19137	
None	78.5	7721	27.2	24.8	5.8	.9	32.5	8.6	41.1	6062	
Primary incomplete	82.8	6506	28.5	28.8	6.2	1.6	34.9	8.4	37.5	5386	
Primary completed	88.5	10349	32.0	33.0	7.9	2.0	37.9	8.3	32.3	9161	
Secondary incomplete	96.0	9982	44.6	44.3	10.5	2.6	48.7	8.4	17.3	9584	
Secondary completed or higher	81.0	190	16.9	17.0	3.6	.6	24.9	11.5	44.7	154	
Non-standard curriculum	79.2	154	25.5	20.1	4.5	5.2	23.5	5.5	47.0	122	
Missing/DK	61.2	13530	17.0	17.5	4.0	.8	24.8	9.4	52.1	8281	
Poorest	71.3	13019	21.7	21.6	5.3	1.0	28.0	8.7	47.6	9287	
Second	81.2	12397	26.3	25.9	6.6	1.2	32.2	7.6	41.9	10072	
Middle	90.8	11572	33.6	34.2	7.4	1.8	38.5	8.3	31.4	10512	
Fourth	95.9	11946	42.5	42.6	9.5	2.7	47.3	8.2	19.2	11453	
Richest											
Number of households	79.4	62463	29.2	29.3	6.8	1.5	35.0	8.4	37.2	49605	

MICS 2006 also collected data on household's awareness of the problems or diseases caused by arsenic contamination. Households were asked if they heard of arsenic in water. Some 79.4 percent of households did hear about it (Table EN.1b). According to the households, the most common problems or diseases caused by arsenic are: sores over the limb (35 percent), limbs becoming rough to the touch (29.3 percent), and black, white or red spots over the body (29.2 percent). Asked whether or not they took any measures to avoid arsenic contamination, about one third (31.9 percent) of the households reported that they do not take any specific measures to prevent arsenic contamination. Some 54.5 percent of households said they use water from arsenic-free tubewells. Slightly more than 2 percent indicated that they use filters, including SIDKO filters which are designed to remove arsenic (Table EN.1c).

Table EN.1c: Protection from arsenic contamination

Percentage of households protecting themselves from arsenic contamination, Bangladesh, 2006)

Background characteristics		Proportion of households protecting themselves from arsenic contamination by:							No. of households who have heard of arsenic
		Using water from arsenic free TW	Using boiled pond/river/canal water	Using rain water	Using pond/sand filter water	Using filters (including SIDKO filters)	Other	Nothing	
Division	Barisal	57.3	23.4	5.5	1.7	1.1	4.7	32.0	2992
	Chittagong	54.7	26.2	7.7	2.4	2.4	6.2	29.9	8833
	Dhaka	57.7	20.0	4.5	2.1	2.6	6.2	29.9	17551
	Khulna	62.0	19.2	6.9	3.4	2.1	6.4	26.5	6992
	Rajshahi	45.7	18.1	2.7	2.4	1.5	7.3	39.0	10775
	Sylhet	44.5	24.4	4.2	3.6	3.5	7.1	37.1	2463
Area	Rural	53.6	19.4	4.7	2.4	1.5	5.5	34.2	33442
	Urban	56.5	24.4	5.9	2.4	3.8	8.5	26.8	15926
	Urban municipality	58.1	23.1	5.7	2.4	3.7	7.6	27.7	11083
	City Corporation	52.9	27.4	6.3	2.6	3.9	10.7	24.9	4844
	Non-slum	54.4	28.0	6.5	2.8	4.1	10.7	23.4	4506
	Slum	33.1	19.9	4.4	.2	1.2	10.9	44.8	338
	Tribal	41.1	15.7	4.3	2.2	2.4	5.8	46.2	237
Education of household head	None	47.1	17.1	2.9	1.7	.9	5.7	40.2	19137
	Primary incomplete	51.9	19.7	4.0	1.8	1.3	6.1	34.0	6062
	Primary completed	54.3	21.9	5.5	2.6	1.7	6.1	30.9	5386
	Secondary incomplete	58.1	24.1	6.0	2.5	2.3	7.4	27.5	9161
	Secondary completed	67.8	26.6	8.9	4.2	5.5	7.4	18.5	9584
	Non-standard curriculum or higher	49.0	10.4	2.3	1.8	.0	7.5	40.8	154
	Missing/DK	51.9	10.2	3.2	.8	3.5	8.3	38.1	122
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	44.5	14.3	1.8	1.3	.8	5.4	44.5	8281
	Second	46.8	18.0	3.1	2.0	1.1	5.1	40.3	9287
	Middle	52.4	19.1	4.3	2.3	1.5	5.8	34.2	10072
	Fourth	60.0	23.5	6.7	2.8	1.9	6.8	25.9	10512
	Richest	64.6	27.7	8.0	3.3	5.0	8.5	19.4	11453
Total		54.5	21.0	5.0	2.4	2.2	6.4	31.9	49605

Households member were asked how they treated water at home to make it safer to drink; boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter or using solar disinfection are considered the proper ways to treat water for consumption. Table EN.2 shows the percentage of household members using appropriate water treatment methods as well as of those households using improved or unimproved drinking water sources. Only 7.4 percent of the household population used any of the proper methods to treat their drinking water. Calculated by area, only 2.9 percent of rural households and 18.5 percent of urban households properly treated the water they consumed, but in city corporations the proportion rose 47.5 percent. More household boiled their water (4.9 percent) followed by filters (2 percent).

The amount of time it takes household members to obtain water is presented in Table EN.3, and the following Table EN.4 shows which person usually handled that task. These results only refer to one roundtrip from the home to the drinking water source; information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

For 68 percent of the surveyed households, the drinking water source was on their premises. But this finding varied substantially between divisions: in Barisal, only 27.4 percent of the drinking water sources were on the premises while in Rajshahi this rose to 78.6 percent. By area, 65.1 percent of rural households and 76.6 percent of urban households had a drinking water source on their premises. Only 24.4 percent of tribal households had such proximity to their water source.

Having a water source on the premises positively correlated to both educational level of the household head and the economic status of the household.

Some 28.5 percent of all households spent less than 30 minutes making a roundtrip to and from their water source, while 2.7 percent of households spent more than 30 minutes but less than an hour. Excluding those households with water on their premises, the average time to the source of drinking water was 12.2 minutes. The time spent in rural areas in collecting water was slightly longer than in urban areas. One important finding is the greater time spent in tribal areas for collecting water - 16.9 minutes on average.

As Table EN.4 shows, an adult woman in the majority of surveyed households usually was the one to collect the water (88.8 percent) when the source was not on the premises. Adult men collect water in only 4.7 percent of households, while either female or male children younger than 15 were sent for it in 5.6 percent of households.

Table EN.2: Household water treatment

Percentage distribution of household population, according to drinking water treatment method used in the household, and percentage of household members that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Treatment of main source of drinking water			No. of household members	Improved drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method	No. of household members	Unimproved drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method	No. of household members
		None	Inappropriate water treatment	All drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method *					
Division	Barisal	93.1	1.0	6.5	19099	3.6	18500	97.0	599
	Chittagong	93.4	1.1	6.0	59424	5.6	57765	21.5	1659
	Dhaka	87.3	3.4	12.4	95557	12.3	95211	17.8	346
	Khulna	90.7	2.6	8.4	33854	3.0	31044	69.0	2810
	Rajshahi	98.3	.4	1.4	73400	1.4	72768	.3	632
	Sylhet	90.8	1.6	8.2	20398	6.8	19077	28.2	1321
Area	Rural	96.7	.8	2.9	212285	1.5	206210	47.4	6075
	Urban	80.9	4.5	18.5	86762	18.2	86046	58.3	716
	Urban municipality	92.6	1.1	7.0	62086	6.5	61439	60.6	648
	City Corporation	51.6	12.9	47.5	24676	47.5	24607	'(*)'	69
	Non-slum	48.2	13.8	50.9	22763	51.0	22698	'(*)'	65
	Slum	92.4	2.2	6.7	1913	6.6	1910	'(*)'	3
	Tribal	96.0	2.7	1.3	2685	1.0	2109	2.7	576
Education of household head	None	97.0	1.0	2.5	130785	1.6	127326	34.9	3459
	Primary incomplete	95.1	1.2	4.5	38100	3.1	36909	46.8	1191
	Primary completed	94.0	1.3	5.6	32288	4.1	31435	59.8	853
	Secondary incomplete	91.3	2.1	8.1	50570	6.9	49364	55.1	1206
	Secondary completed or higher	76.4	4.8	23.1	48344	22.7	47710	57.5	634
	Non-standard curriculum	98.3	.0	1.7	846	1.4	827	'(*)'	19
	Missing/DK	84.5	11.0	13.3	798	13.0	794	'(*)'	5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.9	.3	.9	60145	.6	59542	27.4	603
	Second	97.2	.8	2.3	60461	.9	58271	39.6	2190
	Middle	96.0	1.1	3.5	60435	1.5	57772	45.6	2663
	Fourth	95.6	1.0	3.9	60343	2.6	58853	54.6	1490
	Richest	73.2	6.1	26.2	60349	26.0	59927	59.8	422
National		92.2	1.9	7.4	301732	6.4	294365	45.0	7367

* MICS indicator 13

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Note: Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter and using solar disinfection.

Table EN.3: Time to source of water

Percentage distribution of households according to length time to and from the source of drinking water, and mean time to source of drinking water, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Time to and from the source of drinking water						Total	Mean time to source of drinking water (excluding those on premises)	No. of households
		Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	Don't Know			
Division	Barisal	27.4	43.4	16.8	10.4	1.4	.5	100.0	14.6	3909
	Chittagong	59.2	26.7	8.9	4.3	.7	.3	100.0	13.3	11015
	Dhaka	77.1	17.5	3.8	1.3	.1	.3	100.0	10.3	20219
	Khulna	58.6	28.0	7.6	4.3	1.4	.1	100.0	14.4	7465
	Rajshahi	78.6	18.4	2.3	.4	.1	.2	100.0	8.3	16432
	Sylhet	59.7	24.0	10.3	4.9	.8	.4	100.0	14.5	3423
Area	Rural	65.1	24.2	6.9	3.1	.6	.2	100.0	12.5	43735
	Urban	76.6	18.2	3.3	1.5	.2	.3	100.0	10.7	18138
	Urban municipality	75.6	18.8	3.7	1.6	.2	.2	100.0	11.0	12925
	City Corporation	79.2	16.7	2.3	1.3	.1	.5	100.0	9.7	5213
	Non-slum	80.6	15.7	2.0	1.1	.0	.5	100.0	9.3	4793
	Slum	63.2	27.2	5.5	3.0	.7	.5	100.0	12.0	420
	Tribal	24.2	41.8	18.5	11.5	3.7	.2	100.0	16.9	590
Education of household head	None	62.0	26.5	7.3	3.3	.6	.3	100.0	12.4	27559
	Primary incomplete	62.7	26.1	6.8	3.5	.7	.1	100.0	12.6	7721
	Primary completed	68.2	22.3	6.0	2.9	.4	.2	100.0	12.4	6506
	Secondary incomplete	73.8	18.7	4.8	2.1	.4	.2	100.0	12.0	10349
	Secondary completed or higher	82.8	13.2	2.6	1.0	.1	.3	100.0	10.4	9982
	Non-standard curriculum	61.4	32.4	4.1	2.0	.0	.0	100.0	8.8	190
	Missing/DK	68.8	20.9	4.8	4.0	1.5	.0	100.0	17.6	154
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	58.6	29.7	7.9	3.0	.5	.3	100.0	11.7	13530
	Second	59.0	26.7	8.5	4.5	.9	.3	100.0	13.6	13019
	Middle	63.5	25.5	6.8	3.4	.5	.3	100.0	12.4	12397
	Fourth	74.7	18.9	4.0	1.9	.3	.2	100.0	11.3	11572
	Richest	86.8	10.6	1.9	.5	.1	.2	100.0	10.0	11946
National		68.0	22.6	5.9	2.7	.5	.3	100.0	12.2	62463

Table EN.4: Person collecting water

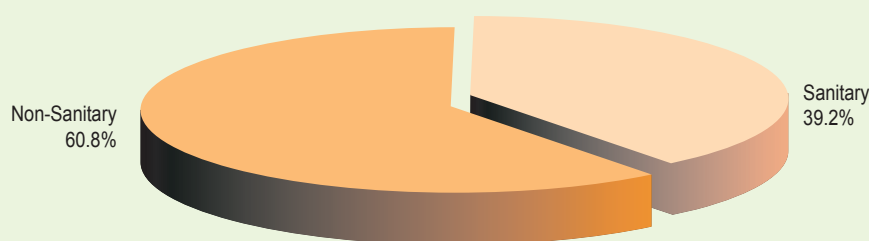
Percentage distribution of households according to the person collecting water used in the household, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Person collecting drinking water					Total	No. of households
		Adult woman	Adult man	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK		
Division	Barisal	77.3	11.6	7.8	2.7	.6	100.0	2838
	Chittagong	88.3	4.1	5.2	1.7	.6	100.0	4497
	Dhaka	91.5	3.1	3.7	.5	1.2	100.0	4634
	Khulna	88.5	6.1	3.9	.7	.7	100.0	3091
	Rajshahi	94.6	1.5	2.6	.1	1.1	100.0	3523
	Sylhet	90.0	3.3	4.7	.8	1.1	100.0	1380
Area	Rural	89.1	4.3	4.6	1.1	.8	100.0	15277
	Urban	86.9	6.4	4.2	1.1	1.3	100.0	4237
	Urban municipality	87.1	6.0	4.4	1.1	1.4	100.0	3152
	City Corporation	86.1	7.7	3.7	1.3	1.2	100.0	1085
	Non-slum	85.6	8.3	3.5	1.5	1.1	100.0	930
	Slum	89.3	4.0	4.8	.3	1.6	100.0	155
	Tribal	94.0	2.6	2.8	.2	.4	100.0	448
Education of household head	None	90.9	3.2	4.3	.8	.8	100.0	10467
	Primary incomplete	88.0	4.8	5.0	1.3	.9	100.0	2883
	Primary completed	88.2	4.9	5.0	1.2	.8	100.0	2068
	Secondary incomplete	87.0	6.8	3.9	1.2	1.2	100.0	2709
	Secondary completed or higher	80.6	11.0	5.1	2.3	1.0	100.0	1713
	Non-standard curriculum	87.5	2.8	7.5	.0	2.2	100.0	73
	Missing/DK	87.2	5.6	7.2	.0	.0	100.0	48
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	92.3	2.2	4.0	.5	.9	100.0	5595
	Second	88.7	4.5	4.8	1.2	.7	100.0	5340
	Middle	88.2	5.1	4.8	1.1	.8	100.0	4525
	Fourth	87.3	6.1	4.1	1.5	1.0	100.0	2922
	Richest	80.4	10.7	5.3	1.8	1.8	100.0	1580
National		88.8	4.7	4.5	1.1	.9	100.0	19962

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. *Improved sanitation facilities* include: flush toilets connected to sewage systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets.

Only 39.2 percent of the overall surveyed population lived in households with access to improved sanitation facilities (Table EN.5). By area this broke down to 57.8 percent of urban household, 31.9 percent of rural households; within the urban areas, 68.8 percent households in the city corporations had access to sanitary latrines. There was no major variation among the six divisions, although Barisal Division ranked the highest (48.4 percent). Most of the surveyed population had no facility and used rivers, ponds, fields or the bushes for their sanitation needs. Only 17.2 percent of the surveyed population in the tribal areas used a sanitary latrine.

Figure EN.1: Household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Bangladesh, 2006



The MICS indicator for the safe disposal of a child's faeces looks at whether or not a child's (up to age two years) most recent stool (at the time of the survey interview) was disposed into a toilet or rinsed in a toilet or latrine. As Table EN.6 shows, only 22.5 percent of households safely disposed of children's faeces. There was little variation among the divisions, though the lowest rate of safe disposal was 15.6 percent (in Rajshahi Division). The rural-urban variation was very significant: only 14.9 percent of rural households compared to 43.9 percent of urban households followed the safe procedures. There was a strong positive correlation between the safe disposal of a child's faeces and both the education of mother and economic status of households.

Table EN.7 shows the findings for both the use of improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. About 39 percent of surveyed household population reported using an improved water source and sanitary means of excreta disposal. The urban population was almost twice as likely (at 57.4 percent) to use an improved source of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal compared to the rural population (at 31.2 percent). In tribal areas, only 14.5 percent of the surveyed household population used both an improved source of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Percentage distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Type of toilet facility used by household										Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal *	No. of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	No facilities or bush or field	Other					
Division	.8	8.1	4.3	35.2	29.2	20.1	1.0	1.3	100.0	48.4	19099		
Barisal	.8	16.6	3.9	20.1	33.5	18.9	4.0	2.3	100.0	41.4	59424		
Chittagong	7.4	10.8	8.3	11.0	32.9	22.5	5.7	1.3	100.0	37.5	95557		
Dhaka	.2	15.3	8.2	16.7	42.9	12.6	3.6	.5	100.0	40.3	33854		
Khulna	.8	11.8	5.0	20.4	32.6	11.5	17.1	.7	100.0	38.0	73400		
Rajshahi	1.6	20.7	2.8	9.3	33.2	27.1	4.2	1.1	100.0	34.4	20398		
Sylhet	.2	7.2	5.8	18.7	38.6	19.7	9.2	.6	100.0	31.9	212285		
Rural	9.4	28.3	6.6	13.4	22.4	14.5	2.6	2.8	100.0	57.8	86762		
Urban	2.0	26.8	8.0	16.6	27.9	12.6	3.6	2.5	100.0	53.4	62086		
Urban municipality	28.0	32.2	3.1	5.5	8.5	19.3	.1	3.3	100.0	68.8	24676		
City Corporation	29.9	34.5	3.2	5.3	8.0	15.8	.1	3.3	100.0	72.9	22763		
Non-slum	5.1	5.3	2.2	7.6	15.5	61.3	.4	2.6	100.0	20.1	1913		
Slum	.3	1.5	1.4	14.0	33.9	18.2	30.2	.5	100.0	17.2	2685		
Tribal	.9	4.6	3.9	15.0	38.0	24.4	12.1	1.0	100.0	24.5	130785		
None	1.7	6.7	5.7	18.4	38.0	20.4	7.6	1.5	100.0	32.5	38100		
Primary incomplete	1.4	11.9	6.5	19.1	37.5	17.0	5.4	1.2	100.0	38.9	32288		
Primary completed	3.4	17.0	8.5	20.2	33.1	12.8	3.6	1.4	100.0	49.1	50570		
Secondary incomplete	9.3	38.3	8.9	17.4	17.7	5.8	.7	1.7	100.0	74.0	48344		
Secondary completed or higher	.5	9.8	3.5	14.2	40.6	20.6	8.9	1.9	100.0	28.1	846		
Non-standard curriculum	7.9	18.4	5.3	19.4	23.4	21.6	3.2	.7	100.0	51.1	798		
Missing/DK	.0	.0	.6	10.4	43.9	20.5	24.2	.4	100.0	11.0	60145		
Poorest	.0	.2	2.7	18.5	42.9	26.6	8.5	.6	100.0	21.4	60461		
Second	.1	2.8	6.3	21.9	42.5	21.7	3.8	1.0	100.0	31.0	60435		
Middle	1.1	13.4	11.4	24.7	32.8	14.4	1.0	1.2	100.0	50.6	60343		
Fourth	13.2	49.7	8.9	10.2	7.3	7.6	.0	3.1	100.0	82.0	60349		
Richest	2.9	13.2	6.0	17.1	33.9	18.2	7.5	1.2	100.0	39.2	301732		

* MICS Indicator 12; MDG Indicator 31

Washing hands after defecation (of each individual and after cleaning a child's stool) is a good way of avoiding intestinal diseases and has been emphasized in hygiene promotion in Bangladesh for several years. As Table EN. 5a shows, some 5.5 percent of the surveyed households used only water for hand washing after defecation; 21.3 percent used water and soil, 14.4 percent used water and ash and 58.8 percent used water and soap. The variation between the divisions is large. The rural-urban variation is very significant. There is a strong positive co-relation between hand washing and both the education of the household head and the socio-economic status of the household.

Table EN.5a: Hand washing after defecation

Percentage distribution of households according to hand washing practice of the household head after own or child's defecation, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Hand washing after defecation					Total	No. of households
		Only water	Water and soil	Water and ash	Water and soap	Others		
Division	Barisal	3.4	24.4	13.0	59.1	.1	100.0	3909
	Chittagong	9.2	14.7	5.0	71.1	.0	100.0	11015
	Dhaka	5.5	23.7	11.7	59.0	.1	100.0	20219
	Khulna	1.2	27.4	15.3	56.0	.1	100.0	7465
	Rajshahi	4.2	19.1	25.6	51.0	.0	100.0	16432
	Sylhet	11.6	21.6	6.1	60.7	.0	100.0	3423
Area	Rural	6.2	25.9	17.4	50.4	.1	100.0	43735
	Urban	3.0	10.3	7.1	79.5	.1	100.0	18138
	Urban municipality	3.3	13.2	9.0	74.5	.1	100.0	12925
	City corporation	2.5	3.3	2.3	91.9	.0	100.0	5213
	Non-slum	2.0	2.8	1.8	93.4	.0	100.0	4793
	Slum	8.4	8.8	8.6	74.2	.0	100.0	420
	Tribal	26.6	17.0	12.9	43.3	.1	100.0	590
Education of household head	None	8.5	30.6	18.6	42.2	.1	100.0	27559
	Primary incomplete	5.4	23.7	15.1	55.7	.1	100.0	7721
	Primary completed	3.9	17.9	14.9	63.2	.0	100.0	6506
	Secondary incomplete	3.0	12.9	11.8	72.3	.0	100.0	10349
	Secondary completed or higher	.9	4.6	4.4	90.1	.0	100.0	9982
	Non-standard curriculum	5.7	23.4	20.4	50.5	.0	100.0	190
	Missing/DK	5.5	18.0	10.8	65.8	.0	100.0	154
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	10.2	37.2	22.8	29.7	.0	100.0	13530
	Second	7.5	30.2	19.9	42.3	.1	100.0	13019
	Middle	5.3	22.6	16.3	55.7	.1	100.0	12397
	Fourth	2.5	11.6	9.6	76.2	.1	100.0	11572
	Richest	1.0	1.6	1.4	96.0	.0	100.0	11946
National		5.5	21.3	14.4	58.8	.1	100.0	62463

Table EN.6: Disposal of child's faeces

Percentage distribution of children aged 0–2 years, according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0–2 years whose stools are disposed of safely, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		What was done to dispose of the stools						Total	Proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely *	No. of children aged 0-2 years
		Child used toilet/latrine	Put /rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Left in the open	Other			
Division	Barisal	2.9	22.9	29.0	5.6	31.1	8.6	100.0	25.8	1071
	Chittagong	1.3	22.7	22.3	12.0	34.5	7.2	100.0	24.0	3894
	Dhaka	1.2	24.5	21.0	12.0	32.0	9.2	100.0	25.8	5748
	Khulna	.8	23.3	24.1	6.3	39.1	6.4	100.0	24.1	1786
	Rajshahi	1.4	14.2	18.7	14.6	43.1	8.0	100.0	15.6	4238
	Sylhet	1.3	20.0	28.2	6.3	37.6	6.6	100.0	21.3	1492
Area	Rural	.8	14.1	22.5	12.3	41.8	8.6	100.0	14.9	13310
	Urban	2.9	41.0	21.5	8.4	20.4	5.9	100.0	43.9	4765
	Urban municipality	2.6	34.7	22.4	9.1	24.7	6.5	100.0	37.3	3491
	City Corporation	3.7	58.1	18.9	6.6	8.5	4.2	100.0	61.8	1274
	Non-slum	3.9	61.4	17.1	6.0	7.8	3.9	100.0	65.2	1157
	Slum	1.9	26.3	37.0	13.0	15.6	6.2	100.0	28.2	117
	Tribal	.8	16.5	12.1	6.9	46.5	17.2	100.0	17.4	154
Mother's education	None	.5	10.4	23.4	12.3	44.4	8.9	100.0	10.9	6018
	Primary incomplete	1.0	14.4	24.6	12.1	39.9	8.0	100.0	15.4	2866
	Primary completed	1.1	16.5	24.8	12.5	37.5	7.6	100.0	17.6	2343
	Secondary incomplete	1.4	27.3	20.9	10.6	32.3	7.5	100.0	28.8	4987
	Secondary completed or higher	4.4	54.2	14.6	6.3	13.8	6.7	100.0	58.7	1957
	Non-standard curriculum	(.0)	(6.5)	(22.0)	(16.9)	(42.6)	(12.0)	100.0	(6.5)	56
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	100.0	'(*)'	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	.5	6.2	21.3	13.6	49.8	8.6	100.0	6.8	4496
	Second	.6	9.9	23.7	11.8	45.0	9.0	100.0	10.5	3865
	Middle	1.1	16.2	24.3	11.9	37.7	8.8	100.0	17.3	3396
	Fourth	1.2	24.6	24.4	12.3	30.0	7.6	100.0	25.7	3398
	Richest	3.9	58.8	16.5	5.1	10.5	5.3	100.0	62.7	3073
National		1.3	21.1	22.1	11.2	36.2	8.0	100.0	22.5	18228

* MICS indicator 14

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation

Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water *	Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal **	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	No. of household members
Division	Barisal	96.9	48.4	47.2	19099
	Chittagong	97.2	41.4	41.1	59424
	Dhaka	99.6	37.5	37.4	95557
	Khulna	91.7	40.3	37.4	33854
	Rajshahi	99.1	38.0	37.9	73400
	Sylhet	93.5	34.4	33.4	20398
Area	Rural	97.1	31.9	31.2	212285
	Urban	99.2	57.8	57.4	86762
	Urban municipality	99.0	53.4	53.0	62086
	City Corporation	99.7	68.8	68.6	24676
	Non-slum	99.7	72.9	72.7	22763
	Slum	99.8	20.1	20.0	1913
	Tribal	78.5	17.2	14.5	2685
Education of household head	None	97.4	24.5	24.1	130785
	Primary incomplete	96.9	32.5	31.9	38100
	Primary completed	97.4	38.9	38.1	32288
	Secondary incomplete	97.6	49.1	48.3	50570
	Secondary completed or higher	98.7	74.0	73.2	48344
	Non-standard curriculum	97.8	28.1	26.7	846
	Missing/DK	99.4	51.1	50.7	798
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	99.0	11.0	10.9	60145
	Second	96.4	21.4	21.0	60461
	Middle	95.6	31.0	29.9	60435
	Fourth	97.5	50.6	49.5	60343
	Richest	99.3	82.0	81.5	60349
National		97.6	39.2	38.6	301732

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30 ** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

Security of tenure and durability of housing

Target 11 of the seventh MDG expects countries to make significant improvements in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, and the related indicator is the proportion of urban household members living in slum housing. In MICS, three indicators were introduced to measure issues related to slum housing: security of tenure, durability of housing, and the proportion living in slum households. An urban household is considered a slum in MICS if it fulfils one of the following conditions: improved drinking water sources are not used, improved sanitation facilities are not used, living area is not sufficient, housing is not durable, or security of tenure is lacking.

Lack of security of tenure is defined as the lack of formal documentation for the residence or perceived risk of eviction. Reflecting security of tenure, Table EN.8 shows that 35.1 percent of surveyed urban households did not have formal documentation for the residence; 7.9 percent of surveyed respondents indicated there was a risk of being evicted. A calculation of both these findings shows that 36.4 percent of surveyed households did not have security of tenure. Only 1.1 percent of household members had actually been evicted from any dwelling the five years prior to the survey interview.

The situation was the worst in urban slums where 89.4 percent of the surveyed households did not have formal documentation for the residence, and 24.7 percent of household respondents believed there was a risk of being evicted. Further, 5.1 percent of household members had been evicted from a dwelling in the previous five years.

Table EN.8: Security of tenure

Percentage of household members living in households in urban areas that lack formal documentation for their residence or who feel at risk of eviction from the dwelling, and the percentage of respondents who have been evicted from their home in the five years prior to the survey, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Household does not have formal documentation for the residence	Respondent feels there is a risk of eviction	Household does not have security of tenure *	Household members evicted from any dwelling prior 5 years	No. of households members
Division	Barisal	25.5	10.8	30.0	2.7	4831
	Chittagong	35.8	5.8	36.8	.6	17564
	Dhaka	44.1	8.5	45.6	1.5	32415
	Khulna	31.1	4.2	31.4	.5	9066
	Rajshahi	24.2	10.1	25.1	.6	17607
	Sylhet	30.6	7.1	31.3	1.1	5280
Area	Urban	35.1	7.9	36.4	1.1	86762
	Urban municipality	24.8	7.2	25.9	.8	62086
	Metro cities	61.2	9.4	63.0	1.7	24676
	Non-slum	58.8	8.2	60.6	1.4	22763
	Slum	89.4	24.7	91.1	5.1	1913
Education of household head	None	39.3	12.3	40.4	1.8	26046
	Primary incomplete	33.3	9.1	34.8	1.1	8858
	Primary completed	29.6	6.4	30.5	1.2	8722
	Secondary incomplete	32.5	6.4	33.8	.8	16559
	Secondary completed or higher	34.9	4.3	36.3	.4	26148
	Non-standard curriculum	16.8	.0	16.8	.0	96
	Missing/DK	66.1	17.9	68.1	3.3	332
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	20.8	11.2	21.8	1.4	6255
	Second	23.6	11.1	25.0	.9	7542
	Middle	29.4	11.2	31.2	2.3	11232
	Fourth	35.1	9.7	36.2	1.0	17868
	Richest	40.7	5.2	41.9	.7	43865
National		35.1	7.9	36.4	1.1	86762

* MICS Indicator 93

Table EN.9: Durability of housing

Percentage of households and household members living in dwellings in urban areas that are not considered durable, by background characteristics, Bangladesh, 2006)

Background characteristics		Dwelling has natural floor material	Dwelling is in poor condition	Dwelling is vulnerable to accidents	Dwelling located in hazardous location	Percent of households living in dwellings considered non durable *	No. of households	Percent of household members living in dwelling considered non-durable	No. of household members
Education of household head	None	75.4	18.1	.0	.0	16.3	5531	15.6	26046
	Primary incomplete	64.8	13.5	.0	.0	12.3	1806	11.4	8858
	Primary completed	56.2	7.7	.0	.0	6.9	1784	6.6	8722
	Secondary incomplete	39.9	4.8	.0	.0	3.9	3413	3.7	16559
	Secondary completed or higher	12.7	.8	.0	.0	.6	5516	.6	26148
	Non-standard curriculum	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	22	7.5	96
	Missing/DK	42.2	13.2	.0	.0	12.5	65	11.4	332
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	100.0	22.6	.0	.0	22.6	1438	23.6	6255
	Second	99.6	20.5	.0	.0	20.3	1689	20.2	7542
	Middle	99.4	18.3	.0	.0	18.2	2396	17.5	11232
	Fourth	73.9	10.7	.0	.0	8.2	3648	8.0	17868
	Richest	2.8	1.1	.0	.0	.2	8966	.2	43865
Number of households		46.6	8.8	.0	.0	7.9	18138	7.5	86762

* MICS Indicator 94

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Structure that households are living in are considered as non-durable in MICS if the floor material is natural and there are two or more bad conditions identified (cracks in walls, no windows, windows with broken glass/no glass, visible holes in the roof, insecure door, etc.), or conditions of vulnerability of accidents in terms of the dwelling’s surroundings exist, or if the structure is located in or near a hazardous area (landslide area, flood-prone area, river bank, railroad, etc.). As Table EN.9 indicates, 7.9 percent of all surveyed households and 7.5 percent of household members lived in dwellings considered ‘non-durable’, with some 47 percent of structures having a natural floor. The housing condition was strongly and positively correlated to the education level of the household head and the socio-economic status of the household.

Table EN.10 brings together all five components that characterize slum housing. As indicated 74 percent of the surveyed households (and 71.9 percent of all household members) in the urban areas lived in households having at least one slum condition. About one fourth (24.4 percent) of the households were over-crowded. The housing condition was negatively correlated to the education level of the household head and the socio-economic status of the household.

Table EN.10: Slum housing

Percentage of households and household members in urban areas that are considered as living in slum housing, by background characteristics, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Dwelling considered non durable	Lack of security of tenure	Over crowding: more than three persons per sleeping room	Lack of improved water source	Lack of use of improved sanitation	Percent of households considered to be living in slum housing *	No. of households	Percent of households considered to be living in slum housing	No. of household members	
Education of household head	None	15.6	42.0	37.3	1.1	72.0	88.3	5531	87.1	26046	
	Primary incomplete	11.4	37.8	33.5	.9	65.8	83.6	1806	81.4	8858	
	Primary completed	6.6	33.2	26.6	1.1	58.4	77.7	1784	75.4	8722	
	Secondary incomplete	3.7	38.1	22.9	.8	46.5	71.7	3413	68.7	16559	
	Secondary completed or higher	.6	40.4	8.3	.4	21.8	56.7	5516	54.2	26148	
	Non-standard curriculum	7.5	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	22	68.8	96
	Missing/DK	11.4	65.4	48.3	.0	44.6	84.4	65	85.4	332	
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	23.6	22.1	48.9	.4	90.5	96.6	1438	96.6	6255	
	Second	20.2	25.5	34.3	1.3	81.9	89.4	1689	89.7	7542	
	Middle	17.5	33.2	32.8	1.4	75.9	88.7	2396	88.6	11232	
	Fourth	8.0	39.7	28.1	1.7	61.9	79.4	3648	78.6	17868	
	Richest	.2	46.6	14.8	.2	25.4	61.5	8966	58.3	43865	
Number of households		7.5	39.5	24.4	.8	49.9	74.0	18138	71.9	86762	

*MICS Indicator 95; MDG Indicator 32

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.



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VII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform pregnant women and families about the risk of labour and delivery and the related danger signs and symptoms, it may ensure that they do give birth with the assistance of a skilled health care provider.

The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes, such as low birth weight, can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (such as malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

Based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care, the WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on those visits:

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

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is relatively low in Bangladesh. The MICS findings indicate that 47.7 percent of surveyed mothers received antenatal care at least once during their pregnancy (Table RH.1). The lowest level of antenatal care was recorded in the tribal areas. Antenatal care coverage was 41.2 percent in rural areas and 66.9 percent in urban areas. The

Table RH.1: Antenatal care provider

Percentage distribution of mothers aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Person providing antenatal care							Total	Any skilled personnel *	No. of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding survey
	Medical doctor	Nurse/midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other/missing	No antenatal care received			
Division	34.2	7.6	1.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	46.7	100.0	41.8	738
	39.8	9.6	.7	3.1	.4	3.6	42.8	100.0	49.4	2554
	40.0	8.7	.2	4.3	.1	1.9	44.7	100.0	48.7	3697
	41.6	10.9	.0	3.6	.2	2.5	41.2	100.0	52.5	1145
	30.5	15.3	.5	7.6	.6	4.2	41.4	100.0	45.8	2740
	34.7	8.6	.1	4.0	.1	2.6	49.9	100.0	43.3	1024
Area	31.1	10.1	.5	5.1	.4	3.6	49.2	100.0	41.2	8757
	54.9	12.0	.2	3.4	.7	1.5	27.4	100.0	66.9	3040
	51.3	12.1	.2	3.5	.8	1.8	30.3	100.0	63.4	2230
	64.6	11.8	.2	3.0	.4	.6	19.4	100.0	76.4	811
	68.1	10.9	.2	3.0	.4	.6	16.8	100.0	79.1	729
	33.0	19.6	.2	3.4	.0	.9	43.0	100.0	52.6	81
	21.3	7.0	.0	4.7	.0	1.8	65.2	100.0	28.3	101
Age	33.5	12.9	.2	6.1	.2	3.7	43.3	100.0	46.5	2364
	39.0	11.0	.5	4.3	.5	2.9	41.9	100.0	49.9	4111
	39.2	10.2	.6	4.9	.8	2.6	41.8	100.0	49.4	2946
	37.6	9.1	.3	3.1	.6	3.2	46.1	100.0	46.7	1554
	32.8	6.9	.3	4.4	.3	2.7	52.5	100.0	39.7	735
	25.4	3.8	.0	4.5	.0	3.3	63.1	100.0	29.2	150
	(9.8)	(4.7)	(3.8)	(3.7)	(.0)	(2.5)	(75.5)	100.0	(14.5)	40
Education	19.9	9.4	.6	4.5	.7	3.4	61.5	100.0	29.3	3730
	26.6	12.2	.2	4.7	.3	3.0	53.0	100.0	38.8	1892
	30.4	12.2	.5	5.4	.6	3.1	47.8	100.0	42.6	1551
	49.4	11.5	.2	5.2	.4	3.2	30.0	100.0	60.9	3429
	79.4	6.8	.3	2.2	.2	1.5	9.6	100.0	86.2	1260
	(12.9)	(12.2)	(.0)	(19.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(55.5)	100.0	(25.0)	38
Wealth index quintiles	17.6	9.5	.4	6.1	.7	3.3	62.4	100.0	27.1	2908
	24.5	10.6	.8	4.9	.5	3.9	54.8	100.0	35.1	2535
	31.6	13.3	.5	4.3	.8	3.8	45.8	100.0	44.9	2230
	48.7	12.0	.1	4.7	.3	2.6	31.4	100.0	60.8	2238
	74.8	7.2	.2	2.5	.1	1.0	14.0	100.0	82.1	1989
National	37.1	10.6	.4	4.6	.5	3.0	43.8	100.0	47.7	11899

* MICS indicator 20

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

coverage decreased with an increase in the age of mother and was strongly correlated to their educational background and the socio-economic status of their household.

Table RH.1 shows the type of personnel providing antenatal care to mothers aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey. Overall, doctors administered 37.1 percent of antenatal care while nurses or midwives tended to 10.6 percent of mothers. Doctors provided 31.1 percent of the antenatal care in rural areas but in urban areas that rate rose to 54.9 percent.

Figure RH.1: Antenatal care provider: Any skilled personnel, Bangladesh, 2006

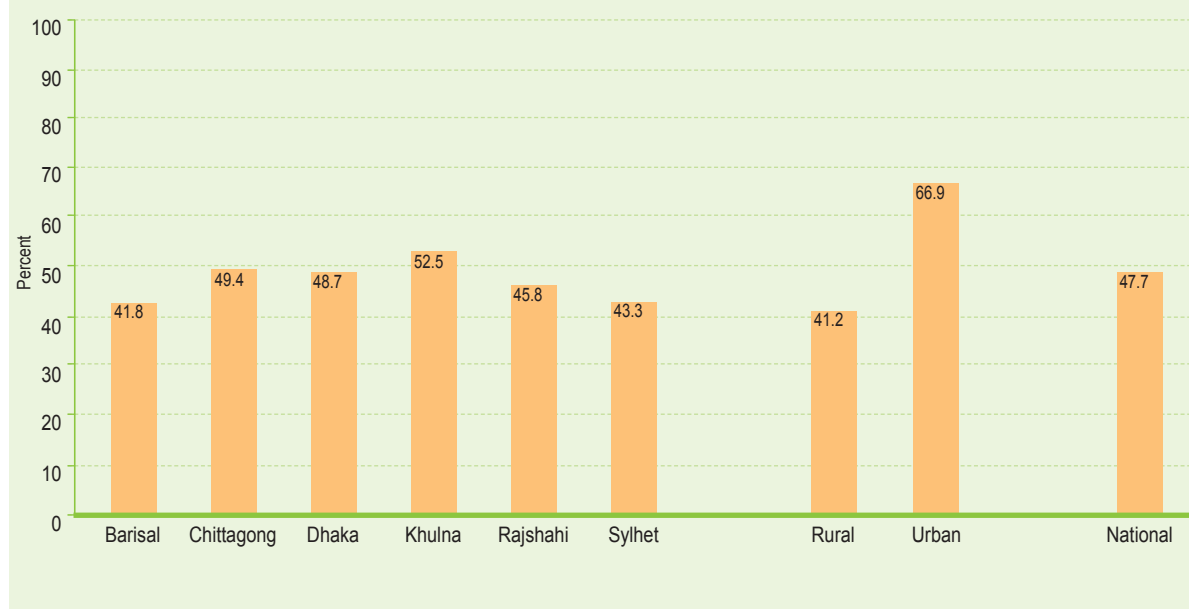


Table RH.2 and Figure RH.2 show the type of services pregnant women received: Of those who received antenatal care, a blood sample was taken from 24.5 percent, blood pressure was measured in 46.2 percent, a urine sample was taken from 30.1 percent and weight was measured from 45.1 percent.

Table RH.2: Antenatal care content

Percentage of pregnant women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey and who received antenatal care, and the percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal attention, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy*	Percent of pregnant women who had:				No. of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
			Blood sample taken*	Blood pressure measured*	Urine specimen taken*	Weight measured*	
Division	Barisal	53.3	18.9	37.8	24.5	35.8	738
	Chittagong	57.2	27.2	46.4	31.3	44.1	2554
	Dhaka	55.3	27.3	47.3	32.0	45.5	3697
	Khulna	58.8	26.1	50.9	30.5	48.9	1145
	Rajshahi	58.6	19.4	47.1	29.1	49.4	2740
	Sylhet	50.1	23.0	40.4	26.7	37.1	1024
Area	Rural	50.8	18.5	40.2	24.1	38.6	8757
	Urban	72.6	42.1	64.3	47.9	64.5	3040
	Urban municipality	69.7	36.2	60.7	42.7	60.1	2230
	City Corporations	80.6	58.5	74.3	62.0	76.7	811
	Non-slum	83.2	62.5	77.0	65.8	79.7	729
	Slum	57.0	22.6	50.5	28.3	50.1	81
	Tribal	34.8	13.7	26.5	15.0	26.4	101
Age	15-19 years	56.7	21.0	44.9	28.6	45.6	2364
	20-24 years	58.1	25.9	48.2	32.1	46.8	4111
	25-29 years	58.2	26.4	48.6	31.1	47.8	2946
	30-34 years	53.9	24.8	44.6	29.3	41.6	1554
	35-39 years	47.5	22.2	39.4	25.8	37.2	735
	40-44 years	36.9	12.8	27.5	16.2	21.3	150
	45-49 years	(24.5)	(8.1)	(15.5)	(8.1)	(15.0)	40
Education	None	38.5	10.0	27.9	14.0	27.2	3730
	Primary incomplete	47.0	11.6	36.4	17.6	34.5	1892
	Primary completed	52.2	17.4	41.1	24.0	39.7	1551
	Secondary incomplete	70.0	34.4	59.9	41.8	59.0	3429
	Secondary completed or higher	90.4	68.5	84.7	72.8	83.4	1260
	Non-standard curriculum	(44.5)	(12.4)	(31.9)	(15.9)	(31.4)	38
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	37.6	7.8	26.8	12.5	26.1	2908
	Second	45.2	12.0	33.4	16.4	32.0	2535
	Middle	54.2	17.5	42.7	25.9	42.5	2230
	Fourth	68.6	32.7	59.0	39.6	56.4	2238
	Richest	86.0	63.3	80.7	67.4	79.8	1989
National		56.2	24.5	46.2	30.1	45.1	11899

* MICS indicator 20

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Figure RH.2: Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care one or more times during pregnancy, Bangladesh, 2006

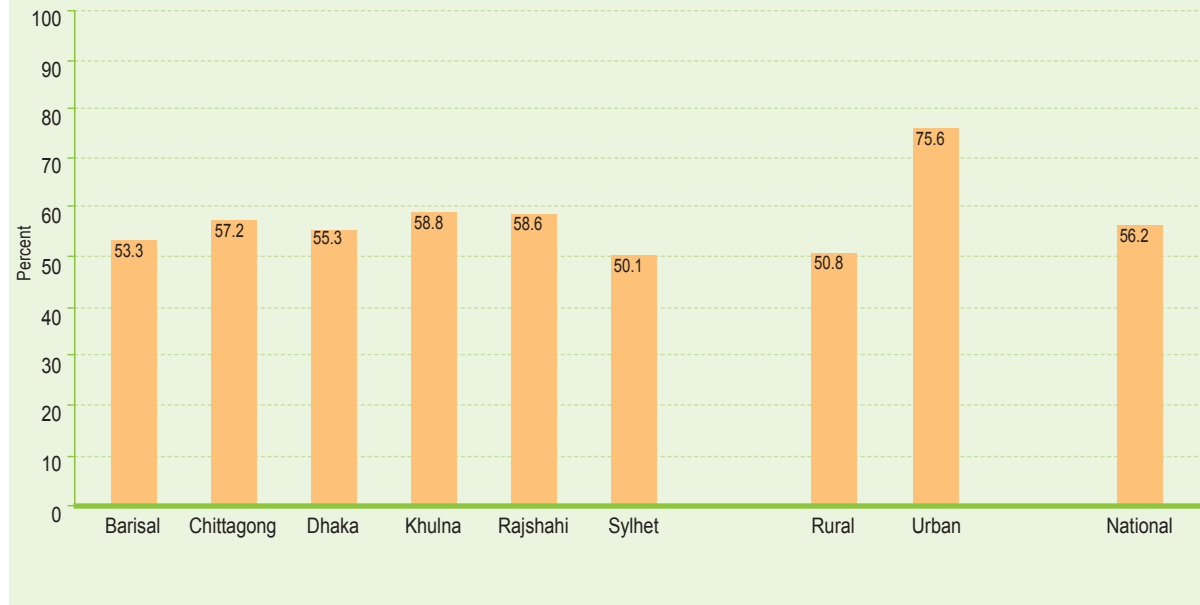
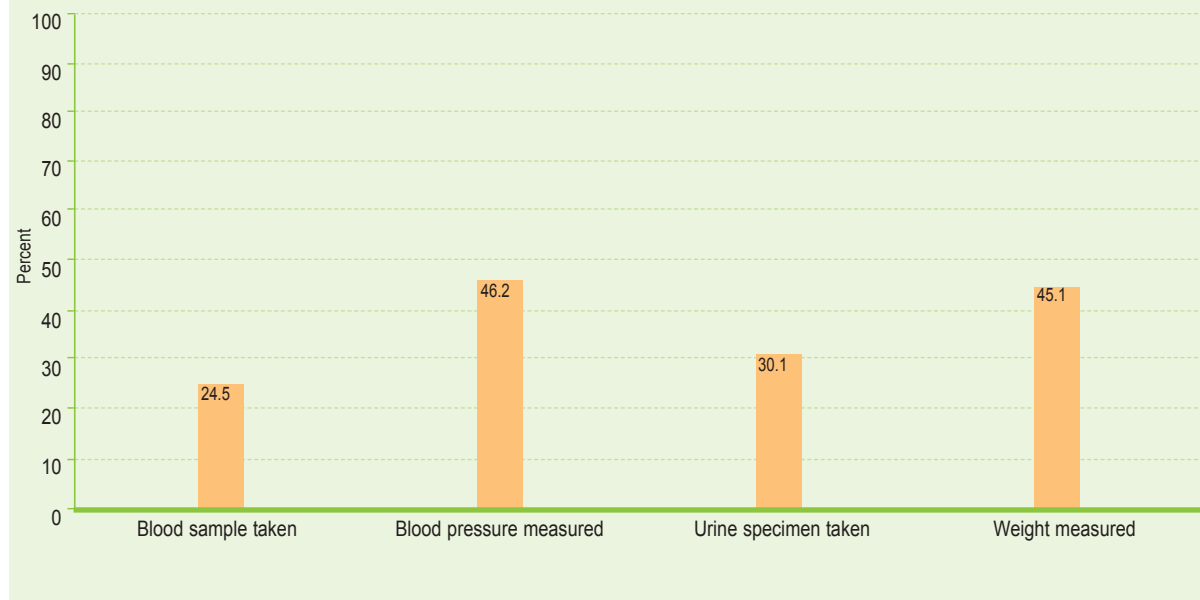


Figure RH.2.1: Antenatal care content, Bangladesh, 2006



Assistance at delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth and that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal for maternal and infant health is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and the proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress towards the MDG of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant, which includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

Only 20.1 percent of births occurring in the two years prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.3). This proportion was highest in the non-slum areas (49.2 percent) and in city corporations (45.4 percent) and lowest in the slums, tribal areas and rural areas. The more educated a pregnant woman is and wealthier her family, the more likely she delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant.

Only 4.6 percent of the births in the two years prior to the MICS survey interview were delivered with the assistance of a nurse or midwife. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 15.5 percent of births, while a traditional birth attendant delivered 66 percent of babies born in the two year period prior to the survey interview; this finding applied rather uniformly across the country. Relatives and friends were used in 11.2 percent of deliveries. Only 16 percent of all births were delivered in a health facility (Table RH.4). Some 82.2 percent of women delivered at home.

Table RH.3: Assistance during delivery

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 with a birth in the two years preceding the survey, by type of personnel assisting with the delivery, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Person assisting with the delivery							Total	Any skilled personnel *	Delivered in health facility **	No. of women who gave birth in preceding two years
		Medical doctor	Nurse/midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/friend	Other/missing	No attendant				
Division	Barisal	10.7	3.2	69.0	.5	13.9	1.3	1.5	100.0	13.9	10.3	738
	Chittagong	12.6	5.7	69.4	1.3	9.7	.8	.4	100.0	18.4	12.4	2554
	Dhaka	18.4	4.1	64.5	.7	10.6	.9	.8	100.0	22.5	18.7	3697
	Khulna	21.4	5.9	66.5	.5	4.9	.6	.2	100.0	27.3	23.6	1145
	Rajshahi	13.9	4.7	60.3	1.5	16.7	1.6	1.3	100.0	18.6	15.7	2740
	Sylhet	12.8	3.2	74.9	.5	7.4	.7	.5	100.0	16.0	12.2	1024
	Rural	10.6	3.4	71.1	.9	12.3	.9	.9	100.0	14.0	10.7	8757
	Urban	29.8	8.0	51.0	1.3	7.9	1.3	.6	100.0	37.9	31.7	3040
	Urban municipality	26.8	8.3	53.3	1.2	8.6	1.1	.6	100.0	35.1	29.2	2230
	City Corporations	38.1	7.3	44.5	1.4	6.0	1.9	.8	100.0	45.4	38.6	811
Area	Non-slum	41.1	8.0	41.6	1.5	5.3	1.7	.8	100.0	49.2	42.0	729
	Slum	10.8	.7	70.9	.5	12.8	3.6	.7	100.0	11.5	7.8	81
	Tribal	4.6	3.6	73.3	.1	17.0	1.3	.1	100.0	8.2	4.2	101
	15-19	13.3	5.7	65.8	1.1	12.3	1.1	.7	100.0	19.0	15.1	2364
	20-24	15.5	4.4	65.4	1.0	12.3	1.0	.4	100.0	19.9	15.4	4111
	25-29	17.8	4.5	65.4	.8	9.7	.9	.9	100.0	22.3	18.2	2946
	30-34	15.4	4.2	66.7	.8	10.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	19.6	16.6	1554
	35-39	14.3	4.3	69.3	1.7	9.2	.4	.7	100.0	18.7	14.4	735
	40-44	9.6	2.4	68.9	.0	13.2	1.9	4.0	100.0	12.0	7.9	150
	45-49	6.2	2.2	73.6	.0	9.9	1.5	6.6	100.0	8.3	6.2	40
Education	None	4.7	2.3	76.7	.5	13.5	1.3	1.1	100.0	7.0	5.1	3730
	Primary incomplete	7.9	3.7	71.8	.9	14.2	.8	.7	100.0	11.6	8.6	1892
	Primary completed	10.7	3.8	71.2	.6	12.2	.6	.9	100.0	14.5	11.2	1551
	Secondary incomplete	19.9	6.2	61.5	1.3	9.4	1.0	.6	100.0	26.1	20.1	3429
	Secondary completed or higher	52.7	9.6	30.4	2.1	3.7	1.1	.4	100.0	62.2	54.5	1260
	Non-standard curriculum	10.1	.0	84.5	.0	5.3	.0	.0	100.0	10.1	6.4	38
	Poorest	4.6	1.9	74.2	.4	16.6	1.1	1.1	100.0	6.5	4.8	2908
	Second	6.4	2.6	75.3	.6	13.5	.6	1.0	100.0	9.0	6.2	2535
	Middle	10.4	4.1	71.0	.8	11.8	1.2	.7	100.0	14.5	11.0	2230
	Fourth	18.7	6.0	64.3	1.8	7.5	1.0	.6	100.0	24.8	19.1	2238
Richest	44.9	10.1	38.2	1.5	3.9	1.0	.4	100.0	55.0	47.1	1989	
National	15.5	4.6	66.0	1.0	11.2	1.0	.8	100.0	20.1	16.0	11899	

* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17 ** MICS indicator 5

Figure RH.3: Type of personnel assisting with delivery among women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, Bangladesh, 2006

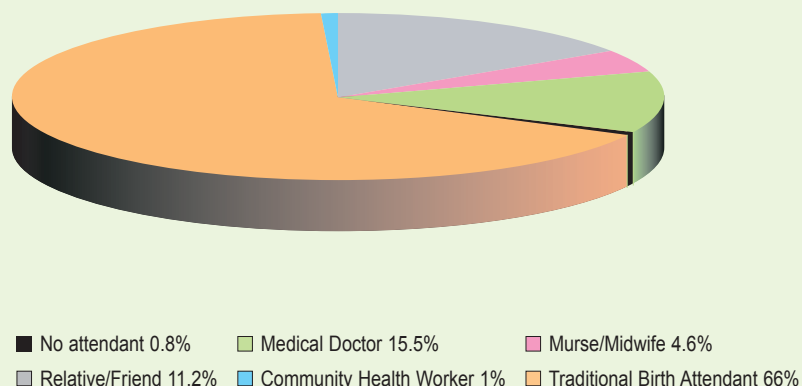


Figure RH.4: Health facility deliveries among women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, Bangladesh 2006

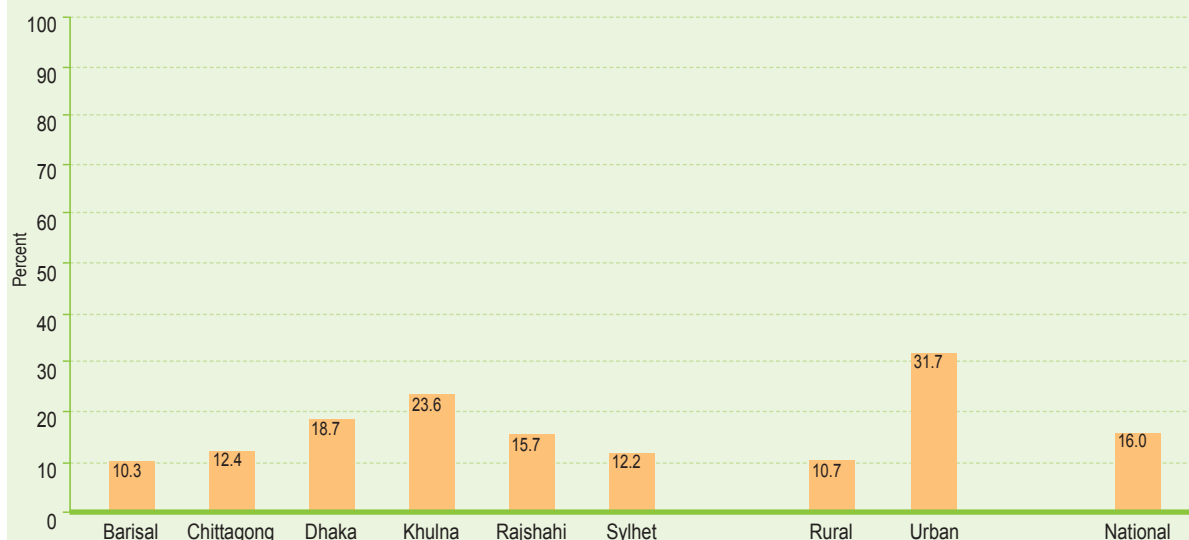


Table RH.4: Place of delivery among women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility *	No. of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
		Home	Public sector	Private public sector	Other			
Division	Barisal	87.5	4.4	5.8	2.2	100.0	10.3	738
	Chittagong	85.9	5.7	6.7	1.8	100.0	12.4	2554
	Dhaka	79.7	7.1	11.6	1.6	100.0	18.7	3697
	Khulna	75.4	11.6	12.0	1.1	100.0	23.6	1145
	Rajshahi	81.7	8.9	6.8	2.6	100.0	15.7	2740
	Sylhet	86.9	6.9	5.3	.8	100.0	12.2	1024
Area	Rural	88.0	5.5	5.2	1.3	100.0	10.7	8757
	Urban	65.0	13.1	18.6	3.3	100.0	31.7	3040
	Urban municipality	68.0	13.1	16.1	2.8	100.0	29.2	2230
	City Corporation	56.8	13.1	25.5	4.6	100.0	38.6	811
	Non-slum	53.0	13.9	28.1	5.0	100.0	42.0	729
	Slum	90.9	6.2	1.6	1.3	100.0	7.8	81
	Tribal	93.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	100.0	4.2	101
Age	15-19	83.3	8.4	6.7	1.6	100.0	15.1	2364
	20-24	82.5	7.0	8.4	2.1	100.0	15.4	4111
	25-29	80.3	7.7	10.5	1.5	100.0	18.2	2946
	30-34	81.5	7.5	9.1	1.9	100.0	16.6	1554
	35-39	84.2	6.7	7.7	1.5	100.0	14.4	735
	40-44	89.5	2.6	5.3	2.6	100.0	7.9	150
	45-49	90.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	100.0	6.2	40
Education	None	93.5	3.4	1.7	1.4	100.0	5.1	3730
	Primary incomplete	90.7	5.1	3.6	.6	100.0	8.6	1892
	Primary completed	87.4	5.7	5.5	1.4	100.0	11.2	1551
	Secondary incomplete	77.5	9.5	10.6	2.4	100.0	20.1	3429
	Secondary completed or higher	42.0	19.4	35.0	3.6	100.0	54.5	1260
	Non-standard curriculum	93.6	6.4	.0	.0	100.0	6.4	38
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	94.1	3.3	1.5	1.1	100.0	4.8	2908
	Second	92.5	3.9	2.3	1.3	100.0	6.2	2535
	Middle	87.4	6.5	4.5	1.6	100.0	11.0	2230
	Fourth	78.8	9.9	9.2	2.0	100.0	19.1	2238
	Richest	49.6	16.3	30.8	3.3	100.0	47.1	1989
National		82.2	7.4	8.6	1.8	100.0	16.0	11899

* MICS indicator 5

Note: 'Home' refers to the respondent's home or another home; 'public sector' refers to a government hospital/clinic/health centre and other public facility; and 'private sector' refers to a private hospital/clinic, private maternity home and other private medical facility. Delivery in a public or private sector facility is thus considered as a delivery in a health facility.



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VIII. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Rapid brain development occurs in the first three to four years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. Thus adult activities with children, the presence of books for the child in the home and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. The corresponding World Fit for Children goal is that 'children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn' by age five.

The MICS looked for a number of activities that support early learning, specifically the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home/compound/yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For almost half (47.5 percent) of under-5 children in the surveyed households, an adult engaged in more than four activities that promoted learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the interview (Table CD.1). On average, adults engaged with children in 3.4 activities. The findings also show that the fathers' involvement in such activities was quite high: around 50.3 percent of them engaged in one or more activities. Nationally, 8.4 percent of children in the surveyed households were living without their natural father.

There was no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children. Nor was there much difference among the six divisions; in terms of household members engaging in four or more activities, the rate was lowest in Sylhet Division, at 40.3 percent, and highest in Khulna Division, at 55.9 percent. Larger proportions of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas (56.4 percent) than in rural areas (44.3 percent). As expected, the more educated mothers and fathers engaged in such activities with children than those with less education.

Table CD.1: Family support for learning

Percentage of under-5 children in a household in which members are engaged in activities that promoted learning and school readiness, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage under-5 children:					No. of under-5 years children
		For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness *	Mean No. of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness **	Mean No. of activities the father engages in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father	
Sex	Male	47.5	3.4	51.0	1.1	8.1	16222
	Female	47.4	3.4	49.6	1.0	8.6	15344
Division	Barisal	42.2	3.0	36.0	.8	9.0	1873
	Chittagong	47.2	3.4	42.2	.9	14.6	6797
	Dhaka	48.5	3.4	50.7	1.1	7.9	9942
	Khulna	55.9	3.7	56.9	1.2	5.3	3148
	Rajshahi	46.5	3.3	57.9	1.3	4.2	7284
	Sylhet	40.3	3.0	51.1	.9	9.2	2521
	Area	Rural	44.3	3.2	48.3	1.0	8.4	23034
	Urban	56.4	3.7	55.4	1.3	8.4	8280
	Urban municipality	53.6	3.6	53.3	1.2	8.6	6061
	City Corporations	64.2	4.0	61.2	1.5	7.7	2219
	Non-slum	66.0	4.1	61.8	1.5	8.0	2009
	Slum	46.8	3.3	55.2	1.1	5.7	210
	Tribal	42.7	3.3	65.1	1.5	3.5	253
Age	0-23 months	29.0	2.6	45.2	.8	8.0	11701
	24-59 months	58.3	3.8	53.3	1.2	8.6	19865
Mother's education	None	32.7	2.8	47.4	.9	6.7	11224
	Primary incomplete	42.0	3.2	49.7	1.0	6.4	4997
	Primary completed	51.9	3.5	49.0	1.0	8.1	4084
	Secondary incomplete	59.9	3.8	51.9	1.2	10.7	7948
	Secondary completed or higher	72.0	4.4	59.4	1.6	12.1	3204
	Non-standard curriculum	28.9	2.5	43.4	.8	9.1	106
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	2
Father's education	None	35.2	2.9	50.5	.9	.0	11911
	Primary incomplete	42.7	3.2	52.0	1.0	.0	3861
	Primary completed	50.9	3.5	54.7	1.1	.0	3311
	Secondary incomplete	57.2	3.8	56.2	1.3	.0	5303
	Secondary completed or higher	62.3	4.0	42.6	1.1	37.8	6995
	Non-standard curriculum	40.3	3.0	49.2	.9	.0	116
	Missing/DK	32.5	3.1	42.8	.9	.0	69
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	32.7	2.8	47.9	.9	5.0	7987
	Second	40.0	3.1	47.8	.9	6.5	6615
	Middle	47.5	3.4	50.2	1.0	8.2	5918
	Fourth	58.1	3.8	49.7	1.1	11.7	5854
	Richest	67.8	4.2	58.1	1.5	12.3	5192
National		47.5	3.4	50.3	1.0	8.4	31566

* MICS indicator 46, ** MICS indicator 47

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.



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IX. EDUCATION

Pre-school attendance and school readiness

Attendance at pre-school education in an organized learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

According to the MICS findings, only 14.6 percent of children aged 36–59 months were attending pre-school at the time of the survey interview (Table ED.1). Urban-rural and divisional differentials were not so significant. Among children aged 36–59 months, enrolment in a pre-school was highest in Khulna Division (17.4 percent), and lowest in Rajshahi Division (10.3 percent). Slightly more girls than boys were attending pre-school. Differentials by socioeconomic status were not significant, but the findings indicate that the mother's level of education did make a difference: Of mothers having no education, only 11.1 percent of their children were attending a pre-school, but the rate rose to 19.7 percent of children of mothers having a secondary education or higher. There was a big difference between age groups of children also: only 7 percent of children aged 36–47 months were in pre-school, but that finding jumped to 22.3 percent among the older ones (aged 48–59 months).

Table ED.1 also shows the proportion of children who were in the first grade of primary school who had attended pre-school the previous year. Overall, this indicator applied to 32 percent of children aged 6 years in the surveyed households. More children in urban areas (41.7 percent) had attended pre-school the previous year compared to rural areas (28 percent). Divisional differentials were not significant; first graders in Barisal and Chittagong Divisions have attended pre-school at a rate of 38.6 and 38.5 percent respectively compared to 26.1 percent in Rajshahi Division. The socio-economic status of the household had a positive correlation with school readiness - while the indicator is only 22.4 percent among the poorest households, it increased to 49.1 percent among those children living in the richest households.

Table ED.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36–59 months who were attending some form of organized early childhood education programme, and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	No. of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool program in previous year**	No. of children attending first grade
Sex	Male	14.0	6897	31.3	1596
	Female	15.3	6644	32.7	1556
Division	Barisal	15.5	811	38.6	181
	Chittagong	16.2	2940	38.5	619
	Dhaka	15.8	4266	31.9	994
	Khulna	17.4	1392	32.8	378
	Rajshahi	10.3	3086	26.1	734
	Sylhet	14.1	1047	27.4	246
	Area	Rural	15.5	9869	28.0	2264
Urban		12.0	3572	41.7	864
Urban municipality		11.9	2621	36.2	598
City Corporations		12.2	951	53.9	266
Non-slum		12.6	857	55.0	254
Slum		8.6	94	31.6	12
Tribal		25.2	100	53.0	24
Age of child	36-47 months	7.0	6789	.	0
	48-59 months	22.3	6751	.	0
	6 years	.	0	32.0	3152
Mother's education	None	11.1	5265	26.3	1194
	Primary incomplete	16.2	2166	30.2	519
	Primary completed	16.8	1769	32.7	463
	Secondary incomplete	16.1	3012	35.8	654
	Secondary completed or higher	19.7	1278	47.5	309
	Non-standard curriculum	(20.2)	51	'(*)'	13
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	0	'(*)'	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	11.4	3545	22.4	680
	Second	14.4	2792	26.6	645
	Middle	16.0	2550	30.0	620
	Fourth	16.7	2498	33.4	609
	Richest	16.2	2156	49.1	598
National		14.6	13541	32.0	3152

* MICS Indicator 52 ** MICS Indicator 53

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Note: Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year.

Primary and secondary school participation

The MDGs and A World Fit for Children goals expect all countries to ensure that all children have access to basic education and that they complete it. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance entail:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (GPI)

The indicators of school progression entail:

- Transition rate to secondary school
- Net primary completion rate

The two streams of the Bangladesh education system are managed separately: The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME) supervises primary education (grades 1–5), and the Ministry of Education (MOE) administers the post-primary education, which covers junior secondary to higher education. Primary school enrolment typically involves children aged 6–11; secondary education consists of seven years of formal schooling.

According to the MICS findings, 67.4 percent of children of primary school-entry age in the surveyed households were attending Grade 1 at the time of the interview (Table ED.2). Among the corresponding findings, there was a positive correlation with the mother's education and the socio-economic status of the household: 75.8 percent of the children of mothers who have at least a secondary school education were attending the first grade; 72 percent of the children in the richest households were in the first grade while it dropped to 63.3 percent among children in the poorest households.

Overall, 81.3 percent of children of primary school age in the surveyed households were attending primary school (Table ED.3). There was no noticeable variation between urban and rural areas. However, the rates were lowest in urban slums, at 52.3 percent, and in tribal areas, at 67.9 percent. Nationally, there was disparity between the sexes, with the attendance rate for girls in primary school at 83.7 percent but only 78.9 percent for the boys.

Table ED.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school-entry age attending grade 1, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	No. of children of primary school entry age
Sex	Male	65.7	4096
	Female	69.0	4180
Division	Barisal	62.6	514
	Chittagong	66.5	1666
	Dhaka	64.2	2632
	Khulna	74.5	836
	Rajshahi	68.5	1994
	Sylhet	73.5	635
Area	Rural	67.5	6072
	Urban	67.7	2129
	Urban municipality	68.4	1557
	City Corporation	65.7	572
	Non-slum	68.3	510
	Slum	44.9	62
	Tribal	49.1	75
Age at beginning of school year	6	67.4	8276
Mother's education	None	61.7	4206
	Primary incomplete	70.0	1324
	Primary completed	73.1	925
	Secondary incomplete	76.3	1212
	Secondary completed or higher	75.8	572
	Non-standard curriculum	(57.9)	32
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	63.3	2358
	Second	66.2	1831
	Middle	68.3	1553
	Fourth	70.7	1354
	Richest	72.0	1181
National		67.4	8276

* MICS Indicator 54

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Note: Table based on estimated age at the beginning of the school year.

Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school. Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Male		Female		Total	
		Net attendance ratio	No. of children	Net attendance ratio	No. of children	Net attendance ratio*	No. of children
Division	Barisal	80.9	1278	87.3	1286	84.1	2563
	Chittagong	80.9	4038	85.7	3789	83.2	7826
	Dhaka	75.6	5928	81.1	5704	78.3	11632
	Khulna	84.9	1975	89.3	1852	87.0	3827
	Rajshahi	78.1	4405	81.9	4130	79.9	8534
	Sylhet	79.5	1414	83.9	1401	81.7	2815
Area	Rural	79.0	13772	84.2	13238	81.5	27010
	Urban	79.0	5090	83.0	4762	80.9	9851
	Urban municipality	79.6	3796	84.5	3460	81.9	7257
	City Corporation	77.3	1293	78.9	1301	78.1	2595
	Non-slum	81.3	1149	81.2	1168	81.2	2317
	Slum	45.8	145	59.4	133	52.3	278
	Tribal	67.6	176	68.1	161	67.9	337
Age at beginning of school year	6	71.3	4096	76.2	4180	73.8	8276
	7	80.6	4041	84.4	3972	82.5	8014
	8	83.1	3330	87.1	3209	85.1	6538
	9	79.2	4641	85.7	4044	82.2	8685
	10	82.0	2930	87.2	2755	84.5	5685
Mother's education	None	72.1	9830	79.1	9332	75.5	19161
	Primary incomplete	82.7	3042	85.9	2865	84.3	5907
	Primary completed	85.6	2233	90.7	2017	88.0	4250
	Secondary incomplete	90.0	2680	91.5	2602	90.8	5281
	Secondary completed or higher	89.4	1151	85.0	1272	87.1	2422
	Non-standard curriculum	70.5	91	87.1	62	77.2	153
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	12	'(*)'	11	'(*)'	23
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	69.8	4767	77.0	4726	73.4	9493
	Second	78.1	4172	83.4	3909	80.6	8080
	Middle	79.5	3833	86.4	3565	82.8	7399
	Fourth	84.8	3353	88.9	3059	86.8	6412
	Richest	87.6	2912	86.4	2901	87.0	5813
National		78.9	19038	83.7	18161	81.3	37198

* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Note: Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year.

As shown in Table ED.4, some 38.8 percent of the children of secondary school age were attending secondary school at the time of the survey interview. Of the remaining 61 percent, some had either dropped out of school or were attending primary school (Table ED.4w). The sex disparity of the primary years continued through secondary education, with 41.4 percent of girls attending while only 36.2 percent of boys were in school. In term of areas, 36.5 percent of the rural children in the surveyed households and 44.6 percent of the urban children were attending secondary school.

Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR), Bangladesh, Year

Background characteristics		Male		Female		Total	
		Net attendance ratio	No. of children	Net attendance ratio	No. of children	Net attendance ratio*	No. of children
Division	Barisal	40.8	1590	43.7	1650	42.2	3239
	Chittagong	35.2	5334	40.7	5533	38.0	10866
	Dhaka	34.7	7607	40.4	7856	37.6	15464
	Khulna	42.6	2611	50.3	2615	46.5	5226
	Rajshahi	37.4	5963	41.5	6074	39.4	12037
	Sylhet	28.0	1730	32.1	1750	30.1	3480
Area	Rural	33.6	17783	39.4	17660	36.5	35443
	Urban	42.9	6856	46.1	7600	44.6	14456
	Urban municipality	41.7	4961	48.4	5324	45.2	10284
	City Corporation	46.2	1895	40.7	2277	43.2	4172
	Non-slum	49.2	1743	43.3	2095	46.0	3838
	Slum	11.9	152	11.2	182	11.5	334
	Tribal	38.5	196	36.9	217	37.6	414
Age at beginning of school year	11	30.4	4301	41.6	3886	35.7	8187
	12	44.1	2992	57.5	3488	51.3	6480
	13	46.2	3091	58.7	3089	52.4	6180
	14	40.5	3657	48.8	3644	44.7	7301
	15	36.3	3343	39.9	3719	38.2	7062
	16	36.8	2830	28.7	3267	32.5	6097
	17	25.9	4621	20.7	4386	23.4	9007
Mother's education	None	24.3	10897	38.8	9116	30.9	20013
	Primary incomplete	41.0	2728	57.9	2508	49.1	5236
	Primary completed	55.1	2208	67.7	2077	61.2	4285
	Secondary incomplete	70.5	2376	82.1	2320	76.2	4695
	Secondary completed or higher	57.8	1933	25.9	4998	34.8	6931
	Non-standard curriculum	24.5	66	62.8	55	41.9	122
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	7	'(*)'	18	'(*)'	24
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	14.9	4381	22.9	4194	18.8	8574
	Second	25.7	5328	32.1	5207	28.9	10536
	Middle	33.5	5424	39.5	5549	36.6	10973
	Fourth	44.5	5057	50.4	5304	47.5	10360
	Richest	62.4	4646	58.3	5223	60.2	9869
National	36.2	24835	41.4	25477	38.8	50313	

* MICS indicator 56

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Note: Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year.

About one in ten (10.2 percent) of the children of secondary school age were still attending primary school (Table ED.4w); 9.5 percent of the girls and 10.9 percent of the boys. The timely attendance rate was better in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table ED.4w: Secondary school-aged children attending primary school

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Male		Female		Total	
		Percent attending primary school	No. of children	Percent attending primary school	No. of children	Percent attending primary school	No. of children
Division	Barisal	11.4	1590	10.0	1650	10.7	3239
	Chittagong	13.1	5334	12.0	5533	12.5	10866
	Dhaka	10.8	7607	9.5	7856	10.1	15464
	Khulna	8.9	2611	7.6	2615	8.3	5226
	Rajshahi	9.4	5963	7.8	6074	8.6	12037
	Sylhet	11.9	1730	9.3	1750	10.6	3480
Area	Rural	11.9	17783	10.5	17660	11.2	35443
	Urban	8.2	6856	7.0	7600	7.5	14456
	Urban municipality	8.4	4961	7.5	5324	7.9	10284
	City Corporation	7.6	1895	5.7	2277	6.6	4172
	Non-slum	7.5	1743	5.5	2095	6.4	3838
	Slum	8.8	152	7.9	182	8.3	334
	Tribal	13.0	196	11.3	217	12.1	414
Age at beginning of school year	11	36.9	4301	38.1	3886	37.4	8187
	12	20.1	2992	16.4	3488	18.1	6480
	13	9.1	3091	7.6	3089	8.4	6180
	14	4.1	3657	2.3	3644	3.2	7301
	15	1.6	3343	.6	3719	1.1	7062
	16	.3	2830	.3	3267	.3	6097
	17	.4	4621	.1	4386	.3	9007
Mother's education	None	15.5	10897	17.8	9116	16.6	20013
	Primary incomplete	15.7	2728	15.3	2508	15.5	5236
	Primary completed	11.7	2208	10.1	2077	10.9	4285
	Secondary incomplete	9.5	2376	5.4	2320	7.5	4695
	Secondary completed or higher	3.3	1933	1.2	4998	1.7	6931
	Non-standard curriculum	16.6	66	(13.9)	55	15.4	122
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	7	'(*)'	18	'(*)'	24
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	15.7	4381	14.7	4194	15.2	8574
	Second	12.4	5328	12.2	5207	12.3	10536
	Middle	11.7	5424	8.9	5549	10.2	10973
	Fourth	8.9	5057	8.0	5304	8.4	10360
	Richest	5.9	4646	4.7	5223	5.2	9869
National		10.9	24835	9.5	25477	10.2	50313

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Note: Table based on estimated age at the beginning of the school year.

At the time of the survey interview, 89.1 percent of the children of primary school-completion age (11 years) were attending the last grade of primary school (Table ED.5). This value is distinguished from the gross primary completion ratio, which includes children of any age attending the last grade of primary school.

Table ED.5: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education

Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Net primary school completion rate *	No. of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	No. of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex	Male	41.5	2930	87.6	2491
	Female	52.1	2755	90.5	2708
Division	Barisal	52.1	424	87.8	349
	Chittagong	44.4	1106	91.8	1152
	Dhaka	44.3	1776	89.1	1561
	Khulna	53.3	616	91.9	591
	Rajshahi	47.6	1342	87.2	1237
	Sylhet	44.3	420	82.6	309
	Area	Rural	43.8	4002	88.3	3772
Urban		53.6	1643	91.3	1385
Urban municipality		54.2	1233	90.8	1054
City Corporation		51.6	410	92.8	331
Non-slum		53.8	367	93.2	316
Slum		32.5	42	84.5	15
Tribal		49.5	41	93.9	42
Mother's education		None	33.2	2808	86.3	2318
	Primary incomplete	46.9	921	89.8	773
	Primary completed	56.5	682	91.1	739
	Secondary incomplete	71.0	850	94.6	874
	Secondary completed or higher	73.1	396	92.3	407
	Non-standard curriculum	'(*)'	23	'(*)'	21
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	4	'(*)'	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	30.7	1261	82.1	798
	Second	39.0	1183	85.2	1038
	Middle	46.7	1155	89.6	1181
	Fourth	57.1	1076	92.1	1162
	Richest	64.4	1010	94.4	1020
National		46.7	5685	89.1	5199

* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b ** MICS Indicator 58

An asterisk indicates a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Note: Table based on estimated age at the beginning of the school year.

According to the findings, the gender parity for primary school was 1.06, indicating higher attendance of girls than boys in primary school (Table ED.6); for secondary school it was 1.14. The girls' attendance was almost uniformly higher in all six divisions. However, in city corporations and tribal areas, the attendance ratios in secondary education were higher for boys than girls.

Table ED.6: Education gender parity

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Division	Barisal	87.0	80.6	1.08	43.6	40.7	1.07
	Chittagong	85.6	80.6	1.06	40.6	35.1	1.16
	Dhaka	80.8	75.3	1.07	40.3	34.6	1.17
	Khulna	89.1	84.8	1.05	50.2	42.6	1.18
	Rajshahi	81.7	77.4	1.06	41.4	37.3	1.11
	Sylhet	83.4	79.1	1.05	32.0	28.0	1.14
Area	Rural	84.0	78.6	1.07	39.3	33.5	1.17
	Urban	82.7	78.7	1.05	45.9	42.7	1.07
	Urban municipality	84.4	79.2	1.06	48.2	41.6	1.16
	City Corporations	78.3	77.0	1.02	40.5	45.8	.88
	Non-slum	80.5	81.0	.99	43.0	48.8	.88
	Slum	59.1	44.9	1.31	11.2	11.9	.94
	Tribal	68.1	67.4	1.01	36.7	38.5	.95
Mother's education	None	78.9	71.5	1.10	38.8	24.3	1.60
	Primary incomplete	85.7	82.3	1.04	57.9	41.0	1.41
	Primary completed	90.5	85.3	1.06	67.7	55.1	1.23
	Secondary incomplete	91.5	90.0	1.02	82.1	70.5	1.17
	Secondary completed or higher	84.7	89.2	.95	25.9	57.8	.45
	Non-standard curriculum	87.1	68.6	1.27	62.8	24.5	2.56
	Missing/DK	96.3	63.7	1.51	31.2	36.3	.86
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	76.8	69.3	1.11	22.9	14.9	1.53
	Second	83.2	77.5	1.07	32.1	25.7	1.25
	Middle	86.1	79.2	1.09	39.4	33.5	1.18
	Fourth	88.8	84.5	1.05	50.3	44.4	1.13
	Richest	86.2	87.3	.99	58.0	62.1	.93
National		83.5	78.5	1.06	41.3	36.1	1.14

* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

Note: Table based on estimated age at the beginning of the school year.

Adult literacy

Both the MDGs and A World Fit for Children goals seek to assure adult literacy. In the MICS, literacy was only addressed in the questionnaire to independent females and the findings are based on those aged 15–24. Literacy was assessed by each respondent's ability to read a short simple statement in Bengali or on her school attendance record. The respondents with a secondary or higher education were assumed to be literate.

As shown in Table ED.7, 69.9 percent of female respondents aged 15–24 years were literate. By division, the rate varied from 62.7 percent in Sylhet to 74.3 percent in Khulna. The rate for rural areas was 67.6 percent and for urban areas it was 75.4 percent. The lowest rates emerged in slums (38.2 percent) and tribal areas (54.7 percent). There was strong correlation between literacy and education level as well as the socio-economic status of the household.

Table ED.7: Adult literacy

Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who are literate, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	No. of women aged 15-24 years	
Division	Barisal	72.3	.2	1609	
	Chittagong	74.0	.5	5630	
	Dhaka	68.5	.4	8765	
	Khulna	74.3	.4	3095	
	Rajshahi	67.9	.3	6891	
	Sylhet	62.7	.5	1924	
	Area	Rural	67.6	.4	18986
		Urban	75.4	.4	8703
		Urban municipality	75.9	.4	6093
		City Corporations	74.2	.5	2610
		Non-slum	77.0	.5	2423
		Slum	38.2	.6	187
		Tribal	54.7	.2	225
	Education	None	.0	.0	3948
Primary incomplete		22.2	1.2	3555	
Primary completed		55.3	1.9	3580	
Secondary incomplete		100.0	.0	12305	
Secondary completed or higher		100.0	.0	4419	
Non-standard curriculum		28.8	.4	105	
Missing/DK		'(*)'	'(*)'	3	
Age	15-19	76.0	.5	15284	
	20-24	62.6	.3	12630	
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	40.2	.6	4457	
	Second	57.7	.5	5336	
	Middle	71.7	.5	5809	
	Fourth	82.6	.2	6054	
	Richest	87.7	.3	6258	
National		69.9	.4	27914	

* MICS Indicator 60; MDG Indicator 8

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.



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X ■ CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. A World Fit for Children includes a goal centred on developing systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth and to fulfill his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the proportion of under-5 children whose birth is registered.

According to the findings, only 9.8 percent of under-5 children in the surveyed households had a birth registration document (Table CP.1). Children in Dhaka Division were somewhat less likely to have had their births registered than other children in the other divisions, but this appeared to be due primarily to a relatively large proportion of mothers who did not know if their child's birth should be registered (51.8 percent) or where to register the birth (30.2 percent). Children whose mother's have completed secondary education were almost four times more likely to have their birth registered than the children of mothers with no education.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage distribution of under-5 children, by whether birth is registered on and reasons for non-registration, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Birth is registered *	Don't know if birth is registered	No. of under-5 children	Birth is not registered because:					Total	No. of under-5 children without birth registration
					Costs too much	Must travel too far	Didn't know child should be registered	Doesn't know where to register	Don't feel it necessary		
Sex	Male	10.1	6.2	16222	.4	.8	51.0	30.5	17.4	100.0	10283
	Female	9.6	6.1	15344	.4	.7	52.7	29.9	16.4	100.0	9852
Division	Barisal	16.4	7.6	1873	.4	1.5	46.1	29.6	22.4	100.0	1118
	Chittagong	6.3	7.8	6797	.3	.8	45.4	36.1	17.4	100.0	4888
	Dhaka	6.5	4.9	9942	.2	.4	54.6	29.0	15.7	100.0	6691
	Khulna	11.1	1.8	3148	.2	.3	55.9	31.6	12.0	100.0	2408
	Rajshahi	12.0	9.3	7284	.7	.9	54.2	24.9	19.2	100.0	3693
Area	Sylhet	20.2	2.4	2521	.4	1.2	52.8	26.8	18.7	100.0	1336
	Rural	8.8	6.6	23034	.4	.8	53.6	31.6	13.5	100.0	14642
	Urban	12.8	4.9	8280	.3	.4	46.7	26.4	26.2	100.0	5348
	Urban municipality	12.4	5.0	6061	.3	.6	47.4	26.8	24.9	100.0	3861
	City Corporations	13.9	4.7	2219	.4	.1	44.8	25.4	29.4	100.0	1487
	Non-slum	14.9	4.6	2009	.4	.1	42.6	25.2	31.7	100.0	1353
	Slum	4.5	5.9	210	.1	.0	66.9	27.0	6.0	100.0	134
	Tribal	5.0	9.3	253	.0	.3	61.2	25.7	12.8	100.0	145
	0-11 months	7.3	6.2	5669	.4	1.0	50.4	30.3	18.0	100.0	3621
	12-23 months	10.6	5.5	6032	.4	.7	51.9	30.0	17.0	100.0	3919
Age	24-35 months	10.2	6.2	6320	.5	.6	52.1	29.6	17.3	100.0	4016
	36-47 months	10.3	6.4	6789	.2	.8	52.1	31.3	15.6	100.0	4292
	48-59 months	10.5	6.5	6751	.4	.7	52.6	29.5	16.8	100.0	4284
	None	5.6	7.8	11224	.4	.5	57.5	33.8	7.9	100.0	6996
Mother's education	Primary incomplete	7.6	6.5	4997	.6	.4	56.9	30.7	11.3	100.0	3209
	Primary completed	9.6	5.8	4084	.2	1.0	53.8	31.1	14.0	100.0	2641
	Secondary incomplete	11.8	5.0	7948	.4	.8	48.3	28.2	22.3	100.0	5298
	Secondary completed or higher	23.9	3.3	3204	.1	1.5	30.1	20.3	48.1	100.0	1933
	Non-standard curriculum	1.7	9.4	106	.9	.0	47.0	36.4	15.7	100.0	57
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	2	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	100.0	1
	Poorest	6.1	8.0	7987	.5	.5	58.3	31.7	9.0	100.0	4863
Wealth index quintiles	Second	6.8	7.4	6615	.2	.8	55.8	31.5	11.6	100.0	4191
	Middle	8.8	5.8	5918	.5	.7	54.2	31.9	12.7	100.0	3835
	Fourth	11.7	4.4	5854	.4	.8	48.1	31.3	19.3	100.0	3902
	Richest	18.6	4.2	5192	.2	.8	39.0	23.0	37.1	100.0	3345
National	9.8	6.2	31566	.4	.7	51.8	30.2	16.9	100.0	20135	

* MICS Indicator 62

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Child labour

According to Article 32 of the CRC, "*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...*" The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the Millenium Declaration calls for the protection of children against exploitation.

Several MICS questions addressed the issue of child labour, meaning children aged 5–14 years who are working in unacceptable forms of employment. A child was considered to be in child labour if during the week prior to the survey interview he or she was:

- Aged 5–11 and engaged in at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work.
- Aged 12–14 and engaged in at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work.

This definition allows differentiating child labour from child work and thus to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour because some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that were less than what the criteria specified. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work.

Nationally, child labour prevalence was found to be 12.8 percent. Of them, 7.5 percent were working in a family business. There was significant male-female variation, with 17.5 percent of males and 8.1 percent of females involved in child labour. In rural areas, 13.4 percent of children and in urban areas, 11.2 percent were involved in child labour. The highest rates were in the slums and tribal areas, with a prevalence rate at 19.1 and 17.6 percent respectively. Among divisions Chittagong had the lowest incidence (8.8 percent) while Rajshahi had the highest (16.6 percent). In the districts, the lowest rate was in Barisal district (4.4 percent) while Panchagarh, Naogaon, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Joypurhat and Mymensingh districts had rates above 20 per cent (see Table CP.2.1 in Volume II for details).

Table CP.3 presents findings for children classified as student labourers or as labourer students. Student labourers refers to the children attending school who were involved in child labour activities at the time of the survey interview. Of the 76.9 percent of children aged 5–14 years who were attending school, 9.2 percent were also engaged in child labour activities. On the other hand, out of the 12.8 percent of the children classified as child labourers, slightly more than half were also attending school (54.9 percent). More males (13.1 percent) than females (5.3 percent) were both attending school and engaged in child labour.

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years who are involved in child labour activities, by type of work, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/week	Working for family business	Total child labour *	No. of children aged 5-14 years
		Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex	Male	3.7	1.1	.9	12.4	17.5	36652
	Female	1.2	.8	3.8	2.5	8.1	35489
Division	Barisal	1.7	.3	3.0	5.6	10.0	4946
	Chittagong	1.5	.7	2.0	4.9	8.8	15359
	Dhaka	3.2	1.1	2.5	7.7	13.9	22494
	Khulna	2.1	1.2	1.5	7.7	12.1	7365
	Rajshahi	2.9	1.4	2.5	10.7	16.6	16625
	Sylhet	2.2	.5	2.5	6.5	11.6	5353
Area	Rural	2.1	1.0	2.1	8.7	13.4	52010
	Urban	3.3	1.0	2.9	4.4	11.2	19479
	Urban municipality	2.5	1.0	2.7	5.1	10.8	14164
	City Corporations	5.6	1.0	3.5	2.6	12.4	5316
	Non-slum	5.1	.8	3.6	2.4	11.7	4811
	Slum	10.4	2.2	2.7	4.3	19.1	505
	Tribal	2.9	.7	2.2	12.9	17.6	652
Age	5-11 years	1.1	1.1	1.0	7.6	10.3	51295
	12-14 years	5.7	.8	5.6	7.4	19.0	20846
School participation	Yes	.5	.8	1.1	7.1	9.2	55506
	No	9.1	1.6	6.4	9.1	25.1	16636
Mother's education	None	3.8	1.1	2.5	9.5	16.3	36345
	Primary incomplete	2.0	1.2	1.5	7.7	12.0	11173
	Primary completed	.9	.9	1.7	6.3	9.5	8448
	Secondary incomplete	.4	.7	1.5	4.4	6.8	10755
	Secondary completed or higher	.4	.3	5.7	2.2	8.2	5117
	Non-standard curriculum	2.7	4.2	2.4	10.6	18.9	266
	Missing/DK	(.0)	(.0)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(6.2)	37
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.4	1.4	2.2	9.8	16.0	17185
	Second	2.8	1.0	2.4	8.9	14.7	15556
	Middle	2.4	1.1	1.9	8.1	13.0	14410
	Fourth	1.9	.9	1.6	6.6	10.5	12930
	Richest	1.3	.5	3.7	2.9	8.2	12061
National		2.5	1.0	2.3	7.5	12.8	72141

* MICS Indicator 71

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage of children in child labour *	Percentage of children attending school ***	No. of children aged 5-14	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school **	No. of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour ****	No. of students aged 5-14
Sex	Male	17.5	74.5	36652	55.9	6397	13.1	27309
	Female	8.1	79.5	35489	52.6	2860	5.3	28197
Division	Barisal	10.0	79.7	4946	55.5	496	7.0	3944
	Chittagong	8.8	77.6	15359	50.2	1355	5.7	11923
	Dhaka	13.9	74.9	22494	52.4	3135	9.7	16855
	Khulna	12.1	82.5	7365	63.3	891	9.3	6079
	Rajshahi	16.6	77.4	16625	59.9	2760	12.8	12872
	Sylhet	11.6	71.6	5353	43.2	620	7.0	3832
	Area	Rural	13.4	76.8	52010	60.0	6952	10.4	39953
	Urban	11.2	77.3	19479	38.1	2190	5.5	15064
	Urban municipality	10.8	78.6	14164	43.3	1530	6.0	11133
	City Corporations	12.4	73.9	5316	26.0	660	4.4	3930
	Non-slum	11.7	76.2	4811	26.1	564	4.0	3664
	Slum	19.1	52.8	505	25.3	96	9.1	267
	Tribal	17.6	75.0	652	65.5	115	15.4	489
Age	5-11 years	10.3	79.3	51295	74.6	5303	9.7	40700
	12-14 years	19.0	71.0	20846	28.5	3954	7.6	14806
Mother's education	None	16.3	70.3	36345	50.0	5913	11.6	25546
	Primary incomplete	12.0	80.3	11173	65.8	1344	9.9	8969
	Primary completed	9.5	83.5	8448	70.7	799	8.0	7053
	Secondary incomplete	6.8	86.8	10755	73.6	729	5.7	9336
	Secondary completed or higher	8.2	85.2	5117	27.1	420	2.6	4362
	Non-standard curriculum	18.9	79.8	266	55.9	50	13.3	212
	Missing/DK	(6.2)	(73.0)	37	(61.7)	2	(5.3)	27
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	16.0	68.4	17185	52.9	2742	12.4	11747
	Second	14.7	74.5	15556	58.6	2285	11.6	11589
	Middle	13.0	78.2	14410	59.9	1880	10.0	11275
	Fourth	10.5	82.6	12930	60.8	1363	7.8	10674
	Richest	8.2	84.7	12061	34.4	986	3.3	10221
National		12.8	76.9	72141	54.9	9257	9.2	55506

** MICS Indicator 72 **** MICS Indicator 73
 Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Early marriage

Bangladeshi law prohibits marriage before age 18 for girls and age 21 for boys. But marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many girls. According to UNICEF's global estimates, more than 60 million women aged 20–24 were married before their 18th birthday. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in the hope that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially - and relieve financial burdens on the family. Child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation. Early marriage combined with little education and poor vocational training reinforces the gendered nature of poverty. 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.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in Article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the CRC, it is linked to other rights, such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices, and it is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. The Pan-African Forum Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children also identified early marriage as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Married girls are a unique - though often hidden - group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers are limited to constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage, but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - such as inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of being married. Women who married at younger ages

are more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and are more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. 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, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. Girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing someone who might already be infected. The pressure for a young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.

The MICS looks at two indicators to estimate early marriage: the percentage of women married before 15 and 18 years of age. Table CP.4. shows that a large proportion of girls have married at an early age. Among the surveyed households nationally, 33.1 percent of women aged 15-49 were married before their 15th birthday, while 74 percent of women aged 20-49 were married before their 18th birthday.

By areas, 78.4 percent of women aged 20-49 percent living in rural areas were married before they turned 18 compared to 65.2 percent in urban areas. Among the tribal population, the rate of marriage before age 18 among women aged 20-49 was somewhat 'low' (43.8 percent). There is a negative co-relation between early marriage and women's education level as well as the household economic status. In comparing women by five-year age groups, the prevalence of marriage before ages 15 and 18 is declining. However, the findings indicate that currently about 42 percent of female aged 15-19 are married.

The other MICS component is the spousal age difference, with the indicator being the percentage of women and girls currently married to a man at least ten years older. Table CP.5 shows that of the females aged 15-19 who are currently married, 31.8 percent of their husbands are at least ten years older, while 49.6 percent are married to man who is 5-9 years older. For women aged 20-24 years who are currently married, 36.2 percent of their husbands are at least ten years older than them, while 46.6 percent of the husbands are only 5-9 years older. The marriage age gap was larger among women with more education.

Table CP.4: Early marriage

Percentage of women aged 15–49 in marriage before their 15th birthday;
 Percentage of women aged 20–49 in marriage before their 18th birthday;
 Percentage of women aged 15–19 currently married, Bangladesh, 2006.

Background characteristics		Percentage married before age 15 *	No. of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 *	No. of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years married **	No. of women aged 15-19 years
Division	Barisal	36.7	4172	79.5	3305	46.9	867
	Chittagong	21.9	13372	66.5	10141	30.8	3231
	Dhaka	32.9	22404	72.1	17652	40.9	4752
	Khulna	39.3	8124	80.5	6501	47.0	1623
	Rajshahi	41.8	17394	81.4	13665	53.9	3729
	Sylhet	19.1	4393	57.6	3311	25.6	1083
Area	Rural	36.2	47449	78.4	37030	46.1	10419
	Urban	27.0	21807	65.2	17062	33.0	4745
	Urban municipality	28.3	15267	68.2	11962	34.0	3305
	City Corporations	23.7	6540	58.1	5100	30.7	1440
	Non-slum	22.5	6067	56.5	4724	29.5	1343
	Slum	39.8	473	78.6	376	46.8	97
	Tribal	13.2	604	43.8	484	26.7	120
Age	15-19 years	16.5	15284	.	0	41.9	15284
	20-24 years	27.7	12630	64.1	12630	.	0
	25-29 years	33.1	11151	70.2	11151	.	0
	30-34 years	37.5	9376	76.1	9376	.	0
	35-39 years	40.0	8853	77.7	8853	.	0
	40-44 years	45.4	6627	80.5	6627	.	0
	45-49 years	56.6	5939	85.7	5939	.	0
Women's and girl's education	None	50.2	23812	85.8	22393	60.9	1419
	Primary incomplete	43.3	9669	84.3	7898	52.6	1772
	Primary completed	35.5	8286	79.1	6288	54.1	1997
	Secondary incomplete	18.5	18917	67.1	10896	38.8	8021
	Secondary completed or higher	5.1	8923	29.5	6900	19.3	2023
	Non-standard curriculum	43.7	247	87.2	197	35.0	50
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	6	'(*)'	4	'(*)'	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	44.7	12818	85.0	10592	52.0	2226
	Second	39.8	13359	82.0	10377	49.8	2982
	Middle	35.3	13821	78.3	10495	45.1	3326
	Fourth	28.8	14241	71.5	10858	39.0	3383
	Richest	19.9	15622	56.1	12254	27.9	3367
National		33.1	69860	74.0	54576	41.9	15284

* MICS Indicator 67 ** MICS Indicator 68 *** MICS Indicator 70

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table CP.5: Spousal age difference

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15–19 and 20–24, according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Percentage of currently married females aged 15-19 whose husband or partner is:				Total	No. of women aged 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married females aged 20-24 whose husband or partner is:				Total	No. of women aged 20-24 years currently married		
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older*			Husband/partner's age unknown	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older			10+ years older*	Husband/partner's age unknown
Division	.5	15.1	49.5	32.3	2.5	100.0	407	.2	13.3	46.1	39.3	1.1	100.0	635
Chittagong	.0	13.6	44.1	40.6	1.7	100.0	997	.1	16.9	44.5	37.8	.7	100.0	1894
Dhaka	.0	18.2	48.9	31.6	1.4	100.0	1946	.1	16.0	48.1	35.1	.7	100.0	3296
Khulna	.1	14.4	53.4	31.8	.3	100.0	762	.2	16.4	47.6	35.8	.0	100.0	1260
Rajshahi	.1	20.6	52.7	26.1	.4	100.0	2011	.1	18.4	48.2	33.1	.2	100.0	2801
Sylhet	.0	14.2	42.6	42.3	.9	100.0	277	.0	14.4	37.0	47.8	.8	100.0	616
Rural	.1	17.2	50.9	30.9	1.0	100.0	4802	.1	16.7	46.8	35.9	.5	100.0	7421
Urban	.1	18.0	46.1	34.7	1.2	100.0	1565	.1	15.9	46.3	37.1	.5	100.0	2999
Urban municipality	.1	17.8	46.8	33.9	1.4	100.0	1124	.2	15.3	45.8	38.2	.5	100.0	2190
City Corporations	.0	18.5	44.2	36.6	.7	100.0	441	.0	17.6	47.6	34.4	.4	100.0	809
Non-slum	.0	18.0	43.5	38.0	1.3	100.0	396	.0	17.4	47.7	34.5	.4	100.0	729
Slum	.0	22.8	50.8	25.0	1.3	100.0	45	.0	19.7	46.7	32.9	.7	100.0	80
Tribal	.7	20.5	42.3	35.7	.7	100.0	32	.5	30.7	43.7	24.1	1.0	100.0	82
15-19 years	.1	17.4	49.6	31.8	1.0	100.0	6399	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
20-24 years	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.1	16.6	46.6	36.2	.5	100.0	10501
Women's and girl's	.0	16.9	48.2	33.9	1.0	100.0	864	.0	15.2	48.4	35.8	.6	100.0	2272
Primary incomplete	.0	19.6	51.1	28.3	.9	100.0	932	.0	18.3	47.4	34.1	.1	100.0	1649
Primary completed	.1	22.1	49.4	27.3	1.1	100.0	1081	.1	17.7	46.1	35.7	.5	100.0	1442
Secondary incomplete	.1	15.9	51.0	32.0	.9	100.0	3116	.1	16.7	47.3	35.3	.6	100.0	3682
Secondary completed or higher	.0	10.8	39.4	47.5	2.2	100.0	390	.2	15.5	41.6	42.2	.6	100.0	1409
Non-standard curriculum	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	100.0	17	(.0)	(18.3)	(50.8)	(30.8)	(.0)	100.0	47
Missing/DK	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	.0	0	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	100.0	1
Poorest	.2	17.9	51.0	30.1	.8	100.0	1157	.0	14.2	48.5	36.7	.6	100.0	2057
Second	.1	19.9	51.9	26.7	1.3	100.0	1484	.2	17.6	48.3	33.6	.2	100.0	2091
Middle	.0	18.8	51.4	28.9	.9	100.0	1501	.1	18.2	47.7	33.5	.5	100.0	2130
Fourth	.1	16.4	48.5	34.2	.8	100.0	1319	.1	18.3	45.4	35.5	.7	100.0	2188
Richest	.0	12.1	43.2	43.3	1.4	100.0	939	.0	14.4	43.2	41.7	.6	100.0	2036
National	.1	17.4	49.6	31.8	1.0	100.0	6399	.1	16.6	46.6	36.2	.5	100.0	10501

* MICS Indicator 69

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Child disability

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation, and violence, including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. The MICS included a series of questions pertaining to children aged 2–9 to assess the incidence of disabilities/ impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach rests in the concept of functional disability developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any disability or impairment on the development of a child (health, nutrition, education).

As shown in Table CP.6, 17.5 percent of children in the surveyed households who were 2–9 years old had one or more reported disabilities. The highest rate of disability reported was in Rajshahi Division (20.4 percent) and the lowest was in Chittagong Division (14 percent). There was no urban-rural difference. Several districts had comparatively higher reported rates of disability (Bhola with 30.4 percent, Feni with 23.6 percent, Faridpur with 31.9 percent, Munshiganj with 26.9 percent, Rajbari with 31.7 percent, Chuadanga with 24.6 percent, Jessore with 23.2 percent, Meherpur with 31.3 percent, Kurigram with 25.9 percent, Nawabganj with 28.5 percent, Panchagarh with 26.5 percent, Rangpur with 25.8 percent and Sirajganj with 30.3 percent (see Table CP.6.1 in Volume II for more details). It is unknown why some districts have such a high rate of disability and further investigation is suggested.

Child injury

The 2003 Bangladesh Health and Injury Survey (BHIS) found that injury had become a leading cause of death among children older than 1 year. In 2002, 30,000 Bangladeshi children died from injuries. According to the 2005 Child Injury Survey, about a million children are seriously hurt from injuries every year - two children every minute. Of them, 36 a day become disabled. As a result, these children are more likely to be trapped in serious poverty, with a lack of treatment, services and support.

As shown in Table CP.7, 6.5 percent of children younger than 18 years suffered some form of injury. Of them, falling accounted for the highest rate at 2.3 percent. Among divisions, Barisal had the highest rate (8.4 percent), with falls representing the most injuries, followed by road accidents and then drowning. Urban slum areas also have a higher rate of injury (9.1 percent) with falls and road accidents accounting for most injuries.

The 2003 BHIS showed that most child injury deaths were caused by drowning. After enquiring about the swimming abilities among children aged 5–18 in the surveyed households, the MICS found that nationally about 74 percent of them can swim. There were higher rates in the rural and tribal areas (79.3 and 69.2 percent respectively). More children from the lower and middle income groups than the wealthier groups knew how to swim (Table CP. 7a).

Table CP.6: Child disability

Percentage of children aged 2–9 years who have a disability, as reported by the mother or caretaker and according to type of disability, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability										No. of children 2-9 years of age	Speech is not normal	No. of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	No. of children aged 2 years
		Delay in sitting standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking, moving, arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	Not speaking/ cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	Percentage of children 2-9 years of age with at least one reported disability*					
Division	Barisal	6.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	4.8	4.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	17.6	3689	7.9	3308	15.3	381
	Chittagong	4.7	.7	1.4	1.7	2.3	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	14.0	12403	3.8	10943	15.2	1459
	Dhaka	7.8	.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	5.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	18.0	18542	3.5	16236	15.4	2305
	Khulna	8.2	.8	1.9	1.4	2.1	6.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	17.5	5968	1.9	5243	8.6	725
	Rajshahi	8.5	.9	2.6	1.8	3.4	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	20.4	13513	5.0	11848	16.1	1665
	Sylhet	8.0	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	15.6	4477	2.1	3953	15.8	525
Area	Rural	7.4	.9	2.2	1.8	2.9	4.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	17.7	42658	4.0	37555	15.1	5103
	Urban	6.9	.8	1.7	1.6	2.4	5.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	17.1	15419	3.7	13521	14.2	1898
	Urban municipality	7.2	.8	2.0	1.5	2.9	5.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	17.8	11236	3.6	9872	13.7	1364
	City Corporations	6.1	.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	4.7	.9	1.6	1.0	15.0	4183	4.0	3649	15.3	533
	Non-slum	6.0	.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	4.9	.8	1.6	1.0	15.1	3771	4.1	3289	15.3	482
	Slum	7.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	14.0	411	2.7	360	15.6	51
	Tribal	4.8	.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	12.5	515	5.7	455	14.3	60
Age of child	2-4 months	8.4	.7	1.1	1.8	2.6	6.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	18.7	21666	4.8	14606	14.9	7061
	5-6 months	7.3	.9	2.4	1.7	2.6	4.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	17.5	14097	3.5	14097	.	0
	7-9 months	6.2	1.1	2.9	1.8	2.9	4.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	16.3	22828	3.6	22828	.	0
Mother's education	None	7.7	1.1	2.6	2.0	2.9	4.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	18.1	25476	4.1	23040	15.9	2436
	Primary incomplete	7.8	1.0	2.5	1.7	3.3	5.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	18.8	9270	4.1	8171	13.8	1099
	Primary completed	7.2	.6	1.8	1.3	2.7	4.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	16.7	7288	3.5	6389	15.5	899
	Secondary incomplete	6.7	.5	1.4	1.6	2.3	5.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	16.7	11227	3.6	9423	13.7	1804
	Secondary completed or higher	5.3	.6	.8	1.6	1.8	5.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	14.2	5072	4.0	4277	15.2	796
	Non-standard curriculum	12.5	3.6	4.6	.8	7.0	7.3	4	5	2.4	26.1	224	5.9	200	'(*)'	24
	Missing/DK	(7.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(.0)	(8.3)	(3.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(3.4)	(15.7)	35	'(*)'	32	'(*)'	3
Wealth index	Poorest	8.3	1.3	3.0	2.2	3.2	4.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	19.1	15063	4.3	13345	15.2	1718
	Second	7.8	.9	2.5	1.8	3.2	5.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.3	12422	4.3	10953	13.9	1469
	Middle	7.6	.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	5.1	1.5	2.1	1.6	18.0	11346	3.8	9998	14.4	1348
	Fourth	6.3	.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	5.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	15.5	10406	3.5	9077	14.9	1328
	Richest	5.7	.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	5.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.1	9355	3.5	8157	16.1	1198
National		7.3	.9	2.1	1.8	2.8	5.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	17.5	58592	3.9	51531	14.9	7061

* MICS indicator 101

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table CP.7: Child Injury
Percentage of children (younger than 18) by type of injury and current condition, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics	Type of injury among children:							Current condition after injury			No. of households	
	Injured children aged <18 years	Fell down	Burn	Animal/ snake/ insect bite	Road accident	Drowning	Other/ poisoning/ Acid victim	Recovered	Still suffering	Died		
Division												
Barisal	8.4	3.1	.6	.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	7.1	1.2	.1	3909	
Chittagong	6.4	2.6	.6	.1	1.3	.7	1.6	5.1	1.3	.1	11015	
Dhaka	6.6	2.4	.6	.2	1.1	.7	1.7	5.7	.9	.1	20219	
Khulna	6.8	2.2	.6	.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	5.7	1.0	.1	7465	
Rajshahi	6.2	2.1	.6	.3	1.0	.6	1.8	5.1	1.1	.1	16432	
Sylhet	5.5	1.8	.5	.2	.8	.5	1.8	4.2	1.2	.1	3423	
Rural	6.6	2.5	.6	.3	1.0	.8	1.6	5.4	1.2	.1	43735	
Urban	6.4	2.0	.6	.2	1.4	.5	2.0	5.5	.9	.1	18138	
Urban municipality	6.7	2.1	.6	.2	1.5	.6	2.0	5.8	.8	.1	12925	
City Corporation	5.6	1.7	.5	.1	1.3	.2	1.9	4.8	.9	.0	5213	
Non-slum	5.3	1.7	.5	.1	1.2	.2	1.8	4.6	.8	.0	4793	
Slum	9.1	2.4	.8	.0	2.4	.5	2.9	7.1	2.0	.1	420	
Tribal	3.7	1.7	.3	.3	.5	.4	.6	3.0	.7	.1	590	
Poorest	6.8	2.5	.8	.3	.9	1.1	1.5	5.6	1.2	.1	13530	
Second	6.8	2.5	.7	.3	1.1	.9	1.7	5.5	1.3	.1	13019	
Middle	6.8	2.4	.6	.2	1.4	.8	1.7	5.6	1.2	.1	12397	
Fourth	7.0	2.4	.6	.3	1.3	.6	2.1	5.9	1.0	.1	11572	
Richest	5.1	1.8	.4	.2	1.1	.2	1.7	4.4	.7	.0	11946	
National	6.5	2.3	.6	.2	1.1	.7	1.7	5.4	1.1	.1	62463	

Table CP.7a: Percentage children aged 5–18 who can swim, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Can swim	No. children aged 5-18
Division	Barisal	82.5	6734
	Chittagong	73.7	21657
	Dhaka	71.3	31526
	Khulna	79.4	10498
	Rajshahi	71.5	23820
	Sylhet	76.0	7372
Area	Rural	79.3	72677
	Urban	59.7	28046
	Urban municipality	65.9	20245
	City Corporation	43.4	7801
	Non-slum	42.4	7097
	Slum	53.7	704
	Tribal	69.2	884
Education of household head	None	77.5	46565
	Primary incomplete	76.3	13376
	Primary completed	76.6	10833
	Secondary incomplete	72.1	16430
	Secondary completed or higher	58.6	13860
	Non-standard curriculum	76.3	298
	Missing/DK	62.5	246
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	76.7	21653
	Second	79.8	21614
	Middle	79.7	21058
	Fourth	75.4	19292
	Richest	54.3	17991
National		73.8	101608



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XI. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Knowledge of HIV transmission and condom use

One 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. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. In Bangladesh, residents of different divisions continue to have misconceptions about the spread of HIV (that sharing food or mosquito bites can transmit HIV), although there are some variations in what they believe. 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. The MICS indicators to measure this goal as well as the sixth MDG on reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease.

In the MICS, women aged 15–45 were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV transmission - having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. Table HA.1. shows that among all surveyed households, 65.1 percent of women aged 15–49 years had heard about HIV and AIDS. The rate varies from 57.2 percent in rural areas to 83.2 percent in urban areas. Overall, 37.3 per cent of those women also reported knowing two prevention methods.

A key indicator used to measure countries' responses to the HIV epidemic is comprehensive knowledge among young people aged 15–24 years. Comprehensive knowledge includes identifying two methods for preventing the spread of HIV, rejecting two misconceptions and knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. The MICS findings indicate that the two most common misconceptions are that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food or by mosquito bites (Table HA.2). Slightly less than 16 percent of young women (15–24 years) had comprehensive knowledge of HIV (Table HA.3). The level of education and residence were highly associated with knowledge of HIV. Women in urban areas (20.8 percent) were more than twice as likely to have comprehensive correct knowledge as those in rural and tribal areas (8.2 and 20.8 and 8.3 respectively). Among the divisions, Dhaka had reported the highest rate at 15.9 percent, whereas Sylhet had the lowest rate at 6.1 percent.

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who knew the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Knows both ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	No. of women
			Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time				
Division	Barisal	63.3	47.0	38.8	33.9	51.9	48.1	4172
	Chittagong	64.8	51.0	43.0	37.8	56.2	43.8	13372
	Dhaka	72.7	56.5	47.8	42.5	61.9	38.1	22404
	Khulna	75.0	61.3	50.8	46.0	66.1	33.9	8124
	Rajshahi	54.3	37.9	36.8	29.9	44.8	55.2	17394
	Sylhet	53.7	39.4	29.7	25.5	43.6	56.4	4393
Area	Rural	57.2	41.8	34.9	29.6	47.1	52.9	47449
	Urban	83.2	67.8	60.5	54.4	73.9	26.1	21807
	Urban municipality	79.8	64.0	56.9	50.8	70.1	29.9	15267
	City Corporations	91.0	76.4	68.9	62.6	82.6	17.4	6540
	Non-slum	92.2	78.1	70.6	64.6	84.1	15.9	6067
	Slum	75.9	55.1	46.4	37.5	64.0	36.0	473
	Tribal	35.3	26.6	22.3	19.6	29.3	70.7	604
Age	15-19 years	78.1	61.6	51.3	45.1	67.8	32.2	15284
	20-24 years	73.6	58.2	52.2	45.5	64.9	35.1	12630
	25-29 years	66.8	51.6	46.1	40.3	57.5	42.5	11151
	30-34 years	60.1	44.9	39.2	34.0	50.1	49.9	9376
	35-39 years	57.0	41.9	35.9	30.6	47.2	52.8	8853
	40-44 years	51.2	37.3	30.8	26.8	41.2	58.8	6627
	45-49 years	45.9	30.9	24.4	20.6	34.7	65.3	5939
Education	None	36.6	23.5	17.9	14.5	26.9	73.1	23812
	Primary incomplete	56.2	38.9	30.6	25.6	43.9	56.1	9669
	Primary completed	70.2	49.5	41.7	34.4	56.8	43.2	8286
	Secondary incomplete	87.7	70.5	61.1	53.8	77.9	22.1	18917
	Secondary completed or higher	98.9	88.6	85.3	78.9	95.0	5.0	8923
	Non-standard curriculum	38.0	19.5	19.7	11.8	27.3	72.7	247
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	34.8	21.8	17.8	14.1	25.6	74.4	12818
	Second	47.3	32.1	26.1	21.4	36.8	63.2	13359
	Middle	63.5	46.4	38.1	32.4	52.1	47.9	13821
	Fourth	80.8	63.2	54.0	46.9	70.3	29.7	14241
	Richest	92.3	78.5	71.6	65.5	84.6	15.4	15622
National		65.1	49.8	42.8	37.3	55.3	44.7	69860

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figure HA.1: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission (proportion of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission by educational background), Bangladesh, 2006

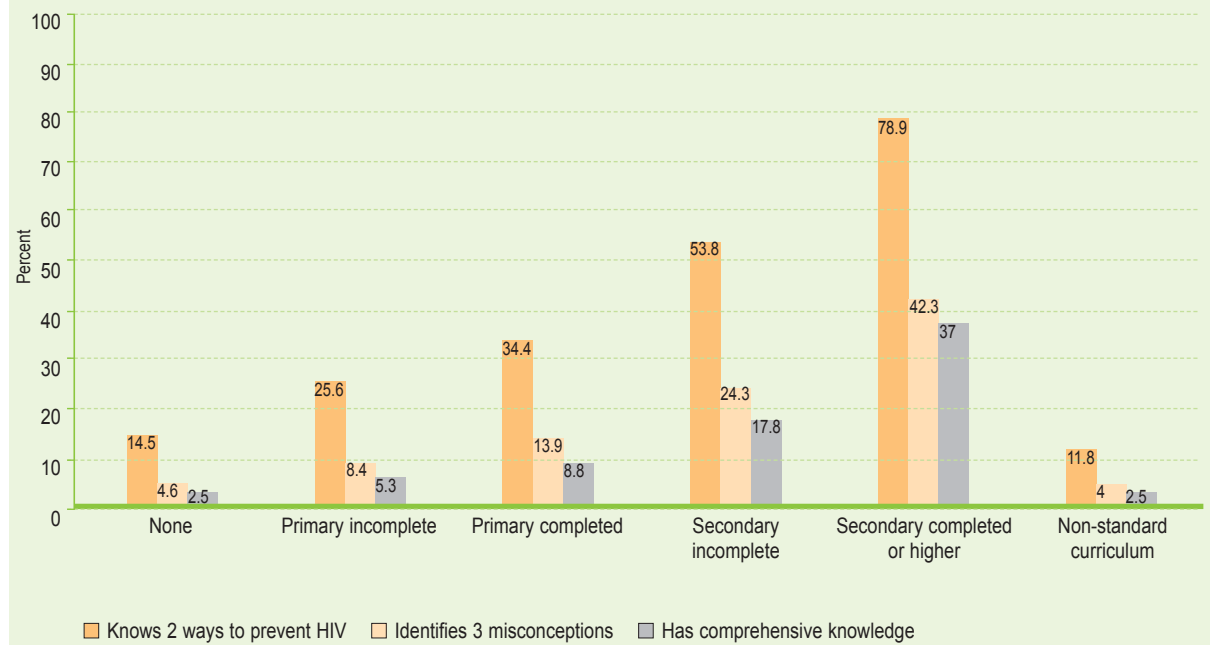


Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV infections

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV transmission, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percent who know that:			Reject two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	No. of women
		HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A healthy looking person can be infected				
Division	Barisal	63.3	47.0	38.8	33.9	51.9	48.1	4172
	Chittagong	64.8	51.0	43.0	37.8	56.2	43.8	13372
	Dhaka	72.7	56.5	47.8	42.5	61.9	38.1	22404
	Khulna	75.0	61.3	50.8	46.0	66.1	33.9	8124
	Rajshahi	54.3	37.9	36.8	29.9	44.8	55.2	17394
	Sylhet	53.7	39.4	29.7	25.5	43.6	56.4	4393
Area	Rural	57.2	41.8	34.9	29.6	47.1	52.9	47449
	Urban	83.2	67.8	60.5	54.4	73.9	26.1	21807
	Urban municipality	79.8	64.0	56.9	50.8	70.1	29.9	15267
	City Corporations	91.0	76.4	68.9	62.6	82.6	17.4	6540
	Non-slum	92.2	78.1	70.6	64.6	84.1	15.9	6067
	Slum	75.9	55.1	46.4	37.5	64.0	36.0	473
	Tribal	35.3	26.6	22.3	19.6	29.3	70.7	604
Age	15-19 years	78.1	61.6	51.3	45.1	67.8	32.2	15284
	20-24 years	73.6	58.2	52.2	45.5	64.9	35.1	12630
	25-29 years	66.8	51.6	46.1	40.3	57.5	42.5	11151
	30-34 years	60.1	44.9	39.2	34.0	50.1	49.9	9376
	35-39 years	57.0	41.9	35.9	30.6	47.2	52.8	8853
	40-44 years	51.2	37.3	30.8	26.8	41.2	58.8	6627
	45-49 years	45.9	30.9	24.4	20.6	34.7	65.3	5939
Education	None	36.6	23.5	17.9	14.5	26.9	73.1	23812
	Primary incomplete	56.2	38.9	30.6	25.6	43.9	56.1	9669
	Primary completed	70.2	49.5	41.7	34.4	56.8	43.2	8286
	Secondary incomplete	87.7	70.5	61.1	53.8	77.9	22.1	18917
	Secondary completed or higher	98.9	88.6	85.3	78.9	95.0	5.0	8923
	Non-standard curriculum	38.0	19.5	19.7	11.8	27.3	72.7	247
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	34.8	21.8	17.8	14.1	25.6	74.4	12818
	Second	47.3	32.1	26.1	21.4	36.8	63.2	13359
	Middle	63.5	46.4	38.1	32.4	52.1	47.9	13821
	Fourth	80.8	63.2	54.0	46.9	70.3	29.7	14241
	Richest	92.3	78.5	71.6	65.5	84.6	15.4	15622
National		65.1	49.8	42.8	37.3	55.3	44.7	69860

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Knows 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identifies 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identifies 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions) *	No. of women	
Division	Barisal	33.9	11.8	8.5	4172	
	Chittagong	37.8	16.2	11.6	13372	
Area	Dhaka	42.5	20.7	15.9	22404	
	Khulna	46.0	18.7	14.9	8124	
	Rajshahi	29.9	12.6	9.0	17394	
	Sylhet	25.5	10.0	6.1	4393	
	Rural	29.6	12.0	8.2	47449	
	Urban	54.4	26.0	20.8	21807	
	Urban municipality	50.8	23.0	18.2	15267	
	City Corporation	62.6	32.9	27.0	6540	
	Non-slum	64.6	34.2	28.2	6067	
	Slum	37.5	16.4	11.6	473	
	Tribal	19.6	10.6	8.3	604	
	Age	15-19	45.1	22.3	16.2	15284
		20-24	45.5	19.9	15.3	12630
15-24		45.3	21.2	15.8	27914	
25-29		40.3	17.5	13.4	11151	
30-34		34.0	13.2	10.1	9376	
35-39		30.6	12.5	9.0	8853	
40-44		26.8	11.1	8.1	6627	
45-49		20.6	8.2	5.5	5939	
Education	None	14.5	4.6	2.5	23812	
	Primary incomplete	25.6	8.4	5.3	9669	
	Primary completed	34.4	13.9	8.8	8286	
	Secondary incomplete	53.8	24.3	17.8	18917	
	Secondary completed or higher	78.9	42.3	37.0	8923	
	Non-standard curriculum	11.8	4.0	2.5	247	
	Missing/DK	'(*)'	'(*)'	'(*)'	6	
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	14.1	4.4	2.5	12818	
	Second	21.4	7.2	4.3	13359	
	Middle	32.4	13.0	8.9	13821	
	Fourth	46.9	20.2	14.4	14241	
	Richest	65.5	33.6	27.7	15622	
National		37.3	16.4	12.2	69860	

* MICS Indicator 82; MDG Indicator 19b

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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, delivery, and through breastfeeding. Table HA.4 shows that among the surveyed households, 60.9 percent of females aged 15–49 knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The rate varied from 50.3 percent in Rajshahi Division to 71.3 percent in Khulna Division. The rate was 53.2 percent in rural areas and 78.5 percent in urban areas. Some 47.8 percent of all females in the surveyed age group knew all three ways of mother-to-child transmission, while only 4.2 percent of them did not know of any specific way. Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission was positively correlated to the respondent's education level: Only 40.4 percent of those with an incomplete primary education knew all three ways compared to 74.6 percent of those who had completed at least their secondary education.

Orphans and vulnerable children

Children who are orphaned or in vulnerable households may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if the parents are not available to look after them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and vulnerable children and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

To monitor these variations, a measurable definition of orphaned and vulnerable children needed to be created for the MICS. This definition classifies children as orphaned and vulnerable if they have experienced the death of either parent, if either parent is chronically ill, or if an adult (aged 18–59) in the household either died (after being chronically ill) or was chronically ill in the year prior to the survey.

Reflecting the frequency of children living with neither parent, the mother only or the father only, table HA.5. shows that among the surveyed households, 5.8 percent of children younger than 18 years had either one parent or both parents who had died. Another 5.5 percent of children was not living with a biological parent. Among the girls, 8.3 percent did not live with a biological parent compared to 2.9 percent of the boys. By district, Feni had the lowest proportion of children (72.1 percent) living with both parents, while in Rajbari and Pabna Districts, 89.7 percent of the children are lived with both parents (see Table HA.5.1 in Volume II for more details). In Feni District, 19.4 percent the surveyed children lived with their mother only even though the father is alive. This may be because of the out-migration of fathers in great numbers due to economic reasons.

One of the measures developed for the MICS assessment on the status of orphaned and vulnerable children relative to their peers looks at the school attendance of children aged 10–14 who had lost both parents (double orphans) versus children whose parents were alive (and who live with at least one of them). If children whose parents have died do not have the same access to school as their peers, then families and schools are not ensuring that these children's rights are being met.

Among the surveyed households, 0.4 percent of children aged 10–14 had lost both parents (Table HA.6). Among them 67.7 percent were attending school at the time of the survey interview. Among the children aged 10–14 who had not lost either parent and who lived with at least one parent, 80.5 percent were attending school. This would suggest that double orphans are disadvantaged compared to the non-orphaned children in terms of education.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Knows HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know that:				Did not know any specific way	No. of women
			During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breast milk	All three ways *		
Division	Barisal	60.1	58.0	50.7	57.3	49.0	3.2	4172
	Chittagong	60.9	58.5	49.3	58.1	47.8	3.9	13372
	Dhaka	67.6	64.9	53.3	64.0	51.3	5.1	22404
	Khulna	71.3	69.0	61.3	69.1	59.7	3.6	8124
	Rajshahi	50.3	47.6	40.4	47.4	38.8	4.0	17394
	Sylhet	50.5	49.4	43.5	48.2	42.2	3.2	4393
Area	Rural	53.2	50.8	42.6	50.8	41.3	4.0	47449
	Urban	78.5	75.8	65.1	74.2	62.6	4.6	21807
	Urban municipality	75.6	72.7	62.3	71.8	60.0	4.2	15267
	City Corporations	85.4	82.9	71.4	79.7	68.5	5.6	6540
	Non-slum	86.5	83.9	72.3	80.6	69.3	5.7	6067
	Slum	71.8	69.5	60.5	68.4	58.8	4.0	473
	Tribal	32.6	31.4	26.4	30.9	25.8	2.7	604
Age	15-19	73.3	70.2	57.5	69.3	55.4	4.7	15284
	20-24	69.2	66.4	56.0	65.8	54.2	4.5	12630
	25-29	62.9	60.3	51.9	59.7	50.0	3.9	11151
	30-34	56.2	54.1	46.7	53.7	45.3	3.9	9376
	35-39	53.2	51.1	44.1	50.7	42.5	3.8	8853
	40-44	47.5	45.8	39.1	45.2	37.8	3.7	6627
	45-49	41.7	39.9	34.4	40.2	33.6	4.2	5939
Education	None	33.0	31.4	26.2	31.7	25.5	3.6	23812
	Primary incomplete	51.8	49.7	41.7	49.5	40.4	4.3	9669
	Primary completed	65.6	62.6	53.2	62.7	51.6	4.6	8286
	Secondary incomplete	82.9	79.7	67.6	79.0	65.6	4.7	18917
	Secondary completed or higher	95.0	91.9	78.4	88.5	74.6	3.9	8923
	Non-standard curriculum	34.2	31.9	27.7	32.0	26.7	3.9	247
	Missing/DK	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	'(*)	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	31.7	30.2	25.1	30.4	24.5	3.1	12818
	Second	43.5	41.5	34.3	41.3	33.2	3.8	13359
	Middle	59.0	56.4	47.2	56.4	45.9	4.5	13821
	Fourth	76.1	72.8	62.6	72.9	60.5	4.7	14241
	Richest	87.7	84.9	72.5	82.4	69.6	4.6	15622
National		60.9	58.4	49.5	57.9	47.8	4.2	69860

* MICS Indicator 89

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table HA.5: Children's living arrangements and orphan status

Percentage distribution of children aged 0–17 years, according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0–17 years in households not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children who are orphans, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Living with both parents	Not living with a biological parent *	Living with mother only	Living with father only	Impossible to determine	Total	One or both parents dead **	No. of children
Sex	Male	86.2	2.9	9.1	1.3	.4	100.0	5.6	64406
	Female	81.2	8.3	8.8	1.0	.7	100.0	6.1	63104
Division	Barisal	84.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	.8	100.0	5.3	8290
	Chittagong	78.7	4.2	15.6	1.0	.5	100.0	6.7	27267
	Dhaka	84.1	5.9	8.1	1.2	.6	100.0	5.5	39653
	Khulna	87.0	5.8	5.7	1.1	.4	100.0	4.2	13056
	Rajshahi	86.9	6.7	4.8	1.1	.6	100.0	5.2	29669
	Sylhet	81.7	4.1	11.9	2.0	.3	100.0	9.4	9575
Area	Rural	84.3	5.1	8.9	1.2	.5	100.0	5.6	91877
	Urban	82.1	6.8	9.2	1.2	.6	100.0	6.4	34539
	Urban municipality	83.0	6.3	9.0	1.2	.6	100.0	6.1	25062
	City corporation	80.0	8.2	9.7	1.3	.8	100.0	7.4	9478
	Non-slum	79.7	8.4	9.7	1.3	.9	100.0	7.5	8605
	Slum	82.5	5.9	9.9	1.3	.4	100.0	6.6	873
	Tribal	88.6	4.6	5.2	1.2	.4	100.0	5.4	1093
Age	0-4 years	90.9	1.0	7.5	.3	.3	100.0	1.5	34908
	5-9 years	87.9	2.6	8.3	1.0	.1	100.0	3.9	36925
	10-14 years	82.9	5.3	9.9	1.8	.2	100.0	7.8	35216
	15-17 years	65.5	19.1	11.0	2.1	2.4	100.0	13.4	20460
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	87.9	3.7	6.7	1.3	.4	100.0	5.8	28986
	Second	85.5	5.0	7.6	1.4	.6	100.0	6.2	27078
	Middle	83.6	5.5	9.0	1.3	.7	100.0	6.2	25595
	Fourth	81.1	5.4	11.7	1.1	.7	100.0	5.1	23921
	Richest	79.0	8.9	10.6	.9	.6	100.0	5.7	21929
National		83.7	5.5	9.0	1.2	.6	100.0	5.8	127509
* MICS Indicator 78									
** MICS Indicator 75									

Table HA.6: School attendance of orphaned children

School attendance of children aged 10-14 years by orphan hood status, Bangladesh, 2006

Background characteristics		Percent of children whose mother and father have died	School attendance rate of children whose mother and father have died	Number of children whose mother and father have died and who are attending school	School attendance rate of children whose mother or father have died	Number of children whose mother or father died and who are attending school	Percent of children whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	School attendance rate of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	Number of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent attending school	Double orphans to non orphans school attendance ratio*	Total number of children aged 10-14 years
Sex	Male	0.4	(68.8)	51	61.2	837	89.2	75.9	12162	0.91	17955
	Female	0.4	(66.6)	43	66.1	912	86.9	85.5	12819	0.78	17261
Division	Barisal	0.5	'(*)'	9	66.0	109	89.4	81.5	1833	0.85	2514
	Chittagong	0.3	'(*)'	14	67.2	458	87.5	81.8	5426	0.71	7586
	Dhaka	0.3	'(*)'	21	63.1	505	87.8	79.4	7582	0.88	10872
	Khulna	0.2	'(*)'	5	68.4	141	90.4	85.5	2784	0.94	3602
	Rajshahi	0.5	(71.4)	29	61.0	335	89.0	80.5	5814	0.89	8108
Area	Sylhet	1.0	'(*)'	17	58.4	201	83.3	73.0	1542	0.89	2535
	Rural	0.4	(69.9)	67	64.5	1221	89.4	80.1	18007	0.87	25125
	Urban	0.4	'(*)'	25	61.6	513	84.6	81.7	6763	0.77	9783
	Urban municipality	0.4	'(*)'	15	65.6	386	85.3	82.2	4950	0.68	7057
	City Corporation	0.5	'(*)'	10	51.8	127	82.8	80.4	1813	0.98	2727
	Non-slum	0.5	'(*)'	9	52.6	119	82.3	83.3	1699	0.99	2480
	Slum	0.5	'(*)'	1	43.0	8	87.8	52.7	114	0.83	247
	Tribal	1.0	'(*)'	2	69.8	15	88.9	77.2	211	0.76	307
	Poorest	0.3	'(*)'	10	55.9	343	90.0	69.6	4753	0.72	7582
	Second	0.4	'(*)'	20	58.4	365	89.5	76.6	5208	0.97	7596
Wealth index quintiles	Middle	0.5	'(*)'	22	68.7	401	89.0	81.0	5186	0.81	7193
	Fourth	0.5	(77.3)	27	73.5	330	89.2	86.6	5091	0.89	6588
	Richest	0.4	'(*)'	15	65.3	310	81.7	92.8	4743	0.69	6257
Total		0.4	67.7	94	63.7	1749	88.1	80.5	24981	0.84	35216

* MICS Indicator 77; MDG Indicator 20

An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

ANNEXURE

Annex A: SAMPLE DESIGN

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ANNEX A: SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sample frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the six divisions of the country, municipal areas, city corporation's slum areas of two big cities and tribal areas. Rural areas, municipal areas, city corporation areas, slum areas and tribal areas were defined as the sampling domain.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample size and sample allocation

The target sample size for the Bangladesh MICS was calculated as 68247 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the DPT immunization (3+doses) prevalence among children aged 12-23 months. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for these indicators:

$$n = \frac{[4 (r) (1-r) (f) (1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2 (p) (nh)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) of the indicator
- 1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for non-response
- f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect)
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative sampling error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- nh is the average household size.

For the calculation, r (DPT immunization 3+doses prevalence) was assumed to be 39.7 percent in the Rangamati districts. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of children aged 12-23 months in the total population) was taken as 2.3 percent, and nh (average household size) was taken as 4.9 households.

For the sub national level, the margin of error should be high which was also acknowledged in the MICS manual. Therefore, for sub national estimates the margin of error need to be relaxed considerably. If a rate of 30% of r is used this would give a margin of error ± 0.06 for prevalence rates of 0.20, ± 0.12 for prevalence rates of 0.40, and so on. Considering this phenomenon, in case of Rangamati 30% of r has been used.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was about 900 households which is the sample size needed in each district - thus yielding about 68250 in total. The average cluster size in the Bangladesh MICS was determined as 35 households, based on a number of considerations, including the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of households per cluster, it was calculated that the selection of a total number of 26 clusters would be needed in each district.

Equal allocation of the total sample size to the 75 domains was targeted. Therefore, 26 clusters were allocated to each district with the final sample size calculated at 68250 households (1950 cluster X 35 households per cluster). In each stratum, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to rural, municipal, city corporations, slum and tribal areas on PPS method. The distribution is shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Allocation of sample clusters (PSUs) to sampling domains

Divisions	Households (2006 estimates)						Households (2006 estimates)					
	Total	Rural	Municipal	City corporation	Slum	Tribal	Total	Rural	Municipal	City corporation	Slum	Tribal
Barisal	1801760	1530194	212977	58589			182	120	36	26	0	0
Chittagong	5064450	3599056	736372	519086	55068	154868	364	220	66	26	26	26
Dhaka	9377142	5974964	1865375	1350313	152046	34444	520	340	102	26	26	26
Khulna	3410039	2700135	514931	194973			286	200	60	26	0	0
Rajshahi	7516545	6299046	1038454	91878		87167	468	320	96	26	0	26
Sylhet	1547025	1339048	135451	72526			130	80	24	26	0	0
Total	28716961	21442443	4503560	2287365	207114	276479	1950	1280	384	156	52	78

Sampling frame and selection of clusters

The 2001 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling domains by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the enumeration areas from the 2001 Population Census. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 5 strata namely rural, municipal, city corporations, slum and tribal areas.

Listing activities

Since the sample frame of the 2001 population Census was not up to date, household lists in all selected enumeration areas were updated prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed, who visited each enumeration area, and listed the occupied households. The BBS officials working in the upazila (sub-district) were responsible for the listing of all households in the respective PSUs.

Selection of households

Lists of households were prepared by the upazila officials of BBS. The households were sequentially numbered from 1 to 100 (or more) households in each enumeration area, where selection of 35 households in each enumeration area was carried out using systematic selection procedures.

Calculation of sample weights

The Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighted. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the domains (75), different sampling fractions were used in each stratum/district since the size of the stratum/district varied. 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 domain:

$$W_h = 1 / f_h$$

The term f_h , the sampling fraction at the h -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling domain:

$$f_h = P_{1h} * P_{2h} * P_{3h}$$

where P_{ih} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit in the i -th stage for the h -th sampling domain.

Since the estimated numbers of households per enumeration area prior to the first stage selection (selection of primary sampling units) and the updated number of households per enumeration area were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the probability of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling domain and the probability of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

A second component which has to be taken into account in the calculation of sample weights is the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR = \text{Number of interviewed households} / \text{Number of occupied households listed}$$

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling domain. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR = \text{Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires} / \text{Eligible women (or under-5s)}$$

Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the household listing in the Household Questionnaire in households where interviews were completed.

The unadjusted weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by multiplying the aforementioned unadjusted weights by the ratio of the number of completed households to the total unadjusted weighted number of households. A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's and under-5's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.08246123 and 3.86677381 in the 1950 enumeration areas (clusters).

Table SD.2: Weight for households, women and under five children

Domains	hhweight	wmweightch	weight	Domains	hhweight	wmweightch	weight
Barisal City corporation	0.14606381	0.13499979	0.13548449	Kishorgonj	1.48135672	1.48319082	1.45368299
Chittagong City corporation	1.34717999	1.32378227	1.31590564	Kurigram	1.12521635	1.14710840	1.15162408
Dhaka City corporation	3.72653499	3.86677381	3.82872500	Kushtia	1.05503621	1.08503181	1.08271290
Khulna City corporation	0.50893294	0.48158533	0.49214192	Lakshmipur	0.85665921	0.88459310	0.89277175
Rajshahi City corporation	0.19294892	0.18652500	0.18959551	Lalmonirhat	0.72020717	0.71101009	0.71867198
Sylhet City corporation	0.23922696	0.23966790	0.23540858	Madaripur	0.67603637	0.68727448	0.67937553
Chittagong slum	0.14269952	0.13678468	0.13833890	Magura	0.47005687	0.47470616	0.45860631
Dhaka slum	0.41601905	0.45890848	0.42373755	Manikganj	0.83184542	0.83685701	0.86481484
Chittagong tribal	0.41605770	0.42692081	0.42324852	Maulvibazar	0.85436154	0.87763203	0.85395497
Dhaka tribal	0.08765132	0.08637878	0.08246123	Meherpur	0.39631016	0.39007365	0.39569375
Rajshahi tribal	0.22574216	0.23102891	0.21846255	Munshiganj	0.72192434	0.67607044	0.69848271
Bagerhat	0.88920415	0.89489500	0.88803317	Mymensingh	2.85021865	2.78224336	2.79889435
Bandarban	0.18122762	0.19363118	0.18804135	Naogaon	1.61592466	1.60024754	1.65333317
Barguna	0.64995734	0.63676165	0.64277370	Narail	0.41933697	0.40643557	0.40177600
Barisal	1.20060368	1.24631673	1.24032364	Narayanganj	1.40419826	1.41981681	1.37486955
Bhola	0.96365048	0.98587957	0.98872114	Narsingdi	1.14553115	1.12397341	1.11398800
Bogra	1.91181672	1.96872794	1.90816362	Natore	1.00851741	1.01211166	0.98143582
Brahmanbaria	1.21035691	1.23428011	1.25880689	Nawabganj	0.80863499	0.80205040	0.82279546
Chandpur	1.22361283	1.27705675	1.23384961	Netrakona	1.19202321	1.16613119	1.18391095
Chittagong	2.17867012	2.16669202	2.19553353	Nilphamari	0.98188406	0.95278956	0.96558333
Chuadanga	0.62476538	0.60055652	0.61372876	Noakhali	1.31860150	1.31229647	1.34277378
Comilla	2.32075987	2.26712588	2.32411522	Pabna	1.36288904	1.38071896	1.39438484
Cox's bazar	0.82226899	0.81960128	0.80298094	Panchagarh	0.52621225	0.51571842	0.50882763
Dhaka	1.67464263	1.68451589	1.74101555	Patuakhali	0.83630700	0.88674954	0.83903120
Dinajpur	1.60282236	1.56151414	1.58355447	Pirojpur	0.53061317	0.53907907	0.51867501
Faridpur	0.97236197	0.97649871	0.96580910	Rajbari	0.55626854	0.54961866	0.54567834
Feni	0.59050752	0.56778566	0.59004624	Rajshahi	1.26040792	1.22985163	1.21832787
Gaibandha	1.39177301	1.33022325	1.33941761	Rangamati	0.30588833	0.29810356	0.30493770
Gazipur	1.37671072	1.37971125	1.37342187	Rangpur	1.69750600	1.64785977	1.62395670
Gopalganj	0.62195213	0.63169297	0.60566294	Satkhira	1.17930296	1.19224624	1.17551992
Habiganj	0.88735960	0.90211634	0.89343011	Shariatpur	0.62924377	0.61921535	0.63005131
Jamalpur	1.40189285	1.45222908	1.38968521	Sherpur	0.90083194	0.88535083	0.89745165
Jessore	1.44624543	1.40105177	1.44163619	Sirajganj	1.73360978	1.74802832	1.70712683
Jhalokati	0.40943967	0.40092793	0.41676901	Sunamganj	1.01281386	1.01281833	1.02350000
Jhenaidah	0.94528538	0.92117781	0.91900768	Sylhet	1.03832755	1.06472983	1.06241528
Joypurhat	0.55632039	0.53821897	0.54549885	Tangail	2.16779644	2.13886787	2.14993377
Khagrachhari	0.30517854	0.30617819	0.29448321	Thakurgaon	0.74706099	0.68905929	0.71526834
Khulna	0.88389612	0.87682353	0.85438631				

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman or under-5 with these sample weights.

ANNEX B: LIST OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Planning Division, Ministry of Planning

Mr. Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury	Secretary, Planning Division
Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed	Joint Secretary, Statistical Wing

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Mr. A Y M Ekramul Hoque	Director General
Mr. Abdur Rashid Sikder	Deputy Director General
Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam	Project Director, MSCW Project
Mr. A K M Abdus Salam	Ex-Project Director, MSCW Project
Ms. Tajkera Begum	Ex-Project Director, MSCW Project
Mr. Abdullah Harun Pasha	Ex-Project Director, MSCW Project (in charge)
Mr. Alamgir Hossain	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Golam Razzaque	Statistical Officer
Mr. Mizanur Rahman Khandaker	Statistical Officer
Ms. Delwara Begum	Assistant Statistical Officer
Mr. Mostafa Ashrafuzzaman	Assistant Statistical Officer

Regional Statistical Officers (RSO), BBS

Mr. Alauddin Al Azad	RSO, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Israil Hossain Sikder	RSO, Faridpur
Mr. Md. Abdul Qadir	RSO, Mymensingh
Mr. MD. Ashraful Alam Siddiqui	RSO, Jamalpur
Mr. Md. Dildar Hossain	RSO, Tangail
Mr. Md, Mohammad Hossain	RSO, Kishorganj
Mr. Md. Abdul Mazid Mia	RSO, Rajshahi
Ms. Maksudha Shilpi	RSO, Pabna
Mr. Md. Amirul Islam	RSO, Rangpur
Mr. Md. Nasiruddin Ahmed	RSO, Dinajpur
Mr. Md. Abdul Motin	RSO, Bogra
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	RSO, Chittagong
Mr. Md. Fashihur Rahman	RSO, Rangamati
Mr. Tarun Tapan Chakma	RSO, Khagrachari
Mr. Fazlul Haque	RSO, Bandarban
Mr. Md. Eskander Ali	RSO, Comilla
Mr. A K M Abdur Razzaque	RSO, Noakhali
Mr. S. M. Kamrul Islam	RSO, Sylhet
Mr. Bidhan Baral	RSO, Khulna
Mr. Mir Hossain	RSO, Jessore
Mr. AFM Fazlul Hoque	RSO, Kushtia
Md. Nuruddin Ahmed	RSO, Barisal
Md. Masud Alam	RSO, Patuakhi

Field Supervisor

Ms. Khodeza Begum	Statistical Investigator
Mr. A.K.M. Shamsuzzaman	Statistical Investigator
Mr. Abid Mia	Statistical Investigator
Ms. Ferdous Mahal	Statistical Investigator
Ms. Jahan Afroz	Statistical Investigator
Ms. Nazneen Sultana Khan	Statistical Investigator
Mr. Abdul Hakim	Thana Statistician
Ms. Morsheda Begum	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Khohinoor Hossain	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Rokeya Begum	Statistical Assistant
Mr. A K M Faruk Ahmed Molla	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Setara Begum	Statistical Assistant
S. M. Anwar Husain	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Zahirul Hoque Sarker	Steno Typist

Data Processing & Analysis

S. M. Anwar Husain	Statistical Assistant
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UNICEF

Ms. Misaki A Ueda	Chief, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Section
Mr. Nawshad Ahmed	Planning Officer
Ms. Deqa Ibrahim Musa	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Mitra & Associates

Mr. S. N. Mitra	Project Coordinator
Mr. Shahidul Islam	Assistant Project Coordinator (Research)
Mr. S. Fuad Pasha	Assistant Project Coordinator (Administration)
Mr. Shishir Paul	Data Manager
Mr. A. B. Siddique mozumder	Research Officer
Mr. Jahangir hossain sharif	Research Officer
Mr. Monir hossain bhuiyan	Research Officer
Ms. Sayera banu	Quality Control Officer
Ms. Nargis akter	Quality Control Officer
Mr. Najim Uddin	Quality Control Officer
Mr. Sankar Chandra Banik	Quality Control Officer
Mr. Sanjoy Bhowmik	Quality Control Officer
Mr. Salam Mih	Quality Control Officer
Ms. Dulena Begum	Quality Control Officer
Ms. Minara Mahbub	Quality Control Officer
Ms. Latifa Khatun	Quality Control Officer
Supervisors	32 persons
Male Enumerators	47 persons
Female Enumerators	84 persons
Data Entry Operators	12 persons

ANNEX C: SAMPLING ERRORS

Table SE.01: Sampling: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - Zse	r + Zse
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.843	0.003	0.004	4.654	2.157	62256	62276	0.836	0.849
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.976	0.002	0.002	13.545	3.680	301732	62463	0.971	0.980
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.392	0.006	0.015	8.528	2.920	301732	62463	0.381	0.403
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.813	0.004	0.005	3.863	1.965	37198	37417	0.805	0.821
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.388	0.005	0.012	4.563	2.136	50313	49804	0.379	0.398
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.467	0.008	0.017	1.514	1.230	5685	5776	0.450	0.483
Child labour	CP.2	0.128	0.002	0.017	3.109	1.763	72141	72286	0.124	0.133
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.058	0.001	0.021	3.506	1.873	127509	127250	0.056	0.061
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.201	0.006	0.030	2.676	1.636	11899	11942	0.189	0.213
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.477	0.007	0.014	2.111	1.453	11899	11942	0.463	0.490
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.699	0.005	0.007	3.282	1.812	27914	27753	0.689	0.709
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.740	0.004	0.005	3.933	1.983	54576	54840	0.732	0.747
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.122	0.003	0.022	4.606	2.146	69860	69860	0.116	0.127
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.478	0.004	0.007	3.476	1.864	69860	69860	0.471	0.485
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9696	0.00308	0.003	1.952	1.397	6032	6079	0.963	0.976
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9549	0.00304	0.003	1.309	1.144	6032	6079	0.949	0.961
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.8998	0.00541	0.006	1.976	1.406	6032	6079	0.889	0.911
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8717	0.00591	0.007	1.896	1.377	6032	6079	0.860	0.884
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.8372	0.00659	0.008	1.935	1.391	6032	6079	0.824	0.850
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0533	0.00153	0.029	1.466	1.211	31566	31566	0.050	0.056
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.215	0.00906	0.042	0.777	0.882	1683	1598	0.197	0.233
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0714	0.00195	0.027	1.818	1.348	31566	31566	0.068	0.075
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.4889	0.00956	0.02	0.822	0.907	2254	2250	0.470	0.508
Support for learning	CD.1	0.4748	0.00498	0.01	3.138	1.771	31566	31566	0.465	0.485
Birth registration	CP.1	0.0985	0.00286	0.029	2.909	1.706	31566	31566	0.093	0.104

Table SE.02: Sampling errors: Rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.812	0.004	0.005	4.500	2.121	43614	41228	0.804	0.820
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.971	0.003	0.003	13.881	3.726	212285	41342	0.965	0.978
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.319	0.005	0.017	5.408	2.325	212285	41342	0.308	0.330
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.815	0.004	0.005	3.130	1.769	27010	25721	0.807	0.824
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.365	0.005	0.013	3.431	1.852	35443	33438	0.355	0.375
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.438	0.009	0.021	1.283	1.133	4002	3873	0.420	0.456
Child labour	CP.2	0.134	0.002	0.018	2.551	1.597	52010	49445	0.129	0.139
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.056	0.001	0.026	3.419	1.849	91877	87060	0.053	0.059
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.140	0.005	0.037	1.884	1.373	8757	8262	0.130	0.151
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.412	0.008	0.019	2.053	1.433	8757	8262	0.397	0.428
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.676	0.006	0.009	2.767	1.663	18986	17966	0.665	0.688
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.784	0.003	0.004	2.428	1.558	37030	35280	0.777	0.791
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.082	0.002	0.027	2.909	1.706	47449	45085	0.078	0.087
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.413	0.004	0.010	3.281	1.811	47449	45085	0.405	0.421
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.967	0.004	0.004	2.030	1.425	4403	4204	0.959	0.975
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.953	0.004	0.004	1.352	1.163	4403	4204	0.945	0.960
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.892	0.007	0.008	2.027	1.424	4403	4204	0.878	0.906
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.867	0.007	0.008	1.964	1.402	4403	4204	0.853	0.882
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.831	0.008	0.010	1.973	1.405	4403	4204	0.815	0.847
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.056	0.002	0.031	1.277	1.130	23034	21813	0.052	0.059
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.221	0.011	0.048	0.755	0.869	1286	1151	0.199	0.242
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.071	0.002	0.031	1.631	1.277	23034	21813	0.066	0.075
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.478	0.012	0.024	0.838	0.915	1630	1546	0.455	0.501
Support for learning	CD.1	0.443	0.006	0.013	2.995	1.731	23034	21813	0.432	0.455
Birth registration	CP.1	0.089	0.003	0.037	2.888	1.699	23034	21813	0.082	0.095

Table SE.03: Sampling errors: Urban areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.916	0.005	0.005	5.020	2.241	18056	18581	0.906	0.925
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.992	0.002	0.002	11.297	3.361	86762	18640	0.997	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.578	0.015	0.026	17.265	4.155	86762	18640	0.548	0.608
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.809	0.009	0.011	5.710	2.390	9851	10329	0.791	0.828
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.446	0.011	0.025	7.407	2.722	14456	14711	0.424	0.468
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.536	0.017	0.032	2.050	1.432	1643	1725	0.501	0.570
Child labour	CP.2	0.112	0.005	0.043	4.722	2.173	19479	20199	0.103	0.122
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.064	0.002	0.038	3.468	1.862	34539	35731	0.060	0.069
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.379	0.017	0.045	4.072	2.018	3040	3257	0.344	0.413
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.669	0.012	0.017	1.972	1.404	3040	3257	0.645	0.692
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.754	0.010	0.013	4.502	2.122	8703	8941	0.734	0.773
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.652	0.009	0.014	6.286	2.507	17062	17607	0.634	0.670
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.208	0.007	0.032	6.173	2.485	21807	22369	0.195	0.222
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.626	0.006	0.010	3.821	1.955	21807	22369	0.613	0.638
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.980	0.004	0.004	1.410	1.187	1583	1673	0.972	0.988
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.964	0.005	0.005	0.981	0.990	1583	1673	0.955	0.973
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.924	0.008	0.009	1.487	1.219	1583	1673	0.909	0.940
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.886	0.009	0.011	1.463	1.210	1583	1673	0.867	0.905
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.857	0.011	0.013	1.585	1.259	1583	1673	0.835	0.878
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.047	0.003	0.068	1.963	1.401	8280	8665	0.040	0.053
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.193	0.018	0.092	0.805	0.897	387	400	0.158	0.228
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.074	0.004	0.057	2.213	1.488	8280	8665	0.065	0.082
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.516	0.017	0.032	0.714	0.845	611	644	0.483	0.549
Support for learning	CD.1	0.564	0.010	0.017	3.357	1.832	8280	8665	0.544	0.584
Birth registration	CP.1	0.128	0.006	0.048	2.911	1.706	8280	8665	0.115	0.140

Table SE.04: Sampling errors: Urban municipalities

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.904	0.006	0.007	4.888	2.211	12888	12230	0.892	0.916
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.990	0.003	0.003	10.840	3.292	62086	12262	0.984	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.534	0.014	0.027	10.064	3.172	62086	12262	0.505	0.562
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.819	0.009	0.011	3.557	1.886	7257	6846	0.802	0.837
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.452	0.012	0.026	5.460	2.337	10284	9633	0.428	0.475
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.542	0.015	0.028	1.050	1.025	1233	1165	0.512	0.572
Child labour	CP.2	0.108	0.004	0.042	2.798	1.673	14164	13370	0.099	0.117
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.061	0.003	0.042	2.761	1.662	25062	23653	0.056	0.066
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.351	0.018	0.051	3.044	1.745	2230	2155	0.315	0.387
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.634	0.014	0.022	1.850	1.360	2230	2155	0.606	0.662
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.759	0.010	0.013	2.941	1.715	6093	5745	0.739	0.778
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.682	0.009	0.013	3.976	1.994	11962	11434	0.665	0.699
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.182	0.006	0.034	3.741	1.934	15267	14503	0.17	0.194
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.600	0.008	0.013	3.645	1.909	15267	14503	0.585	0.616
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.982	0.004	0.004	1.110	1.053	1191	1147	0.974	0.99
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.967	0.005	0.005	0.965	0.982	1191	1147	0.957	0.978
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.934	0.008	0.008	1.088	1.043	1191	1147	0.919	0.95
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.890	0.010	0.011	1.213	1.101	1191	1147	0.869	0.91
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.866	0.011	0.013	1.181	1.087	1191	1147	0.844	0.888
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.053	0.004	0.073	1.735	1.317	6061	5796	0.045	0.061
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.184	0.021	0.116	0.840	0.916	321	277	0.141	0.227
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.071	0.003	0.049	1.072	1.035	6061	5796	0.064	0.078
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.519	0.020	0.039	0.664	0.815	428	416	0.479	0.559
Support for learning	CD.1	0.536	0.010	0.019	2.442	1.563	6061	5796	0.515	0.556
Birth registration	CP.1	0.124	0.006	0.052	2.215	1.488	6061	5796	0.111	0.136

Table SE.05: Sampling errors: City corporation

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.946	0.007	0.007	4.362	2.088	4750	4831	0.933	0.960
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.997	0.002	0.002	6.922	2.631	22763	4851	0.993	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.729	0.042	0.058	43.840	6.621	22763	4851	0.644	0.813
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.812	0.028	0.034	12.558	3.544	2317	2474	0.757	0.868
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.460	0.028	0.060	11.842	3.441	3838	3847	0.404	0.515
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.538	0.058	0.108	5.551	2.356	367	410	0.421	0.654
Child labour	CP.2	0.117	0.014	0.121	9.676	3.111	4811	4993	0.089	0.146
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.075	0.006	0.081	4.699	2.168	8605	8868	0.063	0.087
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.492	0.046	0.093	6.756	2.599	729	809	0.400	0.583
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.791	0.023	0.029	2.555	1.598	729	809	0.745	0.836
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.770	0.025	0.032	8.531	2.921	2423	2499	0.721	0.819
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.565	0.023	0.041	10.353	3.218	4724	4840	0.519	0.611
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.282	0.018	0.064	9.813	3.133	6067	6157	0.246	0.318
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.693	0.011	0.016	3.752	1.937	6067	6157	0.670	0.715
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.977	0.011	0.012	2.272	1.507	359	397	0.954	0.999
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.959	0.010	0.010	0.966	0.983	359	397	0.939	0.978
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.904	0.023	0.026	2.464	1.570	359	397	0.857	0.950
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.891	0.023	0.026	2.241	1.497	359	397	0.844	0.938
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.842	0.030	0.036	2.747	1.657	359	397	0.781	0.902
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.029	0.006	0.192	2.292	1.514	2009	2083	0.018	0.040
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.254	0.014	0.055	0.088	0.296	59	87	0.226	0.281
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.079	0.014	0.172	5.316	2.306	2009	2083	0.052	0.107
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.505	0.033	0.066	0.629	0.793	159	144	0.439	0.571
Support for learning	CD.1	0.660	0.026	0.039	6.136	2.477	2009	2083	0.608	0.711
Birth registration	CP.1	0.149	0.016	0.110	4.438	2.107	2009	2083	0.116	0.182

Table SE.06: Sampling errors: Urban Slum
 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.909	0.010	0.011	1.964	1.401	418	1520	0.889	0.930
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.998	0.002	0.002	2.610	1.616	1913	1527	0.995	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.201	0.043	0.215	17.739	4.212	1913	1527	0.115	0.288
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.523	0.034	0.066	4.765	2.183	278	1009	0.454	0.592
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.115	0.022	0.188	5.644	2.376	334	1231	0.072	0.158
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.325	0.036	0.111	0.889	0.943	42	150	0.253	0.397
Child labour	CP.2	0.191	0.022	0.114	5.660	2.379	505	1836	0.147	0.234
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.066	0.005	0.076	1.290	1.136	873	3210	0.056	0.076
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.115	0.026	0.228	1.979	1.407	81	293	0.062	0.167
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.526	0.038	0.073	1.729	1.315	81	293	0.449	0.603
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.382	0.036	0.095	3.842	1.960	187	697	0.310	0.454
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.786	0.019	0.025	2.952	1.718	376	1333	0.747	0.824
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.116	0.015	0.133	3.976	1.994	473	1709	0.085	0.147
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.588	0.025	0.042	4.285	2.070	473	1709	0.539	0.637
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.924	0.031	0.034	1.742	1.320	33	129	0.862	0.986
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.919	0.021	0.022	0.733	0.856	33	129	0.878	0.961
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.787	0.055	0.070	2.342	1.530	33	129	0.677	0.898
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.710	0.045	0.063	1.265	1.125	33	129	0.620	0.801
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.689	0.049	0.071	1.440	1.200	33	129	0.591	0.787
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.039	0.006	0.152	0.724	0.851	210	786	0.027	0.050
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.102	0.042	0.415	0.688	0.829	8	36	0.017	0.187
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.112	0.014	0.121	1.449	1.204	210	786	0.085	0.139
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.541	0.065	0.120	1.407	1.186	24	84	0.411	0.671
Support for learning	CD.1	0.468	0.028	0.060	2.506	1.583	210	786	0.412	0.525
Birth registration	CP.1	0.045	0.009	0.210	1.629	1.276	210	786	0.026	0.064

Table SE.07: Sampling errors: Tribal

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.876	0.015	0.017	4.867	2.206	586	2467	0.846	0.905
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.785	0.041	0.052	24.731	4.973	2885	2481	0.703	0.867
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.172	0.026	0.150	11.651	3.413	2885	2481	0.120	0.224
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.679	0.029	0.042	5.091	2.256	337	1367	0.622	0.736
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.376	0.029	0.077	5.848	2.418	414	1655	0.319	0.434
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.495	0.041	0.083	1.205	1.098	41	178	0.413	0.578
Child labour	CP.2	0.176	0.012	0.068	2.576	1.605	652	2642	0.152	0.200
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.054	0.004	0.079	1.566	1.251	1093	4459	0.045	0.062
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.082	0.019	0.227	1.946	1.395	101	423	0.045	0.119
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.283	0.039	0.139	3.208	1.791	101	423	0.205	0.362
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.547	0.031	0.056	3.252	1.803	225	846	0.485	0.609
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.438	0.018	0.040	2.435	1.561	484	1953	0.403	0.473
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.083	0.011	0.133	3.887	1.971	604	2406	0.061	0.106
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.258	0.023	0.090	6.825	2.613	604	2406	0.211	0.305
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.888	0.025	0.028	1.266	1.125	46	202	0.838	0.938
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.864	0.037	0.042	2.289	1.513	46	202	0.790	0.937
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.806	0.041	0.051	2.152	1.467	46	202	0.725	0.888
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.787	0.038	0.048	1.729	1.315	46	202	0.711	0.863
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.762	0.039	0.051	1.649	1.284	46	202	0.685	0.839
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.040	0.006	0.161	1.173	1.083	253	1088	0.027	0.053
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.364	0.061	0.168	0.746	0.864	10	47	0.241	0.486
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.051	0.007	0.133	1.029	1.014	253	1088	0.037	0.064
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.581	0.056	0.096	0.755	0.869	13	60	0.469	0.693
Support for learning	CD.1	0.427	0.032	0.074	4.481	2.117	253	1088	0.363	0.491
Birth registration	CP.1	0.050	0.010	0.206	2.428	1.558	253	1088	0.029	0.070

Table SE.08: Sampling errors: Barisal Division
 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.903	0.007	0.008	3.156	1.776	3901	5810	0.889	0.917
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.969	0.007	0.007	9.724	3.118	19099	5825	0.954	0.983
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.484	0.017	0.035	6.745	2.597	19099	5825	0.450	0.518
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.841	0.012	0.014	3.679	1.918	2563	3599	0.818	0.864
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.423	0.014	0.034	3.831	1.957	3239	4661	0.394	0.451
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.521	0.030	0.057	2.114	1.454	424	607	0.462	0.580
Child labour	CP.2	0.100	0.005	0.050	1.923	1.387	4946	6992	0.090	0.110
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.053	0.003	0.057	2.119	1.456	8290	11809	0.047	0.059
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.139	0.013	0.095	1.522	1.234	738	1043	0.112	0.165
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.418	0.020	0.048	1.723	1.313	738	1043	0.378	0.458
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.723	0.012	0.017	1.816	1.348	1609	2393	0.698	0.748
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.795	0.011	0.014	3.934	1.983	3305	5008	0.773	0.818
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.085	0.008	0.094	5.216	2.284	4172	6280	0.069	0.101
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.490	0.013	0.027	4.390	2.095	4172	6280	0.463	0.516
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.980	0.007	0.007	1.279	1.131	376	533	0.966	0.994
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.943	0.011	0.011	1.118	1.058	376	533	0.922	0.965
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.895	0.015	0.017	1.310	1.144	376	533	0.864	0.925
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.904	0.013	0.015	1.097	1.047	376	533	0.877	0.930
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.834	0.016	0.020	1.028	1.014	376	533	0.801	0.867
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.064	0.006	0.088	1.436	1.198	1873	2672	0.053	0.076
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.131	0.020	0.156	0.566	0.752	121	155	0.090	0.172
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.089	0.007	0.081	1.709	1.307	1873	2672	0.075	0.104
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.576	0.030	0.052	0.815	0.903	167	221	0.516	0.636
Support for learning	CD.1	0.422	0.017	0.041	3.327	1.824	1873	2672	0.387	0.457
Birth registration	CP.1	0.164	0.015	0.091	4.324	2.079	1873	2672	0.135	0.194

Table SE.09: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.777	0.010	0.012	6.122	2.474	10987	11419	0.758	0.797
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.972	0.004	0.004	5.883	2.425	59424	11464	0.965	0.980
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.414	0.014	0.034	9.135	3.022	59424	11464	0.386	0.442
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.832	0.008	0.010	3.776	1.943	7826	8021	0.816	0.848
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.380	0.012	0.031	6.227	2.495	10866	10639	0.356	0.403
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.444	0.018	0.041	1.454	1.206	1106	1109	0.408	0.480
Child labour	CP.2	0.088	0.003	0.039	2.267	1.506	15359	15584	0.081	0.095
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.067	0.003	0.045	4.051	2.013	27267	27421	0.061	0.073
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.184	0.014	0.075	3.282	1.812	2554	2570	0.156	0.212
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.494	0.018	0.036	3.228	1.797	2554	2570	0.458	0.529
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.740	0.012	0.016	4.202	2.050	5630	5587	0.716	0.764
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.665	0.009	0.013	3.545	1.883	10141	10374	0.648	0.683
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.116	0.006	0.048	4.061	2.015	13372	13509	0.105	0.127
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.478	0.008	0.018	3.826	1.956	13372	13509	0.462	0.495
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.963	0.006	0.007	1.417	1.191	1282	1298	0.950	0.975
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.942	0.008	0.008	1.506	1.227	1282	1298	0.926	0.958
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.909	0.011	0.012	1.861	1.364	1282	1298	0.888	0.931
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.857	0.013	0.016	1.921	1.386	1282	1298	0.830	0.884
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.834	0.015	0.018	2.019	1.421	1282	1298	0.804	0.863
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.048	0.003	0.063	1.348	1.161	6797	6798	0.042	0.054
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.220	0.023	0.103	0.884	0.940	328	295	0.175	0.266
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.076	0.005	0.063	2.238	1.496	6797	6798	0.066	0.085
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.481	0.021	0.044	0.965	0.983	515	541	0.439	0.523
Support for learning	CD.1	0.472	0.013	0.027	4.370	2.091	6797	6798	0.447	0.498
Birth registration	CP.1	0.063	0.004	0.070	2.243	1.498	6797	6798	0.054	0.071

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division
 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.840	0.006	0.007	4.584	2.141	20128	16389	0.828	0.852
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.996	0.001	0.001	2.216	1.489	95557	16445	0.995	0.998
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.375	0.012	0.033	10.530	3.245	95557	16445	0.350	0.399
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.783	0.009	0.011	4.381	2.093	11632	9791	0.766	0.800
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.376	0.009	0.025	4.841	2.200	15464	12632	0.357	0.395
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.443	0.016	0.037	1.698	1.303	1776	1540	0.410	0.476
Child labour	CP.2	0.139	0.005	0.035	3.812	1.952	22494	18732	0.129	0.149
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.055	0.002	0.041	3.260	1.806	39653	32791	0.051	0.060
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.225	0.013	0.057	2.935	1.713	3697	3091	0.199	0.250
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.487	0.012	0.024	1.671	1.293	3697	3091	0.464	0.510
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.685	0.010	0.014	3.065	1.751	8765	6995	0.666	0.705
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.721	0.008	0.011	4.569	2.138	17652	14212	0.705	0.737
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.159	0.006	0.041	5.633	2.373	22404	17955	0.146	0.172
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.513	0.006	0.012	2.801	1.674	22404	17955	0.500	0.525
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.973	0.005	0.005	1.281	1.132	1868	1583	0.964	0.982
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.961	0.005	0.005	1.034	1.017	1868	1583	0.951	0.970
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.890	0.011	0.013	2.002	1.415	1868	1583	0.868	0.912
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.852	0.012	0.014	1.702	1.304	1868	1583	0.829	0.876
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.818	0.013	0.016	1.890	1.375	1868	1583	0.792	0.845
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.044	0.003	0.061	1.441	1.200	9942	8278	0.039	0.050
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.252	0.018	0.073	0.593	0.770	441	334	0.215	0.289
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.071	0.004	0.054	1.836	1.355	9942	8278	0.063	0.078
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.526	0.018	0.034	0.749	0.865	704	596	0.491	0.562
Support for learning	CD.1	0.485	0.009	0.019	2.852	1.689	9942	8278	0.467	0.504
Birth registration	CP.1	0.065	0.005	0.077	3.418	1.849	9942	8278	0.055	0.075

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Khulna Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.936	0.003	0.004	1.837	1.355	7445	9295	0.929	0.943
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.917	0.014	0.016	25.626	5.062	33854	9318	0.888	0.946
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.403	0.010	0.026	4.140	2.035	33854	9318	0.383	0.424
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.870	0.006	0.007	1.474	1.214	3827	4826	0.858	0.882
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.465	0.009	0.020	2.191	1.480	5226	6486	0.446	0.483
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.533	0.019	0.035	1.080	1.039	616	784	0.496	0.570
Child labour	CP.2	0.121	0.004	0.033	1.428	1.195	7365	9263	0.113	0.129
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.042	0.002	0.049	1.723	1.313	13056	16379	0.038	0.046
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.273	0.014	0.050	1.371	1.171	1145	1474	0.245	0.300
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.525	0.018	0.034	1.836	1.355	1145	1474	0.490	0.560
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.743	0.010	0.014	2.087	1.445	3095	3895	0.723	0.764
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.805	0.006	0.008	2.196	1.482	6501	8269	0.792	0.818
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.149	0.005	0.032	1.847	1.359	8124	10288	0.140	0.159
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.597	0.007	0.012	2.284	1.511	8124	10288	0.583	0.612
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.989	0.003	0.003	0.682	0.826	609	776	0.983	0.996
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.986	0.005	0.005	1.334	1.155	609	776	0.976	0.995
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.959	0.006	0.007	0.811	0.901	609	776	0.946	0.972
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.926	0.010	0.010	1.025	1.012	609	776	0.907	0.945
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.906	0.010	0.011	0.860	0.928	609	776	0.887	0.926
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.044	0.004	0.089	1.471	1.213	3148	4041	0.036	0.052
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.244	0.023	0.092	0.460	0.678	139	168	0.199	0.289
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.044	0.004	0.092	1.588	1.260	3148	4041	0.036	0.052
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.481	0.026	0.054	0.474	0.689	139	178	0.430	0.533
Support for learning	CD.1	0.559	0.010	0.018	1.708	1.307	3148	4041	0.539	0.580
Birth registration	CP.1	0.111	0.009	0.077	3.003	1.733	3148	4041	0.093	0.128

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division
 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.817	0.006	0.008	3.867	1.966	16379	15172	0.805	0.829
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.991	0.004	0.004	28.547	5.343	73400	15212	0.983	0.999
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.380	0.010	0.026	6.538	2.557	73400	15212	0.360	0.401
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.799	0.008	0.010	2.977	1.725	8534	7850	0.784	0.815
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.394	0.008	0.021	3.294	1.815	12037	11228	0.378	0.411
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.476	0.015	0.031	1.102	1.050	1342	1236	0.446	0.506
Child labour	CP.2	0.166	0.005	0.031	2.890	1.700	16625	15388	0.156	0.176
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.052	0.002	0.041	2.534	1.592	29669	27533	0.047	0.056
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.186	0.011	0.060	2.107	1.451	2740	2577	0.164	0.209
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.458	0.013	0.029	1.779	1.334	2740	2577	0.432	0.485
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.679	0.010	0.015	2.955	1.719	6891	6574	0.659	0.698
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.814	0.006	0.007	3.051	1.747	13665	12954	0.802	0.826
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.090	0.004	0.041	2.736	1.654	17394	16514	0.082	0.097
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.388	0.008	0.019	3.944	1.986	17394	16514	0.373	0.403
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.978	0.008	0.009	4.255	2.063	1386	1294	0.962	0.995
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.964	0.006	0.006	1.445	1.202	1386	1294	0.951	0.976
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.905	0.013	0.014	2.423	1.557	1386	1294	0.879	0.930
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.906	0.013	0.014	2.557	1.599	1386	1294	0.880	0.932
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.859	0.015	0.017	2.319	1.523	1386	1294	0.830	0.889
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.069	0.004	0.052	1.381	1.175	7284	6832	0.062	0.077
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.200	0.017	0.085	0.836	0.914	506	463	0.166	0.234
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.074	0.004	0.050	1.351	1.162	7284	6832	0.067	0.082
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.426	0.019	0.046	0.763	0.873	540	496	0.388	0.465
Support for learning	CD.1	0.465	0.010	0.022	2.790	1.670	7284	6832	0.444	0.485
Birth registration	CP.1	0.120	0.006	0.051	2.454	1.567	7284	6832	0.107	0.132

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Sylhet Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.4	0.921	0.007	0.007	2.451	1.566	3415	4191	0.908	0.934
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.935	0.013	0.014	11.876	3.446	20398	4199	0.909	0.961
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.344	0.018	0.053	6.142	2.478	20398	4199	0.308	0.380
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.817	0.013	0.016	3.753	1.937	2815	3330	0.791	0.843
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.301	0.014	0.048	4.049	2.012	3480	4158	0.272	0.329
Primary completion rate	ED.5	0.443	0.030	0.068	1.812	1.346	420	500	0.383	0.503
Child labour	CP.2	0.116	0.007	0.057	2.662	1.631	5353	6327	0.103	0.129
Prevalence of orphans	HA.5	0.094	0.007	0.072	6.195	2.489	9575	11317	0.081	0.108
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.3	0.160	0.016	0.099	2.189	1.480	1024	1187	0.128	0.191
Antenatal care	RH.1	0.433	0.020	0.047	1.977	1.406	1024	1187	0.393	0.474
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.627	0.020	0.031	3.824	1.956	1924	2309	0.588	0.667
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.576	0.015	0.026	3.753	1.937	3311	4023	0.546	0.606
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.061	0.005	0.076	2.028	1.424	4393	5314	0.052	0.071
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.422	0.015	0.036	5.098	2.258	4393	5314	0.392	0.453
UNDER-5s										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.919	0.015	0.016	1.822	1.350	510	595	0.888	0.949
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.915	0.013	0.014	1.331	1.154	510	595	0.888	0.941
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.833	0.017	0.021	1.245	1.116	510	595	0.798	0.867
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.798	0.020	0.025	1.526	1.235	510	595	0.758	0.839
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.775	0.021	0.026	1.433	1.197	510	595	0.734	0.816
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.059	0.006	0.104	1.983	1.408	2521	2945	0.047	0.071
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.185	0.028	0.152	0.950	0.975	149	183	0.129	0.241
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.075	0.006	0.078	1.463	1.210	2521	2945	0.063	0.086
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.478	0.032	0.068	0.915	0.957	188	218	0.413	0.543
Support for learning	CD.1	0.403	0.014	0.034	2.361	1.537	2521	2945	0.376	0.431
Birth registration	CP.1	0.202	0.013	0.065	3.137	1.771	2521	2945	0.175	0.228

ANNEX D: DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	3407	2.2	3221	2.2	42	1685	1.1	1519	1.0
1	3431	2.3	3183	2.1	43	527	.3	1254	.8
2	3635	2.4	3426	2.3	44	406	.3	1001	.7
3	3715	2.4	3746	2.5	45	5122	3.4	1860	1.2
4	3737	2.5	3409	2.3	46	551	.4	956	.6
5	3548	2.3	3410	2.3	47	607	.4	1253	.8
6	3682	2.4	3457	2.3	48	1137	.7	1371	.9
7	4096	2.7	4180	2.8	49	271	.2	1112	.7
8	4041	2.7	3972	2.7	50	4017	2.6	748	.5
9	3330	2.2	3209	2.1	51	267	.2	1003	.7
10	4641	3.0	4044	2.7	52	930	.6	1321	.9
11	2930	1.9	2755	1.8	53	290	.2	922	.6
12	4301	2.8	3886	2.6	54	233	.2	746	.5
13	2992	2.0	3488	2.3	55	2937	1.9	1943	1.3
14	3091	2.0	3089	2.1	56	380	.2	636	.4
15	3657	2.4	3644	2.4	57	288	.2	523	.3
16	3343	2.2	3719	2.5	58	468	.3	517	.3
17	2830	1.9	3267	2.2	59	144	.1	348	.2
18	4621	3.0	4386	2.9	60	3349	2.2	2713	1.8
19	1987	1.3	2932	2.0	61	97	.1	240	.2
20	3979	2.6	3761	2.5	62	436	.3	426	.3
21	1589	1.0	2556	1.7	63	109	.1	176	.1
22	3223	2.1	3069	2.1	64	101	.1	129	.1
23	1547	1.0	2659	1.8	65	2106	1.4	1522	1.0
24	1694	1.1	2661	1.8	66	123	.1	101	.1
25	4403	2.9	3236	2.2	67	102	.1	110	.1
26	2031	1.3	2492	1.7	68	200	.1	142	.1
27	1531	1.0	2240	1.5	69	65	.0	62	.0
28	2408	1.6	2483	1.7	70	2320	1.5	1579	1.1
29	684	.4	1959	1.3	71	47	.0	33	.0
30	5102	3.3	2694	1.8	72	209	.1	116	.1
31	522	.3	1792	1.2	73	37	.0	38	.0
32	1949	1.3	1980	1.3	74	48	.0	26	.0
33	981	.6	1729	1.2	75	949	.6	565	.4
34	932	.6	1922	1.3	76	71	.0	32	.0
35	5485	3.6	2766	1.9	77	36	.0	15	.0
36	1440	.9	1950	1.3	78	72	.0	45	.0
37	1114	.7	1723	1.2	79	27	.0	10	.0
38	1739	1.1	1742	1.2	80+	1815	1.2	1538	1.0
39	462	.3	1456	1.0	DK/ missing	0	.0	4	.0
40	5530	3.6	2159	1.4	Total	152322	100.0	149410	100.0
41	384	.3	1306	.9					

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Country, Year

		Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
			Number	Number		Percent
Age	10-14	17261	.	.	.
	15-19	17948	15313	21.9	85.3
	20-24	14706	12659	18.1	86.1
	25-29	12411	11169	16.0	90.0
	30-34	10117	9394	13.4	92.9
	35-39	9637	8870	12.7	92.0
	40-44	7239	6640	9.5	91.7
	45-49	6551	5952	8.5	90.8
	50-54	4741	.	.	.
15-49		78609	69996	100.0	89.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Country, Year

		Household population of children age 0-7	Interviewed children age 0-4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
			Number	Number		Percent
Age	0	6628	5892	18.6	88.9
	1	6614	6005	19.0	90.8
	2	7061	6375	20.1	90.3
	3	7460	6772	21.4	90.8
	4	7145	6594	20.8	92.3
	5	6958	.	.	.
	6	7139	.	.	.
	7	8276	.	.	.
0-4		34908	31637	100.0	90.6

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-5 children

Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age in months	0-2	492	3.0	429	2.8	920	2.9
	3-5	700	4.3	682	4.4	1382	4.4
	6-8	878	5.4	778	5.1	1656	5.2
	9-11	869	5.4	842	5.5	1711	5.4
	12-14	703	4.3	662	4.3	1365	4.3
	15-17	704	4.3	680	4.4	1385	4.4
	18-20	813	5.0	768	5.0	1581	5.0
	21-23	889	5.5	812	5.3	1701	5.4
	24-26	710	4.4	697	4.5	1407	4.5
	27-29	738	4.5	715	4.7	1453	4.6
	30-32	878	5.4	801	5.2	1679	5.3
	33-35	948	5.8	833	5.4	1781	5.6
	36-38	795	4.9	776	5.1	1571	5.0
	39-41	769	4.7	810	5.3	1579	5.0
	42-44	917	5.7	892	5.8	1809	5.7
	45-47	890	5.5	940	6.1	1831	5.8
	48-50	753	4.6	720	4.7	1473	4.7
	51-53	801	4.9	715	4.7	1516	4.8
	54-56	914	5.6	845	5.5	1759	5.6
	57-59	1058	6.5	946	6.2	2004	6.3
	20.00	0	.0	1	.0	1	.0
	21.00	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0
	22.00	3	.0	0	.0	3	.0
15-49		16222	100.0	15344	100.0	31566	100.0

Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (Household questionnaire, weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

	Age and period ratios		Total		Age and period ratios		Total
	Male	Female			Male	Female	
1	.98	.97	.98	15	1.09	1.05	1.07
2	1.01	.99	1.00	16	1.02	1.05	1.04
3	1.01	1.06	1.03	17	.79	.86	.83
4	1.02	.97	.99	18	.90	.93	.91
5	.97	1.00	.98	.	.	.	.
6	.98	.94	.96	23	.72	.95	.85
.	.	.	.	24	.66	.93	.81
8	1.06	1.05	1.05	25	1.63	1.16	1.39
9	.83	.86	.84	.	.	.	.
10	1.28	1.21	1.25	48	1.69	1.10	1.31
.	.	.	.	49	.15	1.03	.48
13	.86	1.00	.93	50	2.65	.78	1.93
14	.95	.91	.93				

Age in household questionnaire

Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (Women's questionnaire, weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

	Age and period ratios
	Female
23	.98
24	.98
25	1.07

Age in women's questionnaire

Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (Women's questionnaire, weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

	Age and period ratios
	Female
6-11	1.21
12-17	.88
18-23	1.11
24-29	.90
30-35	1.11

Months since last birth in women's questionnaire

Table DQ.6: Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators

(Household questionnaire, weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

	Percent with missing information	Number
Salt testing	.1	62463

Months since last birth in women's questionnaire

Table DQ.6: Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators

(Women's questionnaire, weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

	Percent with missing information	Number
Month of birth only	1.6	69860
Month and year of birth	.0	69860
Month of last birth only	.0	53175
Month and year of last birth	.0	53175
Month of first marriage only	3.0	54933
Month and year of first marriage	52.6	54933
Age at first marriage/union	.1	54933

Table DQ.6: Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators

(Under-5 questionnaire, weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

	Percent with missing information	Number
Month of birth under-5 only	.0	31566
Month and year of birth under-5	.0	31566

Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted), Bangladesh, 2006

	Mother in the household				Mother not in the household				Total	No. of children aged 0-4 years
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Child (<15) interviewed		
0	99.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	100.0	6628
1	98.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	100.0	6614
2	98.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	.0	.0	100.0	7061
3	98.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.6	.0	.0	100.0	7460
4	97.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1	.0	.0	100.0	7145
Total	98.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5	.0	.0	100.0	34908

Table DQ.8: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year, Bangladesh, 2006

Age	Preschool/ kindergarten	Primary										Secondary								Higher	NGO/ Mosque based/Adult literacy programme	DK	Not attending school	Total	Total					
		1	2	3	4	5	98	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	98															
5	11.5	.0	24.2	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	58.7	100.0	6958
6	10.6	.0	44.2	7.9	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30.3	100.0	7139
7	5.4	.0	41.8	25.5	5.4	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.4	100.0	8276
8	2.5	.0	25.5	31.0	18.9	6.1	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.1	100.0	8014
9	1.4	.0	12.7	22.4	25.8	17.8	6.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.6	100.0	6538
10	.7	.0	6.4	13.3	20.9	20.0	15.1	.0	5.3	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.0	100.0	8885
11	.2	.0	2.4	6.2	12.1	17.5	20.9	.0	17.5	5.2	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.9	100.0	5885
12	.2	.0	1.3	3.4	7.0	10.7	15.0	.0	18.9	12.4	3.6	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.3	100.0	8187
13	.1	.0	.5	.9	3.3	5.5	7.8	.0	14.0	17.3	13.7	5.4	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.0	100.0	6480
14	.1	.0	.2	.5	1.2	2.1	4.4	.0	7.4	10.4	14.9	12.9	6.2	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	37.5	100.0	6180
15	.1	.0	.0	.2	.6	.7	1.7	.0	3.5	5.4	7.8	12.7	12.5	2.2	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.9	100.0	7301
16	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.3	.6	.0	1.4	2.4	3.8	7.3	15.4	5.3	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	60.1	100.0	7062
17	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.0	.3	1.1	1.9	4.1	10.9	6.5	6.7	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	66.7	100.0	6097
18	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.3	.3	.9	2.0	6.7	3.7	6.8	.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	76.5	100.0	9007
19	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.8	3.9	2.8	6.6	.0	6.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	78.4	100.0	4919
20	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	2.2	1.4	3.9	.0	6.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	85.2	100.0	7740
21	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.1	1.4	3.4	.0	9.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	84.1	100.0	4145
22	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.7	.7	1.7	.0	7.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89.1	100.0	6292
23	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.4	.5	1.2	.0	8.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89.3	100.0	4206
24	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.4	.7	.0	5.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	93.4	100.0	4355
Total	1.8	.0	9.0	6.5	5.4	4.4	3.9	.0	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.1	1.3	1.7	.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	47.2	100.0	133265	

Table DQ.9: Distribution of women by time since last birth

Distribution of women aged 15-49 years with at least one live birth (weighted), by months since last birth, Bangladesh, 2006

Months since last birth	Number	Percent
0	168	1.0
1	395	2.3
2	392	2.3
3	415	2.4
4	516	3.0
5	466	2.7
6	535	3.1
7	552	3.2
8	586	3.4
9	635	3.7
10	604	3.5
11	533	3.1
12	509	2.9
13	444	2.6
14	421	2.4
15	469	2.7
16	421	2.4
17	492	2.8
18	486	2.8
19	501	2.9
20	578	3.3
21	558	3.2
22	580	3.4
23	458	2.7
24	458	2.7
25	429	2.5
26	423	2.5
27	416	2.4
28	433	2.5
29	458	2.6
30	468	2.7
31	472	2.7
32	512	3.0
33	513	3.0
34	508	2.9
35	470	2.7
Total	17272	100.0

Figure 4. Number of male household population (Y-axis) by single ages (X-axis) (unweighted), Bangladesh, 2006

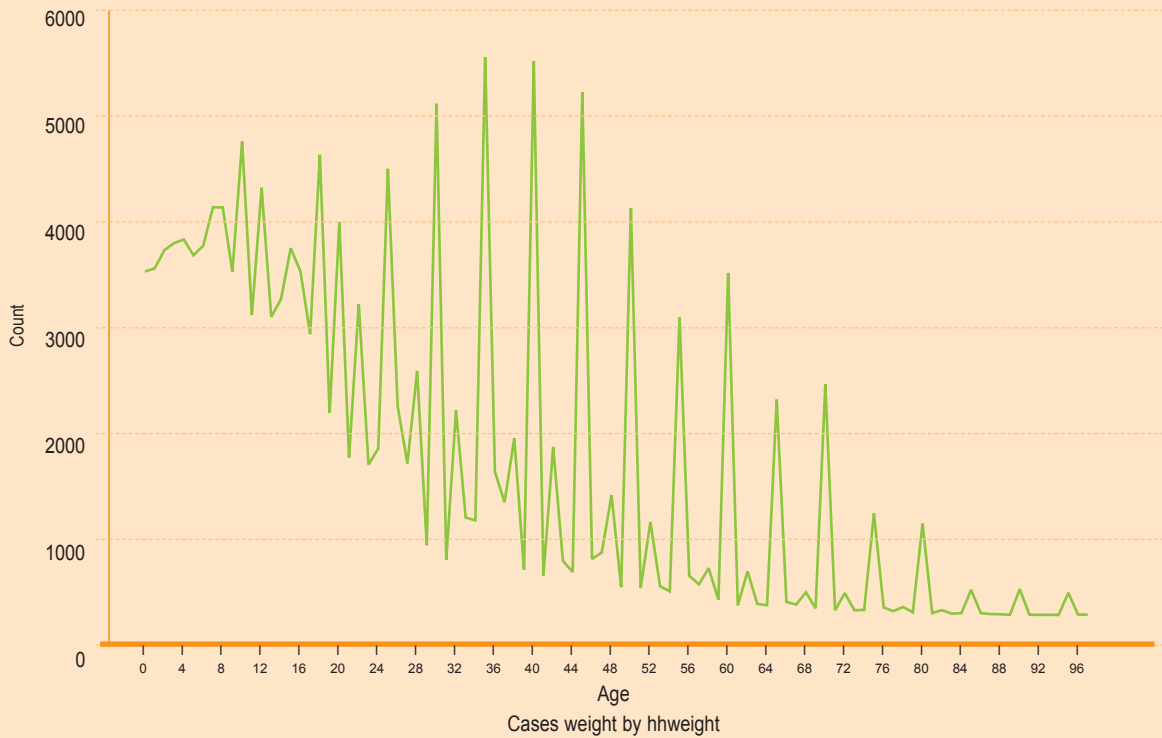


Figure 5 Number of female household population (Y-axis) by single ages (X-axis) (unweighted), Bangladesh, 2006

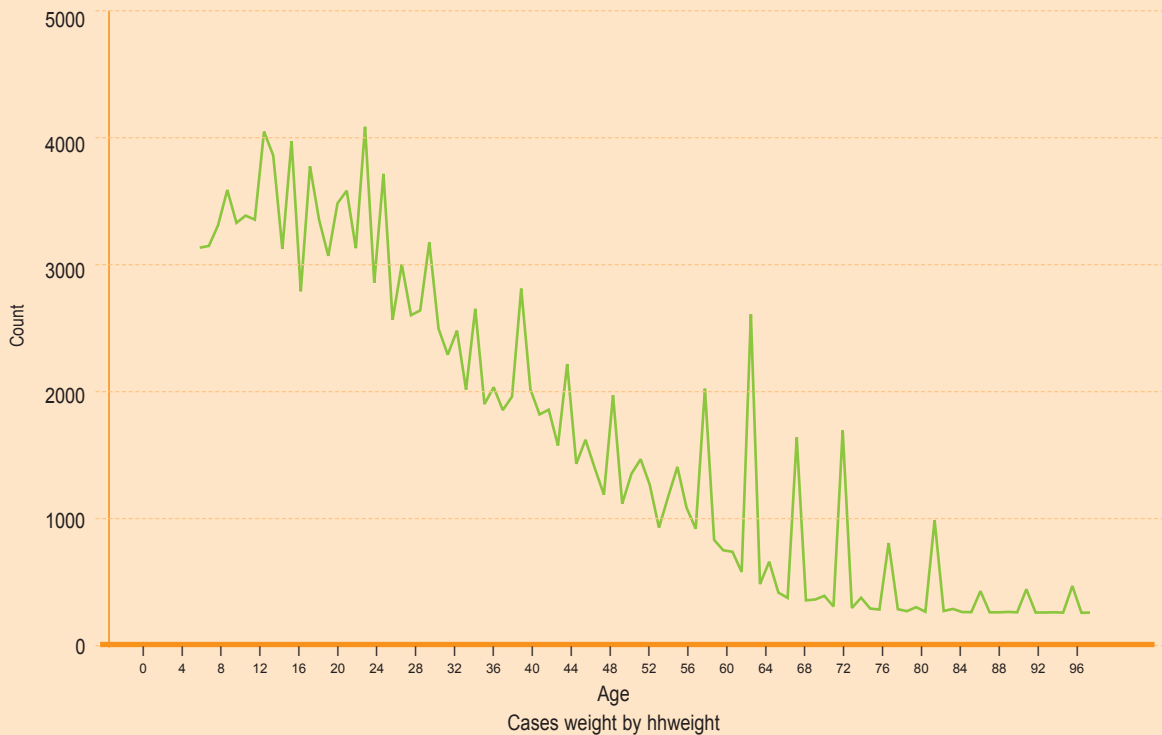
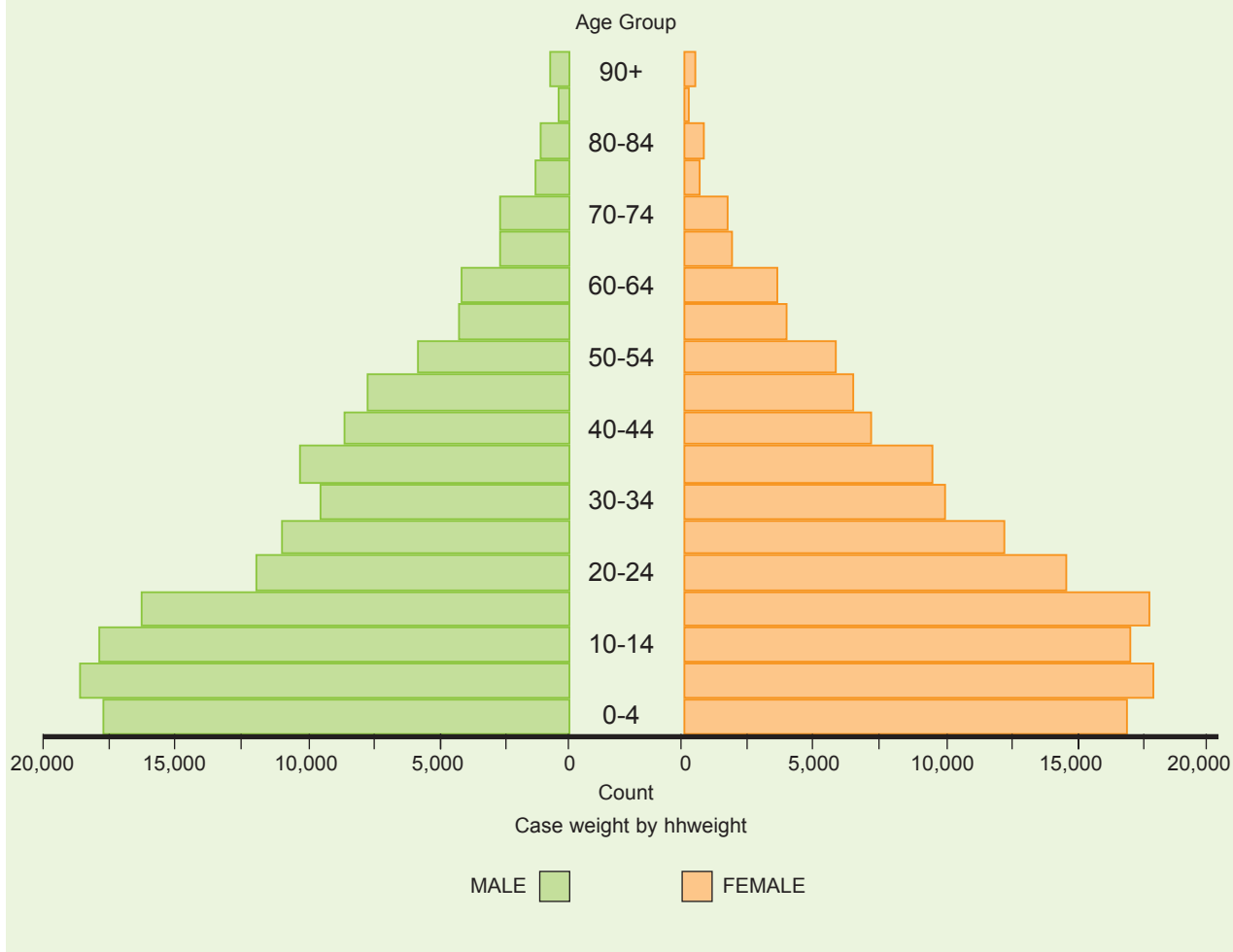


Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Bangladesh, 2006



ANNEX E: MICS INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
4 Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5 Institutional deliveries	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
11 Use of improved drinking water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members in households surveyed
12 Use of improved sanitation facilities	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Total number of household members in households surveyed
13 Water treatment	Number of household members using water that has been treated	Total number of household members in households surveyed
14 Disposal of child's faeces	Number of children under age three whose (last) stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children under age three surveyed
15 Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16 Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17 Timely complementary feeding rate	Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18 Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed
19 Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday	Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20 Antenatal care	Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
22 Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
23 Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
24 Solid fuels	Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
25 Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
26 Polio immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
27 Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
28 Measles immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving measles vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
29 Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months immunized against hepatitis before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
31 Fully immunized children	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving DPT1-3, OPV-1-3, BCG and measles vaccines before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
32 Neonatal tetanus protection	Number of mothers with live births in the previous year that were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to giving birth	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the year preceding the survey
33 Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34 Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35 Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
41 Iodized salt consumption	Number of households with salt testing 10 parts per million or more of iodine/iodate	Total number of households surveyed
42 Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	Number of children aged 9-59 months receiving at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the previous 6 months	Total number of children aged 6-59 months surveyed
43 Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received a high-dose vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks after birth	Total number of women that had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
44 Content of antenatal care	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received antenatal care during the last pregnancy	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45 Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
46 Support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months living in households in which an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
47 Father's support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
52 Pre-school attendance	Number of children aged 36-59 months that attend some form of early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months surveyed
53 School readiness	Number of children in first grade that attended some form of pre-school the previous year	Total number of children in the first grade surveyed
54 Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school-entry age that are currently attending first grade	Total number of children of primary-school entry age surveyed
55 Net primary school attendance rate	Number of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary-school age surveyed
56 Net secondary school attendance rate	Number of children of secondary-school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age surveyed
58 Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
59 Primary completion rate	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
60 Adult literacy rate	Number of women aged 15-24 years that are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
61 Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62 Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
67 Marriage before age 15 and age 18	Number of women that were first married or in union by the exact age of 15 and the exact age of 18, by age groups	Total number of women aged 15-49 years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
68 Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
69 Spousal age difference	Number of women married/in union aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years with a difference in age of 10 or more years between them and their current spouse	Total number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years surveyed that are currently married or in union
71 Child labour	Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
72 Labourer students	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities
73 Student labourers	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child labour activities	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school
75 Prevalence of orphans	Number of children under age 18 with at least one dead parent	Total number of children under age 18 surveyed
77 School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	Proportion of double orphans (both mother and father dead) aged 10-14 years attending school	Proportion of children aged 10-14 years, both of whose parents are alive, that are living with at least one parent and are attending school
78 Children's living arrangements	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years surveyed
82 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
89 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that correctly identify all three means of vertical transmission	Total number of women surveyed
93 Security of tenure	Number of household members living in urban households that lack formal documentation for their residence or that feel at risk of eviction	Number of urban household members in households surveyed
94 Durability of housing	Number of household members living in urban dwellings that are not considered durable	Number of urban household members in households surveyed
95 Slum household	Number of household members living in urban slums	Number of household members in urban households surveyed
101 Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits, becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow.	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed

ANNEX F: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES



(CONFIDENTIAL)

Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
 Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women Project
Parisankhyan Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka.

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2006 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

We Are From Bangladesh Bureau Of Statistics. We Are Working On A Project Concerned With Family Health And Education. I Would Like To Talk To You About This. The Interview Will Take About One Hour. All The Information We Obtain Will Remain Strictly Confidential And Your Answers Will Never Be Identified. During This Time I Would Like To Speak With The Household Head And All Mothers Or Others Who Take Care Of Children In The Household.

MAY I START NOW? *If permission is given, begin the interview.*

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster No. <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	HH2. Household number: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
Name:		
HH3. Interviewer name and number: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	HH4. Supervisor name and number: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
Name:		
HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview: /	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> / <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> / 2006	
HH6. Area:	HH7. Region/Division:	
Rural.....1	1. Barisal..... 1	
Urban	2. Chittagong .....2	
Urban (Municipality) .....2	3. Dhaka .....3	
Urban non-slum (Metro) .....3	4. Khulna .....4	
Urban slum .....4	5. Rajshahi.....5	
Tribal .....5	6. Sylhet .....6	
HH 7A. District Code <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	HH 7B. Sub-district (Upazila) Code <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
Name:		
HH 8. Name of head of household:		
<i>After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:</i>		
HH9. Result of HH interview:	HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire:	
Completed.....1	Name:	
Not at home .....2	Line No: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
Refused .....3	HH11. Total number of household members: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
HH not found/destroyed.....4	HH12. No. of women eligible (15-49) for interview: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	HH13. No. of women questionnaires (WM) completed: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
HH14. No. of children under age 5: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	HH15. No. of under-5 questionnaires (UF) completed: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	
Interviewer/supervisor notes: <i>Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.</i>		
HH16. Data entry clerk: Name:	No. <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). If yes, complete listing.

Then, ask questions starting with HL.5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 15 household members. Tick (✓) here if continuation sheet used

LINE	NAME	REL.	M	F	AGE	WOMEN'S INTERVIEW			Eligible for:			UNDER-5 INTERVIEW			Y	N	DK	FATHER	Y	N
						HL6.	HL7.	HL8.	HL9.	HL10.	HL11.	MOTHER	MOTHER	MOTHER							Y	N	DK	FATHER	Y	N
01		01	1	2		HL6. Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49	HL7. For each child age 5-14: WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL8. For each child under 5: WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL9. Is (name's) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇒ HL11 8 DK⇒ HL11 (CIRCLE THE ANSWER)	HL10. If alive: DOES (name's) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'	HL11. Is (name's) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇒ 8 DK⇒ NEXT LINE NEXT LINE (CIRCLE THE ANSWER)	HL12. If alive: DOES (name's) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS household? Record Line no.	HL13. CAN THE CHILD SWIM?	1	2	8			1	2
02			1	2										1	2	8			1	2
03			1	2										1	2	8			1	2
04			1	2										1	2	8			1	2
05			1	2										1	2	8			1	2
06			1	2										1	2	8			1	2
07			1	2										1	2	8			1	2
08			1	2										1	2	8			1	2

HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (name)? HOW OLD WAS (name) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record in completed years 98=DK*	HL6. Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49	HL7. For each child age 5-14: WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL8. For each child under 5: WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL9. IS (name's) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇒ HL11 8 DK⇒ HL11 (CIRCLE THE ANSWER)	HL10. If alive: DOES (name's) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'	HL11. IS (name's) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇒ 8 DK⇒ NEXT LINE NEXT LINE (CIRCLE THE ANSWER)	HL12. If alive: DOES (name's) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS household? Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'	HL13. CAN THE CHILD SWIM?						
09			1 2		09			1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2						
10			1 2		10			1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2						
11			1 2		11			1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2						
12			1 2		12			1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2						
13			1 2		13			1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2						
14			1 2		14			1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2						
15			1 2		15			1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2						
<table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align:center;"> <tr> <td>Women 15-49</td> <td>Children 5-14</td> <td>Under-5s</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>													Women 15-49	Children 5-14	Under-5s	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Women 15-49	Children 5-14	Under-5s																
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
<p>ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS LIVING HERE – EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? If yes, insert child's name and complete form. Then, complete the totals below.</p>																		
<p>* See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50"). Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's Questionnaire. For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of the Questionnaire for Children Under Five. You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.</p>																		
<p>* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household: 01 = Head 02 = Wife or Husband 03 = Son or Daughter 04 = Son or Daughter In-Law 05 = Grandchild 06 = Parent 07 = Parent-In-Law 08 = Brother or Sister 09 = Brother or Sister-In-Law 10 = Uncle/Aunt 11 = Niece/Nephew By Blood 13 = Other Relative 14 = Adopted/Foster/Stepchild 15 = Not Related 98 = Don't Know</p>																		

EDUCATION MODULE		For household members age 5-24 years												ED	
For household members age 5 and above		For household members age 5-24 years													
ED1. Line no.	ED1A. Name	ED2. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	ED3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST OF SCHOOL (name) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/CLASS (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?	ED4. SINCE JANUARY/06 TO PRESENT, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED5. SINCE LAST (day of the week), HOW MANY DAYS DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL?	ED6. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/CLASS IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?	ED6C. TYPE OF SCHOOL	ED7. DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2005?	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/CLASS DID (name) ATTEND?	ED9. SINCE LAST (day of the week), HOW MANY DAYS DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL?	ED10. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/CLASS IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?	ED11. TYPE OF SCHOOL	ED12. DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2005?	ED13. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/CLASS DID (name) ATTEND?	
LINE	YES NO	LEVEL	CLASS	YES NO	DAYS	LEVEL	CLASS	F	NF	M	Y	N	DK	LEVEL	CLASS
01	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
02	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
03	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
04	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
05	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
06	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
07	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
08	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
09	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
10	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
11	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
12	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
13	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
14	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					
15	1 2⇒NEXT LN	0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 6 8		1 2 3	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 6 8					

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS	
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water		
	Piped into dwelling	11	
	Piped into yard or plot.....	12	
	Public tap/standpipe	13	
	Tubewell	21	
	Dug well		
	Protected well.....	31	
	Unprotected well.....	32	
	Water from spring		
	Protected spring	41	
	Unprotected spring	42	
	Rainwater collection	51	
	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel).....	81	
	Bottled water.....	91	
Other (<i>specify</i>)	96		
		11⇒WS5 12⇒WS5 ⇒WS3 96⇒WS3	
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water		
	Piped into dwelling	11	
	Piped into yard or plot.....	12	
	Public tap/standpipe	13	
	Tubewell	21	
	Dug well		
	Protected well.....	31	
	Unprotected well.....	32	
	Water from spring		
	Protected spring	41	
	Unprotected spring	42	
	Rainwater collection	51	
	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel).....	81	
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	96	
		11⇒WS5 12⇒WS5	
WS3. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	No. of minutes.....	<input type="text"/>	
	Water on premises	995	
	DK	998	
		995⇒WS5	
WS4. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO FETCH THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Adult woman(15 & above)	1	
	Adult man(15 & above).....	2	
	Female child (under 15)	3	
	Male child (under 15).....	4	
	DK	8	
	Yes	1	
WS5. DO YOU TREAT YOUR WATER IN ANY WAY TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
		2⇒WS6_1 8⇒WS6_1	
WS6. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK? ANYTHING ELSE?	Boil	A	
	Add bleach/chlorine.....	B	
	Strain it through a cloth	C	
	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.).....	D	
	Let it stand and settle.....	F	
	Alum	G	
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	X	
	DK	Z	
<i>Record all items mentioned.</i>			

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE

WS

WS 6_1. HAVE YOU HEARD OF ARSENIC IN WATER?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WS7
WS 6_2. WHAT ARE THE PROBLEM OR DISEASES CAUSED BY ARSENIC CONTAMINATION? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	Black, white or red spot over the body..... A Hand and feet become rough to touch..... B Legs swells up C Losing the feelings of hands and legs..... D Sore over hand and leg..... E Others _____ X Nothing/ don't know..... Z	
WS 6_3. ARE YOU DOING ANYTHING TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM ARSENIC CONTAMINATION? IF YES, WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR THIS? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	Using water from arsenic free TW A Using boiled pond/river/ canal water..... B Using rain water C Using pond/sand filter water D Using SIDKO filter..... E Others _____ X Nothing/ Don't know..... Z	
WS 6_4. IF IT IS TW, WAS IT'S WATER TESTED FOR ARSENIC AND TW MARKED BY ANY COLOR?	Not tested 1 Tested (marked red) 2 Tested (marked green) 3	
WS7. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? <i>If "flush" probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	Flush / pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine)..... 13 Flush to somewhere else..... 14 Flush to unknown place/not sure/DK where 15 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab/open pit..... 23 Bucket..... 41 Hanging toilet/hanging latrine 51 No facilities or bush or field 95	95⇒ WS9A.
WS8. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒ WS9A.
WS9. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	No. of households (if less than 10).... <input type="text" value="0"/> Ten or more households 10 DK 98	
WS9A. HOW DO YOU USUALLY WASH YOUR HAND AFTER OWN OR CHILD'S DEFAECATION ?	Only water..... 1 Water and soil..... 2 Water and ash..... 3 Water and soap..... 4 Others _____ 6	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Religion 1 Islam 1 Religion 2 Hindu..... 2 Religion 3 Christian..... 3 Religion 4. Buddhist..... 4 Other religion (<i>specify</i>) 6 No religion..... 7	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Ethnic group 1 Bengali..... 1 Ethnic group 2 Chakma 2 Ethnic group 3 Saotal 3 Ethnic group 4 Marma 4 Ethnic group 5 Tripura 5 Ethnic group 6 Garo 7 Other ethnic group (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	No. of rooms <input type="text"/>	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor	Natural floor Earth/sand.....11 Rudimentary floor Wood planks .....21 Palm/bamboo.....22 Finished floor Polished wood.....31 Ceramic tiles/Mojaic .....33 Cement .....34 Carpet.....35 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
<i>Record observation.</i>		
HC4. Main material of the roof	Natural roofing Thatch/ Sod/Leaf .....12 Rudimentary Roofing Rustic mat/Plastic sheet/Polythine .....21 Palm/bamboo.....22 Finished roofing Metal.....31 Wood .....32 Ceramic tiles .....34 Cement .....35 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
<i>Record observation.</i>		
HC5. Main material of the walls	Natural walls Cane/palm/trunks/Leaf/Jute stick/Sod...12 Dirt/Mud .....13 Rudimentary walls Bamboo/Bamboo with mud.....21 Stone with mud .....22 Tin sheet..... 25 Finished walls Cement/Cement block.....31 Bricks.....33 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
<i>Record observation.</i>		
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity .....01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) .....02 Natural gas .....03 Biogas.....04 Kerosene .....05 Wood .....08 Straw/shrubs/grass .....09 Animal dung.....10 Agricultural crop residue.....11 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	

<p>HC7. IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, IS FOOD COOKED ON AN OPEN FIRE, AN OPEN STOVE OR A CLOSED STOVE? <i>Probe for type.</i></p> <p>HC7A. DOES THE FIRE/STOVE HAVE A CHIMNEY OR A HOOD?</p> <p>HC8. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p>HC9. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>HC10. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:</p> <p>HC11A. DID ANY BOY/GIRL UNDER 18 YEARS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD GET INJURED/ACCIDENT /DROWNED IN THE LAST ONE YEAR?</p> <p>HC11B. IF YES, WHAT HAPPENED TO HOW MANY OF THEM? (WRITE THE NUMBER OF CASES FOR EACH ITEM IN THE BOXES SEPARATELY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS) (WRITE 0 FOR CASES NO IN ANY BOX)</p> <p>HC11C. HOW IS SHE/HE NOW? (WRITE 0 FOR CASES NO IN ANY BOX)</p> <p>HC11D. WAS THERE ANY MARRIAGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN LAST THREE YEARS? IF YES, WAS THE MARRIAGE REGISTERED?</p>	<p>Open fire..... 1</p> <p>Open stove 2</p> <p>Closed stove..... 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>In the house 1</p> <p>In a separate building..... 2</p> <p>Outdoors..... 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. Electricity.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Radio.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Television.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Mobile phone.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. 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SECURITY OF TENURE AND DURABILITY OF HOUSING		HC
HC15. HOW MANY YEARS DO YOU LIVE IN THIS PROPERTY/LAND?	Duration of living (In Yrs.) <input type="text"/>	
<i>(IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE 00)</i>		
HC15A. DO YOU OR SOMEONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING, OR DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING?	Own 1 Rent 2 Rent free/squatter/other 3	2⇒HC15D 3⇒HC15D
HC15B. DO YOU OR SOMEONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A TITLE DEED FOR THIS DWELLING?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒HC15F
HC15C. WHAT KIND OF DOCUMENT DO YOU HAVE FOR THE OWNERSHIP OF THIS DWELLING?	Certificate of occupation (or adjudication certificate) A Property tax certification B Utility bills C Other (<i>specify</i>) X None/No document Y	⇒HC15F
ANYTHING ELSE?		
Record all items mentioned.		
HC15D. DO YOU HAVE A WRITTEN RENTAL CONTRACT FOR THIS DWELLING?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒HC15F
HC15E. DO YOU HAVE ANY DOCUMENTATION OR AGREEMENT FOR THE RENTAL OF THIS DWELLING?	Informal agreement (written) A Verbal agreement (no document) B	
<i>If Yes</i> , WHAT KIND OF DOCUMENT OR AGREEMENT DO YOU HAVE FOR THE RENTAL OF THIS DWELLING?	Occupied rent free With knowledge of owner C Without knowledge of owner D	
ANYTHING ELSE?	Other (<i>specify</i>) X None/No document Y	
Record all items mentioned.		
HC15F. DO YOU FEEL SECURE FROM EVICTION FROM THIS DWELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
HC15G. HAVE YOU BEEN EVICTED FROM YOUR HOME AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS?	Yes 1 No 2	
HC15H. Dwelling located in or near:	Landslide area A Flood-prone area B River bank C Steep hill D Garbage mountain/pile E Industrial pollution area F Railroad G None of the above Y	
Observe, and circle all items that describe the location of dwelling.		
HC15I. Condition of dwelling:	Cracks/openings in walls A No windows B Windows with broken glass/no glass C Visible holes in the roof D Incomplete roof E Insecure door F Squatter (Jhupri) G None of the above Y	
<i>Record observation.</i>		
<i>Record all that apply.</i>		
HC15J. Dwelling surroundings:	Very narrow passage between houses instead of road A Too many power cables connecting to neighborhood's main distribution post B None of the above Y	
<i>Record observation.</i>		
<i>Record all that apply.</i>		

CHILD LABOUR MODULE

CL

To be administered to mother/caretaker of each child in the household age 5 through 14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.
 NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CL1. Line no.	CL2. Name	CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?		CL4. If yes: SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?		CL5. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?		CL6. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, COLLECTING FIREWOOD, CLEANING, FETCHING WATER, OR CARING FOR CHILDREN?		CL7. If yes: SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?		CL8. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY OTHER FAMILY WORK (ON THE FARM OR IN A BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET?)		CL9. If yes: SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK?	
		PAID	UNPAID	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	HOURS
01		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
02		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
03		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
04		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
05		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
06		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
07		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
08		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
09		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
10		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
11		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
12		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
13		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
14		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		
15		1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		

If yes: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND?
 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND)
 2 YES, UNPAID
 3 NO

If yes: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND?
 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND)
 2 YES, UNPAID
 3 NO ⇒ TO CL5

If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.
 Record response then ⇒ CL.6

1 YES
 2 NO ⇒ NEXT LINE

1 YES
 2 NO ⇒ TO CL8

DISABILITY		To be administered to caretakers of all children 2 through 9 years old living in the household. For household members below age 2 or above age 9, leave rows blank															DA
Line no.	Child's name	DA1.	DA2.	DA3.	DA4.	DA5.	DA6.	DA7.	DA8.	DA9.	DA10.	DA11.	DA12.	DA13.			
		DA1.	DA2.	DA3.	DA4.	DA5.	DA6.	DA7.	DA8.	DA9.	DA10.	DA11.	DA12.	DA13.			
		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
01		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
02		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
03		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
04		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
05		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
06		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
07		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
08		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
09		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
10		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
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13		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
14		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
15		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		

SALT IODIZATION MODULE**SI**

S11. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED.	Not iodized.....	1
MAY I SEE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK THE MAIN MEAL EATEN BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD LAST NIGHT?	Iodized salt.....	4
	No salt in home.....	6
	Salt not tested.....	7

Once you have examined the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.

S12. *Does any eligible woman age 15-49 reside in the household? Check household listing, column HL6. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.*

Yes. ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN to administer the questionnaire to the first eligible woman.

No. ⇒ Continue (S13)

S13. *Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household? Check household listing, column HL8. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.*

Yes. ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire to caretaker of the first eligible child.

No. ⇒ End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation. Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviews completed on the cover page (HH12-15).



**MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2006, BBS
WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE**

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing). Fill in one form for each eligible woman Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below. Fill in your name, number and the date.</i></p>	
WM1. Cluster No	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
Name:	WM2. Household number:
WM3. Woman's Name:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
WM5. Interviewer number:	WM4. Woman's Line Number:
Name:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
WM7. Result of women's interview	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> / <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> 2006
	Completed..... 1 Not at home 2 Refused 3 Partly completed..... 4 Incapacitated..... 5 Other (specify) 6
<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman :</i> WE ARE FROM BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT (HALF AN HOUR). ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><i>If permission is given, begin the interview. If the woman does not agree to continue, thank her, complete WM7, and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.</i></p>	
WM8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth:
	Month..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
	DK month .....98
	Year <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
	DK year .....9998
WM9. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age (in completed years)..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
WM9A. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS ?	Unmarried..... 1
	Married 2
	Divorced 3
	Separate 4
	Widow..... 5
WM10. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes 1
	No..... 2
WM11. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED: PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR HIGHER?	Primary (Class I-V)..... 1
	Secondary (High/Intermediate)..... 2
	HIGHER (DEGREE & ABOVE) 3
	Non-standard curriculum 6
WM12. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST CLASS YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?	Class <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

WM13. Check WM11:

Secondary or higher. ⇒ *Go to Next Module*

Primary or non-standard curriculum. ⇒ *Continue with WM14*

WM14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS 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 _____ 4

(specify language)

Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired..... 5

Show sentences to respondent.

If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:

CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?

Example sentences for literacy test:

1. *Always speak the truth.*
2. *It is raining.*
3. *I go to school.*
4. *Birds chirping.*
5. *I drinkTubewell water.*

Check WM9A:

1(Unmarried) ⇒ Go to HIV Module

ELSE⇒ Continue with CMI

TETANUS TOXOID (TT) MODULE		TT
<i>This module is to be administered to all women (15-49) with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.</i>		
TT1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED?	Yes (card seen)..... 1 Yes (card not seen)..... 2 No..... 3 DK 8	
<i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i>		
TT2. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH YOUR LAST CHILD, DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION TO PREVENT HIM OR HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH (AN ANTI-TETANUS SHOT, AN INJECTION AT THE TOP OF THE ARM OR SHOULDER)?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒TT5 8⇒TT5
TT3. <i>If yes:</i> HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?	No. of times..... <input type="text"/> DK 8	8⇒TT5
TT4. <i>How many TT doses during last pregnancy were reported in TT3?</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>At least two TT injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Go to Next Module</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fewer than two TT injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Continue with TT5</i>		
TT5. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒NEXT MODULE 8⇒NEXT MODULE
TT6. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE IT?	No. of times..... <input type="text"/> DK .....98	
TT7. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE THAT LAST PREGNANCY?	Month <input type="text"/> DK month.....98 Year <input type="text"/>	⇒NEXT MODULE
<i>Skip to next module only if year of injection is given. Otherwise, continue with TT8.</i>		
	DK year.....9998	↓ TT8
TT8. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE THAT LAST PREGNANCY?	Years ago <input type="text"/>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE

MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

MN1. IN THE FIRST 42 DAYS AFTER YOUR LAST BIRTH [THE BIRTH OF *name*], DID YOU RECEIVE A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE THIS? Yes 1
 No..... 2
 DK 8

Show 200,000 IU capsuler.

MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? Health professional:
 Doctor A
 Nurse/midwife B

If yes: WHOM DID YOU SEE? ANYONE ELSE?

Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.

Other person
 Traditional birth attendant F
 Community health worker G
 Relative/friend H
 Other (*specify*) X
 No one Y

Y⇒MN7

MN3. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE?

	Yes	No
MN3A. WERE YOU WEIGHED?	Weight 1	2
MN3B. WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?	Blood pressure 1	2
MN3C. DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample 1	2
MN3D. DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample 1	2

MN4. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION OR COUNSELED ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS? Yes 1
 No..... 2
 DK 8

MN7. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*)? Health professional:
 Doctor A
 Nurse/midwife..... B

ANYONE ELSE?

Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.

Other person
 Traditional birth attendant F
 Community health worker G
 Relative/friend..... H
 Other (*specify*) X
 No one Y

MN8. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)?

If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.

_____ (*Name of place*)

Home
 Your home 11
 Other home 12
 Public sector
 Govt. hospital 21
 Govt. clinic/health center 22
 Other public (*specify*) 26
 Private Medical Sector
 Private hospital 31
 Private clinic 32
 Private maternity home 33
 Other private medical (*specify*) 36
 Other (*specify*) 96

MN9. WHEN YOUR LAST CHILD (*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

MN10. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH? Yes 1
 No..... 2
 DK 8

2⇒MN12
 8⇒MN12

<p>MN11. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH? <i>Record weight from health card, if available.</i></p>	<p>From card ....1 (kg)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>2 (lb)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>From recall ....3 (kg)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>4 (lb)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>MN12. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>DK .....8..... 99998</p> <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>
<p>MN13. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately 0 00</p> <p>Hours..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p>Days 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know/remember 8 98</p>
<p>MN14. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST BATHE YOUR BABY (<i>name</i>)? <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>With in 24 Hours 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>1-3 Days 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>More than 3 days 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Not bathed 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know/remember 8 98</p>
2⇒MN14	
MARRIAGE MODULE	
MA	
<p>MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED ?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 3</p>
<p>MA2. HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?</p>	<p>Age in years..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DK 98</p>
<p>MA5. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Only once 1</p> <p>More than once 2</p>
<p>MA6. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY?</p>	<p>Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DK month..... 98</p> <p>Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DK year..... 9998</p>
<p>MA8. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND ?</p>	<p>Age in years..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
3⇒MA5	

HIV & AIDS MODULE

HA

HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.	Yes	1	
HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE VIRUS HIV OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	No.....	2	2⇒ NEXT MODULE
HA2. CAN PEOPLE PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM GETTING INFECTED WITH THE HIV VIRUS BY HAVING ONE SEX PARTNER WHO IS NOT INFECTED AND ALSO HAS NO OTHER PARTNERS?	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET INFECTED WITH THE HIV VIRUS BECAUSE OF MAGIC OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
HA7. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
HA7A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS BY GETTING INJECTIONS WITH A NEEDLE THAT WAS ALREADY USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
HA8. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV VIRUS?	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	DK	8	
HA9. CAN THE HIV VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO A BABY?			
		Yes	No
HA9A. DURING PREGNANCY?	During pregnancy.....	1	2
		8	
HA9B. DURING DELIVERY?	During delivery.....	1	2
		8	
HA9C. BY BREASTFEEDING?	By breastfeeding	1	2
		8	

Follow instructions in your Interviewer's Manual.

HA10. DOES ANY OTHER ELIGIBLE WOMAN AGE 15-49 RESIDE IN THE HOUSEHOLD?
 CHECK HOUSEHOLD LISTING, COLUMN HL6. YOU SHOULD HAVE A QUESTIONNAIRE WITH THE INFORMATION PANEL FILLED IN FOR NEXT ELIGIBLE WOMAN.

Yes. ⇒ Go to **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN** TO ADMINISTER THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE NEXT ELIGIBLE WOMAN.

No. ⇒ **CONTINUE (HA11)**

HA11. Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household?
 Check household listing, column HL8. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.

Yes. ⇒ Go to **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE** to administer the questionnaire to caretaker of the first eligible child.

No. ⇒ End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation. Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviews completed on the cover page.

MICS MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2006
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL **UF**

This questionnaire is to be administered preferably to all mothers or caretakers (see household listing, column HL8) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see household listing, column HL5).

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

Fill in the cluster and household number, and names and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below. Insert your own name and number, and the date.

UF1. Cluster Number UF2. Household number:

Name:

UF3. Child's Name: UF4. Child's Line Number:

UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number:

UF7. Interviewer name and number: UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: / / 2006

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 Completed 1
 Not at home 2
 (Codes refer to mother/caretaker.) Refused 3
 Partly completed 4
 Incapacitated 5
 Other (specify) 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT FIFTEEN MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, thank him/her and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

UF10. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 IN YOUR CARE, WHO LIVES WITH YOU NOW.
 NOW I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT (name).
 IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN?

Date of birth: Day
 DK day98
 Month.....
 Year

Probe:

WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?
If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.

UF11. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Age in completed years.....

Record age in completed years and complete months. Prove: age/date of birth checking in the field for consistency. Age in completed months.....

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE		BR
BR1. DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen..... 2 No..... 3 DK..... 8	1⇒BR5
BR2. HAS (name's) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CITY CORPORATION, MUNICIPALITY, UNION PARSHAD) ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	1⇒BR5 8⇒BR4
BR3. WHY IS (name's) BIRTH NOT REGISTERED ?	Costs too much.....01 Must travel too far.....02 Did not know it should be registered.....03 Does not know where to register.....05 Don't feel it necessary.....07 Other (specify).....96 DK.....98	
BR4. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒BR5
BR4A. WHERE CAN YOU REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	City corporation..... 1 Pourashava..... 2 Union Parishad..... 3 Other..... 6 DK..... 8	
BR5. Check age of child in UF11: Child is 3 or 4 years old?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with BR6		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Go to BR8		
BR6. DOES (name) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN, OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE LIKE MOSQUE/MOKTOB?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BR8 8⇒BR8
BR7. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) ATTEND?	No. of hours.....	<input type="text"/>
BR8. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (name):		
<i>If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH THE CHILD - THE MOTHER, THE CHILD'S FATHER OR ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING THE CARETAKER/RESPONDENT)?</i>		
<i>Circle all that apply.</i>		
BR8A. READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?	Books	Mother A Father B Other X No one Y
BR8B. TELL STORIES TO (name)?	Stories	A B X Y
BR8C. SING SONGS WITH (name)?	Songs	A B X Y
BR8D. TAKE (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Take outside	A B X Y
BR8E. PLAY WITH (name)?	Play with	A B X Y
BR8F. SPEND TIME WITH (name) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?	Spend time with	A B X Y
	Yes..... 1	
do to develop the Intelligence of this child?	No..... 2	2⇒BR11

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE		BR
BR10. what are you doing for (name)? (Multiple response)	Give warm and responsive care A Encourage any participation B Let child play and socialize with others C Set good example by modeling good behaviors and morals D Discipline/punish the child physically E Scold the child F Stimulate attachment by providing consistent & responsive care G Development of learning abilities H Others X	
BR10A. Check UF11: Child aged under 3years? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to Next module <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Continue with BR11		
BR11. Are you doing anything to prepare (name) to go to school?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
BR12. If yes, how are preparing him/her? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	Develop speaking A Develop writing B Follow rules & regulations C Sending to school at appropriate age D Prepare mentally E Opportunity for playing F Encourage by comparing other children G Development of learning abilities H Others X	
VITAMIN A MODULE		VA
VA1. HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED A VITAMIN A CAPSULE (SUPPLEMENT) LIKE THIS ONE? Show capsule for different doses – 100,000 IU for those 9-11 months old, 200,000 IU for those 12-59 months old.	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒NEXT MODULE 8⇒NEXT MODULE
VA2. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID (name) TAKE THE LAST DOSE?	Months ago <input type="text"/> DK 98	
VA3. WHERE DID (name) GET THIS LAST DOSE?	On routine visit to health facility 1 Sick child visit to health facility 2 National Immunization Day campaign 3 Vitamin 'A' Campaign 4 Other (specify) 6 DK 8	

BREASTFEEDING MODULE

BF

BF1. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED
 Yes 1
 No..... 2 2⇒BF3
 DK 8 8⇒BF3

BF4. Check age of child in UF11: Child is 0-23 months?

- Yes. ⇒ Continue with BF1A
- No. ⇒ Go to BF2

BF1A. DID YOU GIVE HONEY /SUGAR WATER/ MASTERED OIL
 ETC TO YOUR CHILD (*name*) IMMEDIATELY AFTER BIRTH?
 Yes 1
 No..... 2
 DK 8

BF1B. HOW SOON AFTER THE BIRTH DID YOU BEGIN
 BREAST FEEDING YOUR CHILD (*name*) ?
 Immediately 0 00
 Hours 1
or
 Days 2
 Don't know/remember 8.....98

BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?
 Yes 1
 No..... 2
 DK 8

BF3. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, DID HE/SHE
 RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

*Read each item aloud and record response
 before proceeding to the next item.*

Y N DK

BF3A. VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR MEDICINE?	A. Vitamin supplements.....	1	2	8
BF3B. PLAIN WATER?	B. Plain water.....	1	2	8
BF3C. SWEETENED, FLAVOURED WATER OR FRUIT JUICE OR TEA OR INFUSION?	C. Sweetened water or juice.....	1	2	8
BF3D. ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS)?	D. ORS	1	2	8
BF3E. INFANT FORMULA?	E. Infant formula.....	1	2	8
BF3F. TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH MILK?	F. Milk.....	1	2	8
BF3G. ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	G. Other liquids.....	1	2	8
BF3H. SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD?	H. Solid or semi-solid food.....	1	2	8

BF4. Check BF3H: Child received solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?

- Yes. ⇒ Continue with BF5
- No or DK. ⇒ Go to Next Module

BF5. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, HOW MANY
 TIMES DID (*name*) EAT SOLID, SEMISOLID, OR
 SOFT FOODS OTHER THAN LIQUIDS?
 No. of times.....
 Don't know 8

If 7 or more times, record '7'.

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
CA1. HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (<i>day of the week</i>) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒CA5 8⇒CA5
Diarrhoea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.		
CA2. DURING THIS LAST EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:		
Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.		
		Yes No DK
CA2A. A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED (<i>local name for ORS packet solution</i>)?	A. Fluid from ORS packet..... 1 2 8	
CA2B. SALT-SUGAR-WATER FLUID	B. Salt-Sugar-Water fluid..... 1 2 8	
CA2C. A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?	C. Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8	
CA3. DURING (<i>name</i> 's) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE DRINK MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE THAN USUAL?	Much less or none..... 1 About the same (or somewhat less)..... 2 More 3 DK 8	
CA4. DURING (<i>name</i> 's) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE EAT LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE FOOD THAN USUAL?	None..... 1 Much less 2 Somewhat less..... 3 About the same..... 4 More 5 DK 8	
If "less", probe: MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?	DK 8	
CA5. HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (<i>day of the week</i>) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA6. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, QUICK BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA7. WERE THE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?	Problem in chest 1 Blocked nose 2 Both 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	2⇒CA12 6⇒CA12
CA8. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS OUTSIDE THE HOME?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒CA10 8⇒CA10

CA9. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK CARE?

ANYWHERE ELSE?

Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.

If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.

_____ (Name of place)

CA10. WAS (name) GIVEN MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?

CA11. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN?

Circle all medicines given.

CA12. Check UF11: Child aged under 3?

Yes. ⇒ Continue with CA13

No. ⇒ Go to CA14

CA13. THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?

Public sector

- Govt. hospital/ health centre A
- Health worker/HA D
- Mobile/outreach clinic..... E
- Other public (*specify*) _____ H

Private medical sector

- Private hospital/clinic..... I
- Private physician J
- Private pharmacy K
- Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O

Other source

- Relative or friend P
- Shop Q
- Traditional practitioner R
- NGO Hospital/ Clinic S
- Other (*specify*) _____ X

- Yes 1
- No..... 2

- DK 8
- Amoxicilin/Sefrocilin/Cafixin..... A
- Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen..... P
- Aspirin..... Q
- Ibuprofen R
- Other (*specify*) _____ X
- DK Z

- 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

Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each caretaker.

CA14. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?

- Child not able to drink or breastfeed A
- Child becomes sicker B
- Child develops a fever..... C
- Child has fast breathing..... D
- Child has difficult breathing E
- Child has blood in stool F
- Child is drinking poorly G
- Animal Bite..... H
- Snake Bite I
- Drowning (sink in pond/river/canal/lake water) J
- Others (Specify)..... X

Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.

Circle all symptoms mentioned, But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.

IMMUNIZATION MODULE		IM
<p><i>If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM2-IM8 for each type of immunization or vitamin A dose recorded on the card. IM10-IM17 are for recording vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM10-IM17 will only be asked when a card is not available.</i></p>		
IM1. IS THERE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (name)?	Yes, seen.....	1
	Yes, not seen.....	2 2⇒IM10
	No.....	3 3⇒IM10
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.		
(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		
	DAY	Date of Immunization MONTH YEAR
IM2. BCG	BCG	
IM4A. DPT1	DPT1	
IM4B. DPT2	DPT2	
IM4C. DPT3	DPT3	
IM21A HEPATITIS B1	HEPB1	
IM21B HEPATITIS B2	HEPB2	
IM21C HEPATITIS B3	HEPB3	
IM3A. POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0	
IM3B. POLIO 1	OPV1	
IM3C. POLIO 2	OPV2	
IM3D. POLIO 3	OPV3	
IM3E. POLIO 4	OPV4	
IM6. MEASLES (OR MMR)	MEASLES	
IM8A. VITAMIN A (1)	VITA1	
IM8B. VITAMIN A (2)	VITA2	
IM9. IN ADDITION TO THE VACCINATIONS AND VITAMIN A CAPSULES SHOWN ON THIS CARD, DID (name) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS?	Yes	1 1⇒IM19
	<i>(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column on IM2 to IM8B.)</i>	
	No.....	2 2⇒IM19
<i>Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions BCG, DPT 1-3, Hepatitis B1-3, OPV 0-4, Measles or Vitamin A supplements.</i>	DK	8 8⇒IM19
IM10. HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?	Yes	1
	No.....	2 2⇒IM19
	DK	8 8⇒IM19
IM11. HAS (name) EVER BEEN GIVEN A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT CAUSED A SCAR?	Yes	1
	No.....	2
	DK	8
IM12. HAS (name) EVER BEEN GIVEN ANY "VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH" TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO?	Yes	1
	No.....	2 2⇒IM15
	DK	8 8⇒IM15

<p>IM13. HOW OLD WAS HE/SHE WHEN THE FIRST POLIO DOSE WAS GIVEN – JUST AFTER BIRTH (WITHIN TWO WEEKS) OR LATER?</p>	<p>Just after birth (within two weeks)..... 1 Later 2</p>					
<p>IM14. HOW MANY TIMES HAS HE/SHE BEEN GIVEN THESE POLIO DROPS?</p>	<p>No. of times..... <input type="text"/></p>					
<p>IM15. HAS (name) EVER BEEN GIVEN “DPT VACCINATION INJECTIONS” – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS? (SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO)</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM17 8⇒IM17</p>				
<p>IM16. HOW MANY TIMES?</p>	<p>No. of times..... <input type="text"/></p>					
<p>IM17. HAS (name) EVER BEEN GIVEN “MEASLES VACCINATION INJECTIONS” SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER ?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>					
<p>IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (name) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS AND/OR VITAMIN A OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS:</p>		<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> </table>		Y	N	DK
	Y	N	DK			
<p>IM19A. 18/01/2004 AND 29/02/2004 (NID)</p>	<p>A. NID..... 1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8</p>			
<p>IM19B. 22/12/2005, VITAMIN –A CAMPAIGN</p>	<p>B. VITA-A..... 1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8</p>			
<p>IM19D. 15/02/2006 TO 15/03/2006, MEASLES CAMPAIGN</p>	<p>D. MEASLES 1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8</p>			

IM20. Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother/caretaker? Check household listing, column HL8.

- Yes. ⇒ End the current questionnaire and then Go to **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE** to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.
- No. ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviewers completed on the cover page (HH12-15)

ANNEX G: PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	No.
BAGERHAT	26
BANDARBAN	29
BARGUNA	26
BARISAL	52
BHOLA	26
BOGRA	26
BRAHMANBARIA	26
CHANDPUR	26
CHITTAGONG	78
CHUADANGA	26
COMILLA	26
COX'S BAZAR	26
DHAKA	78
DINAJPUR	29
FARIDPUR	26
FENI	26
GAIBANDHA	28
GAZIPUR	26
GOPALGANJ	26
HABIGANJ	26
JAMALPUR	26
JESSORE	26
JHALOKATI	26
JHENAIDAH	26
JOYPURHAT	27
KHAGRACHHARI	38
KHULNA	52
KISHORGONJ	26
KURIGRAM	26
KUSHTIA	26
LAKSHMIPUR	26
LALMONIRHAT	26

DISTRICT	No.
MADARIPUR	26
MAGURA	26
MANIKGANJ	26
MAULVIBAZAR	26
MEHERPUR	26
MUNSHIGANJ	26
MYMENSINGH	37
NAOGAON	40
NARAIL	26
NARAYANGANJ	26
NARSINGDI	26
NATORE	26
NAWABGANJ	27
NETRAKONA	35
NILPHAMARI	26
NOAKHALI	26
PABNA	26
PANCHAGARH	26
PATUAKHALI	26
PIROJPUR	26
RAJBARI	26
RAJSHAHI	55
RANGAMATI	37
RANGPUR	28
SATKHIRA	26
SHARIATPUR	26
SHERPUR	28
SIRAJGANJ	26
SUNAMGANJ	26
SYLHET	52
TANGAIL	30
THAKURGAON	26
Total	1950

ANNEX H: MEMBERSHIP OF THE MICS 2006 TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Director General, BBS

Joint Secretary (Statistics), Planning Division

Joint Secretary (United Nations), Economics Relations Division, Ministry of Finance

Deputy Director General, BBS

Joint Chief, Planning Commission

Director General, Education and Social Sector, Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation Division (IMED), Ministry of Planning

Director General, Primary Education

Director General, Department of Women Affairs

Chief Engineer, Institute of Public Health and Engineering

Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics Wing, Planning Division

Director, Primary Health Care (PHC), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Director, Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN)

Director, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT), The University of Dhaka

Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS

Project Director, Sample Vital Registration System Project, BBS

Ex-Project Director, Monitoring Situation of Children & Women, BBS

Project Director, Monitoring Situation of Children and Women Project, BBS

Country Director, Helen Keller International (HKI)

Planning Officer, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Section, UNICEF

Nutrition Specialist, Health & Nutrition Section, UNICEF

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Bangladesh
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
Progotir Pathey
2006