



Bangladesh



Demographic and
Health Survey

2017-18



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE





Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18

National Institute of Population Research and Training
Medical Education and Family Welfare Division
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Dhaka, Bangladesh

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

October 2020



The 2017-18 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 BDHS) was implemented under the authority of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Medical Education and Family Welfare Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Mitra and Associates, a private research agency was engaged to collect data from October 2017 to March 2018. The funding for the 2017-18 BDHS was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Bangladesh. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Additional information about the 2017-18 BDHS may be obtained from the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Azimpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh (telephone: 880-2-58611206; fax: 880-2-8613362; email: directorresearch.niport@gmail.com and alam.niport@gmail.com; internet: <http://www.niport.gov.bd>).

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

Cover: Rickshaw Art of Bangladesh by Nusrat Jahan Lucky

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), and ICF. 2020. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NIPORT and ICF.

The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and ICF and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

**Dedicated to
Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
on his 100th Birth Anniversary**



CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES	ix
MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER	xvii
FOREWORD	xix
PREFACE	xxi
STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC) FOR 2017-18 BDHS.....	xxiii
TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP AND SAMPLING COMMITTEE FOR 2017-18 BDHS	xxv
CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT	xxvii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	xxix
READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017-18 BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (BDHS)	xxxiii
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS	xli
1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
1.1 Survey Objectives.....	1
1.2 Sample Design.....	2
1.3 Questionnaires	3
1.4 Anthropometry, Blood Pressure Measurement, and Blood Glucose Testing	5
1.4.1 Anthropometry Measurements.....	5
1.4.2 Blood Pressure Measurements and Glucose Testing	5
1.5 Pretest	5
1.6 Training of Field Staff	6
1.7 Fieldwork.....	6
1.8 Data Processing	6
1.9 Response Rates	7
2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	9
2.1 Drinking Water Sources and Treatment	10
2.2 Sanitation	10
2.3 Exposure to Smoke inside the Home.....	11
2.4 Household Wealth	12
2.5 Handwashing	13
2.6 Household Population and Composition	13
2.7 Birth Registration	14
2.8 Education.....	15
2.8.1 Educational Attainment	15
2.8.2 School Attendance	15
2.9 Ownership of NID Card	16
3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS	29
3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents.....	29
3.2 Education and Literacy	29
3.3 Mass Media Exposure	31
3.4 Employment	32
3.5 Occupation.....	32
4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY	41
4.1 Marital Status.....	41
4.2 Age at First Marriage.....	42

4.3	Age at First Sexual Intercourse	43
4.4	Recent Sexual Activity	43
4.5	Spousal Separation	43
4.6	Perceptions regarding Age at First Marriage.....	44
4.7	Continuation of Education and Work after Marriage	44
5	FERTILITY.....	55
5.1	Current Fertility	56
5.2	Children Ever Born and Living	57
5.3	Birth Intervals.....	57
5.4	Insusceptibility to Pregnancy.....	58
5.5	Age at First Birth	59
5.6	Teenage Childbearing.....	60
6	FERTILITY PREFERENCES.....	71
6.1	Desire for Another Child	71
6.2	Ideal Family Size.....	72
6.3	Fertility Planning Status	73
6.4	Wanted Fertility Rates	74
6.5	Spousal Agreement regarding Desired Number of Children.....	74
7	FAMILY PLANNING	81
7.1	Contraceptive Use	82
7.2	Knowledge and Use of Menstrual Regulation.....	84
7.3	Knowledge and Use of the ECP and LAM.....	84
7.4	Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods.....	85
7.5	Use of Social Marketing Brands.....	85
7.6	Decision Making about Family Planning	86
7.7	Discontinuation of Contraceptives	86
7.8	Demand for Family Planning	87
7.9	Contact with Fieldworkers.....	89
7.10	Satellite and Community Clinics.....	90
7.11	Postpartum Counseling and Family Planning.....	90
8	INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.....	109
8.1	Infant and Child Mortality	110
8.2	Biodemographic and Sociodemographic Risk Factors	111
8.3	Perinatal Mortality.....	112
8.4	High-risk Fertility Behavior	113
9	MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH.....	119
9.1	Antenatal Care Coverage and Content	120
9.1.1	Skilled Providers.....	120
9.1.2	Place of Antenatal Care	121
9.1.3	Timing and Number of ANC Visits.....	121
9.2	Components of ANC Visits.....	122
9.3	Quality of Antenatal care.....	122
9.4	Delivery Services.....	122
9.4.1	Institutional Deliveries.....	123
9.4.2	Skilled Assistance during Delivery	124
9.4.3	Delivery by Cesarean.....	125
9.4.4	Duration of Stay at Health Facility	126

9.5	Postnatal Care.....	126
9.5.1	Postnatal Health Check for Mothers.....	127
9.5.2	Postnatal Health Check for Newborns.....	127
9.6	Newborn Care.....	128
9.6.1	Care of the Umbilical Cord.....	128
9.6.2	Drying and Bathing the Newborn.....	129
9.6.3	Essential Newborn Care.....	129
9.7	Problems in Accessing Health Care.....	129
10	CHILD HEALTH.....	153
10.1	Birth Weight.....	153
10.2	Vaccination of Children.....	154
10.3	Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection.....	157
10.4	Fever.....	158
10.5	Diarrheal Disease.....	158
10.5.1	Prevalence of Diarrhea.....	158
10.5.2	Feeding Practices.....	159
10.5.3	Treatment of Diarrhea.....	159
10.6	Treatment of Childhood Illness.....	161
11	NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.....	177
11.1	Nutritional Status of Children.....	177
11.2	Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices.....	180
11.3	Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children.....	184
11.4	Adults' Nutritional Status.....	185
11.5	Micronutrient Supplementation during Pregnancy.....	187
12	WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT.....	199
12.1	Married Women's Employment.....	199
12.2	Control over Women's Earnings.....	200
12.3	Control over Men's Earnings.....	201
12.4	Women's Ownership and Use of Bank Accounts, Mobile Phones, and National Identity Cards (NIDs).....	201
12.5	Women's Participation in Decision Making.....	202
12.6	Attitudes toward Wife Beating.....	203
12.7	Negotiating Sexual Relations.....	203
12.8	Women's Empowerment and Demographic and Health Outcomes.....	204
13	BLOOD PRESSURE AND DIABETES.....	215
13.1	Coverage of Testing for Blood Pressure and Blood Glucose Measurement.....	216
13.2	Raised Blood Pressure or Hypertension.....	216
13.2.1	History of Blood Pressure Measurement.....	217
13.2.2	Prevalence of Hypertension.....	217
13.2.3	Awareness, Medication, and Control of Hypertension.....	219
13.3	Diabetes.....	219
13.3.1	History of Blood Glucose Measurement.....	220
13.3.2	Prevalence of Diabetes.....	220
13.3.3	Awareness about and Treatment of Diabetes.....	221
14	CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5.....	239
14.1	Verbal Autopsy Instruments.....	239
14.2	Data Collection Methods.....	240
14.3	Quality Assurance.....	240

14.4	Cause of Death Certification and Coding	241
14.5	Causes of Death among Children under Age 5.....	242
14.6	Cause-specific Mortality Rates.....	243
15	ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES	247
15.1	Availability of General Services.....	248
15.2	Availability of Education Facilities	248
15.3	Access to Income-generating Organizations	248
15.4	Access to Family Planning and Health Services	249
15.5	Means of Transport to Upazila Headquarters	249
15.6	Means of Transport to District Headquarters	250
15.7	Availability of Health Facility	250
15.8	Availability of Health and Family Planning Workers	250
	REFERENCES.....	255
	APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN	259
A.1	Introduction	259
A.2	Sample Frame.....	259
A.3	Sample Design and Implementation.....	259
A.4	Sample Probabilities and Sampling Weights.....	263
	APPENDIX B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS	265
	APPENDIX C DATA QUALITY TABLES	279
	APPENDIX D MORTALITY CLASSIFICATION AND INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD) 10 CODES	285
	APPENDIX E PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2017-18 BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY	287
	APPENDIX F SUMMARY INDICATORS.....	291
	APPENDIX G QUESTIONNAIRES.....	293
	Household	295
	Woman's.....	313
	Biomarker.....	373
	Verbal Autopsy—Form 1.....	403
	Verbal Autopsy—Form 2.....	423
	Community.....	445
	Fieldworker	465

TABLES AND FIGURES

1	INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
	Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews	7
	Figure 1.1 2017-18 Bangladesh DHS sample design	3
2	HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	9
	Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water	18
	Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to division and wealth	18
	Table 2.2 Treatment of household drinking water	18
	Table 2.3.1 Household sanitation facilities	19
	Table 2.3.2 Sanitation facility type according to division and wealth	19
	Table 2.4 Cooking amenities.....	20
	Table 2.5 Household characteristics.....	21
	Table 2.6 Household possessions.....	22
	Table 2.7 Ownership of mobile phones	22
	Table 2.8 Wealth quintiles	23
	Table 2.9 Handwashing.....	23
	Table 2.10 Handwashing: Location	24
	Table 2.11 Household population by age, sex, and residence.....	24
	Table 2.12 Household composition.....	25
	Table 2.13 Birth registration of children under age 5	25
	Table 2.14.1 Educational attainment of the female household population	26
	Table 2.14.2 Educational attainment of the male household population	27
	Table 2.15 School attendance ratios.....	28
	Table 2.16 Ownership of NID card.....	28
	Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence	10
	Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence	11
	Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence.....	12
	Figure 2.4 Trends in access to basic and limited handwashing facilities	13
	Figure 2.5 Population pyramid.....	14
	Figure 2.6 Birth registration by division	14
	Figure 2.7 Secondary school attendance by residence	16
3	CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS	29
	Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents	34
	Table 3.2 Educational attainment.....	35
	Table 3.3 Literacy	36
	Table 3.4 Exposure to mass media.....	37
	Table 3.5 Employment status.....	38
	Table 3.6 Occupation	39
	Table 3.7 Type of employment	40
	Figure 3.1 Trends in education among ever-married women, 2007-2018.....	30
	Figure 3.2 Secondary education by division	30
	Figure 3.3 Secondary education by household wealth	31
	Figure 3.4 Exposure to mass media.....	31
	Figure 3.5 Employment status by wealth	32
	Figure 3.6 Occupation	33

4	MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY	41
	Table 4.1	Current marital status 46
	Table 4.2	Age at first marriage..... 46
	Table 4.3	Median age at first marriage by background characteristics 47
	Table 4.4	Marriage before age 18 47
	Table 4.5	Age at first sexual intercourse..... 48
	Table 4.6	Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics..... 48
	Table 4.7	Recent sexual activity 49
	Table 4.8	Spousal separation..... 50
	Table 4.9	Preferred age at first marriage..... 51
	Table 4.10	Continuation of education after marriage..... 52
	Table 4.11	Continuation of work after marriage..... 53
	Figure 4.1	Marital status..... 41
	Figure 4.2	Trends in age at first marriage 42
	Figure 4.3	Women’s median age at marriage by education 42
	Figure 4.4	Median age at first sex and first marriage 43
5	FERTILITY.....	55
	Table 5.1	Current fertility 62
	Table 5.2.1	Trends in age-specific fertility rates..... 62
	Table 5.2.2	Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates 62
	Table 5.3.1	Fertility by background characteristics 63
	Table 5.3.2	Current fertility by division..... 63
	Table 5.4	Children ever born and living 64
	Table 5.5	Birth intervals..... 65
	Table 5.6	Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility 66
	Table 5.7	Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility 67
	Table 5.8	Menopause 67
	Table 5.9	Age at first birth 68
	Table 5.10	Median age at first birth 68
	Table 5.11	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood..... 69
	Table 5.12	Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15 69
	Figure 5.1	Trends in fertility 56
	Figure 5.2	Trends in age-specific fertility 56
	Figure 5.3	Fertility by division..... 57
	Figure 5.4	Trends in median birth intervals 57
	Figure 5.5	Trends in teenage pregnancy..... 60
	Figure 5.6	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by division..... 60
6	FERTILITY PREFERENCES.....	71
	Table 6.1	Fertility preferences by number of living children..... 76
	Table 6.2	Desire to limit childbearing..... 76
	Table 6.3	Ideal number of children by number of living children 77
	Table 6.4	Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics 77
	Table 6.5	Fertility planning status..... 78
	Table 6.6	Wanted fertility rates..... 78
	Table 6.7	Spousal agreement on desired number of children 79
	Figure 6.1	Trends in desire to limit childbearing 72
	Figure 6.2	Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children..... 72
	Figure 6.3	Ideal family size by education..... 73
	Figure 6.4	Fertility planning status..... 73
	Figure 6.5	Trends in wanted and actual fertility..... 74

7	FAMILY PLANNING	81
	Table 7.1 Current use of contraception by age.....	92
	Table 7.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics	92
	Table 7.3 Timing of sterilization.....	93
	Table 7.4 Knowledge of fertile period	93
	Table 7.5 Knowledge and use of menstrual regulation	93
	Table 7.6 Knowledge and use of the emergency contraceptive pill by background characteristics.....	94
	Table 7.7 Knowledge and use of the lactational amenorrhea method by background characteristics	95
	Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods.....	96
	Table 7.9 Knowledge of specific sources of family planning services	97
	Table 7.10 Use of pill brands by residence	97
	Table 7.11 Use of male condom brands by residence.....	98
	Table 7.12 Decision making about family planning	99
	Table 7.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates.....	100
	Table 7.14 Reasons for discontinuation	100
	Table 7.15 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women.....	101
	Table 7.16 Future use of contraception.....	101
	Table 7.17 Preferred method of contraception for future use	102
	Table 7.18 Reason for not intending to use contraception	102
	Table 7.19 Exposure to family planning messages	103
	Table 7.20 Contact with family planning providers.....	104
	Table 7.21 Contact with family planning providers: Type of fieldworker.....	105
	Table 7.22 Satellite clinics	106
	Table 7.23 Community clinics	107
	Table 7.24 Postpartum family planning	108
	Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use.....	82
	Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use.....	83
	Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by division	83
	Figure 7.4 Use of modern methods by household wealth.....	83
	Figure 7.5 Source of modern contraceptive methods	85
	Figure 7.6 Contraceptive discontinuation rates	86
	Figure 7.7 Demand for family planning	87
	Figure 7.8 Trends in demand for family planning.....	88
	Figure 7.9 Unmet need by division	88
8	INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.....	109
	Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates	114
	Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics.....	114
	Table 8.3 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics.....	115
	Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality.....	116
	Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior	117
	Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates	110
	Figure 8.2 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval.....	111
	Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by division.....	112
	Figure 8.4 Under-5 mortality by household wealth.....	112
	Figure 8.5 Perinatal mortality by household wealth.....	113
9	MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH.....	119
	Table 9.1 Antenatal care	131
	Table 9.2 Place of antenatal care.....	132

Table 9.3	Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit	133
Table 9.4	Components of antenatal care	134
Table 9.5	Quality of antenatal care	135
Table 9.6	Place of delivery.....	136
Table 9.7	Use of mobile phones during pregnancy and delivery	137
Table 9.8	Assistance during delivery	138
Table 9.9	Cesarean section.....	139
Table 9.10	Reason for C-section	140
Table 9.11	Duration of stay in health facility after birth.....	140
Table 9.12	Duration of stay in facility after C-section.....	140
Table 9.13	Cost of delivery	141
Table 9.14	Source of delivery funds	141
Table 9.15	Timing of first postnatal checkup for the mother.....	142
Table 9.16	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother.....	143
Table 9.17	Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn	144
Table 9.18	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn.....	145
Table 9.19	Content of postnatal care for newborns.....	146
Table 9.20	Type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord.....	147
Table 9.21	Application of material after cutting of the umbilical cord.....	148
Table 9.22	Newborn care practices: Timing of drying	149
Table 9.23	Newborn care practices: Timing of first bath.....	150
Table 9.24	Essential newborn care.....	151
Table 9.25	Problems in accessing health care	152
Figure 9.1	Trends in antenatal care coverage	120
Figure 9.2	Trends in place of birth	123
Figure 9.3	Health facility births by division.....	124
Figure 9.4	Assistance during delivery	124
Figure 9.5	Trends in skilled assistance at delivery	125
Figure 9.6	Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth.....	125
Figure 9.7	Trends in delivery by C-section	126
Figure 9.8	Delivery by C-section according to type of health facility.....	126
Figure 9.9	Trends in postnatal care from medically trained providers	127
Figure 9.10	Postnatal care by place of delivery from medically trained provider.....	127
10	CHILD HEALTH.....	153
Table 10.1	Child's weight at birth.....	162
Table 10.2	Vaccinations by source of information	163
Table 10.3	Vaccinations by background characteristics	164
Table 10.4	Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics	165
Table 10.5	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI.....	166
Table 10.6	Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI	167
Table 10.7	Prevalence and treatment of fever.....	168
Table 10.8	Source of advice or treatment for children with fever.....	169
Table 10.9	First source of treatment of fever	170
Table 10.10	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea	171
Table 10.11	Feeding practices during diarrhea	172
Table 10.12	Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea	173
Table 10.13	Diarrhea treatment with ORT and zinc	174
Table 10.14	Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea.....	175
Figure 10.1	Childhood vaccinations.....	155
Figure 10.2	Trends in childhood vaccinations.....	156
Figure 10.3	Vaccination coverage by division	156
Figure 10.4	Vaccination coverage by mother's education	156
Figure 10.5	Diarrhea prevalence by age.....	159

Figure 10.6	Feeding practices during diarrhea	159
Figure 10.7	Trends in treatment of diarrhea	160
Figure 10.8	Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness	161
11	NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS	177
Table 11.1	Nutritional status of children.....	188
Table 11.2	Initial breastfeeding.....	189
Table 11.3	Breastfeeding status by age.....	190
Table 11.4	Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status	190
Table 11.5	Median duration of breastfeeding	191
Table 11.6	Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview.....	192
Table 11.7	Minimum acceptable diet.....	193
Table 11.8	Micronutrient intake among children.....	195
Table 11.9.1	Nutritional status of ever-married women	196
Table 11.9.2	Nutritional status of men.....	197
Table 11.10	Micronutrient intake among mothers	198
Figure 11.1	Trends in nutritional status.....	179
Figure 11.2	Stunting in children by division	179
Figure 11.3	Stunting in children by mother's education	180
Figure 11.4	Breastfeeding practices by age.....	181
Figure 11.5	Trends in exclusive breastfeeding.....	181
Figure 11.6	IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet.....	183
Figure 11.7	Minimum acceptable diet by mother's education	184
Figure 11.8	Trends in nutritional status of women.....	186
12	WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	199
Table 12.1	Employment and cash earnings of currently married women	206
Table 12.2.1	Control over women's cash earnings	206
Table 12.2.2	Control over men's cash earnings	207
Table 12.3	Ownership and use of NID cards, bank accounts, and mobile phones.....	208
Table 12.4	Participation in decision making.....	208
Table 12.5	Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics.....	209
Table 12.6	Attitude toward wife beating.....	210
Table 12.7	Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband	211
Table 12.8	Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband	212
Table 12.9	Indicators of women's empowerment.....	212
Table 12.10	Current use of contraception by women's empowerment.....	213
Table 12.11	Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment	213
Table 12.12	Reproductive health care by women's empowerment	214
Table 12.13	Early childhood mortality rates by women's status	214
Figure 12.1	Employment by age	200
Figure 12.2	Control over women's earnings	200
Figure 12.3	Ownership and use of assets	201
Figure 12.4	Women's participation in decision making.....	202
13	BLOOD PRESSURE AND DIABETES	215
Table 13.1	Coverage of testing for blood pressure and fasting blood glucose measurement among women and men age 18 and older	223
Table 13.2	History of hypertension and actions taken to lower blood pressure.....	224
Table 13.3.1	Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 18 and older.....	225

Table 13.3.2	Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 18-34	227
Table 13.3.3	Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 35 and older.....	228
Table 13.3.4	Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 18 and older	229
Table 13.3.5	Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 18-34.....	230
Table 13.3.6	Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 35 and older	231
Table 13.4	History of diabetes and actions taken to lower blood sugar.....	232
Table 13.5.1	Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 18 and older	233
Table 13.5.2	Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 18-34.....	234
Table 13.5.3	Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 35 and older	235
Table 13.5.4	Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 18 and older	236
Table 13.5.5	Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 18-34.....	237
Table 13.5.6	Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 35 and older	238
Figure 13.1	Trends in blood pressure measurement prior to the survey.....	217
Figure 13.2	Trends in prevalence of hypertension among adults age 35 and older.....	218
Figure 13.3	Prevalence of hypertension among adults age 35 and older by residence.....	218
Figure 13.4	Prevalence of hypertension among adults age 18 and older by wealth quintiles	218
Figure 13.5	Prevalence of hypertension among adults age 18 and older by BMI.....	219
Figure 13.6	Awareness of hypertension and treatment status	219
Figure 13.7	Trend in prevalence of diabetes among adults 35 and older	220
Figure 13.8	Prevalence of diabetes among adults	220
Figure 13.9	Prevalence of diabetes among adults age 18 and older by wealth quintiles.....	221
Figure 13.10	Awareness of diabetes and treatment status	221
14	CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	239
Table 14.1	Causes of death among children under age 5 by age group	245
Table 14.2	Causes of death among children under age 5 by sex of child and residence.....	245
Table 14.3	Causes of death among children under age 5 by mother's education	246
Table 14.4	Causes of death among children under age 5 by division	246
Figure 14.1	Physician review process for verbal autopsies	241
15	ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES	247
Table 15.1	Distance to nearest general services.....	252
Table 15.2	Distance to nearest education facility.....	252
Table 15.3	Availability of income-generating organizations	252
Table 15.4	Availability of family planning and health services.....	253
Table 15.5	Means of transport to upazila headquarters.....	253
Table 15.6	Means of transport to district headquarters	253
Table 15.7	Availability of health facility	254
Table 15.8	Availability of health and family planning workers.....	254

Figure 15.1	Access to family planning and health services.....	249
Figure 15.2	Means of transport to upazila headquarters.....	249
APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN		259
Table A.1	Household distribution.....	259
Table A.2	Sample allocation of clusters by division.....	260
Table A.3	Sample allocation of selected households by division	260
Table A.4	Sample allocation of expected completed interviews with ever-married women by division	261
Table A.5	Sample allocation of clusters by division according to the field observation.....	261
Table A.6	Sample implementation.....	262
APPENDIX B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS		265
Table B.1	List of selected variables for sampling errors, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	267
Table B.2	Sampling errors: Total sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	268
Table B.3	Sampling errors: Urban sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	269
Table B.4	Sampling errors: Rural sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	270
Table B.5	Sampling errors: Barishal sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	271
Table B.6	Sampling errors: Chattogram sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18	272
Table B.7	Sampling errors: Dhaka sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18	273
Table B.8	Sampling errors: Khulna sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18	274
Table B.9	Sampling errors: Mymensingh sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	275
Table B.10	Sampling errors: Rajshahi sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	276
Table B.11	Sampling errors: Rangpur sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	277
Table B.12	Sampling errors: Sylhet sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18.....	278
APPENDIX C DATA QUALITY TABLES		279
Table C.1	Household age distribution	279
Table C.2	Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women	280
Table C.3	Completeness of reporting	280
Table C.4	Births by calendar years.....	281
Table C.5	Reporting of age at death in days.....	281
Table C.6	Reporting of age at death in months.....	282
Table C.7	Height and weight data completeness and quality for children.....	283



MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER



Md. Zahid Maleque, MP
Honorable Minister
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

It is encouraging to learn that the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has carried out the eighth Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 BDHS) as part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys Program. The goal of the survey is to provide up-to-date data on health and demographic indicators, particularly maternal and child health, fertility, family planning, and nutrition, at the national and divisional levels to meet the monitoring and evaluation needs of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (4th HPNSP) 2017-2022 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW).

Demographic data are a prerequisite for monitoring the progress of health and population sector development indicators in Bangladesh, and continuous data collection and timely dissemination serve this function well.

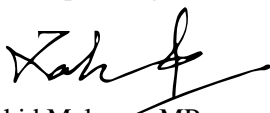
Nearly three decades ago, NIPORT with the support of USAID, launched the first BDHS (1993-94) with the vision of establishing a comprehensive health and demographic evidence database. It was a remarkable endeavor towards exploring the spectrum of health issues that affect the lives of women and children and enhancing monitoring and evaluation capacity to generate key information on these population groups.

This year the government of Bangladesh is celebrating birth centenary of father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and next year we will observe golden jubilee of our independence. Present Government is committed to improve health and family welfare related indicators. I hope the findings of the survey will assist in monitoring the target of health, population, and nutrition sector program. The findings of the 2017-18 BDHS indicate positive improvements in the socioeconomic, demographic, and health conditions of the people of the country in recent years due to the visionary leadership of the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. These findings will be instrumental in monitoring and evaluating the 4th HPNSP by providing estimates for 14 major indicators of the program's results framework as well as updates on the health-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable contributions of the many who worked to make the task possible, especially the Secretary of the Medical Education and Family Welfare Division, the Director General of NIPORT and his team, International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), ICF, and our longstanding development partner USAID, as well as all of the officials devoted to the fulfillment of the BDHS. Thanks are also due to the members of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC), the Technical Working Group (TWG), and the Sampling Committee for their contribution to the realization of the survey.

I hope that this evidence-based report focusing on every woman and every child will be useful to planners, policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders for proper health and population sector planning in the country.

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu
Long live Bangladesh


Md. Zahid Maleque, MP



FOREWORD



Md. Ali Noor

Secretary

Medical Education and Family Welfare Division

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

It is my pleasure to congratulate the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) on publishing the eighth Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 BDHS) with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The survey highlights changes that have taken place in Bangladesh's demographic and health situation since the previous BDHS surveys. The survey provides important information for policymakers and program personnel in addressing the monitoring and evaluation needs of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (4th HPNSP) of the Ministry of Health Family Welfare (MOHFW).

We know that socio-economic conditions including women's educational level has been continuing to improve. The fertility rate has declined over time, from 6.3 children per woman in 1975 to 2.3 in 2017-18. Of the eight divisions in Bangladesh, three (Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur) have achieved a replacement-level fertility rate (2.1 or fewer children per woman). There has been a sharp increase in the percentage of women with at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits. As a result of the rise in health facility deliveries, more than half of deliveries are now attended by medically trained providers. BDHS data shows continuous improvements in the nutritional status of women and children. We urge all stakeholders to play active roles in implementing national priorities under the 4th HPNSP and global commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to improve health services for the Bangladeshi population.

I am glad to know that a technical committee was formed by the Medical Education and Family Welfare Division to review the childhood mortality estimates from the 2017-18 BDHS. The committee observed that the discrepancies between the childhood mortality estimates from the BDHS and the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) were attributable to differences in the methodologies used; however, the estimates from the 2019 Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS) were found to be similar to those from the BDHS.

The need for further detailed analyses of the BDHS data remains. I hope that such analyses will be carried out by policymakers, academicians, researchers, and program personnel to provide more in-depth knowledge for the future direction and effective implementation of the 4th HPNSP in the coming years.

I am greatly indebted and thankful to all who contributed to the survey. I would like to thank NIPORT for conducting the survey. I appreciate ICF, USA; the International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b); and USAID/Bangladesh for providing technical assistance. In this regard, I deeply appreciate USAID for providing financial assistance that helped ensure the ultimate success of this important national survey.

(Md. Ali Noor)

PREFACE



Susanta Kumar Saha

Director General

National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT)

Medical Education and Family Welfare Division

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

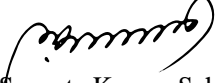
The 2017-18 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) is the eighth survey of its kind. Started in 1993, the BDHS is the longest running series of health care surveys in Bangladesh. The 2017-18 BDHS was implemented through a collaborative effort of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and ICF. Financial support for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Bangladesh.

The 2017-18 BDHS generates evidence on basic national indicators of social progress including fertility, childhood mortality, fertility preferences and fertility regulation, maternal and child health, and the nutritional status of mothers and children. It highlights the major changes that have taken place in Bangladesh's demographic and health situation since 1993-94. As a major source of data for program monitoring, the 2017-18 BDHS provides information for monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (4th HPNSP) and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to improve health services for the Bangladeshi population. This report provides estimates for 14 indicators of the results framework of the 4th HPNSP. Several indicators have shown steady improvements in child nutritional status and coverage of antenatal care and skilled delivery services over the years.

Childhood mortality rates from the 2017-18 BDHS represent estimates for the year 2015, and these estimates differed from those reported in other available surveys. The Medical Education and Family Welfare Division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) formed a technical committee to review childhood mortality estimates for 2015 from all available sources. The committee observed that the estimates of neonatal mortality rates and under-5 mortality rates from the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) were notably lower than all other available neonatal and under-5 mortality estimates in the country. However, the estimates from the 2019 Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS) were found to be similar to those from the BDHS. The review took some time to complete, resulting in delays in publishing the 2017-18 BDHS final report. Nevertheless, we are delighted to publish the report. I would like to thank the technical committee members for the valuable review and recommendations.

The 2017-18 BDHS was guided by the members of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC), which consisted of experts from government, nongovernmental, and international organizations as well as researchers and professionals working in the health, nutrition, and population sectors in Bangladesh. A Technical Working Group (TWG) with representatives from NIPORT; the MOHFW Program Management and Monitoring Unit (PMMU); MEASURE Evaluation; the University of Dhaka; the International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b); USAID/Bangladesh; Save the Children; and ICF was formed to assist in designing the survey instruments and implementing the survey. I would like to put on record my sincere appreciation to the SAC and TWG members for their effort in all stages of the survey. In addition, I extend sincere thanks to the BBS for its support in selecting sample clusters and providing enumeration area maps for the survey.

I would like to congratulate the professionals of the NIPORT Research Unit for the successful completion of the survey. On this day I especially remember our colleague Subrata Kumar Bhadra, Senior Research Associate, NIPORT, who is no more with us; we remember his outstanding effort and pray to the almighty for his eternal soul. Mitra and Associates, a private research agency, was engaged to collect data; my sincere thanks to them. I also extend my thanks to ICF for completing the task in a professional manner. Finally, USAID/Bangladesh deserves special thanks for providing technical and financial support for the survey.



(Susanta Kumar Saha)

STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC) FOR 2017-18 BDHS

Director General, NIPORT	Chairperson
Additional Secretary (Population, FW and Law), ME&FWD, MOHFW	Member
Director General, HEU, MOHFW	Member
Deputy Chief, ME & FWD, MOHFW	Member
Deputy Chief, HSD, MOHFW	Member
Deputy Chief, Population Planning Wing, Planning Commission	Member
Director (PHC) and Line Director (MNCAH), DDGHS	Member
Director (MIS) and Line Director (HIS & e-Health), DGHS	Member
Director (IPHN) and Line Director (NNS), DGHS	Member
Director (Planning and Research) and Line Director (PMR), DGHS	Member
Director (MCH Services) and Line Director (MCRAH), DGFP	Member
Line Director, CCSDP, DGFP	Member
Director (MIS) and Line Director (MIS-FP), DGFP	Member
Director (Planning) and Line Director (PME-FP), DGFP	Member
Director, Census Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Member
Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
Project Director, MSVSB, BBS	Member
Project Director, UPHCSDP, Local Government Division, MoLGRD & C	Member
Prof. Dr. M Nurul Islam, Pro-Vice Chancellor, World University of Bangladesh	Member
Prof. Nitai Chakraborty, Department of Statistics, Biostatistics and Informatics, University of Dhaka	Member
Prof. Dr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, ISRT, University of Dhaka	Member
Chairman, Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka	Member
Representative, WHO, Bangladesh	Member
Representative, UNFPA Bangladesh	Member
Representative, UNICEF, Bangladesh	Member
Representative, World Bank, Dhaka	Member
Representative, DFID-Bangladesh	Member
Representative, Global Affairs Canada, Bangladesh	Member
Representative, SIDA, Bangladesh	Member
Representative, JICA, Bangladesh	Member
Mr. M. M. Reza, Team Leader, PMMU, MOHFW	Member
Dr. Kanta Jamil, Sr. M & E and Research Advisor, OPHNE, USAID	Member
Dr. Mizanur Rahman, Sr. Advisor, MEASURE Evaluation	Member
Dr. Ahmed Al-Sabir, Consultant, ICF, USA	Member
Dr. Shams El Arifeen, Sr. Director, Maternal and Child Health, icddr,b	Member
Chief of Party, NHSDP	Member
Dr. Ishtiaq Mannan, Deputy Country Director, Save the Children	Member
Mr. Toslim Uddin Khan, General Manager (Program), SMC	Member
Director, BRAC Health Program	Member
Representative, ICF, USA	Member
Executive Director, Mitra and Associates	Member
Mrs. Shahin Sultana, Sr. Research Associate, NIPORT	Member
Mr. Subrata Kumar Bhadra, Sr. Research Associate, NIPORT	Member
Mr. Mohammed Ahsanul Alam, Evaluation Specialist, NIPORT	Member
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Sarker, Director (Research), NIPORT	Member Secretary

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP AND SAMPLING COMMITTEE FOR 2017-18 BDHS

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Sarker, Director (Research), NIPORT	Chairperson
Dr. Kanta Jamil, Sr. M & E and Research Advisor, OPHNE, USAID	Member
Dr. Mizanur Rahman, Sr. Advisor, MEASURE Evaluation	Member
Dr. Ahmed Al-Sabir, Consultant, ICF, USA	Member
Dr. Shams El Arifeen, Sr. Director, Maternal and Child Health, icddr,b	Member
Prof. Nitai Chakraborty, Department of Statistics, Biostatistics and Informatics, University of Dhaka	Member
Dr. Ishtiaq Mannan, Deputy Country Director, Save the Children	Member
Mr. Toslim Uddin Khan, General Manager (Program), SMC Representative, ICF, USA	Member
Representative, Data Collection Agency	Member
Mr. Karar Zunaid Ahsan, MEASURE Evaluation	Member
Mr. Subrata Kumar Bhadra, Sr. Research Associate, NIPORT	Member
Mr. Mohammed Ahsanul Alam, Evaluation Specialist, NIPORT	Member Secretary

Sampling Committee (SC)

Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Sarker, Director (Research), NIPORT	Chairperson
Md. Zahidul Hoque Dardar, Director, Census Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Member
AKM Ashraful Haque, Project Director, MSVSB, BBS	Member
Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam, Pro-Vice Chancellor, World University of Bangladesh	Member
Prof. Nitai Chakraborty, Department of Statistics, Biostatistics and Informatics, University of Dhaka	Member
Prof. Dr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, ISRT, University of Dhaka	Member
Dr. Mizanur Rahman, Sr. Advisor, MEASURE Evaluation	Member
Dr. Ahmed Al-Sabir, Consultant, ICF Consultant, USA Representative, ICF, USA	Member
Representative, Data Collection Agency	Member
Mr. Subrata Kumar Bhadra, Sr. Research Associate, NIPORT	Member
Mr. Mohammed Ahsanul Alam, Evaluation Specialist, NIPORT	Member Secretary

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT

NIPORT

Mr. Mohammed Ahsanul Alam, Evaluation Specialist

Ms. Shahin Sultana, Senior Research Associate

DHAKA UNIVERSITY

Ms. Gaylan Peyari Tarannum Dana, Associate Professor, Department of Population Sciences

Ms. Shahnaz Nilima, Lecturer, Department of Statistics

Ms. Eashrat Jahan Eyemooon, Lecturer, Department of Sociology

Ms. Nasrin Lipi, Lecturer, Institute of Statistical Research and Training

Ms. Rawnak Jahan Tamanna, Lecturer, Institute of Statistical Research and Training

JAGANNATH UNIVERSITY

Dr. Sheikh Giash Uddin, Professor, Department of Statistics, Jagannath University

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Professor, Department of Epidemiology

MITRA AND ASSOCIATES

Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam, Director (Research)

SOCIAL MARKETING COMPANY

Mr. Md. Moshir Rahman, Social Marketing Company, Bangladesh

ICDDR,B

Dr. Ahmed Ehsanur Rahman, Associate Scientist, Maternal and Child Health Division

Mr. MD. Moinuddin Haider, Assistant Scientist, Health Systems and Population Studies Division

Ms. Shema Mhajabin, Research Investigator, Maternal and Neonatal Health

MEASURE EVALUATION/DATA FOR IMPACT

Ms. Shusmita Khan, Research Associate

USAID/BANGLADESH

Dr. Kanta Jamil, Senior Monitoring, Evaluation and research Advisor, Office of Population, Health, Nutrition, and Education

ICF

Ms. Anjushree Pradhan, Senior Survey Coordinator

Dr. Ahmed Al-Sabir, Consultant

Prof. Nitai Chakraborty, Consultant

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ASA	Association of Social Advancement
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin vaccine against tuberculosis
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BMI	body mass index
BMMS	Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey
BMRC	Bangladesh Medical Research Council
BP	blood pressure
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BSIC	Bangladesh Small Industries Corporation
CBR	crude birth rate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHCP	community health care provider
CI	confidence interval
CNG	compressed natural gas
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSBA	community skilled birth attendant
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DBP	diastolic blood pressure
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
DVD	digital versatile disc
EA	enumeration area
ECP	emergency contraceptive pill
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FBG	fasting blood glucose
FP	family planning
FPG	fasting plasma glucose
FWV	family welfare visitor
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GOB	government of Bangladesh
GPI	gender parity index
GPS	Global Positioning System
HA	health assistant
HepB	hepatitis B

Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
HPNSP	Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
icddr,b	International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
IMCI	integrated management of childhood illness
IPS	integrated power service
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IRB	institutional review board
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LBW	low birth weight
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MCH	maternal and child health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MR	measles and rubella
NAR	net attendance ratio
NCDs	noncommunicable diseases
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NID	national identification card
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NN	neonatal mortality
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PNC	postnatal care
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PPS	probability proportional to size
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SAC	Stakeholder Advisory Committee
SACMO	sub-assistant community medical officer
SBA	skilled birth attendant
SBP	systolic blood pressure
SD	standard deviation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	standard days method
SMC	Social Marketing Company
STI	sexually transmitted infection

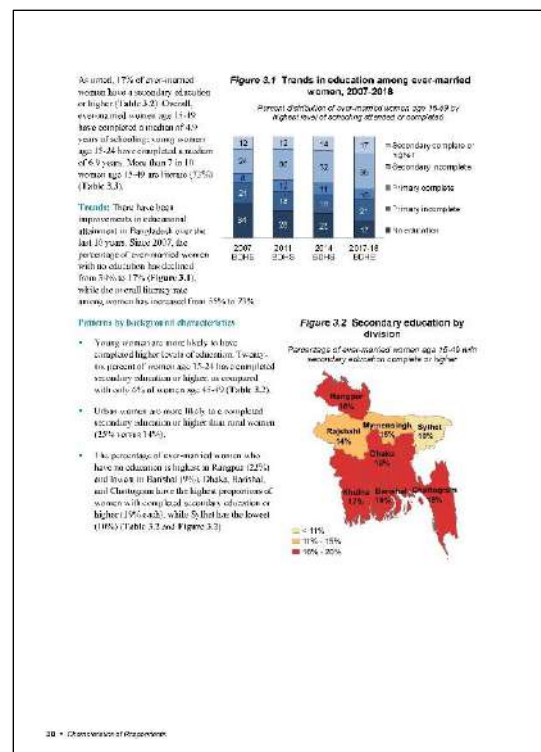
TBA	traditional birth assistant
TFR	total fertility rate
TWFR	total wanted fertility rate
UH&FWC	union health and family welfare center
UHC	union health center
UP	union parishad
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VCD	video compact disc
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017-18 BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (BDHS)

The 2017-18 Bangladesh DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colorful maps display breakdowns for divisions in Bangladesh. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, BDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of BDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting BDHS tables.



Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4 Exposure to mass media 1							
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18							
3							
Background characteristic	2	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age							
15-19		1.6	54.8	3.9	0.4	44.3	2,063
20-24		3.1	60.3	3.3	0.5	38.6	3,556
25-29		3.7	58.5	2.7	0.5	40.5	3,579
30-34		3.4	55.9	1.2	0.3	43.3	3,470
35-39		3.6	51.9	1.2	0.4	47.7	2,879
40-44		3.5	49.3	0.9	0.1	50.1	2,296
45-49		3.0	49.4	1.1	0.4	50.2	2,285
Residence							
Urban		7.5	74.2	3.0	0.9	24.9	5,729
Rural		1.5	47.3	1.7	0.2	52.0	14,398
Division							
Barishal		2.5	32.6	1.7	0.1	66.3	1,125
Chattogram		2.8	54.1	1.7	0.4	45.2	3,622
Dhaka		5.2	68.5	2.6	0.8	30.7	5,123
Khulna		3.1	58.8	2.6	0.3	40.0	2,336
Mymensingh		1.9	44.5	0.9	0.1	55.1	1,546
Rajshahi		2.5	61.5	2.2	0.2	37.9	2,802
Rangpur		2.2	42.0	2.0	0.2	57.0	2,380
Sylhet		2.8	36.8	1.1	0.2	62.6	1,192
Education							
No education		0.0	36.9	0.3	0.0	63.0	3,333
Primary incomplete		0.0	46.8	1.3	0.0	52.9	4,250
Primary complete ¹		0.4	48.2	1.2	0.1	51.4	2,040
Secondary incomplete		1.6	60.5	2.0	0.1	38.7	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ²		15.5	75.5	5.4	5 1.9	22.2	3,369
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		0.1	14.0	0.7	0.0	85.4	3,743
Second		0.5	37.0	1.0	0.0	62.5	3,957
Middle		1.0	60.4	1.9	0.1	38.9	4,059
Fourth		2.6	71.8	2.6	0.3	27.0	4,184
Highest		11.3	86.5	3.8	1.4	12.6	4,184
Total	4 3.2	55.0	2.1	0.4	44.3	20,127	

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about ever-married women age 15-49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible ever-married female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that ever-married women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows ever-married women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows ever-married women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of ever-married women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents ever-married women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, division, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the BDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in red. These percentages represent the totals of all ever-married women age 15-49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 3.2%* of ever-married women age 15-49 read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, 55.0% watch television at least weekly, and 2.1% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of ever-married women with a secondary education or higher access all three types of media, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 1.9% of ever-married women age 15-49 with a secondary education or higher access all three types of media at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Bangladesh. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- What percentage of ever-married women do not access any of the three types of media once a week?
- Which age group of ever-married women are most likely to watch television at least once a week?
- Compare ever-married women in urban and rural areas – which group is more likely to watch television at least once a week?
- What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of ever-married women who do not access any media by division?
- Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers or magazines by educational level?
- Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to television by household wealth?

Answers:
a) 44.3%
b) Ever-married women age 20-24: 60.3% of ever-married women in this age group watch television on a weekly basis.
c) Ever-married women in urban areas: 74.2% of ever-married women in urban areas watch television on a weekly basis, as compared with 47.3% of ever-married women in rural areas.
d) Access to none of the three media ranges from a low of 30.7% in Dhaka to a high of 66.3% in Barisal.
e) Yes, weekly exposure to a newspaper or magazine increases as women's level of education increases; less than 1% of ever-married women with no education, an incomplete primary education, or a primary education read a newspaper or magazine on a weekly basis, compared with 15.5% of ever-married women with a secondary education or higher.
f) Yes, weekly exposure to television increases with household wealth, from 14.0% among ever-married women in the poorest households to 86.5% among ever-married women in the wealthiest households.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI 1					
Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18					
Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.8	963	(62.8)	(30.9)	27
6-11	5.1	826	(53.4)	(25.3)	42
12-23	4.1	1,679	36.9	24.4	69
24-35	2.1	1,685	(45.3)	(29.1)	35
36-47	2.9	1,618	(25.6)	(12.8)	47
48-59	2.0	1,650	(27.7)	(8.3)	33
Sex					
Male	3.6	4,389	46.0	23.7	159
Female	2.3	4,032	30.8	18.2	95
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	2.0	1,727	(42.8)	(23.1)	35
Kerosene	*	2	*	*	0
Charcoal	*	13	*	*	0
Wood/straw ³	3.4	6,064	39.2	20.8	205
Animal dung	2.3	596	*	*	13
Other fuel	*	11	*	*	0
No food cooked in household	*	1	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	2.6	2,307	44.9	22.9	61
Rural	3.2	6,113	38.9	21.3	193
Division					
Barishal	4.3	464	(56.2)	(26.1)	20
Chattogram	2.7	1,761	(50.0)	(19.8)	48
Dhaka	2.1	2,170	(25.4)	(10.7)	45
Khulna	1.7	774	*	*	13
Mymensingh	2.4	708	*	*	17
Rajshahi	3.9	977	(35.3)	(19.9)	38
Rangpur	5.9	885	42.5	27.0	53
Sylhet	2.9	683	(41.3)	(31.4)	20
Education					
No education	1.8	611	*	*	11
Primary incomplete	3.6	1,520	27.8	14.2	54
Primary complete ⁴	3.5	887	(25.8)	(8.2)	31
Secondary incomplete	3.2	3,650	43.7	25.0	118
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	2.3	1,753	(57.1)	(30.2)	40
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.5	1,793	36.7	16.1	80
Second	3.3	1,710	35.1	20.4	56
Middle	2.5	1,587	(41.9)	(22.8)	40
Fourth	2.7	1,691	(42.1)	24.2	46
Highest	1.9	1,640	(54.4)	(32.9)	31
Total	3.0	8,421	40.3	21.6	254

Note: Total includes 7 children with missing information on cooking fuel in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, NGO sector, or private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a private pharmacy, non-qualified doctor's chamber, or other.

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 3.0%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 254 children, or 3.0% of the 8,421 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 3.0% of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children age 36-47 months with recent ARI symptoms had advice or treatment sought? It's 25.6%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- What percentage of children under age 5 with recent ARI symptoms in Khulna had treatment or advice sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 children (unweighted) in this group. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in BDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the BDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2017-18 BDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the country's eight divisions.

To generate statistics that are representative of Bangladesh as a whole and the eight divisions, the number of ever-married women surveyed in each division should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the division. However, if some divisions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each division's population may not include sufficient ever-married women from each division for analysis. To solve this problem, divisions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Division			
Barishal	5.6	1,125	2,154
Chattogram	18.0	3,622	2,905
Dhaka	25.5	5,123	2,974
Khulna	11.6	2,336	2,630
Mymensingh	7.7	1,546	2,167
Rajshahi	13.9	2,802	2,576
Rangpur	11.8	2,380	2,492
Sylhet	5.9	1,192	2,229
Total	100.0	20,127	20,127

20,127 ever-married women and want to produce results that are representative of Bangladesh as a whole and its divisions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Bangladesh is not evenly distributed among the divisions: some divisions, such as Dhaka, are heavily populated while others, such as Barishal, are not. Thus, Barishal must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many ever-married women should be interviewed in each division in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of ever-married women interviewed in each division. Within the divisions, the number of ever-married women interviewed ranges from 2,154 in Barishal to 2,974 in Dhaka. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each division.

With this distribution of interviews, some divisions are overrepresented and some divisions are underrepresented. For example, the population in Dhaka is about 26% of the population in Bangladesh, while Barishal's population contributes only 6% of the population in Bangladesh. But as the blue column shows, the number of ever-married women interviewed in Dhaka accounts for only about 15% of the total sample of ever-married women interviewed (2,974/20,127) and the number of ever-married women interviewed in Barishal accounts for 11% of the ever-married women interviewed (2,154/20,127). This unweighted distribution of ever-married women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Bangladesh, the distribution of the ever-married women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Ever-married women from a smaller division, like Barishal, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Ever-married women from a large division, like Dhaka, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of ever-married women from each division so that each division's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the division. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the division level. The total national sample size of 20,127 ever-married women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the ever-married women in the divisions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** with the actual population

distribution of Bangladesh, you would see that ever-married women in each division are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of ever-married women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of ever-married women who live in Barishal and the proportion of ever-married women who live in Dhaka.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and division levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the BDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of ever-married women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators—Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Indicator	Sex		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1	30.8	30.9	30.8	11.1
2.2.2	11.8	9.3	10.6	na
a)	9.2	7.6	8.4	11.1
b)	2.6	1.8	2.2	11.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.2	na	na	52.7	9.8
3.2.1	48	41	45	8.2
3.2.2	34	26	30	8.2
3.7.1	na	70.3	na	7.15
3.7.2	na	5.0	na	5.1
a)	na	108.0	na	5.1
3.b.1	96.0	95.8	95.9	10.3
a)	81.1	85.5	83.1	10.3
b)	92.0	92.0	92.0	10.3
c)				
5. Gender equality				
5.3.1	na	19.3	na	4.3
a)	na	58.9	na	4.3
b)				
5.6.1	na	63.8	na	na
5.b.1	na	60.2	na	12.3
7. Affordable clean energy				
	Residence		Total	
	Urban	Rural		
7.1.1	96.5	90.0	91.8	2.5
7.1.2	54.5	5.3	18.9	2.4
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2	na	12.3	na	12.3
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.9.1	25.4	25.0	25.2	2.13

na = Not applicable

¹ Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

² Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14

³ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

⁴ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent) vaccine

⁵ The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received two doses of measles/rubella vaccine

⁶ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

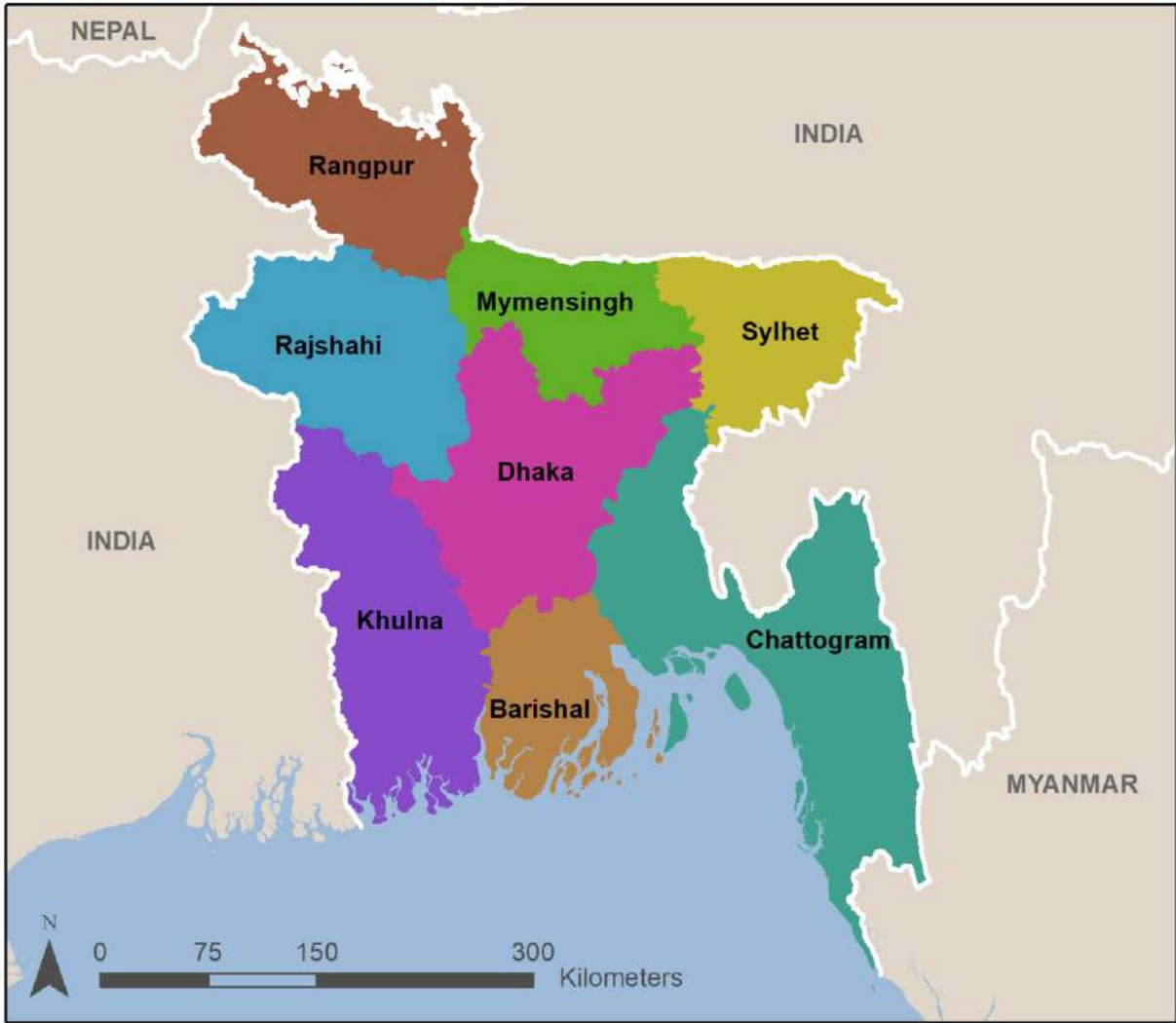
⁷ Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.

⁸ Data are available for women age 15-49 only.

⁹ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

¹⁰ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have and use an account at a bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available.

BANGLADESH



The 2017-18 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 BDHS) is the eighth national survey to report on the demographic and health status of women and children. The main objective of the 2017-18 BDHS is to provide up-to-date information on fertility and fertility preferences; childhood mortality levels and causes of death; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health, including breastfeeding practices and nutritional status; newborn care; women's empowerment; selected noncommunicable diseases (NCDS); and availability and accessibility of health and family planning services at the community level. This information is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in monitoring and evaluating the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (4th HPNSP) 2017-2022 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) and to provide estimates for 14 major indicators of the HPNSP Results Framework (MOHFW 2017).

The 2017-18 BDHS was conducted under the authority of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Health Education and Family Welfare Division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under Training, Research and Development operational plan of 4th HPNSP. Mitra and Associates, a Bangladeshi research firm located in Dhaka, implemented the survey. The International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) provided technical assistance on verbal autopsies to determine the causes of under-5 deaths. ICF provided technical assistance as part of its Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. The survey received financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Members of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC), which included experts from government (including MOHFW), nongovernmental, and international organizations as well as researchers and professionals who work in the health, nutrition, and population sectors, contributed their expert opinions and endorsement during survey implementation. In addition, the Technical Working Group (TWG), with representatives from NIPORT, ICF, icddr,b, and USAID/Bangladesh, provided technical guidance in all aspects of the survey implementation. The Sampling Committee, with representatives from NIPORT, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), ICF, the University of Dhaka, the World University of Bangladesh, and MEASURE Evaluation, provided technical guidance in finalizing the sampling design.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the 2017-18 BDHS are as follows:

- Provide up-to-date data on demographic rates, particularly fertility rates, and infant and child mortality rates at the national and divisional levels
- Analyze the direct and indirect factors that determine levels of and trends in fertility and infant and child mortality
- Measure levels of contraceptive use among currently married women
- Provide data on maternal and child health, including antenatal care, assistance at delivery, postnatal care, newborn care, breastfeeding, immunizations, and prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infections (ARIs), diarrhea, and other diseases among children under age 5
- Provide information on the empowerment of women
- Assess the nutritional status of children (under age 5), women, and men using anthropometric measurements (weight and height) and assess infant and child feeding practices
- Measure biomarkers such as blood pressure and blood glucose among women and men age 18 and older
- Provide information on causes of death among children under age 5

- Provide community-level data on the accessibility and availability of health and family planning services

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2017-18 BDHS is nationally representative and covers the entire population residing in non-institutional dwelling units in the country. The survey used a list of enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, provided by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), as a sampling frame (BBS 2011). The primary sampling unit (PSU) of the survey is an EA with an average of about 120 households.

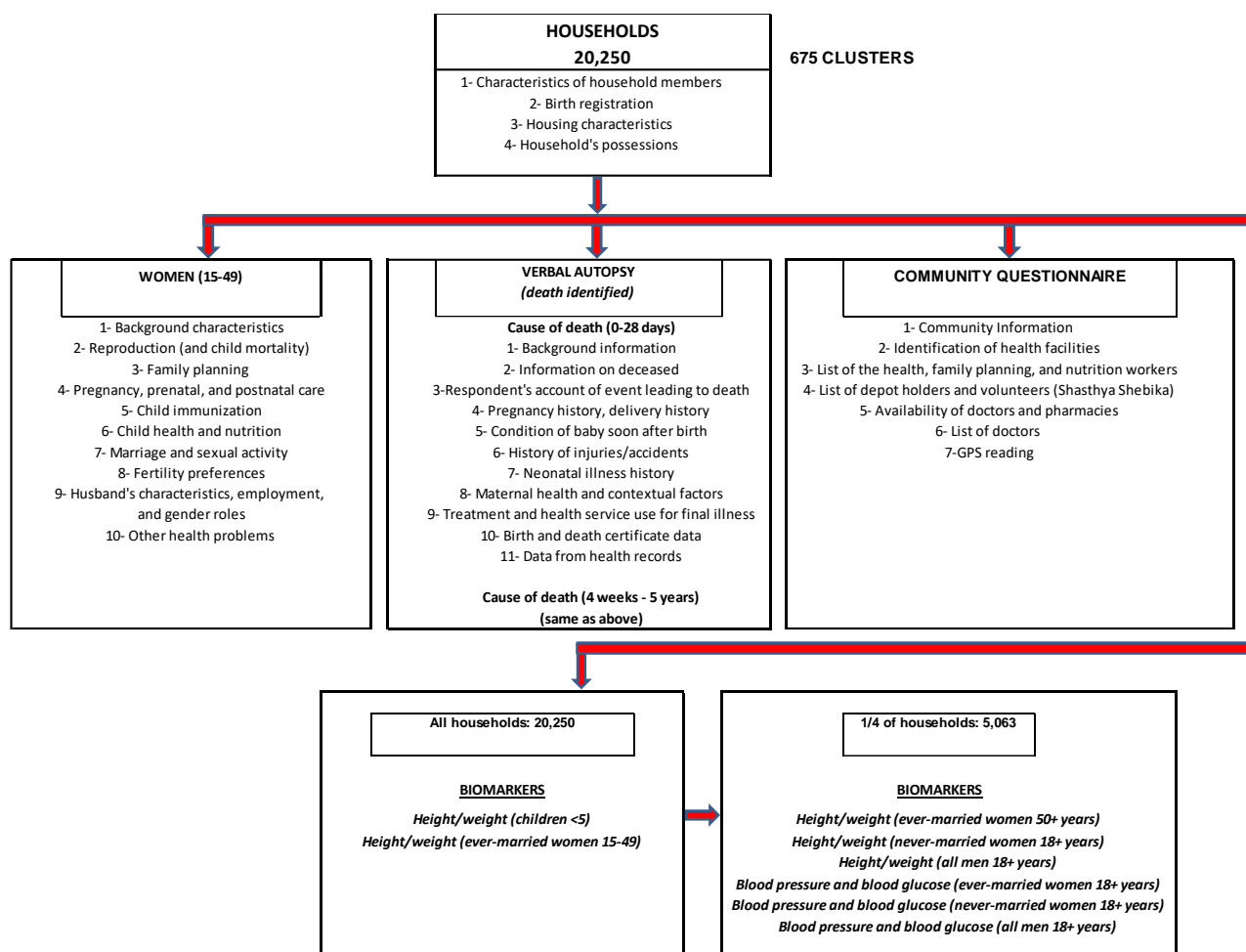
Bangladesh consists of eight administrative divisions: Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet. Each division is divided into zilas and each zila into upazilas. Each urban area in an upazila is divided into wards, which are further subdivided into mohallas. A rural area in an upazila is divided into union parishads (UPs) and, within UPs, into mouzas. These divisions allow the country as a whole to be separated into rural and urban areas.

The survey is based on a two-stage stratified sample of households. In the first stage, 675 EAs (250 in urban areas and 425 in rural areas) were selected with probability proportional to EA size. The sample in that stage was drawn by BBS, following the specifications provided by ICF that include cluster allocation and instructions on sample selection. A complete household listing operation was then carried out in all selected EAs to provide a sampling frame for the second-stage selection of households. In the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of an average of 30 households per EA was selected to provide statistically reliable estimates of key demographic and health variables for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the eight divisions. Based on this design, 20,250 residential households were selected. Completed interviews were expected from about 20,100 ever-married women age 15-49. In addition, in a subsample of one-fourth of the households (about 7-8 households per EA), all ever-married women age 50 and older, never-married women age 18 and older, and men age 18 and older were weighed and had their height measured. In the same households, blood pressure and blood glucose testing were conducted for all adult men and women age 18 and older. **Figure 1.1** shows the household members eligible for the various biomarker samples.

The survey was successfully carried out in 672 clusters after elimination of three clusters (one urban and two rural) that were completely eroded by floodwater. These clusters were in Dhaka (one urban cluster), Rajshahi (one rural cluster), and Rangpur (one rural cluster). A total of 20,160 households were selected for the survey.

Any analysis using the 2017-18 BDHS data requires application of sampling weights to ensure the actual representation of the survey results at the national and division levels. The 2017-18 BDHS sampling weights are not expected to lead to any significant differences in the overall survey indicators.

Figure 1.1 2017-18 Bangladesh DHS sample design



1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2017-18 BDHS used six types of questionnaires: (1) the Household Questionnaire, (2) the Woman's Questionnaire (completed by ever-married women age 15-49), (3) the Biomarker Questionnaire, (4) two verbal autopsy questionnaires to collect data on causes of death among children under age 5, (5) the Community Questionnaire, and the Fieldworker Questionnaire. The first three questionnaires were based on the model questionnaires developed for the DHS-7 Program, adapted to the situation and needs in Bangladesh and taking into account the content of the instruments employed in prior BDHS surveys. The verbal autopsy module was replicated from the questionnaires used in the 2011 BDHS, as the objectives of the 2011 BDHS and the 2017-18 BDHS were the same. The module was adapted from the standardized WHO 2016 verbal autopsy module. The Community Questionnaire was adapted from the version used in the 2014 BDHS. The adaptation process for the 2017-18 BDHS involved a series of meetings with a technical working group. Additionally, draft questionnaires were circulated to other interested groups and were reviewed by the TWG and SAC. The questionnaires were developed in English and then translated into and printed in Bangla. Back translations were conducted by people not involved with the Bangla translations.

Household Questionnaire: The Household Questionnaire listed all of the usual members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, current work status, birth registration, and individual possession of a mobile phone. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women

who were eligible for individual interviews and for biomarker component assessments. Information was also collected on the dwelling unit, such as the source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used to construct the floor and walls, ownership of various consumer goods, and availability of handwashing facilities.

Woman’s Questionnaire: The Woman’s Questionnaire collected information from ever-married women age 15-49. Women responded to questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (for example, age, education, religion, and media exposure)
- Reproductive history
- Use and source of family planning methods
- Antenatal, delivery, postnatal, and newborn care and breastfeeding
- Child immunizations
- Infant feeding practices and illness
- Marriage and sexual activities
- Fertility preferences
- Husbands’ background characteristics and women’s work

Biomarker Questionnaire: The biomarkers collected in the 2017-18 BDHS included anthropometric (height and weight), blood pressure, and blood glucose measurements. ICF, along with local experts, assisted with the development of the biomarker testing protocol.

Verbal autopsy questionnaires: Two verbal autopsy questionnaires were used to collect information related to causes of death among young children; the first questionnaire collected data on neonatal deaths (deaths at 0-28 days), and the second collected data on deaths between 4 weeks and 5 years. These questionnaires were administered to mothers who reported the death of a child under age 5 in the 5-year period prior to the 2017-18 BDHS.

Community Questionnaire: The Community Questionnaire, administered in each selected cluster during the household listing operation, asked questions about the existence of development organizations in the community and the availability and accessibility of health services and other facilities. During the household listing operation, the geographic coordinates and altitude at the center of each cluster were recorded using Garmin eTrex Legend H units. A list of health facilities and health service providers in each selected EA was provided to the interviewing teams to verify information gathered in the Woman’s Questionnaire on the types of facilities accessed and health service personnel seen. The Community Questionnaire was administered to a group of four to six key individuals who were knowledgeable about socioeconomic conditions and the availability of health and family planning services/facilities in the cluster. These key individuals included such persons as community leaders, teachers, government officials, social workers, religious leaders, traditional healers, and health care providers.

Fieldworker Questionnaire: The Fieldworker Questionnaire, used to collect data on the basic characteristics of fieldworkers, served as a tool in conducting analyses of data quality. Field supervisors, editors, interviewers, and health technicians filled out a two-page self-administered questionnaire on their general background characteristics. ICF distributed and collected the questionnaires before the fieldworkers entered the field. No personal identifiers were attached to the BDHS fieldworkers’ data files.

The protocols for survey methodology, biomarker measurements, and all other instruments related to the survey were approved by institutional review boards (IRBs) at ICF and the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC). Both IRBs and BMRC approved the protocols before the commencement of data collection activities.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT, AND BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING

The 2017-18 BDHS incorporated three biomarkers: anthropometry, blood pressure measurement, and blood glucose testing. All data related to coverage of the anthropometric measures and the results of the blood pressure and blood glucose testing were recorded in the Biomarker Questionnaire.

1.4.1 Anthropometry Measurements

Height and weight measures were collected for children under age 5 and ever-married women age 15-49 in all of the households sampled. Also, in the subsample of one-fourth of the households, these measures were obtained for never-married women age 18 and above, ever-married women age 50 and above, and men age 18 and above. Weight measurements were obtained using lightweight, electronic SECA 878 scales with a digital screen and the mother and child function. Height measurements were carried out with measuring boards made by Shorr Productions. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent) on the board, while standing height was measured for older children. One male health technician and one female technician from each team were deployed to take both measurements.

1.4.2 Blood Pressure Measurements and Glucose Testing

Blood pressure (BP) measures and blood specimens for glucose testing were collected from all women and men age 18 and above (regardless of marital status) in the subsample of one-fourth of the households. All women and men identified as eligible for blood pressure measurements and glucose testing were contacted and had the test explained to them. Blood pressure measures and blood specimens for glucose testing were taken for those who consented. Those consenting to glucose testing were asked to fast overnight for 8 hours and were visited early the next day (the second day of fieldwork) to ensure that they had not broken their fast before the test. Individuals failing to take the test for any reason were requested again to fast overnight and take the test on the following day (the third day of fieldwork). Collection of blood specimens for glucose testing required two visits to a household in most cases. One male health technician and one female technician from each team were engaged for biomarker testing.

The LIFE SOURCE® UA-767 Plus BP monitor was used to measure blood pressure. This automatic device includes separate cuffs (small, medium, and large). Two health technicians were trained per team according to the recommended protocol. Three blood pressure measurements were taken at intervals of approximately 10 minutes. The average of the second and third measurements was used to report respondents' blood pressure values.

The HemoCue 201 RT analyzer was used for measurement of blood glucose. Capillary whole blood was obtained from the middle or ring finger after respondents had fasted overnight. The first two drops were wiped away, and the third drop was taken for measurement. Blood glucose was measured in millimoles per liter (mmol/L). World Health Organization cut-off points were used for fasting plasma blood glucose measurements. Individuals with fasting plasma glucose values of 7.0 mmol/L or above are classified as having diabetes.

1.5 PRETEST

Four supervisors and 16 interviewers, including three biomarker staff, were trained for the pretest. The pretest training and fieldwork took place from August 16-30, 2017. The questionnaires were pretested in 100 households. Interviews were conducted with 100 ever-married women, and six verbal autopsies were completed in two rural clusters in Manikgonj and two urban clusters in Dhaka. Based on observations in the field and suggestions made by the pretest teams, revisions were made in the wording and translations of the questionnaires.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

A total of 62 field staff were recruited and trained for the listing/mapping operation. Training of the household listers/mappers took place from September 17-21, 2017. For the main survey, two training programs were organized: one on the Household Questionnaire and the Woman's Questionnaire for interviewers, team supervisors, and quality control officers and another on biomarker components for health technicians. Training of fieldworkers was conducted from September 24 to October 22, 2017. The trainees split into four classrooms, each with about 50-55 trainees. A total of 210 field staff were recruited based on their educational level, prior survey experience, maturity, and willingness to spend 4 months on the project. Training included lectures on how to complete the questionnaires, mock interviews between participants, and field practice. All of the key survey personnel and other senior professionals from Mitra and Associates were engaged in the training. Representatives of ICF and NIPORT attended the training as resource persons. In addition, an official from MOHFW's Directorate General of Health Services gave a talk on the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and infant/childhood vaccines. Training on the verbal autopsy questionnaires was provided by staff from icddr,b.

1.7 FIELDWORK

The household listing operation was carried out in all selected EAs from September 27 to December 5, 2017, in three phases. Each phase was about 4 weeks in duration. Twenty-six teams of two persons each carried out the listing of households and administered the Community Questionnaire. In addition, six supervisors checked and verified the work of the listing teams. The number of teams declined with each subsequent phase, starting with 26 teams in the first phase and ending with 24 teams in the final phase.

Fieldwork for the main survey was carried out by several interviewing teams, with each team consisting of one male supervisor, one female field editor, five female interviewers, two health technicians, and one logistics staff person. Data collection occurred in five phases, each about 4 weeks in duration. Data collection started on October 24, 2017 and was completed on March 15, 2018. The number of teams declined with each subsequent phase, starting with 20 teams in the first phase and ending with 17 teams at the completion of data collection.

Several activities involved the use of data quality measures. Four quality control teams from Mitra and Associates, each with one male and one female staff person, traveled to the field to visit the interviewing teams throughout the data collection period. In addition, NIPORT monitored fieldwork by using extra quality control teams. The teams went into the field in tours of about 3 weeks in each phase. They oversaw use of the household listings and mapping, observed one household and one individual interview conducted by each interviewer, and spot-checked completed questionnaires. The teams also revisited half of the households from one completed cluster for each survey team and checked whether selected households were visited, and eligible respondents were properly identified and interviewed. At the end of each phase, a debriefing session was held to address problems encountered in the field, clarifications, and administrative matters. Field check tables, generated on a weekly basis by the data processing specialist, allowed the quality control teams to advise field teams of problems detected during data entry. Fieldwork was also monitored through visits by representatives from ICF, NIPORT, and MOHFW as well as other Technical Review Committee members.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

Completed BDHS questionnaires were returned to Dhaka every 2 weeks for data processing at Mitra and Associates offices. Data processing began shortly after fieldwork commenced and consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, and editing of inconsistencies found by the computer program. The field teams were alerted regarding any inconsistencies or errors found during data processing. Eight data entry operators and two data entry supervisors performed the work, which commenced on November 17, 2017, and ended on March 27, 2018. Data processing was accomplished using

Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software, jointly developed by the United States Census Bureau, ICF, and Serpro S.A.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows the results of the household and individual women’s interviews. Among the 20,160 households selected, 19,584 were occupied. Interviews were successfully completed in 19,457 (99%) of the occupied households. Among the 20,376 ever-married women age 15-49 eligible for interviews, 20,127 were interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. The principal reason for non-response among women was their absence from home despite repeated visits. Response rates did not vary notably by urban-rural residence.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18			
Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	7,470	12,690	20,160
Households occupied	7,198	12,386	19,584
Households interviewed	7,103	12,354	19,457
Household response rate ¹	98.7	99.7	99.4
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,494	12,882	20,376
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,374	12,753	20,127
Eligible women response rate ²	98.4	99.0	98.8

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** 98% of households have access to an improved source of drinking water. Only 1 in 10 households treat their drinking water using an appropriate method.
- **Sanitation:** 65% of households have improved sanitation facilities (75% in urban areas and 62% in rural areas). Overall, 47% of the population has basic sanitation, a proportion that has not improved since 2014 (48%).
- **Handwashing:** 39% of the population has a basic handwashing facility, while 56% has a limited facility.
- **Electricity:** 91% of households have access to electricity through the national grid or solar power, an improvement from 73% in 2014.
- **Mobile phones:** Almost all households (94%) have a mobile phone. Fifty-nine percent of residents age 13 and over own a mobile phone (74% of male residents and 47% of female residents).
- **Birth registration:** 25% of children under age 5 have had their birth registered, and 20% have a birth certificate. The percentage of children whose births were registered declined from 31% in 2011 to 20% in 2014 before increasing to 25% in 2017-18.
- **Education:** 21% of females and 18% of males have no education. These percentages represent an improvement since 2014 (27% and 23%, respectively).
- **School attendance:** Net attendance ratios (NARs) are 86% for primary school and 55% for secondary school.
- **National identification card:** 84% of adults age 18 and older have a national identification card (NID).

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2017-18 BDHS provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, handwashing, household population and composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, and family living arrangements.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Sample: Households

Improved sources of drinking water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. In Bangladesh, access to improved sources of drinking water is almost universal in both urban (99%) and rural (98%) areas (**Table 2.1.1**). Tube wells and boreholes are the major source of improved drinking water for rural (97%) as well as urban (73%) households (**Figure 2.1**). Although use of improved sources of drinking water is high in all divisions, 8% of household members in Khulna use

unimproved sources (**Table 2.1.2**). Four percent of de jure residents in the lowest wealth quintile use water from an unimproved source, as compared with less than 1% of those in the highest quintile.

Appropriate methods of water treatment include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting. Only 10% of households use an appropriate treatment method before drinking water (**Table 2.2**). Urban households are more likely to use an appropriate treatment method (25%) than rural households (4%). Boiling is the most common water treatment method used in urban households (18%), followed by use of ceramic, sand, and other filters (10%). Three percent of households in rural areas use ceramic, sand, and other filters, which is the most common practice.

Trends: The percentage of households using an appropriate water treatment method has stagnated at 10% since 2011. There has been a decline in urban areas (from 31% to 25%) and a minimal increase in rural areas (from 3% to 4%).

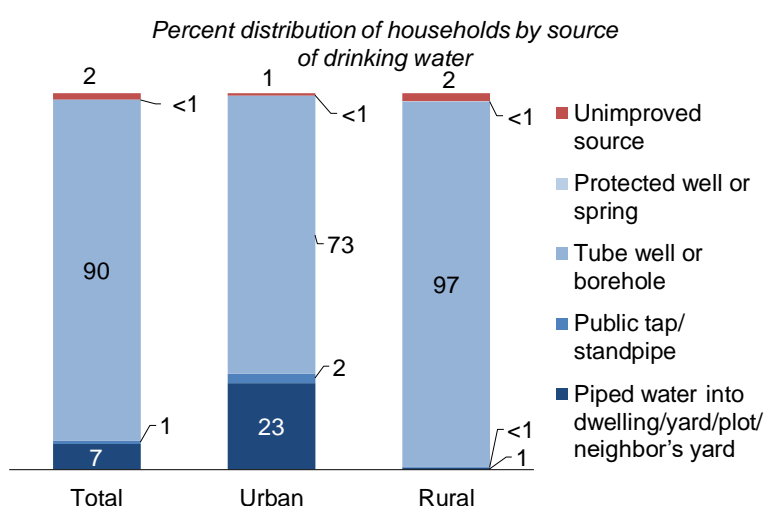
2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; or composting toilets.

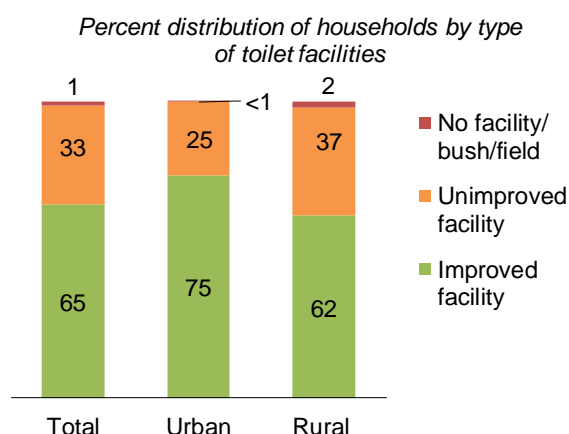
Sample: Households

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence



Use of improved sanitation facilities prevents people from coming into contact with human waste and helps reduce the transmission of communicable diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid. In Bangladesh, 65% of households have improved sanitation facilities (75% in urban areas and 62% in rural areas) (Table 2.3.1 and Figure 2.2). The most common type of toilet facility in rural areas is a pit latrine without a slab (35%). By contrast, the most common facility in urban areas is a flush or pour flush toilet that flushes to a septic tank (30%) (Table 2.3.1).

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence



Basic sanitation service

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Sample: De jure population

Limited sanitation service

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Sample: De jure population

Overall, 47% of de jure household members have basic sanitation service, while 19% have limited service. The proportion of the population with basic sanitation service has not improved since 2014, when it was 48%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with limited sanitation service is higher in urban (26%) than in rural (16%) areas (Table 2.3.1).
- By division, Khulna, Dhaka, and Chattogram have the highest percentages of de jure residents who use improved sanitation facilities (73%, 71%, and 70%, respectively). In Mymensingh, Barishal, and Sylhet, more than two-fifths of residents use unimproved facilities (46%, 45%, and 41%, respectively).
- The percentage of the de jure population with improved sanitation facilities increases with increasing wealth, from 33% in the lowest quintile to 88% in the highest quintile (Table 2.3.2). Similarly, the percentage of the population with basic sanitation service increases from 19% in the lowest wealth quintile to 75% in the highest quintile.

2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to smoke inside the home, for example from cooking with solid fuels (coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung), has potentially harmful health effects. Eighty percent of households use solid fuel for cooking, while 20% use clean fuel (electricity, and liquid petroleum gas/natural gas/biogas) (Table 2.4). Use of clean fuel for cooking is more common in urban areas than in rural areas (56% and 6%, respectively). Wood is the most common type of solid fuel for cooking, used by 44% of households.

Other Housing Characteristics

The survey also collected data on electricity, flooring materials, roof materials, wall materials, and number of rooms used for sleeping. Ninety-one percent of households in Bangladesh (97% in urban and 89% in rural areas) have access to electricity through the national grid or solar power (**Table 2.5**). This is an improvement from 73% in 2014.

Cement is the most commonly used flooring material in urban households (63%), while earth, sand, and dung are most common in rural areas (77%). Eighty-five percent of households use tin as a roofing material, while 14% use cement. The most common materials used for walls are tin (49%) and cement or cement blocks (30%).

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Household Durable Goods

Information about household effects, means of transportation, ownership of agricultural land, and ownership of farm animals is shown in **Table 2.6**. Forty-seven percent of households own a television (70% in urban areas and 38% in rural areas). Only 6% of households own a computer (12% of urban and 3% of rural households). Almost all households (94%) have a mobile phone. Seventy-four percent of male residents and 47% of female residents age 13 and older have a mobile phone (**Table 2.7**).

Wealth Index

Wealth index

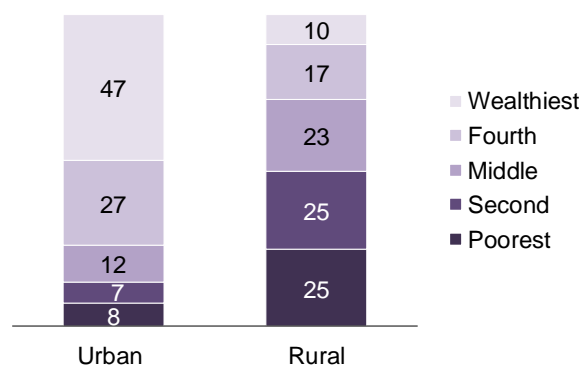
Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

About half of the urban de jure population (47%) belongs to the wealthiest quintile, as compared with only 10% of the rural population (**Table 2.8**). Differences in the wealth distribution are more skewed in urban than rural areas; in rural areas, 50% of the population falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.3**). Twenty-five percent of the rural population is in the lowest quintile, compared with 8% of the urban population. Among divisions, Dhaka has the highest proportion of residents in the wealthiest quintile (35%) and the lowest proportion in the lowest quintile (9%), whereas Barishal and Rangpur have the highest percentage of residents in the lowest quintile (34% and 38%, respectively) and the lowest percentage in the highest quintile (8% each).

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.5 HANDWASHING

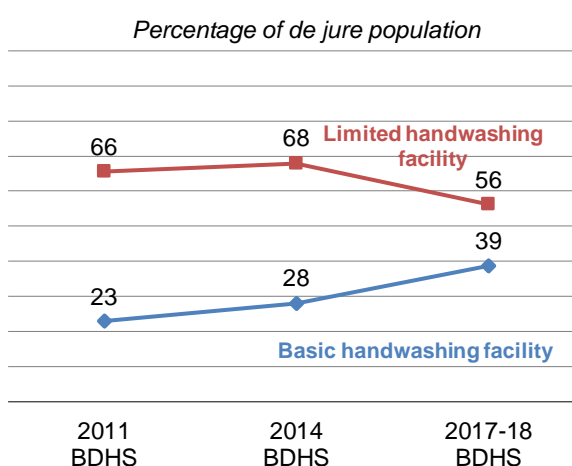
Handwashing is the most effective way to prevent germs from spreading. In the 2017-18 BDHS, a place for handwashing was observed for 97% of the de jure population. Ninety-four percent of the population had a fixed place for handwashing, while 3% had a mobile handwashing place. Among de jure residents for whom a place for handwashing was observed, 40% had soap available and 11% had other cleaning agents available. Thirty-nine percent of the population had a basic handwashing facility, and 56% had a limited facility (Table 2.9). Among households in which a place for washing hands was observed, 33% had a covered space, 27% had an unshared open space, and 40% had a shared open space (Table 2.10).

Trends: The percentage of de jure residents living in households with a basic handwashing facility increased from 23% in 2011 to 28% in 2014 and 39% in 2017-18 (Figure 2.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban populations are more likely to have soap than rural populations (58% versus 33%) (Table 2.9).
- By division, the percentage of the population with soap available is lowest in Barishal (19%) and highest in Dhaka (50%).
- The proportion of the population with a basic handwashing facility increases from 11% in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 2.4 Trends in access to basic and limited handwashing facilities



2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

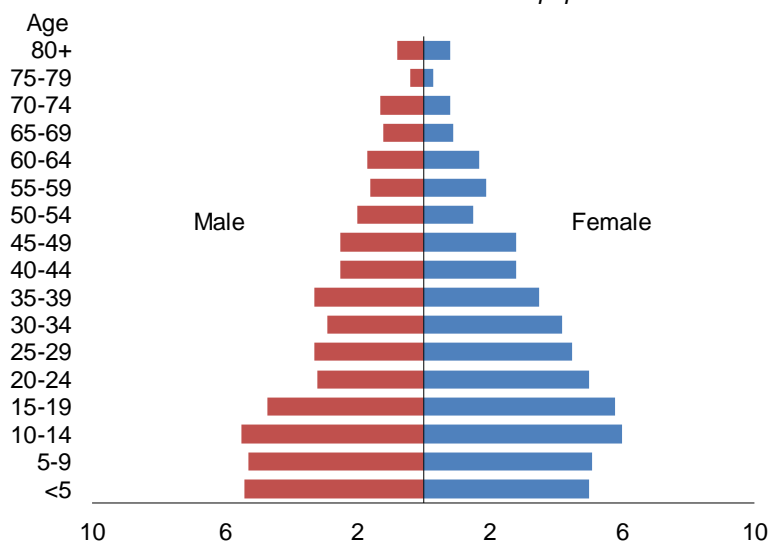
All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

The de facto population for the 2017-18 BDHS consisted of 84,084 individuals; 48% were male and 52% were female, yielding a sex ratio of 91 (number of males per 100 females)¹. Thirty-two percent of the population is under age 15 (Table 2.11 and Figure 2.5), and 6% is age 65 and over. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women. On average, households have 4.3 members (Table 2.12).

Trends: The percentage of female-headed households increased from 13% in 2014 to 16% in 2017-18, possibly as a result of male labor migration in recent years. Over the same period, average household size decreased slightly from 4.5 to 4.3.

Figure 2.5 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

Birth registration helps ensure access to basic services, including immunizations, health care, and school enrollment at the appropriate age (UNICEF 2006). Twenty-five percent of children under age 5 have had their birth registered, and 20% have a birth certificate (Table 2.13).

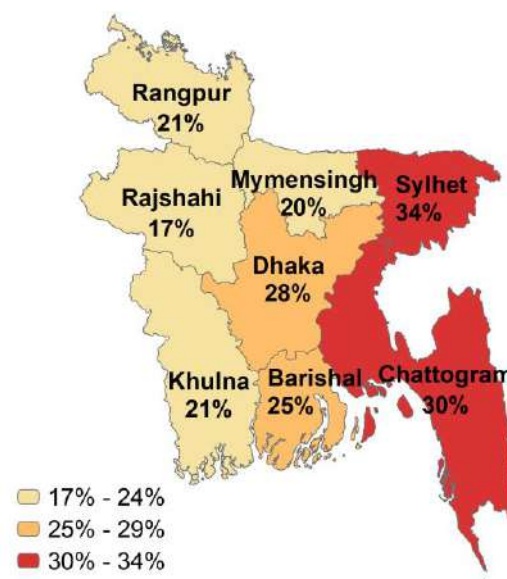
Trends: The percentage of children whose births were registered declined from 31% in 2011 to 20% in 2014 before increasing to 25% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of de jure children whose births are registered with the civil authorities ranges from a low of 17% in Rajshahi to a high of 34% in Sylhet (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Birth registration by division

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



¹ This is lower than the sex ratio of 100.3 males per 100 females obtained in the 2011 Census. This could be because the census's sex ratio is based on the de jure population, while the sex ratio obtained from the BDHS surveys is based on the de facto household population.

- Children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have their births registered than those in the lowest quintile (31% versus 21%).

2.8 EDUCATION

2.8.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

In Bangladesh, 21% of females and 18% of males age 6 and above have no education. Thirty-one percent of females have some secondary education, while 13% have a secondary education or higher (**Table 2.14.1**). Similarly, 26% of males have some secondary education, and 18% have completed schooling at a secondary or higher level (**Table 2.14.2**). There is a slight difference by sex in the median number of years of education completed (4.1 years among women versus 4.2 years among men) (**Tables 2.14.1** and **2.14.2**).

Trends: The percentage of females with no education has decreased since 2014, from 27% to 21%. A similar pattern is observed among males, with a reduction from 23% to 18%. The median number of years of schooling has increased since 2014 from 3.5 to 4.1 among women and from 3.8 to 4.2 among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women and men (16% and 21%, respectively) are more likely than rural women and men (8% and 12%, respectively) to have more than a secondary education (**Tables 2.14.1** and **2.14.2**).
- Similarly, rural women (23%) and men (20%) are more likely to have no education than urban women (18%) and men (14%).
- Educational attainment is associated with wealth. Thirty-one percent of women and 30% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have no education, as compared with 12% of women and 8% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

2.8.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6-10 for primary school NAR and children age 11-17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 6-10 for primary school GAR and children age 11-17 for secondary school GAR

Table 2.15 shows that net attendance ratios are 86% for primary school and 55% for secondary school. Primary and secondary NARs are slightly higher among girls (87% and 57%, respectively) than among boys (84% and 51%, respectively).

Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

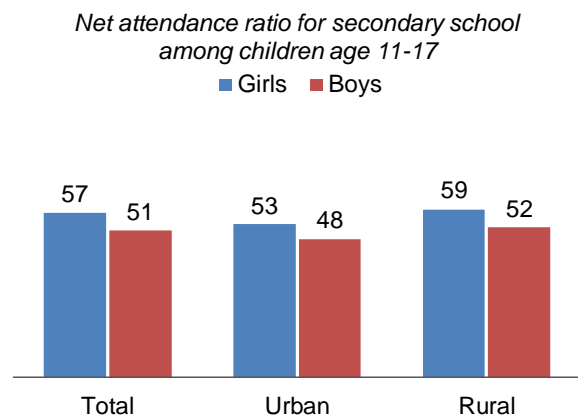
Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

A gender parity index (GPI) of 1 indicates parity or equality between school participation ratios. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favor of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending the specified level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favor of females. The GPI at the primary and secondary levels is generally higher than 1.00 indicating that gender difference in schools are in favor of girls.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Both the primary school and the secondary school NAR are higher in rural areas (87% and 56%, respectively) than in with urban areas (82% and 51%, respectively).
- The secondary school NAR is higher among rural girls and boys (59% and 52%, respectively) than among urban girls and boys (53% and 48%, respectively) (**Figure 2.7**).
- By district, the primary school NAR ranges from 83% in Dhaka to 89% in Rangpur. The secondary school NAR ranges from 51% in Sylhet to 59% in Barishal.
- The primary school NAR is highest in the second wealth quintile (87%) and lowest in the fourth quintile (83%).

Figure 2.7 Secondary school attendance by residence



2.9 OWNERSHIP OF NID CARD

All Bangladeshi citizens age 18 and older are issued a national identity card (NID). In the 2017-18 BDHS, respondents were asked whether they had the NID card. More than four-fifths of household members age 18 and older (85% of men and 82% of women) reported having the card (**Table 2.16**). Eighty-six percent of men and 83% of women in rural areas had an NID card, as compared with 84% of men and 80% of women in urban areas. Respondents age 18-19 (10%) were less likely to have an NID card than those in the older age groups (66%-99%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to division and wealth**
- **Table 2.2 Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 2.3.1 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.3.2 Sanitation facility type according to division and wealth**
- **Table 2.4 Cooking amenities**
- **Table 2.5 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.6 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.7 Ownership of mobile phones**
- **Table 2.8 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.9 Handwashing**
- **Table 2.10 Handwashing: Location**
- **Table 2.11 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.12 Household composition**
- **Table 2.13 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.14.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.14.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.15 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.16 Ownership of NID card**

Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Source of drinking water	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved source	99.4	97.9	98.4	99.3	97.9	98.3
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	22.2	0.4	6.6	22.2	0.3	6.4
Piped to neighbor	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Public tap/standpipe	2.3	0.1	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.7
Tube well or borehole	73.2	96.6	90.0	73.2	96.6	90.1
Protected dug well	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rainwater	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bottled water	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Unimproved source	0.6	2.1	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.7
Unprotected dug well	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Surface water	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	5,505	13,952	19,457	23,045	60,326	83,371

Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to division and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water source, according to region and wealth quintile, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Unimproved source of drinking water ²	Total	Number of persons
Division				
Barishal	97.7	2.3	100.0	4,712
Chattogram	99.2	0.8	100.0	15,322
Dhaka	100.0	0.0	100.0	20,598
Khulna	91.6	8.4	100.0	9,252
Mymensingh	100.0	0.0	100.0	6,780
Rajshahi	98.7	1.3	100.0	11,105
Rangpur	99.9	0.1	100.0	9,719
Sylhet	95.8	4.2	100.0	5,883
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	96.2	3.8	100.0	16,674
Second	97.8	2.2	100.0	16,675
Middle	98.6	1.4	100.0	16,674
Fourth	99.1	0.9	100.0	16,674
Highest	99.8	0.2	100.0	16,674
Total	98.3	1.7	100.0	83,371

¹ See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an improved source.² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an unimproved source.**Table 2.2 Treatment of household drinking water**

Percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Water treatment method	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Boil	17.8	0.8	5.6	17.6	0.8	5.4
Bleach/chlorine added	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Strain through cloth	4.5	0.5	1.6	4.5	0.5	1.6
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	10.3	3.4	5.4	10.9	3.4	5.5
Let stand and settle	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
No treatment	75.1	95.2	89.5	74.7	95.2	89.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ¹	24.5	4.3	10.0	24.9	4.2	9.9
Number of households/population	5,505	13,952	19,457	23,045	60,326	83,371

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.3.1 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, percentage of households and de jure population with basic sanitation service, and percentage with limited sanitation service, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	75.1	61.5	65.3	74.4	62.1	65.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	10.7	0.0	3.0	10.6	0.0	2.9
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	29.7	11.1	16.4	29.3	11.6	16.5
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	9.5	0.1	2.8	9.0	0.1	2.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	9.5	16.4	14.4	9.6	16.6	14.7
Pit latrine with slab	12.0	30.2	25.0	12.1	30.1	25.1
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved facility						
Unimproved sanitation facility	24.8	36.6	33.2	25.5	36.2	33.3
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	11.8	0.6	3.8	11.9	0.7	3.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	12.6	35.1	28.7	13.1	34.7	28.7
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	0.1	1.9	1.4	0.1	1.6	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	5,505	13,952	19,457	23,045	60,326	83,371
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	34.8	9.0	16.4	35.8	9.3	16.7
In own yard/plot	62.7	84.1	78.0	61.8	84.1	77.8
Elsewhere	2.4	6.9	5.6	2.5	6.6	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	5,500	13,681	19,181	23,024	59,355	82,379
Percentage with basic sanitation service ¹	45.3	43.5	44.0	48.5	46.4	47.0
Percentage with limited sanitation service ²	29.7	18.0	21.3	25.8	15.7	18.5
Number of households/population	5,505	13,952	19,457	23,045	60,326	83,371

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

Table 2.3.2 Sanitation facility type according to division and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation, percentage of de jure population with basic sanitation service, and percentage with limited sanitation service, according to region and wealth quintile, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of sanitation			Total	Percentage with basic sanitation service ³	Percentage with limited sanitation service ⁴	Number of persons
	Improved sanitation facility ¹	Unimproved sanitation facility ²	Open defecation				
Division							
Barishal	55.4	44.5	0.1	100.0	48.6	6.8	4,712
Chattogram	69.9	29.9	0.2	100.0	56.1	13.6	15,322
Dhaka	70.5	29.3	0.2	100.0	44.9	25.6	20,598
Khulna	72.5	27.4	0.1	100.0	53.1	19.3	9,252
Mymensingh	52.8	46.4	0.8	100.0	35.5	17.3	6,780
Rajshahi	65.1	33.6	1.4	100.0	43.6	21.5	11,105
Rangpur	60.0	32.9	7.1	100.0	41.8	18.1	9,719
Sylhet	58.8	41.0	0.3	100.0	47.6	11.0	5,883
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	32.7	62.9	4.4	100.0	18.8	13.8	16,674
Second	50.7	48.1	1.2	100.0	32.7	17.9	16,675
Middle	72.7	26.9	0.3	100.0	52.9	19.8	16,674
Fourth	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	55.5	27.8	16,674
Highest	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	75.0	13.2	16,674
Total	65.5	33.3	1.2	100.0	47.0	18.5	83,371

¹ See Table 2.3.1 for definition of an improved facility.

² See Table 2.3.1 for definition of an unimproved facility.

³ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

Table 2.4 Cooking amenities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking and type of cooking fuel, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percentage using clean fuel for cooking, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	4.3	2.0	2.6	3.9	1.9	2.4
In a separate building	81.4	70.2	73.3	82.4	71.6	74.6
Outdoors	14.2	27.8	24.0	13.7	26.5	22.9
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3
LPG/natural gas/biogas	55.4	5.7	19.8	53.6	5.2	18.6
Kerosene	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	30.3	49.2	43.8	31.8	50.8	45.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Agricultural crop	10.0	35.0	27.9	10.2	33.7	27.2
Animal dung	2.3	9.0	7.1	2.4	9.4	7.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	43.4	94.0	79.6	45.2	94.6	80.9
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ²	56.2	5.9	20.1	54.5	5.3	18.9
Number of households/population	5,505	13,952	19,457	23,045	60,326	83,371

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

² Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

Table 2.5 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
National grid or solar	96.5	88.7	90.9	96.5	90.0	91.8
National grid	94.2	76.4	81.5	93.9	77.0	81.7
Solar	4.8	19.2	15.1	5.5	20.9	16.6
No electricity	3.5	11.3	9.1	3.5	10.0	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand, dung	27.2	76.7	62.7	28.0	75.9	62.6
Wood planks, palm, bamboo	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7
Ceramic tiles	9.1	0.6	3.0	9.4	0.7	3.1
Cement	63.3	21.8	33.5	62.2	22.6	33.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roof material						
Thatch/palm leaf/sod/mat	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8
Wood planks/palm/bamboo	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tin	68.7	90.9	84.6	67.9	90.5	84.3
Wood	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic tiles	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cement	30.5	6.8	13.5	31.3	7.3	14.0
Roofing shingles	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.6
Other	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wall materials						
Cane/palm/trunks	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.9
Dirt	2.8	11.4	9.0	2.7	10.7	8.5
Bamboo with mud/stone with mud	2.5	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.5	4.1
Tin	30.9	55.5	48.6	30.7	55.4	48.6
Cement, cement blocks	58.9	18.7	30.1	58.8	19.5	30.4
Stone with lime/cement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bricks	4.2	7.5	6.6	4.2	7.5	6.6
Wood planks/shingles/reused wood	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	39.4	27.9	31.1	31.9	22.0	24.7
Two	34.6	38.9	37.7	35.6	38.1	37.4
Three or more	26.1	33.2	31.2	32.5	40.0	37.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	5,505	13,952	19,457	23,045	60,326	83,371

Table 2.6 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	0.9	1.1	1.0
Television	69.9	38.4	47.3
Mobile telephone	96.6	93.6	94.4
Non-mobile telephone	1.2	0.2	0.5
Refrigerator	48.2	21.5	29.1
Almirah/wardrobe	55.5	30.2	37.3
Electric fan	91.9	75.6	80.2
DVD/VCD player	4.8	1.8	2.6
Water pump	15.7	10.5	12.0
IPS/generator	4.8	0.9	2.0
Air conditioner	1.9	0.1	0.6
Computer	12.3	3.0	5.7
Means of transport			
Car/truck/microbus	1.8	0.5	0.8
Autobike/tempo/CNG vehicle	1.5	2.2	2.0
Rickshaw/van	5.6	5.7	5.7
Bicycle	17.9	31.5	27.6
Motorcycle/scooter	8.5	7.2	7.6
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.6	0.4
Canoe or boat without a motor	0.3	1.3	1.0
Ownership of agricultural land			
Homestead	91.5	96.7	95.2
Other land	38.8	49.8	46.7
Neither	8.0	3.0	4.4
Ownership of farm animals			
Buffaloes	0.1	0.4	0.3
Cows	10.7	39.4	31.3
Goats/sheep	6.7	23.5	18.8
Chickens/ducks	26.1	68.4	56.4
Other farm animals	4.7	8.3	7.3
Number	5,505	13,952	19,457

DVD = Digital versatile disc
VCD = Video compact disc
IPS = Integrated power service
CNG = Compressed natural gas

Table 2.7 Ownership of mobile phones

Percentage of de-facto household members age 13 or more who have a mobile phone by age and sex, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
13-14	17.2	3.1	9.4	13.7	2.5	7.7	14.6	2.6	8.1
15-19	65.1	38.9	50.8	63.8	31.9	46.1	64.1	33.8	47.4
20-29	92.8	75.3	82.5	92.6	62.7	74.6	92.6	66.6	77.1
30-39	96.0	74.5	84.7	93.0	59.6	74.1	93.9	63.9	77.3
40-49	91.0	61.0	76.2	81.7	44.7	61.6	84.6	49.1	65.9
50+	72.8	39.3	57.6	54.0	23.6	39.8	58.6	27.3	44.1
Total	80.9	57.4	68.6	70.8	42.7	55.6	73.7	46.8	59.3
Number of persons	8,146	9,040	17,186	19,983	23,558	43,542	28,129	32,598	60,727

Table 2.8 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and division, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Residence/division	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	7.5	6.8	11.8	27.0	46.8	100.0	23,045	0.24
Rural	24.8	25.0	23.1	17.3	9.7	100.0	60,326	0.33
Division								
Barishal	34.0	24.4	20.3	13.6	7.8	100.0	4,712	0.30
Chattogram	15.4	17.0	23.1	19.8	24.7	100.0	15,322	0.32
Dhaka	9.3	12.9	16.4	26.8	34.7	100.0	20,598	0.33
Khulna	13.3	23.0	24.8	22.2	16.8	100.0	9,252	0.33
Mymensingh	30.6	25.8	19.8	14.5	9.3	100.0	6,780	0.32
Rajshahi	20.3	24.0	24.1	19.6	11.9	100.0	11,105	0.33
Rangpur	38.2	25.4	16.3	12.2	7.9	100.0	9,719	0.32
Sylhet	26.0	21.2	15.4	18.5	18.9	100.0	5,883	0.38
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	83,371	0.31

Table 2.9 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile; total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available ¹	Cleansing agent other than soap available ²				
Residence											
Urban	97.1	1.8	98.9	23,045	98.6	58.3	5.2	22,781	57.6	41.3	23,026
Rural	92.5	3.8	96.3	60,326	97.7	32.9	12.9	58,108	31.6	64.8	60,234
Division											
Barishal	85.3	7.1	92.3	4,712	98.3	18.6	8.9	4,351	17.2	69.3	4,688
Chattogram	92.6	3.9	96.5	15,322	98.1	42.1	9.9	14,787	40.7	56.1	15,277
Dhaka	97.2	1.8	99.0	20,598	98.2	50.2	7.2	20,384	49.4	49.5	20,587
Khulna	96.3	2.1	98.4	9,252	98.0	34.6	9.4	9,105	33.9	64.7	9,240
Mymensingh	93.0	5.3	98.3	6,780	97.6	27.1	8.8	6,662	26.5	71.7	6,779
Rajshahi	94.8	2.6	97.4	11,105	97.6	41.4	16.0	10,819	40.2	57.1	11,104
Rangpur	96.9	2.5	99.4	9,719	98.2	40.8	19.4	9,661	40.6	58.9	9,717
Sylhet	82.0	5.0	87.0	5,883	96.9	34.9	5.9	5,120	30.4	56.9	5,868
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	85.9	7.0	92.9	16,674	95.7	11.3	12.0	15,495	10.5	82.6	16,659
Second	90.3	5.3	95.6	16,675	96.6	19.0	14.5	15,943	18.0	77.7	16,639
Middle	95.4	2.5	97.9	16,674	98.5	33.7	14.8	16,320	32.9	65.0	16,659
Fourth	97.7	1.2	98.9	16,674	99.0	48.4	9.1	16,494	47.9	51.2	16,645
Highest	99.6	0.1	99.8	16,674	99.8	85.1	3.4	16,637	84.8	15.0	16,658
Total	93.8	3.2	97.0	83,371	97.9	40.1	10.7	80,889	38.8	58.3	83,260

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 2.10 Handwashing: Location

Among households in which the place for washing hands was observed, percent distribution by type of place for handwashing, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Covered space (inside dwelling)	Open space, not shared	Open space, shared	Total	Number of households in which a place for handwashing was observed
Residence					
Urban	52.2	14.7	33.1	100.0	5,437
Rural	25.2	31.7	43.2	100.0	13,466
Division					
Barishal	11.0	30.0	58.9	100.0	1,008
Chattogram	32.5	27.1	40.5	100.0	3,188
Dhaka	40.2	23.2	36.6	100.0	4,875
Khulna	20.7	34.2	45.1	100.0	2,218
Mymensingh	33.3	18.9	47.8	100.0	1,569
Rajshahi	34.4	29.2	36.4	100.0	2,709
Rangpur	39.0	30.5	30.5	100.0	2,361
Sylhet	29.0	20.8	50.2	100.0	974
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	15.6	26.2	58.2	100.0	3,789
Second	16.2	31.6	52.2	100.0	3,800
Middle	23.6	34.4	42.0	100.0	3,721
Fourth	34.4	28.9	36.7	100.0	3,837
Highest	75.0	12.8	12.2	100.0	3,755
Total	32.9	26.8	40.3	100.0	18,903

Table 2.11 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
<5	10.3	9.5	9.9	11.6	9.4	10.5	11.3	9.4	10.3
5-9	10.6	9.2	9.8	11.4	10.0	10.7	11.2	9.8	10.5
10-14	10.0	10.7	10.3	12.2	11.6	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.5
15-19	10.1	11.2	10.7	9.8	10.9	10.4	9.9	11.0	10.5
20-24	7.6	10.7	9.2	6.3	9.1	7.8	6.6	9.6	8.2
25-29	8.0	9.9	9.0	6.5	8.2	7.4	6.9	8.6	7.8
30-34	7.5	8.6	8.1	5.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	8.0	7.1
35-39	7.6	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.8
40-44	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3
45-49	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3
50-54	4.2	2.6	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.5
55-59	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
60-64	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.4
65-69	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.1
70-74	1.9	1.1	1.5	2.9	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.5	2.0
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
80+	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	30.9	29.3	30.1	35.2	31.1	33.1	34.0	30.6	32.2
15-64	63.3	66.5	65.0	56.3	63.3	60.0	58.3	64.1	61.4
65+	5.8	4.2	5.0	8.4	5.6	7.0	7.7	5.2	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	37.3	35.5	36.4	41.6	37.3	39.4	40.4	36.8	38.5
18+	62.7	64.5	63.6	58.4	62.7	60.6	59.6	63.2	61.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents									
10-19	20.1	21.9	21.1	22.0	22.6	22.3	21.4	22.4	21.9
Number of persons	11,181	12,062	23,243	28,838	32,002	60,841	40,020	44,064	84,084

Table 2.12 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, and mean size of household, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	86.7	83.1	84.2
Female	13.3	16.9	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	1.7	2.5	2.3
2	13.0	10.8	11.4
3	22.4	20.2	20.9
4	27.2	27.0	27.0
5	18.1	18.9	18.7
6	9.2	10.4	10.1
7	3.8	5.0	4.6
8	2.3	2.4	2.3
9+	2.3	2.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.2	4.3	4.3
Number of households	5,505	13,952	19,457

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

Table 2.13 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:			Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate	Total percentage of children whose births are registered	
Age				
<2	12.3	3.9	16.2	3,346
2-4	24.7	6.6	31.2	5,001
Sex				
Male	19.8	5.6	25.4	4,322
Female	19.6	5.4	25.0	4,025
Residence				
Urban	21.0	5.0	26.1	2,235
Rural	19.2	5.7	24.9	6,112
Division				
Barishal	16.9	8.2	25.1	465
Chattogram	23.2	6.8	30.0	1,702
Dhaka	22.0	5.9	27.9	2,087
Khulna	17.6	3.4	21.0	788
Mymensingh	17.3	2.8	20.1	718
Rajshahi	11.9	4.9	16.7	1,002
Rangpur	16.4	4.7	21.1	920
Sylhet	27.1	6.5	33.5	666
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15.9	5.3	21.2	1,808
Second	18.8	4.7	23.5	1,670
Middle	20.7	5.5	26.2	1,581
Fourth	19.2	5.8	25.1	1,654
Highest	24.3	6.2	30.5	1,634
Total	19.7	5.5	25.2	8,347

Table 2.14.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Primary incomplete	Completed primary ¹	Secondary incomplete	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6-9	13.6	86.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,487	0.4
10-14	1.2	42.5	3.3	52.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,010	4.3
15-19	1.8	8.9	6.2	58.4	4.1	20.5	100.0	4,858	7.7
20-24	3.7	13.1	9.1	39.8	5.3	29.0	100.0	4,222	7.5
25-29	6.7	16.5	11.3	44.7	4.2	16.6	100.0	3,800	6.5
30-34	13.3	22.8	10.2	37.4	4.2	12.2	100.0	3,517	5.0
35-39	23.6	26.8	10.6	25.9	3.0	10.1	100.0	2,948	3.9
40-44	34.6	28.4	10.2	17.4	2.5	7.0	100.0	2,335	1.9
45-49	44.0	27.1	8.4	14.1	2.1	4.2	100.0	2,358	0.1
50-54	48.9	25.1	8.1	12.8	1.6	3.5	100.0	1,252	0.0
55-59	60.3	19.2	8.3	8.3	1.8	2.2	100.0	1,562	0.0
60-64	66.6	15.6	8.0	6.5	1.1	2.1	100.0	1,414	0.0
65+	77.3	12.0	6.4	3.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,313	0.0
Residence									
Urban	17.6	25.3	7.5	30.4	3.6	15.6	100.0	10,702	4.6
Rural	22.7	28.4	7.3	31.4	2.1	8.0	100.0	28,373	3.9
Division									
Barishal	15.5	30.3	10.9	30.1	3.0	10.3	100.0	2,224	4.3
Chattogram	19.3	25.7	7.6	34.0	3.6	9.8	100.0	7,389	4.4
Dhaka	20.0	26.4	7.5	31.4	3.1	11.5	100.0	9,594	4.3
Khulna	21.0	26.3	6.3	33.0	2.7	10.7	100.0	4,358	4.3
Mymensingh	24.5	29.7	8.2	26.9	1.6	9.0	100.0	3,075	3.5
Rajshahi	23.1	28.2	5.9	31.9	1.5	9.3	100.0	5,139	3.8
Rangpur	25.3	29.7	4.9	28.5	1.7	9.9	100.0	4,531	3.3
Sylhet	22.5	29.0	11.0	27.6	1.8	8.1	100.0	2,765	3.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	31.2	36.4	6.8	23.1	0.6	1.9	100.0	7,707	1.7
Second	25.8	30.8	7.9	29.5	1.2	4.8	100.0	7,711	3.1
Middle	19.7	27.2	7.5	35.6	2.1	7.9	100.0	7,823	4.3
Fourth	17.8	24.9	8.1	34.0	3.5	11.7	100.0	7,790	4.6
Highest	12.3	18.8	6.6	33.3	5.3	23.7	100.0	8,043	6.6
Total	21.3	27.5	7.4	31.1	2.5	10.1	100.0	39,075	4.1

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 2.14.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Primary incomplete	Completed primary ¹	Secondary incomplete	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	19.2	80.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,627	0.1
10-14	2.8	52.4	3.3	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,621	3.7
15-19	3.0	15.0	7.4	51.1	2.2	21.3	0.0	100.0	3,961	7.5
20-24	6.1	16.2	11.2	25.8	3.4	37.4	0.0	100.0	2,659	7.7
25-29	8.1	20.4	15.1	29.1	3.7	23.6	0.1	100.0	2,776	6.0
30-34	13.0	19.5	12.1	29.4	5.4	20.5	0.1	100.0	2,459	6.0
35-39	16.8	20.7	13.3	25.8	5.2	17.9	0.2	100.0	2,773	4.8
40-44	26.4	20.0	12.4	19.8	3.8	17.7	0.0	100.0	2,087	4.3
45-49	30.4	20.4	10.3	19.0	4.3	15.5	0.0	100.0	2,114	3.9
50-54	35.3	21.1	8.6	18.3	4.1	12.5	0.1	100.0	1,696	2.3
55-59	36.9	20.4	7.6	17.9	5.7	11.5	0.0	100.0	1,338	2.6
60-64	40.4	21.0	8.0	15.6	5.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	1,465	1.5
65+	44.2	18.4	9.4	13.5	4.6	9.6	0.3	100.0	3,079	0.8
Residence										
Urban	14.4	25.9	9.1	25.1	4.4	21.1	0.1	100.0	9,788	4.8
Rural	19.9	31.4	8.3	25.8	2.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	24,867	3.8
Division										
Barishal	15.9	31.8	9.9	25.1	3.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	1,920	4.2
Chattogram	15.7	30.8	8.7	28.7	3.4	12.6	0.1	100.0	6,140	4.3
Dhaka	17.4	27.4	9.3	25.3	4.0	16.7	0.1	100.0	8,626	4.4
Khulna	17.9	27.9	7.0	27.7	3.0	16.4	0.0	100.0	3,926	4.4
Mymensingh	22.2	31.1	8.2	23.7	2.7	12.0	0.1	100.0	2,838	3.5
Rajshahi	21.3	30.4	7.0	24.7	2.1	14.3	0.0	100.0	4,753	3.7
Rangpur	19.8	30.8	8.4	22.9	3.2	14.8	0.0	100.0	4,093	3.9
Sylhet	18.4	34.1	10.4	24.8	2.3	9.9	0.1	100.0	2,358	3.7
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.6	39.4	9.2	17.6	0.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	6,731	1.6
Second	22.7	35.3	8.9	24.9	1.5	6.7	0.1	100.0	7,009	3.1
Middle	17.7	30.0	9.1	28.9	2.5	11.8	0.0	100.0	6,953	4.2
Fourth	14.4	26.4	8.8	29.9	4.3	16.0	0.1	100.0	6,959	4.8
Highest	7.9	18.6	6.6	26.6	6.5	33.9	0.1	100.0	7,003	8.0
Total	18.4	29.9	8.5	25.6	3.2	14.4	0.1	100.0	34,655	4.2

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 2.15 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹				Gross attendance ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	81.0	83.2	82.1	1.03	108.4	107.4	107.9	0.99
Rural	85.2	88.2	86.7	1.04	116.3	117.4	116.9	1.01
Division								
Barishal	86.7	87.0	86.9	1.00	110.3	114.6	112.4	1.04
Chattogram	84.2	85.4	84.8	1.01	115.7	114.8	115.2	0.99
Dhaka	81.4	84.4	82.9	1.04	111.4	112.3	111.8	1.01
Khulna	84.8	91.0	87.8	1.07	116.1	115.7	115.9	1.00
Mymensingh	84.7	86.0	85.3	1.02	115.1	113.8	114.5	0.99
Rajshahi	81.5	86.8	84.0	1.06	109.0	114.7	111.7	1.05
Rangpur	88.3	90.3	89.3	1.02	120.3	117.1	118.6	0.97
Sylhet	86.3	89.6	88.0	1.04	119.0	119.7	119.3	1.01
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	84.4	86.6	85.5	1.03	118.1	117.2	117.6	0.99
Second	84.9	89.0	86.9	1.05	115.0	119.8	117.3	1.04
Middle	83.2	88.0	85.7	1.06	119.7	118.4	119.0	0.99
Fourth	81.8	84.5	83.1	1.03	108.1	108.8	108.4	1.01
Highest	86.2	86.5	86.3	1.00	109.5	108.3	108.9	0.99
Total	84.1	87.0	85.5	1.03	114.3	114.8	114.6	1.00
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	48.3	53.4	51.0	1.10	53.7	60.2	57.2	1.12
Rural	52.3	58.7	55.7	1.12	57.5	63.7	60.7	1.11
Division								
Barishal	56.3	61.4	59.0	1.09	62.0	68.2	65.3	1.10
Chattogram	49.2	57.4	53.6	1.17	55.8	62.7	59.6	1.12
Dhaka	48.6	54.9	51.9	1.13	53.5	61.3	57.6	1.14
Khulna	52.7	61.8	57.5	1.17	58.7	66.2	62.6	1.13
Mymensingh	53.7	59.3	56.4	1.10	58.9	65.3	62.0	1.11
Rajshahi	54.0	59.1	56.6	1.09	58.9	63.7	61.4	1.08
Rangpur	54.3	56.4	55.4	1.04	57.8	61.7	59.8	1.07
Sylhet	47.6	53.5	50.8	1.12	52.5	57.4	55.2	1.09
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	41.6	50.0	45.9	1.20	44.8	56.8	50.9	1.27
Second	49.6	57.2	53.5	1.15	55.0	61.0	58.0	1.11
Middle	53.3	61.5	57.7	1.16	59.4	66.4	63.2	1.12
Fourth	54.4	55.8	55.1	1.03	60.8	61.9	61.4	1.02
Highest	59.4	62.1	60.8	1.05	64.7	67.8	66.4	1.05
Total	51.3	57.4	54.5	1.12	56.5	62.8	59.8	1.11

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6-10 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (11-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

³ The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.16 Ownership of NID card

Percentage of de facto household members age 18 and over who have an NID card, by age, sex, and residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
18-19	8.6	10.5	9.7	10.6	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.2	10.1
20-29	66.0	65.2	65.5	66.2	65.3	65.7	66.1	65.3	65.6
30-39	95.4	96.5	96.0	96.0	98.5	97.4	95.8	97.9	97.0
40-49	97.5	98.7	98.1	98.1	99.4	98.8	97.9	99.2	98.6
50+	98.5	97.6	98.1	98.6	98.2	98.4	98.6	98.1	98.4
Total	84.2	80.3	82.1	85.8	82.7	84.1	85.3	82.0	83.5
Number of persons	7,006	7,783	14,790	16,829	20,069	36,898	23,835	27,852	51,688

NID = National identity card

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Marital status:** 94% of ever-married women age 15-49 are currently married.
- **Education:** The percentage of ever-married women with no education has decreased since 2007, from 34% to 17%.
- **Literacy:** About 7 in 10 ever-married women are literate.
- **Exposure to mass media:** Television is the most accessed form of media, which increased from 47% in 2007 to 55%. Listening to the radio has decreased markedly since 2007, from 19% to 2%. Forty-four percent of ever-married women have no regular exposure to any mass media.
- **Employment:** Almost half of ever-married women are currently employed, an increase from 13% in 2011 to 33% in 2014 and 48% in 2017-18.
- **Occupation:** The majority of ever-married women who are employed are involved in poultry farming or cattle rising (61%).

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2017-18 BDHS interviewed 20,127 ever-married women age 15-49 (**Table 3.1**). Almost two-thirds of the respondents (63%) are under age 35, and most are currently married (94%). About 7 in 10 respondents (72%) reside in rural areas. There are variations in the distribution of respondents across geographic divisions; Dhaka has the highest proportion of respondents (26%), while Barishal and Sylhet have the lowest (6% each).

Seventeen percent of women have no education, and the same percentage have a secondary education or higher. Most respondents (91%) are Muslim, and 9% are Hindu.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

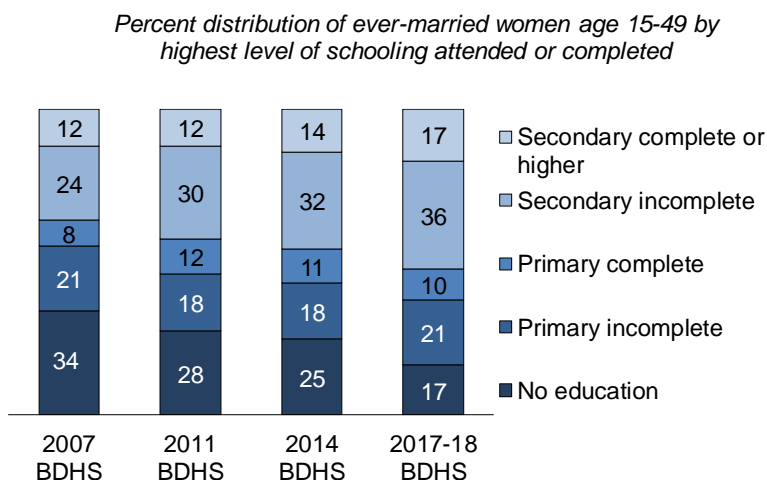
Respondents who had attended secondary school or higher were assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, were considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women age 15-49

As noted, 17% of ever-married women have a secondary education or higher (Table 3.2). Overall, ever-married women age 15-49 have completed a median of 4.9 years of schooling; young women age 15-24 have completed a median of 6.9 years. More than 7 in 10 women age 15-49 are literate (73%) (Table 3.3).

Trends: There have been improvements in educational attainment in Bangladesh over the last 10 years. Since 2007, the percentage of ever-married women with no education has declined from 34% to 17% (Figure 3.1), while the overall literacy rate among women has increased from 55% to 73%.

Figure 3.1 Trends in education among ever-married women, 2007-2018

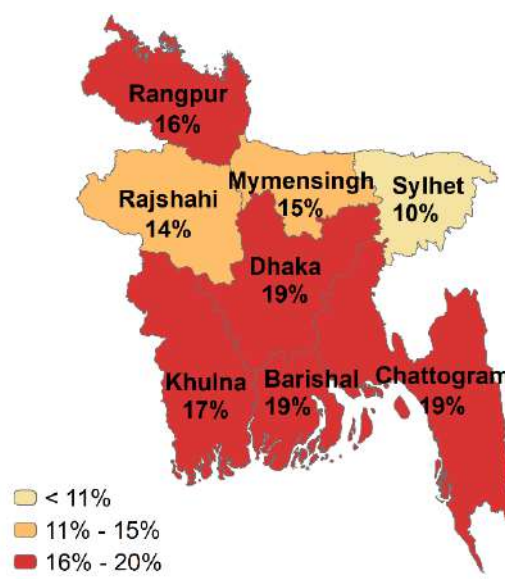


Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women are more likely to have completed higher levels of education. Twenty-six percent of women age 15-24 have completed secondary education or higher, as compared with only 6% of women age 45-49 (Table 3.2).
- Urban women are more likely to completed secondary education or higher than rural women (25% versus 14%).
- The percentage of ever-married women who have no education is highest in Rangpur (22%) and lowest in Barishal (9%). Dhaka, Barishal, and Chattogram have the highest proportions of women with completed secondary education or higher (19% each), while Sylhet has the lowest (10%) (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 Secondary education by division

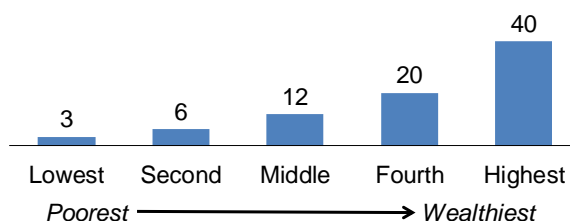
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



- The proportion of women with completed secondary education or higher is highest among those in the highest wealth quintile and lowest among those in the lowest quintile (40% and 3%, respectively) (**Figure 3.3**).
- Literacy decreases with increasing age, from 93% among women age 15-19 to 40% among women age 45-49 (**Table 3.3**).
- Literacy also varies by residence and division. Urban women are more likely to be literate than rural women (77% versus 72%). By division, the proportion of women who are literate is highest in Chattogram (79%) and lowest in Rangpur (66%).
- The literacy rate increases with increasing wealth, from 54% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 89% among those in the highest quintile.

Figure 3.3 Secondary education by household wealth

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

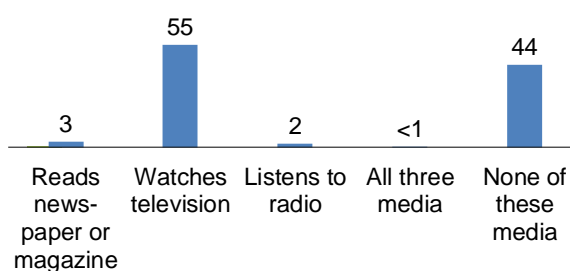
Sample: Women age 15-49

Ever-married women age 15-49 were asked about their exposure to three types of mass media: television, radio, and newspapers or magazines. More than half (55%) of women reported watching television at least once a week. About two in five women (44%) are not regularly exposed to any of these forms of media (**Table 3.4** and **Figure 3.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who report listening to the radio at least once a week has decreased markedly since 2007, from 19% to 2%. The percentage who report reading a newspaper or magazine has also decreased, from 7% to 3%. Conversely, the proportion of women who report watching television has increased from 47% to 55%.

Figure 3.4 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are more likely than urban women to have no access to any of the media sources on a weekly basis (52% versus 25%).
- The proportion of women with no access to any of the three media is highest in Barishal (66%) and lowest in Dhaka (31%).
- Exposure to mass media increases sharply with increasing educational attainment and wealth. For example, 76% of women with women who have completed secondary education or higher and 87% of

women in the highest wealth quintile report watching television at least once a week, as compared with 37% of women with no education and 14% of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Forty-eight percent of ever-married women age 15-49 are currently employed (**Table 3.5**).

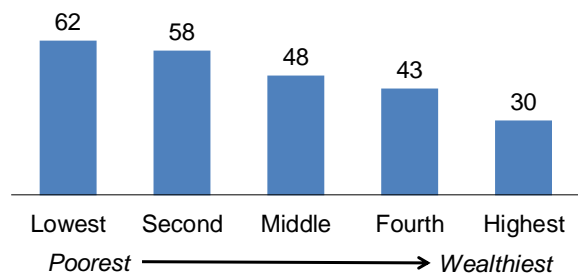
Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who are currently employed has increased over time, from 13% in 2011 to 33% in 2014 and 48% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are generally more likely to be employed than younger women. Twenty-four percent of women age 15-19 are currently employed, as compared with 58% of women age 40-44.
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to be employed than currently married women (60% versus 47%).
- The percentage of women who are employed increases as the number of living children increases. Twenty-nine percent of women without any living children are currently employed, compared with 59% of women with five or more living children.
- Rural women are more likely to be employed than urban women (51% versus 40%).
- The proportion of currently employed women is highest in Rangpur (69%) and lowest in Sylhet (33%).
- The percentage of women who are employed decreases with increasing educational attainment (from 61% to 34%) and household wealth (from 62% to 30%) (**Figure 3.5**).

Figure 3.5 Employment status by wealth

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are currently employed



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical, business, factory work or blue-collar service, semi-skilled labor/service, unskilled labor, farming/agricultural work, poultry or cattle raising, home-based manufacturing, domestic service, and other.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Sixty-one percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey were involved in poultry farming or cattle raising, while only 4% were engaged in professional or technical work (Table 3.6 and Figure 3.6).

Trends: The proportion of women engaged in agricultural work (farming and poultry/cattle raising) increased from 46% in 2014 to 65% in 2017-18. The microcredit system for rural Bangladeshi women encourages women’s contribution in the agricultural sector (Debnath et al. 2019).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women are more likely than divorced, separated, or widowed women to be engaged in poultry or cattle raising (64% versus 30%). Conversely, divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to be engaged in factory work/blue-collar service (16% versus 8%) and domestic service (13% versus 3%).
- Rural women are more likely than urban women to be engaged in farming or agricultural work (5% versus 1%) and poultry or cattle raising (72% versus 27%). In contrast, women in urban areas are more likely to be engaged in factory work or blue-collar service (23% versus 4%), semi-skilled labor/service (19% versus 8%), and domestic service (10% versus 2%).
- The percentages of women engaged in professional or technical work (29%), business (7%), and semi-skilled labor/service (21%) are highest among those having completed secondary education or higher. Women with no education are mostly engaged in poultry/cattle raising (62%).

Among women who are employed, 76% earn cash only and 7% receive cash and in-kind remuneration. Sixteen percent of women are not paid for their work. The proportion of women in the agricultural sector who work without being paid (22%) is more than five times higher than the proportion among women in the nonagricultural sector (4%). Overall, one in five (20%) ever-married women are self-employed. Women in the agricultural sector are more likely than those in the nonagricultural sector to be employed by family members (79% versus 19%). Eighty-nine percent of employed women work year-round (Table 3.7).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1** **Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2** **Educational attainment**
- **Table 3.3** **Literacy**
- **Table 3.4** **Exposure to mass media**
- **Table 3.5** **Employment status**
- **Table 3.6** **Occupation**
- **Table 3.7** **Type of employment**

Figure 3.6 Occupation

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation

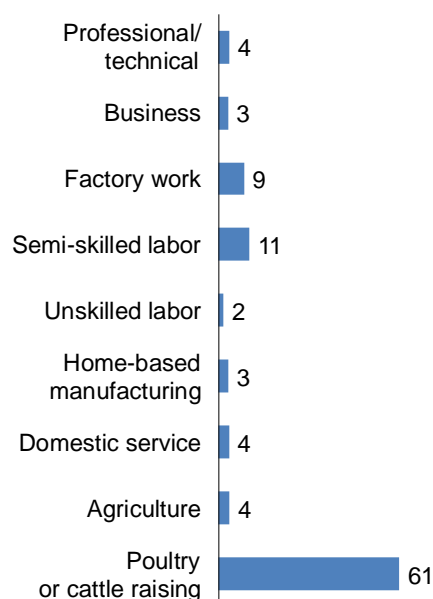


Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age			
15-19	10.2	2,063	1,951
20-24	17.7	3,556	3,514
25-29	17.8	3,579	3,572
30-34	17.2	3,470	3,462
35-39	14.3	2,879	2,953
40-44	11.4	2,296	2,329
45-49	11.4	2,285	2,346
Marital status			
Currently married	94.3	18,984	18,895
Divorced/separated	2.6	528	569
Widowed	3.1	614	663
Residence			
Urban	28.5	5,729	7,374
Rural	71.5	14,398	12,753
Division			
Barishal	5.6	1,125	2,154
Chattogram	18.0	3,622	2,905
Dhaka	25.5	5,123	2,974
Khulna	11.6	2,336	2,630
Mymensingh	7.7	1,546	2,167
Rajshahi	13.9	2,802	2,576
Rangpur	11.8	2,380	2,492
Sylhet	5.9	1,192	2,229
Education			
No education	16.6	3,333	3,202
Primary incomplete	21.1	4,250	4,224
Primary complete ¹	10.1	2,040	2,116
Secondary incomplete	35.5	7,135	6,914
Secondary complete or higher ²	16.7	3,369	3,671
Religion			
Islam	90.7	18,250	18,136
Hinduism	8.6	1,727	1,861
Buddhism	0.5	107	84
Christianity	0.2	43	46
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.6	3,743	3,826
Second	19.7	3,957	3,833
Middle	20.2	4,059	3,883
Fourth	20.8	4,184	4,088
Highest	20.8	4,184	4,497
Total	100.0	20,127	20,127

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 3.2 Educational attainment

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Primary incomplete	Primary complete ¹	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	3.1	13.8	9.4	48.2	6.4	19.1	100.0	6.9	5,619
15-19	2.2	12.6	9.6	55.0	7.1	13.5	100.0	6.8	2,063
20-24	3.7	14.6	9.3	44.2	5.9	22.3	100.0	7.0	3,556
25-29	6.3	17.0	11.8	46.1	4.1	14.6	100.0	6.4	3,579
30-34	13.3	23.1	10.4	37.4	4.2	11.6	100.0	5.0	3,470
35-39	23.5	27.1	10.4	26.1	3.2	9.7	100.0	3.9	2,879
40-44	34.5	28.4	10.1	17.7	2.4	6.8	100.0	1.8	2,296
45-49	43.7	27.5	8.6	14.1	1.8	4.2	100.0	0.1	2,285
Residence									
Urban	14.1	18.3	9.3	33.6	5.5	19.2	100.0	6.1	5,729
Rural	17.5	22.2	10.5	36.2	3.7	9.9	100.0	4.7	14,398
Division									
Barishal	9.4	23.6	15.3	33.0	5.0	13.6	100.0	4.9	1,125
Chattogram	13.2	17.2	10.7	40.0	6.0	12.8	100.0	6.1	3,622
Dhaka	16.3	19.9	10.1	34.8	4.8	14.2	100.0	5.2	5,123
Khulna	13.6	21.3	8.4	39.3	4.6	12.7	100.0	5.5	2,336
Mymensingh	20.6	23.5	11.5	29.9	2.8	11.7	100.0	4.4	1,546
Rajshahi	18.7	23.2	7.7	36.7	2.6	11.1	100.0	4.6	2,802
Rangpur	21.7	23.1	7.0	32.5	2.7	12.9	100.0	4.5	2,380
Sylhet	20.1	23.4	17.3	29.2	2.6	7.4	100.0	4.3	1,192
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	29.2	30.9	11.2	25.4	1.1	2.2	100.0	2.8	3,743
Second	21.5	26.7	12.1	33.5	1.9	4.3	100.0	4.1	3,957
Middle	14.8	21.7	10.6	41.1	3.5	8.4	100.0	5.0	4,059
Fourth	12.3	17.7	10.2	39.5	5.5	14.8	100.0	6.2	4,184
Highest	6.6	9.9	6.8	36.8	8.4	31.5	100.0	8.3	4,184
Total	16.6	21.1	10.1	35.5	4.2	12.6	100.0	4.9	20,127

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 3.3 Literacy

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	No schooling or primary school						Total	Percent-age literate ¹	Number of women
	Secondary school or higher	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15-24	73.6	9.1	8.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.6	5,619
15-19	75.6	9.5	8.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.2	2,063
20-24	72.5	9.0	9.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	3,556
25-29	64.9	10.4	11.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	3,579
30-34	53.2	9.7	13.2	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.1	3,470
35-39	39.0	9.0	14.3	37.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	62.3	2,879
40-44	26.9	8.8	14.9	49.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	50.5	2,296
45-49	20.1	7.6	12.6	59.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.3	2,285
Residence									
Urban	58.3	8.7	10.4	22.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.4	5,729
Rural	49.8	9.4	12.5	28.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.7	14,398
Division									
Barishal	51.6	11.9	14.8	21.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.3	1,125
Chattogram	58.9	7.7	12.4	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	3,622
Dhaka	53.7	9.7	11.4	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	5,123
Khulna	56.7	7.7	12.0	23.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.3	2,336
Mymensingh	44.4	12.7	11.5	31.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.6	1,546
Rajshahi	50.4	7.8	11.2	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.4	2,802
Rangpur	48.2	7.2	11.0	33.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	66.4	2,380
Sylhet	39.2	15.0	13.6	32.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.8	1,192
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	28.7	10.0	15.2	45.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	54.0	3,743
Second	39.7	10.8	15.2	34.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.8	3,957
Middle	53.0	9.8	12.8	24.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	75.6	4,059
Fourth	59.8	9.5	10.7	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.9	4,184
Highest	76.7	6.1	6.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	4,184
Total	52.2	9.2	11.9	26.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.3	20,127

¹ Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	1.6	54.8	3.9	0.4	44.3	2,063
20-24	3.1	60.3	3.3	0.5	38.6	3,556
25-29	3.7	58.5	2.7	0.5	40.5	3,579
30-34	3.4	55.9	1.2	0.3	43.3	3,470
35-39	3.6	51.9	1.2	0.4	47.7	2,879
40-44	3.5	49.3	0.9	0.1	50.1	2,296
45-49	3.0	49.4	1.1	0.4	50.2	2,285
Residence						
Urban	7.5	74.2	3.0	0.9	24.9	5,729
Rural	1.5	47.3	1.7	0.2	52.0	14,398
Division						
Barishal	2.5	32.6	1.7	0.1	66.3	1,125
Chattogram	2.8	54.1	1.7	0.4	45.2	3,622
Dhaka	5.2	68.5	2.6	0.8	30.7	5,123
Khulna	3.1	58.8	2.6	0.3	40.0	2,336
Mymensingh	1.9	44.5	0.9	0.1	55.1	1,546
Rajshahi	2.5	61.5	2.2	0.2	37.9	2,802
Rangpur	2.2	42.0	2.0	0.2	57.0	2,380
Sylhet	2.8	36.8	1.1	0.2	62.6	1,192
Education						
No education	0.0	36.9	0.3	0.0	63.0	3,333
Primary incomplete	0.0	46.8	1.3	0.0	52.9	4,250
Primary complete ¹	0.4	48.2	1.2	0.1	51.4	2,040
Secondary incomplete	1.6	60.5	2.0	0.1	38.7	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ²	15.5	75.5	5.4	1.9	22.2	3,369
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.1	14.0	0.7	0.0	85.4	3,743
Second	0.5	37.0	1.0	0.0	62.5	3,957
Middle	1.0	60.4	1.9	0.1	38.9	4,059
Fourth	2.6	71.8	2.6	0.3	27.0	4,184
Highest	11.3	86.5	3.8	1.4	12.6	4,184
Total	3.2	55.0	2.1	0.4	44.3	20,127

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 3.5 Employment status

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	24.1	2.5	73.4	100.0	2,063
20-24	37.9	2.8	59.3	100.0	3,556
25-29	47.3	2.8	49.9	100.0	3,579
30-34	53.9	2.5	43.6	100.0	3,470
35-39	55.7	2.6	41.7	100.0	2,879
40-44	58.0	1.7	40.3	100.0	2,296
45-49	55.2	2.0	42.8	100.0	2,285
Marital status					
Married	47.0	2.4	50.6	100.0	18,984
Divorced/separated/widowed	59.9	3.4	36.6	100.0	1,143
Number of living children					
0	29.4	3.6	67.0	100.0	2,138
1-2	46.2	2.5	51.4	100.0	10,779
3-4	54.8	2.1	43.0	100.0	5,916
5+	58.5	1.9	39.6	100.0	1,294
Residence					
Urban	39.5	2.7	57.8	100.0	5,729
Rural	51.0	2.4	46.7	100.0	14,398
Division					
Barishal	46.7	3.1	50.2	100.0	1,125
Chattogram	34.2	1.6	64.2	100.0	3,622
Dhaka	35.9	2.3	61.8	100.0	5,123
Khulna	61.9	2.3	35.7	100.0	2,336
Mymensingh	56.4	3.2	40.4	100.0	1,546
Rajshahi	58.7	3.6	37.7	100.0	2,802
Rangpur	69.2	2.4	28.4	100.0	2,380
Sylhet	32.9	1.8	65.3	100.0	1,192
Education					
No education	61.1	2.4	36.5	100.0	3,333
Primary incomplete	56.9	2.7	40.4	100.0	4,250
Primary complete ²	48.3	2.0	49.7	100.0	2,040
Secondary incomplete	42.4	2.4	55.2	100.0	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ³	33.9	2.6	63.5	100.0	3,369
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	62.0	3.0	35.0	100.0	3,743
Second	58.0	2.5	39.5	100.0	3,957
Middle	48.0	2.2	49.8	100.0	4,059
Fourth	42.8	2.7	54.5	100.0	4,184
Highest	29.9	2.0	68.1	100.0	4,184
Total	47.7	2.5	49.8	100.0	20,127

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 3.6 Occupation

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Professional/technical	Business	Factory work, blue-collar service	Semi-skilled labor/service	Unskilled labor	Farming/agricultural work	Poultry, cattle raising	Home-based manufacturing	Domestic service	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age													
15-19	1.9	4.7	13.3	10.8	0.6	0.6	62.3	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	548
20-24	2.8	3.7	12.3	16.2	1.0	2.2	55.2	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,448
25-29	4.8	2.7	11.1	16.4	1.4	2.0	55.5	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,793
30-34	4.8	2.7	8.1	10.8	2.2	3.7	60.3	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,957
35-39	4.4	3.2	6.5	7.7	1.8	5.4	62.9	4.2	3.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,677
40-44	2.8	3.4	7.1	5.8	2.2	5.5	65.9	2.7	4.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,371
45-49	2.2	2.8	4.2	4.9	2.3	5.5	70.8	1.5	5.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,307
Marital status													
Married	3.7	3.0	8.1	10.3	1.4	3.4	63.8	3.3	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,376
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.5	5.0	15.5	13.8	6.2	8.7	30.4	2.8	13.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	724
Number of living children													
0	10.3	6.4	17.5	17.5	1.6	1.1	39.2	3.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	706
1-2	5.0	3.1	9.8	13.1	1.6	3.4	57.0	3.7	3.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,244
3-4	1.0	2.5	5.8	6.8	1.9	4.4	70.6	2.7	3.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,369
5+	0.3	3.2	4.2	4.2	2.5	6.1	71.1	2.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	782
Residence													
Urban	7.7	5.7	23.3	19.1	2.1	1.0	27.2	3.6	10.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,419
Rural	2.4	2.4	4.0	7.9	1.6	4.6	72.1	3.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,682
Division													
Barishal	3.7	3.4	2.7	9.3	0.9	2.7	72.1	3.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	560
Chattogram	4.2	3.6	7.8	11.8	2.0	5.9	56.5	4.5	3.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,296
Dhaka	5.9	4.7	22.1	16.4	2.7	3.6	31.8	3.5	9.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,959
Khulna	2.3	2.9	4.9	10.9	2.0	1.7	70.7	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,501
Mymensingh	3.2	2.9	5.2	6.3	1.4	2.1	72.1	4.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	921
Rajshahi	3.1	3.2	6.8	12.0	0.8	2.6	66.0	3.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,745
Rangpur	2.8	1.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	6.8	76.8	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,704
Sylhet	3.9	2.2	6.1	8.5	1.8	3.4	61.7	5.1	7.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	413
Education													
No education	0.1	3.0	8.0	3.2	4.1	7.9	61.9	2.8	8.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,115
Primary incomplete	0.0	2.6	10.7	6.4	2.0	3.6	65.8	3.9	4.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,534
Primary complete ¹	0.1	1.6	10.5	9.2	1.6	2.8	67.1	3.2	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,026
Secondary incomplete	0.5	2.6	8.7	15.3	0.6	2.6	65.2	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,194
Secondary complete or higher ²	28.7	7.3	3.4	20.8	0.1	0.8	36.7	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,231
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.2	2.0	4.6	5.1	3.7	6.8	71.2	2.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,432
Second	0.6	1.7	3.5	6.8	1.3	5.1	75.1	3.6	2.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,395
Middle	2.4	3.2	6.3	10.8	0.8	2.7	67.5	3.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,036
Fourth	4.2	4.3	17.5	14.1	1.5	1.5	47.6	2.9	6.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,902
Highest	16.7	6.2	15.9	22.2	0.6	0.8	29.3	3.2	4.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,335
Total	3.7	3.2	8.6	10.6	1.7	3.8	61.4	3.3	3.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,100

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 3.7 Type of employment

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	67.1	92.8	76.0
Cash and in-kind	10.1	2.2	7.4
In-kind only	0.8	0.7	0.7
Not paid	21.9	4.2	15.7
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	79.2	19.3	58.4
Employed by non-family member	3.3	56.9	21.9
Self-employed	17.4	23.7	19.6
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	93.0	81.2	88.8
Seasonal	2.1	4.1	2.8
Occasional	4.8	14.6	8.2
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	6,580	3,512	10,100

Note: Total includes 9 women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 has continued to rise slowly, increasing from 15.3 years in 2007 to 16.3 years in 2017-18. It is higher in the eastern divisions (18.1 years in Sylhet and 16.9 years in Chattogram) and lower in the western divisions (15.8 years in Khulna and 15.6 years each in Rajshahi and Rangpur). Fifty-nine percent of women age 20-24 marry before age 18 (legal age of marriage).
- **Sexual activity:** Overall, 75% of ever-married women were sexually active in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
- **Spousal separation:** 17% of currently married women report that their husbands live elsewhere.
- **Education and work after marriage:** Three-fourths of women dropped out of school after marriage. Similarly, 43% of women did not continue to work after marriage.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

Women who report being married at the time of the survey.

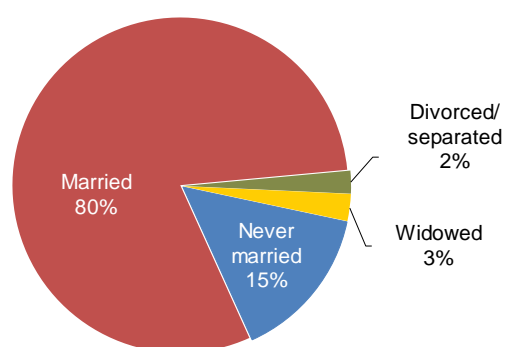
Sample: Women age 15-49

Table 4.1 presents information on the current marital status of women by age. In Bangladesh, 80% of women are currently married. Two percent of women are divorced or separated, and 3% are widowed (**Figure 4.1**). The proportion of women who are widowed increases gradually with age and is highest among those age 45-49 (11%) and those age 40-44 (6%).

Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 have never been married. The proportion of never-married women falls sharply with increasing age, from 57% among those age 15-19 to less than 1% among those age 35

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49



or older. The low proportion of women age 25-29 who have never been married (3%) indicates that marriage is nearly universal in Bangladesh (Table 4.1).

4.2 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

Although the legal age of marriage for women in Bangladesh is 18, a large proportion of marriages still take place before women reach their legal age. The median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 is 16.3 years (Table 4.2).

Marriage occurs early for women in Bangladesh. Seventy-one percent of women age 20-49 were married by age 18, and 85% were married by age 20. Nearly one-third (31%) of women age 20-49 reported that they had married by age 15. Among women age 20-24, 59% were married before age 18.

Trends: There has been a slow but steady increase over time in the median age at first marriage among women age 20-49, from 14.4 years in 1993-94 to 15.3 years in 2007 and 16.3 years in 2017-18. The proportion of women age 20-24 who were married by age 18 declined from 73% in 1993-94 to 65% in 2011 and 59% in 2014 and 2017-18 (Figure 4.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 is relatively higher in the eastern divisions (18.1 years in Sylhet and 16.9 years in Chattogram) and lower in the western divisions (15.8 years in Khulna and 15.6 years each in Rajshahi and Rangpur) (Table 4.3).
- The median age at first marriage increases with increasing education and wealth. Women with a secondary education or higher marry 4.4 years later than women with no education (19.5 years versus 15.1 years) (Figure 4.3). Similarly, women in the highest wealth quintile marry 2 years later than women in the lowest quintile (17.6 years versus 15.6 years).
- Among women age 20-24, those with no education are more likely than those with a secondary education or higher to have married before age 18 (75% versus 31%) (Table 4.4).

Figure 4.2 Trends in age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 20-24 who were first married by age 18

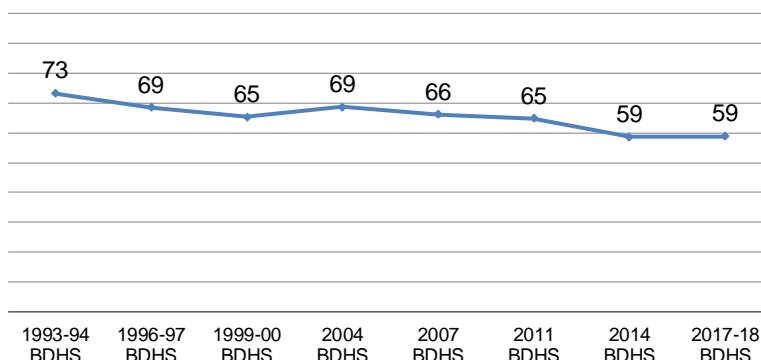
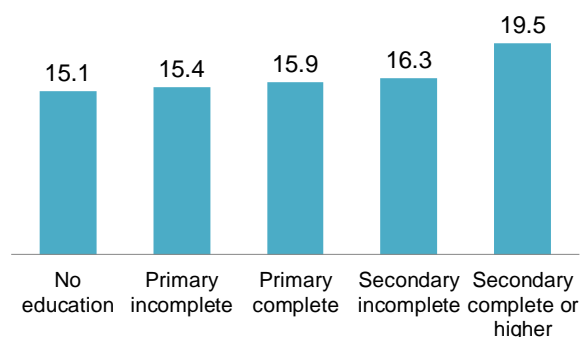


Figure 4.3 Women's median age at marriage by education

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49



- The percentage of women age 20-24 who married before age 18 is slightly higher in rural areas (61%) than in urban areas (55%).
- About 3 out of 10 women with at least a secondary education were married by age 18, as compared with approximately 7 out of 10 women at lower levels of education.

4.3 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

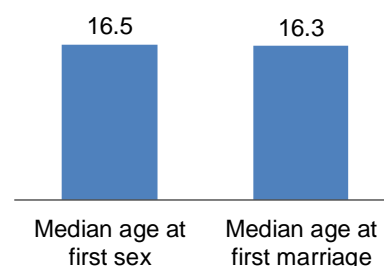
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

In Bangladesh, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 (16.5 years) is slightly higher than the median age at first marriage (16.3 years) (**Figure 4.4**). These findings suggest that women in Bangladesh first have sexual intercourse after they are married. Twenty-nine percent of women age 20-49 had sexual intercourse by age 15, 69% by age 18, and 85% by age 20 (**Table 4.5**).

Figure 4.4 Median age at first sex and first marriage

Median age in years



Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women living in rural areas initiate sexual intercourse about a year earlier than women from urban areas (16.2 years versus 17.1 years) (**Table 4.6**).
- Women with a secondary education or higher initiate sex approximately 5 years later than women with no education (19.8 years versus 15.2 years).

4.4 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual intercourse without use of contraception can increase a woman's risk of becoming pregnant. Thus, information on recent sexual intercourse is important for refining measurement of exposure to pregnancy. All ever-married women were asked how long ago their last sexual contact occurred.

Seventy-five percent of women had sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks preceding the survey. An additional 14% were sexually active in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 11% had their last sexual intercourse 1 or more years prior to the survey (**Table 4.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-four percent of women age 15-19 and 78% of women age 35-39 had been sexually active in the past 4 weeks, as compared with 65% of women age 45-49 (**Table 4.7**).
- There are variations in recent sexual activity by administrative divisions. The proportion of women who reported being sexually active in the past 4 weeks ranges from 65% in Chattogram to 83% in Mymensingh.

4.5 SPOUSAL SEPARATION

The effect of spousal separation in reducing fertility varies with the length of separation. The cumulative impact of spousal separation would be expected to be greatest in areas of relatively high fertility and low

prevalence of modern contraceptive use. Overall, 17% of currently married women in Bangladesh report that their husbands live elsewhere (Table 4.8).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-five percent of women age 15-19 and 26% of women who have been married less than 5 years report that their husband lives elsewhere (Table 4.8).
- Spousal separation is higher among rural women (19%) than among urban women (12%).
- Nearly 3 in 10 women (29%) in Chattogram have husbands who live elsewhere, as compared with 11% of women in Rangpur and 12% each in Khulna, Mymensingh, and Rajshahi.
- The proportion of women whose husbands live elsewhere increases with increasing education. Only 9% of women with no education live apart from their husbands, compared with 24% of those with a secondary education or higher.

4.6 PERCEPTIONS REGARDING AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Overall, 47% of women think that their marriage took place at an appropriate age. However, 34% would have preferred to marry later, and 19% would have preferred to marry at an earlier age (Table 4.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women age 15-17 are less likely than women age 21-49 to say that their marriage took place at the right time (16% versus 48%). Fifty-seven percent of women age 15-17 report that they would have preferred to marry later, as compared with 33% of women age 21-49.
- The proportion of women who think that their marriage took place at the right age varies from a high of 65% in Sylhet to a low of 37% in Khulna. Forty-six percent of women in Mymensingh would have preferred to marry earlier.
- Women with a secondary education or higher (70%) are more likely than women in the other education categories (43% or less) to think that they married at the right age.

4.7 CONTINUATION OF EDUCATION AND WORK AFTER MARRIAGE

Studying and working outside the home after marriage are important for women's autonomy. The 2017-18 BDHS results showed that 75% of women dropped out of school after marriage, while only 3% continued their education for 5 years or more (Table 4.10). Similarly, 43% of women did not continue to work after marriage, and only 28% continued to work for 5 or more years (Table 4.11).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas are more likely to discontinue their education after marriage than urban women (79% versus 65%).
- Women with a secondary education or higher (43%) are less likely than women in the other education categories (90% or above) to discontinue education after marriage (Table 4.10).
- The percentage of women who reported discontinuing education after marriage is highest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (89%) and lowest among those in the highest quintile (61%).
- Rural women are more likely to stop working after marriage than urban women (48% versus 37%) (Table 4.11).

- Thirty-six percent of women with no education reported that they did not continue to work after marriage, as compared with 47% of those who attended but did not complete schooling at the secondary level.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1** **Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2** **Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.3** **Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.4** **Marriage before age 18**
- **Table 4.5** **Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6** **Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7** **Recent sexual activity**
- **Table 4.8** **Spousal separation**
- **Table 4.9** **Preferred age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.10** **Continuation of education after marriage**
- **Table 4.11** **Continuation of work after marriage**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Marital status					Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed		
15-19	56.9	42.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,782
20-24	14.4	82.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	4,155
25-29	3.4	93.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	3,704
30-34	1.0	94.3	1.2	1.3	2.1	100.0	3,507
35-39	0.2	93.5	1.6	0.5	4.1	100.0	2,885
40-44	0.6	91.3	1.7	0.9	5.6	100.0	2,310
45-49	0.6	86.3	1.2	1.4	10.6	100.0	2,299
Total	14.9	80.3	1.3	0.9	2.6	100.0	23,642

Table 4.2 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	12.4	na	na	na	na	56.9	4,782	a
20-24	19.3	58.9	76.2	na	na	14.4	4,155	17.3
25-29	25.9	66.4	82.9	90.4	94.9	3.4	3,704	16.7
30-34	33.6	73.1	87.1	93.0	96.1	1.0	3,507	16.0
35-39	34.8	76.1	89.9	94.9	97.4	0.2	2,885	16.0
40-44	40.0	78.0	90.5	95.0	97.4	0.6	2,310	15.7
45-49	43.3	80.2	92.4	96.3	97.8	0.6	2,299	15.5
20-49	31.1	70.6	85.4	na	na	4.2	18,860	16.3
25-49	34.4	73.9	88.0	93.5	96.5	1.3	14,705	16.0

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse.

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.3 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age	
	20-49	25-49
Residence		
Urban	16.9	16.7
Rural	16.1	15.8
Division		
Barishal	16.0	15.8
Chattogram	16.9	16.7
Dhaka	16.7	16.4
Khulna	15.8	15.5
Mymensingh	15.9	15.6
Rajshahi	15.6	15.4
Rangpur	15.6	15.3
Sylhet	18.1	17.8
Education		
No education	15.1	15.1
Primary incomplete	15.4	15.3
Primary complete ¹	15.9	15.8
Secondary incomplete	16.3	16.3
Secondary complete or higher ²	19.5	19.5
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	15.6	15.5
Second	15.9	15.7
Middle	16.0	15.8
Fourth	16.5	16.1
Highest	17.6	17.4
Total	16.3	16.0

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 4.4 Marriage before age 18

Percentage of women age 20-24 who married before age 18, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among women age 20-24:	
	Percentage who married before age 18	Number of women
Residence		
Urban	54.6	1,275
Rural	60.7	2,881
Division		
Barishal	64.6	209
Chattogram	54.1	814
Dhaka	57.6	1,139
Khulna	61.6	391
Mymensingh	64.4	306
Rajshahi	70.1	520
Rangpur	67.0	433
Sylhet	35.4	344
Education		
No education	75.0	145
Primary incomplete	75.1	555
Primary complete ¹	70.5	354
Secondary incomplete	73.5	1,671
Secondary complete or higher ²	30.8	1,436
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	74.2	678
Second	63.9	769
Middle	60.4	821
Fourth	55.7	938
Highest	45.4	952
Total	58.9	4,155

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	9.8	na	na	na	na	57.1	4,782	a
20-24	16.5	54.9	74.7	na	na	14.7	4,155	17.6
25-29	23.0	64.4	82.4	90.0	94.7	3.4	3,704	16.8
30-34	31.5	70.8	86.0	92.2	95.5	1.1	3,507	16.2
35-39	33.7	74.9	89.1	94.5	97.3	0.2	2,885	16.1
40-44	39.5	77.0	90.1	94.6	97.1	0.7	2,310	15.7
45-49	42.7	79.5	92.1	96.1	97.5	0.7	2,299	15.5
20-49	29.2	68.5	84.5	na	na	4.3	18,860	16.5
25-49	32.8	72.3	87.3	93.1	96.2	1.4	14,705	16.2
15-24	12.9	na	na	na	na	37.4	8,937	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age	
	20-49	25-49
Residence		
Urban	17.1	16.8
Rural	16.2	15.9
Division		
Barishal	16.2	15.9
Chattogram	17.1	16.8
Dhaka	16.8	16.6
Khulna	16.0	15.7
Mymensingh	16.0	15.7
Rajshahi	15.7	15.5
Rangpur	15.7	15.4
Sylhet	18.2	17.9
Education		
No education	15.2	15.1
Primary incomplete	15.4	15.3
Primary complete ¹	16.0	15.8
Secondary incomplete	16.5	16.5
Secondary complete or higher ²	19.8	19.7
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	15.7	15.5
Second	16.1	15.8
Middle	16.2	15.9
Fourth	16.6	16.2
Highest	17.9	17.7
Total	16.5	16.2

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 4.7 Recent sexual activity

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years			
Age						
15-19	74.4	18.6	6.6	0.4	100.0	2,063
20-24	74.9	16.0	8.7	0.4	100.0	3,556
25-29	76.8	13.4	9.7	0.1	100.0	3,579
30-34	76.8	12.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	3,470
35-39	77.6	11.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	2,879
40-44	74.6	12.7	12.6	0.0	100.0	2,296
45-49	64.7	16.4	18.8	0.0	100.0	2,285
Marital status						
Married	79.2	14.3	6.4	0.1	100.0	18,984
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.3	11.7	87.3	0.7	100.0	1,143
Marital duration²						
0-4 years	76.4	17.4	5.8	0.5	100.0	3,526
5-9 years	78.0	15.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	3,154
10-14 years	80.0	12.8	7.1	0.1	100.0	2,943
15-19 years	82.0	11.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	2,860
20-24 years	83.6	10.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	2,217
25+ years	76.9	16.6	6.5	0.0	100.0	3,472
Married more than once	81.2	13.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	813
Residence						
Urban	77.6	11.9	10.3	0.2	100.0	5,729
Rural	73.5	15.0	11.3	0.1	100.0	14,398
Division						
Barishal	69.9	20.3	9.5	0.2	100.0	1,125
Chattogram	65.1	17.4	17.4	0.2	100.0	3,622
Dhaka	75.2	13.4	11.1	0.2	100.0	5,123
Khulna	77.3	14.0	8.5	0.1	100.0	2,336
Mymensingh	82.5	10.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,546
Rajshahi	79.3	11.4	9.1	0.1	100.0	2,802
Rangpur	80.0	13.5	6.4	0.2	100.0	2,380
Sylhet	69.8	13.9	16.3	0.0	100.0	1,192
Education						
No education	71.8	12.6	15.5	0.0	100.0	3,333
Primary incomplete	74.9	14.0	11.1	0.1	100.0	4,250
Primary complete ³	79.1	11.3	9.5	0.1	100.0	2,040
Secondary incomplete	74.6	14.6	10.5	0.2	100.0	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	74.9	16.5	8.3	0.2	100.0	3,369
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.5	12.8	9.6	0.1	100.0	3,743
Second	77.6	13.3	9.0	0.1	100.0	3,957
Middle	72.9	15.3	11.5	0.2	100.0	4,059
Fourth	72.6	15.7	11.4	0.2	100.0	4,184
Highest	73.3	13.4	13.1	0.2	100.0	4,184
Total	74.7	14.1	11.0	0.1	100.0	20,127

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes women who are not currently married

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 4.8 Spousal separation

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 whose husband lives elsewhere, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband lives elsewhere	Number of women
Age		
15-19	25.3	2,006
20-24	24.3	3,435
25-29	19.3	3,445
30-34	17.0	3,308
35-39	13.2	2,699
40-44	9.8	2,109
45-49	7.0	1,983
Marital duration		
0-4 years	26.3	3,526
5-9 years	21.4	3,154
10-14 years	18.7	2,943
15-19 years	16.2	2,860
20-24 years	12.4	2,217
25+ years	8.0	3,472
Married more than once	13.1	813
Residence		
Urban	12.3	5,378
Rural	19.2	13,607
Division		
Barishal	22.1	1,056
Chattogram	29.2	3,414
Dhaka	17.2	4,864
Khulna	12.1	2,205
Mymensingh	12.3	1,468
Rajshahi	12.4	2,645
Rangpur	11.2	2,248
Sylhet	16.3	1,085
Education		
No education	9.0	2,947
Primary incomplete	12.6	3,949
Primary complete ¹	16.0	1,955
Secondary incomplete	20.4	6,864
Secondary complete or higher ²	24.3	3,269
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	11.7	3,473
Second	15.0	3,730
Middle	19.7	3,846
Fourth	19.6	3,985
Highest	19.4	3,951
Total	17.2	18,984

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 4.9 Preferred age at first marriage

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by preferred time of first marriage, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Married at right time	Preferred to marry earlier	Preferred to marry later	Total	Number of women
Current age					
15-17	15.6	27.1	57.3	100.0	686
18-20	43.4	19.1	37.6	100.0	2,029
21-49	48.4	18.5	33.1	100.0	17,412
Actual age at first marriage					
<18	32.1	23.9	44.0	100.0	15,165
18-20	92.7	2.6	4.7	100.0	3,743
21+	88.4	5.9	5.6	100.0	1,219
Residence					
Urban	49.5	22.2	28.4	100.0	5,729
Rural	45.7	17.6	36.7	100.0	14,398
Division					
Barishal	42.2	11.6	46.2	100.0	1,125
Chattogram	53.9	1.0	45.1	100.0	3,622
Dhaka	49.3	30.4	20.2	100.0	5,123
Khulna	36.6	14.8	48.6	100.0	2,336
Mymensingh	42.6	46.4	11.0	100.0	1,546
Rajshahi	43.5	17.0	39.5	100.0	2,802
Rangpur	39.8	14.1	46.0	100.0	2,380
Sylhet	65.3	16.7	18.0	100.0	1,192
Education					
No education	43.1	21.6	35.3	100.0	3,333
Primary incomplete	40.6	22.0	37.4	100.0	4,250
Primary complete ¹	43.2	18.4	38.4	100.0	2,040
Secondary incomplete	42.1	19.4	38.4	100.0	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ²	70.2	11.4	18.4	100.0	3,369
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	42.4	19.3	38.3	100.0	3,743
Second	44.8	20.7	34.5	100.0	3,957
Middle	43.6	17.7	38.7	100.0	4,059
Fourth	46.7	18.7	34.7	100.0	4,184
Highest	55.8	18.1	26.1	100.0	4,184
Total	46.8	18.9	34.3	100.0	20,127

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 4.10 Continuation of education after marriage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who were studying or attending school just before getting married by whether or not they continued their education after marriage, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Did not continue	Continued for less than a year	Continued for 1-2 years	Continued for 3-4 years	Continued for 5+ years	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of women
Current age								
15-17	72.9	20.6	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	498
18-20	68.9	16.0	10.8	3.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,225
21-49	76.4	8.4	7.4	4.4	3.4	0.1	100.0	6,397
Actual age at first marriage								
<18	80.5	8.9	5.9	2.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	6,146
18-20	62.8	13.2	10.6	8.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	1,425
21+	45.0	17.9	20.5	11.0	5.3	0.3	100.0	549
Residence								
Urban	65.3	11.4	11.3	6.6	5.2	0.1	100.0	2,401
Rural	79.1	9.8	6.2	3.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	5,719
Division								
Barishal	70.5	12.2	8.8	5.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	493
Chattogram	81.6	8.8	4.6	2.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,390
Dhaka	71.1	11.8	8.1	5.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	2,082
Khulna	74.7	9.3	9.0	4.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,158
Mymensingh	73.0	8.2	9.9	5.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	531
Rajshahi	77.2	10.6	7.1	3.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,284
Rangpur	74.3	10.3	9.0	3.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	962
Sylhet	77.2	8.9	7.6	4.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	221
Education								
Primary incomplete	96.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	501
Primary complete ¹	97.0	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	470
Secondary incomplete	90.1	6.7	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,413
Secondary complete or higher ²	42.9	19.0	19.1	11.0	8.0	0.1	100.0	2,731
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	89.4	6.2	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	891
Second	85.9	8.4	3.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,254
Middle	80.5	10.4	5.4	2.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,723
Fourth	73.8	9.8	9.2	5.1	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,941
Highest	60.6	13.2	12.2	7.6	6.4	0.1	100.0	2,311
Total	75.0	10.3	7.7	4.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	8,120

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 4.11 Continuation of work after marriage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who were working outside the home just before getting married by whether or not they continued working after marriage, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Did not continue	Continued for less than a year	Continued for 1-2 years	Continued for 3-4 years	Continued for 5+ years	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of women
Current age								
15-17	47.8	39.8	6.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
18-20	46.0	18.5	26.7	4.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	122
21-49	42.0	9.8	9.2	7.4	31.5	0.1	100.0	1,074
Actual age at first marriage								
<18	41.7	12.0	8.5	5.6	31.9	0.2	100.0	584
18-20	46.0	9.1	13.2	8.7	23.0	0.0	100.0	337
21+	40.4	13.0	12.8	7.9	25.9	0.0	100.0	307
Residence								
Urban	36.7	11.0	12.2	8.9	31.2	0.0	100.0	578
Rural	47.7	11.8	9.7	5.4	25.2	0.2	100.0	649
Division								
Barishal	42.4	14.4	12.0	6.0	25.2	0.0	100.0	61
Chattogram	47.9	11.6	6.2	6.9	27.3	0.0	100.0	186
Dhaka	37.2	10.9	14.0	8.2	29.7	0.0	100.0	446
Khulna	48.1	11.7	10.1	4.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	110
Mymensingh	41.4	14.1	13.1	7.1	24.2	0.0	100.0	103
Rajshahi	47.6	13.4	6.8	5.6	25.7	0.8	100.0	153
Rangpur	43.4	7.8	10.8	6.3	31.7	0.0	100.0	116
Sylhet	43.2	8.6	8.7	9.2	30.2	0.0	100.0	53
Education								
No education	35.8	7.2	5.7	2.3	49.0	0.0	100.0	178
Primary incomplete	46.2	12.4	8.0	6.7	26.7	0.0	100.0	255
Primary complete ¹	38.0	12.6	15.8	6.6	27.0	0.0	100.0	90
Secondary incomplete	47.4	13.3	11.5	7.4	19.9	0.5	100.0	270
Secondary complete or higher ²	41.1	11.3	13.3	9.0	25.4	0.0	100.0	435
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	44.9	8.5	8.6	3.3	34.6	0.0	100.0	160
Second	53.0	10.7	6.6	3.6	25.3	0.7	100.0	171
Middle	49.2	13.0	8.6	4.6	24.7	0.0	100.0	198
Fourth	39.7	12.7	15.7	9.6	22.3	0.0	100.0	312
Highest	35.8	11.2	10.9	9.3	32.8	0.0	100.0	385
Total	42.5	11.5	10.9	7.0	28.0	0.1	100.0	1,227

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate (TFR) for 3 years preceding the survey (2015-17) is 2.3 children per woman, also shown by the 2019 MICS survey of BBS. The TFR has not changed since 2011. The objective of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) is to reduce TFR of 2.0 by 2022. Three divisions, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur, have achieved a replacement-level fertility rate of 2.1 or fewer children per woman. Women in urban areas and those in the upper three wealth quintiles have achieved replacement-level fertility.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval is 55.7 months, an increase of 12 months since 2007. Eleven percent of births occur within 24 months after the preceding birth.
- **Postpartum insusceptibility:** The median duration of insusceptibility is 5.1 months. The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea decreased from 5.8 months in 2007 to 4.5 months in 2017-18.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 20-49 is 18.6 years. Forty-three percent of women gave birth before age 18.
- **Teenage childbearing:** 28% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing, a decline of 3 percentage points since 2014. The 4th HPNSP aims to reduce teenage childbearing to 25% by 2022.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Bangladesh and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Bangladesh is 2.3 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). Bangladeshi women have a pattern of early childbearing. The age-specific fertility rate rises from 108 births per 1,000 women in the 15-19 age group to a peak of 143 births per 1,000 women in the 20-24 age group and declines thereafter. The TFR is lower in urban areas (2.0 births per woman) than in rural areas (2.3 births per woman). The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced among women age 20-24 (125 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 151 births per 1,000 women in rural areas).

Trends: The trends in TFRs from BDHS and other comparable sample surveys since 1975 reflect an overall decline in fertility that began in the 1970s. The TFR declined sharply from 6.3 births per woman in 1975 to 5.1 births in 1989 (Huq and Cleland 1990). **Figure 5.1** shows that after a decade-long stall in fertility during the 1990s, the TFR declined by one child to 2.3 births per woman in 2011 and has since remained stable, also indicated by the 2019 MICS survey of BBS. The objective of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) is to reduce TFR of 2.0 births per woman by 2022.

Trends in the age-specific fertility rate indicate that the rate has remained highest in the 20-24 age group (**Table 5.2.1**). The largest absolute change in fertility has also occurred in this age group, with the rate declining from 191 births per 1,000 women in 2004 to 143 births per 1,000 women in 2014 and 2017-18 (**Table 5.2.2** and **Figure 5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR decreases with increasing education. Women with no education or an incomplete primary education have an average of 2.6 children, whereas women with a secondary education or higher have an average of 2.2 children (**Table 5.3.1**).

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

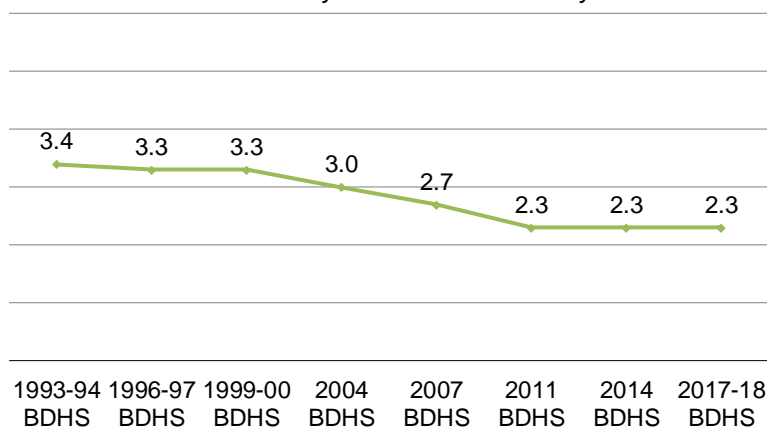
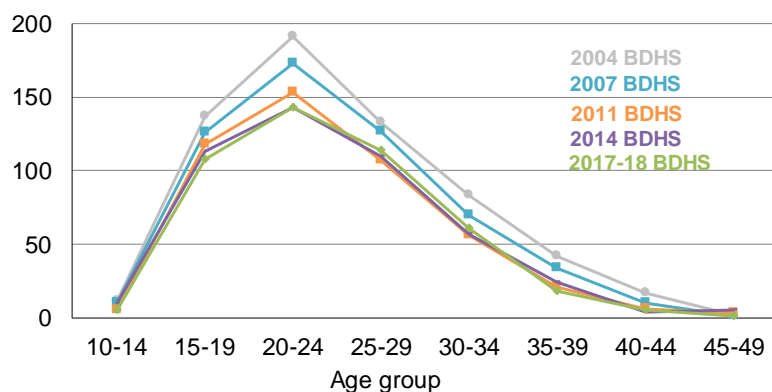


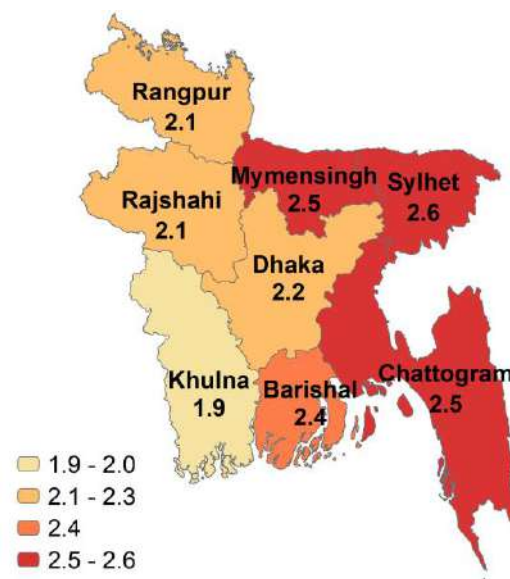
Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women



- Of the eight divisions in Bangladesh, three (Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur) have achieved a replacement-level fertility rate (2.1 or fewer children) based on population estimates from the United Nations World Population Prospects 2017 Revision. This report estimated that the replacement level of fertility in Bangladesh is 2.145 children per woman (United Nations 2017). The total fertility rate is lowest in Khulna (1.9 births per woman), followed by Rangpur and Rajshahi (both at 2.1 births per woman). The highest rate is in Sylhet (2.6 births per woman) (Figure 5.3).
- The age-specific fertility rate is highest among women age 20-24 in all divisions other than Rajshahi, where the rate is highest among women age 15-19 (Table 5.3.2).
- The number of children per woman decreases with increasing wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 0.6 more children than those in the highest quintile (Table 5.3.1).

Figure 5.3 Fertility by division
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Among all women, the mean number of children ever born is 2.0; among currently married women, the mean is 2.4. Currently married women have an average of 2.2 living children. Number of children ever born increases with women's age; on average, women age 45-49 have given birth to 4.0 children, of whom 3.5 were still living at the time of the survey (Table 5.4). In Bangladesh, 1% of currently married women age 45-49 have never given birth. Since voluntary childlessness is rare, this is often viewed as a measure of primary sterility (Table 5.4).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

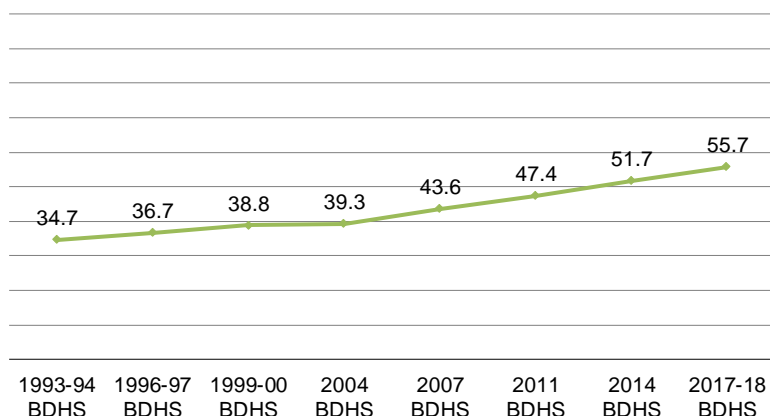
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Birth intervals are generally long in Bangladesh, with a median interval of 55.7 months. Three quarters (75%) of non-first births occur 36 or more months after the previous birth, while 15% take place within 24-35 months. Eleven percent of non-first births occur within 24 months after the previous birth (Table 5.5).

Trends: A comparison with earlier surveys shows that the median birth interval has increased markedly over time, from 34.7 months in

Figure 5.4 Trends in median birth intervals

Non-first births in the 5 years before each survey



1993-1994 to 43.6 months in 2007, 51.7 months in 2014, and 55.7 months in 2017-18. The median interval has increased by 21 months since 1993-94 and by 12 months since 2007 (**Figure 5.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of non-first births occurring 7-17 months after the preceding birth is higher among women age 15-19 (31%) than among women age 20-29 (5%) (**Table 5.5**).
- There is a close association between birth interval length and the survival status of the previous sibling. The median birth interval is shorter when the previous sibling has died than when the previous sibling is still alive (29.0 and 58.0 months, respectively). The percentage of births occurring within a very short interval (7-17 months) is 10 times higher when the previous sibling died than when the previous sibling survived (31% and 3%, respectively).
- There are differences in median birth intervals by administrative divisions. The median birth interval is longest in Rajshahi (69.1 months) and shortest in Sylhet (37.9 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea among women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey is 4.5 months, while the median durations of abstinence and insusceptibility are 2.8 months and 5.1 months, respectively (**Table 5.6**).

The proportion of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are insusceptible decreases with the number of months since delivery, from 94% in the first 2 months after birth to 2% at 34-35 months. The period of postpartum amenorrhea is considerably longer than the period of postpartum abstinence and is by far the major determinant of the length of postpartum insusceptibility to pregnancy. At 6 to 7 months after birth, one-third (33%) of women are still amenorrheic, while only 8% are abstaining.

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea has steadily decreased over time, from 10.4 months in 1993-1994 to 5.8 months in 2007 and to 4.5 months in 2017-18. The median duration of insusceptibility fell from 10.9 months in 1993-94 to 4.0 months in 2014 before increasing to 5.1 months in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median durations of postpartum amenorrhea and postpartum insusceptibility are 1.5 months longer among women age 30-49 than among women age 15-29 (**Table 5.7**).
- The median duration of insusceptibility varies substantially by administrative division, from 4.0 months in Mymensingh to 6.7 months in Sylhet.
- The median duration of postpartum abstinence is longer among women in the highest wealth quintile than among women in the lowest quintile (3.3 months and 2.4 months, respectively).

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

In Bangladesh, 23% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The proportion of menopausal women increases with age, from 7% among those age 30-34 to 65% among those age 48-49 (**Table 5.8**). The proportion of women who are menopausal has increased since 2011 (from 20% to 23%).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

Bearing children at a young age involves substantial risks to the health of both the mother and the child. Early childbearing also tends to restrict educational and economic opportunities for women. In Bangladesh, the median age at first birth among women age 20-49 is 18.6 years. Forty-three percent of women gave birth before age 18, while 66% gave birth before age 20 (**Table 5.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women age 20-49, the median age at first birth is 0.9 years higher in urban areas than in rural areas (19.2 years versus 18.3 years) (**Table 5.10**).
- The median age at first birth is 18.4 years among women who attended but did not complete schooling at the secondary level, as compared with 17.6 years among those who did not complete a primary education and those with no education.
- The median age at first birth is lowest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (17.8 years) and highest among those in the fourth quintile (18.8 years).

5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

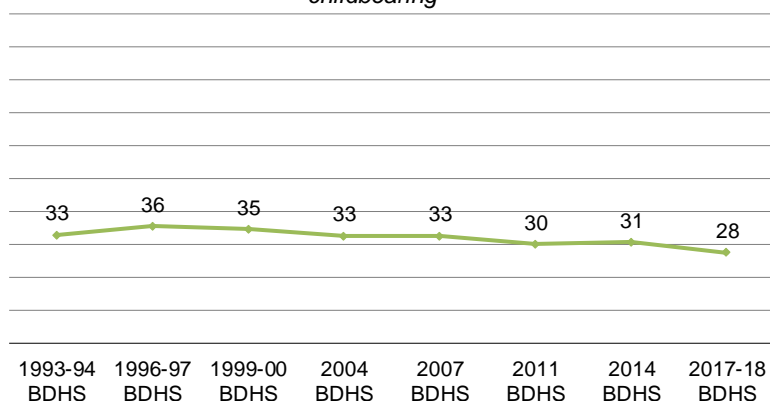
Sample: Women age 15-19

In Bangladesh, 28% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 22% have given birth, and another 6% are pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.11**). One of the objectives of the 4th HPNSP is to reduce the proportion of teenagers who have begun childbearing to 25% by 2022.

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing decreased from 33% in 2004 and 2007 to 31% in 2014 and 28% in 2017-18 (**Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5.5 Trends in teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

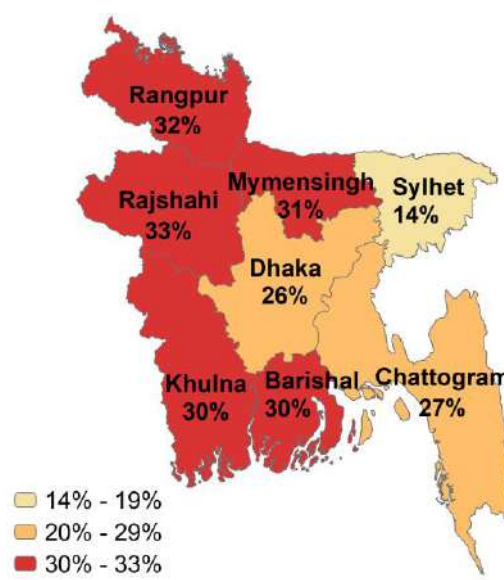


Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, the proportion of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing rises rapidly with age, from 6% among those age 15 to 56% among those age 19 (**Table 5.11**).
- Childbearing is more common among rural teenagers than among urban teenagers (29% versus 23%).
- The proportion of young women who have begun childbearing is lowest in Sylhet (14%) and highest in Rajshahi (33%) (**Figure 5.6**).
- Teenage childbearing decreases with increasing education. Only 19% of young women with a secondary education or higher have begun childbearing, as compared with almost half (47%) of those with a primary education.
- Thirty-seven percent of young women in the lowest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, compared with 18% of those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 5.6 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by division

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



Ten percent of women age 15-19 initiated sexual intercourse before age 15. Within this same age group, 12% of women were married before age 15, and 3% had given birth (**Table 5.12**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** **Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2.1** **Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.2.2** **Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.1** **Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.2** **Current fertility by division**
- **Table 5.4** **Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5** **Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6** **Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7** **Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8** **Menopause**
- **Table 5.9** **Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10** **Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11** **Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**
- **Table 5.12** **Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10-14	[3]	[5]	[5]
15-19	93	114	108
20-24	125	151	143
25-29	100	120	114
30-34	59	62	61
35-39	20	18	18
40-44	7	4	5
45-49	[3]	[0]	[1]
TFR (15-49)	2.0	2.3	2.3
GFR	78	89	86
CBR	21.1	22.3	21.9

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17.

TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[5]	11	15	22
15-19	112	136	167	191
20-24	145	159	192	214
25-29	110	119	146	166
30-34	60	67	97	[112]
35-39	20	27	[51]	
40-44	5	[8]		
45-49	[1]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5.2.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at time of birth, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Mother's age at birth	2004 BDHS	2007 BDHS	2011 BDHS	2014 BDHS	2017-18 BDHS
	2001 to 2004	2004 to 2007	2008 to 2011	2011 to 2014	2014-15 to 2017-18
10-14	[11]	[10]	[5]	[10]	[5]
15-19	137	126	118	113	108
20-24	191	173	153	143	143
25-29	133	127	107	110	114
30-34	83	70	56	57	61
35-39	42	34	21	24	18
40-44	17	10	6	4	5
45-49	[2]	[1]	[3]	[5]	[1]
TFR (15-49)	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5.3.1 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	2.0	4.5	3.4
Rural	2.3	4.9	3.8
Division			
Barishal	2.4	4.8	4.0
Chattogram	2.5	5.0	4.3
Dhaka	2.2	5.1	3.6
Khulna	1.9	4.2	3.1
Mymensingh	2.5	5.8	3.9
Rajshahi	2.1	4.3	3.3
Rangpur	2.1	4.1	3.6
Sylhet	2.6	5.3	4.5
Education			
No education	2.6	1.4	4.0
Primary incomplete	2.6	4.2	3.9
Primary complete ¹	2.4	5.3	3.7
Secondary incomplete	2.3	5.6	3.2
Secondary complete or higher ²	2.2	6.1	2.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.6	5.2	4.1
Second	2.5	5.2	4.0
Middle	2.1	4.7	3.8
Fourth	2.1	4.8	3.7
Highest	2.0	4.2	3.1
Total	2.3	4.8	3.7

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 5.3.2 Current fertility by division

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by division, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age group	Division							
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
10-14	[1]	[4]	[6]	[1]	[4]	[6]	[8]	[2]
15-19	111	111	99	108	121	130	110	83
20-24	176	164	131	130	168	115	127	174
25-29	122	128	115	85	130	96	106	137
30-34	53	75	63	40	70	54	54	83
35-39	18	19	22	16	13	14	14	37
40-44	2	6	7	2	5	3	4	8
45-49	[0]	[0]	[3]	[0]	[1]	[0]	[0]	[0]
TFR (15-49)	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.6
GFR	89	98	85	69	97	76	78	101
CBR	22.3	25.3	22.6	17.8	23.1	19.1	19.2	25.7

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17.

TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	78.3	19.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,782	0.24	0.23
20-24	28.7	42.8	23.9	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,155	1.05	1.01
25-29	9.0	23.8	43.3	17.6	4.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,704	1.90	1.80
30-34	3.0	10.0	37.7	29.7	12.9	4.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,507	2.62	2.43
35-39	2.1	5.8	27.6	31.9	18.7	8.6	3.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,885	3.09	2.86
40-44	2.6	4.4	20.6	27.2	19.4	13.8	6.6	3.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,310	3.53	3.16
45-49	2.0	4.1	16.8	22.3	23.5	13.0	9.0	5.4	2.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	2,299	3.89	3.40
Total	23.4	18.2	24.1	16.6	9.2	4.6	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	23,642	2.02	1.85
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	49.6	44.5	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,006	0.57	0.53
20-24	16.0	50.0	28.4	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,435	1.24	1.19
25-29	5.3	23.7	45.9	18.5	5.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,445	1.99	1.89
30-34	1.7	9.2	38.1	30.4	13.4	5.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,308	2.68	2.49
35-39	1.6	5.0	27.7	32.4	18.9	8.9	3.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,699	3.13	2.90
40-44	1.5	3.5	20.9	28.0	19.9	14.1	6.6	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,109	3.60	3.23
45-49	1.2	3.5	16.6	22.9	23.9	13.4	9.0	5.8	2.2	0.8	0.9	100.0	1,983	3.96	3.46
Total	9.9	21.1	28.7	19.7	10.8	5.4	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	18,984	2.37	2.18

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19	30.9	16.3	26.3	21.8	3.5	1.0	100.0	114	25.3
20-29	5.1	6.3	17.5	18.8	17.7	34.7	100.0	3,189	49.4
30-39	3.7	3.5	9.5	10.4	10.3	62.7	100.0	1,907	a
40-49	0.4	4.8	5.8	5.8	7.6	75.6	100.0	143	a
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.7	5.4	14.1	16.4	13.2	45.2	100.0	2,570	55.6
Female	4.4	5.6	14.8	14.7	15.7	44.8	100.0	2,783	55.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	3.0	5.3	13.8	15.5	15.0	47.4	100.0	4,971	58.0
Dead	31.0	8.3	23.8	15.2	6.9	14.8	100.0	382	29.0
Birth order									
2-3	4.9	5.0	14.0	15.2	14.9	46.0	100.0	4,267	56.9
4-6	5.5	7.1	16.3	16.6	12.5	41.9	100.0	1,021	52.5
7+	5.3	10.5	22.8	20.1	13.6	27.8	100.0	64	42.8
Residence									
Urban	4.6	5.2	13.1	13.9	15.7	47.5	100.0	1,387	58.1
Rural	5.2	5.6	15.0	16.1	14.0	44.2	100.0	3,966	54.5
Division									
Barishal	4.3	6.4	9.5	15.6	16.9	47.3	100.0	303	57.1
Chattogram	4.2	5.8	18.3	19.0	16.6	36.1	100.0	1,179	49.7
Dhaka	5.1	4.7	12.1	15.3	15.4	47.4	100.0	1,311	58.5
Khulna	2.8	3.8	11.0	10.6	14.1	57.8	100.0	460	68.1
Mymensingh	3.9	5.2	18.6	16.8	12.7	42.8	100.0	451	51.8
Rajshahi	4.7	4.1	9.4	10.2	10.7	61.0	100.0	586	69.1
Rangpur	6.3	3.6	11.3	13.2	14.8	50.8	100.0	585	61.8
Sylhet	9.1	12.0	24.8	20.2	11.4	22.5	100.0	478	37.9
Mother's education									
No education	4.8	6.1	16.2	15.2	11.1	46.6	100.0	541	57.3
Primary incomplete	5.8	5.6	15.7	15.3	14.1	43.6	100.0	1,169	53.3
Primary complete ¹	4.3	6.3	18.5	14.8	13.1	43.1	100.0	635	53.6
Secondary incomplete	4.8	4.8	12.8	15.8	15.2	46.6	100.0	2,268	57.4
Secondary complete or higher ²	5.2	6.2	13.2	15.8	16.6	43.0	100.0	739	54.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.0	6.7	15.8	18.4	15.3	37.9	100.0	1,315	50.5
Second	4.7	5.2	17.5	14.5	14.8	43.3	100.0	1,145	54.8
Middle	4.9	4.7	13.8	15.0	12.2	49.3	100.0	959	59.4
Fourth	5.3	5.7	13.0	14.0	13.9	48.2	100.0	999	58.9
Highest	3.8	4.8	11.4	14.8	15.8	49.4	100.0	935	59.4
Total	5.0	5.5	14.5	15.5	14.5	45.0	100.0	5,353	55.7

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	90.6	82.8	93.5	350
2-3	52.6	30.9	61.4	332
4-5	47.2	17.2	52.9	294
6-7	32.7	8.3	35.6	267
8-9	18.7	11.5	25.8	316
10-11	17.2	8.0	23.4	258
12-13	8.3	5.5	13.6	282
14-15	5.9	6.8	12.2	314
16-17	4.8	6.0	10.8	287
18-19	3.4	4.9	8.2	281
20-21	1.0	5.6	6.6	283
22-23	0.2	2.9	3.2	286
24-25	1.8	2.4	4.1	336
26-27	1.1	3.0	4.1	313
28-29	0.9	6.6	7.5	265
30-31	0.9	2.0	2.8	261
32-33	0.0	2.4	2.4	280
34-35	0.5	1.4	1.9	279
Total	17.1	12.6	21.7	5,284
Median	4.5	2.8	5.1	na
Mean	6.8	5.2	8.4	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	4.3	2.8	4.9
30-49	5.8	2.6	6.4
Residence			
Urban	4.2	2.7	4.9
Rural	4.6	2.8	5.2
Division			
Barishal	3.6	3.1	4.3
Chattogram	4.3	3.1	5.7
Dhaka	4.6	(2.6)	5.0
Khulna	4.8	(2.8)	5.9
Mymensingh	3.7	(2.3)	4.0
Rajshahi	4.9	(2.7)	5.4
Rangpur	4.9	(2.9)	5.2
Sylhet	5.3	2.7	6.7
Education			
No education	5.0	*	5.3
Primary incomplete	4.6	2.3	5.0
Primary complete ²	4.3	(2.2)	4.4
Secondary incomplete	4.4	3.0	5.3
Secondary complete or higher ³	4.6	3.1	5.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.5	2.4	4.8
Second	4.1	2.3	4.5
Middle	4.7	3.2	5.0
Fourth	4.9	3.0	6.0
Highest	4.1	3.3	5.5
Total	4.5	2.8	5.1

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	6.9	3,470
35-39	12.9	2,879
40-41	21.1	956
42-43	26.6	900
44-45	40.1	932
46-47	50.4	942
48-49	65.4	850
Total	22.5	10,930

¹ Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	2.7	na	na	na	na	78.3	4,782	a
20-24	5.6	32.1	56.2	na	na	28.7	4,155	19.5
25-29	8.1	40.4	64.2	78.3	87.6	9.0	3,704	18.8
30-34	10.9	48.9	70.2	82.7	91.2	3.0	3,507	18.1
35-39	9.3	47.7	72.0	84.6	92.6	2.1	2,885	18.2
40-44	11.5	47.7	69.8	82.9	91.5	2.6	2,310	18.2
45-49	10.0	46.1	67.4	82.1	91.6	2.0	2,299	18.3
20-49	8.9	42.9	65.8	na	na	9.5	18,860	18.6
25-49	9.8	45.9	68.6	81.9	90.7	4.1	14,705	18.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age	
	20-49	25-49
Residence		
Urban	19.2	19.0
Rural	18.3	18.1
Division		
Barishal	18.4	18.2
Chattogram	18.7	18.5
Dhaka	19.0	18.8
Khulna	18.3	18.1
Mymensingh	18.2	18.1
Rajshahi	17.9	17.7
Rangpur	17.8	17.6
Sylhet	19.9	19.6
Education		
No education	17.6	17.6
Primary incomplete	17.6	17.6
Primary complete ¹	18.1	18.0
Secondary incomplete	18.4	18.3
Secondary complete or higher ²	a	22.2
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	17.8	17.7
Second	18.1	17.9
Middle	18.3	18.0
Fourth	18.8	18.4
Highest	a	19.8
Total	18.6	18.3

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	8.7	4.6	13.3	2,662
15	3.4	2.3	5.7	926
16	9.1	3.9	13.0	891
17	13.9	7.9	21.8	845
18	29.9	8.2	38.2	1,206
19	48.8	6.8	55.6	914
Residence				
Urban	19.0	4.4	23.4	1,332
Rural	22.8	6.5	29.3	3,450
Division				
Barishal	23.6	6.2	29.8	266
Chattogram	20.8	6.0	26.7	1,011
Dhaka	19.9	6.0	25.9	1,207
Khulna	23.9	6.6	30.4	506
Mymensingh	23.2	7.4	30.6	369
Rajshahi	26.3	6.3	32.7	551
Rangpur	27.0	5.0	32.0	492
Sylhet	10.1	3.9	14.1	393
Education				
No education	(31.3)	(6.9)	(38.2)	82
Primary incomplete	40.2	7.7	47.8	424
Primary complete ¹	39.4	7.4	46.7	314
Secondary incomplete	20.5	5.6	26.0	2,761
Secondary complete or higher ²	12.7	5.8	18.5	1,201
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	29.8	6.7	36.5	806
Second	23.9	6.5	30.3	965
Middle	21.9	6.4	28.3	1,071
Fourth	20.9	5.8	26.7	983
Highest	13.2	4.4	17.7	962
Total	21.7	6.0	27.7	4,782

Note: As the survey was based on an ever-married sample, the number of women was increased using a factor based on all de facto women listed in the household who had never been married. The "all women" factors were based on age in the household and background information available at the household level. Women who have never been married are assumed to have never been pregnant. Because the number of all women is not normalized, the weighted numbers will not necessarily sum to the total. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth before age 15, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Women	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Gave birth before age 15	Number
Total 15-19	9.8	12.4	2.7	4,782

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** 12% of currently married women want to have another child within 2 years, and 21% want to wait at least 2 years.
- **Limiting childbearing:** 60% of currently married women do not want another child or are sterilized. The percentage of women who want no more children has declined since 2011 (from 65% to 60%).
- **Ideal family size:** Women report 2.3 children as their ideal family size.
- **Unwanted births:** Overall, 79% of births in the past 5 years were wanted, 13% were mistimed, and 8% were unwanted.
- **Wanted fertility:** The total wanted fertility rate is 1.7 children while the actual total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.3 children. On average, women have 0.6 children more than they want.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

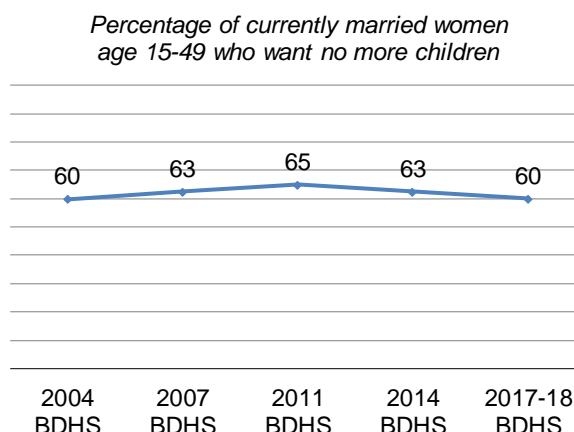
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Only 12% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child within 2 years; 21% would prefer to wait 2 or more years, and 60% want no more children or are sterilized (**Table 6.1**).

The desire to stop childbearing increases rapidly with the number of living children, from 12% among women with one child to 76% among women with two children and over 80% among women with three or more children (**Table 6.2**). Conversely, the proportion of women who want to have another child decrease with the number of living children. For example, 65% of currently married women with no children want to have a child within 2 years, as compared with less than 1% of women with four or more children (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children has declined over time, from 65% in 2011 to 60% in 2017-18 (Figure 6.1). The proportion of women with two children who want no more children increased from 68% in 2004 to 82% in 2011 before declining to 76% in 2017-18. The proportion of women with three children who want to limit childbearing has decreased by 3 percentage points since 2011 (Figure 6.2).

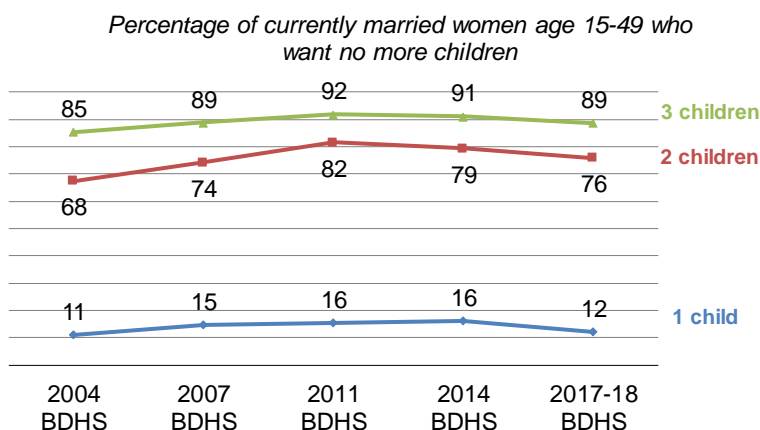
Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing



Patterns by background characteristics

- Overall, rural women are more likely than urban women to want no more children (61% versus 58%). Among women with two children, 78% of those in urban areas want no more children, as compared with 75% of those in rural areas (Table 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children



- The desire to limit childbearing varies by administrative division among currently married women with two living children. For example, 64% of currently married women with two children in Chattogram do not want to have another child, compared with 83% of women in Khulna.

- The percentage of currently married women who want no more children decreases gradually with increasing education. Seventy-nine percent of women with no education want to limit childbearing, as compared with 38% of those with a secondary education or higher.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely than women in the highest quintile to want to limit childbearing (66% versus 54%).

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Women age 15-49

The mean ideal number of children is 2.3 among both currently married and ever-married women. Seventy-three percent of ever-married women consider two children to be ideal. The more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. Ever-married women who have no

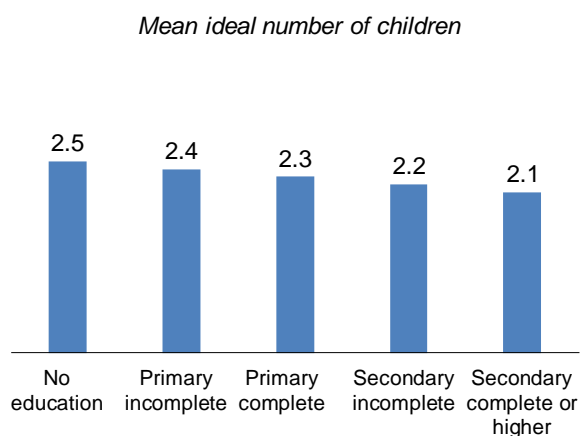
children consider 2.0 children to be ideal on average. In contrast, women with six or more children consider 3.1 children to be ideal (**Table 6.3**).

Trends: The mean ideal number of children among ever-married women decreased from 2.4 in 2004 to 2.2 in 2014 before increasing slightly to 2.3 in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mean ideal family size generally increases with age, from 2.1 children among women age 15-19 to 2.6 children among women age 45-49 (**Table 6.4**).
- Mean ideal number of children varies only minimally by division, ranging from 2.1 in Khulna to 2.6 in Sylhet.
- Mean ideal family size is higher among women with no education (2.5 children) than among women with a secondary education or higher (2.1 children) (**Figure 6.3**).

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size by education



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Seventy-nine percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception; 13% were mistimed, and 8% were unwanted (**Figure 6.4**).

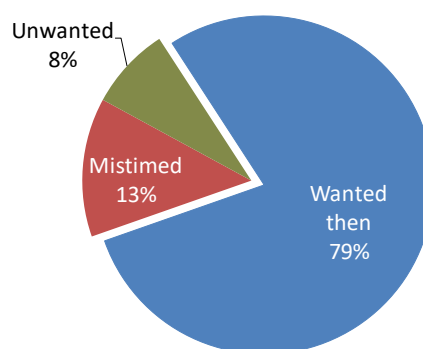
Trends: There is an increasing trend in Bangladesh towards pregnancy planning. Planned births increased steadily from 70% in 2004 to 71% in 2007, 72% in 2011, 74% in 2014, and 79% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of unwanted births increases with birth order, from less than 1% among first-order births to 39% among fourth- or higher-order births (**Table 6.5**).
- Similarly, the proportion of unwanted births increases with mother's age, from 1% among women age 15-19 to 34% among women age 35-39.
- The percentage of mistimed births declines with age, from 16% among women less than age 20 to 5% among women age 35-39.

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

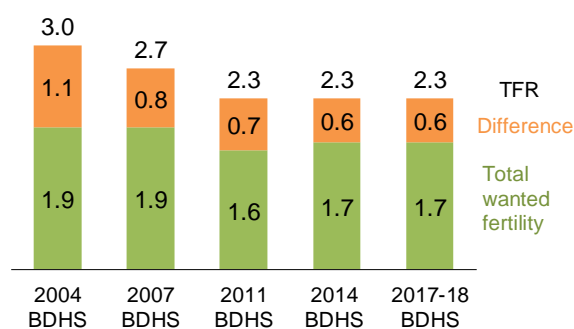
Sample: Women age 15-49

The total wanted fertility rate in Bangladesh is 1.7 children, while the actual total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.3 children. This implies that, on average, Bangladeshi women have 0.6 children more than they want (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Bangladesh decreased from 1.9 children in 2004 and 2007 to 1.7 children in 2017-18. The gap between wanted and actual fertility has narrowed slightly since 2007, from 0.8 children to 0.6 children (**Figure 6.5**).

Figure 6.5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is slightly larger among women who live in rural areas (0.5 children) than among women who live in urban areas (0.4 children) (**Table 6.6**).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility decreases from 0.7 children among women with no education to 0.3 children among women with a secondary education or higher.
- Similarly, the gap between wanted and actual fertility declines from 0.8 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.3 children among those in the highest wealth quintile.

6.5 SPOUSAL AGREEMENT REGARDING DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Overall, 79% of currently married women report that their husbands want the same number of children as they do. Eleven percent of women say that their husbands want more children than they want, and 6% say that their husbands want fewer children (**Table 6.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Spousal agreement on desired number of children increases from 69% among women with no education to 86% among women with a secondary education or higher.
- Spousal agreement on desired number of children is higher among women in the highest wealth quintile (82%) than among those in the lowest quintile (75%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1** **Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2** **Desire to limit childbearing**
- **Table 6.3** **Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4** **Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics**
- **Table 6.5** **Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6** **Wanted fertility rates**
- **Table 6.7** **Spousal agreement on desired number of children**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon ²	65.4	19.8	5.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	11.9
Have another later ³	28.1	61.4	11.6	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	20.7
Have another, undecided when	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Undecided	1.1	3.1	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.2
Want no more	0.7	11.2	71.6	77.0	77.8	75.5	73.1	54.0
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	1.0	4.2	11.7	11.9	12.2	9.3	5.9
Declared infecund	2.5	1.4	3.3	5.6	8.7	11.4	17.1	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,500	4,369	6,121	3,978	1,799	767	451	18,984

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization

Table 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.9	13.6	78.2	89.2	90.4	89.5	81.6	57.5
Rural	1.3	11.5	74.8	88.5	89.5	87.2	82.6	60.9
Division								
Barishal	0.9	12.5	73.9	89.0	85.8	77.9	77.0	60.4
Chattogram	0.0	7.0	63.7	85.5	92.0	91.0	85.9	58.1
Dhaka	1.2	9.9	78.2	90.0	92.6	91.6	89.5	58.0
Khulna	2.9	19.8	83.3	90.5	92.4	(87.8)	*	63.4
Mymensingh	0.3	10.6	69.4	86.4	90.0	88.5	65.4	57.7
Rajshahi	0.9	17.9	79.0	88.4	83.5	82.6	*	60.6
Rangpur	1.8	11.5	81.2	92.6	84.9	80.1	(74.5)	63.9
Sylhet	1.6	9.4	66.4	84.3	89.7	87.7	87.1	59.6
Education								
No education	11.5	40.7	79.9	87.5	87.3	85.8	82.8	78.9
Primary incomplete	0.7	15.8	74.2	88.7	89.0	89.5	81.7	71.0
Primary complete ²	0.4	10.6	76.7	88.7	92.2	88.9	79.7	66.2
Secondary incomplete	0.1	9.8	76.1	89.5	91.8	88.2	(84.8)	53.9
Secondary complete or higher ³	0.9	9.2	73.7	88.6	95.8	*	*	38.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.7	12.1	75.4	90.7	91.7	91.2	81.1	65.8
Second	0.3	12.1	75.4	87.0	88.6	83.9	87.6	63.2
Middle	2.1	14.0	74.1	89.9	92.8	86.8	74.7	60.3
Fourth	1.3	10.6	78.3	89.9	88.8	91.5	82.3	57.4
Highest	0.2	12.3	75.7	85.8	85.2	81.7	(89.7)	53.8
Total	1.2	12.2	75.8	88.7	89.7	87.7	82.4	59.9

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
1	7.9	7.4	3.1	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	3.8
2	81.3	82.8	81.2	65.6	56.1	42.1	31.9	73.2
3	6.1	7.2	11.5	22.9	21.7	29.6	26.4	14.5
4	3.2	1.9	3.7	8.4	19.6	21.7	33.1	7.2
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.7	1.7	0.4
6+	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.2
Non-numeric responses	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.0	4.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,659	4,670	6,403	4,182	1,902	818	495	20,127
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
Ever-married women	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.3
Number of ever-married women	1,647	4,647	6,389	4,158	1,879	801	475	19,996
Currently married women	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.3
Number of currently married women	1,488	4,348	6,110	3,957	1,779	751	433	18,867

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49 according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15-19	2.1	2,054
20-24	2.1	3,544
25-29	2.2	3,567
30-34	2.3	3,457
35-39	2.3	2,865
40-44	2.5	2,271
45-49	2.6	2,238
Residence		
Urban	2.2	5,702
Rural	2.3	14,294
Division		
Barishal	2.3	1,114
Chattogram	2.4	3,599
Dhaka	2.2	5,095
Khulna	2.1	2,321
Mymensingh	2.3	1,544
Rajshahi	2.2	2,789
Rangpur	2.2	2,366
Sylhet	2.6	1,168
Education		
No education	2.5	3,284
Primary incomplete	2.4	4,213
Primary complete ²	2.3	2,028
Secondary incomplete	2.2	7,107
Secondary complete or higher ³	2.1	3,364
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.3	3,704
Second	2.3	3,936
Middle	2.3	4,025
Fourth	2.2	4,161
Highest	2.2	4,169
Total	2.3	19,996

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 3 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	89.8	10.0	0.2	100.0	2,551
2	79.0	19.4	1.6	100.0	2,098
3	70.6	12.9	16.6	100.0	1,065
4+	53.3	8.2	38.5	100.0	759
Mother's age at birth					
<20	83.6	15.9	0.5	100.0	1,892
20-24	79.9	16.9	3.3	100.0	2,092
25-29	79.6	9.9	10.6	100.0	1,522
30-34	68.8	6.5	24.7	100.0	754
35-39	61.3	4.9	33.8	100.0	173
40-44	(40.9)	(2.7)	(56.4)	100.0	38
45-49	*	*	*	*	3
Total	78.8	13.3	7.9	100.0	6,474

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

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.6	2.0
Rural	1.8	2.3
Division		
Barishal	1.8	2.4
Chattogram	1.9	2.5
Dhaka	1.7	2.2
Khulna	1.5	1.9
Mymensingh	1.8	2.5
Rajshahi	1.7	2.1
Rangpur	1.6	2.1
Sylhet	1.9	2.6
Education		
No education	1.9	2.6
Primary incomplete	1.8	2.6
Primary complete ¹	1.8	2.4
Secondary incomplete	1.8	2.3
Secondary complete or higher ²	1.9	2.2
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.8	2.6
Second	1.8	2.5
Middle	1.7	2.1
Fourth	1.7	2.1
Highest	1.7	2.0
Total	1.7	2.3

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 6.7 Spousal agreement on desired number of children

Percent distribution of currently married, non-sterilized women by whether or not they think their husband wants the same number of children as they want, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Husband wants				Total	Number of women
	Same number of children	More children	Fewer children	Don't know		
Residence						
Urban	80.9	10.1	5.6	3.4	100.0	5,091
Rural	78.3	11.2	6.3	4.2	100.0	12,775
Division						
Barishal	78.5	11.8	6.9	2.8	100.0	1,024
Chattogram	79.1	11.6	4.9	4.3	100.0	3,266
Dhaka	80.7	10.1	5.5	3.7	100.0	4,576
Khulna	79.1	9.6	6.2	5.1	100.0	2,070
Mymensingh	77.7	11.7	5.9	4.7	100.0	1,399
Rajshahi	79.8	10.2	6.4	3.5	100.0	2,455
Rangpur	78.5	9.5	9.4	2.6	100.0	2,054
Sylhet	72.6	16.6	4.6	6.1	100.0	1,021
Education						
No education	69.4	16.9	6.2	7.4	100.0	2,591
Primary incomplete	76.0	12.5	6.6	4.8	100.0	3,613
Primary complete ¹	77.1	13.3	5.8	3.9	100.0	1,839
Secondary incomplete	81.8	8.8	6.5	2.9	100.0	6,636
Secondary complete or higher ²	85.5	7.0	4.8	2.7	100.0	3,187
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.5	13.8	6.3	5.3	100.0	3,220
Second	78.8	11.0	6.4	3.8	100.0	3,486
Middle	79.2	10.2	6.2	4.3	100.0	3,619
Fourth	79.7	9.9	6.8	3.6	100.0	3,768
Highest	82.2	9.8	4.9	3.1	100.0	3,773
Total	79.0	10.9	6.1	4.0	100.0	17,865

Note: Non-sterilized women refer to women in couples in which neither the wife nor the husband is sterilized.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** The contraceptive prevalence rate is 62% among currently married women age 15-49; 52% of women use modern contraceptive methods, and 10% use traditional methods. The pill is by far the most widely used method (25%), followed by injectables (11%).
- **Modern contraceptive use:** Over the last 7 years, there have been only minimal changes in the percentage of women using modern contraceptives (52% in 2011, 54% in 2014, and 52% in 2017-18). By division, use of modern contraceptives is highest in Rangpur (59%) and lowest in Chattogram and Sylhet (45% each).
- **Sources of modern methods:** The percentage of women who obtain their contraceptive method from the private sector increased from 38% in 2007 to 43% in 2014 and 49% in 2017-18. The private sector has surpassed the public sector as the dominant source of contraceptive methods.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** In the 5 years preceding the survey, 37% of contraceptive users discontinued their method within 12 months. The most common reason for stopping a method was the desire to become pregnant (29%), followed by method-related health concerns or side effects (26%).
- **Unmet need for family planning:** 12% of currently married women in Bangladesh have an unmet need for family planning, 5% for spacing and 7% for limiting.
- **Exposure to family planning messages through the mass media:** 26% of currently married women reported having heard or seen family planning messages through any mass media sources within a month prior to the survey.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, use of socially marketed brands of pills and condoms, contraceptive discontinuation, unmet need for family planning, and intention to use family planning in the future. It also examines knowledge of the fertile period, knowledge and use of the emergency contraceptive pill and menstrual regulation, contact with family planning workers, exposure to family planning messages in the media, and other issues associated with family planning.

The 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-22 aims to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 62% to 75% by 2022, with an emphasis on increasing the use of

modern methods in lagging divisions (Sylhet and Chattogram). In alignment with the 4th HPNSP, Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) updated its commitment to increasing the use of long-acting and permanent methods from 8% to 20%, reducing unmet need for family planning from 12% to 10%, and reducing the contraceptive discontinuation rate from 30% to 20% by 2021 (Government of Bangladesh 2017).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Use of family planning helps women avoid unintended and unplanned pregnancies and reduces the risk of unsafe abortions. Contraceptives also help women space the births of their children, which directly benefits the health of both the mother and the infant.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of currently married women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 62%; 52% of women are using modern contraceptive methods, and 10% are using traditional methods (**Table 7.1**).

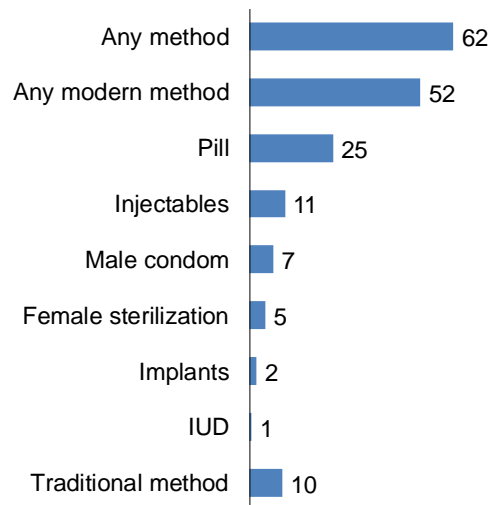
Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, male condoms, and the lactational amenorrhea method.

The pill is by far the most widely used method (25%), followed by injectables (11%). Nine percent of currently married women use a long-acting or permanent method such as female or male sterilization, implants, or IUDs (**Figure 7.1**). Among women using traditional methods, the majority (7%) use the rhythm method (**Table 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

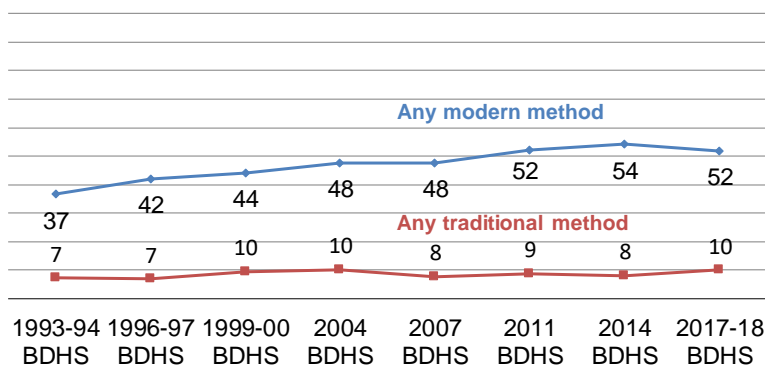
Percentage of women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method



Trends: There have been only minimal changes over the last 7 years in the percentage of women using modern contraceptives (52% in 2011, 54% in 2014, and 52% in 2017-18) (**Figure 7.2**). The contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 45% in 1993-94 to 62% in 2014 and 2017-18. The 4th HPNSP aims to reach a CPR of 75% by 2022. Note that use of modern methods declined from 54% to 52% between 2014 and 2017-18, mainly due to the decline in use of oral pills and injectables.

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern method use varies by age; the percentage of women using modern methods is highest among those age 30-34 (63%) and age 35-39 (61%). The oral pill is the most widely used method among all age groups except women age 45-49. As expected, women in older groups (age 30-49) are more likely to be sterilized than younger women (**Table 7.1**).
- Use of any contraceptive method is higher among urban couples than among rural couples (65% versus 60%). Similarly, urban couples (12%) are more likely than rural couples (5%) to use male condoms (**Table 7.2**).
- By division, modern method use is highest in Rangpur (59%) and lowest in Chattogram and Sylhet (45% each) (**Figure 7.3**). The 4th HPNSP aims to reach a modern contraceptive use rate of 60% in Chattogram and Sylhet by 2022.

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by division

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

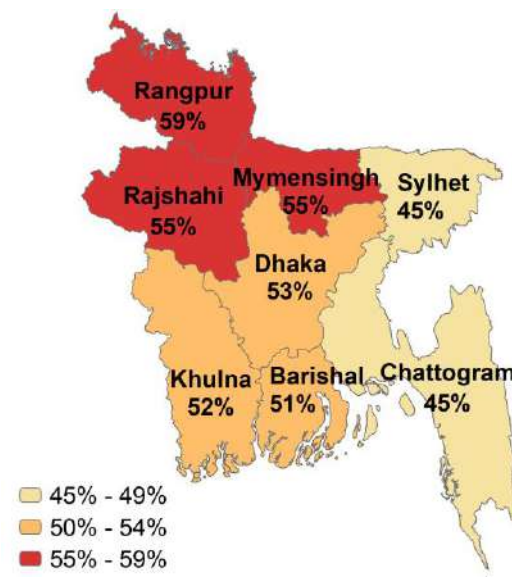
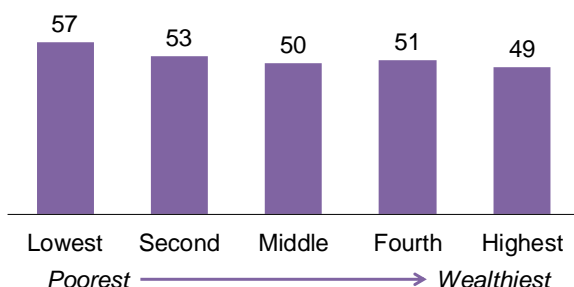


Figure 7.4 Use of modern methods by household wealth

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



- In general, modern method use decreases with increasing wealth. Fifty-seven percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile use a modern method, as compared with 49% of women in the highest quintile (**Figure 7.4**).

Timing of Female Sterilization

Women who decide to get sterilized generally undergo the procedure early in their reproductive years. Almost 6 in 10 sterilized women had the procedure done before age 30, and about one-fourth of women were sterilized before age 25. The median age at sterilization was 28 years in 2014 and 29 years in 2017-18 (**Table 7.3**).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Around half of rhythm method users (51%) correctly know the fertile period during a woman's ovulatory cycle, as compared with approximately one-third of ever-married women overall (34%) (**Table 7.4**).

7.2 KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF MENSTRUAL REGULATION

Menstrual regulation

Menstrual regulation is a procedure used to bring on menses in women who have missed their menstrual cycle. Existing policies in Bangladesh allow a woman to go through menstrual regulation within 8 weeks from the first day of the last menstrual period by a paramedic (that is, a trained family welfare visitor) or within 10 weeks from the first day of the last period by a trained medical doctor.

Table 7.5 shows that 71% of ever-married women and 72% of currently married women know about menstrual regulation. Among those who have heard of menstrual regulation, 7% of ever-married and 8% of currently married women have used it. Among both ever-married and currently married women, use of menstrual regulation generally increases with increasing age.

7.3 KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF THE ECP AND LAM

Emergency contraceptive pill (ECP)

The ECP is a form of contraception that women can use within 72 hours after unprotected intercourse.

Eighteen percent of ever-married women know about the ECP (**Table 7.6**). Among those who have ever heard of the ECP, 11% have used it, and 3% used it within the last 12 months. Urban women are almost twice as likely as rural women to have heard of the ECP. Awareness of the ECP increases with increasing education and wealth. Six percent of women with no education have heard of the ECP, as compared with 44% of women with a secondary education or higher. Similarly, 7% of women in the lowest wealth quintile are aware of the ECP, compared with 37% of those in the highest wealth quintile. Similar patterns are observed in use of the ECP.

Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

The LAM is a short-term family planning method based on the natural effect of breastfeeding on fertility. The act of breastfeeding, particularly exclusive breastfeeding, suppresses the release of hormones that are necessary for ovulation.

Only 5% of ever-married women know about the LAM (**Table 7.7**). Among those who have ever heard of the LAM, 10% reported having used it.¹ Rural women (12%) are more likely than urban women (6%) to have used the LAM.

¹ This refers to self-reported use of LAM, with no checks on whether the requirements for LAM use are fulfilled.

7.4 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Close to half (49%) of modern contraceptive users obtained their method from the private sector (mostly pharmacy or drug store), 44% from the public sector, 5% from a nongovernmental organization (NGO), and 1% from another source (Table 7.8 and Figure 7.5).

The source of modern contraceptive methods varies greatly by the specific method. Long-acting or permanent methods such as sterilization, implants, and IUDs are usually obtained from public sector facilities, particularly upazila health complexes and union health and family welfare centers (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8 shows that one-third of currently married women age 15-49 who currently use injectables obtained the injection from a pharmacy (contribution of Blue Star or Green Star providers), the only formal private source of this method.

The 2017-18 BDHS asked women who have never used family planning whether they know a source of family planning services. Table 7.9 shows that 83% of never users know a public sector source, 80% know a private medical sector source, 11% know about an NGO source, and 6% know of another source.

Trends: The percentage of women who obtain their contraceptive method from the private sector increased from 38% in 2007 to 43% in 2014 and 49% in 2017. The private sector has surpassed the public sector as the dominant source of contraceptive methods. There has been a slow increase over time in the proportion of female sterilization procedures that occur in private medical sector facilities (from 21% in 2011 to 29% in 2014 and 32% in 2017-18).

7.5 USE OF SOCIAL MARKETING BRANDS

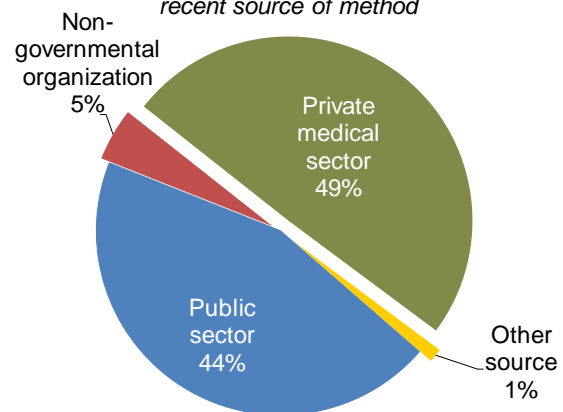
Bangladesh has an active social marketing program that distributes family planning methods including pills, condoms, injectables, IUDs, and implants as well as other health and nutrition products. These items are distributed through a network of retail outlets such as pharmacies, small shops, kiosks, non-graduate private health providers (Blue Star, Green Star), graduate health providers (Pink Star), and NGOs. The Social Marketing Company (SMC) currently carries several brands of oral contraceptives, including Femicon, Femipil, Noret-28, Mypil, Ovacon Gold, and the progestin-only pill Minicon.

SMC distributes the injectable brands SOMA-JECT (intramuscular) and Sayana PRESS (subcutaneous) through a network of private sector health providers called the Blue Star Program. Also, as part of its Green Start Program, SMC distributes SOMA-JECT through selected pharmacy drug sellers and providers (SMC 2018).

As shown in Table 7.10, 47% of pill users use social marketing brands, and the same percentage use the government-supplied brand, Shuki. The percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand has increased since 1993-94 (from 14% to 47%).

Figure 7.5 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



Over three in five condom users buy social marketing brands: 29% use Panther, 11% each use Raja and Hero, 9% use Sensation, 2% use U & ME, and 1% use Xtreme (Table 7.11). The percentage of condom users who used social marketing brands has remained the same over the past 3 years (63% in 2014 and 62% in 2017-18).

7.6 DECISION MAKING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

The survey collected information regarding decision making about family planning from currently married women age 15-49. Seventy-eight percent of women reported that the decision to use a family planning method was made jointly with their husband, while only 16% reported that they made the decision mainly by themselves; 7% reported that their husband mainly made the decision (Table 7.12). Among women who are not using a family planning method, 63% made the decision not to use family planning jointly with their husband, 31% decided themselves, and 5% reported that the decision was mainly made by their husband.

7.7 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

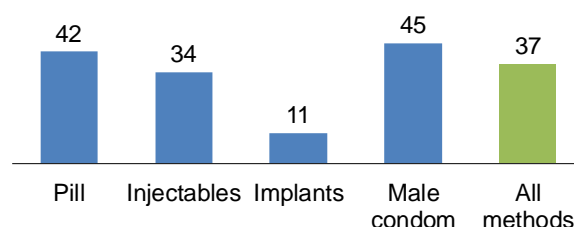
Thirty-seven percent of contraceptive users discontinue their method within 12 months of starting (Table 7.13). As expected, discontinuation rates are much higher for temporary methods such as male condoms (45%), pills (42%), and injectables (34%) than for long-term methods such as implants (11%) (Figure 7.6).

FP2020, the global partnership that supports the right of women to decide on childbearing, has set as a target reducing the discontinuation rate to 20% by 2021 (Government of Bangladesh 2017). However, the all-method discontinuation rate increased from 30% in 2014 to 37% in 2017-18.

The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant (29%), followed by side effects and health concerns (26%). Twelve percent of women each reported accidental pregnancies and infrequent sex/husband away as the reason for method discontinuation (Table 7.14).

Figure 7.6 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among women age 15-49



7.8 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of currently married women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning
+ current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

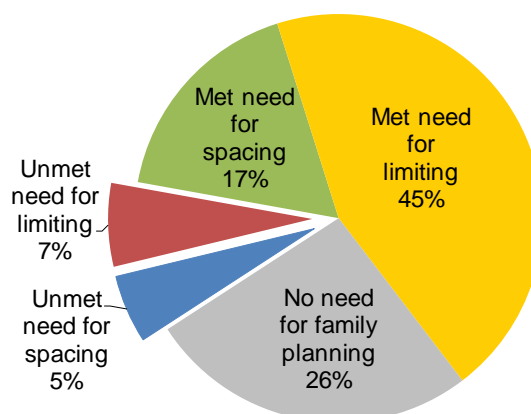
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

Overall, 12% of currently married women in Bangladesh have an unmet need for family planning services, 5% for spacing and 7% for limiting (Table 7.15 and Figure 7.7). The total demand for family planning in Bangladesh is 74%, of which 70% is satisfied through the use of modern methods (Table 7.15).

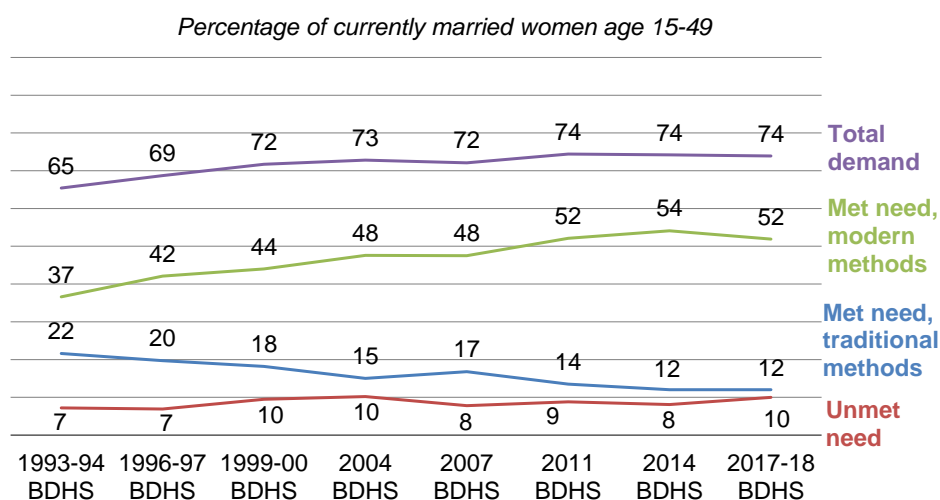
Figure 7.7 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



Trends: Unmet need for family planning in Bangladesh decreased from 14% in 2011 to 12% in 2014 and 2017-18 (**Figure 7.8**). Total demand for family planning remained almost constant over the same period.

Figure 7.8 Trends in demand for family planning

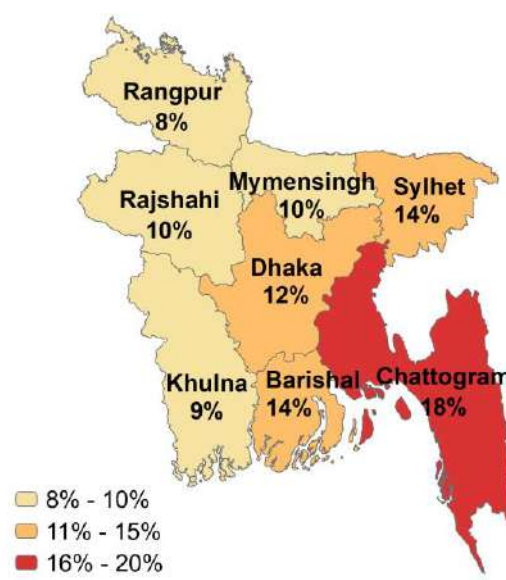


Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning decreases with increasing age, from 16% among women age 15-19 to 5% among women age 45-49.
- Unmet need is higher among women in rural areas than among those in urban areas (13% versus 9%).
- Across divisions, unmet need is highest in Chattogram (18%), followed by Sylhet and Barishal (14% each), and lowest in Rangpur and Khulna (8% and 9%, respectively) (**Figure 7.9**).
- Unmet need generally increases with increasing education; 7% of women with no education have an unmet need for family planning, as compared with 14% of women with an incomplete secondary education (**Table 7.15**).

Figure 7.9 Unmet need by division

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning



Future Use of Contraception

More than two-thirds (70%) of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using contraception intend to use family planning in the future (**Table 7.16**). Almost one-third (29%) of women do not intend to use family planning in the future, and 1% are unsure.

In addition, the survey assessed future demand for specific contraceptive methods among currently married women who are not using contraception but who say that they intend to use a method in the future. Forty-four percent of prospective users reported they prefer the pill, while 13% prefer injectables. More than one-third of nonusers (35%) reported that they were not sure what method they wanted to use (**Table 7.17**).

Trends: The proportion of women who intend to use family planning in the future decreased consistently from 73% in 2004 to 70% in 2007, 65% in 2011, and 58% in 2014 before increasing to 70% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who do not intend to use family planning in the future generally rises with the number of living children, from 10% among those with one child to 67% among those with four or more children (**Table 7.16**).
- The proportion of nonusers who say that they intend to use family planning in the future is highest among women with one child (89%) and lowest among those with four or more children (32%).

Reasons for Not Intending to Use Contraception

Table 7.18 shows the main reasons why women who are not using a family planning method do not intend to use one in the future. More than 8 in 10 women do not plan to use a method in the future for reasons related to fertility. The most common reasons cited are menopause/hysterectomy (54%) and infrequent sex or no sex (17%). Nine percent of women do not intend to use a contraceptive method because they are sub-fecund or infecund. Only 6% of women do not intend to use contraception because they want more children.

Six percent of married women do not intend to use family planning in the future because of method-related reasons, mainly concerns regarding interference with the body's normal process. Three percent of women do not intend to use contraceptives because of opposition to family planning.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

To assess the reach of family planning messages, the 2017-18 BDHS asked women whether they had heard or seen a message about family planning on the radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine, on a mobile phone, or in other media sources (e.g., billboard, poster, or leaflet; social media/internet; or community event) in the month before the survey. Only 26% of currently married women reported having heard or seen family planning messages through at least one of these media sources. Television is the most popular source for family planning messages in Bangladesh, with 16% of currently married women age 15-49 having seen a family planning message on television in the past month (**Table 7.19**).

Trends: Exposure to family planning messages in the mass media among women age 15-49 has declined over the last 6 years. For example, the percentage of women who saw a family planning message on television declined from 24% in 2011 to 16% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Not surprisingly, women residing in urban areas are much more likely to have been exposed to family planning messages than their rural counterparts. This is especially true for messages on television and in print media. Women in rural areas are more exposed to family planning messages through government community health workers (10%) than those in urban areas (5%) (**Table 7.19**).
- Education has a positive influence on media exposure. For example, 7% of women with no education are exposed to family planning information on television, as compared with 30% of women with a secondary education or higher. Exposure to family planning messages generally increases with increasing wealth (**Table 7.19**).

7.9 CONTACT WITH FIELDWORKERS

Contact with fieldworkers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 6 months before the survey with a fieldworker.

Sample: Women age 15-49

In the 2017-18 BDHS, women were asked whether a fieldworker had visited them in the 6 months prior to the survey. **Table 7.20** shows that 20% of currently married women reported a visit by a fieldworker in the past 6 months, the same proportion as in 2014. One-fourth of women visited by a fieldworker received a family planning method from the worker, while 12% both discussed and received a family planning method. Sixty-three percent of women discussed family planning but did not receive a method.

Among women who were visited by a fieldworker in the 6 months before the survey, 70% were visited by a government family planning fieldworker, while 5% were visited by a government health worker and 25% by an NGO fieldworker (**Table 7.21**).

7.10 SATELLITE AND COMMUNITY CLINICS

Ninety-two percent of ever-married women age 15-49 were aware of satellite clinics in their community (**Table 7.22**). Of these women, 18% reported visiting such a clinic in the 3 months before the 2017-18 BDHS. Forty-two percent of women who visited a satellite clinic received immunization services for their children, 38% obtained vitamin A for their children, and 18% received family planning methods (**Table 7.22**).

Currently, 13,094 community clinics are operating to provide health services (MOHFW 2017). These clinics offer comprehensive primary health care, family planning, nutritional, and health education services from a single center.

Six in 10 ever-married women are aware of a community clinic in their locality. Awareness of community clinics is lower among women in Dhaka, Sylhet, and Chattogram divisions. Similarly, awareness of community clinics is lower among women in the highest wealth quintile (36%) than among those in the second wealth quintile (74%) (**Table 7.23**).

Sixteen percent of women who were aware of community clinics reported visiting such a clinic in the 3 months before the survey. Of these women, 30% visited to obtain family planning methods, 11% visited for child health, 6% visited for immunizations, and 5% visited for antenatal care (**Table 7.23**).

7.11 POSTPARTUM COUNSELING AND FAMILY PLANNING

Among women age 15-49 who had given birth at a health facility in the 3 years prior to the survey and received postnatal care, 87% received counseling about exclusive breastfeeding, 21% received information on family planning methods, 14% received information on the importance of spacing and limiting births, and 10% received information on sources of family planning methods (**Table 7.24**). With respect to other types of counseling, 7% of women received information on immediate tubal ligation; 5% each on progesterone-only pills, immediate IUD insertion, and immediate implant insertion; and 2% on use of the LAM.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1** **Current use of contraception by age**
- **Table 7.2** **Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3** **Timing of sterilization**
- **Table 7.4** **Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.5** **Knowledge and use of menstrual regulation**
- **Table 7.6** **Knowledge and use of the emergency contraceptive pill by background characteristics**
- **Table 7.7** **Knowledge and use of lactational amenorrhea method by background characteristics**
- **Table 7.8** **Source of modern contraception methods**
- **Table 7.9** **Knowledge of specific sources of family planning services**
- **Table 7.10** **Use of pill brands by residence**
- **Table 7.11** **Use of male condom brands by residence**
- **Table 7.12** **Decision making about family planning**
- **Table 7.13** **Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**
- **Table 7.14** **Reasons for discontinuation**
- **Table 7.15** **Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.16** **Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.17** **Preferred method of contraception for future use**
- **Table 7.18** **Reason for not intending to use contraception**
- **Table 7.19** **Exposure to family planning messages**
- **Table 7.20** **Contact with family planning providers**
- **Table 7.21** **Contact with family planning providers: Type of fieldworker**
- **Table 7.22** **Satellite clinics**
- **Table 7.23** **Community clinics**
- **Table 7.24** **Postpartum family planning**

Table 7.1 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Pill	Injectables	Male condoms	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Implants	Other ¹		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
15-19	48.9	43.7	27.3	6.3	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	5.2	2.1	3.0	0.1	51.1	100.0	2,006
20-24	55.6	50.9	28.2	11.5	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.1	4.7	2.2	2.5	0.0	44.4	100.0	3,435
25-29	63.5	56.8	29.2	12.6	8.5	2.6	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.0	6.7	3.7	2.8	0.1	36.5	100.0	3,445
30-34	71.0	62.7	30.4	13.8	7.7	6.0	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.0	8.3	5.4	2.6	0.3	29.0	100.0	3,308
35-39	75.4	61.4	26.4	13.0	7.7	8.9	2.1	0.6	2.7	0.0	13.9	11.3	2.4	0.2	24.6	100.0	2,699
40-44	66.2	46.0	18.9	8.3	5.1	9.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.0	20.2	15.7	3.8	0.7	33.8	100.0	2,109
45-49	44.6	28.7	8.7	5.2	3.2	9.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	15.8	13.0	2.5	0.4	55.4	100.0	1,983
Total	61.9	51.9	25.4	10.7	7.2	4.8	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	10.0	7.0	2.8	0.2	38.1	100.0	18,984

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Other modern methods include the lactational amenorrhea method and emergency contraception.**Table 7.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Pill	Injectables	Male condoms	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Implants	Other ¹		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Number of living children																	
0	24.9	20.8	12.7	0.3	7.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	1.5	2.5	0.0	75.1	100.0	1,978
1-2	64.6	56.0	29.6	11.5	9.1	2.3	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.0	8.6	5.4	3.0	0.1	35.4	100.0	10,196
3-4	69.7	56.7	24.0	12.9	4.5	10.2	1.9	0.8	2.4	0.0	13.0	10.1	2.5	0.5	30.3	100.0	5,609
5+	62.5	45.4	16.4	11.3	3.1	9.3	2.0	0.4	2.8	0.1	17.1	14.4	2.4	0.3	37.5	100.0	1,201
Residence																	
Urban	65.4	54.9	24.9	10.0	12.4	4.5	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	10.5	6.8	3.5	0.2	34.6	100.0	5,378
Rural	60.4	50.7	25.5	11.0	5.1	5.0	1.1	0.5	2.4	0.0	9.7	7.0	2.5	0.3	39.6	100.0	13,607
Division																	
Barishal	61.6	50.9	25.6	13.9	5.4	1.7	1.4	0.4	2.3	0.3	10.7	8.4	2.2	0.1	38.4	100.0	1,056
Chattogram	53.7	44.8	22.5	10.8	5.3	3.8	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.0	9.0	6.6	2.4	0.0	46.3	100.0	3,414
Dhaka	62.2	52.6	25.0	9.0	10.2	5.1	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	9.5	6.3	3.0	0.3	37.8	100.0	4,864
Khulna	64.6	52.2	23.4	11.9	8.0	5.2	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	12.5	8.6	3.4	0.5	35.4	100.0	2,205
Mymensingh	63.4	55.1	32.4	10.3	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.4	2.3	0.0	8.2	5.6	2.4	0.2	36.6	100.0	1,468
Rajshahi	64.7	55.0	25.5	11.4	7.8	6.3	0.8	0.5	2.7	0.0	9.6	6.0	3.4	0.2	35.3	100.0	2,645
Rangpur	69.8	59.0	28.0	13.9	4.3	6.0	2.6	0.1	4.1	0.0	10.8	8.2	2.2	0.3	30.2	100.0	2,248
Sylhet	55.4	44.8	24.6	5.5	7.0	5.3	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	10.6	7.6	2.6	0.4	44.6	100.0	1,085
Education																	
No education	62.5	48.7	18.3	12.9	1.9	9.4	2.7	0.8	2.6	0.0	13.8	11.2	1.8	0.9	37.5	100.0	2,947
Primary incomplete	64.4	53.2	24.0	13.9	3.3	6.7	1.8	0.6	2.8	0.0	11.3	8.4	2.6	0.2	35.6	100.0	3,949
Primary complete ²	65.1	54.7	27.4	13.6	5.0	5.0	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.1	10.4	8.0	2.2	0.2	34.9	100.0	1,955
Secondary incomplete	60.4	52.9	29.3	10.2	7.3	2.9	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.0	7.5	4.8	2.7	0.1	39.6	100.0	6,864
Secondary complete or higher ³	59.2	49.5	23.8	4.3	17.6	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	9.7	5.2	4.4	0.1	40.8	100.0	3,269
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	66.3	57.2	26.6	16.4	2.4	5.4	1.9	0.5	4.0	0.0	9.1	6.7	1.9	0.4	33.7	100.0	3,473
Second	63.5	52.6	25.6	13.2	3.9	5.0	1.6	0.4	2.9	0.1	10.9	7.9	2.7	0.4	36.5	100.0	3,730
Middle	59.2	50.2	26.1	10.2	5.1	5.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.1	8.9	6.6	2.2	0.1	40.8	100.0	3,846
Fourth	61.1	51.3	27.4	9.1	7.5	4.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.0	9.8	6.5	3.1	0.2	38.9	100.0	3,985
Highest	59.8	48.8	21.3	5.8	16.2	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	11.0	7.0	3.8	0.1	40.2	100.0	3,951
Total	61.9	51.9	25.4	10.7	7.2	4.8	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	10.0	7.0	2.8	0.2	38.1	100.0	18,984

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Other modern methods include the lactational amenorrhea method and emergency contraception.² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.3 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age ¹
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	15.3	29.7	40.3	10.8	1.6	2.3	100.0	106	30.6
2-3	9.4	34.5	37.9	11.6	4.1	2.5	100.0	127	30.4
4-5	16.1	39.0	25.2	17.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	104	29.3
6-7	17.6	35.3	28.2	15.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	155	29.6
8-9	20.5	31.0	31.5	15.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	97	29.4
10+	39.1	35.6	20.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	329	a
Total	24.1	34.6	28.1	10.7	1.8	0.6	100.0	918	28.7

a = Not calculated due to censoring

¹ Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.4 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users and all ever-married women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	All ever-married women
Just before her menstrual period begins	1.6	2.0
During her menstrual period	1.4	1.8
Right after her menstrual period has ended	38.8	45.4
Halfway between two menstrual periods	50.8	33.8
Other	0.0	0.0
No specific time	4.1	7.3
Don't know	3.1	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,319	20,127

Table 7.5 Knowledge and use of menstrual regulation

Percentage of ever-married and currently married women who know of menstrual regulation and percentage who have ever used menstrual regulation, by age group, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Ever-married women			Currently married women			
	Percentage who have ever heard of menstrual regulation	Number of women	Percentage who have ever used menstrual regulation among women who have heard of menstrual regulation	Number of women who have ever heard of menstrual regulation	Percentage who have ever heard of menstrual regulation	Number of women who have ever used menstrual regulation among women who have heard of menstrual regulation	Number of women who have ever heard of menstrual regulation
15-19	55.3	2,063	1.6	1,141	55.7	2,006	1,118
20-24	70.5	3,556	3.8	2,505	70.8	3,435	2,430
25-29	76.6	3,579	6.3	2,740	76.6	3,445	2,639
30-34	75.3	3,470	9.4	2,613	75.6	3,308	2,502
35-39	73.3	2,879	9.0	2,109	73.7	2,699	1,990
40-44	72.7	2,296	11.2	1,669	73.3	2,109	1,546
45-49	68.6	2,285	9.5	1,568	69.7	1,983	1,381
Total	71.3	20,127	7.4	14,346	71.7	18,984	13,607

Table 7.6 Knowledge and use of the emergency contraceptive pill by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of the emergency contraceptive pill (ECP), and among women who have heard of the ECP, percentage who have ever used the ECP and percentage who used the ECP in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever heard of the ECP	Number of women	Among those who have heard of the ECP:		
			Percentage who have ever used the ECP	Percentage who used the ECP in the last 12 months	Number of women who have heard of the ECP
Number of living children					
0	24.7	2,138	11.1	5.6	527
1-2	21.7	10,779	11.0	2.7	2,336
3-4	12.4	5,916	8.8	1.7	732
5+	66.7	20,127	38.9	12.0	3,699
Residence					
Urban	27.2	5,729	12.8	3.2	1,559
Rural	14.9	14,398	8.8	2.6	2,140
Division					
Barishal	18.2	1,125	9.9	3.5	205
Chattogram	17.3	3,622	7.4	2.5	627
Dhaka	27.0	5,123	14.4	3.3	1,381
Khulna	17.4	2,336	8.3	2.6	407
Mymensingh	15.9	1,546	6.2	2.2	246
Rajshahi	13.6	2,802	9.6	3.1	380
Rangpur	12.7	2,380	7.5	2.3	301
Sylhet	12.7	1,192	8.4	1.6	152
Education					
No education	5.6	3,333	3.0	0.2	188
Primary incomplete	9.3	4,250	5.9	1.9	397
Primary complete ¹	13.5	2,040	7.8	1.6	275
Secondary incomplete	19.1	7,135	8.6	2.6	1,366
Secondary complete or higher ²	43.7	3,369	14.8	4.0	1,473
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.6	3,743	4.5	2.4	246
Second	10.4	3,957	5.9	1.4	412
Middle	15.6	4,059	6.1	2.5	632
Fourth	20.5	4,184	10.2	2.9	856
Highest	37.1	4,184	14.5	3.5	1,552
Total	18.4	20,127	10.5	2.9	3,699

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.7 Knowledge and use of the lactational amenorrhea method by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of the LAM, and among women who have heard of the LAM, percentage who have ever used the LAM, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever heard of the LAM	Number of women	Among those who have heard of the LAM:	
			Percentage who have ever used the LAM	Number of women who have heard of the LAM
Number of living children				
0	3.9	2,138	0.0	83
1-2	6.2	10,779	11.0	672
3-4	14.5	18,833	20.8	1,017
5+	2.2	1,294	(2.2)	29
Residence				
Urban	6.4	5,729	5.7	368
Rural	4.7	14,398	11.7	677
Division				
Barishal	5.0	1,125	10.5	57
Chattogram	4.9	3,622	9.7	178
Dhaka	6.9	5,123	7.4	352
Khulna	5.6	2,336	11.5	131
Mymensingh	5.0	1,546	7.5	77
Rajshahi	3.7	2,802	10.2	103
Rangpur	4.1	2,380	13.6	97
Sylhet	4.3	1,192	12.5	51
Education				
No education	2.1	3,333	7.3	70
Primary incomplete	2.8	4,250	10.2	118
Primary complete ¹	4.7	2,040	6.7	95
Secondary incomplete	5.4	7,135	8.4	382
Secondary complete or higher ²	11.3	3,369	11.7	380
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.6	3,743	13.0	96
Second	3.3	3,957	8.2	129
Middle	5.0	4,059	13.8	205
Fourth	6.5	4,184	8.7	273
Highest	8.2	4,184	7.4	343
Total	5.2	20,127	9.6	1,045

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Source	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	62.9	87.5	78.8	51.2	87.8	39.4	17.8	44.4
Medical college hospital	6.0	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7
Specialized government hospital	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District hospital	8.8	16.1	10.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.4
Mother and child welfare center	9.2	9.3	8.8	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.3	2.0
Upazila health complex	35.8	54.1	29.0	3.0	52.4	1.3	1.2	8.3
Union health and family health center	2.5	1.1	24.2	7.1	19.6	2.9	1.4	4.4
Community clinic	0.0	0.0	3.7	11.5	0.8	7.8	3.4	6.8
Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	4.5	0.8	4.5
Government fieldworker	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.2	22.4	9.7	16.0
Other public sector	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.3
Nongovernmental organization	3.9	2.4	14.7	8.9	10.6	3.1	1.8	4.6
NGO static clinic	3.9	2.4	14.7	3.6	10.5	0.7	0.8	2.2
NGO satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7
NGO depot holder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
NGO fieldworker	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.9	0.7	1.7
Other NGO sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	32.3	3.5	6.5	39.4	1.3	55.5	78.2	49.3
Private medical college hospital	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private hospital	6.9	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Private clinic	24.8	1.3	4.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.5
Qualified doctor's chamber	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Non-qualified doctor's chamber	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.0
Pharmacy/drug store	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	54.9	77.7	44.5
Other source	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.2
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	918	201	105	2,041	405	4,814	1,363	9,850

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
EPI = Expanded program on immunization

Table 7.9 Knowledge of specific sources of family planning services

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have never used family planning by known sources of family planning services, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Source	Percentage of women
Public sector	83.0
Medical college hospital	2.0
Specialized government hospital	0.1
District hospital	7.5
Mother and child welfare center	4.5
Upazila health complex	27.3
Union health and family health center	16.1
Community clinic	24.8
Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	13.5
Government fieldworker	42.1
Other public sector	0.3
Nongovernmental organization	10.7
NGO static clinic	4.9
NGO satellite clinic	1.4
NGO depot holder	0.0
NGO fieldworker	5.1
Private medical sector	79.7
Private medical college hospital	0.3
Private hospital	1.2
Private clinic	3.1
Qualified doctor's chamber	1.4
Non-qualified doctor's chamber	2.7
Pharmacy/drug store	77.6
Other source	5.8
Shop	5.8
Friend/relative	0.1
Other	0.0
Total	100.0
Number of women	2,271

EPI = Expanded program on immunization

Table 7.10 Use of pill brands by residence

Percent distribution of currently married pill users by brand of pill used, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Brand name	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Social marketing	53.4	44.4	46.9
Nordette-28	4.5	3.0	3.4
Femicon	36.4	27.8	30.2
Minicon	7.0	6.2	6.4
Femipil	5.5	7.4	6.9
Government	37.9	50.6	47.0
Shuki	37.9	50.6	47.0
Private	8.7	5.0	6.1
Ovostat	3.3	1.7	2.1
Desolon	0.6	0.5	0.6
Bredicon	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lynes	0.3	0.4	0.4
Marvelon	2.7	1.0	1.5
Rosen	0.1	0.1	0.1
Apan	0.4	0.6	0.6
Other	1.1	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,341	3,463	4,805

Note: Pill users who do not know the brand are excluded from the table.

Table 7.11 Use of male condom brands by residence

Percent distribution of currently married male condom users by brand of condom used, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Brand name	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Social marketing	65.2	58.7	61.8
Raja	7.8	13.4	10.7
Panther	32.0	25.6	28.7
Hero	8.9	13.1	11.1
Sensation	14.6	3.1	8.6
U & ME	1.8	2.5	2.1
Xtreme	0.0	1.2	0.6
Government	16.2	27.4	22.0
Nirapad	16.2	27.4	22.0
Private	18.6	13.8	16.1
Moods	0.3	0.4	0.3
Gamy	1.1	0.7	0.9
Wonder life	0.5	0.2	0.3
Romantex	0.1	0.7	0.4
Durex	2.1	0.5	1.3
Love guard	2.0	0.6	1.3
Coral	2.7	1.3	2.0
Jippy	0.3	1.4	0.9
Green love	1.2	1.0	1.1
Carex	4.0	3.4	3.7
Deluxe Nirodh	1.1	0.6	0.8
Super guard	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other	2.4	2.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	613	657	1,270

Note: Condom users who do not know the brand are excluded from the table.

Table 7.12 Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, and among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning					Number of women	Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total		
Age													
15-19	8.6	80.6	10.8	0.0	100.0	981	20.8	70.0	8.5	0.7	100.0	687	
20-24	12.6	80.0	7.1	0.2	100.0	1,909	23.9	71.4	4.3	0.4	100.0	1,146	
25-29	14.9	78.8	6.1	0.3	100.0	2,189	26.4	69.1	4.5	0.1	100.0	1,011	
30-34	16.7	77.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	2,348	32.8	62.3	4.2	0.7	100.0	814	
35-39	16.4	76.5	6.9	0.2	100.0	2,034	33.2	61.7	3.4	1.7	100.0	645	
40-44	19.6	74.7	5.4	0.3	100.0	1,396	39.7	54.7	3.8	1.9	100.0	706	
45-49	19.7	74.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	884	41.5	51.7	5.7	1.1	100.0	1,099	
Number of living children													
0	3.9	84.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	492	13.2	79.1	6.7	1.1	100.0	1,008	
1-2	13.8	79.3	6.8	0.1	100.0	6,588	29.8	64.9	4.5	0.7	100.0	3,040	
3-4	18.5	75.4	5.9	0.2	100.0	3,912	41.9	52.8	4.3	1.0	100.0	1,621	
5+	23.2	68.9	7.7	0.2	100.0	750	41.1	52.1	5.8	1.0	100.0	438	
Residence													
Urban	13.0	79.6	7.2	0.1	100.0	3,520	30.7	64.3	4.1	0.9	100.0	1,546	
Rural	16.6	76.7	6.6	0.2	100.0	8,223	31.2	62.7	5.2	0.9	100.0	4,561	
Division													
Barishal	20.5	71.5	7.9	0.1	100.0	651	33.5	59.7	6.2	0.5	100.0	342	
Chattogram	14.6	76.4	8.8	0.2	100.0	1,834	28.5	63.5	7.3	0.6	100.0	1,359	
Dhaka	16.2	77.3	6.4	0.1	100.0	3,023	30.6	64.4	4.2	0.8	100.0	1,537	
Khulna	16.8	77.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	1,425	34.9	59.1	3.3	2.7	100.0	668	
Mymensingh	13.7	82.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	930	30.1	66.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	435	
Rajshahi	13.1	80.5	6.0	0.3	100.0	1,710	31.3	63.4	4.6	0.6	100.0	799	
Rangpur	15.8	75.9	8.1	0.2	100.0	1,568	33.4	61.8	4.2	0.6	100.0	568	
Sylhet	15.9	77.4	6.8	0.0	100.0	600	30.6	63.7	4.7	1.0	100.0	399	
Education													
No education	21.5	71.7	6.6	0.2	100.0	1,842	40.9	52.3	4.7	2.1	100.0	1,057	
Primary incomplete	18.1	74.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	2,545	35.3	59.7	4.3	0.7	100.0	1,217	
Primary complete ¹	16.0	77.9	5.9	0.2	100.0	1,273	33.1	61.0	5.3	0.5	100.0	567	
Secondary incomplete	14.0	79.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	4,148	27.2	66.7	5.4	0.7	100.0	2,221	
Secondary complete or higher ²	9.4	83.6	6.7	0.3	100.0	1,935	23.5	71.8	4.5	0.2	100.0	1,046	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	16.4	76.9	6.7	0.1	100.0	2,301	35.1	60.0	3.8	1.0	100.0	954	
Second	17.8	76.5	5.6	0.1	100.0	2,369	32.9	61.1	5.1	0.9	100.0	1,124	
Middle	16.3	77.3	6.2	0.1	100.0	2,275	30.5	62.7	5.7	1.1	100.0	1,343	
Fourth	16.6	75.5	7.7	0.3	100.0	2,434	31.2	62.7	5.7	0.4	100.0	1,316	
Highest	10.6	81.6	7.5	0.2	100.0	2,363	27.4	67.8	3.9	0.8	100.0	1,371	
Total	15.5	77.6	6.8	0.2	100.0	11,742	31.1	63.1	4.9	0.9	100.0	6,107	

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Method	Reason for discontinuation									Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons ²	Other reasons	Any reason ³	Switched to another method ⁴	
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	318
Injectables	1.1	4.0	5.4	20.1	1.2	1.6	0.7	34.1	19.1	2,988
Implants	0.0	0.1	0.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	8.3	540
Pill	4.5	10.5	11.8	10.8	2.3	1.0	0.7	41.6	13.0	8,256
Male condom	5.8	10.7	5.6	6.0	4.5	10.3	2.0	44.7	21.1	2,369
Rhythm	4.7	4.8	3.5	1.0	9.0	2.9	1.8	27.7	14.3	1,274
Withdrawal	6.4	5.7	6.1	1.7	5.1	2.1	3.7	30.9	12.3	597
Other ⁶	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(8.4)	(4.9)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(18.3)	(14.1)	224
All methods	3.9	8.1	8.2	10.5	3.0	2.6	1.0	37.1	15.0	16,566

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

⁴ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁶ Includes male sterilization, IUD, and emergency contraception

Table 7.14 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Reason	Reason for discontinuation									All methods
	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other ¹	
Became pregnant while using	0.0	3.9	0.0	13.8	15.0	(7.8)	17.4	18.5	*	12.0
Wanted to become pregnant	6.4	24.1	14.3	32.8	30.1	(11.8)	20.1	26.9	*	29.2
Husband/partner disapproved	4.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.9	(7.7)	2.5	4.5	*	0.8
Wanted a more effective method	0.6	3.9	3.9	5.4	8.6	(22.5)	22.6	17.7	*	6.9
Side effects/health concerns	58.8	49.3	65.7	23.4	9.4	(39.6)	2.1	3.6	*	26.0
Lack of access/too far	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	(1.9)	0.0	0.0	*	0.7
Cost too much	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.2
Inconvenient to use	2.4	1.4	1.0	2.2	19.2	(2.9)	6.5	6.9	*	4.5
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	3.2	3.2	1.7	3.0	1.4	(0.0)	16.0	5.1	*	3.7
Infrequent sex/husband away	4.1	7.7	2.4	15.2	8.7	(5.7)	6.7	10.6	*	11.9
Marital dissolution/separation	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	(0.0)	2.3	1.2	*	1.6
Other	16.9	1.2	5.8	0.8	0.6	(0.0)	1.6	1.5	*	1.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Missing	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	1.9	(0.0)	2.3	3.5	*	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	66	2,787	335	8,049	1,744	22	944	364	21	14,332

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

¹ Includes female and male sterilization

Table 7.15 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percent- age of demand satisfied ²	Percent- age of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	15.0	0.6	15.5	45.6	3.3	48.9	60.6	3.9	64.4	2,006	75.9	67.9
20-24	13.0	2.7	15.7	38.0	17.6	55.6	50.9	20.4	71.3	3,435	78.0	71.3
25-29	5.5	7.8	13.3	20.9	42.6	63.5	26.4	50.4	76.8	3,445	82.7	74.0
30-34	2.0	10.9	12.9	8.3	62.7	71.0	10.2	73.6	83.9	3,308	84.6	74.7
35-39	0.7	9.6	10.3	2.3	73.0	75.4	3.0	82.6	85.7	2,699	88.0	71.7
40-44	0.1	7.8	7.9	0.6	65.6	66.2	0.7	73.4	74.1	2,109	89.4	62.1
45-49	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	44.6	44.6	0.1	49.3	49.4	1,983	90.3	58.2
Residence												
Urban	4.0	5.1	9.2	20.7	44.8	65.4	24.7	49.9	74.6	5,378	87.7	73.6
Rural	5.9	7.2	13.1	16.0	44.4	60.4	21.9	51.6	73.5	13,607	82.2	69.0
Division												
Barishal	6.3	7.6	13.9	17.1	44.5	61.6	23.4	52.1	75.6	1,056	81.6	67.4
Chattogram	7.4	10.7	18.0	15.7	38.0	53.7	23.1	48.7	71.8	3,414	74.9	62.4
Dhaka	5.9	6.4	12.3	19.3	42.8	62.2	25.2	49.3	74.5	4,864	83.5	70.7
Khulna	3.9	4.6	8.5	16.7	47.9	64.6	20.6	52.5	73.2	2,205	88.3	71.3
Mymensingh	3.9	5.6	9.5	19.0	44.3	63.4	23.0	50.0	72.9	1,468	86.9	75.6
Rajshahi	4.2	5.3	9.6	17.0	47.6	64.7	21.3	53.0	74.2	2,645	87.1	74.1
Rangpur	4.2	3.9	8.1	16.7	53.1	69.8	20.8	57.0	77.9	2,248	89.6	75.7
Sylhet	6.0	7.7	13.8	14.7	40.6	55.4	20.8	48.3	69.1	1,085	80.1	64.8
Education												
No education	0.9	6.2	7.1	3.8	58.7	62.5	4.6	64.9	69.5	2,947	89.8	70.0
Primary incomplete	3.6	7.5	11.1	10.7	53.8	64.4	14.3	61.2	75.6	3,949	85.3	70.4
Primary complete ⁴	4.1	7.9	12.0	15.5	49.6	65.1	19.6	57.5	77.1	1,955	84.4	70.9
Secondary incomplete	7.2	7.1	14.3	21.1	39.3	60.4	28.4	46.3	74.7	6,864	80.9	70.8
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	8.4	4.2	12.6	30.7	28.5	59.2	39.1	32.7	71.8	3,269	82.5	68.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.0	5.9	9.9	15.7	50.6	66.3	19.7	56.5	76.2	3,473	87.0	75.1
Second	5.0	6.5	11.5	15.7	47.8	63.5	20.7	54.3	75.0	3,730	84.6	70.1
Middle	6.3	6.5	12.8	15.3	43.9	59.2	21.6	50.4	72.0	3,846	82.2	69.8
Fourth	6.1	7.2	13.3	19.6	41.5	61.1	25.7	48.7	74.4	3,985	82.1	69.0
Highest	5.3	6.8	12.1	19.9	39.9	59.8	25.2	46.7	71.9	3,951	83.2	67.9
Total	5.4	6.6	12.0	17.3	44.5	61.9	22.7	51.1	73.8	18,984	83.8	70.3

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.16 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	86.2	88.7	71.4	59.1	32.4	70.2
Unsure	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2
Does not intend to use	11.5	9.9	27.3	39.9	67.0	28.6
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,008	1,974	1,928	1,226	1,106	7,242

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.17 Preferred method of contraception for future use

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method but intend to do so in the future by preferred method, according to age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Method	Age		Total
	15-29	30-49	
Female sterilization	1.0	2.7	1.5
Male sterilization	0.0	0.1	0.0
IUD	0.1	0.1	0.1
Injectables	12.5	12.6	12.5
Implants	1.3	1.0	1.2
Pill	43.1	44.8	43.6
Male condom	3.4	4.0	3.6
Unsure	37.0	31.5	35.4
Rhythm	0.9	2.4	1.3
Withdrawal	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0
Number of women	3,480	1,395	4,875

Table 7.18 Reason for not intending to use contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method and who do not intend to use in the future by main reason for not intending to use, according to age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Reason	Age		Total
	15-29	30-49	
Fertility-related reasons	84.4	85.7	85.2
Infrequent sex/no sex	16.6	16.9	16.8
Menopausal/had hysterectomy	53.1	53.9	53.6
Sub-fecund/infecund	8.6	9.1	8.9
Wants as many children as possible	6.2	5.8	5.9
Opposition to use	3.2	2.8	2.9
Respondent opposed	1.5	1.7	1.6
Husband/partner opposed	1.2	0.9	1.0
Others opposed	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious prohibition	0.4	0.2	0.2
Method-related reasons	5.5	5.8	5.7
Health concerns	1.1	1.2	1.2
Fear of side effects	0.9	1.0	1.0
Inconvenient to use	0.1	0.0	0.0
Interfere with body's normal process	3.4	3.5	3.5
Other	4.8	4.0	4.3
Don't know	2.1	1.8	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,236	8,784	14,020

Table 7.19 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or from other sources in the past month, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Radio	Tele- vision	News- paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Poster, billboard, or leaflet	Commu- nity event	Social media (Face- book, Twitter, etc.)	Website/ internet	Community health worker		At least one of these sources	Number of women
										Govern- ment	Non- govern- ment		
Age													
15-19	0.8	13.4	0.7	1.3	85.2	3.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	6.0	1.6	23.0	2,006
20-24	1.4	17.1	1.9	1.4	81.4	4.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	8.0	2.5	28.4	3,435
25-29	0.9	20.6	1.4	1.5	78.3	4.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	9.4	2.5	32.0	3,445
30-34	0.5	16.9	1.6	0.5	82.7	3.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	9.8	2.0	27.7	3,308
35-39	0.5	14.9	1.7	0.4	84.6	3.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	10.0	1.8	26.2	2,699
40-44	0.7	12.6	1.2	0.1	86.9	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	8.4	1.6	22.4	2,109
45-49	0.4	10.8	0.9	0.2	88.9	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	6.6	1.1	18.8	1,983
Residence													
Urban	1.0	22.7	3.2	1.4	75.9	5.2	0.8	1.4	1.0	4.7	2.1	30.9	5,378
Rural	0.7	13.1	0.7	0.6	86.2	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	10.0	1.9	24.6	13,607
Division													
Barishal	1.2	10.0	0.8	0.6	89.0	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	6.0	3.0	19.8	1,056
Chattogram	0.9	21.2	1.8	1.3	77.8	6.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	9.4	1.1	32.1	3,414
Dhaka	1.0	19.5	2.1	0.8	79.6	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	6.7	1.8	27.5	4,864
Khulna	0.7	13.4	1.2	0.7	85.4	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	9.8	2.2	26.2	2,205
Mymensingh	0.2	14.6	1.2	0.7	85.1	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	10.5	1.8	26.2	1,468
Rajshahi	0.6	13.0	0.8	0.3	86.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.6	1.3	23.6	2,645
Rangpur	0.7	12.4	0.8	1.2	86.6	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	10.1	3.4	26.1	2,248
Sylhet	0.3	8.5	1.3	0.8	90.5	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.3	2.7	17.9	1,085
Education													
No education	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	2.1	15.6	2,947
Primary incomplete	0.3	9.3	0.1	0.0	90.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.9	1.6	19.4	3,949
Primary complete ¹	0.5	12.1	0.3	0.1	87.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	10.4	2.2	23.4	1,955
Secondary incomplete	0.7	17.9	1.0	0.6	81.3	3.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	9.2	2.1	29.2	6,864
Secondary complete or higher ²	2.2	29.8	6.1	3.5	67.4	9.7	1.3	2.8	2.5	6.5	1.8	40.4	3,269
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	97.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.9	2.4	16.2	3,473
Second	0.5	8.4	0.2	0.3	91.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	9.8	2.0	19.8	3,730
Middle	0.7	14.6	0.5	0.5	84.7	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	10.3	2.1	25.8	3,846
Fourth	1.1	21.0	1.2	0.7	78.0	4.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	7.6	1.8	30.2	3,985
Highest	1.3	30.4	4.9	2.4	67.7	7.0	1.0	2.3	2.0	4.5	1.5	38.2	3,951
Total	0.8	15.8	1.4	0.8	83.3	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	8.5	2.0	26.4	18,984

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.20 Contact with family planning providers

Among currently married women age 15-49 who reported being visited by a fieldworker in the past 6 months, percent distribution of various types of services provided by the fieldworker, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported being visited by a fieldworker in the past 6 months	Number of women	Services provided by the fieldworker:			Total	Number of women
			Discussed family planning methods	Gave family planning method	Discussed and gave family planning method		
Age							
15-19	14.8	2,006	73.2	18.8	8.0	100.0	298
20-24	20.5	3,435	71.6	16.9	11.5	100.0	704
25-29	22.4	3,445	64.7	23.5	11.8	100.0	772
30-34	23.9	3,308	60.2	28.0	11.8	100.0	792
35-39	22.1	2,699	53.7	31.5	14.9	100.0	597
40-44	18.2	2,109	57.1	29.9	12.9	100.0	383
45-49	13.0	1,983	64.5	25.3	10.2	100.0	258
Residence							
Urban	14.3	5,378	66.7	23.6	9.7	100.0	769
Rural	22.3	13,607	62.3	25.2	12.5	100.0	3,034
Division							
Barishal	17.8	1,056	79.4	16.5	4.1	100.0	188
Chattogram	18.6	3,414	70.2	22.7	7.1	100.0	636
Dhaka	14.9	4,864	63.3	24.2	12.5	100.0	725
Khulna	24.3	2,205	63.7	23.8	12.5	100.0	536
Mymensingh	28.6	1,468	58.1	30.4	11.4	100.0	420
Rajshahi	21.4	2,645	54.6	27.6	17.9	100.0	567
Rangpur	24.5	2,248	59.4	27.5	13.1	100.0	550
Sylhet	16.7	1,085	70.7	17.1	12.2	100.0	181
Education							
No education	16.8	2,947	56.4	31.8	11.8	100.0	496
Primary incomplete	20.7	3,949	62.2	24.9	13.0	100.0	819
Primary complete ¹	21.9	1,955	62.0	27.7	10.3	100.0	428
Secondary incomplete	21.9	6,864	63.2	24.8	12.0	100.0	1,500
Secondary complete or higher ²	17.1	3,269	71.6	16.7	11.7	100.0	560
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	24.9	3,473	60.0	28.8	11.2	100.0	864
Second	22.7	3,730	63.0	25.5	11.5	100.0	846
Middle	21.8	3,846	60.8	26.0	13.2	100.0	840
Fourth	18.3	3,985	63.1	23.9	13.0	100.0	731
Highest	13.2	3,951	72.8	16.7	10.5	100.0	522
Total	20.0	18,984	63.2	24.9	12.0	100.0	3,803

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.21 Contact with family planning providers: Type of fieldworker

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who reported being visited by a fieldworker in the past 6 months, by type of fieldworker, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	NGO worker	Other	Missing	Number of women
Age						
15-19	64.7	7.6	28.3	0.0	0.0	218
20-24	68.4	4.9	27.6	0.5	0.0	504
25-29	67.5	4.8	28.8	0.3	0.3	499
30-34	73.9	3.8	22.7	0.2	0.1	477
35-39	69.7	7.7	23.0	0.2	0.5	320
40-44	75.1	2.8	21.8	1.0	0.7	219
45-49	75.1	5.3	20.6	1.1	0.0	166
Residence						
Urban	52.6	4.1	44.6	0.6	0.0	513
Rural	75.0	5.4	20.1	0.3	0.3	1,890
Division						
Barishal	54.1	11.9	33.9	1.4	0.4	149
Chattogram	75.6	3.9	21.5	0.0	0.4	447
Dhaka	67.1	4.6	29.6	0.3	0.0	459
Khulna	72.2	5.2	23.8	0.3	0.0	341
Mymensingh	79.9	2.5	18.0	1.0	0.0	244
Rajshahi	83.6	2.2	13.6	0.2	0.9	309
Rangpur	62.8	3.4	34.4	0.4	0.0	327
Sylhet	44.0	19.8	36.2	0.5	0.0	128
Education						
No education	66.9	7.6	26.4	0.9	0.5	280
Primary incomplete	71.5	3.1	25.6	0.5	0.0	509
Primary complete ¹	69.4	7.7	24.3	0.5	0.0	265
Secondary incomplete	70.5	4.6	25.7	0.2	0.2	948
Secondary complete or higher ²	70.6	5.4	23.9	0.5	0.3	401
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	73.8	5.4	22.2	0.1	0.0	519
Second	74.6	4.0	22.1	0.2	0.3	533
Middle	72.7	5.0	22.6	0.7	0.4	511
Fourth	67.1	5.9	28.0	0.4	0.0	461
Highest	59.6	5.6	34.4	0.8	0.3	380
Total	70.2	5.1	25.3	0.4	0.2	2,403

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.22 Satellite clinics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who reported a satellite clinic in their community in the last 3 months, percentage who visited a satellite clinic in the past 3 months, and percentage who reported various types of services provided at the satellite clinic, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Of those reporting a satellite clinic in the community in the last 3 months				Of those who visited a satellite clinic, percentage reporting availability of various services									
	Percentage reporting a satellite clinic in the last 3 months	Number of women	Percentage who visited a clinic	Number of women	Family planning methods	Immunizations	Child growth monitoring	Tetanus toxoid injections	Antenatal care	Vitamin A for children	Other	Don't know/missing	Number of women	
Age														
15-19	87.2	2,063	28.5	1,799	7.5	58.5	1.6	10.8	3.0	28.0	0.1	0.7	513	
20-24	92.0	3,556	29.2	3,270	10.2	46.4	0.9	5.0	2.6	43.2	1.0	0.6	956	
25-29	92.2	3,579	25.1	3,301	15.2	39.8	1.7	4.1	2.1	45.3	1.0	0.3	827	
30-34	93.2	3,470	17.3	3,235	25.3	37.7	2.5	3.1	1.6	38.4	0.9	0.7	561	
35-39	93.4	2,879	10.8	2,690	39.5	26.3	0.8	1.3	1.0	31.9	1.4	2.1	291	
40-44	93.5	2,296	6.5	2,147	46.8	22.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	16.8	2.0	1.7	140	
45-49	93.4	2,285	3.6	2,133	36.6	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	1.7	0.0	77	
Residence														
Urban	84.8	5,729	16.9	4,857	18.5	42.5	0.9	3.5	2.1	39.6	0.9	0.7	823	
Rural	95.3	14,398	18.5	13,719	18.1	41.9	1.6	5.3	2.1	37.8	1.0	0.7	2,543	
Division														
Barisal	93.4	1,125	20.9	1,052	20.5	42.9	0.5	7.2	2.7	31.1	0.6	0.6	219	
Chattogram	92.8	3,622	16.3	3,362	14.0	51.6	1.5	5.3	1.5	29.8	0.8	1.5	548	
Dhaka	87.1	5,123	18.7	4,461	18.8	43.8	1.4	3.2	1.1	45.0	0.9	0.9	835	
Khulna	94.6	2,336	16.0	2,211	22.3	37.5	3.3	8.8	3.4	24.8	1.8	0.4	355	
Mymensingh	96.1	1,546	21.6	1,486	17.2	38.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	48.3	0.5	0.3	321	
Rajshahi	93.4	2,802	18.3	2,616	23.8	31.2	0.2	5.7	1.0	37.9	1.6	0.5	478	
Rangpur	95.7	2,380	18.3	2,279	15.7	45.3	1.6	4.1	3.4	39.9	0.5	0.4	418	
Sylhet	93.1	1,192	17.2	1,109	10.3	42.0	1.9	4.4	2.8	46.5	0.8	0.8	191	
Education														
No education	94.0	3,333	9.9	3,132	35.4	30.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	33.5	0.9	1.3	309	
Primary incomplete	93.4	4,250	15.8	3,969	25.9	38.3	1.0	3.7	1.4	37.8	1.2	0.4	629	
Primary complete ¹	92.8	2,040	18.3	1,893	19.6	42.7	0.2	3.6	2.1	34.6	1.0	1.2	346	
Secondary incomplete	92.5	7,135	22.0	6,601	15.8	44.6	1.4	5.5	2.2	38.0	0.9	0.8	1,450	
Secondary complete or higher ²	88.5	3,369	21.2	2,980	6.7	45.5	2.6	6.9	2.9	43.5	0.9	0.4	632	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	95.3	3,743	21.5	3,567	20.3	37.6	0.9	4.6	2.4	44.5	0.7	0.4	766	
Second	96.0	3,957	20.0	3,798	18.5	44.6	1.1	4.8	2.0	35.4	0.8	0.7	760	
Middle	95.6	4,059	17.9	3,881	20.3	37.9	1.1	4.9	2.1	35.5	1.9	0.7	693	
Fourth	90.1	4,184	16.7	3,769	18.8	45.5	1.9	5.1	2.4	34.9	0.7	0.8	629	
Highest	85.1	4,184	14.5	3,559	11.0	46.4	2.3	4.9	1.2	41.0	0.6	1.3	518	
Total	92.3	20,127	18.1	18,576	18.2	42.1	1.4	4.9	2.1	38.2	1.0	0.7	3,366	

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.23 Community clinics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who reported a community clinic in their community in the past 3 months, percentage who visited a community clinic, and percentage who reported various types of services provided at the clinic, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage reporting a community clinic in the community		Of those who visited a community clinic, percentage reporting availability of various services											Number of women	Don't know/missing	Number of women	
	Number of women	Percentage who visited a clinic in the last 3 months	Number of women	Family planning methods	Immunizations	Child growth monitoring	Tetanus toxoid injections	Antenatal care	Child health	Vitamin A for children	Non-communicable disease treatment	Other					
Age																	
15-19	2,063	13.3	1,171	22.4	12.2	1.7	6.5	10.4	12.3	0.9	0.6	6.6	0.0	155			
20-24	3,556	17.4	2,143	30.0	11.5	1.6	2.4	11.7	17.3	3.5	0.3	7.1	0.5	373			
25-29	3,579	17.9	2,128	31.3	6.8	0.4	1.3	5.3	18.3	2.4	1.1	4.8	0.7	381			
30-34	59.8	16.5	2,074	34.4	4.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	10.2	2.1	0.7	6.7	0.7	341			
35-39	2,879	16.0	1,754	34.6	3.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	6.0	1.6	1.9	3.8	0.1	280			
40-44	2,296	14.7	1,387	27.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	5.0	1.0	204			
45-49	2,285	11.0	1,419	15.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	3.8	0.0	156			
Residence																	
Urban	5,729	13.2	1,512	26.0	6.4	1.0	1.4	6.8	12.4	1.7	0.6	7.9	0.2	199			
Rural	14,398	16.0	10,565	30.1	6.1	0.6	1.6	4.7	10.7	2.0	1.1	5.3	0.5	1,691			
Division																	
Barisal	1,125	12.7	689	37.2	3.9	1.2	3.0	1.5	8.2	2.9	0.0	3.0	0.7	87			
Chattogram	3,622	17.4	2,112	23.3	12.5	0.0	0.7	4.5	10.1	2.3	0.0	5.4	0.4	368			
Dhaka	5,123	9.3	2,297	37.1	6.0	0.0	1.0	8.8	16.4	2.3	1.9	8.9	0.0	215			
Khulna	2,336	20.3	1,583	27.7	6.0	0.4	3.8	4.2	8.9	1.6	1.7	7.9	0.7	321			
Mymensingh	1,546	13.5	927	39.4	2.5	1.4	0.3	3.1	7.0	2.4	0.0	4.8	0.6	125			
Rajshahi	2,802	17.7	1,944	22.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	3.5	11.1	1.4	0.2	3.3	0.4	343			
Rangpur	2,380	16.5	1,843	34.8	3.4	1.7	1.6	6.5	10.9	1.6	2.1	5.0	0.7	303			
Sylhet	1,192	18.6	681	32.5	8.0	0.0	1.6	4.7	14.5	2.6	2.2	4.5	0.8	127			
Education																	
No education	3,333	12.3	1,995	29.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.8	1.5	4.3	0.5	245			
Primary incomplete	4,250	16.8	2,647	31.0	4.8	0.0	1.0	1.9	9.2	0.8	0.7	4.4	1.0	445			
Primary complete ¹	2,040	16.9	1,249	37.9	4.5	0.6	0.9	2.6	11.0	1.5	0.0	5.8	0.3	211			
Secondary incomplete	7,135	16.9	4,441	30.5	7.3	1.0	1.9	6.7	12.1	2.4	1.1	6.8	0.2	750			
Secondary complete or higher ²	3,369	13.7	1,744	17.5	10.5	1.3	3.5	10.5	18.0	4.1	1.9	4.8	0.6	239			
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	3,743	17.3	2,625	33.0	4.8	0.3	1.1	5.7	10.4	1.3	0.8	5.4	0.9	453			
Second	3,957	18.1	2,934	31.5	5.0	0.4	1.0	3.3	13.2	1.8	0.3	4.9	0.3	531			
Middle	4,059	16.4	2,827	27.5	5.7	0.4	1.1	5.1	9.6	2.0	2.1	6.3	0.2	465			
Fourth	52.7	13.7	2,206	27.2	8.5	1.2	3.7	5.6	11.5	2.3	0.5	5.4	0.4	303			
Highest	35.5	9.4	1,484	24.3	11.5	1.9	1.8	5.6	7.0	3.4	2.2	6.3	0.7	139			
Total	20,127	15.7	12,076	29.6	6.2	0.6	1.6	4.9	10.9	1.9	1.0	5.5	0.5	1,890			

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 7.24. Postpartum family planning

Among ever-married women who gave birth at a health facility in the 3 years before the survey and received postnatal care while in the facility, percentage who were counseled about specific issues, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Types of counseling										Number of women			
	Information on family planning methods		Sources of family planning methods		Importance of spacing and limiting births		Immediate implant insertion		Immediate tubal ligation			Progestrone-only pills (Apan)		Exclusive breastfeeding
Residence														
Urban	24.4	19.9	12.2	8.4	17.1	12.8	6.4	3.9	6.3	8.0	3.3	5.3	86.0	849
Rural														1,636
Division														
Barishal	19.0		9.0		24.4		6.0		7.0	9.0	3.7	9.2	90.6	111
Chattogram	20.4		8.6		10.0		4.9		4.9	5.8	1.8	3.5	85.3	487
Dhaka	23.9		11.9		14.8		6.1		5.6	7.2	2.9	6.0	85.9	734
Khulna	15.0		5.7		11.9		3.2		2.1	5.4	2.8	5.2	86.6	279
Mymensingh	19.0		7.8		13.5		5.7		3.8	5.9	4.5	6.4	93.2	167
Rajshahi	15.1		7.3		14.0		2.3		2.7	4.1	0.0	2.5	82.2	306
Rangpur	30.5		11.9		15.2		3.3		5.5	7.9	2.9	4.9	89.5	253
Sylhet	27.1		14.2		22.8		5.6		2.9	10.9	2.0	5.0	88.8	148
Education														
No education	28.3		6.4		1.8		4.4		0.9	7.4	2.1	2.2	88.7	81
Primary incomplete	25.8		10.8		13.6		6.4		6.1	11.4	0.8	4.7	84.6	264
Primary complete ¹	23.0		11.8		12.8		7.2		5.5	8.2	0.7	4.2	86.0	178
Secondary incomplete	18.1		8.8		14.2		4.2		3.8	6.7	2.0	4.3	85.5	1,102
Secondary complete or higher ²	23.3		10.5		16.1		4.4		5.0	4.7	3.8	6.3	88.7	861
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	21.9		11.1		12.4		2.2		4.6	7.3	0.7	6.9	89.4	270
Second	18.3		6.9		14.1		3.5		3.7	6.2	1.6	3.6	85.3	382
Middle	17.4		8.1		13.8		3.6		3.7	5.9	1.1	4.9	86.4	464
Fourth	21.0		8.8		12.8		5.4		4.4	6.2	3.4	3.8	84.5	598
Highest	25.6		12.3		16.5		6.4		5.3	7.4	3.4	5.9	88.2	771
Total	21.4		9.7		14.3		4.7		4.5	6.6	2.4	5.0	86.7	2,485

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** The under-5 mortality for the 5-year period preceding the survey was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate was 38 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the child mortality rate was 7 deaths per 1,000 children. The neonatal mortality rate was 30 deaths per 1,000 live births, and these deaths accounted for 67% of all under-5 deaths.
- **Trends:** The under-5 mortality rate has declined gradually over the last 2 decades. Between 2014 and 2017-18, however, the decline slowed noticeably. Infant and neonatal mortality rates remained stable from 2014 to 2017-18.
- **Regional differences:** By division, Sylhet has the highest under-5 (60 deaths per 1,000 live births) and infant (52 deaths per 1,000 live births) mortality rates, while Rangpur has the highest neonatal mortality rate (37 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- **Short birth intervals:** Under-5 mortality is approximately twice as high (77 deaths per 1,000 live births) among children born after a birth interval of less than 2 years as among children born after a birth interval of 2 years or more.
- **High-risk fertility behavior:** 57% of currently married women would have belonged to an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective birth history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they had given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.

- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.3-C.6.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

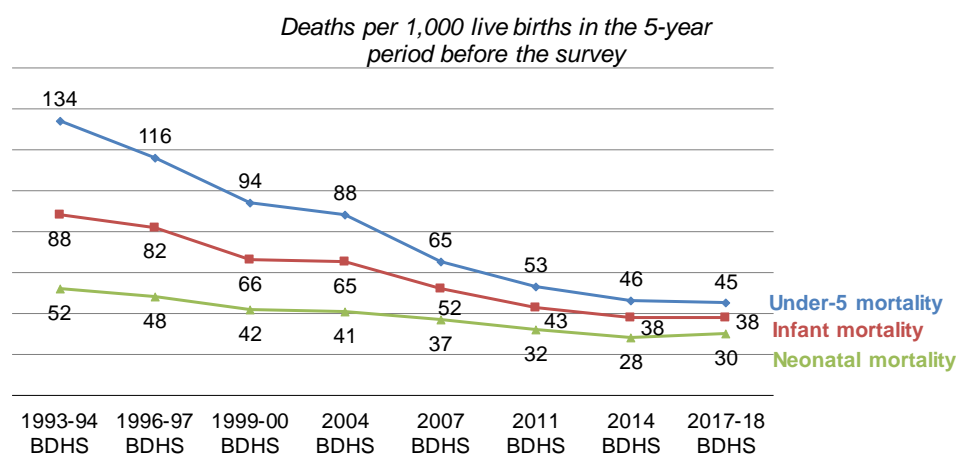
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

In Bangladesh, the under-5 mortality rate in the 5 years preceding the survey (which corresponds approximately to calendar years 2014 through 2018) was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). The infant mortality rate was 38 deaths per

1,000 live births, and the child mortality rate was 7 deaths per 1,000 children. During infancy, the risk of dying in the first month of life (30 deaths per 1,000 live births) is nearly four times greater than the risk in the subsequent 11 months (8 deaths per 1,000 live births). It is also notable that deaths in the neonatal period account for 67% of all under-5 deaths. The 2019 MICS survey of BBS reported similar findings with under-5 mortality being 40 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality rate being 34 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate being 26 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Trends: The under-5, infant, and neonatal mortality rates declined by 66%, 57%, and 42%, respectively, between 1993-94 and 2017-18. However, declines were notably slow or absent between 2014 and 2017-18

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates



(**Figure 8.1**). Attaining the aim of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) will require additional efforts, namely achieving a further 24% reduction in under-5 mortality (from 45 to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births) and a further 53% reduction in infant mortality (from 38 to 18 deaths per 1,000 live births) by 2022.

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for early childhood mortality, including biodemographic and sociodemographic factors, based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth. The biodemographic factors included in the analysis were sex of the child, mother's age at birth, birth order, and previous birth interval. The sociodemographic factors included were place of residence, division, mother's education, and wealth quintile. Mortality estimates (**Table 8.2** and **Table 8.3**) were calculated for the 5-year period before the survey, which corresponds approximately to calendar years 2014 through 2018.

Patterns by sex and residence

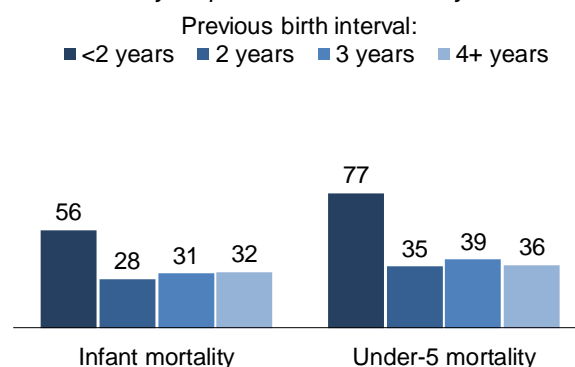
- Boys are more likely than girls to die in the first month of their lives. The neonatal mortality rate is 34 deaths per 1,000 live births among male infants and 26 deaths per 1,000 live births among female infants. Similarly, infant and under-5 mortality rates are higher among male than female children (by 7 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Table 8.2**).
- Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are higher in urban areas than in rural areas by 5 to 7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Patterns by additional background characteristics

- Generally, mortality rates are higher for children born to women below age 20 than for children born to older women. For example, under-5 mortality is 54 deaths per 1,000 live births among children of mothers who were less than age 20 at the time of the birth, as compared with 39 and 47 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, among children of mothers who were age 20-29 and age 30-39 (**Table 8.3**).
- Neonatal mortality (39 deaths per 1,000 live births) and infant mortality (45 deaths per 1,000 live births) are highest for first-order births, while under-5 mortality (56 deaths per 1,000 live births) is highest for births of order 4-6.
- Mortality rates are generally higher among children born after a short birth interval (less than 2 years) than among children born after longer intervals. For example, infant mortality and under-5 mortality are higher among children born after a birth interval of less than 2 years (56 deaths per 1,000 live births and 77 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) than among children born after a birth interval of 2 or more years (**Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.2 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey



- The under-5 mortality rate varies by division. Sylhet has the highest under-5 mortality (60 deaths per 1,000 live births), while Khulna has the lowest (36 deaths per 1,000 live births) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by division
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

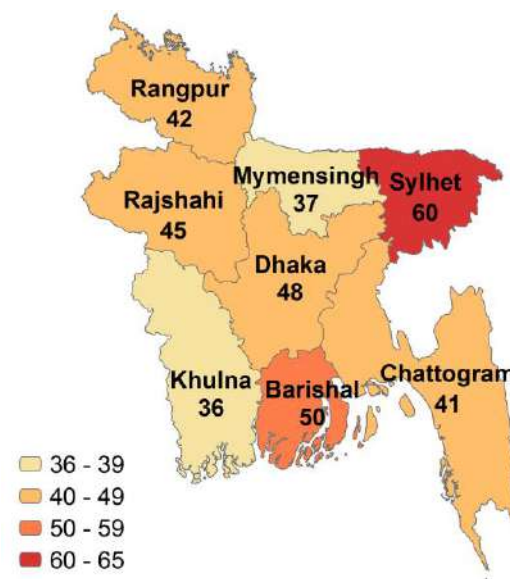
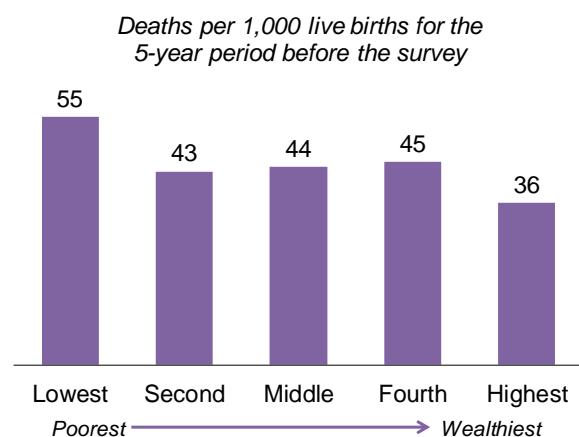


Figure 8.4 Under-5 mortality by household wealth



- Overall, mortality rates are higher among children from families in the lowest wealth quintile than among children from families in the other quintiles. For instance, under-5 mortality is 55 deaths per 1,000 live births among children in the lowest wealth quintile and 36 deaths per 1,000 live births among children in the highest quintile (Figure 8.4).

8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

Table 8.4 shows the number of stillbirths, the number of early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period prior to the 2017-18 BDHS by selected background characteristics. Overall, the perinatal mortality rate in Bangladesh is 48 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

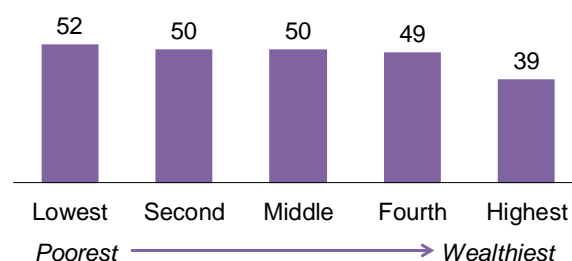
Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, perinatal mortality is highest for the youngest mothers (62 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), that is, women who gave birth before age 20 (Table 8.4).
- Perinatal mortality is higher for women who become pregnant less than 15 months after a previous pregnancy (62 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than for those who become pregnant 39 months or more after a previous pregnancy (37 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- By division, perinatal mortality ranges from 41 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Khulna and Sylhet to 53 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Chattogram and Rajshahi.

- The perinatal mortality rate is lower for mothers in the highest wealth quintile (39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than for those in the lowest quintile (52 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (Figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5 Perinatal mortality by household wealth

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

Childhood mortality depends on the magnitude of several known risk factors, such as mother's age at birth, previous birth interval, and parity. Child mortality is likely to be higher for mothers with one or more risk factors. **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Forty-two percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category. Twenty-five percent of births were in the unavoidable risk category (first births to women between age 18 and age 34). Twenty-eight percent of births were in a single high-risk category (mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order more than three), and 4% were in multiple high-risk categories.

Risk ratios indicate the relationship between risk factors and child mortality. Among the single high-risk categories, the risk ratio is highest (1.81) for births that occur within 24 months of a previous birth. However, risk ratios are much higher among births in multiple risk categories, at 1.91.

Table 8.5 also shows that 57% of currently married women in Bangladesh would have belonged to an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey; 28% would have belonged to a multiple high-risk category, and 29% would have belonged to a single high-risk category. Thirty-five percent of women would not have belonged to any high-risk category, while 8% would have belonged to an unavoidable risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** Early childhood mortality rates
- **Table 8.2** Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics
- **Table 8.3** Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics
- **Table 8.4** Perinatal mortality
- **Table 8.5** High-risk fertility behavior

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
0-4	30	8	38	7	45
5-9	34	10	43	9	52
10-14	40	16	56	10	66

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	34	7	41	7	48
Female	26	8	34	7	41
Residence					
Urban	35	7	42	7	48
Rural	28	8	36	7	43
Total	30	8	38	7	45

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	41	7	48	6	54
20-29	25	7	32	8	39
30-39	28	13	41	7	47
Birth order					
1	39	5	45	6	50
2-3	23	8	32	7	38
4-6	29	14	43	13	56
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	45	10	56	23	77
2 years	19	9	28	7	35
3 years	24	7	31	8	39
4+ years	22	10	32	5	36
Division					
Barishal	32	9	41	9	50
Chattogram	31	2	33	9	41
Dhaka	33	8	41	8	48
Khulna	24	8	32	4	36
Mymensingh	24	9	32	5	37
Rajshahi	26	10	37	9	45
Rangpur	37	3	40	3	42
Sylhet	31	21	52	9	60
Mother's education					
No education	35	8	43	12	55
Primary incomplete	40	10	50	8	57
Primary complete ³	27	16	43	5	47
Secondary incomplete	29	7	36	8	44
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	25	2	27	4	31
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34	9	43	12	55
Second	27	10	37	7	43
Middle	32	5	37	7	44
Fourth	31	9	40	5	45
Highest	27	5	32	4	36

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	77	93	62	2,720
20-29	106	85	39	4,910
30-39	38	27	52	1,244
40-49	1	2	52	57
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	94	101	61	3,175
<15	29	26	62	875
15-26	9	18	35	763
27-38	13	14	35	753
39+	78	48	37	3,365
Residence				
Urban	51	68	49	2,445
Rural	172	138	48	6,485
Division				
Barishal	11	11	45	494
Chattogram	56	43	53	1,871
Dhaka	53	56	47	2,309
Khulna	18	15	41	813
Mymensingh	25	14	52	750
Rajshahi	30	25	53	1,045
Rangpur	16	26	45	922
Sylhet	14	15	41	727
Mother's education				
No education	17	10	40	655
Primary incomplete	53	50	63	1,648
Primary complete ⁵	30	19	51	946
Secondary incomplete	85	86	44	3,853
Secondary complete or higher ⁶	38	41	43	1,828
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	51	49	52	1,920
Second	51	39	50	1,819
Middle	46	38	50	1,681
Fourth	44	44	49	1,798
Highest	29	37	39	1,712
Total	222	206	48	8,931

¹ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.

⁴ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

⁵ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁶ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	42.0	1.00	35.3 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	25.4	1.36	7.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	32.6	1.69	56.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	14.0	1.78	1.8
Mother's age >34 only	1.4	0.62	10.4
Birth interval <24 months only	4.2	1.81	7.7
Birth order >3 only	8.7	1.55	9.3
Subtotal	28.3	1.66	29.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.6	(5.34)	0.5
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth order >3	2.1	1.12	23.8
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.5	1.89	2.7
Subtotal	4.3	1.91	27.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	14.6	1.91	2.3
Mother's age >34	3.6	0.89	34.8
Birth interval <24 months	6.4	2.10	11.6
Birth order >3	12.4	1.50	36.3
Number of births/women	8,772	na	18,984

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care:** The percentage of women receiving antenatal care (ANC) from a medically trained provider has increased sharply since 2014, from 64% to 82%. There has also been an increase in the percentage of women with four or more ANC visits during pregnancy, from 31% to 47%. Bangladesh aims to reach 50% coverage of at least four ANC visits by 2022.
- **Assistance at delivery:** Medical personnel attended 53% of deliveries in the 3 years before the survey. The goal of the 4th HPNSP is to increase the percentage of deliveries attended by medically trained providers to 65% by 2022.
- **Place of delivery:** 49% of births in the 3 years before the survey were delivered at a health facility (32% at private facilities, 14% at public facilities, and 4% at nongovernmental organization facilities). Between 2014 and 2017-18, facility deliveries increased by 12 percentage points (from 37% to 49%).
- **Place of delivery by wealth:** Births to women in the highest wealth quintile were three times more likely to be delivered at a health facility than births to women in the lowest quintile. The aim of the 4th HPNSP of reducing the ratio between the percentages of births in the lowest and highest wealth quintiles delivered in a health facility from 1:4.7 in 2014 to 1:3.5 by 2022 has been achieved.
- **Cesarean section:** One-third of deliveries occur via cesarean section (C-section). The percentage of C-section births increased from 23% to 33% between 2014 and 2017-18.
- **Postnatal care:** More than half of mothers and newborns received postnatal care from a medically trained provider within 2 days of delivery. In the case of non-institutional deliveries, it is only 7%. The 4th HPNSP aims to increase this coverage from 5% in 2014 to 10% by 2022.
- **Essential newborn care:** The five recommended essential newborn care practices were instituted for only 7% of newborns among non-institutional deliveries. The aim of the 4th HPNSP is to increase this coverage from 6% in 2014 to 25% by 2022.

A health care system striving to reduce morbidity and mortality related to pregnancy must focus on maternal and newborn health. The health care that a woman receives during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and soon after delivery is important for the survival and well-being of both the

mother and the infant. The government of Bangladesh is committed to achieving the targets for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and SDG 3. Bangladesh aims to achieve the goals of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (4th HPNSP) of reducing the MMR to 121 deaths per 100,000 live births, reducing the under-5 mortality rate to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births, and reducing the neonatal mortality rate to 18 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2022 (MOHFW 2017).

This chapter provides information from the 2017-18 BDHS on several aspects of maternal and newborn health, including antenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, and newborn care. Information was also collected on place of delivery and attendance at birth for all births in the 3 years preceding the survey. In addition, questions on newborn care, including cord cutting and drying and bathing of the newborn following birth, were asked about the most recent live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey. This information will assist planners and other collaborators in the health sector in formulating appropriate strategies and interventions to provide good-quality health services and a series of well-timed interventions that should further improve maternal and newborn health.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

Antenatal care (ANC) from a medically trained provider is important to monitor the status of a pregnancy, identify complications associated with the pregnancy, and prevent adverse pregnancy outcomes. To be most effective, there should be regular ANC visits/contacts throughout the pregnancy.

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a medically trained provider

Pregnancy care received from medically trained providers, such as qualified doctors, nurses, midwives, or paramedics; family welfare visitors (FWVs); community skilled birth attendants (CSBAs); and sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMOs).

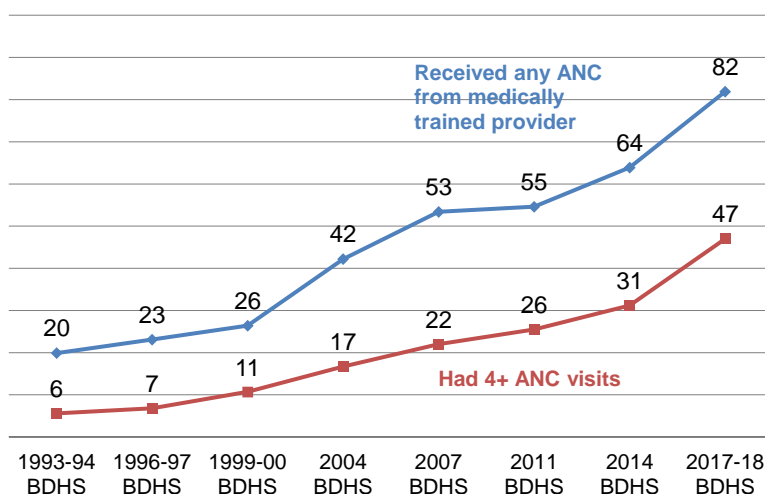
Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 3 years before the survey

Eighty-two percent of women with a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey received antenatal care at least once from a medically trained provider for the most recent birth. Seventy-six percent reported receiving ANC from a qualified doctor. Overall, 92% of women with a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey received antenatal care at least once from a provider (Table 9.1).

Trends: The proportion of women receiving ANC from a medically trained provider has increased noticeably over the last two decades, from 20% in 1993-94 to 82% in 2017-18 (Figure 9.1). This increase is due mostly to a rise in ANC from qualified doctors.

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 3 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women below age 20 (84%), women with first-order births (89%), and women living in urban areas (90%) are more likely to receive ANC from a medically trained provider than women age 35-49 (77%), women with sixth- or higher-order births (45%), and women residing in rural areas (79%) (**Table 9.1**).
- The proportion of women receiving ANC from a medically trained provider is highest in Khulna (91%) and lowest in Sylhet (71%).
- The likelihood of receiving ANC from a medically trained provider increases with increasing education and wealth. For example, the percentage of women receiving ANC from a medically trained provider ranges from 64% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 97% among those in the highest quintile.

9.1.2 Place of Antenatal Care

The place where a woman receives antenatal care influences the frequency and quality of care received. Information on source of ANC also assists policymakers with decisions on how to allocate resources. Women who had a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey were asked whether they received ANC for their most recent birth and where they received ANC. As women may visit more than one type of facility for ANC during the same pregnancy, the facility categories are not mutually exclusive and do not sum to 100%. The private sector is the leading source for ANC (64%). More than one-third of women received ANC from either public sector health facilities or at home (36% each). Only 9% received ANC from nongovernmental organization (NGO) facilities (**Table 9.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women receiving ANC from the public sector remained constant at 36% between 2014 and 2017-18, while the proportion receiving ANC from the private sector increased from 52% to 64% over the same period. The proportion of women receiving ANC at home has increased by 20 percentage points since 2014, from 16% to 36%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas (67%), women with a secondary education or higher (79%), and women in the highest wealth quintile (78%) are more likely than their counterparts to receive ANC from the private sector (**Table 9.2**).
- Women in the lowest and second wealth quintiles are more likely to receive ANC at home (45% and 44%, respectively) and from the public sector (46% and 40%, respectively) than women in the highest wealth quintile (23% and 26%, respectively).

9.1.3 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Forty-seven percent of women with a live birth in the 3 years before the survey made four or more ANC visits during their pregnancy. Women have been pregnant for a median of 4.7 months at their first ANC visit (**Table 9.3**). Urban women are more likely than rural women to have made four or more antenatal visits (59% versus 43%).

Trends: Since 1993-94, the proportion of women with four or more ANC visits has increased from 6% to 31% in 2014 to 47% in 2017-18 (**Figure 9.1**). The 4th HPNSP aims to reach 50% coverage of at least four ANC visits by 2022.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

The content of ANC is an essential component of service quality. The proportions of pregnant women who sought ANC and had their weight and blood pressure measured were 88% and 93%, respectively. Overall, 72% of women reported providing a urine sample for testing, and 66% reported providing a blood sample (**Table 9.4**). Remarkably, 80% of women underwent an ultrasonogram. Forty percent of mothers who received ANC reported that providers informed them of signs of possible pregnancy complications during the visit. Seventy-six percent of women said that they took iron supplements (tablets or syrup) (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: Coverage of ANC components has improved since 2014. Between 2014 and 2017-18, the proportion of women who provided urine and blood samples and underwent an ultrasonogram as part of ANC visits increased by 7, 11, and 9 percentage points, respectively. However, the proportion of pregnant women who were informed of signs of pregnancy complications decreased from 57% in 2014 to 40% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who underwent an ultrasonogram is highest among those with first-order births (86%) and lowest among those with sixth- or higher-order births (51%) (**Table 9.4**).
- By division, the proportion of women undergoing an ultrasonogram ranges from 65% in Rangpur to 90% in Dhaka.
- Women with a secondary education or higher (94%) and women in the highest wealth quintile (96%) are more likely to have undergone an ultrasonogram than women with no education (64%) and women in the lowest wealth quintile (59%).
- Women residing in urban areas (45%) are more likely to be informed about signs of pregnancy complications than women in rural areas (38%).

9.3 QUALITY OF ANTENATAL CARE

The 2017-18 BDHS defines quality ANC as follows: a woman has four or more ANC visits, of which at least one is with a medically trained provider, and receives all of the basic components of ANC (weight and blood pressure measurements, urine and blood tests, and information on signs of possible complications) at least once. The results showed that 44% of women had four or more ANC visits, at least one with a medically trained provider, and 25% received all basic components of ANC. According to the 2017-18 BDHS definition, only 18% of women received quality ANC (**Table 9.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely to receive quality ANC services than those in rural areas (27% versus 14%).
- One in three women (33%) with a secondary education or higher receive quality ANC services, as compared with only 6% of women with no education.
- The quality of ANC relates closely to wealth. Only 7% of women from the lowest wealth quintile receive quality ANC, compared with 37% of women from the highest wealth quintile.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that can cause death or serious illness for the mother or the newborn. Hence, it is important to increase the proportion of births delivered in a safe, clean environment and under the supervision of health

professionals. The Bangladesh Maternal Health Strategy, which encourages women to deliver under the care of medically trained birth attendants, promotes safe motherhood through various activities, especially delivery by a skilled birth attendant (SBA) (MOHFW 2019).

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 3 years before the survey

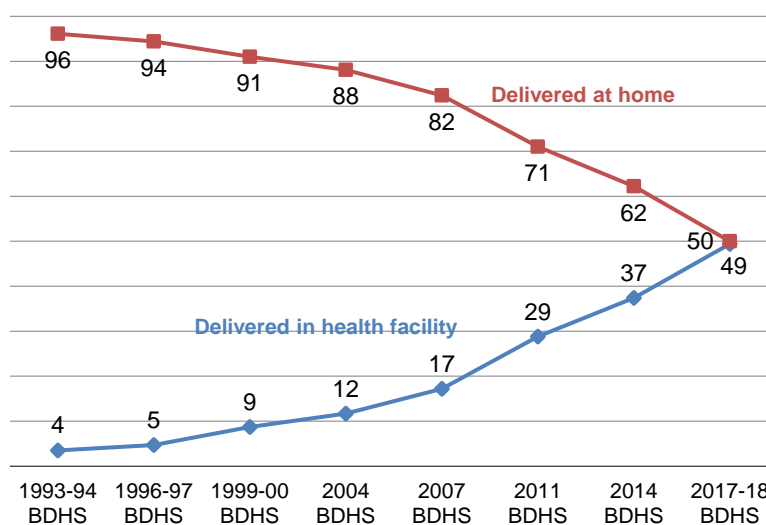
Forty-nine percent of live births in the 3 years before the survey were delivered at a health facility.

Overall, 32% of births were delivered in a private facility, 14% were delivered in a public facility, and 4% were delivered in an NGO facility. Fifty percent of births were delivered at home (Table 9.6).

Twenty-seven percent of women reported using a mobile phone to seek information or services related to their most recent pregnancy or delivery in the 3 years preceding the survey (Table 9.7). Fifteen percent of women used a mobile phone to contact a health provider.

Figure 9.2 Trends in place of birth

Percentage of live births in the 3 years before the survey



Trends: The likelihood of delivering in a health facility has increased over time. Between 1993-94 and 2017-18, facility deliveries rose from 4% to 49% (Figure 9.2), primarily as a result of the rapid increase in private sector deliveries since 2007. The percentage of women delivering in a private facility increased from 8% in 2007 to 22% in 2014 and 32% in 2017-18. In case of the public facilities, it increased from 7% in 2007 to 13% in 2014 to 14% in 2017-18.

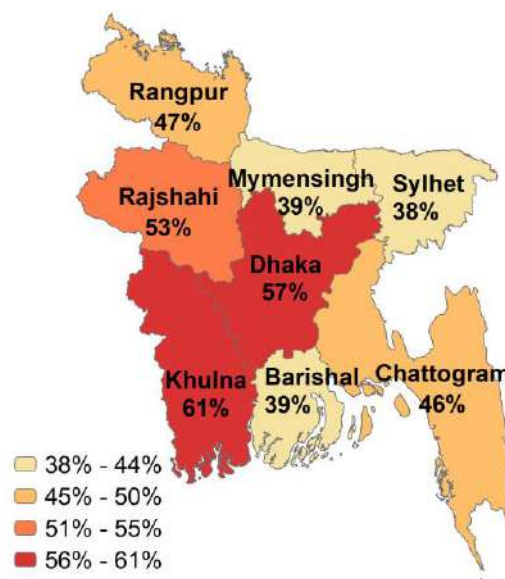
Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to women age 35-49 are less likely to be delivered in a health facility than births to women below age 20 (44% versus 50%) (Table 9.6).
- Only 14% of sixth- and higher-order births are delivered in health facilities, as compared with 60% of first-order births.
- Sixty-three percent of births in urban areas are delivered at health facilities, compared with 45% in rural areas.

- Across divisions, the proportion of births delivered at a health facility is highest in Khulna (61%) and lowest in Sylhet (38%) (**Figure 9.3**).
- The ratio between the percentage of births in the lowest wealth quintile and the percentage of births in the highest wealth quintile delivered in a health facility is 1:3 (26% versus 78%). Thus, the aim of the 4th HPNSP of reducing the ratio between the percentages of births in the lowest and highest wealth quintiles delivered in a health facility from 1:4.7 (as reported in the 2014 BDHS) to 1:3.5 by 2022 seems to have been achieved (MOHFW 2017).

Figure 9.3 Health facility births by division

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Delivery by a medically trained provider

Births delivered with the assistance of qualified doctors, nurses, midwives, or paramedics; family welfare visitors (FWVs); community skilled birth attendants (CSBAs); and sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMOs).

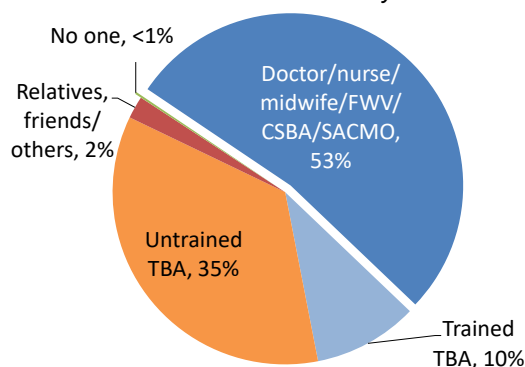
Sample: All live births in the 3 years before the survey

Obstetric care from a trained provider during delivery is a critical factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. The aim of the 4th HPNSP is to increase the percentage of deliveries by medically trained providers also known as skilled birth attendants to 65% by 2022. Slightly more than half of deliveries (53%) in the 3 years preceding the survey were attended by medically trained providers. Another 35% of births were assisted by untrained traditional birth attendants (TBAs), 10% by trained traditional birth attendants, 2% by relatives, friends, or others (**Table 9.8** and **Figure 9.4**).

Trends: The proportion of births delivered by a medically trained provider has increased rapidly over time, from 21% in 2007 to 32% in 2011, 42% in 2014, and 53% in 2017-18 (**Figure 9.5**).

Figure 9.4 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 3 years before the survey



An increase in facility deliveries has been the major driving factor in the rapid rise in deliveries by medically trained providers. Between 2007 and 2017-18, the proportion of non-institutional deliveries by medically trained providers remained at 5% or less (**Figure 9.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births (64%) are more likely to be assisted by a medically trained provider than sixth- or higher-order births (20%) (**Table 9.8**).
- Births in urban areas are more likely (68%) than those in rural areas (47%) to be assisted by medically trained providers.
- By division, the proportion of births assisted by medically trained providers is highest in Khulna (64%) and lowest in Sylhet (39%).
- Births to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (83%) are more likely to be delivered by medically trained personnel than births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (28%) (**Figure 9.6**).

9.4.3 Delivery by Cesarean

Access to cesarean sections (C-sections) can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of C-sections without medical need can put women at risk of short-term and long-term health problems. WHO advises that C-sections be done when medically necessary but does not recommend a specific rate for countries to achieve at the population level (WHO 2015a). However, the percentage of C-section births is sometimes considered to be a proxy indicator of women's access to skilled care for complicated deliveries.

One-third of all births were delivered via C-section (**Table 9.9**). For 19% of births, the decision to deliver by C-section was made before the onset of labor pains. Thirty-one percent of C-sections were carried out because of malpresentation and 30% because of failure to progress in labor (**Table 9.10**). Eleven percent were carried out for reasons of convenience.

Figure 9.5 Trends in skilled assistance at delivery

Percentage of deliveries in last 3 years by a medically trained provider

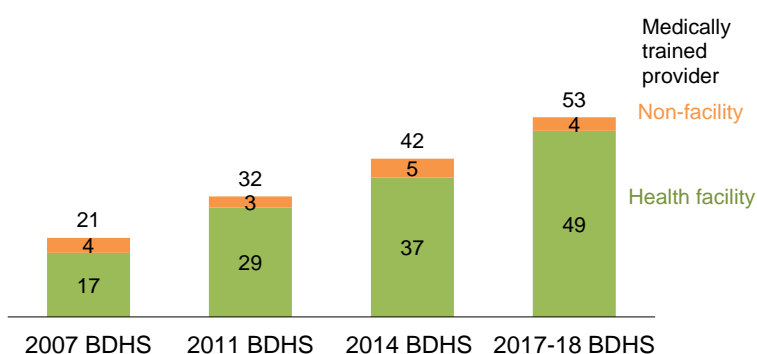
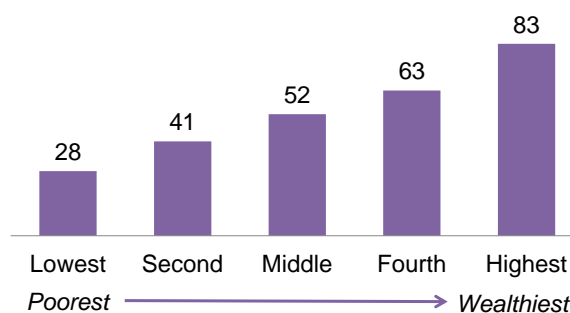


Figure 9.6 Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 3 years before the survey assisted by a medically trained provider



Trends: The percentage of women with C-section deliveries has continued to increase, from 3% in 1999-2000 to 9% in 2007, 17% in 2011, 23% in 2014, and 33% in 2017-18 (**Figure 9.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- C-section rates are higher for first-order births (40%) than for sixth- or higher-order births (7%) (**Table 9.9**).
- Eighty-three percent of births in private facilities are delivered by C-section, as compared with 35% in public facilities (**Figure 9.8**). Similarly, 48% of C-sections taking place in private facilities were decided on before the onset of labor pains, compared with only 19% of C-sections occurring in public facilities.
- The C-section rate is higher in urban areas (44%) than in rural areas (29%).
- C-section deliveries before the onset of labor are more likely among women in the highest wealth quintile (40%) than among those in the lowest wealth quintile (6%).

9.4.4 Duration of Stay at Health Facility

Twenty-eight percent of women who had a vaginal delivery at a health facility were discharged within 6 hours after delivery, and 46% stayed less than 24 hours (**Table 9.11**). Among women who gave birth by C-section, 74% stayed at the hospital for 3-6 days and 24% for 7 days or more (**Table 9.12**). Hospital stays after C-section deliveries varied by type of facility. Women who delivered in a public sector health facility were more likely to stay for 7 days or more (38%) than those who delivered in an NGO facility (15%) or a private facility (22%).

Cost of Delivery

Information on cost of delivery was collected from the survey respondents. The costs of deliveries in private facilities are higher than the costs of those in public facilities. For instance, 93% of C-section deliveries in private facilities cost 10,000 takas or more, as compared with 67% in public facilities. The situation is similar for normal deliveries (31% versus 9%) (**Table 9.13**). Financial support for deliveries is derived mostly from family funds (84%) and relatives (19%) (**Table 9.14**). Twelve percent of respondents reported having to take a loan or mortgage.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

Postnatal care (PNC) is a crucial component of safe motherhood and neonatal health. Postnatal checkups provide an opportunity to assess and treat delivery complications and to counsel mothers on how to care for themselves and their newborn infant. A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the 24 hours following delivery (UNICEF 2012). The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that women receive a postnatal health check within 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2015b). In addition, the first 2 days following delivery are critical for monitoring complications among both mothers and their newborns.

Figure 9.7 Trends in delivery by C-section

Percentage of live births in the 3 years before the survey

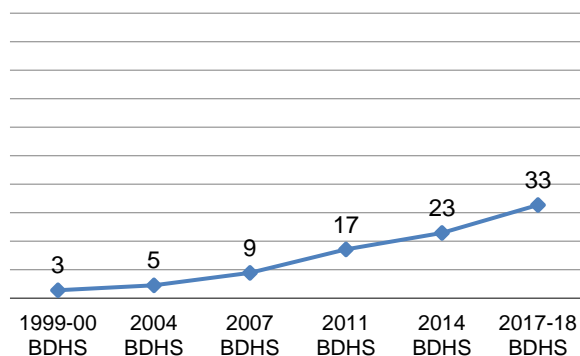
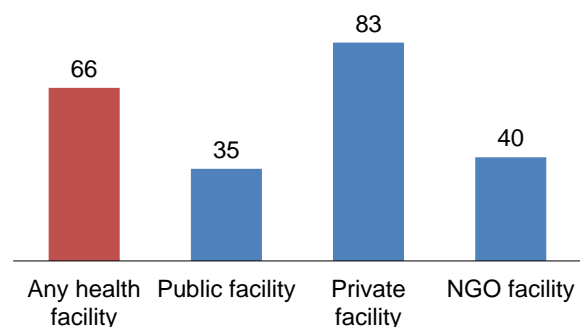


Figure 9.8 Delivery by C-section according to type of health facility

Percentage of live births in the 3 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



The 4th HPNSP aims to increase coverage of PNC from a medically trained provider within 2 days of birth for non-institutional deliveries from 5% (the figure reported in the 2014 BDHS) to 10% by 2022.

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Fifty-two percent of mothers in Bangladesh received postnatal care from a medically trained provider within 2 days after delivery. Nearly half (49%) of women received a postnatal checkup within the first 4 hours after delivery, 2% received a checkup between 4 and 23 hours after delivery, and 1% received a checkup 1 to 2 days following delivery (Table 9.15). Thirty-three percent of women received care from a qualified doctor within 2 days after birth, while 19% received care from a nurse, midwife, paramedic, or family welfare visitor (FWV) (Table 9.16).

Trends: The percentage of mothers receiving a postnatal checkup from a medically trained provider within 2 days of delivery increased from 16% in 2004 to 52% in 2017-18 (Figure 9.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women receiving postnatal care from a medically trained provider varies considerably by place of delivery. Nearly all mothers (97%) who delivered at a health facility received PNC within 2 days, as compared with only 7% of mothers who delivered elsewhere (Figure 9.10).
- Women in urban areas (66%) are more likely to receive a postnatal checkup within 2 days of delivery than women in rural areas (47%) (Table 9.16).
- By division, the proportion of women receiving postnatal checkups in the 2 days after delivery from a medically trained provider varies from a high of 63% in Khulna division to a low of 40% in Sylhet.
- Women with a secondary education or higher (57%) and women in the highest wealth quintile (62%) are much more likely to receive postnatal checkups from qualified doctors than from other providers (Table 9.16).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Fifty-two percent of newborns received a postnatal checkup from a medically trained provider within 2 days after delivery. Thirty-eight percent had a postnatal checkup within an hour. However, 46% of newborns did not receive any postnatal checkup (Table 9.17). Thirty-five percent of infants received postnatal care from qualified doctors (Table 9.18).

Figure 9.9 Trends in postnatal care from medically trained providers

Percentage of last births in the 3 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth

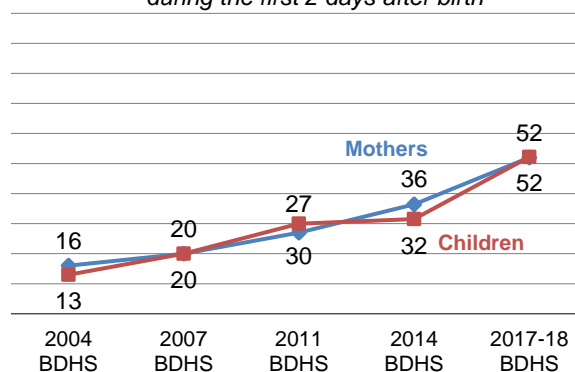
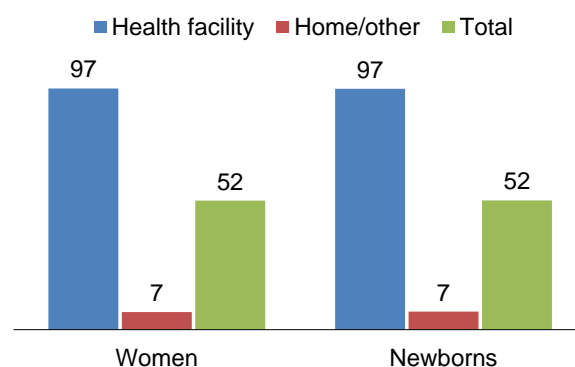


Figure 9.10 Postnatal care by place of delivery from medically trained provider

Percentage of last births in the 3 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



The 2017-18 BDHS collected information on whether selected signal functions were performed during the first 2 days of delivery for the most recent live births in the 3 years preceding the survey. Eighty-eight percent of infants had their temperature measured, and 85% had their umbilical cord examined. Eighty percent of mothers were counseled on breastfeeding, but only 31% were counseled on danger signs. A majority of infants (91%) had at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.19**).

Trends: The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal checkup from a medically trained provider within the first 2 days after birth increased from 13% in 2004 to 52% in 2017-18 (**Figure 9.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility are more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days of birth than those delivered elsewhere (97% versus 7%) (**Figure 9.10**).
- Postnatal checkups from a medically trained provider are less common among sixth- or higher-order births than among first-order births (20% versus 64%) (**Table 9.17**).
- Postnatal checkups for newborns are least common in Mymensingh and Sylhet (41% each) and most common in Khulna (64%).
- Babies born to mothers with a secondary education or higher are more likely to receive a postnatal checkup from a medically trained provider than babies born to mothers with no education (78% versus 29%).
- Newborns delivered in health facilities are more likely than newborns delivered elsewhere to have each of the selected signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.19**).

9.6 NEWBORN CARE

Newborn primary care focuses on the use of clean instruments to cut the umbilical cord, cord care, bathing delays, prevention of hypothermia, and keeping the newborn warm. Newborns should be dried within minutes after birth and placed on the mother's bare chest, and they should not be bathed in the first 24 hours in order to reduce the risk of hypothermia (WHO 2012). The National Neonatal Health Strategy and Guidelines for Bangladesh recommends a set of essential newborn care practices (MOHFW 2009). Essential newborn care focuses on using clean instruments to cut the umbilical cord, not applying any substances to the cord, immediate drying (within 5 minutes) to keep the baby warm, delaying bathing until 72 hours after birth, and initiating breastfeeding within 1 hour of delivery.

9.6.1 Care of the Umbilical Cord

Table 9.20 shows that in non-institutional births, a blade was the most common instrument used to cut the umbilical cord (97%); a blade from a delivery kit was used in 21% of births, and a blade from another source was used in 77%.

In 7% of births chlorhexidine was applied to the cord after it was cut (in line with the current recommendation), and in nearly half of births (49%) nothing was applied (which was the previous recommendation). Other substances applied to the cord were mustard oil with garlic (18%), antibiotics (14%), antiseptic (9%), and boric powder (5%). The use of materials such as turmeric juice or powder, chewed rice, vermilion (shidur), gentian violet, and ginger juice was not widespread (**Table 9.21**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of chlorhexidine is slightly more common in urban areas (9%) than in rural areas (6%).

- By division, use of chlorhexidine ranges from 3% each in Mymensingh and Rangpur to 11% in Chattogram (Table 9.21).

9.6.2 Drying and Bathing the Newborn

The 2017-18 BDHS asked mothers who had non-institutional deliveries in the past 3 years about all three components of newborn thermal care: when the newborn was first dried, whether the newborn was given skin-to-skin care, and when the newborn was first bathed. Fourteen percent of newborns were put on their mother's chest to allow skin-to-skin contact. Sixty-three percent of newborns were dried within the recommended 5 minutes of birth, 85% were dried within 10 minutes, and 12% were dried after 10 minutes. Only 1% of newborns were not dried (Table 9.22). Forty-six percent of newborns were first bathed 72 hours or more following birth, which is the recommended practice in Bangladesh. Twenty percent of infants were bathed within the first 6 hours of birth, while 23% were bathed in the first 24 hours (Table 9.23).

Trends: The percentage of newborns dried within 5 minutes of birth has decreased since 2014, from 67% to 63%. Adherence to recommended practices regarding delayed bathing of newborns has improved over time. The percentage of babies for whom bathing was delayed until at least 72 hours after birth increased from 17% in 2007 to 28% in 2011, 34% in 2014, and 46% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The practice of skin-to-skin contact is most common among babies born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (19%) and those born to mothers with a secondary education or higher (16%) (Table 9.22).
- The recommended practice of bathing newborns 72 hours or more after birth is most common in Barishal (59%) and least common in Mymensingh (36%) (Table 9.23).

9.6.3 Essential Newborn Care

The survey assessed essential newborn care practices (use of a safe delivery kit or boiled blade to cut the umbilical cord, applying nothing or only chlorhexidine to the cord, immediate drying after birth, bathing delayed 72 hours or more, and immediate breastfeeding) among non-institutional deliveries. The results showed that the five recommended essential newborn care practices were instituted for only a small percentage of newborns (7%) (Table 9.24). The aim of the 4th HPNSP is to increase coverage of essential newborn care practices from 6% in 2014 to 25% by 2022.

9.7 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors would be a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Many factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers women face in seeking care during pregnancy and at the time of delivery.

Sixty-seven percent of women age 15-49 report having at least one of the specified problems in accessing health care. The most frequently reported problems were not wanting to go alone (45%), getting money for treatment (44%), and distance to a health facility (41%) (**Table 9.25**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are employed but do not earn cash are more likely to report having at least one problem in accessing health care (75%) than those who earn cash for employment (70%) and those who are not employed (63%).
- More women in rural areas (71%) than urban areas (58%) have problems in accessing health care.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have problems in accessing health care than women in the highest quintile (80% versus 50%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal and newborn health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1** **Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2** **Place of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.3** **Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.4** **Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.5** **Quality of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.6** **Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.7** **Use of mobile phones during pregnancy and delivery**
- **Table 9.8** **Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.9** **Cesarean section**
- **Table 9.10** **Reason for C-section**
- **Table 9.11** **Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.12** **Duration of stay in facility after C-section**
- **Table 9.13** **Cost of delivery**
- **Table 9.14** **Source of delivery funds**
- **Table 9.15** **Timing of first postnatal checkup for the mother**
- **Table 9.16** **Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.17** **Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.18** **Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.19** **Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.20** **Type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord**
- **Table 9.21** **Application of material after cutting of the umbilical cord**
- **Table 9.22** **Newborn care practices: Timing of drying**
- **Table 9.23** **Newborn care practices: Timing of first bath**
- **Table 9.24** **Essential newborn care**
- **Table 9.25** **Problems in accessing health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a medically trained provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Medically trained provider												Total	Any ANC	Percent-age receiving antenatal care from a medically trained provider ¹	Number of women		
	Quali-fied doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ para-medic	FWV	CSBA	SACMO	CHCP	HA/ FWA	Trained birth atten-dant	Un-trained birth atten-dant	Un-quali-fied pro-vider	NGO worker	Other					No ANC	
Age at birth																		
<20	77.6	3.4	2.9	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	4.5	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	84.3	1,466	
20-34	75.6	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	5.5	0.2	8.6	100.0	91.4	81.1	3,407	
35-49	70.8	2.6	3.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	4.2	0.0	14.7	100.0	85.3	76.9	179	
Birth order																		
1	83.1	3.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.3	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	88.9	1,947	
2-3	75.4	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	6.1	0.1	8.5	100.0	91.5	80.8	2,499	
4-5	58.8	4.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	6.0	0.9	16.6	100.0	83.4	67.8	506	
6+	42.8	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	14.4	0.0	30.5	100.0	69.5	44.8	99	
Residence																		
Urban	85.6	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.1	5.2	100.0	94.8	89.8	1,356	
Rural	72.5	2.6	3.3	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	6.0	0.1	9.0	100.0	91.0	79.0	3,695	
Division																		
Barishal	70.8	3.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	3.8	0.0	15.0	100.0	85.0	76.5	288	
Chattogram	77.4	2.7	2.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	3.3	0.0	9.0	100.0	91.0	83.2	1,071	
Dhaka	83.0	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.2	0.1	6.9	100.0	93.1	87.0	1,293	
Khulna	84.1	3.0	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	90.7	464	
Mymensingh	68.0	1.6	2.4	0.2	0.0	1.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	9.3	0.3	10.1	100.0	89.9	72.2	431	
Rajshahi	81.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.1	0.2	5.2	100.0	94.8	84.5	587	
Rangpur	62.4	5.0	6.1	1.2	0.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	10.7	0.3	5.1	100.0	94.9	74.6	534	
Sylhet	63.5	3.6	3.6	0.2	0.5	2.5	3.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	6.0	0.4	14.5	100.0	85.5	71.4	383	
Education																		
No education	50.5	5.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	1.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.6	0.0	26.6	100.0	73.4	60.3	318	
Primary incomplete	62.7	3.4	4.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	3.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	8.9	0.3	13.3	100.0	86.7	70.7	879	
Primary complete ²	66.3	3.2	3.9	0.5	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.3	2.2	7.8	0.1	11.5	100.0	88.5	73.9	516	
Secondary incomplete	78.6	2.6	2.4	0.2	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.2	5.8	100.0	94.2	84.2	2,209	
Secondary complete or higher ³	93.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	96.0	1,129	
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	53.2	4.7	4.9	0.7	0.1	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	9.9	0.3	17.6	100.0	82.4	63.6	1,042	
Second	66.1	3.0	4.5	0.2	0.5	2.0	3.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	7.9	0.2	10.3	100.0	89.7	74.3	1,036	
Middle	78.8	3.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.5	0.1	6.4	100.0	93.6	84.1	969	
Fourth	88.6	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.2	4.1	100.0	95.9	91.5	1,018	
Highest	94.8	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	97.2	986	
Total	76.0	2.8	2.6	0.3	0.2	1.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.2	0.1	8.0	100.0	92.0	81.9	5,051	

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

FWV = family welfare visitor

CSBA = community skilled birth assistant

SACMO = sub-assistant community medical officer

HA = health assistant

FWA = family welfare assistant

CHCP = community health care provider

¹ Medically trained provider includes qualified doctor, nurse/midwife/paramedic, FWV, CSBA, and SACMO.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.2 Place of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy of the most recent birth by place of ANC care, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Place of antenatal care					Number of women
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Other	
Age at birth						
<20	39.3	36.3	63.9	7.8	0.4	1,380
20-34	35.3	36.2	64.5	9.3	0.3	3,114
35-49	32.4	36.1	64.4	10.1	0.0	153
Birth order						
1	36.8	36.0	69.0	8.8	0.2	1,869
2-3	36.3	36.0	63.1	9.0	0.4	2,286
4-5	34.2	37.9	52.9	8.7	0.6	422
6+	44.7	38.7	49.5	7.5	0.0	69
Residence						
Urban	28.7	32.1	67.1	17.3	0.2	1,285
Rural	39.4	37.8	63.3	5.7	0.4	3,362
Division						
Barishal	35.9	38.7	61.2	6.8	0.0	245
Chattogram	23.3	29.7	68.3	7.4	0.4	974
Dhaka	30.9	33.5	70.0	11.9	0.1	1,204
Khulna	41.0	43.2	65.0	11.6	0.3	446
Mymensingh	52.0	38.2	57.1	4.5	0.8	388
Rajshahi	43.5	36.6	70.2	5.5	0.0	556
Rangpur	59.1	45.7	46.4	12.1	0.5	507
Sylhet	24.6	36.7	59.3	6.1	0.9	327
Education						
No education	33.7	40.0	48.7	11.0	0.5	234
Primary incomplete	40.9	39.7	51.5	10.2	0.4	762
Primary complete ¹	40.0	42.0	55.1	7.9	0.6	457
Secondary incomplete	38.4	35.7	64.9	8.4	0.3	2,081
Secondary complete or higher ²	28.8	31.6	79.1	8.9	0.1	1,113
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	45.3	45.5	46.8	6.8	0.5	858
Second	43.7	39.8	56.5	6.3	0.3	929
Middle	38.8	38.0	65.4	5.8	0.3	908
Fourth	32.9	32.9	72.4	11.5	0.4	977
Highest	22.9	26.2	78.2	13.4	0.2	975
Total	36.4	36.2	64.3	8.9	0.3	4,647

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.3 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of ANC visits			
None	5.2	9.0	8.0
1	9.6	14.4	13.1
2-3	26.4	33.9	31.9
4+	58.7	42.7	47.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	5.2	9.0	8.0
<4	47.2	33.4	37.1
4-5	25.3	28.1	27.3
6-7	16.9	21.6	20.3
8+	5.3	7.9	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,356	3,695	5,051
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	4.0	4.9	4.7
Number of women with ANC	1,285	3,362	4,647

Table 9.4 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 3 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:		Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 3 years, percentage with selected services						
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Number of women with a live birth in the past 3 years	Weighted	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Ultra-sonogram done	Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth									
<20	78.9	1,466	87.1	92.8	69.9	63.6	80.5	37.5	1,380
20-34	75.3	3,407	88.5	93.4	73.3	66.7	80.2	40.7	3,114
35-49	72.6	179	91.3	93.3	69.4	62.1	79.2	38.5	153
Birth order									
1	82.1	1,947	90.5	95.0	76.2	71.5	85.6	41.1	1,869
2-3	74.5	2,499	87.5	92.9	71.6	64.6	79.4	40.0	2,286
4-5	65.2	506	82.8	88.5	58.8	48.7	65.5	35.0	422
6+	62.9	99	80.4	87.0	61.2	46.2	51.3	21.5	69
Residence									
Urban	80.4	1,356	92.1	95.6	81.0	75.8	88.8	45.1	1,285
Rural	74.7	3,695	86.6	92.3	68.7	61.8	77.0	37.6	3,362
Division									
Barishal	67.8	288	88.2	94.6	74.6	71.2	79.4	39.1	245
Chattogram	76.0	1,071	87.8	92.5	76.1	68.4	77.3	35.9	974
Dhaka	77.0	1,293	87.5	92.6	75.8	72.9	90.2	42.5	1,204
Khulna	78.2	464	92.6	94.5	74.6	69.3	86.9	41.2	446
Mymensingh	74.0	431	82.3	93.7	61.8	55.6	71.0	39.1	388
Rajshahi	78.0	587	87.1	90.7	65.7	58.5	85.9	38.1	556
Rangpur	85.6	534	91.5	95.6	64.4	53.7	65.1	44.4	507
Sylhet	65.5	383	89.0	95.0	76.9	64.4	68.8	35.3	327
Education									
No education	57.1	318	79.5	85.9	58.3	47.1	63.6	31.3	234
Primary incomplete	68.1	879	82.8	90.9	61.2	50.3	69.1	32.0	762
Primary complete ¹	72.0	516	81.3	89.9	65.3	56.3	69.4	36.2	457
Secondary incomplete	76.6	2,209	88.4	92.9	71.3	65.9	81.3	38.8	2,081
Secondary complete or higher ²	89.4	1,129	96.0	98.4	87.0	83.4	93.9	49.7	1,113
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	66.8	1,042	82.8	90.7	58.6	47.1	59.3	34.5	858
Second	72.3	1,036	82.1	90.9	60.5	54.1	71.3	33.6	929
Middle	76.2	969	87.5	91.1	70.2	62.3	81.4	37.0	908
Fourth	80.8	1,018	91.5	94.1	77.7	73.0	90.2	42.4	977
Highest	85.9	986	95.9	98.9	91.3	88.7	96.1	49.8	975
Total	76.3	5,051	88.1	93.2	72.1	65.7	80.2	39.7	4,647

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.5 Quality of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey who had four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent birth, of which at least one was with a medically trained provider; percentage who received all basic ANC components; and percentage who had four or more ANC visits and received all basic ANC components, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage with 4+ ANC visits, at least one with a medically trained provider ¹	Percentage receiving all basic components of ANC ²	Percentage with 4+ ANC visits and all components of ANC	Number of women
Residence				
Urban	56.6	34.6	26.8	1,356
Rural	39.0	21.5	14.3	3,695
Division				
Barishal	35.8	22.6	15.7	288
Chattogram	36.3	23.9	14.9	1,071
Dhaka	49.6	29.6	22.6	1,293
Khulna	54.8	28.7	20.5	464
Mymensingh	38.1	20.1	15.6	431
Rajshahi	45.0	22.6	15.4	587
Rangpur	50.7	24.8	19.1	534
Sylhet	31.8	19.7	10.8	383
Education				
No education	15.8	11.4	5.5	318
Primary incomplete	28.1	14.1	7.4	879
Primary complete ³	31.0	18.4	11.3	516
Secondary incomplete	45.8	24.2	17.1	2,209
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	65.4	42.0	33.2	1,129
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	25.1	12.2	6.5	1,042
Second	31.6	16.2	9.0	1,036
Middle	41.9	23.7	15.3	969
Fourth	50.5	29.9	21.6	1,018
Highest	70.9	44.1	36.7	986
Total	43.7	25.0	17.7	5,051

¹ Medically trained provider includes qualified doctor, nurse/midwife/paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth assistant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

² Weighed, blood pressure measured, urine and blood samples taken, and informed of danger signs during pregnancy

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.6 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 3 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Health facility					Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	NGO	Home	Other			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	15.6	31.0	3.3	49.8	0.3	100.0	49.9	1,573
20-34	13.7	31.9	3.8	49.8	0.7	100.0	49.4	3,582
35-49	14.9	27.4	1.5	56.3	0.0	100.0	43.7	183
Birth order								
1	16.9	39.4	4.0	39.2	0.4	100.0	60.4	2,098
2-3	13.0	29.9	3.4	52.9	0.7	100.0	46.3	2,597
4-5	11.3	13.6	3.1	71.1	0.9	100.0	28.0	540
6+	9.3	4.1	0.2	86.3	0.0	100.0	13.7	102
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	5.8	6.6	0.2	87.3	0.2	100.0	12.5	405
1-3	13.5	24.2	2.3	59.5	0.4	100.0	40.1	2,272
4+	16.5	42.9	5.7	34.1	0.8	100.0	65.1	2,374
Residence								
Urban	18.6	37.6	6.3	36.5	1.0	100.0	62.5	1,427
Rural	12.7	29.3	2.6	55.0	0.5	100.0	44.6	3,911
Division								
Barishal	11.6	25.2	2.0	60.6	0.6	100.0	38.8	303
Chattogram	13.0	29.9	3.1	53.8	0.2	100.0	46.0	1,141
Dhaka	14.6	37.4	4.8	42.1	1.1	100.0	56.7	1,359
Khulna	17.1	40.7	3.0	39.0	0.2	100.0	60.8	481
Mymensingh	11.8	25.3	1.9	60.6	0.3	100.0	39.0	451
Rajshahi	14.4	36.2	2.2	46.9	0.3	100.0	52.8	622
Rangpur	13.9	27.1	6.2	51.6	1.2	100.0	47.3	555
Sylhet	18.3	16.5	3.3	61.5	0.4	100.0	38.1	425
Mother's education								
No education	11.1	13.2	1.8	73.6	0.3	100.0	26.0	351
Primary incomplete	11.9	13.8	3.5	69.4	1.4	100.0	29.2	931
Primary complete ²	11.8	20.4	3.1	64.3	0.4	100.0	35.3	540
Secondary incomplete	15.2	32.1	3.3	49.0	0.5	100.0	50.6	2,333
Secondary complete or higher ³	16.5	54.8	5.0	23.3	0.3	100.0	76.3	1,183
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	10.7	14.1	1.4	73.2	0.5	100.0	26.3	1,108
Second	13.1	22.1	2.4	62.0	0.4	100.0	37.6	1,106
Middle	14.5	30.7	3.2	50.9	0.7	100.0	48.4	1,020
Fourth	16.6	37.3	5.0	40.3	0.8	100.0	58.9	1,071
Highest	16.8	54.9	6.1	21.5	0.7	100.0	77.9	1,034
Total	14.3	31.5	3.6	50.0	0.6	100.0	49.4	5,338

Note: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) maternity/delivery centers (also known as birthing huts) are included in the "other" category. Deliveries in these centers are not considered to be facility births in this report.

¹ Includes only the most recent births in the 3 years preceding the survey

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.7 Use of mobile phones during pregnancy and delivery

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey who used a mobile phone for health services during their most recent pregnancy or delivery, by reason for use of mobile phone and person contacted, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Reason and person contacted	Percentage who used a mobile phone
Reason for using mobile phone	
Ask what to do	15.7
Communicate with service provider	12.8
Arrange transportation	1.8
Arrange money	1.2
Arrange place of delivery	1.9
Other	0.2
Person contacted¹	
Health care provider ²	14.5
Untrained provider	4.7
Relatives/other	11.1
Percentage mobile phone used	
Number of births	5,051

¹ Multiple responses were possible.

² Health care provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth assistant, community health care provider, health assistant, family welfare assistant, and NGO worker.

Table 9.8 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 3 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a medically trained provider, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery													Percentage delivered by a medically trained provider ¹	Number of births	
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife/paramedic	FWV	CSBA	SACMO	CHCP	HA/FWA	NGO worker	Trained traditional birth attendant	Un-trained traditional birth attendant	Un-qualified doctor	Relative or friend	No one			Total
Mother's age at birth																
<20	36.7	15.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	9.4	35.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	53.6	1,573
20-34	39.4	11.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	10.0	35.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	52.5	3,582
35-49	33.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.4	38.3	0.0	2.0	1.0	100.0	49.0	183
Birth order																
1	47.4	15.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	8.0	26.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	64.2	2,098
2-3	36.3	11.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	10.8	37.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	49.4	2,597
4-5	18.3	11.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	11.3	53.5	0.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	30.5	540
6+	9.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.5	61.6	0.6	2.9	1.7	100.0	20.1	102
Antenatal care visits²																
None	7.6	6.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	71.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	100.0	15.2	405
1-3	28.6	13.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	11.4	43.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	43.0	2,272
4+	53.8	13.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	8.4	20.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	68.8	2,374
Place of delivery																
Health facility	77.0	21.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	2,650
Public facility	51.1	44.4	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	763
Private facility	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,681
NGO facility	61.1	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	205
Elsewhere	0.3	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.1	19.4	69.7	0.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	6.5	2,688
Residence																
Urban	51.9	14.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.4	22.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	67.8	1,427
Rural	33.4	12.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	10.3	39.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	47.2	3,911
Division																
Barishal	30.0	16.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	10.1	41.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	47.1	303
Chattogram	34.8	14.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	8.1	40.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	50.2	1,141
Dhaka	48.2	11.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.8	28.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	60.5	1,359
Khulna	46.8	15.2	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	8.3	25.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	63.6	481
Mymensingh	28.3	12.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	13.9	39.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	41.8	451
Rajshahi	39.6	14.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	8.3	35.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	54.7	622
Rangpur	33.6	13.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	15.1	31.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	49.1	555
Sylhet	27.9	10.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	9.9	49.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	39.3	425
Mother's education																
No education	20.5	8.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.7	56.3	0.2	2.4	1.9	100.0	29.1	351
Primary incomplete	19.3	11.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	13.3	53.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	31.8	931
Primary complete ³	24.5	12.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	10.5	48.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	38.0	540
Secondary incomplete	38.2	14.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	10.3	33.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	54.3	2,333
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	65.3	13.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.0	13.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	79.7	1,183
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	16.2	10.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	12.4	56.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	27.8	1,108
Second	26.7	12.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	13.0	43.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	40.6	1,106
Middle	34.6	16.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	9.0	36.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	52.3	1,020
Fourth	46.6	14.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.0	26.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	62.5	1,071
Highest	69.7	12.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	5.1	11.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	82.6	1,034
Total	38.4	13.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	9.8	35.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	52.7	5,338

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Total includes 6 births with missing information on ANC visits and 22 births delivered in a delivery hut.

FWV = family welfare visitor

CSBA = community skilled birth assistant

SACMO = sub-assistant community medical officer

HA = health assistant

FWA = family welfare assistant

CHCP = community health care provider

¹ Medically trained provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth assistant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

² Includes only the most recent births in the 3 years preceding the survey

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.9 Cesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 3 years preceding the survey delivered by cesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section decided on after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Before onset of labor pains	After onset of labor pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	30.5	13.2	17.4	1,573
20-34	33.9	21.1	12.8	3,582
35-49	29.1	18.1	11.0	183
Birth order				
1	40.4	19.0	21.4	2,098
2-3	31.5	21.4	10.1	2,597
4-5	13.6	7.1	6.5	540
6+	7.4	2.2	5.2	102
Antenatal care visits¹				
None	6.0	3.4	2.6	405
1-3	23.7	12.8	10.9	2,272
4+	46.8	27.2	19.6	2,374
Place of delivery				
Health facility	65.9	37.6	28.3	2,650
Public facility	35.1	18.8	16.3	763
Private facility	83.1	47.5	35.6	1,681
NGO facility	39.5	26.5	13.1	205
Residence				
Urban	43.7	26.9	16.8	1,427
Rural	28.7	15.6	13.1	3,911
Division				
Barishal	24.5	14.3	10.2	303
Chattogram	26.0	15.1	11.0	1,141
Dhaka	42.7	25.6	17.1	1,359
Khulna	42.7	23.7	19.0	481
Mymensingh	26.1	13.7	12.3	451
Rajshahi	35.6	18.7	16.8	622
Rangpur	27.8	15.7	12.2	555
Sylhet	22.6	12.6	10.0	425
Mother's education				
No education	16.4	7.8	8.7	351
Primary incomplete	16.1	8.6	7.5	931
Primary complete ²	21.0	10.0	10.9	540
Secondary incomplete	32.2	17.2	15.0	2,333
Secondary complete or higher ³	57.1	36.7	20.4	1,183
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	13.0	6.0	7.0	1,108
Second	22.3	10.6	11.7	1,106
Middle	30.8	14.6	16.2	1,020
Fourth	38.1	22.9	15.2	1,071
Highest	61.3	40.3	20.9	1,034
Total	32.7	18.7	14.1	5,338

Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 3 years preceding the survey

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.10 Reason for C-section

Percentage of most recent live births in the 3 years preceding the survey delivered by C-section by reasons for C-section, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Reason for C-section	Percentage of births by C-section
Avoid labor pain	6.4
Malpresentation	31.1
Premature baby	1.0
Cord prolapsed	1.1
Multiple births	0.8
Failure to progress in labor	30.3
Pre-eclampsia	2.3
Diabetes	0.9
Less pressure on baby's brain	6.2
Convenience	11.2
Other complications	39.7
Water broke/dried up	3.9
Other	10.5
Number of births by C-section	1,204

Note: In the case of 478 C-section births, the mother delivered a previous birth by C-section. These 478 births are not included in the table.

Table 9.11 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 3 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	28.3	12.5	5.2	44.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	836
Cesarean section	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	97.7	0.1	100.0	1,676
All births	9.5	4.3	1.8	15.8	68.3	0.3	100.0	2,519

Note: All births include 5 women with missing information on type of delivery.

Table 9.12 Duration of stay in facility after C-section

Among women with a birth in the 3 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth by C-section, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of facility, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Type of health facility	Time spent in facility after delivery					Total	Number of women
	Within one day	1-2 days	3-6 days	7 days or more	Don't know		
Public sector	0.0	3.0	59.3	37.7	0.0	100.0	260
NGO	0.0	2.6	82.1	15.3	0.0	100.0	80
Private sector	0.5	1.4	76.0	21.9	0.1	100.0	1,321
Total	0.4	1.7	73.7	24.0	0.1	100.0	1,661

Table 9.13 Cost of delivery

Percent distribution of most recent births in the 3 years preceding the survey by total amount spent for delivery, according to type of delivery and type of facility, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Amount spent on last delivery (Tk)							Total	Number of births
	No cost	<500	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 or more	Don't know/missing		
Normal delivery									
Public facility	0.9	1.3	5.4	56.4	23.7	8.9	3.4	100.0	457
Private facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	40.9	31.2	3.2	100.0	257
NGO facility	0.0	7.1	2.3	56.0	28.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	112
Home/other	1.2	28.1	22.9	40.6	4.6	0.8	1.8	100.0	2,499
C-section¹									
Public facility	1.5	0.3	0.5	8.7	19.9	66.8	2.3	100.0	260
Private facility	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.8	93.0	2.0	100.0	1,321
NGO facility	0.0	0.5	2.9	1.4	14.9	76.9	3.5	100.0	80
All deliveries									
Public facility	1.1	0.9	3.6	39.3	22.3	29.8	3.0	100.0	718
Private facility	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.0	9.8	82.9	2.2	100.0	1,578
NGO facility	0.0	4.2	2.4	33.2	22.4	36.3	1.4	100.0	198
Home/other	1.2	28.1	22.9	40.6	4.6	0.8	1.8	100.0	2,499
Total	0.8	14.4	12.1	28.9	9.5	32.3	2.0	100.0	4,994

¹Excludes non-institutional deliveries

Table 9.14 Source of delivery funds

Percentage of most recent births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which money was spent for delivery, by source of funds, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Source of funds	Percent
Family fund	84.1
Loan	10.5
Mortgage asset	1.0
Relatives	19.2
Gift from friends	3.3
Voucher/insurance	0.0
Other	0.0
Total	4,954

Table 9.15 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey by time after delivery of the mother's first postnatal checkup for the last live birth from a medically trained provider, and percentage of women age 15-49 with no postnatal checkup, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check						No postnatal check ¹	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a medically trained provider	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/missing				
Age at birth										
<20	49.4	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	46.2	100.0	52.9	1,466
20-34	48.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	47.4	100.0	52.1	3,407
35-49	45.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	100.0	47.0	179
Birth order										
1	59.1	3.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	35.5	100.0	63.5	1,947
2-3	45.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	50.6	100.0	48.9	2,499
4-5	29.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	100.0	31.1	506
6+	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	100.0	18.1	99
Place of delivery										
Health facility	91.6	4.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	100.0	97.4	2,519
Elsewhere	6.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	92.6	100.0	7.1	2,533
Residence										
Urban	62.7	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	33.4	100.0	66.0	1,356
Rural	43.7	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	52.4	100.0	47.0	3,695
Division										
Barishal	42.5	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	52.8	100.0	46.5	288
Chattogram	46.0	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	49.2	100.0	50.1	1,071
Dhaka	54.7	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	40.6	100.0	58.6	1,293
Khulna	58.9	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	35.8	100.0	63.2	464
Mymensingh	39.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	58.5	100.0	41.3	431
Rajshahi	51.7	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	45.2	100.0	54.7	587
Rangpur	47.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	51.3	100.0	48.3	534
Sylhet	37.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	58.9	100.0	40.1	383
Education										
No education	27.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	100.0	29.1	318
Primary incomplete	29.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	68.0	100.0	31.6	879
Primary complete ²	34.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	62.3	100.0	36.7	516
Secondary incomplete	49.9	2.7	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	45.3	100.0	54.0	2,209
Secondary complete or higher ³	73.6	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	21.4	100.0	77.9	1,129
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	26.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	71.5	100.0	28.0	1,042
Second	36.8	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	60.0	100.0	39.4	1,036
Middle	48.8	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	47.2	100.0	52.2	969
Fourth	56.4	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	37.9	100.0	61.0	1,018
Highest	76.9	3.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.9	100.0	81.7	986
Total	48.8	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	47.3	100.0	52.1	5,051

Note: Medically trained provider includes qualified doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth attendant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

¹ Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days and women who received a checkup from a non-medically trained provider.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.16 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 3 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check					Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a medically trained provider	Number of women
	Qualified doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ paramedic/ FWV	CSBA/ SACMO	Other non-medically trained provider ¹	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth			
Age at birth								
<20	30.2	21.9	0.8	37.0	10.1	100.0	52.9	1,466
20-34	34.4	17.3	0.4	38.9	9.0	100.0	52.1	3,407
35-49	31.3	15.7	0.0	40.1	12.9	100.0	47.0	179
Birth order								
1	40.0	22.9	0.7	28.9	7.6	100.0	63.5	1,947
2-3	32.2	16.3	0.3	41.0	10.1	100.0	48.9	2,499
4-5	15.7	14.9	0.4	56.5	12.4	100.0	31.1	506
6+	6.8	11.3	0.0	65.9	16.0	100.0	18.1	99
Place of delivery								
Health facility	65.0	32.1	0.3	0.4	2.2	100.0	97.4	2,519
Elsewhere	1.3	5.1	0.7	76.2	16.7	100.0	7.1	2,533
Residence								
Urban	45.1	20.5	0.4	26.0	8.0	100.0	66.0	1,356
Rural	28.6	17.9	0.5	43.0	10.0	100.0	47.0	3,695
Division								
Barishal	29.0	16.9	0.5	43.0	10.6	100.0	46.5	288
Chattogram	32.5	17.1	0.6	40.9	9.0	100.0	50.1	1,071
Dhaka	41.9	16.3	0.4	30.0	11.4	100.0	58.6	1,293
Khulna	34.7	28.2	0.4	29.9	6.9	100.0	63.2	464
Mymensingh	22.6	18.4	0.3	52.0	6.7	100.0	41.3	431
Rajshahi	34.5	20.1	0.1	32.0	13.3	100.0	54.7	587
Rangpur	24.7	22.4	1.2	47.2	4.5	100.0	48.3	534
Sylhet	27.0	12.9	0.2	49.2	10.7	100.0	40.1	383
Education								
No education	18.9	9.9	0.2	55.8	15.1	100.0	29.1	318
Primary incomplete	15.7	15.6	0.3	58.9	9.5	100.0	31.6	879
Primary complete ²	20.1	16.1	0.5	50.2	13.1	100.0	36.7	516
Secondary incomplete	32.9	20.5	0.7	36.0	10.0	100.0	54.0	2,209
Secondary complete or higher ³	56.8	20.8	0.2	17.0	5.1	100.0	77.9	1,129
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.5	13.8	0.7	61.8	10.2	100.0	28.0	1,042
Second	21.7	17.0	0.6	48.9	11.7	100.0	39.4	1,036
Middle	30.5	21.3	0.5	37.5	10.4	100.0	52.2	969
Fourth	39.4	21.0	0.6	28.6	10.4	100.0	61.0	1,018
Highest	61.6	20.1	0.0	13.8	4.5	100.0	81.7	986
Total	33.1	18.6	0.5	38.4	9.5	100.0	52.1	5,051

Note: Medically trained provider includes qualified doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth attendant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

FWV = family welfare visitor

CSBA = community skilled birth assistant

SACMO = sub-assistant community medical officer

¹ Other non-medically trained provider includes community health care provider, health assistant, family welfare assistant, NGO worker, trained traditional birth attendant (TBA), untrained TBA, unqualified doctor, and "other."

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.17 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 3 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check from a medically trained provider, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check							No postnatal check ¹	Total	Percent- age of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a medically trained provider	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth											
<20	38.2	12.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	45.3	100.0	53.3	1,466
20-34	37.7	11.8	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	46.7	100.0	52.0	3,407
35-49	37.7	7.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.0	50.9	100.0	47.0	179
Birth order											
1	46.7	14.1	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	34.8	100.0	63.9	1,947
2-3	34.8	11.5	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	49.7	100.0	48.7	2,499
4-5	22.8	6.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	68.5	100.0	30.5	506
6+	16.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	19.6	99
Place of delivery											
Health facility	71.1	22.6	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.5	100.0	97.3	2,519
Elsewhere	4.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	91.1	100.0	7.3	2,533
Residence											
Urban	51.9	11.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	33.0	100.0	65.6	1,356
Rural	32.7	11.8	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	51.3	100.0	47.3	3,695
Division											
Barishal	33.6	9.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.5	51.9	100.0	45.4	288
Chattogram	31.9	14.6	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	48.2	100.0	50.2	1,071
Dhaka	44.9	11.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	39.6	100.0	58.8	1,293
Khulna	45.3	15.6	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	34.4	100.0	63.6	464
Mymensingh	34.4	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	58.3	100.0	40.6	431
Rajshahi	39.8	12.2	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	44.3	100.0	54.8	587
Rangpur	36.2	11.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	100.0	48.5	534
Sylhet	27.6	10.4	2.5	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	57.6	100.0	40.9	383
Mother's education											
No education	22.2	4.8	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.3	69.4	100.0	28.9	318
Primary incomplete	22.4	7.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	67.7	100.0	31.2	879
Primary complete ²	27.4	9.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	60.3	100.0	38.4	516
Secondary incomplete	38.3	12.5	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	44.8	100.0	53.8	2,209
Secondary complete or higher ³	58.2	17.1	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	20.2	100.0	78.3	1,129
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	20.4	6.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	71.1	100.0	27.8	1,042
Second	27.9	9.2	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	59.0	100.0	40.1	1,036
Middle	35.7	14.3	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	45.7	100.0	52.5	969
Fourth	45.9	12.8	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	36.4	100.0	61.9	1,018
Highest	60.3	16.9	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	18.2	100.0	80.4	986
Total	37.8	11.8	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	46.4	100.0	52.2	5,051

Note: Medically trained provider includes qualified doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth attendant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

¹ Includes newborns who received a checkup after the first week of life from non-medically trained providers.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.18 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check					Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a medically trained provider	Number of births
	Qualified doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ paramedic/ FWV	CSBA/ SACMO	Other non-medically trained provider ¹	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	32.1	20.3	0.8	37.0	9.7	100.0	53.3	1,466
20-34	35.7	16.0	0.4	38.6	9.4	100.0	52.0	3,407
35-49	31.9	15.1	0.0	41.8	11.2	100.0	47.0	179
Birth order								
1	42.0	21.1	0.8	28.5	7.6	100.0	63.9	1,947
2-3	33.7	14.8	0.3	41.0	10.3	100.0	48.7	2,499
4-5	15.0	15.3	0.3	56.7	12.8	100.0	30.5	506
6+	6.8	12.8	0.0	68.0	12.4	100.0	19.6	99
Place of delivery								
Health facility	67.2	29.8	0.3	0.4	2.2	100.0	97.3	2,519
Elsewhere	1.9	4.7	0.7	75.9	16.8	100.0	7.3	2,533
Residence								
Urban	46.6	18.6	0.4	26.2	8.1	100.0	65.6	1,356
Rural	30.0	16.7	0.5	42.7	10.0	100.0	47.3	3,695
Division								
Barishal	30.2	15.0	0.3	40.9	13.7	100.0	45.4	288
Chattogram	34.5	15.2	0.6	39.4	10.4	100.0	50.2	1,071
Dhaka	43.1	15.2	0.6	29.5	11.7	100.0	58.8	1,293
Khulna	37.7	25.6	0.4	29.4	7.0	100.0	63.6	464
Mymensingh	23.0	17.3	0.3	54.3	5.0	100.0	40.6	431
Rajshahi	36.2	18.4	0.1	34.8	10.4	100.0	54.8	587
Rangpur	25.3	21.9	1.4	46.1	5.4	100.0	48.5	534
Sylhet	27.8	12.9	0.2	49.7	9.4	100.0	40.9	383
Mother's education								
No education	18.4	10.3	0.2	55.8	15.2	100.0	28.9	318
Primary incomplete	16.9	14.0	0.2	59.2	9.7	100.0	31.2	879
Primary complete ²	22.6	15.3	0.5	50.4	11.2	100.0	38.4	516
Secondary incomplete	34.0	19.2	0.7	36.1	10.1	100.0	53.8	2,209
Secondary complete or higher ³	59.2	18.6	0.5	15.8	6.0	100.0	78.3	1,129
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.4	13.8	0.6	62.4	9.7	100.0	27.8	1,042
Second	23.2	16.2	0.6	49.9	10.0	100.0	40.1	1,036
Middle	32.2	19.8	0.5	37.0	10.5	100.0	52.5	969
Fourth	41.5	19.5	0.8	27.2	10.9	100.0	61.9	1,018
Highest	63.5	17.0	0.0	13.1	6.5	100.0	80.4	986
Total	34.5	17.2	0.5	38.3	9.5	100.0	52.2	5,051

Note: Medically trained provider includes qualified doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth attendant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

FWV = family welfare visitor

CSBA = community skilled birth assistant

SACMO = sub-assistant community medical officer

¹ Other non-medically trained provider includes community health care provider, health assistant, family welfare assistant, NGO worker, trained traditional birth attendant (TBA), untrained TBA, unqualified doctor, and "other."

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.19 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	83.3	86.2	29.4	79.7	51.9	46.3	90.5	1,466
20-34	86.3	87.9	32.3	79.8	52.2	45.5	91.4	3,407
35-49	86.9	89.0	30.7	78.8	46.2	41.6	91.8	179
Birth order								
1	86.5	89.1	33.2	81.8	55.4	56.9	92.9	1,947
2-3	85.0	87.2	31.2	80.4	50.7	42.4	90.6	2,499
4-5	84.4	83.5	27.6	71.6	45.2	23.6	87.5	506
6+	81.6	83.9	19.6	64.4	48.6	15.3	88.4	99
Place of delivery								
Health facility	91.4	93.2	40.8	87.4	57.9	82.4	96.2	2,519
Elsewhere	79.5	81.7	22.0	72.2	45.9	9.0	86.1	2,533
Type of provider								
Medically trained provider ²	91.4	93.2	40.8	87.4	57.9	82.5	96.2	2,509
Non-medically trained provider ³	79.6	81.8	22.1	72.2	45.9	9.2	86.2	2,543
Residence								
Urban	88.2	89.9	36.0	81.7	53.5	58.6	92.5	1,356
Rural	84.4	86.6	29.7	79.0	51.3	40.8	90.7	3,695
Division								
Barishal	82.5	85.2	28.8	78.1	49.7	35.5	88.8	288
Chattogram	89.1	90.3	33.0	76.9	50.4	39.3	92.8	1,071
Dhaka	81.9	85.9	28.8	78.7	49.3	54.8	88.5	1,293
Khulna	89.3	90.3	35.4	82.8	53.6	57.6	94.1	464
Mymensingh	90.2	89.8	21.1	83.1	62.2	40.0	93.9	431
Rajshahi	80.0	84.0	29.4	78.7	46.7	44.6	88.5	587
Rangpur	85.1	85.2	40.5	84.5	61.3	51.3	94.1	534
Sylhet	88.3	88.9	34.3	79.9	47.6	24.9	90.7	383
Mother's education								
No education	81.5	82.0	21.5	67.4	44.6	22.0	85.5	318
Primary incomplete	83.1	85.8	25.3	75.8	47.9	24.3	90.0	879
Primary complete ⁴	84.0	84.8	25.9	76.1	49.1	30.2	89.4	516
Secondary incomplete	83.9	86.6	31.4	80.1	50.6	46.4	90.7	2,209
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	92.2	93.2	41.3	87.1	60.9	74.3	95.4	1,129
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	83.5	83.6	26.9	76.1	50.2	24.0	89.2	1,042
Second	83.7	86.7	28.3	77.9	48.5	32.1	90.6	1,036
Middle	85.3	87.5	28.2	78.0	51.3	45.1	90.3	969
Fourth	83.3	87.0	31.8	79.5	50.7	54.1	90.2	1,018
Highest	91.7	92.8	42.0	87.4	59.0	74.3	95.6	986
Total	85.4	87.5	31.4	79.7	51.9	45.6	91.2	5,051

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² Medically trained provider includes qualified doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth attendant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

³ Non-medically trained provider includes community health care provider, health assistant, family welfare assistant, NGO worker, trained traditional birth attendant (TBA), untrained TBA, unqualified doctor, and "other."

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.20 Type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord

Percent distribution of most recent noninstitutional births in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Instrument used to cut the umbilical cord					Total	Number of births
	Blade from delivery kit	Blade from other source	Bamboo strips	Scissors	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	21.7	75.0	0.1	0.9	2.3	100.0	722
20-34	20.4	77.4	0.2	1.1	1.0	100.0	1,660
35-49	20.3	78.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	101
Birth order							
1	24.4	71.9	0.0	1.1	2.6	100.0	743
2-3	19.3	78.6	0.1	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,297
4-5	19.3	80.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	358
6+	17.1	76.5	3.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	86
Residence							
Urban	22.9	73.7	0.0	1.0	2.4	100.0	485
Rural	20.2	77.4	0.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	1,998
Division							
Barishal	26.2	71.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	100.0	172
Chattogram	19.3	78.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	100.0	561
Dhaka	19.2	78.9	0.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	540
Khulna	18.8	76.1	1.2	1.6	2.2	100.0	178
Mymensingh	20.9	73.8	0.3	2.9	2.0	100.0	260
Rajshahi	15.6	82.1	0.0	0.3	2.0	100.0	272
Rangpur	31.4	67.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	271
Sylhet	18.3	80.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	228
Mother's education							
No education	14.3	84.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	231
Primary incomplete	14.9	83.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	100.0	601
Primary complete ¹	21.3	76.3	0.0	1.5	0.9	100.0	332
Secondary incomplete	22.8	74.0	0.2	1.0	2.1	100.0	1,063
Secondary complete or higher ²	31.1	66.4	0.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	255
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	14.7	83.0	0.3	0.9	1.1	100.0	753
Second	21.1	76.4	0.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	640
Middle	21.4	77.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	481
Fourth	25.5	70.4	0.3	1.9	1.9	100.0	404
Highest	30.8	65.4	0.0	1.0	2.7	100.0	205
Total	20.7	76.7	0.2	1.0	1.3	100.0	2,483

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.21 Application of material after cutting of the umbilical cord

Percentage of most recent non-institutional births in the 3 years preceding the survey by material applied to the umbilical cord immediately after cutting and tying it, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Material applied to the cord								Nothing applied to the cord	Number of births
	Antibiotics	Antiseptic	Mustard oil with garlic	Vermillion (shidur)	Boric powder	Chlor-hexidine	Other ¹	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	12.9	7.5	17.7	0.8	5.8	6.5	4.8	1.7	49.8	726
20-34	15.0	9.1	18.5	1.0	3.8	7.0	4.2	0.7	48.8	1,673
35-49	5.9	11.6	20.9	1.1	8.8	7.4	9.5	2.0	41.3	101
Birth order										
1	14.2	7.3	16.8	0.8	5.2	6.5	4.7	1.6	50.0	748
2-3	13.5	9.1	18.5	0.8	4.0	7.4	4.1	0.9	49.6	1,305
4-5	15.1	9.9	20.7	1.9	5.4	5.6	4.9	0.8	43.4	361
6+	14.2	10.8	20.1	0.0	4.3	7.3	9.6	0.0	48.5	86
Residence										
Urban	14.7	9.4	16.5	0.1	4.1	9.1	4.4	1.9	49.9	487
Rural	13.8	8.6	18.8	1.2	4.7	6.3	4.6	0.9	48.5	2,012
Division										
Barishal	9.9	10.7	43.7	0.0	1.5	8.8	3.2	0.5	33.5	173
Chattogram	11.1	11.1	27.2	0.5	4.0	10.6	4.4	1.6	41.5	562
Dhaka	14.4	8.7	17.6	0.7	8.0	7.8	4.1	1.4	46.6	546
Khulna	22.9	9.2	16.2	2.6	2.2	7.7	5.3	0.4	39.3	178
Mymensingh	17.3	7.7	7.2	1.9	9.4	2.9	5.1	1.1	53.5	261
Rajshahi	11.2	7.6	12.8	0.0	2.4	5.5	2.2	1.0	60.8	274
Rangpur	17.6	5.3	4.9	1.9	1.4	3.3	2.5	0.4	66.0	276
Sylhet	11.4	7.7	16.9	0.9	2.8	3.8	11.5	0.8	50.6	228
Mother's education										
No education	14.6	7.1	19.6	2.1	5.2	5.6	8.5	1.3	46.4	232
Primary incomplete	14.4	6.9	15.6	1.1	6.2	5.6	4.0	0.4	52.9	604
Primary complete ²	13.0	9.1	21.5	0.4	4.4	7.3	5.5	2.1	44.8	333
Secondary incomplete	14.1	8.9	19.1	1.0	4.1	7.1	4.1	1.1	48.3	1,072
Secondary complete or higher ³	13.5	13.4	17.0	0.3	2.4	9.3	3.0	1.2	48.7	257
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.6	7.7	19.1	1.1	3.8	4.4	4.8	0.6	49.4	758
Second	12.9	7.6	19.0	1.1	5.5	5.7	4.6	0.8	48.8	643
Middle	13.3	7.8	17.2	1.3	4.9	8.9	4.6	1.3	49.7	487
Fourth	13.5	11.0	19.0	0.3	4.0	11.0	4.3	2.1	45.3	405
Highest	14.0	13.8	15.2	0.4	4.8	6.6	4.3	1.2	51.1	207
Total	14.0	8.7	18.4	1.0	4.6	6.9	4.6	1.1	48.8	2,499

¹ Other includes spirit/alcohol, chewed rice, turmeric juice/powder, ginger juice, gentian violet, talcum powder, and "other."

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.22 Newborn care practices: Timing of drying

Percentage of births with skin-to-skin contact and percent distribution of most recent non-institutional births in the 3 years preceding the survey by timing of drying the newborn, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of births with skin-to-skin contact	Timing of drying after delivery					Total	Number of births
		0-4 minutes	5-9 minutes	10+ minutes	Newborn not dried before washing	Don't know/missing		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	14.2	61.5	21.2	14.2	0.5	2.7	100.0	722
20-34	13.4	63.6	22.4	11.4	0.9	1.7	100.0	1,660
35-49	9.4	66.4	20.7	9.8	2.0	1.1	100.0	101
Birth order								
1	15.0	59.6	22.3	15.2	0.5	2.4	100.0	743
2-3	12.3	66.4	20.6	10.4	0.7	1.8	100.0	1,297
4-5	15.0	57.7	24.9	13.6	1.5	2.3	100.0	358
6+	11.4	65.5	26.6	5.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	86
Residence								
Urban	13.2	63.1	19.2	13.5	1.2	3.1	100.0	485
Rural	13.6	63.1	22.6	11.8	0.8	1.7	100.0	1,998
Division								
Barishal	15.3	66.8	20.5	9.3	0.6	2.8	100.0	172
Chattogram	13.2	64.0	23.4	9.5	0.4	2.7	100.0	561
Dhaka	14.4	62.0	18.4	15.3	1.8	2.5	100.0	540
Khulna	13.8	61.3	31.0	5.8	0.0	1.8	100.0	178
Mymensingh	15.2	64.5	18.9	13.8	1.6	1.2	100.0	260
Rajshahi	7.5	59.2	24.9	14.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	272
Rangpur	17.1	63.2	23.0	13.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	271
Sylhet	11.3	64.7	19.8	12.2	1.5	1.8	100.0	228
Mother's education								
No education	12.1	65.3	18.2	11.4	2.5	2.7	100.0	231
Primary incomplete	11.3	61.6	22.2	13.0	1.0	2.2	100.0	601
Primary complete ¹	12.2	59.2	24.6	12.7	1.3	2.2	100.0	332
Secondary incomplete	14.8	63.3	22.5	11.9	0.5	1.8	100.0	1,063
Secondary complete or higher ²	16.0	68.8	19.0	11.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	255
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.4	63.9	21.6	12.0	0.5	2.0	100.0	753
Second	10.5	61.0	25.2	11.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	640
Middle	11.9	65.1	22.1	9.3	1.2	2.3	100.0	481
Fourth	17.5	63.8	18.3	15.4	1.1	1.4	100.0	404
Highest	18.9	60.2	20.3	13.9	0.7	5.0	100.0	205
Total	13.5	63.1	22.0	12.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	2,483

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.23 Newborn care practices: Timing of first bath

Percent distribution of most recent non-institutional births in the 3 years preceding the survey by timing of first bath, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of first bath after delivery					Baby not bathed ¹	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of births
	0-5 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	24-71 hours	72+ hours				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	19.0	2.4	0.9	32.6	43.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	722
20-34	20.0	2.3	1.3	28.1	46.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,660
35-49	20.8	0.0	1.1	35.7	42.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Birth order									
1	19.4	2.1	0.5	31.1	44.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	743
2-3	18.1	2.8	1.6	29.4	47.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,297
4-5	23.7	0.8	1.4	28.5	45.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	358
6+	31.0	2.2	0.0	27.0	32.9	4.4	2.5	100.0	86
Residence									
Urban	20.6	1.4	1.1	31.7	44.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	485
Rural	19.6	2.5	1.2	29.3	46.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,998
Division									
Barishal	9.1	0.0	0.4	29.7	58.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	172
Chattogram	24.2	3.0	1.6	29.8	39.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	561
Dhaka	22.7	2.5	1.2	31.6	40.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	540
Khulna	14.0	6.0	2.0	29.6	46.7	1.0	0.7	100.0	178
Mymensingh	28.5	2.5	1.0	30.4	35.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	260
Rajshahi	12.8	2.5	0.1	35.2	49.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	272
Rangpur	9.9	0.4	1.6	30.6	57.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	271
Sylhet	24.3	0.4	0.8	17.0	54.9	2.3	0.3	100.0	228
Mother's education									
No education	26.4	1.0	0.0	34.2	37.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	231
Primary incomplete	19.7	2.2	1.5	32.2	43.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	601
Primary complete ²	21.2	2.8	0.7	23.0	51.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	332
Secondary incomplete	18.7	2.5	1.6	29.7	46.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	1,063
Secondary complete or higher ³	16.2	1.6	0.4	28.6	48.8	4.0	0.5	100.0	255
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	18.5	2.3	1.0	29.4	47.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	753
Second	19.5	2.4	1.1	30.3	45.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	640
Middle	21.3	2.3	1.5	29.1	43.6	2.1	0.1	100.0	481
Fourth	19.9	2.4	1.5	31.6	42.6	1.1	0.8	100.0	404
Highest	21.0	1.2	0.7	26.9	47.8	1.6	0.7	100.0	205
Total	19.8	2.3	1.2	29.7	45.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	2,483

¹ Includes cases of early neonatal deaths

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.24 Essential newborn care

Percentage of most recent non-institutional births in the 3 years preceding the survey by essential newborn care received, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh 2017-18

Background characteristic	Used safe delivery kit/bag or boiled blade during delivery	Applied chlorhexidine after umbilical cord was cut and tied	Nothing applied to the umbilical cord or only chlorhexidine applied	Dried within 0-4 minutes after birth	Delayed bathing (72+ hours after delivery)	Immediate breastfeeding (within 1 hour after birth)	All essential newborn care practices ¹	Number of non-institutional births
Mother's age at birth								
<20	80.9	6.5	46.4	61.5	43.8	68.0	5.8	731
20-34	87.6	6.9	47.8	63.1	46.5	68.9	8.3	1,701
35-49	88.4	7.4	42.5	66.2	42.6	69.9	4.2	101
Birth order								
1	82.7	6.5	46.0	59.8	45.1	66.2	6.5	756
2-3	86.9	7.4	49.4	65.9	47.0	70.2	8.3	1,326
4-5	87.8	5.6	42.4	56.7	44.2	66.7	6.7	365
6+	83.9	7.2	43.2	65.5	33.0	77.2	5.0	87
Residence								
Urban	84.8	9.0	46.3	63.2	44.5	67.7	5.1	495
Rural	85.9	6.3	47.4	62.7	45.8	68.9	8.0	2,038
Division								
Barisal	87.4	8.7	29.8	67.0	58.7	73.1	6.3	176
Chittagong	87.6	10.4	41.3	63.3	39.8	65.1	5.3	571
Dhaka	85.4	7.7	43.7	61.6	40.7	66.6	4.4	550
Khulna	85.8	8.3	40.2	61.8	46.1	64.2	4.1	181
Mymensingh	86.1	2.9	52.1	64.7	35.3	68.6	7.2	264
Rajshahi	72.1	5.5	57.1	58.7	48.8	70.7	7.4	278
Rangpur	90.8	3.3	66.6	63.2	57.0	73.9	17.7	280
Sylhet	90.0	3.7	47.7	64.0	54.8	74.1	11.1	233
Mother's education								
No education	82.5	5.5	44.5	64.9	37.5	64.9	6.7	234
Primary incomplete	85.4	5.6	50.4	61.2	43.0	69.2	6.2	611
Primary complete ²	87.3	7.3	45.4	59.0	51.0	69.6	6.7	335
Secondary incomplete	85.7	7.1	46.9	63.0	46.1	70.0	8.3	1,094
Secondary complete or higher ³	87.2	9.2	45.5	68.2	49.4	64.6	8.1	259
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	84.3	4.3	47.4	63.2	47.5	72.9	8.3	767
Second	86.5	5.7	48.4	61.3	45.9	70.0	7.1	649
Middle	85.8	9.0	47.8	64.7	43.7	64.0	7.6	496
Fourth	84.5	10.9	45.5	63.6	42.3	64.1	6.8	408
Highest	90.5	6.4	44.8	59.4	48.2	69.6	5.6	212
Total	85.7	6.8	47.2	62.8	45.6	68.7	7.4	2,533

¹ All essential newborn care includes use of clean delivery kit/bag or boiled blade, nothing applied to cord or only chlorhexidine applied, dried within 5 minutes after birth, bathing delayed until 72 hours or more, and immediate breastfeeding.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 9.25 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age						
15-19	15.5	35.7	40.4	53.2	68.6	2,063
20-34	11.3	41.6	40.7	43.6	64.8	10,605
35-49	11.5	49.2	42.4	44.6	69.4	7,460
Number of living children						
0	12.1	32.3	37.0	47.2	62.8	2,138
1-2	11.7	41.3	39.7	43.8	64.6	10,779
3-4	11.4	49.4	44.0	45.1	70.4	5,916
5+	14.0	58.0	49.3	50.8	76.3	1,294
Marital status						
Married	11.7	42.9	41.2	45.2	66.6	18,984
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.1	58.8	42.6	41.2	71.3	1,143
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	13.4	37.9	38.9	44.5	63.1	10,027
Employed for cash	10.3	50.0	42.7	44.1	69.9	8,425
Employed not for cash	9.7	47.8	49.2	52.8	74.8	1,661
Residence						
Urban	8.9	37.8	31.3	37.3	57.9	5,729
Rural	13.0	46.2	45.3	48.0	70.5	14,398
Division						
Barishal	9.6	46.4	48.5	48.9	71.1	1,125
Chattogram	12.7	39.5	38.2	42.5	61.5	3,622
Dhaka	13.2	41.9	40.7	44.5	65.3	5,123
Khulna	10.2	45.9	44.4	49.3	71.9	2,336
Mymensingh	7.9	50.7	41.6	44.7	67.9	1,546
Rajshahi	10.2	38.1	35.7	40.8	63.5	2,802
Rangpur	14.5	52.5	45.1	47.5	74.0	2,380
Sylhet	12.0	45.7	45.9	47.8	68.6	1,192
Education						
No education	14.0	61.4	49.7	49.4	77.4	3,333
Primary incomplete	12.7	55.2	46.3	49.3	75.1	4,250
Primary complete ¹	12.9	47.5	42.2	45.1	69.3	2,040
Secondary incomplete	12.2	38.9	40.2	45.4	65.5	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ²	7.2	20.2	28.6	34.1	47.5	3,369
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.2	65.3	54.5	51.9	80.1	3,743
Second	12.5	54.4	47.4	49.0	75.5	3,957
Middle	13.5	42.8	42.3	46.8	68.0	4,059
Fourth	11.5	34.8	36.6	44.2	62.9	4,184
Highest	7.8	24.6	27.6	34.0	49.9	4,184
Total	11.8	43.8	41.3	45.0	66.9	20,127

Note: Total includes 14 women with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Key Findings

- **Vaccinations:** Overall, 86% of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccines (BCG, three doses of pentavalent, three doses of polio, and one dose of measles-containing vaccine) before their first birthday. Coverage of all basic vaccinations by 12 months has increased by 10 percentage points since 2007. Eighty-eight percent of children received measles rubella vaccine by 12 months. The 4th HPNSP aims to increase the coverage of measles rubella vaccine to 90% by 2022. Over 90% of children age 12-23 months received one to three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, but only 32% received inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) at appropriate age.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** Advice or treatment was sought from health facilities or qualified health providers for 40% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought from health facilities or qualified health providers for 27% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Diarrhea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 38% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Eighty-seven percent of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT). In 2017-18, 44% of children with diarrhea were treated with ORT and zinc, as compared with 20% in 2007.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Bangladesh.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

A child's birth weight is an important indicator of the child's vulnerability to the risk of childhood illnesses and chances of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms (i.e., children of low birth weight) have a higher than average risk of early childhood death.

Only 45% of live births in the 3 years preceding the survey had a reported birth weight. Among infants with a reported birth weight, 16% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) (**Table 10.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of births with low birth weights increases with increasing mother's age at birth, from 18% among births to mothers who were less than age 20 at childbirth to 21% among births to mothers age 35-49.
- Babies born to mothers with no education (32%) are more likely to have a low birth weight than babies born to mothers with a secondary education or higher (14%).
- Similarly, children born to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have a low birth weight (22%) than children born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (14%).

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunization of children against the major vaccine-preventable diseases is globally recognized as one of the most cost-effective means of reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In 1979, the government of Bangladesh initiated the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) against six preventable diseases: tuberculosis, especially the extrapulmonary forms (bacille Calmette-Guérin [BCG] vaccine); diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT vaccine); poliomyelitis (oral polio vaccine [OPV]); and measles (measles vaccine). Efforts intensified after 1985, when Bangladesh committed itself to reaching universal child immunization by 1990 (Jamil et al. 1999).

The EPI incorporated the hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine in 2003 (EPI 2004). This vaccine was initially distributed in seven districts and one city corporation and then gradually expanded to all districts of Bangladesh by October 2005. The *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine was introduced in Bangladesh in 2009, in the form of a pentavalent vaccine (DPT, HepB, and Hib). The measles and rubella vaccine was introduced in 2012 (EPI 2013). In 2015, Bangladesh introduced the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) in parallel with a global initiative to put an end to this crippling and debilitating disease (EPI 2016). In 2017, Bangladesh added two doses of fractional IPV (fIPV), given intradermally at 6 and 14 weeks, to the routine immunization schedule for children.

The EPI is a priority program of the government of Bangladesh. It follows the international guidelines recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) of administering children all of the vaccines just described before their first birthday and recording the vaccinations on a vaccination card given to parents.

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of polio vaccine
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children age 12-23 months receiving all “basic” vaccinations. Children are considered to have received all basic vaccinations if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of the DPT and polio vaccines, and a single dose of measles. In Bangladesh, following the World Health Organization guidelines, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at the first clinic contact, while the DPT vaccine is given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks in combination with HepB and Hib (DPT-HepB-Hib). The polio vaccine is given as OPV on the same schedule as the DPT-HepB-Hib. The first measles vaccine should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

A second, more critical measure of vaccination coverage is the proportion of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received all age-appropriate vaccinations. A child age 12-23 months is considered to have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child has received all basic vaccinations along with one dose of inactivated polio vaccine and three doses of pneumococcal vaccine (also given at age 6, 10, and 14 weeks). (It should be noted that, as the fractional IPV was introduced in 2017, children age 12-23 months in the 2017-18 BDHS were not eligible for the vaccine during the survey period and therefore were not included in calculations of age-appropriate vaccinations). Similarly, a child age 24-35 months is considered to have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child has received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (measles and rubella) given at 15 months in addition to all of the age-appropriate vaccinations relevant for a child age 12-23 months.

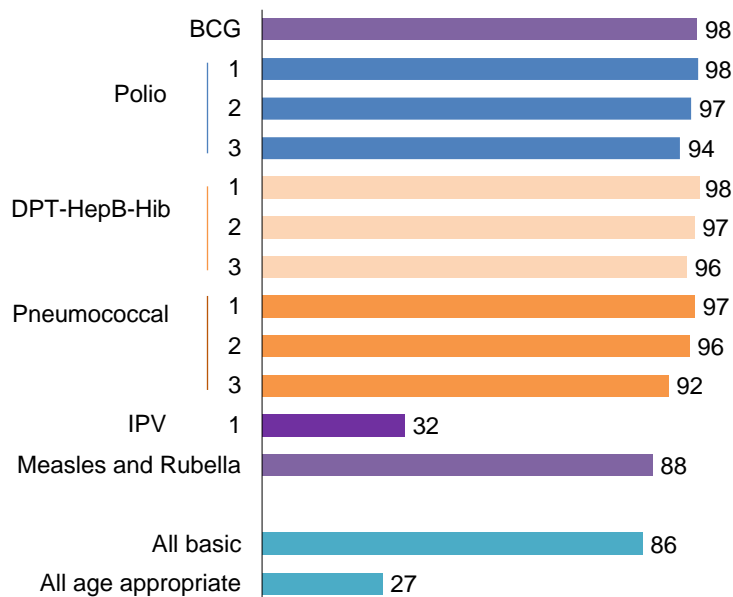
The 2017-18 BDHS collected information on vaccination coverage in two ways: from vaccination cards shown to the interviewers and from mothers’ verbal reports. If the cards were available, the interviewers copied the vaccination dates directly into the questionnaire. When there was no vaccination card for the child or if a vaccine had not been recorded on the vaccination card as being given, the respondent was asked to recall the vaccines given to her child.

Eighty-six percent of children age 12-23 months and 85% of children age 24-35 months received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months (**Table 10.2** and **Figure 10.1**). Twenty-seven percent of children age 12-23 months and 50% of those age 24-35 months received the vaccines appropriate for their age by age 12 months and by age 24 months, respectively, as recommended. Only 33% of children age 12-23 months received all age-appropriate vaccinations, as compared with 53% of children age 24-35 months.

Regarding specific vaccinations, 98% of children age 12-23 months received the BCG vaccine, and 88% were vaccinated against measles and rubella by age 12 months (**Table 10.2**). The 4th HPNSP aims to increase the coverage of measles and rubella (MR) to 90% by 2022. Vaccination coverage for the first doses of DPT-HepB-Hib and oral polio vaccine was high (98% and 98%, respectively). However, the percentages of children who received the third doses of the DPT-HepB-Hib and oral polio vaccines decreased to 96% and 94%, respectively (**Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

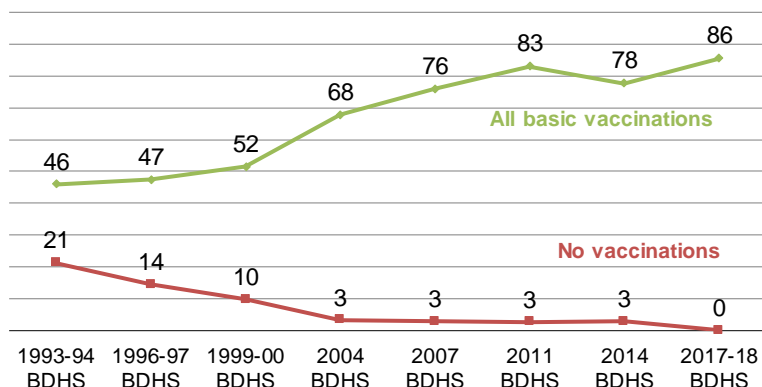
Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated by age 12 months



Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months increased from 46% in 1993-94 to 86% in 2017-18 (Figure 10.2). The percentage of children who received no vaccinations decreased from 21% to 0% over the same period.

Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Basic vaccination coverage by age 12 months differs only slightly by sex of the child (86% for girls and 85% for boys); however, there is a marked difference between the percentages of girls and boys receiving all age-appropriate vaccinations any time before the survey (37% and 29%, respectively) (Table 10.3).
- By division, the percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months is highest in Rajshahi (91%) and lowest in Sylhet (78%) (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by division

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines by age 12 months

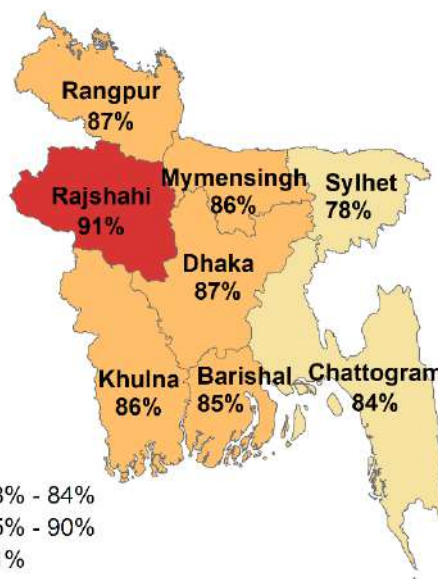
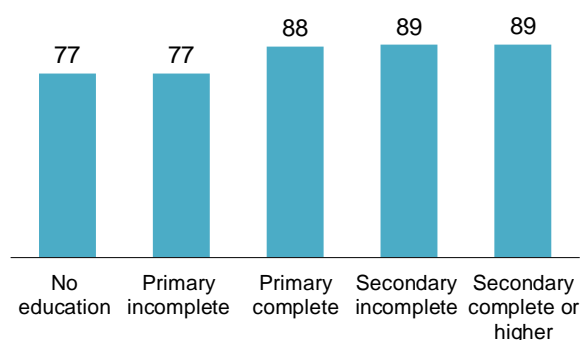


Figure 10.4 Vaccination coverage by mother's education

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines by age 12 months



- There are marked variations by mother's education in the percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months. Children whose mothers have no education or have an incomplete primary education (77% each) are less likely to receive all basic vaccinations than those whose mothers have a secondary education or higher (89%) (Figure 10.4).

Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Table 10.4 shows the percentage of children who ever had a vaccination card and the percentage with a vaccination card seen. Ninety-six percent of children age 12-23 months and 97% of children age 24-35 months were reported to have ever had a vaccination card. However, a card was seen for only 74% of children age 12-23 months and 67% of children age 24-35 months.

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is one of the most common childhood illnesses. Most ARI-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries where health service coverage is low and the quality of care is sub-optimum. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can reduce the number of deaths caused by ARI, particularly deaths resulting from pneumonia.

The government of Bangladesh adopted the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy in 1998, and facility-based IMCI had been scaled up in all districts and more than 420 upazilas (sub-districts) by 2014 (DGHS 2017). In the majority of union health and family welfare centers (primary care facilities with outpatient services only), IMCI is performed by sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMOs) who have 13 days of IMCI in-service training. In addition, IMCI is practiced in most outpatient departments of union health centers (primary care referral hospitals with in-patient care). The 4th HPNSP (2017-2022) envisions improving the quality of IMCI services through strengthening of existing systems and innovations.

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.5 shows that 3% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Forty percent of children with symptoms of ARI were taken to a health facility or qualified provider for advice, and 22% were taken on the same or next day.

Advice or treatment for children with ARI symptoms was more likely to be sought from the private sector including pharmacies and unqualified providers (74%) than from the public sector (18%). The most common private sector providers were pharmacies (43%), qualified doctor's chambers (20%), and non-qualified doctor's chambers (11%). Within the public sector, 7% of children with symptoms of ARI were taken to an upazila health complex (**Table 10.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of ARI symptoms among children under age 5 was highest among those age 6-11 months (5%) (**Table 10.5**).
- Male children (4%) are more likely than female children (2%) to have symptoms of ARI.
- By division, the prevalence of ARI symptoms was highest among children in Rangpur (6%) and lowest among children in Khulna and Dhaka (2% each).
- Among children with ARI symptoms, boys were more likely than girls to be taken to a health facility or provider (46% and 31%, respectively).
- Children from households in the lowest wealth quintile more often suffer from ARI symptoms than those from households in the highest quintile (5% versus 2%).

10.4 FEVER

Fever is the most common symptom of childhood illness in Bangladesh. It can result from mild illnesses such as the common cold or more severe diseases such as malaria or dengue hemorrhagic fever.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Thirty-three percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Twenty-seven percent of these children were taken to a health facility or qualified health provider for advice or treatment, a figure substantially lower than that reported in 2014 (55%), and 17% received advice or treatment on the same or the next day. Eight percent received antibiotics (**Table 10.7**).

Seventy-five percent of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were taken to a private sector provider for care, including pharmacies and unqualified providers (75%), while 10% were taken to a public sector provider. The predominant private sector sources were pharmacies or drug stores (48%) and qualified doctor's chambers (14%) (**Table 10.8**). The private sector was the first source of treatment among 76% of children (**Table 10.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever increases from 28% among children less than age 6 months to 45% among those age 6-11 months before dropping to 27% among children age 48-59 months (**Table 10.7**).
- By division, the percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey was highest in Barishal (38%), followed by Rangpur (36%).
- Among children with a fever, boys were more likely than girls to be taken to a health facility or qualified health provider (30% and 25%, respectively).
- Care seeking for children with fever is higher in urban areas (34%) than in rural areas (25%).
- Children of mothers with a secondary education or higher (38%) are more likely to be taken to a health facility or qualified health provider than children of mothers with no education (20%).
- The percentage of children with a fever who are taken to a health facility or qualified health provider increases substantially with increasing household wealth, from 19% among those living in households in the lowest quintile to 39% among those living in households in the highest quintile.

10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea

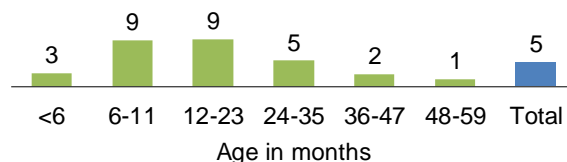
Diarrheal diseases are the second leading cause of death among children under age 5. Diarrhea results in approximately 500,000 deaths every year, or 1,400 every day—more than AIDS, malaria, and measles combined. According to the 2017-18 BDHS results, diarrhea is the second most prevalent cause of death (14%) among children age 29 days to 11 months (see Chapter 14). Five percent of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhea was highest among children age 6-23 months, followed by those age 24-35 months (**Figure 10.5**).
- By division, the prevalence of diarrhea was highest in Barishal and Rajshahi (6% each) and lowest in Dhaka and Khulna (4% each).

Figure 10.5 Diarrhea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

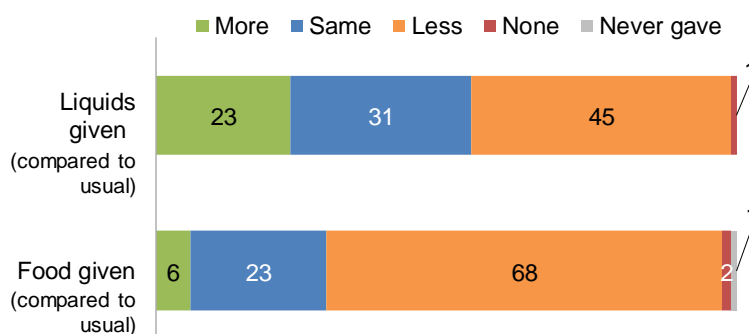
Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhea and to increase the amount of fluids given. Overall, 23% of children who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were given increased fluids, while 6% were given more than the usual amount of food. Thirty-one percent of children were given the same amount of fluid as usual, and 45% were given somewhat less or much less fluid than usual. Twenty-three percent of children given the same amount of food as usual, while 68% were given somewhat less or much less food (**Table 10.11** and **Figure 10.6**).

Figure 10.6 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.3 Treatment of Diarrhea

Dehydration from diarrhea is an important contributing cause of childhood mortality. Administration of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple means of countering the effects of dehydration. ORT has a long history of use in Bangladesh, having been developed more than four decades ago by icddr,b. Currently, oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets are available through health facilities and at shops and pharmacies, and many of these ORS products are marketed by the Social Marketing Company and other pharmaceutical companies. Research has shown that zinc is a very effective treatment for diarrhea among children under age 5. Zinc treatment reduces the severity and duration of diarrhea as well as the likelihood of future episodes and the need for hospitalization. Studies conducted by icddr,b have helped to build an evidence base for integrating zinc treatment into current child health practices and policies (icddr,b 2008).

Oral rehydration therapy

- Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Thirty-eight percent of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were taken to a health facility or qualified health provider for advice or treatment (Table 10.10). Table 10.12 shows that 87% of children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey received some form of ORT (ORS packets, recommended home fluids, or increased fluids). Half of children (50%) with diarrhea were given zinc, and 43% received a combination of ORS and zinc. Overall, 62% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2-week period preceding the survey were given ORT and received continued feeding (Table 10.12).

Three in four children under age 5 with diarrhea who received ORS were taken to a private health sector provider for advice or treatment (75%), with 45% taken to a pharmacy or drug store (Table 10.14). Sixteen percent of children were taken to a public sector facility.

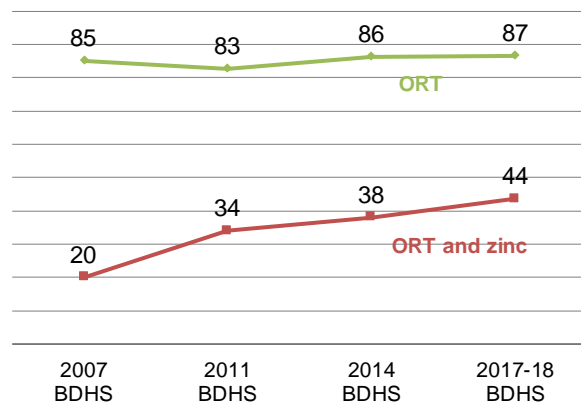
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 given ORS during diarrhea has increased over the years, from 48% in 1996-97 to 83% in 2017-18. Similarly, the percentage of children receiving ORT or increased fluids increased from 85% in 2007 to 87% in 2017-18. Over the same period, the percentage of children receiving ORT and zinc increased from 20% to 44% (Figure 10.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Advice or treatment is more likely to be sought for younger children (6-11 months) with diarrhea than for older children (24-35 months) (43% versus 35%) (Table 10.10).
- The percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment is sought from a health facility or qualified health provider is higher in urban areas (43%) than in rural areas (36%).
- The percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment is sought increases with increasing mother's education. Only 20% of children whose mothers attended but did not complete primary school were taken for advice or treatment, as compared with 54% of those whose mothers have a secondary education or higher.
- Care seeking for diarrhea also increases substantially with increasing household wealth. Twenty-three percent of children from households in the lowest wealth quintile were taken for advice or treatment, compared with 56% of children from households in the highest quintile (Table 10.10). A similar pattern was observed for treatment of diarrhea with ORT and zinc (42% versus 51%) (Table 10.13).

Figure 10.7 Trends in treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

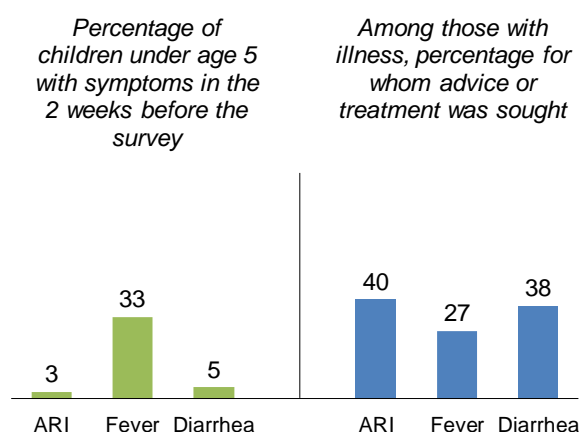


Note: In the 2017-18 BDHS, ORT is defined as ORS packets, recommended home fluids, or increased fluids.

10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Early care seeking for a sick child is an important first step in reducing childhood mortality, and knowledge of the symptoms of the illness influences early care seeking. During the 2 weeks before the survey, 3% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI, while 33% had a fever and 5% had diarrhea. Advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or qualified health provider for 40% of children with ARI, 27% of children with a fever, and 38% of children with diarrhea (**Figure 10.8**).

Figure 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, and childhood illness, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** Child's weight at birth
- **Table 10.2** Vaccinations by source of information
- **Table 10.3** Vaccinations by background characteristics
- **Table 10.4** Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics
- **Table 10.5** Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.6** Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.7** Prevalence and treatment of fever
- **Table 10.8** Source of advice or treatment for children with fever
- **Table 10.9** First source of treatment of fever
- **Table 10.10** Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea
- **Table 10.11** Feeding practices during diarrhea
- **Table 10.12** Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea
- **Table 10.13** Diarrhea treatment with ORT and zinc
- **Table 10.14** Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Table 10.1 Child's weight at birth

Percentage of live births in the 3 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 3 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth				
<20	45.4	1,573	17.7	714
20-34	45.2	3,582	15.4	1,618
35-49	41.6	183	20.6	76
Birth order				
1	55.9	2,098	17.3	1,173
2-3	42.1	2,597	14.3	1,094
4-5	23.2	540	23.7	125
6+	14.8	102	*	15
Residence				
Urban	58.3	1,427	16.5	831
Rural	40.3	3,911	16.2	1,577
Division				
Barishal	35.7	303	15.5	108
Chattogram	38.5	1,141	20.9	440
Dhaka	54.7	1,359	15.6	743
Khulna	57.4	481	15.4	276
Mymensingh	39.7	451	11.2	179
Rajshahi	44.3	622	16.0	276
Rangpur	51.1	555	13.8	284
Sylhet	24.2	425	20.3	103
Mother's education				
No education	20.8	351	32.2	73
Primary incomplete	24.0	931	19.6	223
Primary complete ²	30.4	540	19.4	164
Secondary incomplete	46.1	2,333	15.6	1,076
Secondary complete or higher ³	73.7	1,183	14.3	871
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	23.6	1,108	22.4	261
Second	32.0	1,106	15.6	354
Middle	44.9	1,020	18.1	458
Fourth	53.3	1,071	15.4	570
Highest	73.9	1,034	14.1	764
Total	45.1	5,338	16.3	2,408

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

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Vaccine	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
BCG	74.0	24.3	98.3	97.9	67.1	31.7	98.7	98.6
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	74.2	24.3	98.5	98.4	67.0	31.4	98.3	98.2
2	73.6	23.9	97.5	97.3	66.6	30.9	97.6	96.8
3	73.3	22.6	95.9	95.6	65.9	30.2	96.1	94.1
Polio								
1	74.1	24.2	98.3	98.2	67.1	31.4	98.5	98.3
2	73.6	23.3	96.8	96.6	66.6	30.6	97.2	96.5
3	73.1	21.4	94.5	94.1	65.6	29.2	94.8	93.0
IPV	20.5	16.1	36.6	32.1	44.0	21.3	65.3	63.4
Pneumococcal								
1	73.8	23.7	97.5	97.4	65.6	30.5	96.2	96.0
2	73.4	23.0	96.4	96.2	65.1	30.0	95.1	94.2
3	70.9	21.1	92.0	91.5	63.5	29.0	92.4	90.8
Measles and rubella								
1	69.3	21.7	91.0	87.9	64.0	28.8	92.7	87.9
2	na	na	na	na	58.0	25.2	83.1	81.8
All basic vaccinations⁵	68.9	20.1	89.1	85.6	63.2	27.2	90.4	84.6
All age-appropriate vaccinations⁶	19.3	13.7	33.0	27.1	37.1	16.2	53.4	49.7
No vaccinations	0.0	1.4	1.4	na	0.0	1.3	1.3	na
Number of children	1,245	433	1,679	1,679	1,130	555	1,685	1,685

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles and rubella - 2, which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ BCG, three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles and rubella vaccine

⁶ For children age 12-23 months: BCG, three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), three doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles and rubella vaccine. For children age 24-35 months, all of the just-mentioned vaccinations plus a second dose of measles and rubella vaccine.

Table 10.3. Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age-appropriate vaccinations, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months:										Children age 24-35 months:									
	DPT-HepB-Hib					Polio					All basic vaccinations ¹ age ²				All age-appropriate vaccinations ³					
	BCG	1	2	3	MR	1	2	3	IPV	1	2	3	MR	All basic vaccinations ¹ age ²	No vaccinations ³	Number of children	All age-appropriate vaccinations ³	Number of children	All age-appropriate vaccinations ⁴	Number of children
Sex																				
Male	98.6	98.9	97.8	96.0	98.8	97.1	94.6	32.6	97.9	97.0	92.0	90.2	88.1	85.0	28.8	1.0	841	81.1	51.8	903
Female	98.0	98.1	97.2	95.8	97.7	96.6	94.5	40.7	97.1	95.9	92.0	91.8	90.0	86.2	37.3	1.8	838	85.5	55.1	782
Birth order																				
1	99.2	99.2	98.0	96.2	98.8	96.8	94.5	40.1	98.1	96.7	91.2	91.5	89.5	85.9	35.8	0.8	638	84.6	55.4	720
2-3	97.8	98.0	97.2	95.8	97.8	96.7	94.4	36.2	97.0	96.2	92.6	90.4	88.3	85.1	32.7	1.8	842	83.8	52.3	771
4-5	97.7	98.7	97.7	95.5	98.7	97.7	95.5	27.2	97.4	96.4	92.1	92.0	91.0	87.8	26.0	1.3	167	74.7	50.3	163
6+	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(93.7)	(27.2)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(91.4)	(91.8)	(89.7)	(81.6)	(23.2)	(4.2)	31	(75.9)	(46.8)	31
Residence																				
Urban	98.1	98.5	97.4	95.1	98.1	97.2	94.1	45.6	97.2	96.1	90.5	91.2	89.6	85.1	41.2	1.5	450	80.4	54.7	455
Rural	98.3	98.5	97.6	96.2	98.3	96.7	94.7	33.4	97.6	96.5	92.6	90.9	88.9	85.8	30.0	1.4	1,229	84.1	52.9	1,230
Division																				
Barishal	97.9	97.2	97.2	95.7	95.9	95.9	95.1	19.7	96.0	96.0	93.3	86.8	86.1	85.4	19.0	2.1	94	81.3	43.6	84
Chattogram	98.0	98.8	98.1	97.1	98.8	96.9	94.4	30.7	98.3	97.2	93.1	91.0	87.2	83.6	26.5	1.2	354	83.3	51.9	375
Dhaka	97.5	97.9	96.6	94.1	97.5	96.6	93.4	45.1	95.7	94.9	89.0	90.7	89.6	86.5	41.9	2.1	425	82.0	53.2	435
Khulna	100.0	100.0	99.3	97.9	99.3	98.7	96.5	32.0	99.3	99.3	94.4	93.7	92.3	86.1	28.6	0.0	144	87.8	62.0	146
Mymensingh	98.8	98.2	96.4	93.0	98.2	95.0	93.0	42.6	97.5	95.7	91.4	88.4	87.1	85.9	38.4	1.2	141	81.8	52.9	139
Rajshahi	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.4	98.3	37.6	99.3	99.3	96.5	95.0	93.1	91.2	34.9	0.0	188	80.4	52.0	209
Rangpur	99.4	99.4	98.1	97.8	99.4	97.8	95.9	27.3	99.1	97.1	91.9	92.3	90.2	86.8	22.7	0.6	190	87.9	52.5	166
Sylhet	95.3	95.8	94.6	92.8	95.8	93.7	90.6	47.0	95.1	92.6	89.7	87.4	85.9	78.3	42.5	4.2	143	82.2	58.3	130
Mother's education																				
No education	96.2	97.8	97.1	93.2	97.8	96.4	92.0	29.1	95.8	95.2	88.4	85.0	82.8	76.8	24.0	2.2	102	62.5	37.2	118
Primary incomplete	95.5	95.7	93.0	90.9	95.2	93.0	90.6	27.5	94.1	91.7	87.1	83.4	82.3	76.7	26.0	4.3	312	80.0	48.2	286
Primary complete ⁵	99.5	99.5	99.3	98.4	99.5	98.7	95.0	31.7	97.8	96.4	92.2	91.9	90.4	88.3	33.7	0.5	166	74.4	41.8	181
Secondary incomplete	98.8	98.8	97.9	96.4	98.5	96.9	94.8	38.4	97.8	97.1	92.5	93.1	91.3	88.6	34.3	1.0	705	86.6	56.6	761
Secondary complete or higher ⁶	99.4	99.8	99.8	98.6	99.8	99.2	97.6	41.8	99.5	98.9	96.3	94.1	91.9	88.7	38.3	0.2	394	89.7	62.2	339
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	97.4	97.4	96.4	94.5	97.2	95.8	92.9	24.9	96.4	95.7	91.7	88.8	86.8	81.5	22.4	2.6	340	75.8	42.3	354
Second	98.7	99.0	97.4	95.7	98.8	96.7	94.9	36.3	97.2	95.4	91.7	88.9	87.3	85.7	32.8	0.7	348	85.7	53.7	341
Middle	98.3	98.1	97.3	96.4	97.8	96.0	95.4	31.7	97.8	96.4	92.2	91.9	90.4	88.3	28.5	1.7	321	84.6	51.7	317
Fourth	97.9	98.3	97.7	95.4	97.8	97.7	94.3	37.6	97.4	96.7	91.1	90.1	88.0	83.0	32.7	1.7	336	82.4	57.1	328
Highest	99.2	99.7	98.8	97.7	99.7	98.0	95.1	52.7	98.7	97.9	93.3	95.5	93.0	89.7	48.9	0.3	333	87.4	62.2	345
Total	98.3	98.5	97.5	95.9	98.3	96.8	94.5	36.6	97.5	96.4	92.0	91.0	89.1	85.6	33.0	1.4	1,679	83.1	53.4	1,685

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

MR = Measles and rubella

¹ BCG, three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine

² BCG, three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine given by 12 months

³ BCG, three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), three doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles and rubella vaccine

⁴ BCG, three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), three doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of measles and rubella vaccine

⁵ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁶ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male	97.4	77.7	841	96.1	68.0	903
Female	95.2	70.7	838	97.2	66.0	782
Birth order						
1	97.5	72.6	638	97.3	64.4	720
2-3	95.7	74.3	842	96.7	68.5	771
4-5	95.4	80.1	167	93.4	69.6	163
6+	(91.6)	(74.2)	31	(98.0)	(79.1)	31
Residence						
Urban	97.4	72.3	450	97.6	62.3	455
Rural	95.9	74.9	1,229	96.3	68.8	1,230
Division						
Barishal	97.8	78.8	94	95.4	59.6	84
Chattogram	96.7	68.9	354	95.9	58.3	375
Dhaka	96.2	74.4	425	97.7	62.2	435
Khulna	99.3	76.6	144	97.9	75.9	146
Mymensingh	94.7	71.0	141	93.9	72.3	139
Rajshahi	96.9	78.1	188	97.0	71.7	209
Rangpur	98.3	79.5	190	96.7	80.7	166
Sylhet	89.6	72.1	143	96.8	72.7	130
Mother's education						
No education	93.2	73.3	102	91.0	63.6	118
Primary incomplete	92.0	77.7	312	93.4	65.0	286
Primary complete ²	99.1	72.6	166	95.4	73.2	181
Secondary incomplete	96.8	75.4	705	97.8	67.7	761
Secondary complete or higher ³	98.5	70.2	394	99.4	65.1	339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.9	78.8	340	94.4	67.4	354
Second	96.6	74.0	348	97.8	72.0	341
Middle	96.0	79.5	321	95.2	64.0	317
Fourth	96.1	69.8	336	97.3	67.3	328
Highest	98.0	68.9	333	98.6	64.4	345
Total	96.3	74.2	1,679	96.6	67.1	1,685

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.8	963	(62.8)	(30.9)	27
6-11	5.1	826	(53.4)	(25.3)	42
12-23	4.1	1,679	36.9	24.4	69
24-35	2.1	1,685	(45.3)	(29.1)	35
36-47	2.9	1,618	(25.6)	(12.8)	47
48-59	2.0	1,650	(27.7)	(8.3)	33
Sex					
Male	3.6	4,389	46.0	23.7	159
Female	2.3	4,032	30.8	18.2	95
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	2.0	1,727	(42.8)	(23.1)	35
Kerosene	*	2	*	*	0
Charcoal	*	13	*	*	0
Wood/straw ³	3.4	6,064	39.2	20.8	205
Animal dung	2.3	596	*	*	13
Other fuel	*	11	*	*	0
No food cooked in household	*	1	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	2.6	2,307	44.9	22.9	61
Rural	3.2	6,113	38.9	21.3	193
Division					
Barishal	4.3	464	(56.2)	(26.1)	20
Chattogram	2.7	1,761	(50.0)	(19.8)	48
Dhaka	2.1	2,170	(25.4)	(10.7)	45
Khulna	1.7	774	*	*	13
Mymensingh	2.4	708	*	*	17
Rajshahi	3.9	977	(35.3)	(19.9)	38
Rangpur	5.9	885	42.5	27.0	53
Sylhet	2.9	683	(41.3)	(31.4)	20
Education					
No education	1.8	611	*	*	11
Primary incomplete	3.6	1,520	27.8	14.2	54
Primary complete ⁴	3.5	887	(25.8)	(8.2)	31
Secondary incomplete	3.2	3,650	43.7	25.0	118
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	2.3	1,753	(57.1)	(30.2)	40
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.5	1,793	36.7	16.1	80
Second	3.3	1,710	35.1	20.4	56
Middle	2.5	1,587	(41.9)	(22.8)	40
Fourth	2.7	1,691	(42.1)	24.2	46
Highest	1.9	1,640	(54.4)	(32.9)	31
Total	3.0	8,421	40.3	21.6	254

Note: Total includes 7 children with missing information on cooking fuel in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, NGO sector, and private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a private pharmacy, a non-qualified doctor's chamber, and other sources.

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector	17.9	19.9
Medical college hospital	2.6	2.9
District hospital	1.1	1.2
Mother and child welfare center	0.3	0.3
Upazila health complex	6.6	7.3
Union health and family welfare center	3.8	4.2
Community clinic	2.8	3.1
Other public sector	1.2	1.3
NGO sector	0.2	0.2
NGO static clinic	0.2	0.2
Private sector	74.1	82.0
Private medical college hospital	0.3	0.3
Private hospital	1.9	2.1
Private clinic	3.9	4.4
Qualified doctor's chamber	19.5	21.6
Non-qualified doctor's chamber	10.9	12.0
Pharmacy/drug store	43.0	47.6
Other	0.5	0.5
Number of children	254	229

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest related.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	28.1	963	30.4	16.3	6.7	270
6-11	45.0	826	34.8	22.3	7.9	372
12-23	40.5	1,679	29.1	17.4	10.4	680
24-35	32.8	1,685	28.5	19.7	8.1	552
36-47	29.2	1,618	21.7	12.8	6.8	472
48-59	26.5	1,650	21.3	10.3	5.7	438
Sex						
Male	34.2	4,389	29.5	17.9	7.4	1,502
Female	31.8	4,032	24.9	14.9	8.5	1,282
Residence						
Urban	31.0	2,307	33.6	21.4	5.9	714
Rural	33.9	6,113	25.2	14.8	8.6	2,070
Division						
Barishal	38.4	464	26.7	12.7	3.8	178
Chattogram	32.5	1,761	28.7	16.6	7.6	572
Dhaka	30.7	2,170	28.6	16.7	8.2	667
Khulna	31.3	774	30.4	18.1	7.2	242
Mymensingh	33.4	708	16.2	9.5	9.9	236
Rajshahi	34.6	977	27.2	17.9	11.2	338
Rangpur	36.2	885	25.1	17.8	6.4	321
Sylhet	33.8	683	33.2	20.3	6.8	231
Mother's education						
No education	30.1	611	19.9	10.9	6.7	184
Primary incomplete	33.0	1,520	20.3	11.9	6.5	502
Primary complete ²	34.8	887	24.3	13.1	8.9	308
Secondary incomplete	34.9	3,650	27.7	17.1	8.1	1,275
Secondary complete or higher ³	29.4	1,753	38.1	23.5	8.7	515
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	34.2	1,793	19.1	10.5	9.3	613
Second	33.3	1,710	20.7	11.9	7.0	569
Middle	34.5	1,587	27.2	15.4	8.6	548
Fourth	35.1	1,691	33.6	21.5	9.0	594
Highest	28.1	1,640	38.8	25.1	4.9	461
Total	33.1	8,421	27.4	16.5	7.9	2,784

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, NGO sector, and private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a private pharmacy, a non-qualified doctor's chamber, and other sources.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.8 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	9.9	11.5
Medical college hospital	0.5	0.5
Specialized government hospital	0.3	0.3
District hospital	1.0	1.2
Mother and child welfare center	0.5	0.6
Upazila health complex	4.2	4.9
Union health and family welfare center	0.9	1.1
Community clinic	2.3	2.7
Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.1	0.1
Health assistant	0.1	0.1
Other public sector	0.2	0.3
NGO sector	0.3	0.3
NGO static clinic	0.2	0.2
NGO fieldworker	0.1	0.1
Private sector	74.6	87.0
Private medical college hospital	0.2	0.2
Private hospital	1.1	1.3
Private clinic	2.6	3.0
Qualified doctor's chamber	14.1	16.4
Non-qualified doctor's chamber	10.9	12.8
Pharmacy/drug store	48.1	56.1
Other	0.2	0.3
Number of children	2,784	2,387

Table 10.9 First source of treatment of fever

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by the first source of treatment, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Public sector	NGO sector	Private sector				No treatment sought	Total	Number of children with fever
			Private medical sector	Pharmacy	Unqualified provider	Other source			
Age in months									
<6	9.1	0.0	29.8	35.5	8.4	0.4	16.9	100.0	270
6-11	12.2	0.0	24.1	42.7	13.0	0.3	7.8	100.0	372
12-23	9.1	0.2	21.6	44.9	10.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	680
24-35	7.1	1.0	20.4	47.5	10.6	0.0	13.5	100.0	552
36-47	9.8	0.0	12.5	49.3	11.4	0.2	16.7	100.0	472
48-59	8.5	0.0	13.7	50.7	9.8	0.8	16.5	100.0	438
Sex									
Male	9.4	0.3	21.2	44.6	11.0	0.2	13.3	100.0	1,502
Female	8.8	0.2	17.9	47.3	10.0	0.3	15.4	100.0	1,282
Residence									
Urban	11.7	0.3	22.8	46.6	6.5	0.5	11.6	100.0	714
Rural	8.3	0.2	18.6	45.6	11.9	0.2	15.2	100.0	2,070
Division									
Barishal	11.9	0.3	14.3	45.2	10.9	0.2	17.2	100.0	178
Chattogram	6.8	0.0	21.1	51.4	8.5	0.2	12.0	100.0	572
Dhaka	7.7	0.3	22.1	47.2	6.7	0.2	15.8	100.0	667
Khulna	13.7	0.6	21.4	38.2	15.2	0.3	10.4	100.0	242
Mymensingh	8.8	0.3	9.3	53.4	6.5	0.0	21.6	100.0	236
Rajshahi	11.6	0.0	16.6	35.7	20.5	0.0	15.6	100.0	338
Rangpur	9.0	0.6	20.1	47.3	12.2	1.0	9.7	100.0	321
Sylhet	9.3	0.0	26.0	41.8	8.8	0.0	14.1	100.0	231
Mother's education									
No education	9.4	0.0	13.4	47.0	9.2	0.6	20.4	100.0	184
Primary incomplete	8.5	0.2	12.9	48.3	8.8	0.6	20.8	100.0	502
Primary complete ¹	9.8	0.7	15.9	49.0	12.7	0.0	12.0	100.0	308
Secondary incomplete	9.5	0.3	20.1	46.5	11.7	0.1	11.9	100.0	1,275
Secondary complete or higher ²	8.5	0.1	29.8	39.7	8.7	0.4	12.9	100.0	515
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.1	0.4	11.3	49.1	13.6	0.7	15.8	100.0	613
Second	9.8	0.0	14.2	47.1	12.9	0.0	16.0	100.0	569
Middle	9.8	0.1	19.2	46.1	10.4	0.0	14.3	100.0	548
Fourth	8.6	0.3	25.1	44.5	8.9	0.2	12.5	100.0	594
Highest	8.2	0.3	31.4	41.4	6.0	0.4	12.3	100.0	461
Total	9.1	0.2	19.7	45.9	10.5	0.2	14.3	100.0	2,784

Note: Advice or treatment from the following sources is included: public sector, NGO sector, private medical sector, private pharmacy, non-qualified doctor's chamber, or other.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.10 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months				
<6	2.6	963	24.1	25
6-11	8.9	826	42.6	74
12-23	9.0	1,679	42.0	152
24-35	4.9	1,685	34.7	83
36-47	2.4	1,618	(36.8)	39
48-59	1.4	1,650	(18.7)	24
Sex				
Male	5.1	4,389	36.0	222
Female	4.3	4,032	39.5	174
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	4.7	8,287	37.4	392
Unimproved	2.6	133	*	3
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved facility	4.6	5,424	46.0	252
Unimproved facility	4.8	2,909	23.4	141
Open defecation	3.8	88	*	3
Residence				
Urban	4.4	2,307	43.4	102
Rural	4.8	6,113	35.5	293
Division				
Barishal	6.4	464	40.9	30
Chattogram	5.1	1,761	41.8	89
Dhaka	3.8	2,170	(32.3)	83
Khulna	3.9	774	(40.5)	30
Mymensingh	5.3	708	25.7	38
Rajshahi	5.7	977	48.9	56
Rangpur	4.4	885	(25.2)	39
Sylhet	4.6	683	43.0	31
Mother's education				
No education	6.2	611	(28.9)	38
Primary incomplete	4.5	1,520	19.9	69
Primary complete ⁴	4.6	887	(26.7)	41
Secondary incomplete	4.6	3,650	41.5	167
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	4.6	1,753	53.9	81
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.9	1,793	22.8	88
Second	4.6	1,710	31.7	79
Middle	5.9	1,587	34.4	94
Fourth	3.3	1,691	49.1	56
Highest	4.8	1,640	55.5	79
Total	4.7	8,421	37.6	396

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

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, NGO sector, and private medical sector. Excludes advice or treatment from a private pharmacy, a non-qualified doctor's chamber, and other sources.

² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 2.3.1 for definition of categories.

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.11 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Number of children with diarrhea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/missing		Total
Age in months																
<6	(1.2)	(50.3)	(18.1)	(19.3)	(11.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.2)	(36.1)	(17.8)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	100.0	25
6-11	15.5	27.5	39.7	15.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	5.5	28.3	34.8	26.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
12-23	25.8	27.0	28.9	18.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	5.6	16.3	46.5	30.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	152
24-35	29.8	38.5	22.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	30.0	42.0	19.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
36-47	(27.6)	(26.5)	(31.4)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.5)	(19.2)	(42.8)	(29.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
48-59	(21.8)	(28.6)	(43.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.2)	(21.7)	(55.2)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Sex																
Male	22.1	34.1	27.9	14.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	8.8	19.6	41.0	27.0	2.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	222
Female	24.4	27.1	32.3	15.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	28.0	42.7	25.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	174
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	20.7	30.8	31.2	15.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	5.1	23.4	42.0	26.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	283
Not breastfeeding	29.3	31.5	26.6	12.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.0	22.9	41.1	25.4	2.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	112
Residence																
Urban	24.0	33.6	27.5	13.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	4.2	22.9	40.1	31.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	100.0	102
Rural	22.8	30.1	30.7	15.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	23.4	42.3	24.7	2.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	293
Division																
Barishal	16.2	37.9	32.5	11.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	4.0	25.7	48.3	19.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	30
Chattogram	15.9	27.6	33.1	21.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	4.1	21.2	42.9	30.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	89
Dhaka	(17.3)	(39.8)	(31.9)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.3)	(29.8)	(36.1)	(23.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	83
Khulna	(17.7)	(26.8)	(31.8)	(17.1)	(4.5)	(2.1)	100.0	(2.1)	(15.8)	(54.9)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.1)	100.0	30
Mymensingh	23.4	29.0	31.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	17.9	48.4	30.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	38
Rajshahi	31.4	25.8	27.0	14.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	10.8	25.5	35.7	25.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Rangpur	(39.8)	(26.1)	(27.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.7)	(18.8)	(41.6)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Sylhet	34.7	32.8	17.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	24.9	37.1	28.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	31
Mother's education																
No education	(5.7)	(29.2)	(47.1)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.6)	(23.6)	(47.6)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Primary incomplete	27.8	36.0	21.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	18.0	42.6	30.6	3.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	69
Primary complete ¹	(28.6)	(37.9)	(28.9)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.2)	(23.3)	(47.5)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Secondary incomplete	21.7	28.9	31.1	15.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	4.0	21.6	41.9	28.3	2.5	1.3	0.4	100.0	167
Secondary complete or higher ²	27.5	28.5	26.9	16.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	8.3	31.0	35.0	25.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	81
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	17.3	35.6	31.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	25.6	44.1	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Second	24.5	31.6	24.9	18.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	4.2	20.4	47.2	24.7	2.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	79
Middle	22.5	24.2	37.5	12.8	2.3	0.7	100.0	6.4	23.9	38.3	26.2	2.3	2.2	0.7	100.0	94
Fourth	25.5	22.0	36.1	14.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	8.1	15.7	42.6	28.6	3.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	56
Highest	27.3	39.8	19.7	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	28.2	37.0	28.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	79
Total	23.1	31.0	29.9	14.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	5.9	23.3	41.7	26.4	1.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	396

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.12 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and continued feeding and ORT, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:									Number of children with diarrhea
	Fluid from ORS packets	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ¹	No treatment	
Age in months										
<6	(23.4)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(50.2)	(13.5)	(23.4)	(23.4)	(9.1)	(39.9)	25
6-11	77.9	7.4	77.9	52.7	42.6	79.0	79.0	53.2	12.0	74
12-23	86.9	12.5	89.3	54.0	49.3	89.3	91.0	61.1	7.5	152
24-35	91.5	9.2	94.9	45.1	41.5	94.0	97.5	75.9	0.7	83
36-47	(93.6)	(4.6)	(95.3)	(43.9)	(40.6)	(95.0)	(96.7)	(67.2)	(0.0)	39
48-59	(95.5)	(25.1)	(95.5)	(49.0)	(44.5)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(86.0)	(0.0)	24
Sex										
Male	85.0	10.1	85.4	54.3	45.5	87.2	87.2	59.9	6.0	222
Female	81.3	10.0	84.8	45.4	39.8	82.4	86.0	63.7	9.9	174
Residence										
Urban	87.2	4.4	88.2	48.0	42.3	88.2	88.2	59.6	7.0	102
Rural	82.0	12.0	84.1	51.2	43.3	84.1	86.2	62.3	8.0	293
Division										
Barishal	82.0	8.8	84.2	46.0	39.2	83.9	86.0	71.0	7.2	30
Chattogram	87.1	11.3	89.8	52.4	45.5	91.5	93.2	64.3	4.5	89
Dhaka	(88.1)	(2.4)	(90.5)	(40.7)	(40.7)	(88.1)	(90.5)	(63.0)	(9.5)	83
Khulna	(81.2)	(9.5)	(81.2)	(59.1)	(48.5)	(81.2)	(81.2)	(56.3)	(8.2)	30
Mymensingh	77.8	16.1	80.2	62.9	52.9	80.0	82.4	51.8	9.8	38
Rajshahi	80.9	9.9	80.9	52.2	41.4	80.9	80.9	61.5	8.3	56
Rangpur	(75.1)	(18.9)	(78.1)	(53.9)	(39.0)	(78.0)	(81.0)	(60.1)	(10.0)	39
Sylhet	84.8	10.2	84.8	43.4	36.3	86.7	86.7	60.0	6.2	31
Education										
No education	(77.5)	(16.4)	(80.5)	(51.5)	(45.1)	(77.5)	(80.5)	(55.4)	(16.1)	38
Primary incomplete	81.0	21.5	86.1	32.6	24.8	83.5	88.5	56.4	5.3	69
Primary complete ²	(92.2)	(23.3)	(92.2)	(53.5)	(51.0)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(85.2)	(3.8)	41
Secondary incomplete	82.7	3.3	83.3	52.5	44.5	84.2	84.2	56.7	9.3	167
Secondary complete or higher ³	84.9	4.6	86.8	58.8	50.3	86.8	88.7	66.9	4.7	81
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	76.9	17.2	78.6	50.1	42.3	78.8	80.5	60.7	13.1	88
Second	81.0	11.8	85.6	43.6	34.7	83.3	86.6	61.1	6.8	79
Middle	88.5	13.2	90.6	47.3	40.8	88.5	90.6	62.2	4.1	94
Fourth	78.5	3.7	78.5	58.8	48.3	82.2	82.2	55.9	9.9	56
Highest	90.2	0.9	90.2	55.2	51.1	92.1	92.1	66.3	5.7	79
Total	83.3	10.0	85.1	50.4	43.0	85.1	86.7	61.6	7.8	396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ORT = oral rehydration therapy

RHF = recommended homemade fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.13 Diarrhea treatment with ORT and zinc

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) but not zinc syrup or tablets, percentage who received zinc but not ORT, and percentage who received both ORT and zinc, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	ORT but not zinc	Zinc syrup/ tablets but not ORT	ORT and zinc	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months				
<6	(9.9)	(36.7)	(13.5)	25
6-11	35.3	10.1	42.6	74
12-23	38.5	3.3	50.7	152
24-35	53.4	3.6	41.5	83
36-47	(54.7)	(3.3)	(40.6)	39
48-59	(51.0)	(4.5)	(44.5)	24
Sex				
Male	39.4	8.3	46.0	222
Female	44.4	4.9	40.4	174
Residence				
Urban	44.9	4.8	43.2	102
Rural	40.4	7.5	43.7	293
Division				
Barishal	45.0	6.8	39.2	30
Chattogram	43.1	5.7	46.7	89
Dhaka	(49.8)	(0.0)	(40.7)	83
Khulna	(32.7)	(10.6)	(48.5)	30
Mymensingh	27.3	10.0	52.9	38
Rajshahi	39.5	10.8	41.4	56
Rangpur	(36.2)	(11.9)	(41.9)	39
Sylhet	48.5	7.1	36.3	31
Mother's education				
No education	(32.3)	(3.4)	(48.1)	38
Primary incomplete	61.3	7.8	24.8	69
Primary complete ¹	(41.2)	(2.5)	(51.0)	41
Secondary incomplete	38.2	7.4	45.1	167
Secondary complete or higher ²	36.5	8.5	50.3	81
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	36.2	7.7	42.3	88
Second	49.6	7.6	36.0	79
Middle	48.6	5.3	42.0	94
Fourth	30.2	10.6	48.3	56
Highest	39.1	4.2	51.1	79
Total	41.6	6.8	43.6	396

Note: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids (RHF). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 10.14 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS ¹
Public sector	13.3	15.4	15.5
Medical college hospital	0.6	0.7	0.7
Specialized government hospital	0.3	0.3	0.3
District hospital	3.5	4.0	4.2
Mother and child welfare center	0.6	0.7	0.8
Upazila health complex	6.7	7.8	7.5
Union health and family welfare center	1.2	1.4	1.5
Community clinic	0.5	0.6	0.6
NGO sector	1.2	1.3	1.4
NGO static clinic	1.2	1.3	1.4
Private sector	72.7	84.0	75.0
Private medical college hospital	0.2	0.3	0.3
Private hospital	1.3	1.6	1.2
Private clinic	3.4	3.9	3.5
Qualified doctor's chamber	18.3	21.2	19.5
Non-qualified doctor's chamber	8.9	10.3	8.0
Pharmacy/drug store	43.8	50.6	45.3
Other private medical sector	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	1.4	1.6	0.6
Number of children	396	343	330

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluids from ORS packet

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 31% of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age), 8% are wasted (thin for their height), 22% are underweight, and 2% are overweight (heavy for their height). Between 2007 and 2017-18, stunting among children declined by 12 percentage points. The aim of the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) is to reduce stunting from 36% in 2014 to 25% by 2022.
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:** 65% of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed, an increase since 2014 (55%).
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** 35% of children age 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours before the survey, an increase from 21% in 2011 and 23% in 2014. The aim of the 4th HPNSP is to increase the proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet to 45% by 2022.
- **Vitamin A supplementation among children:** 79% of children age 6-59 months received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey, an increase from 61% in 2014.
- **Nutritional status of women:** The proportion of ever-married women who are undernourished (a body mass index [BMI] below 18.5) has decreased since 2007, from 30% to 12%. On the other hand, the proportion of women who are overweight or obese (a BMI of 25.0 or above) has increased from 12% to 32%.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and adults. It reports on infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding; deworming for children; and micronutrient supplementation among children and pregnant women.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared against the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006a). A well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while a poorly nourished population will differ from the reference population. Three indices—height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age—can be expressed in standard deviation units (Z-scores) from the median of the reference population, and values greater than two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. The most direct causes of stunting are inadequate nutrition (not eating enough or eating foods that lack growth-promoting nutrients) and recurrent infections or chronic diseases that cause poor nutrient intake, absorption, and utilization.

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute weight loss. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, is a measure of excessive weight and results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age reflecting wasting, stunting, or both.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute weight loss. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cut-off point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

11.1.1 Anthropometry Training and Data Collection

Health technicians were trained to measure the height and weight of children and adults. Training on child height measurement included standardization exercises. Children younger than age 24 months were

measured lying down (recumbent length); older children and adults were measured standing up (height). Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 878U). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board.

The survey identified a total of 8,653 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements. Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 94% of eligible children (0.7% of the invalid data was the result of implausible values). Similarly, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 94% of eligible children (0.9% of the invalid data was the result of implausible values), and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 96% of eligible children (0.1% of the invalid data was the result of implausible values). Appendix Table C.7 provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

11.1.2 Levels of Child Malnutrition

The 2017-18 BDHS results showed that 31% of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age) and 9% are severely stunted. Eight percent are wasted (thin for their height), with 2% being severely wasted. Twenty-two percent of children are underweight, and 4% are severely underweight (Table 11.1). Two percent of children under age 5 are overweight.

Trends: The nutritional status of children has improved steadily over the past decade (Figure 11.1). The percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted declined from 43% in 2007 to 31% in 2017-18. The aim of the 4th HPNSP is to reduce stunting among children under age 5 to 25% by 2022 (MOHFW 2017). Similarly, the percentage of children who are underweight fell from 41% in 2007 to 22% in 2017-18. After years at critically high levels (14%-17%), wasting decreased to 8% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is a rural-urban gap in stunting, with a higher prevalence among rural (33%) than urban (25%) children.
- The proportion of children who are stunted is highest in Sylhet (43%) and lowest in Dhaka and Khulna (26% each) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.1 Trends in nutritional status

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished

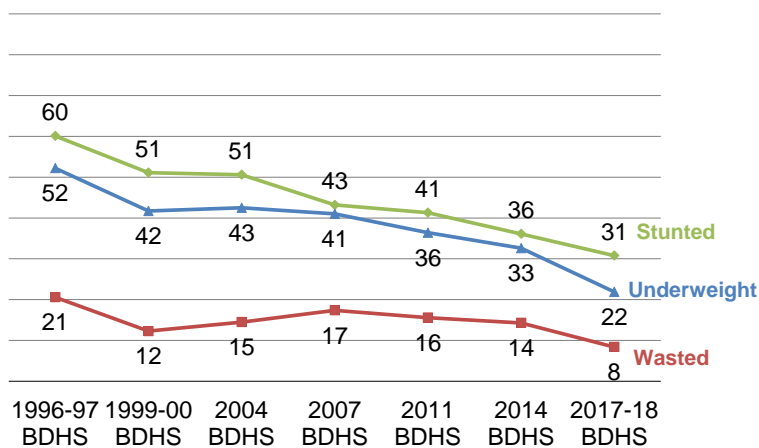
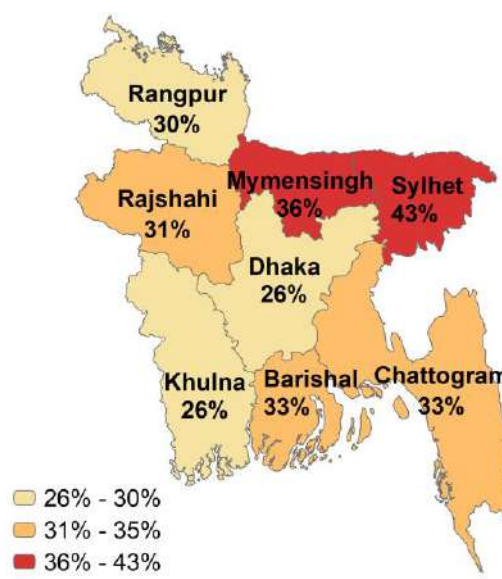


Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by division

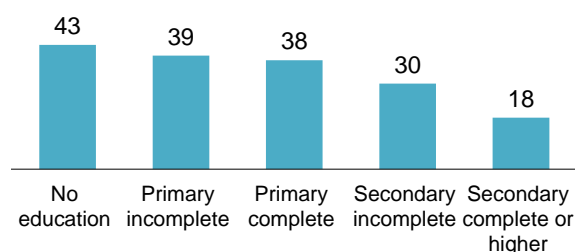
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- Children whose mothers have no education are more likely to be stunted than children whose mothers have a secondary education or higher (43% versus 18%) (**Figure 11.3**).
- Stunting is least common among children in the highest wealth quintile and most common among those in the lowest quintile (17% and 40%, respectively) (**Table 11.1**).

Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by mother's education

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour of life), exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that 99% of children under age 2 had been breastfed at some point. Six in 10 (60%) children were breastfed within the first hour of birth, and 94% were breastfed within 1 day of birth. Twenty-nine percent of children received a prelacteal feed.

Trends: There has been a continuous increase over time in the percentage of children breastfed within the first hour of birth, from 25% in 2004 to 60% in 2017-18. The percentage of children receiving a prelacteal feed declined appreciably from 60% in 2007 to 27% in 2014 before increasing slightly to 29% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children born at home were much more likely than those born at a health facility to be breastfed within the first hour of birth (70% versus 50%).
- Early initiation of breastfeeding was more common among children whose deliveries were assisted by traditional birth attendants than children whose deliveries were assisted by health personnel (69% versus 52%).
- The proportion of children who received a prelacteal feed was lowest in Sylhet (13%) and highest in Khulna (39%) (**Table 11.2**).

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

In the first 6 months of life, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months prevents infections such as diarrhea and respiratory

illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Feeding complementary foods within the first 6 months will have the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk are modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

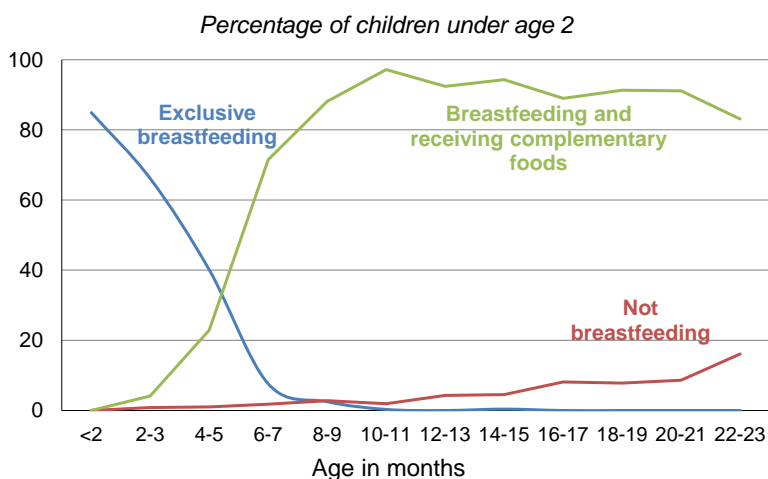
Exclusive breastfeeding

Proportion of children age 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

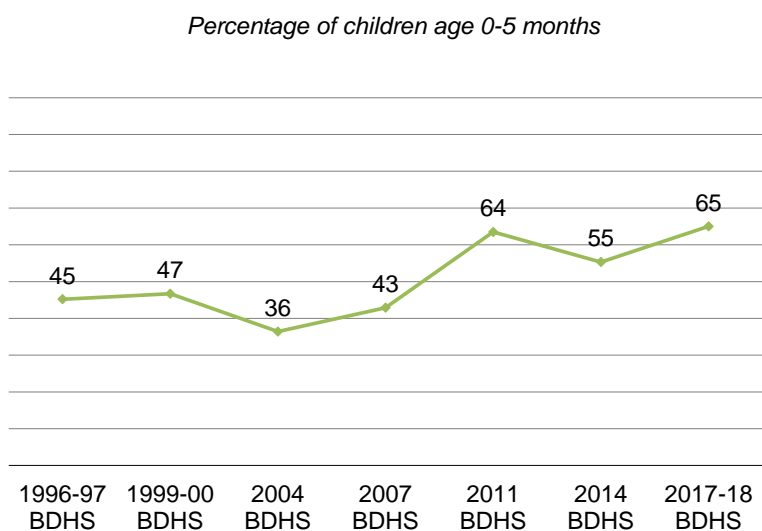
Breastfeeding status was assessed for last-born children under age 2 who are currently living with their mother. Sixty-five percent of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding declines with age, from 85% among children age 0-1 months to 66% among those age 2-3 months and 40% among those age 4-5 months. Ten percent of children age 0-5 months are breastfeeding and consuming water only, 13% are consuming other milk in addition to breast milk, 3% are consuming non-milk liquids and breast milk, and 8% are consuming complementary foods and breast milk. Ninety-six percent of children are breastfeeding at 1 year, and 88% are breastfeeding at 2 years (Table 11.3, Table 11.4, and Figure 11.4).

Figure 11.4 Breastfeeding practices by age



Trends: After declining from 64% in 2011 to 55% in 2014, exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0-5 months increased to 65% in 2017-18 (Figure 11.5).

Figure 11.5 Trends in exclusive breastfeeding



11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

Table 11.5 shows that the median duration of any breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years before the survey is 28.8 months. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 4.1 months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (either exclusively breastfed or breastfed and receiving plain water and/or non-milk liquids) is 5.2 months.

Trends: Between 2014 and 2017-18, the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding increased from 2.8 months to 4.1 months, while the median duration of predominant breastfeeding increased from 4.2 months to 5.2 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of any breastfeeding is 31.1 months among children in rural areas, as compared with 27.4 months among children in urban areas.
- The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is highest in Chattogram (5.2 months) and lowest in Dhaka (3.0 months).
- The median duration of any breastfeeding is 33.8 months among children in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with 26.8 months among those in the highest quintile.

11.2.4 Bottle Feeding

The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases disease risk among children. Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2 (WHO 2005).

Bottle feeding

Proportion of children age 0-23 months who are fed from a bottle with a nipple.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.4 shows that 16% of children age 0-23 months are fed from a bottle with a nipple. The percentage increases from 8% among children age 0-1 months to a peak of 22% among those age 6-8 months and decreases thereafter (**Table 11.3**).

11.2.5 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished, and during this time it is important that they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that nutrient requirements are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the daily diet or eaten as often as possible (WHO 2003).

Table 11.6 shows the types of foods and liquids consumed by children under age 2 during the day and night before the interview by their age and breastfeeding status.

The most common foods given to children age 6-23 months are foods made from grains (88% among breastfeeding children and 92% among nonbreastfeeding children). Sixty percent of breastfed children and 68% of nonbreastfed children are given foods made from roots and tubers, and 54% of breastfed children and 71% of nonbreastfed children consume meat, fish, and poultry. Forty-one percent of breastfeeding children consume eggs, as compared with 54% of nonbreastfeeding children.

11.2.6 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, and Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and

mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency. The three indicators are defined in the box below.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods (WHO 2008). Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6-8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum dietary diversity

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who received a minimum of five out of eight food groups during the previous day.

Minimum meal frequency

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semisolid, or soft food (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

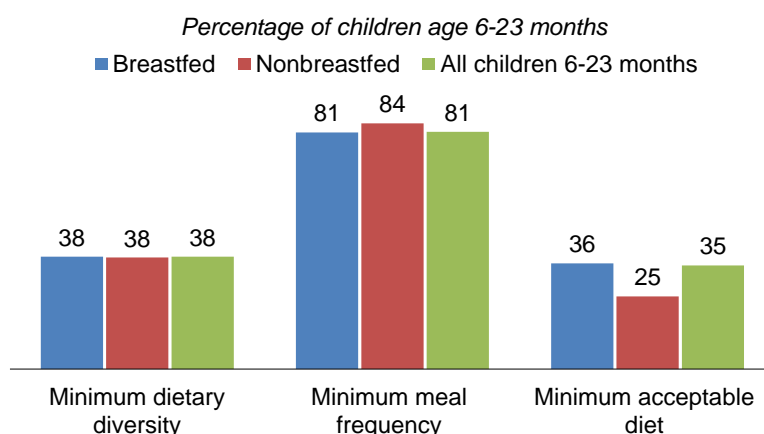
Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and appropriate milk feeds together constitute a child's minimum acceptable diet. Thirty-five percent of children age 6-23 months living with their mother were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours preceding the survey. Thirty-eight percent of children had an adequately diverse diet in which they had been given foods from at least five food groups, and 81% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (Table 11.7 and Figure 11.6).

Figure 11.6 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet



Trends: The proportion of children age 6-23 months who were fed with an adequately diverse diet increased from 24% in 2011 and 27% in 2014 to 38% in 2017-18. Similarly, the proportion of children fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age increased from 64% each in 2011 and 2014 to 81% in 2017-18. Overall, the proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet increased from 21% in 2011

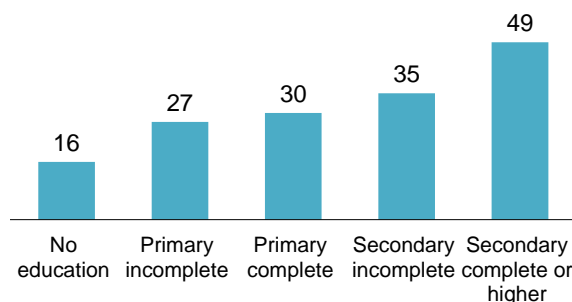
and 23% in 2014 to 35% in 2017-18. The aim of the 4th HPNSP is to increase the proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet to 45% by 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 13% of children age 6-8 months are fed a minimum acceptable diet, as compared with 30% of children age 9-11 months and more than 40% of children age 12-23 months.
- Urban children are more likely than rural children to be fed a minimum acceptable diet (40% and 34%, respectively).
- By division, the proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet ranges from 28% in Sylhet to 45% in Rangpur.
- The proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet increases with increasing mother's education, from 16% among children whose mothers have no education to 49% among children whose mothers have a secondary education or higher (**Figure 11.7**).

Figure 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet by mother's education

Percentage of children age 6-23 months



11.3 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation.

The information collected on food consumption among children age 6-23 months is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients in their daily diet: iron and vitamin A. Iron plays an important role in numerous biological systems and iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia, which has serious health consequences for children. Vitamin A supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease and slows recovery from illness.

Table 11.8 shows that 77% of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours preceding the survey, while 70% consumed foods rich in iron.

Among children age 6-59 months, 6% were given iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey, 79% were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey, and 46% were given deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey.

Trends: There have been noticeable improvements since 2014 in the proportions of children receiving micronutrients through food and supplements. Among children age 6-23 months, the proportion consuming food rich in vitamin A in the past 24 hours has increased from 67% to 77%, while the proportion consuming food rich in iron has increased from 55% to 70%. Similarly, there have been increases in the proportions of children age 6-59 months given vitamin A supplements (from 61% to 79%) and deworming medication (from 30% to 46%) in the 6 months prior to the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mother's education influences children's intake of micronutrients. For instance, among children age 6-23 months, those whose mothers had no education were less likely to receive foods rich in vitamin A and iron (55% and 44%, respectively) than those whose mothers had a secondary education or higher (80% and 74%, respectively) (Table 11.8).
- Thirty-nine percent of children whose mothers had no education were given deworming medication, as compared with 51% of children whose mothers had a secondary education or higher.

11.4 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Height and weight data were used to calculate body mass index (BMI), a composite measure of adult nutritional status. Calculations of BMI excluded women and men for whom there was no information on height and/or weight. Women who were pregnant on the day of the survey visit or had given birth during the preceding 2 months were also excluded.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

Status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-49

Short stature

Proportion of women with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 15-49

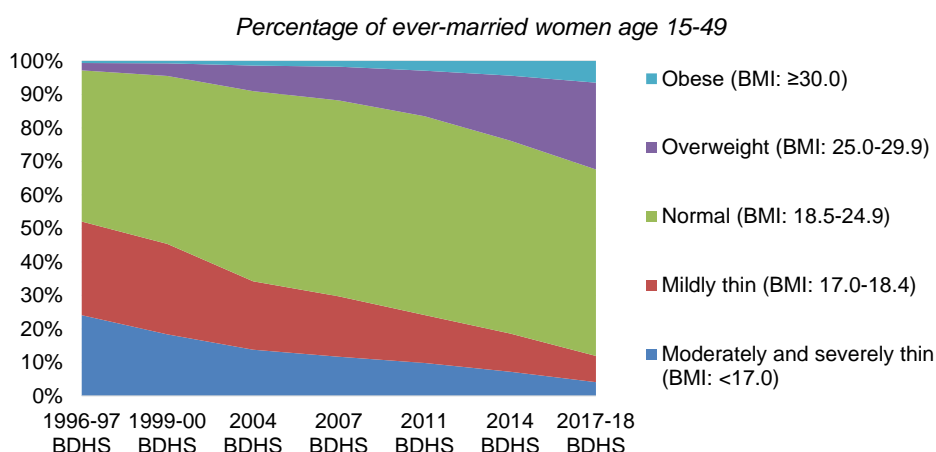
11.4.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition, which are major risk factors for adverse birth outcomes. The 2017-18 BDHS collected information on height and weight for all ever-married women age 15-49.¹

Table 11.9.1 shows that 56% of women have a normal BMI, while 12% are thin and 32% are overweight or obese. The mean BMI among women is 23.3. Fourteen percent of women are of short stature.

¹ In the 2017-18 BDHS, height and weight information was also collected for never-married women age 18 and older and ever-married women age 50 and older. However, to maintain data comparability with previous surveys, Table 11.9.1 includes only ever-married women age 15-49. The results for other women are included in Chapter 13.

Figure 11.8 Trends in nutritional status of women



Trends: Figure 11.8 shows that there have been shifts in women’s nutritional status over the years. The proportion of women who are thin decreased from 52% in 1996-97 to 30% in 2007 and 12% in 2017-18. On the other hand, the proportion of women who are overweight or obese increased from 3% in 1996-97 and 12% in 2007 to 32% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ever-married women age 15-19 are twice as likely to be undernourished (BMI below 18.5) as women age 20-29 (24% versus 12%). About one in nine women age 15-19 are overweight or obese, as compared with two in five women age 30-49.
- Thirteen percent of rural women and 9% of urban women are thin. Conversely, 28% of rural women and 43% of urban women are overweight or obese.
- The proportion of women who are thin is highest in Sylhet (22%) and lowest in Chattogram (8%). Thirty-nine percent of women in Chattogram are overweight or obese.
- Women with no education are less likely to be overweight or obese than women with a secondary education or higher (25% versus 41%).
- Twenty-one percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile are thin, as compared with only 4% in the highest wealth quintile. Over half of women in the highest wealth quintile are overweight or obese.

11.4.2 Nutritional Status of Men

The 2017-18 BDHS collected information on height and weight for men age 18 and older (**Table 11.9.2**). The results showed that 20% of men are thin, while 18% are overweight or obese. The mean BMI among men is 21.6.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who are overweight or obese is highest among those age 30-39 (24%) and 40-49 (22%) and lowest among those age 18-19 (7%) and 70 or older (10%).
- Twenty-four percent of urban men are overweight or obese, as compared with only 15% of rural men.
- The proportion of men who are overweight or obese increases with increasing education, from 10% among those with no education to 32% among those with a secondary education or higher.

11.5 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION DURING PREGNANCY

Nearly half (46%) of women with a birth in the 3 years preceding the survey took iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days during their most recent pregnancy. About a quarter of women (26%) never took iron tablets or syrup during their most recent pregnancy (**Table 11.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who took iron tablets or syrup for 90 days or more during their last pregnancy is lowest in Barishal and Sylhet (33% each) and highest in Rangpur (54%).
- Women with a secondary education or higher were three times more likely than women with no education to take iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days during their last pregnancy (69% versus 23%).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to take iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days during their last pregnancy than women in the lowest wealth quintile (64% versus 34%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** **Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2** **Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.3** **Breastfeeding status by age**
- **Table 11.4** **Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status**
- **Table 11.5** **Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.6** **Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.7** **Minimum acceptable diet**
- **Table 11.8** **Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.9.1** **Nutritional status of ever-married women**
- **Table 11.9.2** **Nutritional status of men**
- **Table 11.10** **Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	5.0	19.7	-1.0	917	2.4	9.5	3.2	-0.3	899	4.2	15.8	0.4	-0.9	944
6-8	5.1	19.8	-0.9	399	1.0	5.8	2.9	-0.2	398	2.0	13.3	0.7	-0.7	402
9-11	6.0	20.2	-1.1	396	0.7	7.1	4.9	-0.3	399	3.5	14.7	1.3	-0.9	401
12-17	8.9	29.9	-1.4	851	1.9	9.6	1.9	-0.5	860	4.4	18.3	0.4	-1.0	867
18-23	12.6	39.2	-1.6	796	1.6	6.8	2.5	-0.5	802	3.2	19.1	1.0	-1.1	818
24-35	13.0	38.8	-1.6	1,595	2.2	8.4	1.5	-0.5	1,591	5.5	24.5	0.9	-1.2	1,674
36-47	8.1	33.1	-1.5	1,551	1.0	8.4	1.6	-0.6	1,555	3.6	25.0	0.6	-1.3	1,602
48-59	7.8	28.8	-1.4	1,604	0.6	9.1	2.0	-0.8	1,608	3.9	27.0	0.7	-1.3	1,627
Sex														
Male	9.0	30.8	-1.4	4,221	1.6	9.2	2.6	-0.5	4,223	3.9	21.7	0.9	-1.2	4,339
Female	8.8	30.9	-1.4	3,887	1.3	7.6	1.8	-0.5	3,890	4.2	22.1	0.5	-1.2	3,995
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	7.5	28.9	-1.3	2,998	1.5	8.5	2.8	-0.5	3,001	3.7	20.0	1.0	-1.1	3,085
<24	13.7	38.2	-1.7	489	0.8	7.7	1.7	-0.5	485	6.7	25.6	0.6	-1.3	503
24-47	12.3	36.4	-1.5	1,462	1.9	9.0	1.8	-0.6	1,459	5.7	27.0	0.3	-1.3	1,494
48+	7.8	28.5	-1.3	2,871	1.4	8.2	1.9	-0.6	2,861	3.1	20.5	0.6	-1.1	2,960
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	8.9	30.7	-1.4	7,819	1.5	8.5	2.2	-0.5	7,805	4.1	21.8	0.7	-1.2	8,042
Not interviewed but in household	9.4	33.4	-1.4	289	0.6	7.8	1.6	-0.6	308	4.1	24.1	1.5	-1.2	292
Residence														
Urban	7.6	25.4	-1.1	2,118	1.7	8.9	3.1	-0.5	2,108	3.8	19.2	1.3	-1.0	2,181
Rural	9.4	32.8	-1.5	5,991	1.4	8.2	1.9	-0.5	6,005	4.1	22.9	0.5	-1.2	6,154
Division														
Barishal	8.8	32.5	-1.3	463	2.9	9.0	2.8	-0.6	460	4.0	22.5	0.6	-1.2	470
Chattogram	9.3	32.8	-1.4	1,644	1.7	7.9	1.9	-0.5	1,655	4.3	21.3	0.4	-1.2	1,707
Dhaka	8.8	25.6	-1.2	1,999	1.3	8.8	4.0	-0.4	1,991	3.2	18.5	1.3	-0.9	2,056
Khulna	5.6	25.5	-1.3	769	1.3	8.0	1.7	-0.5	769	3.7	19.2	0.8	-1.1	785
Mymensingh	10.8	35.6	-1.5	691	1.7	9.0	1.8	-0.6	692	5.8	25.9	0.9	-1.3	710
Rajshahi	7.2	30.6	-1.4	967	1.0	8.0	1.1	-0.6	967	3.1	23.0	0.4	-1.2	1,009
Rangpur	7.4	30.4	-1.5	912	0.8	7.3	1.1	-0.6	915	3.1	20.6	0.4	-1.2	923
Sylhet	14.7	42.7	-1.7	663	1.7	10.4	0.9	-0.7	663	7.3	32.7	0.2	-1.5	673
Mother's education⁵														
No education	16.5	43.0	-1.8	559	1.8	12.0	1.5	-0.7	560	6.6	36.0	0.6	-1.5	571
Primary incomplete	12.5	39.3	-1.6	1,408	1.6	8.7	2.0	-0.6	1,404	5.3	26.6	0.2	-1.4	1,446
Primary complete ⁶	11.3	37.7	-1.6	833	1.4	9.5	0.7	-0.6	833	5.6	26.8	0.3	-1.4	853
Secondary incomplete	7.9	29.6	-1.4	3,422	1.6	8.2	2.4	-0.5	3,414	3.7	20.5	0.6	-1.1	3,515
Secondary complete or higher ⁷	4.1	17.8	-0.9	1,597	1.1	7.0	3.0	-0.3	1,593	2.1	13.1	1.4	-0.8	1,657
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	13.0	40.2	-1.7	1,796	1.7	10.0	1.8	-0.6	1,798	5.9	28.9	0.4	-1.4	1,831
Second	11.3	37.3	-1.6	1,683	1.0	7.9	1.0	-0.6	1,682	5.1	25.6	0.1	-1.3	1,723
Middle	7.7	30.2	-1.4	1,554	1.4	7.9	1.4	-0.6	1,560	3.4	20.2	0.2	-1.2	1,602
Fourth	7.4	26.9	-1.3	1,606	1.6	8.8	3.2	-0.5	1,607	3.1	20.7	1.1	-1.1	1,647
Highest	4.2	17.1	-0.8	1,469	1.6	7.2	3.8	-0.3	1,466	2.3	12.5	1.8	-0.7	1,532
Total	8.9	30.8	-1.4	8,108	1.5	8.4	2.2	-0.5	8,113	4.1	21.9	0.7	-1.2	8,335

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

⁶ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁷ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	98.6	59.6	93.5	1,812	28.4	1,787
Female	98.8	59.9	93.6	1,685	29.4	1,665
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	98.2	52.0	90.5	1,915	29.2	1,881
Traditional birth attendant	99.3	69.0	97.4	1,552	28.3	1,542
Other	*	*	*	24	*	23
No one	*	*	*	6	*	6
Place of delivery						
Health facility	98.1	50.3	90.0	1,764	29.8	1,731
At home	99.4	69.6	97.3	1,721	27.9	1,710
Other	*	*	*	12	*	11
Residence						
Urban	97.9	57.2	92.0	928	28.0	908
Rural	99.0	60.7	94.1	2,569	29.2	2,544
Division						
Barishal	98.8	61.0	91.6	208	25.2	206
Chattogram	99.0	54.5	95.2	738	20.0	731
Dhaka	98.3	61.4	92.4	887	37.0	872
Khulna	99.1	51.0	89.7	322	39.0	319
Mymensingh	99.3	64.4	94.9	298	31.6	296
Rajshahi	98.6	58.0	92.8	387	35.6	381
Rangpur	99.1	66.1	96.0	379	23.6	375
Sylhet	98.1	66.7	95.2	278	12.7	272
Mother's education						
No education	99.5	61.9	94.4	222	33.7	221
Primary incomplete	96.8	64.4	92.8	622	28.4	601
Primary complete ⁴	99.2	66.0	95.1	347	25.5	344
Secondary incomplete	99.3	60.0	93.7	1,500	29.5	1,489
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	98.7	52.4	93.0	807	28.3	796
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.9	66.7	94.7	721	27.9	713
Second	99.1	65.8	96.0	736	27.5	729
Middle	98.7	56.0	92.3	672	30.6	663
Fourth	98.1	53.7	91.8	710	31.3	696
Highest	98.8	55.8	92.7	658	27.3	650
Total	98.7	59.8	93.6	3,497	28.9	3,452

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth assistant, sub-assistant community medical officer, community health care provider, health assistant, family welfare assistant, or NGO worker

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	0.0	84.9	5.4	0.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	342	8.4	342
2-3	0.8	66.1	13.6	2.2	13.3	4.1	100.0	99.2	322	16.4	327
4-5	1.0	40.1	12.5	6.4	17.1	22.9	100.0	99.0	289	18.9	294
6-8	1.7	5.8	6.8	2.0	6.5	77.1	100.0	98.3	406	22.1	410
9-11	2.7	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	94.1	100.0	97.3	411	19.4	416
12-17	5.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	91.9	100.0	94.4	843	16.3	859
18-23	10.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	88.5	100.0	89.2	788	13.4	819
0-3	0.4	75.8	9.4	1.3	11.1	2.0	100.0	99.6	664	12.3	668
0-5	0.6	65.0	10.3	2.9	13.0	8.3	100.0	99.4	954	14.3	963
6-9	2.3	4.8	5.6	1.4	5.3	80.6	100.0	97.7	567	20.9	573
12-15	4.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	93.4	100.0	95.6	565	16.7	572
12-23	8.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	90.3	100.0	91.9	1,631	14.9	1,679
20-23	12.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	87.1	100.0	87.7	526	12.7	549

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Indicator	Percentage	Number
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	65.0	954
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months	40.1	289
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	95.6	565
Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods (6-8 months)	78.5	406
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	87.7	526
Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months) ¹	82.1	3,402
Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months) ²	78.2	954
Mixed breast and non-breast milk feeding (0-5 months)	15.5	954
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	16.1	3,467

¹ For children age 0-5 months: exclusively breastfed; for children age 6-23 months: receiving breast milk

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²
Sex			
Male	28.9	4.0	5.2
Female	28.7	4.1	5.3
Residence			
Urban	27.4	3.7	5.0
Rural	31.1	4.2	5.3
Division			
Barishal	30.0	3.7	4.8
Chattogram	24.7	5.2	6.3
Dhaka	27.8	3.0	4.8
Khulna	a	(2.9)	4.4
Mymensingh	32.1	3.1	4.4
Rajshahi	34.7	4.7	5.3
Rangpur	a	4.4	5.2
Sylhet	31.1	4.7	6.0
Mother's education			
No education	32.0	4.0	5.3
Primary incomplete	31.6	3.7	5.5
Primary complete ³	28.7	4.8	5.5
Secondary incomplete	28.8	3.9	5.0
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	27.6	4.3	5.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	33.8	3.8	5.3
Second	29.9	4.2	5.4
Middle	29.9	4.1	5.2
Fourth	27.5	4.3	5.4
Highest	26.8	4.0	4.8
Total	28.8	4.1	5.2
Mean for all children	28.8	5.1	6.2

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with their mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with their mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with their mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age in months	Liquids			Solid or semisolid foods										Number of children under age 2
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Any solid or semi-solid food	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	7.9	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	342
2-3	10.5	4.6	4.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	4.1	320
4-5	15.9	9.3	13.4	1.9	12.0	1.9	2.9	3.2	0.2	3.3	2.4	1.1	23.1	286
6-8	13.8	15.6	24.4	11.3	62.2	17.2	14.5	33.0	11.6	21.3	25.5	3.6	78.5	399
9-11	7.3	23.9	22.8	9.5	90.9	34.2	23.2	60.2	21.9	43.9	36.0	4.5	96.6	400
12-17	6.3	23.2	19.8	7.5	92.0	43.6	31.3	63.7	25.4	60.8	47.4	4.5	97.4	796
18-23	2.8	24.8	18.3	4.0	96.5	47.5	33.1	71.7	24.2	72.1	45.2	5.8	99.3	702
6-23	6.7	22.5	20.6	7.4	88.0	38.6	27.5	60.2	22.0	54.4	41.0	4.7	94.6	2,297
Total	8.0	17.3	16.2	5.4	63.5	27.5	19.7	42.9	15.6	38.9	29.2	3.5	69.4	3,246
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
12-17	(20.5)	(40.2)	(29.5)	(22.8)	(95.6)	(64.0)	(32.2)	(63.8)	(27.9)	(61.5)	(47.5)	(13.5)	(100.0)	47
18-23	13.0	38.9	29.5	7.2	94.0	43.4	42.5	72.0	35.0	83.3	56.1	5.0	98.3	85
6-23	19.5	37.0	31.0	12.5	91.7	48.9	37.0	68.1	30.3	71.4	53.6	9.2	98.1	151
Total	19.7	36.9	30.0	12.1	88.6	47.2	35.7	65.7	29.2	69.0	51.7	8.9	94.7	156

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.

² Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes dark green leafy vegetables; pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside; ripe mangoes; papayas; and vitamin A-rich fruits

Table 11.7. Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night, preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of all children age 6-23 months		
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹		Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹
Age in months															
6-8	13.7	69.5	13.3	399	*	*	*	*	*	7	99.2	13.5	69.3	13.1	406
9-11	32.0	76.5	30.1	400	*	*	*	*	*	11	98.7	32.2	77.1	30.4	411
12-17	46.0	84.1	43.2	796	(56.1)	(84.8)	(35.7)	(84.8)	(29.7)	47	97.5	45.4	84.2	42.5	843
18-23	47.6	86.0	44.3	702	33.9	83.7	42.1	83.7	22.0	85	92.8	47.0	85.8	41.9	788
Sex															
Male	38.1	80.7	35.6	1,193	47.7	87.3	40.5	87.3	23.1	76	96.9	38.2	81.1	34.9	1,269
Female	38.8	81.0	36.6	1,104	38.5	80.5	35.7	80.5	26.6	75	96.1	38.6	80.9	35.9	1,179
Residence															
Urban	45.5	82.7	42.4	571	41.3	87.5	40.5	87.5	23.5	68	93.8	45.0	83.2	40.4	639
Rural	36.1	80.2	34.0	1,727	44.6	80.9	36.1	80.9	26.0	83	97.5	36.1	80.3	33.6	1,810
Division															
Barishal	34.4	75.7	32.5	134	*	*	*	*	*	7	97.4	34.1	76.5	31.4	141
Chattogram	38.5	76.0	34.7	469	(33.6)	(84.1)	(31.0)	(84.1)	(26.5)	35	95.4	38.0	76.5	34.1	504
Dhaka	41.0	81.5	38.9	561	(37.8)	(83.0)	(34.0)	(83.0)	(18.3)	62	93.8	40.3	81.6	36.9	623
Khulna	37.7	87.1	35.3	213	*	*	*	*	*	5	98.8	36.8	87.3	34.5	218
Mymensingh	35.0	86.3	34.2	196	*	*	*	*	*	14	97.1	36.8	86.6	35.1	210
Rajshahi	34.4	77.2	32.9	266	*	*	*	*	*	15	98.7	35.5	77.9	33.7	281
Rangpur	46.9	86.6	45.2	273	*	*	*	*	*	4	99.0	47.3	86.2	44.7	278
Sylhet	31.1	78.7	27.8	184	*	*	*	*	*	10	97.2	31.5	78.2	27.6	194
Mother's education															
No education	18.9	74.5	16.9	147	*	*	*	*	*	7	96.7	18.5	74.1	16.1	154
Primary incomplete	31.0	78.1	28.3	392	(35.3)	(75.1)	(24.7)	(75.1)	(11.6)	28	95.6	30.6	77.9	27.2	420
Primary complete ¹⁰	30.8	80.8	30.1	233	*	*	*	*	*	8	97.8	30.7	80.2	29.7	241
Secondary incomplete	38.7	79.8	36.2	1,010	32.4	80.7	27.3	80.7	17.9	54	96.6	38.2	79.8	35.2	1,064
Secondary complete or higher ¹¹	52.5	86.8	50.0	515	(61.9)	(97.2)	(61.1)	(97.2)	(42.7)	54	96.4	53.3	87.8	49.4	569

Continued...

Table 11.7 —Continued

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	27.0	78.1	25.3	494	*	*	*	*	13	98.2	26.6	77.6	25.0	507
Second	34.5	81.3	32.5	507	*	*	*	*	17	98.3	34.5	81.2	32.0	525
Middle	37.7	79.5	34.8	424	(43.0)	(31.4)	(79.6)	(21.6)	26	96.7	37.3	79.5	34.0	450
Fourth	40.3	80.6	38.1	459	(45.7)	(34.1)	(87.8)	(27.0)	35	96.1	39.8	81.1	37.3	495
Highest	55.7	85.3	52.5	413	42.7	49.0	90.7	29.3	59	92.9	54.9	86.0	49.6	472
Total	38.4	80.8	36.1	2,297	43.1	38.1	83.9	24.8	151	96.5	38.4	81.0	35.4	2,448

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

¹ Children received foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); h. legumes and nuts.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt.

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt.

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, receive other milk or milk products as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

¹⁰ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

¹¹ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 11.8 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:			
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days ³	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁴	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{3,5}	Number of children
Age in months							
6-8	43.3	38.1	406	7.7	60.5	2.3	410
9-11	68.3	59.2	411	5.8	79.2	9.8	416
12-17	83.5	75.9	843	7.2	83.2	26.0	859
18-23	90.7	84.3	788	7.4	81.9	43.2	819
24-35	na	na	na	6.3	82.2	55.1	1,685
36-47	na	na	na	5.4	79.1	58.2	1,618
48-59	na	na	na	4.7	77.8	55.5	1,650
Sex							
Male	76.7	68.6	1,269	6.8	79.9	46.4	3,887
Female	76.5	70.5	1,179	5.2	78.6	45.1	3,571
Breastfeeding status							
Breastfeeding	75.7	68.6	2,297	na	na	na	na
Not breastfeeding	90.0	83.1	149	na	na	na	na
Mother's age							
15-19	75.0	68.7	472	6.1	75.9	37.1	852
20-29	77.4	70.4	1,469	6.2	80.1	47.3	4,706
30-39	75.7	67.5	485	5.5	78.9	46.0	1,765
40-49	*	*	22	6.4	77.4	43.5	135
Residence							
Urban	78.8	73.0	639	6.4	78.6	47.7	2,046
Rural	75.8	68.3	1,810	5.9	79.5	45.1	5,412
Division							
Barishal	77.5	70.7	141	4.8	76.0	46.9	402
Chattogram	74.0	68.0	504	7.9	81.9	54.0	1,540
Dhaka	75.0	66.1	623	6.6	75.6	46.0	1,935
Khulna	80.8	78.7	218	4.9	80.4	40.5	679
Mymensingh	71.6	64.0	210	4.3	81.1	54.1	625
Rajshahi	79.1	72.2	281	4.1	79.3	34.9	880
Rangpur	84.9	77.6	278	7.0	83.7	42.4	789
Sylhet	72.9	63.7	194	5.0	77.9	41.0	608
Mother's education							
No education	54.7	43.8	154	2.5	72.2	38.9	551
Primary incomplete	75.6	68.0	420	4.2	75.5	43.0	1,350
Primary complete ⁶	73.9	67.8	241	4.9	77.7	49.1	789
Secondary incomplete	78.8	72.0	1,064	5.8	79.8	45.0	3,244
Secondary complete or higher ⁷	80.4	73.7	569	10.0	84.9	50.6	1,524
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	74.4	66.1	507	3.7	78.9	42.9	1,594
Second	74.8	67.2	525	4.4	79.3	43.3	1,523
Middle	79.5	72.3	450	5.0	78.9	46.2	1,382
Fourth	74.3	68.7	495	7.1	76.5	47.2	1,497
Highest	80.7	73.9	472	10.1	82.9	49.7	1,462
Total	76.6	69.5	2,448	6.0	79.3	45.8	7,458

Note: Total includes 2 children with missing information on breastfeeding status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

² Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card

⁵ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.

⁶ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁷ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 11.9.1 Nutritional status of ever-married women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Height		Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body mass index ¹							Number of women
	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women		18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age											
15-19	10.7	2,024	20.8	64.1	24.3	15.3	9.0	11.6	10.7	0.9	1,620
20-29	12.9	7,008	22.9	60.2	12.4	8.4	4.0	27.4	22.6	4.8	6,188
30-39	13.5	6,241	24.0	52.1	8.8	5.9	2.8	39.1	30.8	8.3	6,022
40-49	16.6	4,504	23.8	51.4	10.8	6.7	4.2	37.8	29.2	8.6	4,498
Residence											
Urban	12.8	5,563	24.5	47.9	8.6	5.6	3.0	43.4	32.7	10.8	5,170
Rural	14.0	14,213	22.9	58.8	13.2	8.6	4.5	28.1	23.2	4.9	13,159
Division											
Barishal	14.2	1,107	23.2	56.9	11.4	7.7	3.7	31.7	26.9	4.8	1,024
Chattogram	11.9	3,544	24.1	53.5	7.6	4.9	2.7	38.9	30.5	8.4	3,248
Dhaka	13.4	4,972	23.9	53.0	9.7	6.2	3.5	37.3	28.8	8.5	4,611
Khulna	10.0	2,310	23.6	54.4	10.9	7.4	3.5	34.7	27.7	7.0	2,163
Mymensingh	15.6	1,532	22.2	58.8	18.1	12.5	5.5	23.2	19.5	3.7	1,401
Rajshahi	15.1	2,779	23.0	57.2	12.7	8.4	4.3	30.1	24.3	5.8	2,607
Rangpur	16.9	2,360	22.5	61.4	14.3	9.5	4.8	24.3	19.8	4.5	2,211
Sylhet	14.4	1,173	21.9	56.0	21.7	12.5	9.2	22.3	18.9	3.4	1,063
Education											
No education	19.9	3,286	22.5	59.9	15.1	9.1	5.9	25.0	21.0	4.1	3,220
Primary incomplete	17.1	4,203	23.0	55.9	13.8	9.0	4.8	30.3	24.2	6.1	3,952
Primary complete ²	14.8	2,009	23.3	56.0	11.4	8.6	2.8	32.6	26.5	6.1	1,863
Secondary incomplete	10.9	7,034	23.4	55.6	11.1	7.2	3.9	33.3	26.5	6.8	6,404
Secondary complete or higher ³	8.2	3,245	24.4	50.7	7.8	5.3	2.5	41.4	31.6	9.8	2,890
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	17.0	3,693	21.5	63.2	20.5	13.5	7.0	16.3	14.5	1.8	3,408
Second	15.3	3,918	22.2	61.8	16.0	10.3	5.8	22.2	19.2	2.9	3,625
Middle	14.5	4,017	23.2	58.9	10.6	7.0	3.6	30.6	25.7	4.8	3,705
Fourth	12.5	4,125	23.8	54.0	9.0	6.1	2.9	37.0	29.9	7.2	3,830
Highest	9.4	4,022	25.7	41.7	4.4	2.7	1.7	53.9	38.5	15.4	3,761
Total	13.7	19,776	23.3	55.7	11.9	7.8	4.1	32.4	25.9	6.5	18,328

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 11.9.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 18 and older, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Body mass index								Number of men
	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age									
18-19	20.3	60.4	32.7	24.4	8.3	6.9	5.9	1.0	298
20-29	21.2	66.2	20.4	14.7	5.7	13.3	11.7	1.7	1,204
30-39	22.4	64.0	12.5	9.1	3.4	23.5	22.2	1.4	1,281
40-49	22.2	61.8	16.6	11.7	4.8	21.6	19.0	2.6	976
50-59	21.9	61.2	19.1	12.5	6.7	19.6	16.9	2.7	716
60-69	21.3	60.4	24.5	15.1	9.4	15.1	13.5	1.7	605
70+	20.4	58.2	31.4	16.3	15.2	10.3	8.9	1.4	454
Residence									
Urban	22.5	61.4	14.1	9.4	4.7	24.4	21.0	3.4	1,565
Rural	21.3	63.2	22.0	14.8	7.1	14.9	13.7	1.2	3,968
Division									
Barishal	21.5	66.1	18.9	14.3	4.6	15.0	13.7	1.3	306
Chattogram	22.2	61.2	17.0	11.4	5.7	21.7	19.1	2.6	867
Dhaka	22.1	57.9	19.1	12.5	6.6	23.0	19.9	3.1	1,354
Khulna	21.8	64.6	17.7	12.2	5.5	17.7	16.5	1.1	699
Mymensingh	20.7	62.9	27.3	18.2	9.1	9.8	8.7	1.1	457
Rajshahi	21.3	66.1	19.9	12.0	8.0	14.0	13.0	1.0	793
Rangpur	21.4	65.9	19.6	15.1	4.5	14.5	13.3	1.2	689
Sylhet	21.0	63.7	23.5	15.2	8.2	12.8	11.7	1.1	368
Education									
No education	20.7	63.0	26.7	19.3	7.5	10.2	9.6	0.6	815
Primary incomplete	20.8	62.9	25.6	16.1	9.6	11.4	10.4	1.0	1,084
Primary complete ¹	21.2	64.4	22.3	15.7	6.6	13.3	12.1	1.2	575
Secondary incomplete	21.8	64.6	17.6	12.0	5.6	17.8	15.9	2.0	2,043
Secondary complete or higher ²	23.2	57.4	10.7	6.7	4.0	31.9	28.1	3.8	1,016
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.1	62.4	30.7	21.2	9.5	6.9	6.7	0.2	1,015
Second	20.7	64.0	25.8	17.1	8.6	10.2	9.8	0.4	1,080
Middle	21.3	67.4	20.3	14.5	5.8	12.3	11.7	0.6	1,153
Fourth	22.1	64.1	15.6	9.0	6.6	20.3	18.5	1.9	1,116
Highest	23.7	55.6	8.1	5.8	2.3	36.2	30.5	5.8	1,168
Total	21.6	62.7	19.7	13.3	6.4	17.6	15.7	1.8	5,533

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 3 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth					Total	Number of women
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/missing		
Age							
15-19	23.8	22.3	9.0	43.9	1.0	100.0	904
20-29	26.0	17.4	8.3	47.8	0.6	100.0	3,086
30-39	28.4	17.2	11.2	42.3	0.8	100.0	1,006
40-49	26.2	14.5	15.7	43.6	0.0	100.0	55
Residence							
Urban	21.7	17.4	8.8	51.2	0.9	100.0	1,356
Rural	27.6	18.5	9.2	44.0	0.6	100.0	3,695
Division							
Barishal	33.9	23.7	8.1	33.3	1.0	100.0	288
Chattogram	24.6	13.0	10.6	50.7	1.1	100.0	1,071
Dhaka	25.8	19.9	7.4	46.0	0.8	100.0	1,293
Khulna	26.1	19.1	9.3	45.5	0.0	100.0	464
Mymensingh	27.6	17.1	8.0	46.4	1.0	100.0	431
Rajshahi	24.2	19.1	11.7	44.7	0.3	100.0	587
Rangpur	18.9	18.6	8.7	53.5	0.3	100.0	534
Sylhet	36.1	21.0	8.8	33.4	0.7	100.0	383
Education							
No education	47.2	22.5	6.4	22.7	1.2	100.0	318
Primary incomplete	34.5	23.6	11.8	29.7	0.4	100.0	879
Primary complete ¹	30.5	22.5	9.8	36.2	0.9	100.0	516
Secondary incomplete	26.0	18.0	9.0	46.3	0.6	100.0	2,209
Secondary complete or higher ²	11.5	11.2	7.5	68.9	0.8	100.0	1,129
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	36.4	19.7	9.8	33.9	0.2	100.0	1,042
Second	29.5	21.3	7.9	40.5	0.7	100.0	1,036
Middle	27.5	20.0	8.7	43.1	0.7	100.0	969
Fourth	21.1	18.2	11.2	49.0	0.5	100.0	1,018
Highest	15.1	11.7	7.7	64.1	1.4	100.0	986
Total	26.1	18.2	9.1	46.0	0.7	100.0	5,051

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Key Findings

- **Employment and control over earnings:** Almost half (49%) of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey. Sixteen percent of employed women did not receive payment for their work.
- **Control over earnings:** About one-third (32%) of currently married women with cash earnings decide independently on how their earnings will be used, while 60% decide jointly with their husband.
- **Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones:** 12% of women age 15-49 have a bank account that they use, and 60% own a mobile phone. Among women with a mobile phone, 15% use their phone for financial transactions.
- **Ownership of national identity card (NID):** More than three-fourths of women age 15-49 (78%) have NID card.
- **Participation in decision making:** Overall, 59% of currently married women participate in all three specified household decisions (regarding their own health care, household purchases, and visits to family or relatives), whereas 12% are not involved in any of these decisions.
- **Attitudes towards wife beating:** 20% of women agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of five specified reasons (she burns food, argues with her him, goes out without telling him, neglects children, and refuses sex with him) a decline from 28% in 2014.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: their participation in household decision making and their attitudes towards wife beating.

12.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

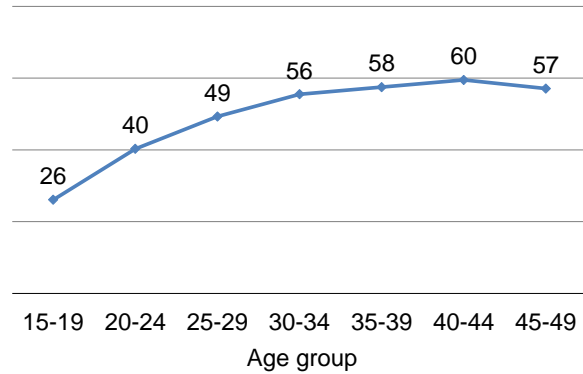
Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Employment, particularly employment for cash, and control over how earnings are used are important indicators of women’s empowerment. Almost half (49%) of currently married women age 15-49 reported that they were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 12.1**). More than three-fourths of women (76%) are paid in cash only, whereas 16% do not receive any payment for their work. Overall, 83% of women who are employed have cash earnings (including those earning cash and those paid in-kind). By age, employment increases from 26% among women age 15-19 to 60% among women age 40-44 before declining to 57% among women age 45-49 (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who reported some sort of employment in the past 12 months increased from 34% in 2014 to 49% in 2017-2018. However, the proportion of employed women with earnings (including cash and in-kind payments) declined from 91% to 83% over the same period.

12.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN’S EARNINGS

Control over one’s own cash earnings

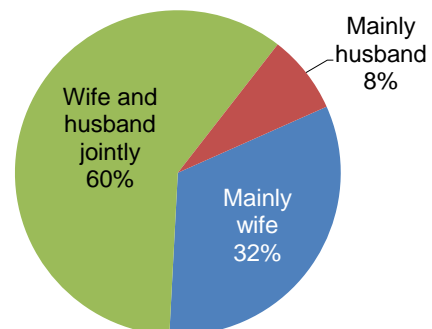
Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

A major indicator of women’s empowerment is whether they have control over their own earnings. To assess control over earnings, currently married women age 15-49 who were paid in cash for employment in the 12 months before the survey were asked about who makes the decisions about the use of their earnings. In Bangladesh, around one-third (32%) of currently married women who received cash earnings for employment decide independently on how their earnings are used, while 60% make such decisions jointly with their husbands. Only 8% say that their husbands mainly decide on the use of their cash earnings (**Table 12.2.1** and **Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.2 Control over women’s earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who decide on the use of their earnings jointly with their husband increases from 50% among those age 15-19 to 62% among those age 40-44 before declining after age 44. Women age 15-19 were most likely to report that their husband mainly decides on the use of their earnings (15%) (**Table 12.2.1**).

- The percentage of women who decide alone on the use of their cash earnings decreases from 37% among those with no children to 30% among those with five or more children.
- The proportion of women who decide on their own about how their earnings are used is highest in Barishal (44%) and lowest in Rangpur (20%).
- The percentage of women who make independent decisions regarding how their cash earnings will be used increases with increasing education, from 26% among those with no education to 42% among those with a secondary education or higher.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile are less likely to make decisions alone on the use of their earnings than women in the highest wealth quintile (25% versus 41%).

12.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Currently married women age 15-49 were asked about the primary decision maker regarding the use of their husband's earnings. Two-thirds of women report that they jointly decide with their husband on the use of his earnings, while 26% say that their husband makes such decisions alone (Table 12.2.2). Only 4% of women report that they are the primary decision maker regarding the use of their husband's earnings.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women age 15-19 (34%) are more likely than women age 25 or older (22%-25%) to report that their husband makes decisions alone on the use of his earnings.
- The percentage of women who say that they make joint decisions with their husband on the use of his earnings is highest in Mymensingh (73%) and lowest in Sylhet (59%).

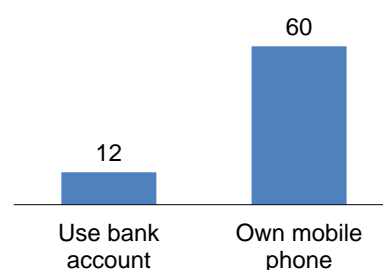
12.4 WOMEN'S OWNERSHIP AND USE OF BANK ACCOUNTS, MOBILE PHONES, AND NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS (NIDs)

Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone are reflections of autonomy, social functioning, and financial independence. Twelve percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they use, and 60% own a mobile phone. Among women with a mobile phone, 15% use their phone for financial transactions (Table 12.3 and Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3 Ownership and use of assets

Percentage of women age 15-49 by ownership and use of specific items



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who own a mobile phone is highest in Chattogram (70%) and lowest in Rangpur (47%) (Table 12.3).
- The percentage of women who have a bank account increases with increasing education, from 6% among those with no education to 25% among those with a secondary education or higher. In addition, women with a secondary education or higher are more likely to own a mobile phone than those who have no education (86% versus 38%).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely to have a mobile phone and a bank account (84% and 27%, respectively) than women in the lowest quintile (39% and 2%, respectively).

National Identity Cards

More than three-fourths of women age 15-49 have an NID card (78%). The percentage of women with an NID card declines with increasing education, from 95% among those with no education to 66% among those with a secondary education or higher (Table 12.3).

12.5 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Participation in household decision making is an important aspect of women's ability to have control over their own lives. About two-thirds of currently married women age 15-49 make decisions jointly with their husbands regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives (Table 12.4).

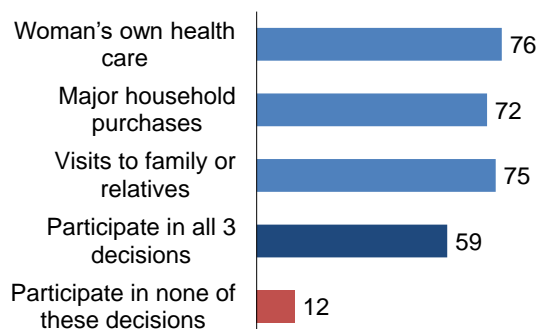
Overall, three-fourths of women (76%) participate in decisions (alone or jointly with their husband) regarding their own health care, 72% participate in decisions on major household purchases, and 75% participate in decisions about visits to their family or relatives (Table 12.5 and Figure 12.4). Fifty-nine percent of women participate in all three specified decisions independently or jointly with their husband, whereas 12% do not participate in any of the decisions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who participate in the three specified decisions increases from 32% among those age 15-19 to 68% among those age 35-39 and 40-44 before declining among those age 45-49 (Table 12.5).
- Women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in all three decisions (68%) than unemployed women (54%) and those who are employed but do not earn cash (52%).
- Women with no children (38%) are less likely than women with one or more children (60% or above) to participate in all three decisions.
- The percentage of women who participate in all three decisions is lower in rural areas than in urban areas (57% versus 66%).
- By division, the percentage of women who participate in the three specified decisions is lowest in Sylhet (48%) and highest in Mymensingh (68%).

Figure 12.4 Women's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions



12.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer “yes” in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Another measure of women’s empowerment derives from the idea that gender equity is essential for empowerment. Attitudes in which the hitting or beating of wives by husbands is seen as justified are indicative of women’s lower status and can disempower women in their household and intimate relationships. In Bangladesh, 14% of women agree that wife beating is justified if a wife argues with her husband, 10% agree that it is justified if the wife neglects the children, and 8% agree that it is justified if the wife goes out without telling her husband. Only 3% and 1% of women, respectively, believe that wife beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sexual intercourse with her husband and if she burns the food. Overall, 20% of women agree that wife hitting or beating is justified for at least one of the five specified reasons (**Table 12.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women who agree that wife hitting or beating is justified for at least one of the five specified reasons decreased from 33% in 2011 to 28% in 2014 to 20% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Wife beating is more acceptable among women with more children. For instance, 26% of women with five or more children agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons, as compared with 17% of women with no children (**Table 12.6**).
- Twenty-two percent of women in rural areas agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons, compared with 17% of women in urban areas.
- Women’s acceptance of wife beating varies by division, ranging from a low of 18% in Sylhet to a high of 27% in Barishal.
- Acceptance of wife beating declines with increasing education, from 26% among women with no education to 10% among women with a secondary education or higher.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons than those in the lowest wealth quintile (14% versus 25%).

12.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, ever-married women age 15-49 were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Eighty percent of ever-married women agree that a wife is justified in refusing sex if her husband has other partners, and 96% believe that she is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STI (**Table 12.7**).

To assess the ability of women to negotiate safer sexual relations with their husbands, currently married women age 15-49 were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have

sexual intercourse. Women were also asked whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Eighty-six percent of women said that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 80% said that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 12.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely than rural women to say that they can ask their husband to use a condom (85% versus 78%) (**Table 12.8**).
- Women's ability to negotiate sexual relations increases with increasing education. Ninety-three percent of women with a secondary education or higher report that they can say no their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, as compared with 80% of women with no education. Similarly, 92% of women with a secondary education or higher can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with 65% of women with no education.
- The percentage of women who say that they can ask their husband to use a condom is lowest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (73%) and highest among those in the highest quintile (88%).

12.8 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

The two sets of empowerment indicators, namely women's participation in household decisions and women's attitudes toward wife beating, can be summarized in two separate indices. The first index, which ranges in value from 0 to 3, shows the number of decisions (see **Table 12.5** for the list of decisions) in which women participate alone or jointly with their husbands. The second indicator, which ranges in value from 0 to 5, is the total number of reasons (see **Table 12.6** for the list of reasons) for which the woman feels that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator is interpreted as reflecting a greater sense of entitlement and self-esteem and higher status for women. **Table 12.9** shows that the percentage of women who disagree with all of the five specified reasons given for wife beating increases from 76% among those who do not participate in any of the three specified decisions to 82% among those who participate in all three decisions. Women who do not agree with any reason justifying wife beating (61%) are more likely to participate in all three decisions than women who agree with one or more reasons (52%-59%).

Tables 12.10 to 12.13 show how women's contraceptive use, mean ideal number of children, unmet need for family planning, and reproductive health care vary by the two empowerment indices. A woman's ability to control her fertility and use a method of contraception is likely to be affected by her sense of empowerment and her own belief in her ability to control her sexual life and fertility. Sixty-four percent of women who participate in all three of the three specified decisions use contraceptives, as compared with 54% of women who do not participate in any of the decisions (**Table 12.10**). Unmet need for spacing decreases greatly as women's decision-making power increases, from 11% among women who do not participate in any of the three decisions to 4% among women who participate in all of the decisions (**Table 12.11**).

Women's access to antenatal care, postnatal care, and delivery assistance from a medically trained provider decreases as their agreement with reasons for which wife beating is justified increases (**Table 12.12**). For instance, 54% of women who do not justify wife beating for any reason received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth, as compared with 33% of women who justify wife beating for three to four reasons.

Although differences are minimal, child mortality is another demographic indicator that varies by women's empowerment. For example, under-5 mortality declines from 48 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the survey among women who do not participate in any of the three decisions to 44 deaths per 1,000 live births among women who participate in one or more decisions (**Table 12.13**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1** **Employment and cash earnings of currently married women**
- **Table 12.2.1** **Control over women's cash earnings**
- **Table 12.2.2** **Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 12.3** **Ownership and use of NID cards, bank accounts, and mobile phones**
- **Table 12.4** **Participation in decision making**
- **Table 12.5** **Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 12.6** **Attitude toward wife beating**
- **Table 12.7** **Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 12.8** **Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 12.9** **Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 12.10** **Current use of contraception by women's empowerment**
- **Table 12.11** **Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment**
- **Table 12.12** **Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**
- **Table 12.13** **Early childhood mortality rates by women's status**

Table 12.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Among currently married women:		Percent distribution of currently married women employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					Total	Number of women
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of employed women	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing/don't know		
15-19	26.1	2,006	61.0	4.8	0.7	33.3	0.2	100.0	525
20-24	40.3	3,435	75.5	6.1	0.6	17.7	0.2	100.0	1,383
25-29	49.2	3,445	79.3	6.7	0.7	13.1	0.1	100.0	1,695
30-34	55.5	3,308	75.9	8.4	0.5	15.1	0.1	100.0	1,836
35-39	57.5	2,699	75.7	8.3	1.0	15.0	0.1	100.0	1,552
40-44	59.5	2,109	76.7	7.6	0.5	15.1	0.1	100.0	1,254
45-49	57.1	1,983	74.1	7.8	0.5	17.5	0.2	100.0	1,131
Total	49.4	18,984	75.5	7.3	0.7	16.4	0.1	100.0	9,376

Table 12.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Total	Number of employed women with cash earnings
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		
Age						
15-19	34.3	49.6	15.0	1.2	100.0	345
20-24	34.3	56.2	9.0	0.5	100.0	1,128
25-29	33.8	58.9	7.1	0.2	100.0	1,459
30-34	31.8	61.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	1,547
35-39	31.6	61.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	1,303
40-44	30.0	62.0	7.7	0.3	100.0	1,057
45-49	31.8	59.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	926
Number of living children						
0	36.9	52.4	10.3	0.4	100.0	496
1-2	32.6	59.6	7.5	0.2	100.0	4,004
3-4	31.7	60.4	7.7	0.1	100.0	2,660
5+	30.1	60.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	604
Residence						
Urban	35.0	58.4	6.4	0.1	100.0	1,951
Rural	31.5	59.9	8.3	0.2	100.0	5,813
Division						
Barishal	44.1	46.3	9.3	0.1	100.0	453
Chattogram	43.0	49.7	7.2	0.1	100.0	1,023
Dhaka	34.0	57.6	8.1	0.2	100.0	1,617
Khulna	34.4	58.0	7.4	0.2	100.0	1,073
Mymensingh	29.6	64.2	6.1	0.1	100.0	729
Rajshahi	30.2	63.5	6.0	0.2	100.0	1,301
Rangpur	20.2	69.0	10.6	0.2	100.0	1,290
Sylhet	30.8	60.2	8.3	0.7	100.0	278
Education						
No education	26.0	64.1	9.7	0.2	100.0	1,548
Primary incomplete	30.4	62.0	7.2	0.3	100.0	1,950
Primary complete ¹	32.6	59.0	8.4	0.1	100.0	796
Secondary incomplete	34.1	57.6	8.0	0.1	100.0	2,453
Secondary complete or higher ²	41.6	52.9	5.4	0.2	100.0	1,018
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	24.8	65.8	9.2	0.1	100.0	1,852
Second	29.2	60.8	9.8	0.1	100.0	1,794
Middle	34.6	57.6	7.5	0.3	100.0	1,558
Fourth	37.3	56.9	5.6	0.1	100.0	1,498
Highest	40.7	53.0	5.7	0.4	100.0	1,061
Total	32.4	59.5	7.8	0.2	100.0	7,764

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 12.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Total	Number
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other		
Age						
15-19	1.8	45.5	33.8	18.9	100.0	1,979
20-24	2.3	60.4	29.0	8.4	100.0	3,401
25-29	4.3	66.8	25.4	3.5	100.0	3,422
30-34	5.0	71.4	22.2	1.4	100.0	3,287
35-39	5.3	70.9	23.2	0.5	100.0	2,663
40-44	4.6	73.2	21.8	0.3	100.0	2,034
45-49	5.6	68.8	24.8	0.7	100.0	1,860
Number of living children						
0	1.8	49.8	32.7	15.7	100.0	1,937
1-2	3.8	65.9	25.3	5.0	100.0	10,071
3-4	5.4	70.0	23.7	0.9	100.0	5,489
5+	4.2	70.0	25.6	0.3	100.0	1,148
Residence						
Urban	5.2	66.2	25.2	3.3	100.0	5,264
Rural	3.7	65.4	25.8	5.1	100.0	13,381
Division						
Barishal	5.1	60.7	30.6	3.5	100.0	1,034
Chattogram	6.2	60.9	26.3	6.5	100.0	3,335
Dhaka	5.0	65.9	25.3	3.8	100.0	4,768
Khulna	2.9	64.9	27.9	4.4	100.0	2,178
Mymensingh	2.4	72.5	21.1	4.0	100.0	1,454
Rajshahi	3.4	68.7	24.0	3.9	100.0	2,610
Rangpur	1.8	70.8	23.4	4.0	100.0	2,216
Sylhet	3.6	58.6	30.4	7.4	100.0	1,051
Education						
No education	4.7	68.1	26.4	0.7	100.0	2,863
Primary incomplete	4.4	68.7	24.0	2.9	100.0	3,873
Primary complete ¹	4.3	69.0	23.4	3.3	100.0	1,924
Secondary incomplete	4.2	62.8	26.4	6.5	100.0	6,773
Secondary complete or higher ²	2.8	63.8	26.7	6.8	100.0	3,211
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.4	71.1	22.9	3.5	100.0	3,414
Second	3.7	66.1	26.1	4.1	100.0	3,686
Middle	4.5	64.2	25.9	5.4	100.0	3,788
Fourth	5.0	62.4	27.5	5.1	100.0	3,907
Highest	4.8	65.1	25.5	4.6	100.0	3,850
Total	4.1	65.7	25.6	4.6	100.0	18,646

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 12.3 Ownership and use of NID cards, bank accounts, and mobile phones

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have an NID card, use an account in a bank or other financial institution, and own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Have NID card	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age						
15-19	7.9	2.6	50.1	2,063	8.8	1,034
20-24	46.1	8.1	64.8	3,556	12.8	2,303
25-29	88.8	14.6	68.6	3,579	16.1	2,455
30-34	97.9	15.7	67.5	3,470	16.9	2,341
35-39	98.7	16.1	59.3	2,879	16.5	1,706
40-44	99.7	14.3	52.1	2,296	15.0	1,197
45-49	99.3	12.2	46.9	2,285	10.7	1,072
Residence						
Urban	78.2	17.5	69.9	5,729	14.3	4,007
Rural	78.4	10.3	56.3	14,398	14.5	8,102
Division						
Barishal	78.6	12.2	63.3	1,125	21.8	712
Chattogram	75.8	15.1	70.2	3,622	10.6	2,541
Dhaka	77.6	15.1	69.2	5,123	14.4	3,545
Khulna	78.3	12.6	55.1	2,336	18.5	1,288
Mymensingh	76.8	7.5	53.5	1,546	12.7	828
Rajshahi	80.5	11.0	50.8	2,802	17.5	1,424
Rangpur	81.1	6.9	46.6	2,380	15.8	1,109
Sylhet	81.5	11.4	55.6	1,192	7.1	663
Education						
No education	95.1	5.6	37.5	3,333	9.6	1,250
Primary incomplete	86.2	8.2	49.0	4,250	12.9	2,083
Primary complete ¹	81.7	10.6	59.2	2,040	13.0	1,208
Secondary incomplete	70.8	12.4	65.6	7,135	14.0	4,682
Secondary complete or higher ²	66.0	24.8	85.6	3,369	19.0	2,885
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	79.6	2.3	39.1	3,743	11.3	1,465
Second	77.9	4.9	48.1	3,957	13.8	1,902
Middle	77.7	11.8	59.8	4,059	16.2	2,426
Fourth	76.6	13.7	67.5	4,184	13.9	2,823
Highest	80.2	27.4	83.5	4,184	15.4	3,493
Total	78.4	12.3	60.2	20,127	14.5	12,109

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 12.4 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of women
Own health care	9.7	66.7	19.0	4.0	0.5	100.0	18,984
Major household purchases	4.9	66.9	18.0	9.1	1.1	100.0	18,984
Visits to her family or relatives	8.4	66.1	18.7	6.1	0.7	100.0	18,984

Table 12.5 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	57.0	43.3	48.7	32.4	30.9	2,006
20-24	71.8	63.5	67.4	51.8	16.2	3,435
25-29	78.5	74.0	76.3	61.2	10.0	3,445
30-34	81.7	78.5	81.4	66.3	6.7	3,308
35-39	82.4	79.9	81.1	67.5	7.8	2,699
40-44	81.7	81.3	82.0	67.6	6.7	2,109
45-49	78.1	78.7	81.2	65.4	8.4	1,983
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	73.1	66.3	69.8	53.7	14.7	9,608
Employed for cash	81.9	79.9	81.5	67.9	7.4	7,764
Employed not for cash	69.9	65.0	68.7	52.1	17.2	1,600
Number of living children						
0	61.6	49.0	55.6	38.0	25.8	1,979
1-2	77.2	71.6	74.6	59.7	11.7	10,196
3-4	79.9	79.0	80.1	65.4	8.2	5,609
5+	78.2	76.6	78.8	63.6	8.5	1,201
Residence						
Urban	80.4	76.2	78.7	65.7	9.8	5,378
Rural	74.9	70.0	72.8	56.9	12.7	13,607
Division						
Barishal	72.5	70.0	71.2	54.7	13.2	1,056
Chattogram	75.6	69.5	73.2	58.4	13.4	3,414
Dhaka	79.0	72.6	75.0	61.3	10.6	4,864
Khulna	76.6	72.1	74.5	58.7	11.9	2,205
Mymensingh	80.5	78.1	80.1	68.4	10.5	1,468
Rajshahi	77.0	72.5	74.3	59.8	11.6	2,645
Rangpur	75.8	73.9	76.6	58.6	10.3	2,248
Sylhet	65.7	61.5	68.5	48.2	18.0	1,085
Education						
No education	77.9	77.8	78.6	63.8	9.3	2,947
Primary incomplete	77.3	75.0	76.1	61.9	11.2	3,949
Primary complete ¹	78.1	73.4	76.3	62.6	10.5	1,955
Secondary incomplete	74.7	68.3	71.9	55.8	13.6	6,864
Secondary complete or higher ²	76.8	68.8	73.3	58.0	12.3	3,269
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.4	75.1	76.0	61.7	10.6	3,473
Second	75.1	71.4	74.0	57.6	12.2	3,730
Middle	74.5	70.2	72.0	57.0	13.2	3,846
Fourth	76.4	69.4	72.9	57.6	12.4	3,985
Highest	78.9	73.1	77.7	63.0	11.1	3,951
Total	76.4	71.8	74.5	59.4	11.9	18,984

Note: Total includes 12 women with missing information on employment status in the past 12 months.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 12.6 Attitude toward wife beating

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	0.6	13.9	7.6	9.8	2.7	19.8	2,063
20-24	0.9	11.6	6.2	9.2	2.7	17.2	3,556
25-29	0.8	12.6	5.6	9.1	1.8	19.1	3,579
30-34	1.2	13.2	8.7	9.1	3.1	20.4	3,470
35-39	1.7	15.4	9.1	10.4	4.0	22.3	2,879
40-44	1.2	14.5	8.6	10.6	3.2	20.8	2,296
45-49	1.9	16.8	9.3	11.0	3.1	22.7	2,285
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	1.4	12.9	7.5	9.3	2.9	19.4	10,027
Employed for cash	0.9	14.4	7.6	9.9	2.8	20.4	8,425
Employed not for cash	1.3	15.3	9.8	11.9	3.2	22.5	1,661
Number of living children							
0	0.8	10.8	6.6	8.4	2.1	16.7	2,138
1-2	0.9	12.5	6.9	9.1	2.5	18.7	10,779
3-4	1.5	16.0	9.3	10.8	3.5	22.7	5,916
5+	2.1	18.7	9.7	13.3	4.3	25.7	1,294
Marital status							
Married	1.1	13.8	7.7	9.9	2.8	20.3	18,984
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.0	13.1	7.5	8.4	3.6	17.4	1,143
Residence							
Urban	0.9	10.7	5.6	8.5	1.8	16.7	5,729
Rural	1.3	15.0	8.6	10.3	3.3	21.5	14,398
Division							
Barishal	2.3	20.3	14.2	13.7	4.0	26.6	1,125
Chattogram	1.4	14.0	6.5	8.7	3.1	20.0	3,622
Dhaka	0.9	11.4	6.6	9.2	2.4	18.7	5,123
Khulna	1.2	16.0	8.7	8.9	2.8	20.9	2,336
Mymensingh	1.2	12.2	8.0	10.8	3.0	18.6	1,546
Rajshahi	0.9	15.6	8.5	9.7	2.9	21.8	2,802
Rangpur	1.0	12.3	7.2	10.8	3.0	19.5	2,380
Sylhet	1.4	12.9	7.1	10.3	3.1	18.4	1,192
Education							
No education	2.8	18.5	10.9	12.9	5.0	25.7	3,333
Primary incomplete	1.4	17.2	9.5	11.3	3.7	24.2	4,250
Primary complete ¹	1.2	15.7	9.1	11.2	3.6	22.9	2,040
Secondary incomplete	0.7	12.4	7.0	9.6	2.1	19.1	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ²	0.4	6.3	3.1	4.2	0.9	9.8	3,369
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.6	17.7	10.7	12.7	3.9	24.6	3,743
Second	1.7	15.1	9.4	11.1	3.4	22.4	3,957
Middle	1.0	14.3	8.1	9.8	2.9	20.9	4,059
Fourth	1.1	13.0	6.3	9.4	2.7	19.3	4,184
Highest	0.6	9.0	4.5	6.3	1.6	14.0	4,184
Total	1.2	13.7	7.7	9.8	2.9	20.1	20,127

Note: Total includes 14 women with missing information on employment status in the past 12 months.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 12.7 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women
Age			
15-24	81.1	96.0	5,619
15-19	81.0	95.0	2,063
20-24	81.2	96.6	3,556
25-29	80.3	96.9	3,579
30-39	79.4	95.9	6,349
40-49	76.8	93.8	4,581
Marital status			
Married	79.6	95.9	18,984
Divorced/separated/widowed	76.7	91.7	1,143
Residence			
Urban	82.2	96.7	5,729
Rural	78.4	95.2	14,398
Division			
Barishal	71.9	96.0	1,125
Chattogram	76.9	95.0	3,622
Dhaka	79.6	95.1	5,123
Khulna	79.4	97.3	2,336
Mymensingh	90.7	98.3	1,546
Rajshahi	83.4	95.2	2,802
Rangpur	80.4	94.8	2,380
Sylhet	68.0	94.9	1,192
Education			
No education	75.2	92.3	3,333
Primary incomplete	79.9	94.2	4,250
Primary complete ¹	78.2	96.7	2,040
Secondary incomplete	80.0	96.5	7,135
Secondary complete or higher ²	82.9	98.1	3,369
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	79.8	94.5	3,743
Second	79.5	95.3	3,957
Middle	79.1	95.5	4,059
Fourth	77.3	95.5	4,184
Highest	81.6	97.2	4,184
Total	79.5	95.6	20,127

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 12.8 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of currently married women
Age			
15-24	87.3	84.7	5,441
15-19	85.9	82.8	2,006
20-24	88.2	85.9	3,435
25-29	88.3	85.8	3,445
30-39	85.5	79.5	6,007
40-49	83.4	69.5	4,091
Residence			
Urban	88.1	84.9	5,378
Rural	85.3	78.1	13,607
Division			
Barishal	86.3	81.3	1,056
Chattogram	86.3	77.1	3,414
Dhaka	88.4	83.3	4,864
Khulna	84.0	79.7	2,205
Mymensingh	89.2	81.0	1,468
Rajshahi	82.3	80.0	2,645
Rangpur	85.1	77.9	2,248
Sylhet	85.8	76.7	1,085
Education			
No education	80.1	64.6	2,947
Primary incomplete	83.6	73.8	3,949
Primary complete ¹	84.3	77.9	1,955
Secondary incomplete	87.4	84.8	6,864
Secondary complete or higher ²	92.9	92.4	3,269
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	82.9	73.3	3,473
Second	85.1	76.8	3,730
Middle	86.0	78.5	3,846
Fourth	86.1	82.1	3,985
Highest	89.9	88.2	3,951
Total	86.1	80.0	18,984

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 12.9 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of currently married women
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	na	75.9	2,263
1-2	na	77.5	5,451
3	na	81.6	11,270
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	60.7	na	15,135
1-2	54.4	na	3,093
3-4	51.6	na	680
5	58.6	na	77

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 12.5 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 12.6 for the list of reasons.

Table 12.10 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Modern methods				Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which women participate³										
0	54.1	46.9	3.3	0.4	35.8	7.4	7.2	45.9	100.0	2,263
1-2	60.4	50.8	4.5	0.8	39.2	6.3	9.5	39.6	100.0	5,451
3	64.1	53.4	5.3	1.3	39.2	7.5	10.7	35.9	100.0	11,270
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴										
0	61.9	51.9	4.8	0.9	38.4	7.7	10.0	38.1	100.0	15,135
1-2	60.9	51.3	5.0	1.4	39.5	5.3	9.6	39.1	100.0	3,093
3-4	65.7	54.8	4.1	2.2	43.6	4.9	10.9	34.3	100.0	680
5	61.9	56.2	3.8	1.6	47.4	3.4	5.7	38.1	100.0	77
Total	61.9	51.9	4.8	1.1	38.8	7.2	10.0	38.1	100.0	18,984

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods

³ See Table 12.5 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 12.6 for the list of reasons.

Table 12.11 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of ever-married women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	2.2	2,250	10.5	4.3	14.8	2,263
1-2	2.3	5,409	6.6	5.6	12.2	5,451
3	2.3	11,207	3.8	7.6	11.3	11,270
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	2.3	15,967	5.4	6.6	11.9	15,135
1-2	2.3	3,224	5.8	6.7	12.6	3,093
3-4	2.4	719	4.3	6.8	11.1	680
5	2.5	85	4.2	4.0	8.2	77
Total	2.3	19,996	5.4	6.6	12.0	18,984

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 12.5 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 12.6 for the list of reasons.

Table 12.12 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 3 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a medically trained provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a medically trained provider ¹	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women with a child born in the last 3 years
Number of decisions in which women participate³				
0	83.5	50.5	50.1	754
1-2	83.0	54.4	53.0	1,523
3	81.1	53.0	52.4	2,711
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴				
0	82.6	54.6	53.7	4,140
1-2	80.5	47.9	47.8	744
3-4	70.2	33.4	33.2	147
5	*	*	*	21
Total	81.9	52.9	52.2	5,051

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

¹ Medically trained provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth attendant, and sub-assistant community medical officer.

² Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, family welfare visitor, community skilled birth attendant, or sub-assistant community medical officer in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 12.5 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 12.6 for the list of reasons.

Table 12.13 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	41	8	48
1-2	37	8	44
3	38	7	44
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	39	8	49
1-2	36	10	47
3-4	(28)	(4)	(32)
5	*	*	*

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 12.5 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 12.6 for the list of reasons.

Key Findings

- **Raised blood pressure or hypertension:** More than one in four adults (age 18 and older) are suffering from raised blood pressure. In general, the prevalence of hypertension increases as age and body mass index (BMI) increase.
- **Awareness of hypertension:** Half of hypertensive women and two-thirds of hypertensive men are unaware of their elevated blood pressure level. Only 15% of women and 9% of men are aware of their condition, report taking prescribed medication, and have their blood pressure under control. However, 28% of women and 20% of men are aware of their condition and taking prescribed medicine but have been unsuccessful in controlling their elevated blood pressure.
- **Trends in hypertension:** Between 2011 and 2017-18, the prevalence of hypertension increased notably among both women (from 32% to 45%) and men (from 20% to 34%) age 35 and older.
- **Raised blood glucose/diabetes:** 1 in 10 adults (age 18 and older) have raised blood glucose. The prevalence is higher in urban areas, and it increases steeply as age and BMI increase.
- **Awareness of diabetes:** 6 in 10 women and men age 18 and older with diabetes are unaware of their elevated blood glucose level. Though 25% of women and 22% of men are aware of their condition and taking prescribed medicine, they do not have their blood glucose under control.
- **Trends in diabetes:** From 2011 to 2017-18, the prevalence of diabetes increased among both women (from 12% to 14%) and men (from 11% to 14%) age 35 and older.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a significant and growing health burden worldwide. It creates a major public health challenge that threatens to destabilize social and economic development around the world. The NCDs are responsible for more than three in five deaths worldwide and more than half of the global disease burden (KFF 2019). Contrary to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) included a specific target for NCDs and a number of associated targets (WHO 2018a). The causal factor for NCD epidemics is the increase in lifestyle-related risk factors such as unhealthy food habits, physical inactivity, high body mass indexes, and substance abuse, which operate through intermediate risk factors such as high blood pressure and elevated blood glucose and plasma lipid levels. These are the most prevalent NCD risk factors around

the world. Early identification of high blood pressure and elevated plasma lipid and blood glucose levels can reduce the risk of adult mortality due to NCDs (CDC 2009).

A recent national study on NCD risk factors in Bangladesh revealed that 97% of the population age 18-69 had at least one risk factor: raised blood pressure, raised plasma blood glucose, high body mass index (BMI), alcohol consumption, tobacco use, use of salt, low intake of fruits and vegetables, or inadequate physical activity (WHO 2018b). To meet this health challenge, the government of Bangladesh has identified NCDs as a new and continuing challenge and has taken steps to prioritize expansion of services related to NCD control activities. The current sector-wide program, the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022, includes a component focusing on prevention, control, and management of NCDs in Bangladesh.

The 2017-18 BDHS is the second Bangladesh DHS survey to collect blood pressure and fasting blood glucose biomarker measurements. Prior to this, in 2011, the BDHS collected similar information among a subsample of women and men age 35 and older residing in one-third of the households selected for the survey. In the 2017-18 BDHS, biomarkers and relevant information were collected from all women and men age 18 and older in one-fourth of the households selected for the survey. The biomarkers were collected to provide relevant national information on the prevalence of raised blood pressure (i.e., hypertension) and raised blood glucose (i.e., diabetes). Information on management of hypertension and diabetes was also collected.

13.1 COVERAGE OF TESTING FOR BLOOD PRESSURE AND BLOOD GLUCOSE MEASUREMENT

Table 13.1 shows that 8,013 women and 6,691 men age 18 and older were eligible for blood pressure and blood glucose measurements. Among these individuals, 93% of women and 85% of men had their blood pressure measured and 87% of women and 79% of men had their blood glucose tested.

Raised blood pressure or hypertension

Individuals were classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, they had an average systolic blood pressure (SBP) level of 140 mmHg or above, they had an average diastolic blood pressure (DBP) level of 90 mmHg or above, or they were currently taking antihypertensive medication.

Sample: Women and men age 18 and older with valid blood pressure measurements

13.2 RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE OR HYPERTENSION

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time, it is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure is a risk factor for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease.

Three measurements of systolic and diastolic blood pressure (measured in millimeters of mercury [mmHg]) were taken during the survey interview, with an interval of at least 5 minutes between measurements, using a digital oscillometric blood pressure measuring device with automatic upper-arm inflation and an automatic pressure release. The average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. Respondents whose blood pressure fell into two different categories based on their average systolic and average diastolic levels were classified according to the highest blood pressure category in which they fell on either of the two measures. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average.

Elevated blood pressure was classified as mild, moderate, or severe according to the cut-off points recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO/ISH 1999; Whitworth 2003).

Blood pressure category	Systolic (mmHg)		Diastolic (mmHg)
Optimal	<120	AND	<80
Normal	120-129	OR	80-84
High normal	130-139	OR	85-89
Level of hypertension			
Grade 1, mildly elevated	140-159	OR	90-99
Grade 2, moderately elevated	160-179	OR	100-109
Grade 3, severely elevated	180+	OR	110+

For convenience of reporting and to allow an assessment of trends, the “normal” and “high normal” blood pressure categories, as well as the “Grade 2 (moderately elevated)” and “Grade 3 (severely elevated)” categories, are grouped together in **Tables 13.3.1** through **13.3.6** to match the corresponding categories in the 2011 BDHS report.¹

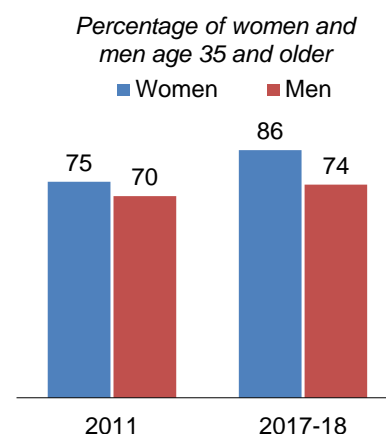
The blood pressure measurements taken in both the surveys were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease; rather, they provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey.

13.2.1 History of Blood Pressure Measurement

Table 13.2 shows that, overall, 75% of men and women age 18 and older had their blood pressure measured prior to the survey. Women are more likely than men to have had their blood pressure measured (83% versus 65%). In addition, adults age 35 and over are more likely than their younger counterparts age 18-34 to have had their blood pressure measured (80% versus 70%).

Trends: The proportion of women and men age 35 and older who had their blood pressure measured prior to the survey increased slightly from 2011 to 2017-18 (from 73% to 80%). The increase was more prevalent among women (from 75% to 86%) than men (from 70% to 74%) (**Figure 13.1**).

Figure 13.1 Trends in blood pressure measurement prior to the survey



13.2.2 Prevalence of Hypertension

Table 13.3.1 shows that 28% of women age 18 and older have raised blood pressure (hypertension). The prevalence is 13% among younger women (age 18-34) and 45% among older women (age 35 and older). Sixteen percent of women age 18 and older have elevated blood pressure and are not taking medication.

Twenty-six percent of men age 18 and older are hypertensive (**Table 13.3.4**). The prevalence is 13% among men age 18-34 and 34% among men age 35 and older. Nineteen percent of men age 18 and older have elevated blood pressure and are not taking medication.

¹ In the 2011 BDHS, blood pressure measurements were classified using the Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure of the United States National Institutes of Health (NIH 2004).

Trends: The prevalence of hypertension among adults age 35 and older increased by 13 percentage points between 2011 and 2017-18. The increases were similar among women (from 32% to 45%) and men (from 20% to 34%) (Figure 13.2).²

Figure 13.2 Trends in prevalence of hypertension among adults age 35 and older

Percentage of women and men age 35 and older

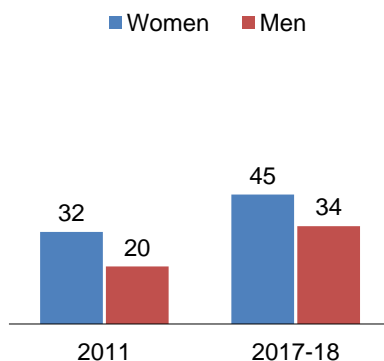
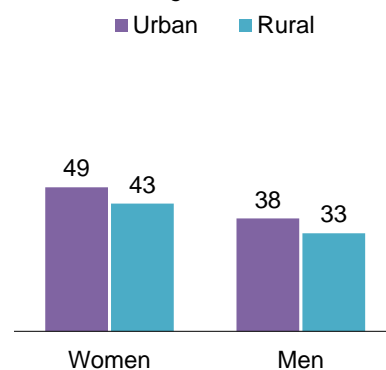


Figure 13.3 Prevalence of hypertension among adults age 35 and older by residence

Percentage of women and men age 35 and older

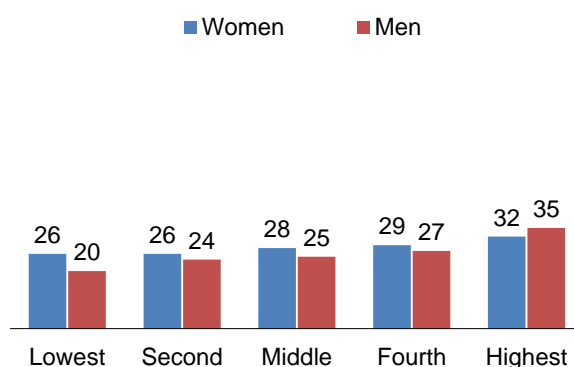


Patterns by background characteristics

- Among adults age 35 and older, the prevalence of hypertension is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Patterns are similar among women (49% versus 43%) and men (38% versus 33%) (Table 13.3.3, Table 13.3.6, and Figure 13.3).
- Across divisions, the percentage of women age 18 and older with hypertension ranges from 23% in Dhaka to 34% in Barishal (Table 13.3.1). Among men age 18 and older, the prevalence ranges from 21% in Mymensingh to 31% in Barishal (Table 13.3.4).
- Among women age 18 and older, those with no education are more likely to be hypertensive (43%) than those with a secondary education or higher (16%) (Table 13.3.1). No such pattern is observed among men age 18 and older (Table 13.3.4).
- Women age 18 and older in the two lowest wealth quintiles are less likely to be hypertensive (26%) than women in the highest quintile (32%). The same pattern is observed among men age 18 and older, and the difference is more pronounced (20% versus 35%) (Figure 13.4).

Figure 13.4 Prevalence of hypertension among adults age 18 and older by wealth quintiles

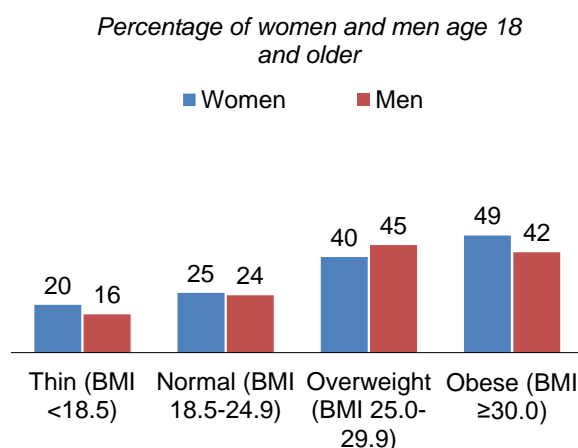
Percentage of women and men age 18 and older



² Age-adjusted values were calculated for the 2011 BDHS trend analysis.

- The proportions of women and men age 18 and older with hypertension increase as BMI increases. For example, overweight and obese women (40% and 49%, respectively) are much more likely to be hypertensive than women with a normal BMI (25%). The pattern is similar among men (Figure 13.5).

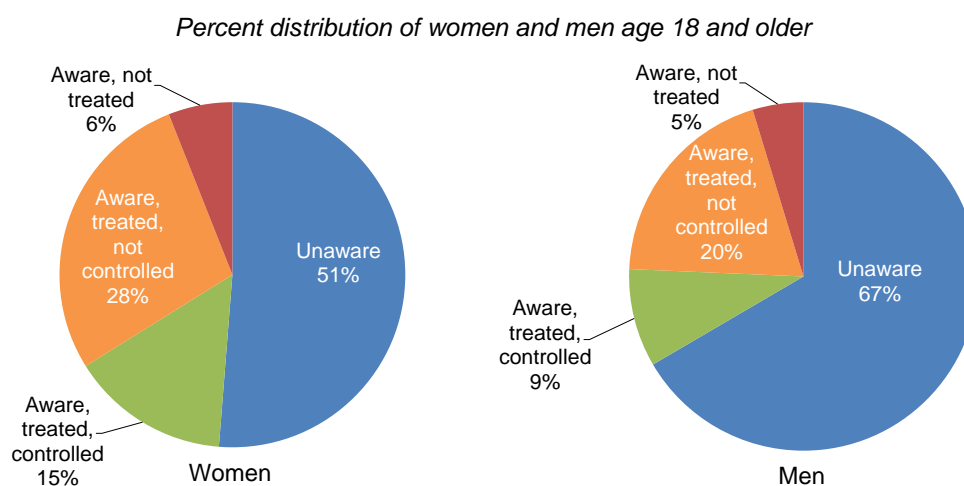
Figure 13.5 Prevalence of hypertension among adults age 18 and older by BMI



13.2.3 Awareness, Medication, and Control of Hypertension

The first step for individuals to bring their blood pressure under control is to be aware of their condition. Data on levels of awareness and treatment status among hypertensive women and men are presented in Figure 13.6. The results show that over half of hypertensive women are not aware that they have elevated blood pressure (51%). Only 15% of hypertensive women are aware of their condition, report taking medicine, and have their blood pressure controlled within the normal range. Another 28% of women are aware of their condition and taking medication but do not have their blood pressure controlled.

Figure 13.6 Awareness of hypertension and treatment status



Two-thirds of hypertensive men are not aware that they have elevated blood pressure (67%). Nine percent of hypertensive men are aware of their condition, report taking medicine, and have their blood pressure controlled within the normal range. Another 20% of men are aware of their condition and taking medication but have been unsuccessful in controlling their elevated blood pressure.

13.3 DIABETES

Diabetes/raised blood glucose

Individuals were considered as having raised blood glucose or diabetes if they had a fasting blood glucose (FBG) equivalent level of 7 mmol/L or above at the time of the survey or reported currently taking prescribed medication for their high blood glucose or diabetes.

Sample: Women and men age 18 and older

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health service systems, especially in developing countries such as Bangladesh (IDF 2019). For this report, blood glucose cut-offs

were taken from the World Health Organization classification scheme (WHO 2006b). A fasting plasma glucose value equal to or greater than 7.0 mmol/L is classified as diabetes.

The data in **Tables 13.5.1** through **13.5.6** are presented according to respondents' fasting plasma glucose equivalent (FPG) values. Respondents were asked not to eat or drink anything other than plain water for at least 8 hours prior to testing. The HemoCue Glucose 201 DM system with plasma conversion was used to test a drop of capillary blood obtained from consenting eligible respondents. The system automatically converted the fasting whole blood glucose measurements taken in the survey to fasting plasma glucose equivalent values. These estimates provide a cross-sectional assessment of FPG values in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews. The prevalence of raised FPG/diabetes does not represent a clinical diagnosis of diabetes because "FPG alone cannot be used to diagnose diabetes, as it fails to diagnose approximate 30% of cases of previously undiagnosed diabetes" (WHO 2006b). The diagnosis of diabetes is usually made when classic diabetes signs and symptoms are associated with abnormal blood glucose (Pippitt et al. 2016). In the survey setting, an individual's fasting plasma glucose equivalent was taken for 1 day only, and the value was recorded to provide information on the national burden associated with this important NCD.

13.3.1 History of Blood Glucose Measurement

Table 13.4 shows that, overall, only 24% of men and women age 18 and older had their blood glucose measured prior to the survey. Women are more likely than men to have had their blood glucose measured (26% versus 21%). Also, adults age 35 and older are more likely to have had their blood glucose measured (31%) than their younger counterparts age 18-34 (16%).

Figure 13.7 Trend in prevalence of diabetes among adults 35 and older

Percentage of women and men age 35 and older

■ Women ■ Men

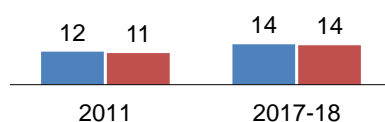
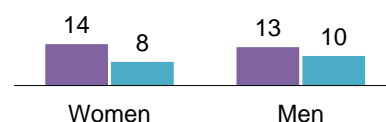


Figure 13.8 Prevalence of diabetes among adults age 18 and older by residence

Percentage of women and men age 18 and older

■ Urban ■ Rural



13.3.2 Prevalence of Diabetes

Table 13.5.1 shows that 10% of Bangladeshi women age 18 and older have diabetes. The prevalence is 5% among younger women (age 18-34) and 14% among older women (age 35 and older). Six percent of women age 18 and older have elevated plasma glucose levels and are not taking medication.

Eleven percent of men age 18 and older have diabetes (**Table 13.5.4**). The prevalence is 5% among men age 18-34 and 14% among men age 35 and older. Seven percent of men age 18 and older have elevated plasma glucose levels and are not taking medication.

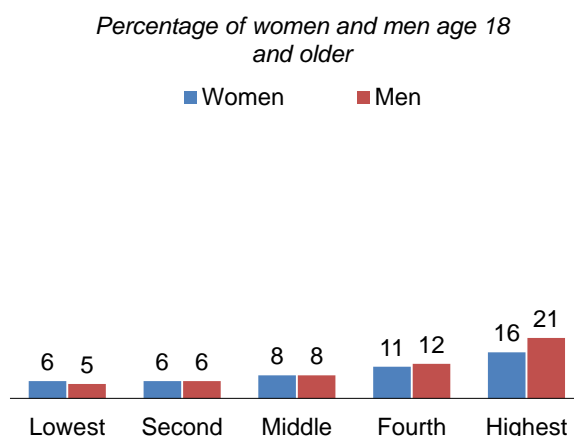
Trends: In 2011, the BDHS collected biomarkers from men and women age 35 and older. **Figure 13.7** shows that the prevalence of diabetes increased slightly from 2011 to 2017-18 among both women (from 12% to 14%) and men (from 11% to 14%) in this age group.³

³ Age-adjusted values were calculated for the 2011 BDHS trend analysis.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among those age 18 and older, the prevalence of diabetes is higher in urban areas than in rural areas among both women (14% versus 8%) and men (13% versus 10%) (**Figure 13.8**).
- Across divisions, the percentage of women age 18 and older with diabetes ranges from 5% in Rangpur to 13% in Dhaka (**Table 13.5.1**). Among men age 18 and older, the prevalence ranges from 6% in Rangpur to 16% in Dhaka (**Table 13.5.4**).
- Among women age 18 and older, those with no education are more likely to have diabetes (11%) than those with a secondary education or higher (8%) (**Table 13.5.1**). However, the reverse is true among men age 18 and older; 9% of men with no education have diabetes, as compared with 14% of men with a primary education and 13% of those with a secondary education or higher (**Table 13.5.4**).
- Women age 18 and older in the highest wealth quintile (16%) are more likely to have diabetes than women in the two lowest quintiles (6% each). The pattern is similar among men age 18 and older, and the difference is more pronounced; 21% of men in the highest wealth quintile have diabetes, compared with 5% of those in the lowest quintile (**Figure 13.9**).
- Among women and men age 18 and older, the prevalence of diabetes increases as body mass index increases. Overweight and obese adults are much more likely to have diabetes as those of normal weight (**Table 13.5.1** and **Table 13.5.4**).

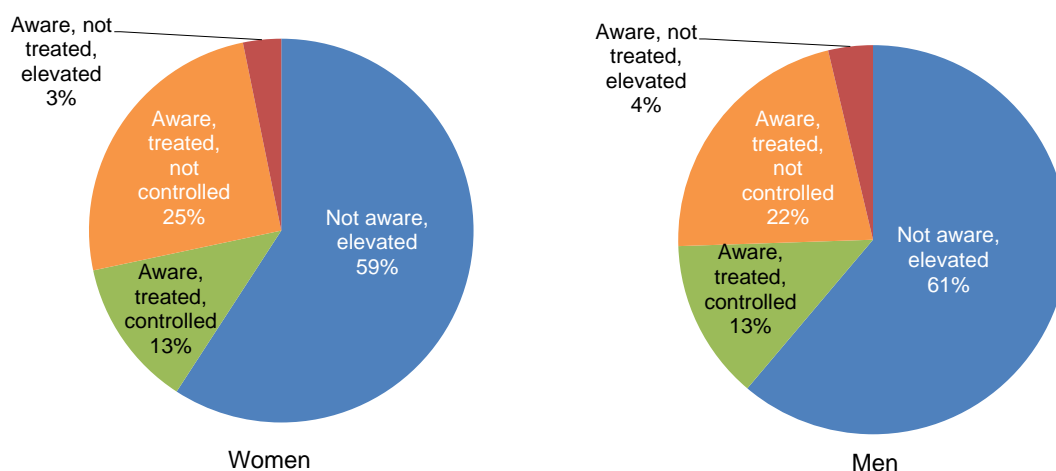
Figure 13.9 Prevalence of diabetes among adults age 18 and older by wealth quintiles



13.3.3 Awareness about and Treatment of Diabetes

Figure 13.10 Awareness of diabetes and treatment status

Percentage of women and men age 18 and older



Data on levels of awareness and treatment status among women and men age 18 and older with diabetes are presented in **Figure 13.10**. The results show that approximately 6 in 10 adults with diabetes (59% of

women and 61% of men) are not aware that they have elevated blood glucose. In addition, only 13% each of women and men with diabetes are aware of their condition, report taking prescribed medicine, and have their blood glucose within the normal range. Another 25% of women and 22% of men are aware of their condition and taking prescribed medicine but do not have their blood glucose under control.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on blood pressure and diabetes, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** Coverage of testing for blood pressure and fasting blood glucose measurement among women and men age 18 and older
- **Table 13.2** History of hypertension and actions taken to lower blood pressure
- **Table 13.3.1** Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 18 and older
- **Table 13.3.2** Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 18-34
- **Table 13.3.3** Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 35 and older
- **Table 13.3.4** Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 18 and older
- **Table 13.3.5** Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 18-34
- **Table 13.3.6** Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 35 and older
- **Table 13.4** History of diabetes and actions taken to lower blood sugar
- **Table 13.5.1** Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 18 and older
- **Table 13.5.2** Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 18-34
- **Table 13.5.3** Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 35 and older
- **Table 13.5.4** Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 18 and older
- **Table 13.5.5** Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 18-34
- **Table 13.5.6** Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 35 and older

Table 13.1 Coverage of testing for blood pressure and fasting blood glucose measurement among women and men age 18 and older

Percentage of women and men age 18 and older eligible for blood pressure and blood glucose measurement, by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Percentage measured for fasting blood glucose	Number of women	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Percentage measured for fasting blood glucose	Number of men
Age						
18-34	92.1	87.3	3,997	82.8	76.6	2,596
18-19	90.1	85.0	659	83.8	77.4	376
20-24	90.0	84.7	1,234	81.0	76.0	733
25-29	92.8	87.3	1,097	81.9	75.2	766
30-34	95.3	91.9	1,007	85.0	78.2	721
35+	93.2	87.5	4,016	86.8	80.8	4,095
35-39	94.8	89.3	826	87.5	82.9	811
40-44	95.9	89.2	639	83.3	77.7	623
45-49	95.3	89.6	656	83.1	76.7	579
50-54	95.9	88.8	366	86.0	77.4	464
55-59	93.2	86.4	442	89.9	84.9	378
60-64	89.1	84.2	393	87.3	80.4	448
65-69	88.8	85.7	224	90.1	84.2	272
70+	87.0	82.1	470	90.4	84.8	520
Residence						
Urban	90.6	83.3	2,934	82.2	75.6	2,577
Rural	93.9	89.7	5,079	87.1	81.4	4,114
Division						
Barishal	93.0	87.3	845	84.8	78.0	696
Chattogram	90.8	84.6	1,191	80.9	74.9	881
Dhaka	87.9	78.7	1,146	78.3	69.6	1,009
Khulna	94.9	91.0	1,039	88.4	83.4	911
Mymensingh	94.2	88.3	899	87.8	80.9	745
Rajshahi	95.2	91.7	992	88.1	83.3	843
Rangpur	95.7	93.6	947	90.7	87.8	793
Sylhet	91.0	85.6	954	84.9	77.7	813
Education						
No education	92.9	87.8	2,130	86.3	79.6	1,477
Primary incomplete	96.3	91.9	1,507	87.0	80.8	1,310
Primary complete ¹	93.4	87.9	763	85.3	78.2	756
Secondary incomplete	93.8	88.7	2,158	84.9	80.0	1,487
Secondary complete or higher ²	86.5	79.6	1,455	83.2	77.3	1,661
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.5	91.4	1,520	84.8	79.7	1,257
Second	95.8	90.9	1,458	89.7	83.7	1,206
Middle	94.0	90.7	1,512	88.0	82.5	1,287
Fourth	93.2	88.4	1,536	87.4	81.9	1,293
Highest	86.7	78.3	1,987	78.5	70.7	1,648
Total	92.7	87.4	8,013	85.2	79.2	6,691

Note: Table is based on respondents who consented to blood pressure measurement and those who consented to fasting blood sugar measurement.

¹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

² Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

Table 13.2 History of hypertension and actions taken to lower blood pressure

Percent distribution of women and men age 18 and older by history of hypertension (high blood pressure), and among those told they had high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage taking various actions to treat the illness, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

History of high blood pressure or hypertension and actions taken to treat hypertension	Women			Men			All respondents		
	18-34	35+	Total	18-34	35+	Total	18-34	35+	Total
Blood pressure measured									
Had blood pressure measured	80.7	85.9	83.3	50.7	73.8	65.1	69.8	80.0	75.4
Never had blood pressure measured	19.3	14.1	16.7	49.3	26.2	34.9	30.2	20.0	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	3,689	3,669	7,359	2,118	3,499	5,616	5,807	7,168	12,975
Among those who had blood pressure measured, high blood pressure or hypertension diagnosed by a doctor or nurse									
Percentage who were told they had high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or nurse	7.3	29.0	18.4	6.4	17.8	14.4	7.0	23.9	16.9
Percentage never told they had high blood pressure or hypertension	92.7	70.9	81.5	93.6	82.2	85.6	92.9	76.0	83.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	2,979	3,153	6,132	1,073	2,580	3,654	4,052	5,733	9,785
Among those told they had high blood pressure or hypertension									
Currently receiving prescribed medication to control blood pressure	56.4	84.4	79.1	57.2	83.0	79.6	56.6	83.9	79.2
Not currently receiving prescribed medication to control blood pressure	43.3	15.1	20.5	42.8	16.7	20.1	43.2	15.6	20.4
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or nurse	216	914	1,130	69	459	528	285	1,373	1,658

Note: Table is based on respondents who consented to blood pressure measurement.

Table 13.3.1 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 18 and older

Among women age 18 and older, prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension), percent distribution of blood pressure values and treatment with antihypertensive medication, and percentage having normal blood pressure and currently taking antihypertensive medication, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Blood pressure values and current treatment with antihypertensive medication										Total	Blood pressure less than SBP 140/DBP 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication	Number of women ²
	Normal					Elevated							
	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension) ¹	Optimal (SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg)		Normal/high normal (SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg)		Mildly elevated (Grade 1) (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg)		Moderately and severely elevated (Grades 2 and 3) (SBP 160+ mmHg or DBP 100+ mmHg)					
		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine				
Age													
18-34	12.5	0.6	57.0	1.2	30.6	0.8	7.4	0.7	1.8	100.0	1.8	3,685	
18-19	4.6	0.4	70.1	0.5	25.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.0	605	
20-24	7.9	0.5	64.0	0.8	28.1	0.2	5.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	1.3	1,112	
25-29	14.1	0.8	52.7	0.9	33.2	0.8	8.1	1.2	2.2	100.0	1.7	1,019	
30-34	21.0	0.6	44.9	2.3	34.1	2.1	11.8	1.4	2.9	100.0	2.9	950	
35+	44.6	1.7	26.7	5.1	28.7	6.5	16.3	7.9	7.2	100.0	6.7	3,655	
35-39	31.3	1.6	35.3	3.0	33.4	2.3	17.0	3.9	3.6	100.0	4.6	771	
40-44	37.3	2.2	31.2	4.0	31.5	4.3	16.1	5.4	5.4	100.0	6.1	618	
45-49	43.7	1.1	23.3	4.9	33.1	8.1	16.9	7.1	5.5	100.0	6.0	603	
50-54	47.6	2.1	26.4	5.2	26.0	7.0	17.9	7.6	7.9	100.0	7.3	346	
55-59	51.1	1.6	26.6	9.5	22.3	8.3	14.7	8.5	8.4	100.0	11.1	398	
60-64	54.0	2.7	21.0	7.0	24.9	9.3	12.8	14.2	8.1	100.0	9.7	347	
65-69	55.0	0.9	20.8	6.3	24.1	10.5	17.0	13.0	7.3	100.0	7.2	180	
70+	61.0	0.8	16.0	4.1	23.0	9.7	17.0	12.4	17.0	100.0	4.9	394	
Residence													
Urban	28.9	1.3	40.9	3.8	30.2	4.4	10.4	4.7	4.3	100.0	5.2	1,969	
Rural	28.3	1.0	42.2	2.9	29.5	3.4	12.4	4.1	4.5	100.0	3.9	5,371	
Division													
Barishal	34.2	1.5	38.0	3.8	27.8	5.1	14.2	5.4	4.2	100.0	5.3	410	
Chattogram	31.3	1.9	38.8	4.1	29.9	3.2	12.9	4.7	4.4	100.0	6.0	1,357	
Dhaka	23.3	0.9	48.8	3.2	27.9	3.4	8.2	4.0	3.7	100.0	4.1	1,734	
Khulna	30.9	0.7	35.4	3.1	33.7	4.7	12.4	5.2	4.9	100.0	3.8	879	
Mymensingh	25.9	1.6	44.6	3.5	29.5	3.0	11.5	3.1	3.3	100.0	5.0	605	
Rajshahi	28.1	0.4	42.0	1.6	29.9	3.9	13.0	4.1	5.1	100.0	2.0	1,025	
Rangpur	31.7	0.8	38.3	2.0	30.1	2.9	15.7	3.7	6.6	100.0	2.8	859	
Sylhet	27.7	1.7	43.8	4.3	28.5	5.0	9.6	4.3	3.0	100.0	5.9	471	
Education													
No education	42.6	1.0	28.5	3.9	28.9	5.6	16.6	7.6	7.9	100.0	4.9	2,025	
Primary incomplete	30.5	1.5	39.4	3.4	30.2	5.0	11.9	4.2	4.4	100.0	4.9	1,432	
Primary complete ³	27.4	1.1	42.5	3.7	30.1	4.6	10.9	3.7	3.3	100.0	4.8	675	
Secondary incomplete	20.3	1.0	49.2	2.4	30.5	1.8	9.7	2.7	2.7	100.0	3.4	2,075	
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	16.2	0.9	55.2	2.3	28.6	1.4	7.7	1.6	2.3	100.0	3.3	1,133	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	26.4	0.9	43.6	1.9	30.0	1.8	13.0	3.9	4.9	100.0	2.8	1,432	
Second	26.4	0.9	44.3	2.4	29.3	2.9	12.4	3.1	4.7	100.0	3.3	1,437	
Middle	28.4	1.7	39.9	2.5	31.8	4.3	12.1	4.0	3.7	100.0	4.3	1,472	
Fourth	29.2	1.2	43.4	3.7	27.4	3.3	11.2	5.1	4.7	100.0	4.9	1,431	
Highest	31.6	0.8	38.6	4.9	29.8	5.9	10.5	5.2	4.4	100.0	5.7	1,569	

Continued...

Table 13.3.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension) ¹	Blood pressure values and current treatment with antihypertensive medication								Total	Blood pressure less than SBP 140/DBP 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication	Number of women ²
		Normal				Elevated						
		Optimal (SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg)		Normal/high normal (SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg)		Mildly elevated (Grade 1) (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg)		Moderately and severely elevated (Grades 2 and 3) (SBP 160+ mmHg or DBP 100+ mmHg)				
Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine					
Nutritional status (body mass index⁵)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	19.7	0.7	58.2	1.2	22.1	2.1	8.9	2.6	4.1	100.0	2.0	1,074
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	24.9	1.0	44.4	2.6	30.7	2.8	10.6	3.7	4.2	100.0	3.6	3,828
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	40.2	1.6	26.1	5.0	33.7	6.3	16.5	6.3	4.6	100.0	6.5	1,637
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	48.5	1.6	17.8	7.7	33.8	7.2	17.3	7.2	7.4	100.0	9.3	414
Not eligible (pregnant or recent birth)	6.9	0.6	77.4	0.7	15.8	0.2	3.0	0.6	1.8	100.0	1.3	294
Total	28.4	1.1	41.9	3.1	29.7	3.7	11.8	4.3	4.5	100.0	4.2	7,341

Note: The blood pressure measurements taken in the survey provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of blood pressure in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews; the prevalence of raised blood pressure does not represent a clinical diagnosis of hypertension. When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different categories, the respondent was grouped in the higher blood pressure classification. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If both the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. Total includes 94 women with out-of-range or missing data on nutritional status.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

¹ Individuals were classified as having raised blood pressure if, at the time of the survey, they had an average blood pressure level of ≥140 mmHg SBP or ≥90 mmHg DBP or they were currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² Includes pregnant women

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁵ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.3.2 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 18-34

Among women age 18-34, prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension), percent distribution of blood pressure values and treatment with antihypertensive medication, and percentage having normal blood pressure and currently taking antihypertensive medication, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Blood pressure values and current treatment with antihypertensive medication									Total	Blood pressure less than SBP 140/DBP 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication	Number of women ²
	Normal					Elevated						
	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension) ¹	Optimal (SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg)		Normal/high normal (SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg)		Mildly elevated (Grade 1) (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg)		Moderately and severely elevated (Grades 2 and 3) (SBP 160+ mmHg or DBP 100+ mmHg)				
		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine			
Age												
18-19	4.6	0.4	70.1	0.5	25.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.0	605
20-24	7.9	0.5	64.0	0.8	28.1	0.2	5.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	1.3	1,112
25-29	14.1	0.8	52.7	0.9	33.2	0.8	8.1	1.2	2.2	100.0	1.7	1,019
30-34	21.0	0.6	44.9	2.3	34.1	2.1	11.8	1.4	2.9	100.0	2.9	950
Residence												
Urban	12.5	0.3	56.3	1.6	31.2	0.9	6.5	1.1	2.1	100.0	1.9	1,072
Rural	12.4	0.7	57.2	1.0	30.3	0.8	7.8	0.6	1.6	100.0	1.7	2,613
Division												
Barishal	14.5	0.4	55.1	2.1	30.4	1.0	9.3	0.4	1.3	100.0	2.4	191
Chattogram	16.4	1.5	52.6	1.8	31.1	0.5	10.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	3.2	718
Dhaka	9.8	0.0	62.6	1.6	27.6	0.9	4.3	0.9	2.0	100.0	1.6	957
Khulna	11.7	0.8	53.7	1.3	34.6	1.7	6.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	2.1	392
Mymensingh	9.1	0.6	58.1	0.7	32.8	0.1	6.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	1.4	281
Rajshahi	12.6	0.2	58.7	0.3	28.7	0.8	8.8	0.5	1.9	100.0	0.6	504
Rangpur	14.8	0.0	51.7	0.3	33.5	0.6	10.5	0.4	3.0	100.0	0.3	405
Sylhet	10.8	1.7	58.2	0.9	31.1	1.1	5.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	2.6	239
Education												
No education	16.0	0.2	53.4	0.0	30.6	1.1	10.3	0.9	3.4	100.0	0.2	239
Primary incomplete	13.5	0.6	52.7	1.2	33.8	1.9	7.2	0.4	2.1	100.0	1.9	579
Primary complete ³	13.5	1.0	55.2	1.5	31.3	0.6	8.4	0.3	1.8	100.0	2.4	363
Secondary incomplete	12.3	0.6	56.6	1.2	31.1	0.6	7.5	1.0	1.5	100.0	1.8	1,588
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	10.8	0.5	61.9	1.4	27.3	0.6	6.2	0.6	1.5	100.0	1.9	916
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	10.4	0.6	57.1	0.2	32.5	0.3	7.9	0.1	1.4	100.0	0.7	684
Second	12.4	0.4	57.6	1.1	30.0	0.5	8.9	0.7	1.0	100.0	1.4	698
Middle	11.2	1.0	54.6	1.2	34.2	1.1	5.5	1.0	1.3	100.0	2.2	722
Fourth	14.3	0.6	60.0	1.1	25.6	1.2	7.7	0.8	2.9	100.0	1.7	766
Highest	13.6	0.4	55.5	2.2	30.9	0.9	7.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	2.6	816
Nutritional status (body mass index⁵)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	5.8	0.1	74.0	0.3	20.2	0.4	3.7	0.4	1.0	100.0	0.5	494
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.8	0.4	58.1	0.7	32.1	0.5	6.3	0.6	1.4	100.0	1.1	1,985
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	22.1	1.4	41.3	1.9	36.5	2.1	13.2	1.2	2.3	100.0	3.3	741
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	29.7	0.6	26.9	6.8	43.4	1.5	12.7	1.6	6.3	100.0	7.5	168
Not eligible (pregnant or recent birth)	7.1	0.6	77.7	0.7	15.2	0.2	3.1	0.6	1.9	100.0	1.4	284
Total	12.5	0.6	57.0	1.2	30.6	0.8	7.4	0.7	1.8	100.0	1.8	3,685

Note: The blood pressure measurements taken in the survey provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of blood pressure in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews; the prevalence of raised blood pressure does not represent a clinical diagnosis of hypertension. When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different categories, the respondent was grouped in the higher blood pressure classification. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If both the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. Total includes 13 women with missing information on nutritional status.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

¹ Individuals were classified as having raised blood pressure if, at the time of the survey, they had an average blood pressure level of ≥140 mmHg SBP or ≥90 mmHg DBP or they were currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² Includes pregnant women

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁵ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.3.3 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Women age 35 and older

Among women age 35 and older, prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension), percent distribution of blood pressure values and treatment with antihypertensive medication, and percentage having normal blood pressure and currently taking antihypertensive medication, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension) ¹	Blood pressure values and current treatment with antihypertensive medication								Total	Blood pressure less than SBP 140/DBP 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication	Number of women ²
		Normal				Elevated						
		Optimal (SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg)		Normal/high normal (SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg)		Mildly elevated (Grade 1) (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg)		Moderately and severely elevated (Grades 2 and 3) (SBP 160+ mmHg or DBP 100+ mmHg)				
		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine			
Age												
35-39	31.3	1.6	35.3	3.0	33.4	2.3	17.0	3.9	3.6	100.0	4.6	771
40-44	37.3	2.2	31.2	4.0	31.5	4.3	16.1	5.4	5.4	100.0	6.1	618
45-49	43.7	1.1	23.3	4.9	33.1	8.1	16.9	7.1	5.5	100.0	6.0	603
50-54	47.6	2.1	26.4	5.2	26.0	7.0	17.9	7.6	7.9	100.0	7.3	346
55-59	51.1	1.6	26.6	9.5	22.3	8.3	14.7	8.5	8.4	100.0	11.1	398
60-64	54.0	2.7	21.0	7.0	24.9	9.3	12.8	14.2	8.1	100.0	9.7	347
65-69	55.0	0.9	20.8	6.3	24.1	10.5	17.0	13.0	7.3	100.0	7.2	180
70+	61.0	0.8	16.0	4.1	23.0	9.7	17.0	12.4	17.0	100.0	4.9	394
Residence												
Urban	48.5	2.6	22.5	6.5	28.9	8.6	15.0	9.0	6.9	100.0	9.0	897
Rural	43.3	1.4	28.0	4.6	28.7	5.9	16.7	7.5	7.3	100.0	5.9	2,758
Division												
Barishal	51.3	2.5	23.1	5.3	25.6	8.7	18.4	9.7	6.7	100.0	7.8	219
Chattogram	48.1	2.4	23.3	6.7	28.6	6.3	16.0	8.8	7.9	100.0	9.1	640
Dhaka	40.0	1.9	31.7	5.2	28.3	6.3	13.0	7.8	5.7	100.0	7.2	778
Khulna	46.3	0.6	20.7	4.5	33.0	7.1	17.6	9.0	7.5	100.0	5.1	487
Mymensingh	40.5	2.4	32.8	5.9	26.7	5.4	16.4	5.3	5.2	100.0	8.2	324
Rajshahi	43.1	0.6	25.8	2.8	31.1	6.9	17.1	7.5	8.2	100.0	3.5	521
Rangpur	46.7	1.5	26.3	3.4	27.0	4.9	20.4	6.7	9.8	100.0	5.0	454
Sylhet	45.2	1.6	28.9	7.7	25.9	8.9	13.4	8.1	5.4	100.0	9.3	232
Education												
No education	46.2	1.1	25.2	4.4	28.6	6.2	17.4	8.5	8.5	100.0	5.5	1,786
Primary incomplete	42.0	2.1	30.3	4.8	27.7	7.1	15.2	6.8	6.0	100.0	6.9	853
Primary complete ³	43.6	1.4	27.8	6.3	28.7	9.3	13.9	7.7	5.0	100.0	7.6	312
Secondary incomplete	46.4	2.4	24.9	6.4	28.7	5.8	16.8	8.3	6.6	100.0	8.9	487
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	39.2	2.7	26.8	6.5	34.0	4.6	13.9	5.9	5.7	100.0	9.2	218
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	41.0	1.2	31.2	3.4	27.8	3.2	17.7	7.3	8.2	100.0	4.6	749
Second	39.7	1.4	31.7	3.7	28.7	5.2	15.7	5.5	8.2	100.0	5.1	739
Middle	44.9	2.4	25.7	3.8	29.4	7.2	18.5	6.9	6.0	100.0	6.3	750
Fourth	46.3	2.0	24.3	6.7	29.4	5.7	15.3	10.0	6.6	100.0	8.7	665
Highest	51.1	1.3	20.3	7.8	28.5	11.3	14.1	9.8	6.9	100.0	9.1	753
Nutritional status (body mass index⁵)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	31.4	1.3	44.7	1.9	23.8	3.6	13.3	4.5	6.8	100.0	3.2	579
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	41.1	1.7	29.7	4.5	29.2	5.4	15.2	7.1	7.3	100.0	6.2	1,843
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	55.1	1.7	13.5	7.5	31.4	9.7	19.2	10.5	6.4	100.0	9.3	896
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	61.4	2.3	11.5	8.2	27.2	11.1	20.5	11.1	8.2	100.0	10.5	246
Not eligible (pregnant or recent birth)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total	44.6	1.7	26.7	5.1	28.7	6.5	16.3	7.9	7.2	100.0	6.7	3,655

Note: The blood pressure measurements taken in the survey provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of blood pressure in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews; the prevalence of raised blood pressure does not represent a clinical diagnosis of hypertension. When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different categories, the respondent was grouped in the higher blood pressure classification. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If both the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. Total includes 81 women with missing information on nutritional status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

¹ Individuals were classified as having raised blood pressure if, at the time of the survey, they had an average blood pressure level of ≥140 mmHg SBP or ≥90 mmHg DBP or they were currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² Includes pregnant women

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁵ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.3.4 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 18 and older

Among men age 18 and older, prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension), percent distribution of blood pressure values and treatment with antihypertensive medication, and percentage having normal blood pressure and currently taking antihypertensive medication, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Blood pressure values and current treatment with antihypertensive medication									Total	Blood pressure less than SBP 140/DBP 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication	Number of men
	Normal					Elevated						
	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (hyper-tension) ¹	Optimal (SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg)		Normal/high normal (SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg)		Mildly elevated (Grade 1) (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg)		Moderately and severely elevated (Grades 2 and 3) (SBP 160+ mmHg or DBP 100+ mmHg)				
		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine			
Age												
18-34	13.2	0.5	44.0	0.5	42.8	0.6	9.7	0.3	1.6	100.0	1.0	2,105
18-19	10.5	0.0	49.3	0.0	40.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	300
20-24	12.9	0.2	44.2	0.2	42.9	0.1	11.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.4	585
25-29	11.5	1.2	46.3	0.6	42.2	0.7	7.5	0.2	1.2	100.0	1.9	618
30-34	16.7	0.3	38.7	1.0	44.6	1.1	10.7	0.8	2.9	100.0	1.2	602
35+	34.0	0.7	31.8	2.5	34.2	2.8	16.2	5.0	6.9	100.0	3.2	3,478
35-39	22.1	0.3	37.6	1.2	40.3	0.6	14.9	1.7	3.5	100.0	1.5	687
40-44	22.0	0.1	39.1	1.9	38.9	1.5	13.0	2.5	3.0	100.0	2.0	508
45-49	28.3	0.4	38.5	2.2	33.2	2.8	15.4	2.9	4.5	100.0	2.6	469
50-54	35.0	1.1	29.7	2.7	35.4	3.1	15.7	4.4	8.0	100.0	3.8	392
55-59	37.5	0.5	29.1	2.3	33.4	4.8	18.5	6.2	5.2	100.0	2.8	329
60-64	43.5	1.8	25.8	4.0	30.7	3.3	20.7	5.6	8.1	100.0	5.8	381
65-69	48.3	1.7	19.7	3.4	32.0	4.7	12.8	9.0	16.4	100.0	5.1	233
70+	51.8	0.9	23.2	3.4	25.0	4.1	19.1	11.3	12.9	100.0	4.3	479
Residence												
Urban	28.0	0.6	34.4	2.5	37.7	2.7	14.6	2.9	4.7	100.0	3.1	1,573
Rural	25.5	0.7	37.1	1.4	37.3	1.6	13.4	3.3	5.0	100.0	2.1	4,009
Division												
Barishal	30.6	1.0	34.7	2.4	34.7	2.7	15.9	2.6	6.0	100.0	3.4	309
Chattogram	27.4	0.7	34.1	3.0	38.5	2.2	14.5	3.6	3.4	100.0	3.7	880
Dhaka	23.9	0.5	40.7	1.5	35.4	2.1	11.9	3.2	4.7	100.0	2.0	1,361
Khulna	28.6	0.3	31.5	1.2	39.9	2.9	15.2	3.2	5.8	100.0	1.6	707
Mymensingh	20.6	0.8	42.7	3.0	36.8	1.1	10.7	1.8	3.1	100.0	3.7	462
Rajshahi	26.8	0.7	32.9	0.9	40.3	1.1	14.9	3.7	5.6	100.0	1.6	801
Rangpur	29.0	0.7	32.8	0.9	38.2	1.2	16.0	3.7	6.4	100.0	1.6	693
Sylhet	24.1	0.9	42.9	2.2	33.0	2.6	11.0	2.5	5.0	100.0	3.0	369
Education												
No education	25.6	0.6	37.6	1.3	36.8	1.5	13.3	4.0	4.9	100.0	1.9	1,307
Primary incomplete	22.2	0.5	43.8	1.0	34.0	1.3	12.5	2.1	4.8	100.0	1.5	1,132
Primary complete ²	26.8	0.7	37.8	2.6	35.4	1.3	13.3	2.6	6.3	100.0	3.3	615
Secondary incomplete	27.0	0.6	34.6	1.7	38.4	2.6	14.1	3.4	4.5	100.0	2.4	1,248
Secondary complete or higher ³	29.3	0.8	29.6	2.5	41.1	2.6	15.3	3.4	4.8	100.0	3.2	1,281
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	20.0	0.3	43.4	0.9	36.5	0.4	11.7	2.4	4.3	100.0	1.2	1,027
Second	23.5	0.7	41.5	0.7	35.0	1.1	12.9	2.8	5.3	100.0	1.4	1,098
Middle	24.7	0.6	34.9	1.2	40.4	1.9	13.9	3.1	4.1	100.0	1.8	1,162
Fourth	27.1	0.9	35.0	2.6	37.9	2.3	13.4	3.0	5.0	100.0	3.5	1,128
Highest	34.7	0.6	28.1	3.2	37.1	3.8	16.5	4.7	5.9	100.0	3.8	1,168
Nutritional status (body mass index⁴)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	15.8	0.5	54.0	0.6	30.1	0.5	9.9	1.2	3.3	100.0	1.1	1,092
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	23.9	0.6	36.7	1.4	39.3	1.7	12.7	3.1	4.4	100.0	2.0	3,459
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	45.2	0.8	16.6	3.8	38.2	4.4	21.6	5.6	8.9	100.0	4.7	868
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	42.4	0.7	6.0	5.8	51.6	5.2	21.9	5.1	3.7	100.0	6.5	102
Total	26.2	0.6	36.4	1.7	37.4	1.9	13.7	3.2	4.9	100.0	2.4	5,583

Note: The blood pressure measurements taken in the survey provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of blood pressure in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews; the prevalence of raised blood pressure does not represent a clinical diagnosis of hypertension. When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different categories, the respondent was grouped in the higher blood pressure classification. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If both the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. Total includes 62 men with missing information on nutritional status.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

¹ Individuals were classified as having raised blood pressure if, at the time of the survey, they had an average blood pressure level of ≥140 mmHg SBP or ≥90 mmHg DBP or they were currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁴ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.3.5 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 18-34

Among men age 18-34, prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension), percent distribution of blood pressure values and treatment with antihypertensive medication, and percentage having normal blood pressure and currently taking antihypertensive medication, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Blood pressure values and current treatment with antihypertensive medication										Total	Blood pressure less than SBP 140/DBP 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication	Number of men
	Normal					Elevated							
	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension) ¹	Optimal (SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg)		Normal/high normal (SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg)		Mildly elevated (Grade 1) (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg)	Moderately and severely elevated (Grades 2 and 3) (SBP 160+ mmHg or DBP 100+ mmHg)		Not taking medicine	Not taking medicine			
		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine					
Age													
18-19	10.5	0.0	49.3	0.0	40.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	300	
20-24	12.9	0.2	44.2	0.2	42.9	0.1	11.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.4	585	
25-29	11.5	1.2	46.3	0.6	42.2	0.7	7.5	0.2	1.2	100.0	1.9	618	
30-34	16.7	0.3	38.7	1.0	44.6	1.1	10.7	0.8	2.9	100.0	1.2	602	
Residence													
Urban	14.8	0.5	42.4	1.1	42.8	0.6	10.9	0.1	1.6	100.0	1.6	665	
Rural	12.5	0.5	44.7	0.3	42.7	0.5	9.2	0.4	1.7	100.0	0.7	1,440	
Division													
Barishal	11.4	0.6	49.8	0.7	38.8	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	1.3	102	
Chattogram	14.8	0.4	37.2	0.8	48.0	0.3	10.4	0.4	2.5	100.0	1.2	349	
Dhaka	10.8	0.5	48.6	0.8	40.6	0.7	7.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	1.3	564	
Khulna	14.9	0.0	40.4	0.4	44.7	1.2	11.5	0.4	1.3	100.0	0.4	225	
Mymensingh	10.5	0.2	48.9	0.4	40.6	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.7	165	
Rajshahi	15.1	0.8	42.5	0.0	42.4	0.4	12.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	0.8	305	
Rangpur	15.5	0.5	40.1	0.2	44.4	0.6	10.8	1.0	2.5	100.0	0.7	237	
Sylhet	13.1	0.8	47.5	0.7	39.4	0.9	8.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	1.5	157	
Education													
No education	5.9	1.2	54.2	0.0	39.9	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.2	159	
Primary incomplete	10.2	0.4	54.4	0.4	35.4	0.5	8.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.7	409	
Primary complete ²	10.9	1.4	46.4	0.5	42.7	0.3	8.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.9	249	
Secondary incomplete	12.7	0.3	41.4	0.2	45.9	0.7	8.9	0.7	1.9	100.0	0.5	603	
Secondary complete or higher ³	18.1	0.2	36.8	1.0	45.1	0.6	13.1	0.3	2.8	100.0	1.2	686	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	6.0	0.0	49.0	0.0	44.9	0.2	4.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	0.0	345	
Second	13.5	1.0	51.6	0.4	35.0	0.3	10.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	1.3	380	
Middle	11.5	0.3	43.5	0.0	45.0	0.2	8.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	0.3	441	
Fourth	16.2	0.8	41.7	1.1	42.0	0.8	10.9	0.4	2.3	100.0	1.9	479	
Highest	17.0	0.4	36.8	1.0	46.2	1.0	12.2	0.1	2.3	100.0	1.4	459	
Nutritional status (body mass index⁴)													
Thin (BMI <18.5)	7.1	0.1	60.9	0.0	32.0	0.2	6.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.1	415	
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	10.6	0.6	45.0	0.6	44.3	0.3	8.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	1.2	1,355	
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	32.5	0.6	19.8	0.8	47.7	2.3	21.6	1.4	5.8	100.0	1.5	292	
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(1.2)	(62.4)	(0.0)	(25.3)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(100.0)	(1.2)	31	
Total	13.2	0.5	44.0	0.5	42.8	0.6	9.7	0.3	1.6	100.0	1.0	2,105	

Note: The blood pressure measurements taken in the survey provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of blood pressure in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews; the prevalence of raised blood pressure does not represent a clinical diagnosis of hypertension. When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different categories, the respondent was grouped in the higher blood pressure classification. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If both the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. Total includes 12 men with missing information on nutritional status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

¹ Individuals were classified as having raised blood pressure if, at the time of the survey, they had an average blood pressure level of ≥140 mmHg SBP or ≥90 mmHg DBP or they were currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁴ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.3.6 Blood pressure levels and treatment status by background characteristics: Men age 35 and older

Among men age 35 and older, prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension), percent distribution of blood pressure values and treatment with antihypertensive medication, and percentage having normal blood pressure and currently taking antihypertensive medication, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Blood pressure values and current treatment with antihypertensive medication										Total	Blood pressure less than SBP 140/DBP 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication	Number of men
	Normal					Elevated							
	Prevalence of raised blood pressure (hypertension) ¹	Optimal (SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg)		Normal/high normal (SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg)		Mildly elevated (Grade 1) (SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg)	Moderately and severely elevated (Grades 2 and 3) (SBP 160+ mmHg or DBP 100+ mmHg)						
		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine	Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine		Taking antihypertensive medicine	Not taking medicine					
Age													
35-39	22.1	0.3	37.6	1.2	40.3	0.6	14.9	1.7	3.5	100.0	1.5	687	
40-44	22.0	0.1	39.1	1.9	38.9	1.5	13.0	2.5	3.0	100.0	2.0	508	
45-49	28.3	0.4	38.5	2.2	33.2	2.8	15.4	2.9	4.5	100.0	2.6	469	
50-54	35.0	1.1	29.7	2.7	35.4	3.1	15.7	4.4	8.0	100.0	3.8	392	
55-59	37.5	0.5	29.1	2.3	33.4	4.8	18.5	6.2	5.2	100.0	2.8	329	
60-64	43.5	1.8	25.8	4.0	30.7	3.3	20.7	5.6	8.1	100.0	5.8	381	
65-69	48.3	1.7	19.7	3.4	32.0	4.7	12.8	9.0	16.4	100.0	5.1	233	
70+	51.8	0.9	23.2	3.4	25.0	4.1	19.1	11.3	12.9	100.0	4.3	479	
Residence													
Urban	37.6	0.7	28.5	3.5	33.9	4.3	17.2	4.9	7.0	100.0	4.2	908	
Rural	32.8	0.8	32.9	2.1	34.3	2.2	15.8	5.0	6.9	100.0	2.9	2,569	
Division													
Barishal	40.1	1.2	27.2	3.2	32.7	4.0	19.2	4.0	8.5	100.0	4.4	206	
Chattogram	35.6	0.9	32.1	4.4	32.3	3.5	17.2	5.6	4.0	100.0	5.3	531	
Dhaka	33.2	0.5	35.1	2.0	31.7	3.1	15.4	5.5	6.7	100.0	2.4	797	
Khulna	35.0	0.5	27.4	1.6	37.6	3.6	16.9	4.5	7.8	100.0	2.1	482	
Mymensingh	26.2	1.1	39.2	4.4	34.6	1.7	11.4	2.8	4.6	100.0	5.4	297	
Rajshahi	34.0	0.7	27.0	1.4	39.0	1.5	16.2	5.6	8.7	100.0	2.1	496	
Rangpur	36.0	0.7	29.0	1.3	35.0	1.5	18.7	5.2	8.5	100.0	2.1	456	
Sylhet	32.2	0.9	39.5	3.3	28.3	3.8	12.9	4.3	7.0	100.0	4.2	212	
Education													
No education	28.3	0.5	35.4	1.5	36.3	1.6	14.7	4.6	5.4	100.0	2.0	1,148	
Primary incomplete	28.9	0.6	37.8	1.3	33.2	1.8	14.8	3.3	7.2	100.0	1.9	723	
Primary complete ²	37.6	0.2	31.9	4.0	30.5	2.0	16.6	4.3	10.4	100.0	4.2	366	
Secondary incomplete	40.4	1.0	28.2	3.1	31.4	4.4	18.8	6.0	7.0	100.0	4.1	645	
Secondary complete or higher ³	42.2	1.4	21.3	4.2	36.6	4.9	17.7	6.9	7.1	100.0	5.5	596	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	27.1	0.5	40.6	1.3	32.3	0.5	15.2	3.5	6.1	100.0	1.8	682	
Second	28.8	0.6	36.1	0.9	35.0	1.5	14.1	4.2	7.5	100.0	1.5	717	
Middle	32.8	0.8	29.6	1.9	37.6	2.9	16.9	4.6	5.7	100.0	2.7	721	
Fourth	35.1	1.0	30.1	3.7	34.8	3.3	15.2	4.9	7.0	100.0	4.7	649	
Highest	46.2	0.8	22.6	4.6	31.2	5.6	19.3	7.6	8.2	100.0	5.4	709	
Nutritional status (body mass index⁴)													
Thin (BMI <18.5)	21.2	0.7	49.8	0.9	29.0	0.6	12.2	1.9	4.9	100.0	1.6	677	
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	32.5	0.6	31.4	1.9	36.1	2.6	15.7	5.0	6.6	100.0	2.6	2,104	
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	51.7	0.9	14.9	5.4	33.4	5.5	21.7	7.7	10.5	100.0	6.3	576	
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	48.8	1.0	4.4	7.8	46.8	7.5	20.5	7.3	4.7	100.0	8.8	71	
Total	34.0	0.7	31.8	2.5	34.2	2.8	16.2	5.0	6.9	100.0	3.2	3,478	

Note: The blood pressure measurements taken in the survey provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of blood pressure in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews; the prevalence of raised blood pressure does not represent a clinical diagnosis of hypertension. When a respondent's SBP and DBP fell into different categories, the respondent was grouped in the higher blood pressure classification. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If both the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. Total includes 50 men with missing information on nutritional status.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is pumping (contracting)

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure, the degree of force when the heart is relaxed

BP = blood pressure

¹ Individuals were classified as having raised blood pressure if, at the time of the survey, they had an average blood pressure level of ≥140 mmHg SBP or ≥90 mmHg DBP or they were currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁴ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.4 History of diabetes and actions taken to lower blood sugar

Percent distribution of women and men age 18 and older by history of having high blood sugar or diabetes, and among those told they had high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage taking various actions to treat the illness, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

History of high blood sugar or diabetes and actions taken to lower blood sugar	Women			Men			All respondents		
	18-34	35+	Total	18-34	35+	Total	18-34	35+	Total
Blood glucose measured									
Had blood sugar measured	19.6	32.6	26.1	10.2	28.2	21.4	16.1	30.5	24.1
Never had blood sugar measured	80.4	67.3	73.9	89.7	71.7	78.5	83.8	69.5	75.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	3,686	3,663	7,348	2,107	3,491	5,598	5,792	7,154	12,946
Among those who had blood glucose measured, high blood sugar or diabetes diagnosed by a doctor or nurse									
Percentage who were told they had high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or nurse	8.2	23.7	17.9	5.9	23.3	20.2	7.6	23.5	18.8
Percentage never told they had blood sugar or diabetes	91.8	76.1	82.0	94.1	76.7	79.8	92.4	76.4	81.2
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	721	1,194	1,915	214	985	1,199	935	2,180	3,114
Among those told they had blood sugar or diabetes									
Currently receiving prescribed medication for high blood glucose or diabetes	50.7	78.5	73.7	52.4	83.1	81.5	51.0	80.6	77.0
Currently not receiving prescribed medication for high blood glucose or diabetes	48.2	21.3	25.9	47.6	16.9	18.5	48.1	19.3	22.8
Missing	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or nurse	59	284	342	13	229	242	71	513	584

Table 13.5.1 Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 18 and older

Among women age 18 and older, prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes, percent distribution of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) values and treatment status, and percentage having fasting plasma glucose level below 7.0 mmol/L and taking medication, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Prevalence of diabetes ¹	Fasting plasma glucose values								Total	FPG <7.00 mmol/L and currently taking prescribed medication	Number of women ²
		Hypoglycemia		Normoglycemia		Hyperglycemia						
		<3.9 mmol/L		3.9-6.0 mmol/L		6.1-6.9 mmol/L (impaired FPG or intermediate hyperglycemia)		≥7 mmol/L (elevated FPG)				
		Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication			
Age												
18-34	5.3	0.0	1.5	0.1	80.5	0.1	12.7	0.6	4.4	100.0	0.2	3,480
18-19	2.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	83.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	0.0	566
20-24	3.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	83.9	0.0	10.6	0.1	3.4	100.0	0.1	1,044
25-29	5.9	0.0	1.4	0.3	78.9	0.1	13.9	0.7	4.8	100.0	0.4	957
30-34	8.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	76.7	0.2	14.4	1.6	6.3	100.0	0.3	913
35+	13.8	0.0	1.3	1.2	69.6	0.6	15.3	4.2	7.7	100.0	1.9	3,437
35-39	11.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	72.1	0.3	15.7	2.8	7.6	100.0	0.8	728
40-44	12.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	70.5	0.3	16.5	3.5	7.3	100.0	1.2	576
45-49	14.9	0.0	1.1	1.9	69.8	0.7	14.2	4.9	7.3	100.0	2.6	569
50-54	16.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	70.3	1.4	12.2	7.2	7.6	100.0	1.9	321
55-59	16.4	0.0	1.1	1.5	65.3	0.5	17.2	5.3	9.1	100.0	2.0	372
60-64	15.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	69.0	0.6	14.8	5.1	7.6	100.0	2.3	327
65-69	13.3	0.0	2.5	1.4	68.8	2.3	15.4	3.8	5.9	100.0	3.7	173
70+	13.7	0.2	2.7	1.8	67.9	0.3	15.8	3.2	8.2	100.0	2.2	370
Residence												
Urban	13.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	68.7	0.6	17.1	3.6	8.6	100.0	1.3	1,787
Rural	8.1	0.0	1.7	0.7	77.3	0.3	12.9	2.0	5.1	100.0	0.9	5,130
Division												
Barishal	9.5	0.0	1.6	1.0	71.6	0.3	17.3	1.7	6.4	100.0	1.4	384
Chattogram	10.6	0.0	1.3	1.2	73.1	0.1	15.0	3.3	6.0	100.0	1.3	1,266
Dhaka	13.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	64.9	0.4	21.4	2.7	9.9	100.0	0.7	1,571
Khulna	7.8	0.0	2.0	0.9	79.8	0.4	10.4	2.5	4.0	100.0	1.3	846
Mymensingh	8.5	0.0	2.1	0.6	79.0	0.4	10.3	1.7	5.8	100.0	1.0	564
Rajshahi	7.5	0.1	1.3	0.5	80.5	0.3	10.6	2.2	4.3	100.0	1.0	993
Rangpur	5.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	83.8	0.1	9.1	1.9	2.7	100.0	0.4	843
Sylhet	10.2	0.0	2.1	0.7	77.3	1.2	10.4	1.9	6.5	100.0	1.9	450
Education												
No education	10.6	0.0	1.4	1.1	73.3	0.4	14.6	3.0	6.1	100.0	1.5	1,912
Primary incomplete	9.8	0.0	1.9	0.6	74.5	0.4	13.8	2.3	6.5	100.0	1.0	1,372
Primary complete ³	9.7	0.0	0.9	0.8	74.6	0.2	14.9	1.4	7.3	100.0	1.0	635
Secondary incomplete	8.9	0.0	1.2	0.4	76.0	0.1	13.8	2.7	5.8	100.0	0.5	1,961
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	8.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	77.7	0.8	12.8	1.8	5.2	100.0	1.2	1,038
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.3	0.1	2.0	0.6	79.9	0.2	11.7	1.4	4.2	100.0	0.8	1,374
Second	5.7	0.0	2.0	0.5	81.5	0.1	10.7	1.0	4.1	100.0	0.6	1,366
Middle	7.8	0.0	1.3	0.4	80.1	0.3	10.9	1.6	5.4	100.0	0.7	1,409
Fourth	11.3	0.0	1.4	0.7	70.7	0.4	16.6	2.7	7.6	100.0	1.1	1,352
Highest	16.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	63.4	0.7	20.0	5.5	8.9	100.0	1.9	1,417
Nutritional status (body mass index⁵)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	6.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	79.0	0.0	12.6	0.6	5.2	100.0	0.4	1,023
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	7.9	0.0	1.3	0.5	77.2	0.5	13.6	2.2	4.7	100.0	1.0	3,628
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	13.9	0.0	0.4	1.0	69.3	0.3	16.5	3.8	8.9	100.0	1.2	1,524
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	19.2	0.0	0.4	1.4	61.6	0.7	18.8	6.3	10.8	100.0	2.1	379
Not eligible (pregnant or recent birth)	3.2	0.0	6.7	0.5	85.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	0.5	281
Total	9.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	75.1	0.3	14.0	2.4	6.0	100.0	1.0	6,918

Note: The fasting whole blood glucose measurements taken in the survey converted to fasting plasma glucose equivalent values provide a cross-sectional assessment of fasting plasma glucose equivalent values in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews. The prevalence of raised fasting glucose does not represent a clinical diagnosis of diabetes, as FPG alone is not used for a clinical diagnosis. Total includes 83 women with missing information on nutritional status.

¹ Individuals were classified as having diabetes if they reported taking medication for diabetes or had a fasting blood glucose of ≥7.0 mmol/L.

² Includes pregnant women

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁵ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.5.2 Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 18-34

Among women age 18-34, prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes, percent distribution of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) values and treatment status, and percentage having fasting plasma glucose level below 7.0 mmol/L and taking medication, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Fasting plasma glucose values								Total	FPG <7.00 mmol/L and currently taking prescribed medication	Number of women ³	
	Prevalence of diabetes ¹	Hypoglycemia		Normoglycemia				Hyperglycemia				
		<3.9 mmol/L ²	3.9-6.0 mmol/L	6.1-6.9 mmol/L (impaired FPG or intermediate hyperglycemia)		≥7 mmol/L (elevated FPG)						
				Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication					
Age												
18-19	2.9	2.4	0.0	83.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	0.0	566	
20-24	3.6	1.9	0.1	83.9	0.0	10.6	0.1	3.4	100.0	0.1	1,044	
25-29	5.9	1.4	0.3	78.9	0.1	13.9	0.7	4.8	100.0	0.4	957	
30-34	8.2	0.7	0.1	76.7	0.2	14.4	1.6	6.3	100.0	0.3	913	
Residence												
Urban	7.7	0.9	0.2	75.3	0.0	16.1	0.9	6.6	100.0	0.2	979	
Rural	4.4	1.8	0.1	82.5	0.1	11.3	0.5	3.6	100.0	0.2	2,501	
Division												
Barishal	6.8	1.1	0.0	78.9	0.4	13.3	0.8	5.6	100.0	0.4	180	
Chattogram	5.0	1.3	0.3	80.6	0.0	13.2	0.7	4.0	100.0	0.3	675	
Dhaka	8.2	0.5	0.1	70.5	0.0	20.8	0.5	7.6	100.0	0.1	866	
Khulna	3.2	1.4	0.3	86.4	0.0	9.1	0.8	2.1	100.0	0.3	379	
Mymensingh	4.5	3.6	0.0	83.8	0.0	8.0	0.6	3.9	100.0	0.0	262	
Rajshahi	4.0	2.2	0.0	85.5	0.2	8.3	0.9	2.9	100.0	0.2	487	
Rangpur	2.0	1.7	0.0	88.6	0.0	7.7	0.6	1.4	100.0	0.0	401	
Sylhet	7.0	2.5	0.3	81.2	0.3	9.3	0.3	6.1	100.0	0.6	230	
Education												
No education	2.5	0.6	0.0	82.2	0.6	14.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	0.6	232	
Primary incomplete	5.5	2.3	0.1	80.3	0.0	11.9	0.6	4.7	100.0	0.1	557	
Primary complete ⁴	5.4	1.0	0.0	81.8	0.0	11.8	0.8	4.6	100.0	0.0	349	
Secondary incomplete	5.8	1.5	0.1	79.4	0.0	13.3	0.9	4.7	100.0	0.1	1,499	
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	5.1	1.5	0.2	81.5	0.1	11.9	0.4	4.4	100.0	0.4	843	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	3.9	1.7	0.2	84.6	0.1	9.8	0.7	2.9	100.0	0.3	661	
Second	3.0	2.7	0.0	85.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	0.0	669	
Middle	4.6	1.2	0.0	86.2	0.1	8.1	0.4	4.1	100.0	0.1	693	
Fourth	6.7	1.9	0.2	75.3	0.2	16.1	0.8	5.5	100.0	0.4	719	
Highest	8.1	0.2	0.3	72.5	0.0	19.3	1.3	6.5	100.0	0.3	739	
Nutritional status (body mass index⁶)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	4.0	1.9	0.0	80.1	0.0	14.0	0.2	3.8	100.0	0.0	472	
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	4.3	1.2	0.1	82.4	0.1	12.1	0.7	3.4	100.0	0.2	1,884	
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	8.6	0.4	0.3	75.8	0.0	15.2	0.8	7.5	100.0	0.3	686	
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	10.1	0.0	0.0	71.2	0.0	18.7	1.7	8.4	100.0	0.0	157	
Not eligible (pregnant or recent birth)	3.3	6.4	0.5	85.2	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	0.5	272	
Total	5.3	1.5	0.1	80.5	0.1	12.7	0.6	4.4	100.0	0.2	3,480	

Note: The fasting whole blood glucose measurements taken in the survey converted to fasting plasma glucose equivalent values provide a cross-sectional assessment of fasting plasma glucose equivalent values in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews. The prevalence of raised fasting glucose does not represent a clinical diagnosis of diabetes, as FPG alone is not used for a clinical diagnosis. Total includes 9 women with missing information on nutritional status.

¹ Individuals were classified as having diabetes if they reported taking medication for diabetes or had a fasting blood glucose of ≥7.0 mmol/L.

² No women with an FPG value of <3.9 mmol/L (below normal) took medication, so these data are not shown.

³ Includes pregnant women

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁶ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.5.3 Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Women age 35 and older

Among women age 35 and older, prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes, percent distribution of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) values and treatment status, and percentage having fasting plasma glucose level below 7.0 mmol/L and taking medication, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Prevalence of diabetes ¹	Fasting plasma glucose values								Total	FPG <7.00 mmol/L and currently taking prescribed medication	Number of women ²
		Hypoglycemia		Normoglycemia		Hyperglycemia						
		<3.9 mmol/L	3.9-6.0 mmol/L	6.1-6.9 mmol/L (impaired FPG or intermediate hyperglycemia)		≥7 mmol/L (elevated FPG)						
	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication				
Age												
35-39	11.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	72.1	0.3	15.7	2.8	7.6	100.0	0.8	728
40-44	12.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	70.5	0.3	16.5	3.5	7.3	100.0	1.2	576
45-49	14.9	0.0	1.1	1.9	69.8	0.7	14.2	4.9	7.3	100.0	2.6	569
50-54	16.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	70.3	1.4	12.2	7.2	7.6	100.0	1.9	321
55-59	16.4	0.0	1.1	1.5	65.3	0.5	17.2	5.3	9.1	100.0	2.0	372
60-64	15.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	69.0	0.6	14.8	5.1	7.6	100.0	2.3	327
65-69	13.3	0.0	2.5	1.4	68.8	2.3	15.4	3.8	5.9	100.0	3.7	173
70+	13.7	0.2	2.7	1.8	67.9	0.3	15.8	3.2	8.2	100.0	2.2	370
Residence												
Urban	20.6	0.1	0.4	1.3	60.7	1.2	18.3	6.8	11.1	100.0	2.7	808
Rural	11.7	0.0	1.6	1.2	72.4	0.4	14.4	3.5	6.6	100.0	1.6	2,629
Division												
Barishal	11.9	0.0	2.2	2.0	65.1	0.3	20.9	2.5	7.1	100.0	2.2	204
Chattogram	17.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	64.7	0.3	17.0	6.3	8.4	100.0	2.4	591
Dhaka	19.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	58.0	0.9	22.1	5.4	12.8	100.0	1.4	705
Khulna	11.6	0.0	2.4	1.5	74.5	0.7	11.5	3.9	5.5	100.0	2.1	467
Mymensingh	12.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	74.8	0.7	12.3	2.7	7.4	100.0	1.9	302
Rajshahi	10.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	75.8	0.5	12.9	3.5	5.7	100.0	1.7	507
Rangpur	7.7	0.0	2.5	0.7	79.4	0.1	10.4	3.1	3.8	100.0	0.8	442
Sylhet	13.6	0.0	1.6	1.2	73.3	2.0	11.5	3.5	6.9	100.0	3.2	220
Education												
No education	11.7	0.0	1.6	1.2	72.1	0.4	14.6	3.4	6.7	100.0	1.6	1,680
Primary incomplete	12.8	0.0	1.6	1.0	70.5	0.7	15.1	3.4	7.7	100.0	1.7	815
Primary complete ³	14.9	0.0	0.7	1.7	65.7	0.5	18.7	2.2	10.5	100.0	2.2	286
Secondary incomplete	19.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	64.9	0.2	15.5	8.6	9.1	100.0	1.5	461
Secondary complete or higher ⁴	21.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	61.4	3.5	16.9	8.0	8.6	100.0	4.6	195
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.6	0.1	2.4	0.9	75.6	0.3	13.4	2.0	5.4	100.0	1.3	713
Second	8.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	78.2	0.2	12.1	2.0	5.2	100.0	1.1	696
Middle	10.8	0.0	1.3	0.8	74.3	0.6	13.6	2.8	6.7	100.0	1.3	716
Fourth	16.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	65.6	0.7	17.1	4.8	9.9	100.0	1.9	633
Highest	25.2	0.0	0.5	2.3	53.5	1.5	20.7	10.0	11.5	100.0	3.7	679
Nutritional status (body mass index⁵)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	8.1	0.0	2.4	0.8	78.1	0.0	11.3	0.9	6.5	100.0	0.8	551
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.8	0.0	1.3	1.1	71.7	0.8	15.1	3.8	6.2	100.0	1.9	1,744
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	18.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	63.9	0.5	17.5	6.2	10.0	100.0	2.0	839
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	25.6	0.0	0.7	2.3	54.9	1.2	18.8	9.6	12.5	100.0	3.5	222
Not eligible (pregnant or recent birth)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Total	13.8	0.0	1.3	1.2	69.6	0.6	15.3	4.2	7.7	100.0	1.9	3,437

Note: The fasting whole blood glucose measurements taken in the survey converted to fasting plasma glucose equivalent values provide a cross-sectional assessment of fasting plasma values in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews. The prevalence of raised fasting glucose does not represent a clinical diagnosis of diabetes, as FPG alone is not used for a clinical diagnosis. Total includes 73 women with missing information on nutritional status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Individuals were classified as having diabetes if they reported taking medication for diabetes or had a fasting blood glucose of ≥7.0 mmol/L.

² Includes pregnant women

³ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁴ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁵ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.5.4 Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 18 and older

Among men age 18 and older, prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes, percent distribution of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) values and treatment status, and percentage having fasting plasma glucose level below 7.0 mmol/L and taking medication, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Prevalence of diabetes ¹	Fasting plasma glucose values								Total	FPG <7.00 mmol/L and currently taking prescribed medication	Number of men
		Hypoglycemia		Normoglycemia		Hyperglycemia						
		Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	6.1-6.9 mmol/L (impaired FPG or intermediate hyperglycemia)		≥7 mmol/L (elevated FPG)				
						Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication			
Age												
18-34	5.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	79.9	0.0	12.4	0.3	4.9	100.0	0.0	1,939
18-19	5.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	80.9	0.0	9.5	0.0	5.6	100.0	0.0	280
20-24	5.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	81.6	0.0	10.4	0.0	5.0	100.0	0.0	546
25-29	3.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	82.5	0.0	11.7	0.1	3.5	100.0	0.0	563
30-34	6.9	0.0	1.6	0.1	74.8	0.0	16.7	0.9	6.0	100.0	0.1	550
35+	13.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	70.4	0.9	13.9	3.6	8.3	100.0	1.8	3,242
35-39	8.7	0.0	1.2	0.4	75.0	0.0	15.1	1.8	6.5	100.0	0.4	650
40-44	13.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	72.3	0.5	13.6	1.8	10.6	100.0	0.8	473
45-49	11.2	0.0	2.3	0.8	70.5	1.0	16.0	2.3	7.1	100.0	1.8	434
50-54	17.7	0.0	1.7	1.1	67.0	1.0	13.7	3.4	12.1	100.0	2.1	356
55-59	13.6	0.0	3.1	1.1	71.3	1.0	12.0	6.4	5.2	100.0	2.1	313
60-64	17.7	0.0	2.5	2.0	64.4	1.1	15.3	6.4	8.1	100.0	3.2	352
65-69	16.2	0.0	1.7	0.8	72.5	1.1	9.6	9.6	4.7	100.0	1.9	213
70+	16.4	0.2	3.2	1.3	67.5	1.8	12.9	2.6	10.5	100.0	3.2	451
Residence												
Urban	12.9	0.1	1.4	0.6	68.6	0.5	17.1	2.9	9.0	100.0	1.1	1,424
Rural	9.6	0.0	2.5	0.6	76.0	0.6	11.9	2.2	6.3	100.0	1.1	3,758
Division												
Barishal	9.8	0.0	1.9	1.5	74.0	0.1	14.2	2.4	5.9	100.0	1.6	283
Chattogram	12.1	0.0	3.1	0.9	71.8	0.8	13.0	3.6	6.8	100.0	1.7	817
Dhaka	15.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	62.0	0.7	21.3	2.5	12.1	100.0	1.1	1,221
Khulna	8.9	0.0	2.5	0.3	78.5	0.4	10.1	2.1	6.1	100.0	0.7	666
Mymensingh	7.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	78.2	1.0	13.4	0.8	4.7	100.0	1.4	425
Rajshahi	8.7	0.1	2.3	0.4	81.5	0.3	7.4	2.6	5.4	100.0	0.7	757
Rangpur	6.3	0.0	3.3	1.1	81.4	0.2	9.0	2.0	3.0	100.0	1.3	673
Sylhet	9.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	76.4	0.4	13.2	1.8	6.6	100.0	0.6	339
Education												
No education	8.7	0.0	3.0	0.5	74.3	0.4	14.0	1.6	6.3	100.0	0.9	1,206
Primary incomplete	9.3	0.0	2.5	0.6	78.0	0.5	10.2	0.5	7.6	100.0	1.1	1,046
Primary complete ²	13.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	71.2	0.6	14.1	2.8	9.5	100.0	1.2	567
Secondary incomplete	9.2	0.1	1.6	0.2	75.4	0.7	13.7	2.6	5.7	100.0	0.9	1,176
Secondary complete or higher ³	13.3	0.0	2.0	1.1	69.9	0.6	14.8	4.3	7.3	100.0	1.7	1,187
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.9	0.0	3.4	0.3	80.1	0.5	11.6	0.2	3.9	100.0	0.9	965
Second	6.3	0.0	2.8	0.1	81.6	0.1	9.3	0.6	5.5	100.0	0.2	1,025
Middle	8.2	0.0	2.7	0.8	77.2	0.5	12.0	1.4	5.5	100.0	1.3	1,085
Fourth	11.6	0.1	1.4	0.8	72.0	0.1	15.0	3.1	7.5	100.0	1.0	1,058
Highest	21.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	59.5	1.4	18.7	6.3	12.5	100.0	2.3	1,048
Nutritional status (body mass index⁴)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	6.3	0.0	2.8	0.4	79.0	0.5	11.9	0.4	4.9	100.0	1.0	1,029
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	9.7	0.0	2.2	0.6	75.2	0.3	12.9	2.0	6.8	100.0	0.9	3,201
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	17.3	0.0	1.8	0.6	65.8	1.2	15.1	5.6	9.8	100.0	1.8	804
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	24.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	44.2	4.5	31.2	5.3	13.0	100.0	6.1	92
Total	10.5	0.0	2.2	0.6	73.9	0.5	13.4	2.4	7.0	100.0	1.1	5,181

Note: The fasting whole blood glucose measurements taken in the survey converted to fasting plasma glucose equivalent values provide a cross-sectional assessment of fasting plasma glucose equivalent values in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews. The prevalence of raised blood glucose does not represent a clinical diagnosis of diabetes, as FPG alone is not used for a clinical diagnosis. Total includes 56 men with missing information on nutritional status.

¹ Individuals were classified as having diabetes if they reported taking medication for diabetes or had a fasting blood glucose of ≥7.0 mmol/L.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁴ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.5.5 Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 18-34

Among men age 18-34, prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes, percent distribution of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) values and treatment status, and percentage having fasting plasma glucose level below 7.0 mmol/L and taking medication, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Fasting plasma glucose values								Total	FPG <7.00 mmol/L and currently taking medication	Number of men
	Prevalence of diabetes ¹	Hypoglycemia		Normoglycemia		Hyperglycemia					
		<3.9 mmol/L ²	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	6.1-6.9 mmol/L (impaired FPG or intermediate hyperglycemia) ³		≥7 mmol/L (elevated FPG)				
					Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication					
Age											
18-19	5.6	4.0	0.0	80.9	9.5	0.0	5.6	100.0	0.0	280	
20-24	5.0	2.9	0.0	81.6	10.4	0.0	5.0	100.0	0.0	546	
25-29	3.6	2.1	0.0	82.5	11.7	0.1	3.5	100.0	0.0	563	
30-34	6.9	1.6	0.1	74.8	16.7	0.9	6.0	100.0	0.1	550	
Residence											
Urban	7.1	1.4	0.0	74.3	17.3	0.1	6.9	100.0	0.0	593	
Rural	4.4	2.9	0.0	82.3	10.3	0.3	4.0	100.0	0.0	1,346	
Division											
Barishal	4.8	3.1	0.6	82.9	9.3	0.0	4.1	100.0	0.6	92	
Chattogram	3.8	2.5	0.0	80.6	13.0	0.4	3.4	100.0	0.0	324	
Dhaka	7.8	1.6	0.0	71.3	19.4	0.0	7.8	100.0	0.0	495	
Khulna	5.0	3.2	0.0	82.5	9.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	0.0	212	
Mymensingh	6.2	1.6	0.0	80.3	11.9	0.0	6.2	100.0	0.0	155	
Rajshahi	3.9	1.8	0.0	86.5	7.9	0.2	3.6	100.0	0.0	289	
Rangpur	2.7	5.3	0.0	84.0	8.0	1.5	1.2	100.0	0.0	227	
Sylhet	5.7	1.8	0.0	81.6	11.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	0.0	144	
Education											
No education	6.6	4.2	0.0	77.1	12.1	0.0	6.6	100.0	0.0	144	
Primary incomplete	4.9	2.3	0.0	82.4	10.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	0.0	369	
Primary complete ⁴	7.5	2.4	0.0	76.3	13.8	0.0	7.5	100.0	0.0	229	
Secondary incomplete	4.0	1.6	0.0	81.1	13.3	0.6	3.4	100.0	0.0	559	
Secondary complete or higher ⁵	5.4	3.0	0.1	79.2	12.4	0.3	5.0	100.0	0.1	637	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.2	3.3	0.2	82.0	11.5	0.0	3.0	100.0	0.2	318	
Second	4.8	4.1	0.0	85.3	5.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	0.0	352	
Middle	3.0	2.8	0.0	83.2	11.0	0.7	2.3	100.0	0.0	421	
Fourth	6.5	1.3	0.0	79.5	12.7	0.6	5.9	100.0	0.0	451	
Highest	8.1	1.3	0.0	70.2	20.4	0.0	8.1	100.0	0.0	397	
Nutritional status (body mass index⁶)											
Thin (BMI <18.5)	4.3	1.2	0.0	84.8	9.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	0.0	389	
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	5.1	2.6	0.0	80.0	12.2	0.3	4.8	100.0	0.0	1,244	
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	7.1	3.8	0.0	72.9	16.2	0.7	6.4	100.0	0.0	268	
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	(6.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(64.4)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(6.4)	100.0	(0.0)	29	
Total	5.2	2.5	0.0	79.9	12.4	0.3	4.9	100.0	0.0	1,939	

Note: The fasting whole blood glucose measurements taken in the survey converted to fasting plasma glucose equivalent values provide a cross-sectional assessment of fasting plasma glucose equivalent values in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews. The prevalence of raised blood glucose does not represent a clinical diagnosis of diabetes, as FPG alone is not used for a clinical diagnosis. Total includes 10 men with missing information on nutritional status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Individuals were classified as having diabetes if they reported taking medication for diabetes or had a fasting blood glucose of ≥7.0 mmol/L.

² No men with an FPG value of <3.9 mmol/L (below normal) took medication, so these data are not shown.

³ No men with FPG values of 6.1-6.9 mmol/L (impaired FPG or intermediate hyperglycemia) took medication, so these data are not shown.

⁴ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

⁵ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁶ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 13.5.6 Fasting plasma glucose equivalent values and treatment status: Men age 35 and older

Among men age 35 and older, prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes, percent distribution of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) values and treatment status, and percentage having fasting plasma glucose level below 7.0 mmol/L and taking medication, by background characteristics, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Prevalence of diabetes ¹	Fasting plasma glucose values								Total	FPG <7.00 mmol/L and currently taking prescribed medication	Number of men
		Hypoglycemia		Normoglycemia		Hyperglycemia						
		<3.9 mmol/L		3.9-6.0 mmol/L		6.1-6.9 mmol/L (impaired FPG or intermediate hyperglycemia)		≥7 mmol/L (elevated FPG)				
		Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication	Taking prescribed medication	Not taking medication			
Age												
35-39	8.7	0.0	1.2	0.4	75.0	0.0	15.1	1.8	6.5	100.0	0.4	650
40-44	13.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	72.3	0.5	13.6	1.8	10.6	100.0	0.8	473
45-49	11.2	0.0	2.3	0.8	70.5	1.0	16.0	2.3	7.1	100.0	1.8	434
50-54	17.7	0.0	1.7	1.1	67.0	1.0	13.7	3.4	12.1	100.0	2.1	356
55-59	13.6	0.0	3.1	1.1	71.3	1.0	12.0	6.4	5.2	100.0	2.1	313
60-64	17.7	0.0	2.5	2.0	64.4	1.1	15.3	6.4	8.1	100.0	3.2	352
65-69	16.2	0.0	1.7	0.8	72.5	1.1	9.6	9.6	4.7	100.0	1.9	213
70+	16.4	0.2	3.2	1.3	67.5	1.8	12.9	2.6	10.5	100.0	3.2	451
Residence												
Urban	17.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	64.6	0.8	17.0	4.8	10.4	100.0	2.0	830
Rural	12.5	0.0	2.2	0.9	72.4	0.9	12.8	3.2	7.5	100.0	1.7	2,412
Division												
Barishal	12.3	0.0	1.4	1.9	69.8	0.2	16.5	3.5	6.7	100.0	2.1	191
Chattogram	17.5	0.0	3.5	1.5	66.0	1.4	13.0	5.6	9.0	100.0	2.9	493
Dhaka	20.9	0.0	0.9	0.6	55.7	1.2	22.5	4.2	15.0	100.0	1.8	726
Khulna	10.6	0.0	2.2	0.4	76.6	0.6	10.6	3.1	6.6	100.0	1.0	454
Mymensingh	7.4	0.0	1.4	0.6	77.0	1.6	14.3	1.2	3.9	100.0	2.3	270
Rajshahi	11.8	0.2	2.7	0.6	78.4	0.4	7.2	4.0	6.5	100.0	1.2	467
Rangpur	8.1	0.0	2.3	1.6	80.1	0.4	9.4	2.3	3.9	100.0	1.9	445
Sylhet	11.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	72.6	0.6	14.9	3.2	7.3	100.0	1.1	195
Education												
No education	9.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	74.0	0.4	14.2	1.8	6.3	100.0	1.0	1,062
Primary incomplete	11.7	0.0	2.7	0.9	75.5	0.8	10.1	0.8	9.1	100.0	1.7	677
Primary complete ²	17.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	67.7	1.1	14.2	4.7	10.8	100.0	1.9	338
Secondary incomplete	14.0	0.1	1.6	0.3	70.3	1.3	14.1	4.5	7.9	100.0	1.7	617
Secondary complete or higher ³	22.5	0.0	0.9	2.3	59.0	1.2	17.6	9.0	9.9	100.0	3.6	550
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.7	0.0	3.5	0.4	79.1	0.8	11.7	0.3	4.3	100.0	1.2	647
Second	7.1	0.0	2.1	0.2	79.7	0.2	11.1	1.0	5.8	100.0	0.3	673
Middle	11.5	0.0	2.6	1.3	73.3	0.8	12.6	1.9	7.6	100.0	2.1	664
Fourth	15.4	0.1	1.5	1.3	66.4	0.2	16.7	5.0	8.7	100.0	1.7	607
Highest	29.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	52.9	2.3	17.7	10.1	15.1	100.0	3.7	651
Nutritional status (body mass index⁴)												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	7.5	0.0	3.8	0.7	75.5	0.9	13.3	0.7	5.3	100.0	1.6	640
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.6	0.0	1.9	1.0	72.1	0.5	13.4	3.2	8.1	100.0	1.4	1,957
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	22.3	0.0	0.8	0.9	62.3	1.8	14.6	8.1	11.5	100.0	2.7	536
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	32.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	35.0	6.5	32.4	7.7	16.0	100.0	8.8	64
Total	13.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	70.4	0.9	13.9	3.6	8.3	100.0	1.8	3,242

Note: The fasting whole blood glucose measurements taken in the survey converted to fasting plasma glucose equivalent values provide a cross-sectional assessment of fasting plasma glucose equivalent values in the surveyed population at the time of the BDHS interviews. The prevalence of raised blood glucose does not represent a clinical diagnosis of diabetes, as FPG alone is not used for a clinical diagnosis. Total includes 46 men with missing information on nutritional status.

¹ Individuals were classified as having diabetes if they reported taking medication for diabetes or had a fasting blood glucose of ≥7.0 mmol/L.

² Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

³ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

⁴ Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Key Findings

- **Causes of death among children under age 5:** Among children under age 5, the major causes of death are pneumonia (18%), birth asphyxia (16%), prematurity (13%), drowning (9%), and possible serious infections (9%).
- **Causes of death among neonates:** The major cause of death among neonates is birth asphyxia (24%), followed by prematurity (19%), pneumonia (13%), and possible serious infections (12%).
- **Causes of death among children age 12-59 months:** Drowning is the most prominent cause of death among children age 12-59 months (58%), followed by pneumonia (13%).
- **Trends in cause-specific mortality rates:** Among children under age 5, mortality due to pneumonia decreased from 12 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017-18.

Data on causes of death are crucial in health policy planning and program monitoring (WHO 2016). Although cause of death estimates are useful in prioritizing interventions, the availability of such data is somewhat limited in resource-constrained settings, including Bangladesh. Verbal autopsy is a method of determining cause of death based on an interview with the next of kin or caregivers who were present at the time of death or who have knowledge about the events leading to the death. This method has been commonly used to determine causes of death in settings with limited resources where the vital registration system is weak and the majority of deaths occur outside the reach of health services.

The 2017-18 BDHS adopted the verbal autopsy method for estimation of causes of deaths among children under age 5 in Bangladesh. Previously, verbal autopsies were conducted in the 1993-94 BDHS, 1996-97 BDHS, 2004 BDHS, and 2011 BDHS. However, the 1993-94 BDHS, 1996-97 BDHS, and 2004 BDHS assigned causes of death using computer algorithms involving a hierarchical process that followed several mutually exclusive tiers applied in sequence, whereas the 2011 BDHS and 2017-18 BDHS used comparable instruments and assigned causes of death through physician reviews. Therefore, the results are comparable between the 2011 BDHS and the 2017-18 BDHS.

14.1 VERBAL AUTOPSY INSTRUMENTS

The 2017-18 BDHS verbal autopsy instruments were adapted from the standardized 2016 WHO and 2011 BDHS instruments. Separate instruments were used for neonatal deaths (age 0-28 days) and child deaths (age 2-59 months). The questionnaires included both open-ended and closed-ended questions and gathered detailed information on signs and symptoms leading to death. They also collected data on the antenatal history of the mother and health care received by the deceased child. The questionnaires were adapted to the local context and culture and translated into Bengali, the most commonly spoken language in Bangladesh.

14.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

In addition to the month-long training of field staff for the 2017-18 BDHS, dedicated training was organized for the team responsible for conducting verbal autopsy interviews. The verbal autopsy team included one trained interviewer and one field editor from each of the 20 data collection teams. Supervisors and quality control officers also received the training to clarify their roles and duties. The training included extensive classroom lectures and practical sessions with role-playing. At the end of the training, the data collectors were sent for practice in the field, where they interviewed mothers who had lost their children within the 5 years preceding the survey. The verbal autopsy instruments were updated based on feedback from the field practice.

Before the questionnaires were administered, informed consent was obtained from the mother who was present at the time of death or who had knowledge about the events leading to the death. Efforts were made to maintain the privacy of respondents during interviews. Out of 471 (unweighted) eligible cases, verbal autopsy interviews were successfully conducted in all except one in which the respondent refused to participate.

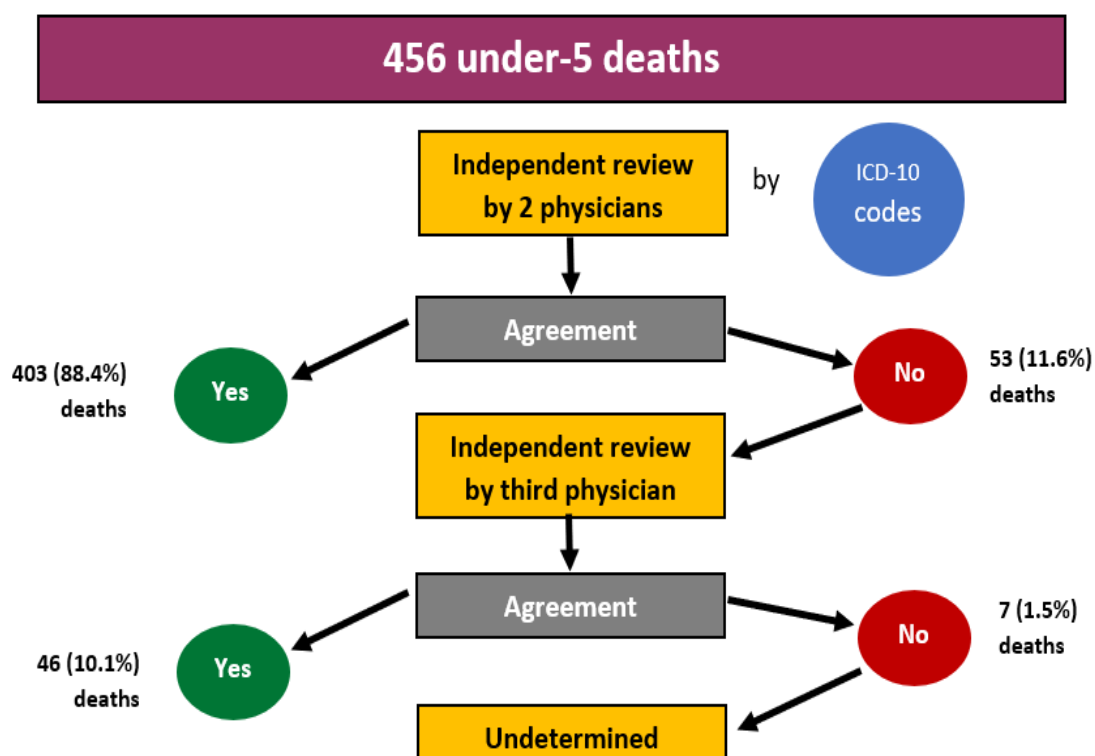
14.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Four quality control officers were engaged as the focal persons to ensure the quality of verbal autopsy data collection. The focal persons were extensively trained by icddr,b on the verbal autopsy instruments, the data collection process, interviewing techniques, and monitoring and supervision principles. During the fieldwork, the focal persons were informed about the cases screened for verbal autopsy by the team supervisors, and they conducted onsite visits in most cases to supervise data collection and provide additional technical support when required. Any issues faced were promptly resolved in the field before the next cluster was visited. Additionally, periodic field monitoring and supervision were done by the 2017-18 BDHS core team, quality controllers, and representatives from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Four separate review meetings were held with the verbal autopsy data collection team during the survey to address any problems they faced. At the conclusion of the survey, all of the completed verbal autopsy questionnaires were reviewed by the research officer before computer entry. Double entry was done by two separate data entry personnel to avoid inconsistencies.

14.4 CAUSE OF DEATH CERTIFICATION AND CODING

Three physicians were assigned to review the verbal autopsy questionnaires and determine causes of death. The physicians received 4-week-long training on the verbal autopsy instruments, international death certification, and cause of death assignment by reviewing verbal autopsy instruments and International Classification of Diseases (10th version; ICD-10) codes. The training consisted of theoretical classes for 2 weeks and practical sessions for 2 weeks. During the practical sessions, the physicians reviewed completed verbal autopsy questionnaire forms from previous studies adopting similar instruments and assigned causes of death based on the ICD-10 codes. After each practical session round, a supervised discussion took place among the physicians that focused on the review process and logic for assigning causes of death when there were disagreements regarding underlying causes.

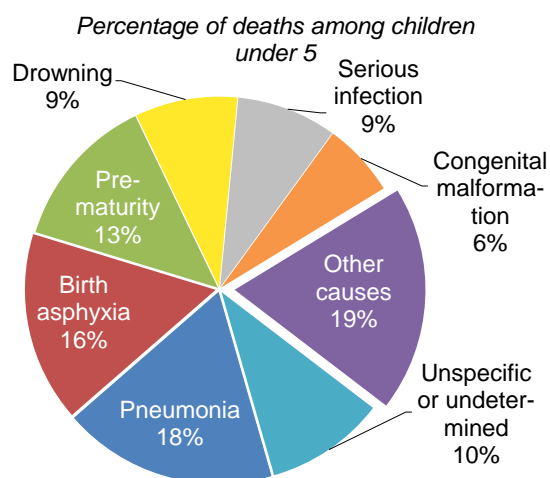
Figure 14.1 Physician review process for verbal autopsies



In the 2017-18 BDHS, each questionnaire was independently reviewed by two physicians. The physicians were blinded regarding the order of the review through allocation of different codes to the verbal autopsy forms. The codes were generated and maintained by a statistician who reallocated the forms with different codes to the next reviewer after the completion of each review. The physicians assigned immediate, underlying, and contributory causes of death based on the 2016 online version of the ICD-10. When the two physicians agreed on the underlying cause, it was considered to be the final cause of death. In the absence of agreement, an additional review was conducted by a third physician. If the underlying cause was agreed upon by any two of the three physicians, it was considered the final cause of death. If no agreement was reached after the third physician review, the cause of death was recorded as “undetermined.” In 53 cases in which two physicians had assigned identical causes of death but disagreed on whether these were immediate or underlying causes, a discussion was arranged to reconcile the differences in the presence of a trained verbal autopsy expert. The review process is summarized with unweighted numbers in **Figure 14.1**.

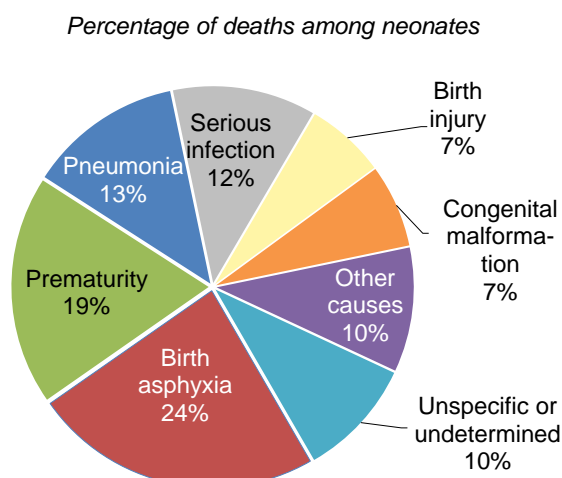
14.5 CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5

Figure 14.2 Causes of death among children less than age 5



Note: Other causes include neonatal tetanus, neonatal jaundice, birth injury, diarrhea, malnutrition, and other.

Figure 14.3 Causes of death among neonates

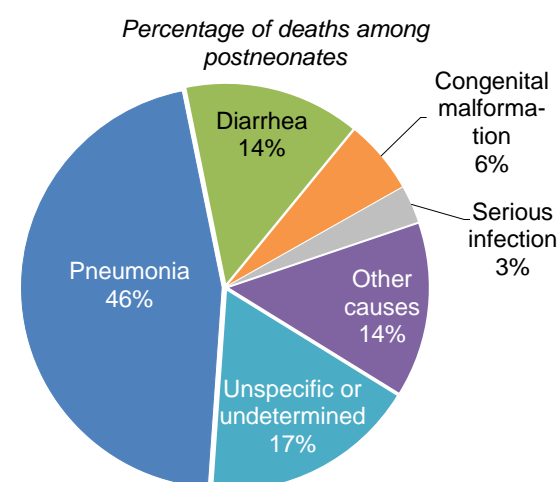


Note: Other causes include neonatal tetanus, neonatal jaundice, malnutrition, and other. The total does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 14.1 presents the percent distribution of childhood deaths in Bangladesh by cause and age group. Pneumonia is the most prominent cause of death among children under age 5 (18%), followed by birth asphyxia (16%), prematurity (13%), drowning (9%), and possible serious infections (9%). Causes of death could not be ascertained in 10% of cases (8% because of a lack of adequate information and 2% because of a lack of agreement between the reviewing physicians) (**Figure 14.2**).

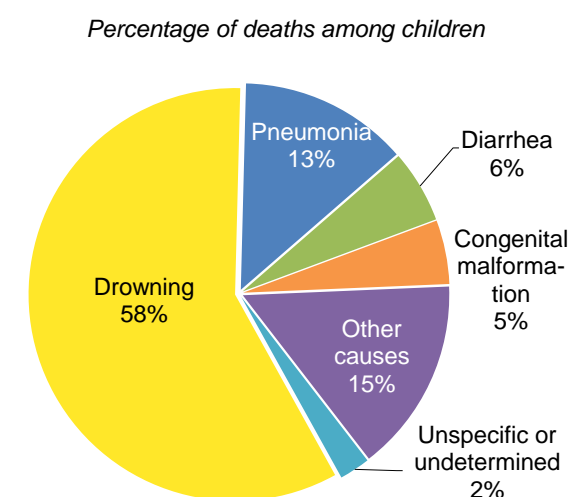
Among neonates (age 0-28 days), birth asphyxia (24%) and prematurity (19%) are the major causes of death. Pneumonia (13%) and possible serious infections (12%) together account for one quarter of deaths. Congenital malformations are the cause of 7% of all neonatal deaths (**Figure 14.3**).

Figure 14.4 Causes of death among postneonates



Note: Other causes includes neonatal jaundice, prematurity, and other.

Figure 14.5 Causes of death among children age 12-59 months



Note: The total does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Pneumonia accounts for 45% of deaths among postneonates (age 29 days to age 11 months). Diarrhea accounts for 14% of deaths among these children (**Figure 14.4**).

Among children age 12-59 months, 58% of deaths are due to drowning and 13% to pneumonia (Figure 14.5). In all age groups, pneumonia is among the three major causes of death.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ten percent of deaths among female children occur as a result of possible serious infections, as compared with 7% of deaths among male children. Congenital malformations account for 7% of deaths among male children and 5% of deaths among female children (Table 14.2).
- Children in urban areas are more likely than children in rural areas to die as a result of birth injuries (9% versus 3%), congenital malformations (10% versus 5%), and pneumonia (21% versus 17%) (Table 14.2).
- Children in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to die from possible serious infections (10% versus 6%) and birth asphyxia (17% versus 14%).
- Children whose mothers have at least some primary education (15%) are more likely to die due to prematurity than those whose mothers have at least some secondary education (11%) (Table 14.3).
- Birth asphyxia is the predominant cause of death among children in Rajshahi and Rangpur, with 30% of deaths attributable to this cause (Table 14.4).

14.6 CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

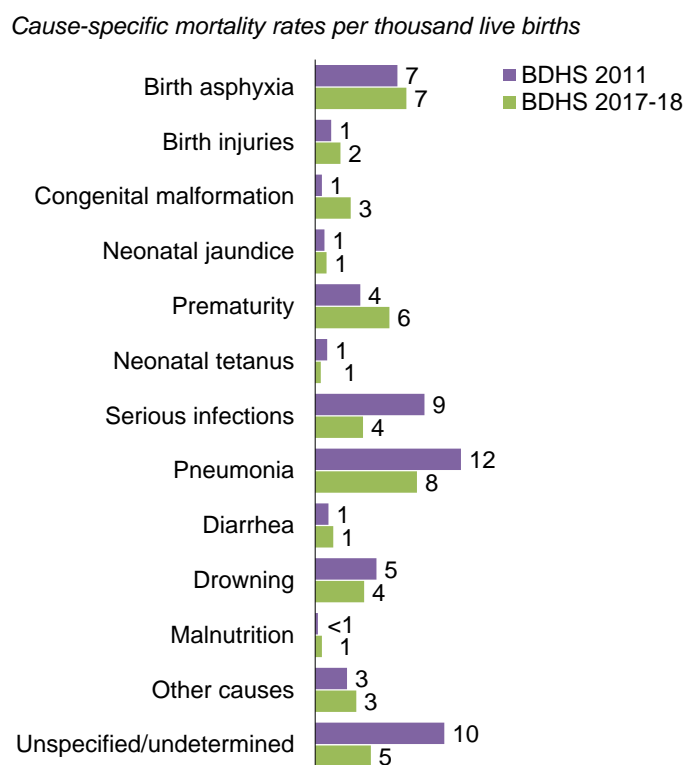
The cause-specific mortality rate is calculated by applying the cause of death distribution in the survey to the estimated number of deaths among children under age 5.

Figure 14.6 compares cause-specific mortality rates per 1,000 live births between 2011 and 2017-18. The mortality rate for possible serious infections has decreased substantially since 2011, from 9 deaths per 1,000 live births to 4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Mortality due to pneumonia has decreased from 12 deaths per 1,000 live births to 8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The mortality rate for premature births has increased since 2011, from 4 deaths per 1,000 live births to 6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Mortality due to birth asphyxia has remained unchanged at 7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 14.6 Trends in cause-specific mortality rates



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on causes of death among children under age 5, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1** **Cause of death among children under age 5 by age group**
- **Table 14.2** **Cause of death among children under age 5 by sex of child and residence**
- **Table 14.3** **Cause of death among children under age 5 by mother's education**
- **Table 14.4** **Cause of death among children under age 5 by division**

Table 14.1 Causes of death among children under age 5 by age group

Percent distribution of deaths among children under age 5 since January 2012 by cause of death, according to age group, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Cause of death	Age group			
	Neonatal (0-28 days)	Postneonatal (29 days- 11 months)	12-59 months	Under 5 years
Neonatal tetanus	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
Congenital malformation	6.8	5.9	5.0	6.3
Drowning	0.0	0.0	58.4	8.7
Birth asphyxia	23.6	0.0	0.0	16.2
Birth injury	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
Diarrhea	0.0	14.1	5.7	3.2
Pneumonia	12.6	45.7	13.2	18.1
Neonatal jaundice	2.7	0.9	0.0	2.0
Prematurity	18.8	1.6	0.0	13.2
Possible serious infection	11.7	3.0	0.0	8.5
Malnutrition	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.2
Other causes	4.9	11.5	13.8	7.3
Unspecific	7.6	14.4	2.4	8.0
Undetermined	2.1	2.9	0.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	314	75	68	457

Table 14.2 Causes of death among children under age 5 by sex of child and residence

Percent distribution of deaths among children under age 5 since January 2012 by cause of death, according to sex of child and residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Cause of death	Child's sex		Residence	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Neonatal tetanus	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.9
Congenital malformation	7.1	5.4	9.5	5.1
Drowning	8.2	9.4	7.1	9.4
Birth asphyxia	16.7	15.6	14.3	16.9
Birth injury	5.0	3.9	8.7	2.8
Diarrhea	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3
Pneumonia	18.8	17.3	20.8	17.1
Neonatal jaundice	3.3	0.3	0.0	2.7
Prematurity	12.8	13.6	15.4	12.3
Possible serious infection	6.9	10.4	5.8	9.6
Malnutrition	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
Other causes	6.4	8.3	6.0	7.8
Unspecific	7.9	8.1	5.4	9.0
Undetermined	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	248	209	128	329

Table 14.3 Causes of death among children under age 5 by mother's education

Percent distribution of deaths among children under age 5 since January 2012 by cause of death, according to mother's level of education, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Cause of death	Mother's education		
	No education	Primary incomplete and primary complete	Secondary incomplete, secondary complete, and higher than secondary
Neonatal tetanus	(0.0)	0.5	1.6
Congenital malformation	(0.0)	4.2	8.9
Drowning	(13.5)	6.3	9.7
Birth asphyxia	(12.1)	13.7	18.6
Birth injury	(0.0)	5.0	4.8
Diarrhea	(8.7)	3.7	1.9
Pneumonia	(19.3)	18.9	17.4
Neonatal jaundice	(0.0)	1.7	2.5
Prematurity	(20.7)	15.0	10.7
Possible serious infection	(10.0)	10.0	7.2
Malnutrition	(1.7)	2.0	0.5
Other causes	(7.3)	10.2	5.2
Unspecific	(6.7)	8.0	8.1
Undetermined	(0.0)	0.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	39	175	243

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.4 Causes of death among children under age 5 by division

Percent distribution of deaths among children under age 5 since January 2012 by cause of death, according to division, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Cause of death	Division				
	Barishal and Khulna	Chattogram	Dhaka and Mymensingh	Rajshahi and Rangpur	Sylhet
Neonatal tetanus	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.0
Congenital malformation	8.6	7.2	7.0	3.0	6.5
Drowning	9.7	11.8	9.0	4.7	8.9
Birth asphyxia	14.2	15.1	11.4	29.9	9.6
Birth injury	2.5	7.4	6.5	1.1	1.3
Diarrhea	0.0	1.1	4.1	3.7	6.6
Pneumonia	18.3	21.6	17.4	17.5	15.4
Neonatal jaundice	0.0	3.5	1.7	1.1	3.9
Prematurity	11.2	8.0	17.2	13.5	10.6
Possible serious infection	9.7	11.2	5.0	11.9	7.4
Malnutrition	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.0
Other causes	11.6	4.0	6.4	5.0	15.8
Unspecific	9.0	2.8	10.1	6.4	11.9
Undetermined	2.3	3.3	2.7	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	57	88	165	97	49

Key Findings

- **General services:** 33% of urban women age 15-49 and 24% of rural women live less than 1 km away from a post office.
- **Education facility:** 83% of women have access to a primary school within their village or mohalla, and 65% have access to a madrasa (religious school).
- **Income-generating organizations:** Women in rural areas are more likely than women in urban areas to have access to Grameen Bank (91% versus 77%), the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (94% versus 83%), and the Association of Social Advancement (91% versus 84%).
- **Availability of family planning and health services:** 96% of women have access to a satellite clinic where they can get family planning and health services.
- **Transport to upazila headquarters:** 30% each of rural cluster residents use a baby taxi and an auto/easy bike to travel to the upazila headquarters. Overall, 19% of residents use a car, bus, or tempo.
- **Transport to district headquarters:** 60% of people in rural clusters travel to the district headquarters by car, bus, or tempo.
- **Health facility:** 86% of clusters have a health facility within their village or mohalla.
- **Health and family planning workers:** 91% of sample clusters have government-affiliated health and family planning workers available. The percentage of sample cluster residents with access to allopathic practitioners or MBBS doctors has increased since 2014, from 43% to 72%.

In the 2017-18 BDHS, the Community Questionnaire was administered in each of the selected clusters during the household listing operation. The community survey collected data on characteristics of the selected sample clusters, such as distance to the upazila headquarters, schools, and post offices, as well as information on the accessibility of health and family planning services located within or near the cluster. Another aim of the community survey was to generate a list of health facilities in the sample clusters and a list of health and family planning fieldworkers covering the cluster, including an identification of their affiliation (government or nongovernment). These lists were later provided to the main survey interviewing teams to help identify the specific sources of services used by respondents.

The Community Questionnaire was administered to a group of four to six key informants who were knowledgeable about socioeconomic conditions and the availability of health and family planning services

or facilities in the cluster. These key informants included community leaders, teachers, government officials, social workers, religious leaders, traditional healers, and health care providers. Distance to facilities was measured in kilometers (km) from the center of each sample cluster. Distances to facilities were assumed to be the same for all interviewed women in the sample area.

15.1 AVAILABILITY OF GENERAL SERVICES

Table 15.1 presents the percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by distance to various general services. Twenty-seven percent of women live less than 1 km from the nearest post office, while 61% live 1-4 km away from a post office. Overall, the median distance to a post office is 2.2 km. Cinema halls are less widespread; only 3% of women have access to a cinema hall within less than 1 km, and 25% live 1-4 km from the nearest cinema hall. The median distance to the nearest cinema hall is 10.0 km (**Table 15.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-three percent of women in urban areas and 24% of women in rural areas live less than 1 km from the nearest post office. The majority of women in both urban and rural areas live 1-4 km away from a post office (60% and 62%, respectively).
- Only 2% of rural women live less than 1 km from a cinema hall, as compared with 8% of urban women.
- In rural areas, 37% of women have access to a weekly market less than 1 km away, and 57% have access within 1-4 km. The median distance to a weekly market in rural areas is 1.7 km.

15.2 AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATION FACILITIES

Madrasas (religious schools) are widespread in Bangladesh. Sixty-five percent of women have access to a madrasa within their village or mohalla, and 34% have access to a madrasa within 1-4 km. Eighty-three percent of women have access to a primary school within their own village, while 17% have access within 1-4 km. Coeducational high schools are much more widespread than either boys' or girls' high schools. Overall, 39% of women live in a village where there is a coeducational high school, while only 8% live in a village with a boys' high school and 10% live in a village with a girls' high school (**Table 15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women (88%) are more likely to have a primary school within their village/mohalla than rural women (81%).
- Sixteen percent of urban women have a boys' high school located within their village or mohalla, as compared with only 4% of rural women. Similarly, 20% of urban women have a girls' high school within their village or mohalla, compared with 6% of rural women.

15.3 ACCESS TO INCOME-GENERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Because the availability of income-generating organizations may influence women's reproductive behavior, respondents to the Community Questionnaire were asked whether specific income-generating organizations such as the Grameen Bank, the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Proshika, and the Association of Social Advancement (ASA) are available in their village or mohalla. Eighty-seven percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have access to Grameen Bank, 91% have access to BRAC income-generating activities, and 89% have access to ASA (**Table 15.3**).

Trends: Women's access to BRAC income-generating activities increased from 80% to 91% between 2014 and 2017-18. Similarly, women's access to ASA increased from 74% to 89%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas are more likely than women in urban areas to have access to Grameen Bank (91% versus 77%), BRAC (94% versus 83%), and ASA (91% versus 84%) (Table 15.3).
- Twenty-three percent of women in urban areas have access to cottage industries of the Bangladesh Small Industries Corporation (BSIC), as compared with only 4% of women in rural areas.
- Rural women are more than twice as likely as urban women to have access to Akti Bari Akti Khamar, a Bangladesh government social welfare program (63% versus 30%).

15.4 ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH SERVICES

Respondents to the Community Questionnaire were also asked about access to family planning (FP) and other health services. Figure 15.1 shows that the majority of ever-married women (96%) have access to a satellite clinic where they can get health services, especially family planning services. Seventy-six percent of women have access to shops/pharmacies that sell family planning methods (Table 15.4 and Figure 15.1).

Trends: Between 2014 and 2017-18, the availability of shops/pharmacies that sell family planning methods increased from 65% to 76%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are much more likely than rural women to have access to a shops/pharmacies that sell family planning methods (88% and 71%, respectively) (Table 15.4).
- Ninety-two percent of urban women have access to a satellite clinic, as compared with 98% of rural women.

15.5 MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO UPAZILA HEADQUARTERS

Figure 15.2 shows the percent distribution of rural sample clusters by the most common means of transport used by village residents to travel to the upazila headquarters in each division. Residents of rural sample clusters are most likely to use a baby taxi or an auto/easy bike (30% each) as their means of transport. Overall, 19% of residents use a car, bus, or tempo. (Table 15.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In rural clusters of Dhaka, the most common means of transport to the upazila headquarters is an auto or easy bike (34%), followed by a car/bus/tempo (33%) and a baby taxi (20%) (Table 15.5).

Figure 15.1 Access to family planning and health services

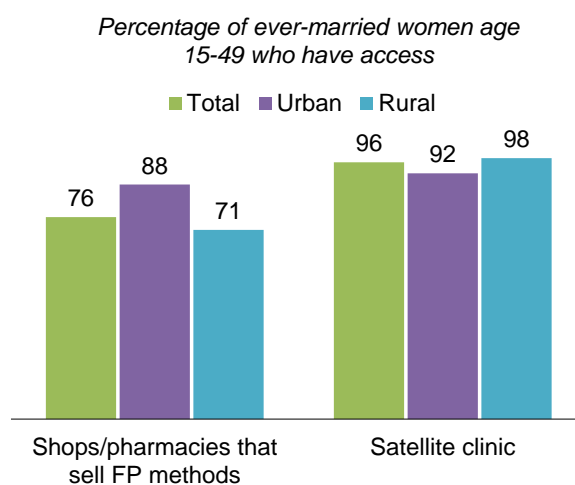
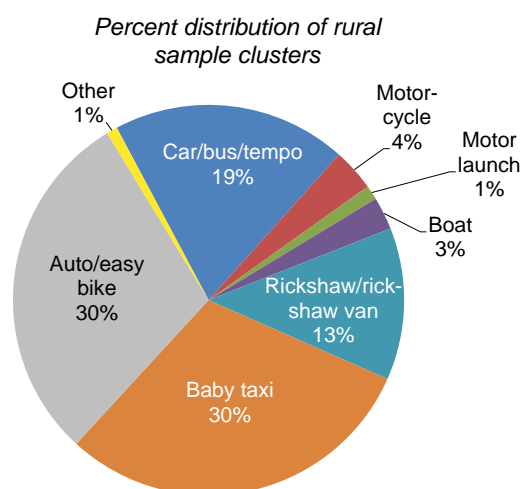


Figure 15.2 Means of transport to upazila headquarters



Note: The total does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

- Baby taxis are the most common means of travel to the upazila headquarters in Chattogram (73%) and Sylhet (64%).
- An auto/easy bike is the most common means of travel to the upazila headquarters in Rangpur (57%), Barishal (46%), and Mymensingh (42%).

15.6 MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Table 15.6 shows that 60% of residents in rural sample clusters use a car, bus, or tempo to travel to the district headquarters. This is the most common mode of transport in all divisions. Twenty-three percent of rural residents use a baby taxi, and 11% use an auto/easy bike.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By division, use of a car, bus, or tempo is most common in Khulna (76%) and least common in Mymensingh (44%) (**Table 15.6**).
- In Barishal, 16% of rural residents use a motor launch to travel to the district headquarters.

15.7 AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH FACILITY

Table 15.7 shows that 86% of the 2017-18 BDHS sample clusters have a health facility within their village or mohalla; 44% have a government health facility, 9% each have an NGO facility and a private facility, and 77% have a satellite clinic. Four percent of sample clusters have no satellite clinic available.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The availability of health facilities within villages/mohallas is slightly higher in urban clusters (90%) than in rural clusters (84%).
- Rural clusters are more likely to have a government facility within their village or mohalla than urban clusters (47% versus 34%).
- Urban clusters (25%) are more than eight times as likely as rural clusters (3%) to have an NGO facility within their village/mohalla.
- Twenty-two percent of urban clusters have a private facility within their village or mohalla, as compared with 3% of rural clusters.
- Similar proportions of urban and rural clusters have a satellite clinic within their village or mohalla (78% and 77%, respectively). Eight percent of urban sample clusters and 2% of rural sample clusters have no satellite clinic facility.

15.8 AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS

Table 15.8 shows that family planning and health providers are available within almost all sample clusters (98%). Government-affiliated health and family planning workers are available in 91% of sample clusters, while 23% of clusters have NGO health and family planning fieldworkers available. Seventy-two percent of sample cluster residents have access to allopathic practitioners or doctors with MBBS degree, 68% have access to homeopathic practitioners, and 25% have access to Unani or Ayurvedic practitioners.

Trends: The percentage of sample cluster residents with access to allopathic practitioners or MBBS doctors increased from 43% in 2014 to 72% in 2017-18. Similarly, the percentage of residents with access to homeopathic practitioners increased from 58% to 68%. However, the percentage of residents with access to Unani or Ayurvedic practitioners has declined since 2014, from 39% to 25%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural clusters are more likely to have government health and family planning workers available than urban clusters (99% and 71%, respectively).
- The availability of allopathic practitioners or MBBS doctors is higher in urban clusters than in rural clusters (85% versus 67%).
- Homeopathic practitioners are more likely to be available in urban clusters than in rural clusters (79% versus 63%).
- Urban clusters are more than twice as likely as rural clusters to have Unani or Ayurvedic medical practitioners available (43% versus 18%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on access to health services, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1** **Distance to nearest general services**
- **Table 15.2** **Distance to nearest education facility**
- **Table 15.3** **Availability of income-generating organizations**
- **Table 15.4** **Availability of family planning and health services**
- **Table 15.5** **Means of transport to upazila headquarters**
- **Table 15.6** **Means of transport to district headquarters**
- **Table 15.7** **Availability of health facility**
- **Table 15.8** **Availability of health and family planning workers**

Table 15.1 Distance to nearest general services

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by distance to nearest specified service location, according to type of service, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Distance	Urban		Weekly market	Rural		Total	
	Post office	Cinema hall		Post office	Cinema hall	Post office	Cinema hall
<1 km	33.0	7.7	36.9	24.3	1.6	26.7	3.4
1-4 km	60.3	60.7	57.2	61.8	11.2	61.4	25.3
5-9 km	6.7	14.4	5.8	12.2	23.8	10.6	21.1
≥10 km	0.0	17.1	0.1	1.7	63.1	1.2	50.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,729	5,729	14,398	14,398	14,398	20,127	20,127
Median distance	1.6	3.6	1.7	2.4	12.3	2.2	10.0

Note: Because of the relative lack of weekly markets in urban areas, information on access to these markets was not collected in urban clusters, and weekly markets are not included in the total column.

Table 15.2 Distance to nearest education facility

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by distance to the nearest education facility, according to type of education facility, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Distance	Urban					Rural					Total				
	Ma-drasa ¹	Primary school	Boys' high school	Girls' high school	Co-educational high school	Ma-drasa ¹	Primary school	Boys' high school	Girls' high school	Co-educational high school	Ma-drasa ¹	Primary school	Boys' high school	Girls' high school	Co-educational high school
Within village/ mohalla	81.3	87.6	16.1	20.0	45.6	57.8	80.8	4.4	6.4	36.4	64.5	82.7	7.7	10.3	39.0
1-4 km	18.4	12.4	55.6	64.7	50.7	39.5	18.6	20.7	37.8	59.7	33.5	16.8	30.7	45.5	57.1
5-9 km	0.3	0.0	10.1	8.9	3.7	1.8	0.3	17.5	28.0	2.0	1.3	0.2	15.4	22.6	2.5
≥10 km	0.0	0.0	17.9	6.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	56.8	27.4	1.9	0.7	0.3	45.7	21.4	1.4
Don't know/ missing	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	5,729	5,729	5,729	5,729	5,729	14,398	14,398	14,398	14,398	14,398	20,127	20,127	20,127	20,127	20,127
Median distance	a	a	2.6	2.3	1.1	a	a	10.8	5.6	1.7	a	a	8.0	4.0	1.5

a = Unknown; median distance cannot be calculated because more than 50% of the cases are in the "within village" and "within mohalla" categories.

¹ Religious school

Table 15.3 Availability of income-generating organizations

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have access to specific income-generating organizations, by residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Income-generating organization	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Mother's club or ladies' association	27.8	14.6	18.4
Grameen Bank	77.4	91.3	87.3
BRAC	82.6	94.4	91.0
Proshika	18.5	15.4	16.3
ASA	84.1	90.8	88.9
Cottage industries of BSIC	22.5	4.4	9.6
Cooperative society	82.7	70.3	73.8
Akti Bari Akti Khamar	29.9	62.5	53.2
Other NGO	67.9	67.7	67.7
Number of women	5,729	14,398	20,127

BRAC = Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

ASA = Association of Social Advancement

BSIC = Bangladesh Small Industries Corporation

Table 15.4 Availability of family planning and health services

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have access to specific family planning and health services, by residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Service provider	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Shops/pharmacies that sells family planning methods	87.9	70.9	75.7
Satellite clinic	92.1	97.8	96.2
Number of women	5,729	14,398	20,127

Table 15.5 Means of transport to upazila headquarters

Percent distribution of rural sample clusters by most common means of transport to upazila headquarters, according to division, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Division	Most common transport										Total	Number of clusters
	Car/bus/tempo	Motor-cycle	Motor launch	Boat	Path	Rickshaw/rickshaw van	Train	Baby taxi	Auto/easy bike	Other		
Barishal	22.8	8.8	7.0	4.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	3.2	45.7	0.0	100.0	32
Chattogram	17.8	1.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	83
Dhaka	32.8	2.6	2.9	5.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	20.3	33.8	0.0	100.0	83
Khulna	24.4	7.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	10.8	23.6	3.7	100.0	61
Mymensingh	24.5	3.8	0.0	1.7	1.8	5.8	1.8	18.9	41.7	0.0	100.0	47
Rajshahi	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	32.3	30.0	0.0	100.0	75
Rangpur	15.9	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	13.2	0.0	10.3	57.1	0.0	100.0	69
Sylhet	14.8	8.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	63.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	31
Total	19.4	3.5	1.2	2.7	0.2	12.6	0.2	30.2	29.5	0.5	100.0	480

Table 15.6 Means of transport to district headquarters

Percent distribution of rural sample clusters by most common means of transport to district headquarters, according to division, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Division	Most common transport										Total	Number of clusters
	Car/bus/tempo	Motor-cycle	Motor launch	Bicycle	Boat	Rickshaw/rickshaw van	Train	Baby taxi	Auto/easy bike	Other		
Barishal	72.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.3	0.0	100.0	32
Chattogram	50.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.6	39.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	83
Dhaka	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	14.6	0.0	100.0	83
Khulna	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	16.4	0.0	100.0	61
Mymensingh	44.1	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.4	35.9	11.8	0.0	100.0	47
Rajshahi	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	41.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	75
Rangpur	62.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	10.1	22.2	1.7	100.0	69
Sylhet	49.3	4.3	2.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	31
Total	60.4	0.4	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.6	23.2	10.5	0.2	100.0	480

Table 15.7 Availability of health facility

Percent distribution of sample clusters by availability of health facility, according to type of facility and residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Distance	Type of facility						
	Any facility	Government facility ¹	NGO facility	Private facility	Rural dispensaries	Satellite clinics	Delivery hut
URBAN							
In village/mohalla	89.7	34.0	25.3	21.7	0.3	78.2	2.3
1 km	7.4	23.7	19.3	19.3	0.9	9.5	3.5
2-4 km	1.9	34.4	37.9	20.7	2.4	3.7	1.4
5 km or more	0.9	7.9	17.5	14.8	2.6	0.6	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	93.8	8.0	92.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clusters	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
RURAL							
In village/mohalla	83.9	47.2	2.5	3.3	1.4	76.9	1.0
1 km	10.1	25.3	2.2	3.2	0.9	12.2	0.1
2-4 km	5.9	26.1	18.6	15.4	1.9	8.2	0.3
5 km or more	0.1	1.4	75.8	41.0	1.7	0.5	0.4
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility	0.0	0.0	0.8	37.1	94.2	2.3	98.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clusters	480	480	480	480	480	480	480
TOTAL							
In village/mohalla	85.6	43.5	9.0	8.6	1.1	77.3	1.4
1 km	9.3	24.8	7.1	7.8	0.9	11.4	1.1
2-4 km	4.8	28.5	24.1	16.9	2.0	6.9	0.6
5 km or more	0.3	3.2	59.1	33.5	1.9	0.5	0.3
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility	0.0	0.0	0.6	33.2	94.0	3.9	96.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clusters	672	672	672	672	672	672	672

¹ Government facility includes government hospital, upazila health complex, family welfare center, maternal and child welfare center, and community clinic.

Table 15.8 Availability of health and family planning workers

Percentage of sample clusters by availability of health and family planning workers, according to type of worker and residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Type of worker	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Health and family planning field worker			
Government	71.0	99.3	91.2
NGO	36.2	17.7	23.0
Private	1.7	0.2	0.6
Other	2.9	0.4	1.1
Any worker	92.6	99.8	97.8
Medical practitioner			
Allopathic/MBBS	85.2	66.6	71.9
Homeopath	79.1	63.4	67.9
Unani/Ayurvedic	42.6	18.4	25.3
Number of clusters	192	480	672

REFERENCES

- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). 2011. *Bangladesh Population and Housing Census*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: BBS.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and UNICEF Bangladesh. 2019. *Progotir Pathay, Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Survey Findings Report*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: BBS.
- Bradley, S. E. K., T. N. Croft, J. D. Fishel, and C. F. Westoff. 2012. *Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning*. DHS Analytical Studies No. 25. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ICF International.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2009. *The Power of Prevention: Chronic Disease: The Public Health Challenge of the 21st Century*. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC.
- Debnath, D., M. S. Rahman, D. C. Acharjee, W. U. Latif, and L. Wang. 2019. “Empowering Women through Microcredit in Bangladesh: An Empirical Study.” *International Journal of Financial Studies* 7(3): 37.
- Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) [Bangladesh]. 2017. Performance Report for January to December 2016 (IMCI Newsletter, Issue 7). Dhaka, Bangladesh: DGHS.
- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) [Bangladesh]. 2004. *Immunizing Children against Hepatitis B*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: EPI.
- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI). 2013. *Bangladesh EPI Coverage Evaluation Survey 2013*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Directorate General of Health Services.
- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI). 2016. *Bangladesh EPI Coverage Evaluation Survey 2013*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Directorate General of Health Services.
- Government of Bangladesh. 2017. Family Planning 2020 Commitment. http://www.familyplanning2020.org/sites/default/files/Govt_Bangladesh_FP2020_Commitment_2017.pdf
- Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF). 2019. The U.S. Government and Global Non-Communicable Disease Efforts. January 2019 Factsheet, Global Health Policy. Washington, DC: KFF.
- Huq, M. N., and J. Cleland. 1990. *Bangladesh Fertility Survey 1989: Main Report*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: National Institute of Population Research and Training.
- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b). 2008. *SUZY—Scaling Up Zinc Treatment for Young Children in Bangladesh*. <http://dspace.icddr.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/6549/1/SUZY-NL-October-08-English.pdf>
- International Diabetes Federation (IDF). 2019. *Diabetes Atlas*. 9th ed. Brussels, Belgium: IDF.
- Jamil, K., A. Bhuiya, K. Streatfield, and N. Chakraborty. 1999. “The Immunization Programme in Bangladesh: Impressive Gains in Coverage, but Gaps Remain.” *Health Policy and Planning* 14(1): 49-58.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) [Bangladesh]. 2009. *National Neonatal Health Strategy and Guidelines for Bangladesh*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: MOHFW.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) [Bangladesh]. 2017. *4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Programme (4th HPNSP) (January 2017-June 2022). Programme Implementation Plan (PIP), Volume I*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: MOHFW.

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) [Bangladesh]. 2019. *Bangladesh National Strategy for Maternal Health 2019-2030*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: MOHFW.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), MEASURE Evaluation, and International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b). 2011. *Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey 2010: Preliminary Results*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: NIPORT, MEASURE Evaluation, and icddr,b.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), and MEASURE Evaluation. 2019. *Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey 2016: Final Report*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA: NIPORT, icddr,b, and MEASURE Evaluation.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and ORC Macro. 2001. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 1999-2000*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: NIPORT, Mitra and Associates, and ORC Macro.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and ORC Macro. 2005. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2004*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: NIPORT, Mitra and Associates, and ORC Macro.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and Macro International. 2009. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: NIPORT, Mitra and Associates, and Macro International.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and ICF International. 2013. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: NIPORT, Mitra and Associates, and ICF International.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and ICF International. 2016. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NIPORT, Mitra and Associates, and ICF International.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and ICF. 2019. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18: Key Indicators*. Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NIPORT and ICF.
- National Institutes of Health (NIH). 2004. *The Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure*. NIH Publication No. 04-5230. Bethesda, Maryland, USA: NIH.
- Pippitt, K., M. Li, and H. E. Gurgle. 2016. "Diabetes Mellitus: Screening and Diagnosis." *American Family Physician* 93(2): 103-109.
- Social Marketing Company (SMC). 2018. Annual Report 2018 (July 2017-June 2018). Dhaka, Bangladesh: SMC.
- United Nations (UN). 2017. *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: UN.
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2006. Child Protection Information Sheets. New York: UNICEF.
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2012. *Maternal and Newborn Health*. http://www.unicef.org/health/index_maternalhealth.html
- Whitworth, J. A. 2003. "World Health Organization (WHO)/International Society of Hypertension (ISH) Statement on Management of Hypertension." *Journal of Hypertension*. 21(11): 1983-1992.

- World Health Organization (WHO). 1999. “1999 World Health Organization-International Society of Hypertension Guidelines for the Management of Hypertension.” *Journal of Hypertension* 17(2): 151-185.
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2003. *Complementary Feeding: Report of the Global Consultation, and Summary of Guiding Principles for Complementary Feeding of the Breastfed Child*. Geneva: WHO. <https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/924154614X/en/>
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2005. *Guiding Principles for Feeding Non-Breastfed Children 6-24 Months of Age*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/9241593431/en/
- World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. 2006a. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for-Age, Weight-for-Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index-for-Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva: WHO.
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2006b. *Definition and Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus and Intermediate Hyperglycemia: Report of a WHO/IDF Consultation*. Geneva: WHO.
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2008. *Indicators for Assessing Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices. Part I: Definitions*. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241596664_eng.pdf
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2011. *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems—10th Revision, 2010 Edition*. Geneva: WHO. http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/ICD10Volume2_en_2010.pdf?ua=1
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2012. *Handbook for Guideline Development*. Geneva: WHO.
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2015a. *WHO Statement on Caesarean Section Rates*. Geneva: WHO. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/161442/1/WHO_RHR_15.02_eng.pdf?ua=1
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2015b. *Standards for Maternal and Neonatal Care*. Geneva: WHO. http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/a91272/en/
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2016. *The WHO Application of ICD 10 to Deaths during the Perinatal Period: ICD-PM*. Geneva: WHO.
- World Health Organization. 2018a. 2018 Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators (plus health-related SDGs). <https://www.who.int/healthinfo/indicators/2018/en/>
- World Health Organization (WHO). 2018b. *Non-communicable Disease Risk Factor Survey, Bangladesh 2018—Fact Sheet*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: WHO Bangladesh.

A.1 INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes the objectives of the survey, the overall sample size, and survey domains used. The 2017-18 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 BDHS) is a nationwide survey with a nationally representative sample of approximately 20,250 selected households. All ever-married women age 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for individual interviews. The survey was designed to produce reliable estimates for key indicators at the national level as well as for urban and rural areas and each of the country's eight divisions: Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2017-18 BDHS is based on the complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering the entire country prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for the 2011 population census of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The sampling frame contains information about EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households. A sketch map that delineates the EA geographic boundaries is available for each EA. Administratively, Bangladesh is divided into eight divisions. Each division is further sub-divided into progressively smaller zilas, thanas, unions, wards, and villages. An EA is a village, a group of small villages, or part of a large village. These divisions allow the country as a whole to be easily separated into small geographical area units with an urban-rural designation. Urban areas were further classified into two groups: city corporations and areas other than city corporations. Table A.1 gives the percentage distribution of households by division and by type of residence according to the 2011 population census. Division size varies from 5.6% (Sylhet, the smallest division) to 25.8% (Dhaka, the largest division). In Bangladesh, 23.3% of households are in urban areas, 8% are in city corporations, and 15.3% are in areas other than city corporations.

Table A.1 Household distribution

Distribution of households by division, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Division	Type of residence				Total	Overall urban-rural percentage
	Urban		Rural	Total		
	City corporation	Other than city corporation				
Barishal	3.9	12.3	16.2	83.8	100.0	5.8
Chattogram	9.9	15.3	25.1	74.9	100.0	17.5
Dhaka	19.0	19.7	38.7	61.3	100.0	25.8
Khulna	4.2	13.6	17.8	82.2	100.0	11.6
Mymensingh	0.0	14.4	14.4	85.6	100.0	7.9
Rajshahi	2.2	15.0	17.2	82.8	100.0	13.9
Rangpur	0.0	12.7	12.7	87.3	100.0	11.9
Sylhet	5.4	10.2	15.6	84.4	100.0	5.6
Bangladesh	8.0	15.3	23.3	76.7	100.0	100.0

Source: Sampling frame of the 2011 population census

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The 2017-18 BDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages. Each division was stratified into urban city corporations, urban areas other than city corporations, and rural areas, yielding a total of 22 sampling strata. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum in two

stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 675 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. The sample allocation is given in Table A.2. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected sample EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the next stage. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. All ever-married women age 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed.

Table A.3 shows the allocation of households according to division and type of residence, and Table A.4 shows the expected number of completed interviews with women according to division and type of residence. To ensure that survey precision was comparable across divisions, the sample allocation was based on a power allocation between divisions and between different types of residences within each division. Based on a fixed sample take of 30 households per cluster, the survey selected 675 EAs, 227 in urban areas and 448 in rural areas. The survey was conducted in 20,250 residential households, 6,810 in urban areas and 13,440 in rural areas. The sample was expected to result in about 20,108 completed interviews with ever-married women age 15-49, 6,763 in urban areas and 13,345 in rural areas.

Table A.2 Sample allocation of clusters by division

Sample allocation of clusters by division, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Division	Number of clusters allocated				Total
	Urban			Rural	
	City corporation	Other than city corporation	Total urban		
Barishal	7	15	22	49	71
Chattogram	16	17	33	59	92
Dhaka	26	26	52	52	104
Khulna	9	19	28	58	86
Mymensingh	0	19	19	58	77
Rajshahi	6	21	27	62	89
Rangpur	0	24	24	61	85
Sylhet	9	13	22	49	71
Bangladesh	73	154	227	448	675

Table A.3 Sample allocation of selected households by division

Sample allocation of selected households by division, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Division	Number of households allocated				Total
	Urban			Rural	
	City corporation	Other than city corporation	Total urban		
Barishal	210	450	660	1,470	2,130
Chattogram	480	510	990	1,770	2,760
Dhaka	780	780	1,560	1,560	3,120
Khulna	270	570	840	1,740	2,580
Mymensingh	0	570	570	1,740	2,310
Rajshahi	180	630	810	1,860	2,670
Rangpur	0	720	720	1,830	2,550
Sylhet	270	390	660	1,470	2,130
Bangladesh	2,190	4,620	6,810	13,440	20,250

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected completed interviews with ever-married women by division

Sample allocation of expected completed interviews with ever-married women by division, according to residence, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Division	Number of interviews with ever-married women age 15-49				
	Urban			Rural	Total
	City corporation	Other than city corporation	Total urban		
Barishal	209	448	657	1,460	2,117
Chattogram	476	506	982	1,758	2,740
Dhaka	774	774	1548	1,549	3,097
Khulna	268	566	834	1,728	2,562
Mymensingh	0	566	566	1,728	2,294
Rajshahi	178	626	804	1,846	2,650
Rangpur	0	716	716	1,817	2,533
Sylhet	268	387	655	1,460	2,115
Bangladesh	2,175	4,588	6,763	13,345	20,108

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2014 BDHS. Based on the 2014 data, the average number of ever-married women age 15-49 per household is 1.06 in urban areas and 1.05 in rural areas. The household completion rate is 95.5% in urban areas and 96.5% in rural areas, and women's individual completion rate is 97.5% in urban areas and 98.1% in rural areas.

After selection of the sample clusters according to the cluster allocation in Table A.2 and during the fieldwork, a total of 23 rural clusters in six divisions were observed in the field as areas other than city corporations; these six divisions were Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet. Residence types for the 23 clusters were modified according to the field observation; the modified allocation can be found in Table A.5.

Table A.5 Sample allocation of clusters by division according to the field observation

Sample allocation of clusters by division by type of residence according to field observation, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Division	Number of clusters allocated				
	Urban			Rural	Total
	City corporation	Other than city corporation	Total urban		
Barishal	7	15	22	49	71
Chattogram	16	19	35	57	92
Dhaka	26	38	64	40	104
Khulna	9	22	31	55	86
Mymensingh	0	19	19	58	77
Rajshahi	6	24	30	59	89
Rangpur	0	25	25	60	85
Sylhet	9	15	24	47	71
Bangladesh	73	177	250	425	675

Table A.6 presents response rates for ever-married women by urban-rural residence and by division.

Table A.6 Sample implementation

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15-49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to residence and division (unweighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Result	Residence		Division								Total
	Urban	Rural	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
Selected households											
Completed (C)	95.1	97.4	96.4	95.8	94.2	97.6	96.0	97.1	97.9	97.8	96.5
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Refused (R)	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	7,470	12,690	2,130	2,760	3,090	2,580	2,310	2,640	2,520	2,130	20,160
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.7	99.7	99.8	98.9	98.2	99.8	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.4
Eligible women											
Completed (EWC)	98.4	99.0	99.3	98.9	97.3	99.1	98.9	98.9	99.3	98.8	98.8
Not at home (EWNH)	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9
Refused (EWR)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	7,494	12,882	2,169	2,936	3,057	2,654	2,190	2,604	2,509	2,257	20,376
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	98.4	99.0	99.3	98.9	97.3	99.1	98.9	98.9	99.3	98.8	98.8
Overall women response rate (OWRR) ³	97.1	98.7	99.1	97.9	95.5	98.9	98.7	98.4	98.9	98.5	98.1

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$100 * C$$

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

³ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to different divisions and their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using the 2017-18 BDHS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level and as well as the domain level. Since the 2017-18 BDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

- P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
- P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)
- P_{hi} : overall sampling probability for any households within the i^{th} cluster of stratum h

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2017-18 BDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected cluster relative to the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented; otherwise, $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , and let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two stages' selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

The design weights were adjusted for household non-response and individual non-response to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women, respectively. Non-response was adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight was multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate by stratum. For women's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight was multiplied by the inverse of women's individual response rate by stratum. After adjusting for non-response, the sampling weights were normalized to obtain the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The

normalization process was done to obtain a total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for the total number of households and women. Normalization was done by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight and the individual women's weights. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates but are not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data.

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2017-18 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2017-18 BDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2017-18 BDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in SAS, using programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ;
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2017-18 BDHS, there were 672 non-empty clusters. Hence, 672 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 672 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 671 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2017-18 BDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the eight divisions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 through B.12 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each selected variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *ideal number of children*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 2.271, and its standard error is 0.009. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $2.271 \pm 2 \times 0.009$. There is a high probability (95%) that the true ideal number of children is between 2.253 and 2.290.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all indicators in this appendix, is about 1.4. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.4 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	Women 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15-49
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles/rubella vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	Proportion	Women 18+ who were measured
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	Proportion	Women 18+ who were tested
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality

¹ Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national sample and division samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.285	0.004	20,127	20,127	1.332	0.015	0.276	0.293
Literacy	0.733	0.006	20,127	20,127	1.779	0.008	0.722	0.744
No education	0.166	0.004	20,127	20,127	1.670	0.026	0.157	0.174
Secondary or higher education	0.522	0.007	20,127	20,127	1.910	0.013	0.508	0.535
Currently married	0.803	0.004	23,471	23,642	1.230	0.005	0.795	0.811
Married before age 18	0.706	0.005	18,962	18,860	1.672	0.008	0.695	0.716
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.685	0.005	18,962	18,860	1.683	0.008	0.674	0.696
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.002	23,471	23,642	1.129	0.032	0.045	0.051
Currently using any method	0.619	0.005	18,895	18,984	1.491	0.009	0.608	0.629
Currently using a modern method	0.519	0.006	18,895	18,984	1.527	0.011	0.508	0.530
Currently using pill	0.254	0.005	18,895	18,984	1.548	0.019	0.244	0.263
Currently using male condoms	0.072	0.003	18,895	18,984	1.332	0.035	0.067	0.077
Currently using injectables	0.107	0.004	18,895	18,984	1.640	0.034	0.100	0.115
Currently using implants	0.021	0.002	18,895	18,984	1.440	0.071	0.018	0.024
Currently using female sterilization	0.048	0.002	18,895	18,984	1.476	0.048	0.044	0.053
Currently using withdrawal	0.028	0.001	18,895	18,984	1.151	0.050	0.025	0.030
Currently using rhythm	0.070	0.002	18,895	18,984	1.196	0.032	0.065	0.074
Using public sector source	0.444	0.008	9,887	9,850	1.663	0.019	0.427	0.461
Want no more children	0.599	0.005	18,895	18,984	1.292	0.008	0.590	0.608
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.207	0.003	18,895	18,984	1.170	0.017	0.200	0.214
Ideal number of children	2.271	0.009	19,986	19,996	1.856	0.004	2.253	2.290
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.527	0.012	5,304	5,338	1.723	0.023	0.503	0.552
Treated with ORS	0.833	0.021	412	396	1.104	0.025	0.792	0.875
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.376	0.029	412	396	1.177	0.078	0.317	0.434
Ever had vaccination card	0.963	0.005	1,666	1,679	1.136	0.005	0.952	0.974
Received BCG vaccination	0.983	0.004	1,666	1,679	1.353	0.004	0.974	0.991
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.959	0.006	1,666	1,679	1.238	0.006	0.947	0.971
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.945	0.007	1,666	1,679	1.235	0.007	0.932	0.959
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.920	0.009	1,666	1,679	1.298	0.009	0.903	0.937
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.910	0.009	1,666	1,679	1.290	0.010	0.892	0.928
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.891	0.010	1,666	1,679	1.274	0.011	0.871	0.910
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.330	0.014	1,666	1,679	1.250	0.044	0.301	0.359
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.831	0.011	1,655	1,685	1.232	0.014	0.809	0.854
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.534	0.016	1,655	1,685	1.291	0.030	0.502	0.565
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.308	0.007	8,111	8,108	1.326	0.023	0.294	0.323
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.084	0.004	8,110	8,113	1.228	0.045	0.077	0.092
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.219	0.006	8,314	8,335	1.327	0.029	0.207	0.232
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.119	0.003	18,332	18,328	1.329	0.027	0.113	0.125
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.324	0.005	18,332	18,328	1.566	0.017	0.313	0.335
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.284	0.006	7,425	7,341	1.113	0.020	0.273	0.296
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.095	0.004	7,000	6,918	1.255	0.047	0.086	0.104
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.251	0.037	66,471	66,686	1.296	0.017	2.176	2.326
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	30.210	2.085	8,759	8,770	1.085	0.069	26.040	34.379
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	7.711	1.037	8,723	8,726	1.078	0.135	5.637	9.786
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	37.921	2.335	8,762	8,772	1.090	0.062	33.251	42.591
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	7.148	1.083	8,670	8,684	1.161	0.151	4.983	9.314
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	44.798	2.574	8,788	8,798	1.112	0.057	39.650	49.946

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	7,374	5,729	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.774	0.010	7,374	5,729	2.101	0.013	0.754	0.795
No education	0.141	0.008	7,374	5,729	1.945	0.056	0.125	0.157
Secondary or higher education	0.583	0.014	7,374	5,729	2.350	0.023	0.556	0.610
Currently married	0.782	0.008	8,833	6,881	1.293	0.010	0.766	0.798
Married before age 18	0.630	0.010	7,161	5,550	1.790	0.015	0.610	0.649
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.605	0.010	7,161	5,550	1.815	0.017	0.585	0.625
Currently pregnant	0.045	0.003	8,833	6,881	1.236	0.060	0.040	0.051
Currently using any method	0.654	0.008	6,881	5,378	1.410	0.012	0.638	0.671
Currently using a modern method	0.549	0.009	6,881	5,378	1.433	0.016	0.532	0.566
Currently using pill	0.249	0.009	6,881	5,378	1.634	0.034	0.232	0.266
Currently using male condoms	0.124	0.006	6,881	5,378	1.409	0.045	0.113	0.135
Currently using injectables	0.100	0.006	6,881	5,378	1.764	0.064	0.087	0.113
Currently using implants	0.015	0.002	6,881	5,378	1.379	0.133	0.011	0.020
Currently using female sterilization	0.045	0.003	6,881	5,378	1.256	0.070	0.039	0.051
Currently using withdrawal	0.035	0.003	6,881	5,378	1.185	0.075	0.030	0.040
Currently using rhythm	0.068	0.004	6,881	5,378	1.192	0.053	0.061	0.075
Using public sector source	0.283	0.013	3,771	2,954	1.822	0.047	0.256	0.310
Want no more children	0.575	0.008	6,881	5,378	1.392	0.014	0.558	0.591
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.006	6,881	5,378	1.264	0.029	0.202	0.227
Ideal number of children	2.185	0.012	7,332	5,702	1.507	0.005	2.162	2.208
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.678	0.019	1,817	1,427	1.667	0.028	0.640	0.715
Treated with ORS	0.872	0.032	145	102	1.112	0.037	0.807	0.937
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.434	0.057	145	102	1.289	0.130	0.321	0.548
Ever had vaccination card	0.974	0.007	569	450	1.104	0.008	0.959	0.988
Received BCG vaccination	0.981	0.007	569	450	1.245	0.007	0.967	0.995
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.951	0.013	569	450	1.432	0.013	0.926	0.977
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.014	569	450	1.405	0.015	0.914	0.968
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.905	0.016	569	450	1.287	0.017	0.873	0.936
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.912	0.015	569	450	1.302	0.017	0.882	0.943
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.896	0.016	569	450	1.284	0.018	0.863	0.928
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.412	0.029	569	450	1.404	0.070	0.354	0.470
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.804	0.022	576	455	1.317	0.027	0.761	0.847
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.547	0.027	576	455	1.318	0.050	0.492	0.601
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.254	0.013	2,754	2,118	1.517	0.052	0.228	0.281
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.089	0.008	2,743	2,108	1.392	0.085	0.074	0.105
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.192	0.011	2,828	2,181	1.394	0.056	0.171	0.214
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.086	0.004	6,680	5,170	1.256	0.050	0.078	0.095
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.434	0.010	6,680	5,170	1.634	0.023	0.415	0.454
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.289	0.010	2,657	1,969	1.141	0.034	0.269	0.309
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.135	0.010	2,444	1,787	1.369	0.073	0.115	0.155
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.031	0.061	25,151	19,612	1.369	0.030	1.909	2.154
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	35.354	4.391	3,061	2,415	1.172	0.124	26.571	44.137
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	6.598	1.951	3,063	2,410	1.344	0.296	2.697	10.499
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	41.952	4.756	3,062	2,416	1.181	0.113	32.440	51.464
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	6.807	1.980	3,059	2,410	1.317	0.291	2.846	10.768
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	48.473	5.094	3,074	2,426	1.205	0.105	38.285	58.661

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	12,753	14,398	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.717	0.007	12,753	14,398	1.650	0.009	0.703	0.730
No education	0.175	0.005	12,753	14,398	1.556	0.030	0.165	0.186
Secondary or higher education	0.498	0.008	12,753	14,398	1.737	0.015	0.482	0.513
Currently married	0.812	0.005	14,786	16,764	1.172	0.006	0.802	0.821
Married before age 18	0.737	0.006	11,837	13,314	1.614	0.009	0.725	0.750
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.718	0.006	11,837	13,314	1.620	0.009	0.705	0.731
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.002	14,786	16,764	1.081	0.039	0.045	0.053
Currently using any method	0.604	0.007	12,014	13,607	1.477	0.011	0.591	0.617
Currently using a modern method	0.507	0.007	12,014	13,607	1.521	0.014	0.493	0.521
Currently using pill	0.255	0.006	12,014	13,607	1.496	0.023	0.243	0.267
Currently using male condoms	0.051	0.003	12,014	13,607	1.308	0.051	0.046	0.057
Currently using injectables	0.110	0.004	12,014	13,607	1.571	0.041	0.101	0.119
Currently using implants	0.024	0.002	12,014	13,607	1.406	0.082	0.020	0.028
Currently using female sterilization	0.050	0.003	12,014	13,607	1.496	0.060	0.044	0.056
Currently using withdrawal	0.025	0.002	12,014	13,607	1.137	0.065	0.021	0.028
Currently using rhythm	0.070	0.003	12,014	13,607	1.174	0.039	0.065	0.076
Using public sector source	0.513	0.010	6,116	6,896	1.601	0.020	0.493	0.534
Want no more children	0.609	0.006	12,014	13,607	1.242	0.009	0.598	0.620
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.204	0.004	12,014	13,607	1.123	0.020	0.196	0.212
Ideal number of children	2.305	0.012	12,654	14,294	1.876	0.005	2.281	2.329
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.472	0.015	3,487	3,911	1.675	0.031	0.443	0.502
Treated with ORS	0.820	0.025	267	293	1.065	0.031	0.769	0.871
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.355	0.034	267	293	1.127	0.096	0.287	0.423
Ever had vaccination card	0.959	0.007	1,097	1,229	1.101	0.007	0.946	0.972
Received BCG vaccination	0.983	0.005	1,097	1,229	1.360	0.005	0.973	0.994
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.962	0.007	1,097	1,229	1.157	0.007	0.949	0.975
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.008	1,097	1,229	1.163	0.008	0.931	0.963
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.926	0.010	1,097	1,229	1.290	0.011	0.905	0.946
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.909	0.011	1,097	1,229	1.258	0.012	0.887	0.931
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.889	0.012	1,097	1,229	1.241	0.013	0.865	0.913
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.300	0.016	1,097	1,229	1.174	0.055	0.267	0.333
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.841	0.013	1,079	1,230	1.185	0.016	0.815	0.868
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.529	0.019	1,079	1,230	1.257	0.036	0.490	0.567
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.328	0.008	5,357	5,991	1.247	0.026	0.311	0.344
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.082	0.004	5,367	6,005	1.156	0.054	0.074	0.091
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.229	0.008	5,486	6,154	1.280	0.033	0.213	0.244
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.132	0.004	11,652	13,159	1.300	0.031	0.123	0.140
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.281	0.006	11,652	13,159	1.523	0.023	0.268	0.293
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.283	0.007	4,768	5,371	1.081	0.025	0.269	0.297
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.081	0.005	4,556	5,130	1.216	0.061	0.071	0.091
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.347	0.046	41,644	47,108	1.254	0.020	2.255	2.440
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	28.250	2.334	5,698	6,355	1.048	0.083	23.583	32.918
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	8.138	1.227	5,660	6,315	0.982	0.151	5.684	10.592
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	36.389	2.665	5,700	6,356	1.048	0.073	31.058	41.719
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	7.288	1.295	5,611	6,274	1.093	0.178	4.698	9.878
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	43.411	2.980	5,714	6,372	1.068	0.069	37.452	49.371

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Barishal sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.176	0.009	2,154	1,125	1.061	0.049	0.159	0.194
Literacy	0.783	0.018	2,154	1,125	1.972	0.022	0.748	0.819
No education	0.094	0.011	2,154	1,125	1.749	0.117	0.072	0.116
Secondary or higher education	0.516	0.020	2,154	1,125	1.889	0.039	0.476	0.557
Currently married	0.808	0.011	2,492	1,307	1.080	0.014	0.786	0.831
Married before age 18	0.756	0.013	2,003	1,041	1.423	0.017	0.730	0.782
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.736	0.015	2,003	1,041	1.547	0.020	0.706	0.765
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.005	2,492	1,307	1.243	0.109	0.038	0.059
Currently using any method	0.616	0.015	2,012	1,056	1.357	0.024	0.587	0.646
Currently using a modern method	0.509	0.016	2,012	1,056	1.456	0.032	0.477	0.542
Currently using pill	0.256	0.015	2,012	1,056	1.514	0.058	0.226	0.285
Currently using male condoms	0.054	0.007	2,012	1,056	1.300	0.121	0.041	0.067
Currently using injectables	0.139	0.014	2,012	1,056	1.756	0.097	0.112	0.166
Currently using implants	0.023	0.004	2,012	1,056	1.189	0.174	0.015	0.031
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.004	2,012	1,056	1.283	0.219	0.009	0.024
Currently using withdrawal	0.022	0.004	2,012	1,056	1.102	0.165	0.014	0.029
Currently using rhythm	0.084	0.006	2,012	1,056	0.988	0.072	0.072	0.097
Using public sector source	0.390	0.025	1,038	537	1.679	0.065	0.339	0.441
Want no more children	0.604	0.013	2,012	1,056	1.217	0.022	0.578	0.631
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.219	0.012	2,012	1,056	1.257	0.053	0.196	0.242
Ideal number of children	2.276	0.029	2,133	1,114	1.945	0.013	2.218	2.334
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.471	0.032	561	303	1.478	0.067	0.408	0.535
Treated with ORS	0.820	0.051	55	30	0.991	0.062	0.719	0.922
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.409	0.061	55	30	0.900	0.148	0.288	0.530
Ever had vaccination card	0.978	0.011	176	94	0.999	0.011	0.956	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.979	0.012	176	94	1.096	0.012	0.956	1.003
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.957	0.016	176	94	1.048	0.017	0.926	0.989
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.951	0.017	176	94	1.033	0.018	0.918	0.984
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.933	0.018	176	94	0.988	0.020	0.897	0.970
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.868	0.029	176	94	1.155	0.034	0.810	0.927
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.861	0.030	176	94	1.153	0.035	0.802	0.921
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.190	0.032	176	94	1.099	0.170	0.125	0.254
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.813	0.032	156	84	1.026	0.039	0.750	0.876
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.436	0.048	156	84	1.238	0.111	0.340	0.533
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.325	0.018	857	463	1.098	0.056	0.289	0.362
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.090	0.012	853	460	1.252	0.139	0.065	0.115
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.225	0.017	870	470	1.176	0.076	0.191	0.259
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.114	0.009	1,972	1,024	1.228	0.077	0.096	0.131
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.317	0.013	1,972	1,024	1.227	0.041	0.291	0.343
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.342	0.019	786	410	1.144	0.057	0.303	0.381
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.095	0.014	738	384	1.204	0.143	0.068	0.122
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.409	0.088	7,025	3,671	1.066	0.037	2.233	2.585
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	32.330	6.092	902	483	1.017	0.188	20.147	44.513
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	9.165	2.919	892	476	0.928	0.319	3.326	15.004
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	41.495	6.236	902	483	0.941	0.150	29.023	53.968
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	9.010	3.388	867	461	1.076	0.376	2.233	15.787
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	50.132	6.918	904	484	0.964	0.138	36.296	63.968

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Chattogram sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.272	0.008	2,905	3,622	0.991	0.030	0.256	0.289
Literacy	0.790	0.015	2,905	3,622	2.005	0.019	0.760	0.820
No education	0.132	0.012	2,905	3,622	1.892	0.090	0.108	0.156
Secondary or higher education	0.589	0.019	2,905	3,622	2.049	0.032	0.551	0.626
Currently married	0.776	0.013	3,502	4,398	1.226	0.017	0.750	0.802
Married before age 18	0.651	0.014	2,728	3,387	1.601	0.022	0.623	0.679
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.622	0.014	2,728	3,387	1.585	0.023	0.594	0.651
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.003	3,502	4,398	0.952	0.069	0.043	0.057
Currently using any method	0.537	0.014	2,731	3,414	1.469	0.026	0.509	0.565
Currently using a modern method	0.448	0.015	2,731	3,414	1.586	0.034	0.418	0.478
Currently using pill	0.225	0.012	2,731	3,414	1.505	0.054	0.201	0.249
Currently using male condoms	0.053	0.005	2,731	3,414	1.268	0.103	0.042	0.063
Currently using injectables	0.108	0.010	2,731	3,414	1.657	0.091	0.088	0.128
Currently using implants	0.013	0.003	2,731	3,414	1.306	0.218	0.007	0.019
Currently using female sterilization	0.038	0.005	2,731	3,414	1.276	0.123	0.029	0.047
Currently using withdrawal	0.024	0.003	2,731	3,414	1.101	0.136	0.017	0.030
Currently using rhythm	0.066	0.006	2,731	3,414	1.235	0.089	0.054	0.077
Using public sector source	0.381	0.021	1,252	1,529	1.564	0.056	0.338	0.424
Want no more children	0.581	0.012	2,731	3,414	1.230	0.020	0.558	0.604
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.212	0.009	2,731	3,414	1.159	0.043	0.194	0.230
Ideal number of children	2.442	0.026	2,888	3,599	1.746	0.010	2.390	2.493
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.502	0.031	890	1,141	1.777	0.061	0.441	0.564
Treated with ORS	0.871	0.043	71	89	1.087	0.049	0.785	0.956
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.418	0.067	71	89	1.095	0.160	0.284	0.551
Ever had vaccination card	0.967	0.010	274	354	0.988	0.011	0.946	0.988
Received BCG vaccination	0.980	0.011	274	354	1.272	0.011	0.959	1.001
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.971	0.012	274	354	1.182	0.012	0.947	0.994
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.944	0.016	274	354	1.202	0.017	0.911	0.977
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.931	0.020	274	354	1.326	0.021	0.892	0.971
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.910	0.025	274	354	1.446	0.027	0.861	0.959
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.872	0.027	274	354	1.361	0.031	0.818	0.926
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.265	0.028	274	354	1.056	0.105	0.209	0.321
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.833	0.023	292	375	1.048	0.028	0.787	0.879
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.519	0.036	292	375	1.247	0.070	0.446	0.592
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.328	0.019	1,289	1,644	1.382	0.058	0.290	0.366
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.079	0.009	1,297	1,655	1.241	0.117	0.060	0.097
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.213	0.014	1,338	1,707	1.238	0.068	0.184	0.241
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.076	0.007	2,607	3,248	1.367	0.093	0.062	0.090
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.389	0.014	2,607	3,248	1.474	0.036	0.360	0.417
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.313	0.015	1,081	1,357	1.081	0.047	0.284	0.343
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.106	0.011	1,007	1,266	1.171	0.106	0.084	0.129
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.510	0.096	9,846	12,315	1.327	0.038	2.319	2.701
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	30.715	4.272	1,442	1,821	0.894	0.139	22.171	39.259
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	2.105	1.495	1,434	1,810	0.980	0.710	0.000	5.095
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	32.820	4.591	1,442	1,821	0.920	0.140	23.639	42.002
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	8.613	2.782	1,438	1,811	1.114	0.323	3.048	14.177
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	41.150	5.802	1,448	1,829	1.019	0.141	29.546	52.754

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Dhaka sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.516	0.010	2,974	5,123	1.126	0.020	0.495	0.537
Literacy	0.748	0.014	2,974	5,123	1.749	0.019	0.720	0.776
No education	0.163	0.010	2,974	5,123	1.546	0.064	0.142	0.184
Secondary or higher education	0.537	0.017	2,974	5,123	1.821	0.031	0.504	0.571
Currently married	0.808	0.010	3,469	6,019	1.150	0.012	0.789	0.827
Married before age 18	0.660	0.014	2,802	4,812	1.613	0.021	0.632	0.688
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.635	0.014	2,802	4,812	1.602	0.022	0.607	0.663
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.004	3,469	6,019	0.988	0.072	0.043	0.058
Currently using any method	0.622	0.013	2,822	4,864	1.428	0.021	0.595	0.648
Currently using a modern method	0.526	0.013	2,822	4,864	1.392	0.025	0.500	0.553
Currently using pill	0.250	0.012	2,822	4,864	1.522	0.050	0.225	0.274
Currently using male condoms	0.102	0.007	2,822	4,864	1.155	0.064	0.089	0.115
Currently using injectables	0.090	0.007	2,822	4,864	1.342	0.080	0.076	0.105
Currently using implants	0.017	0.003	2,822	4,864	1.430	0.204	0.010	0.024
Currently using female sterilization	0.051	0.005	2,822	4,864	1.225	0.100	0.041	0.061
Currently using withdrawal	0.030	0.003	2,822	4,864	0.944	0.102	0.024	0.036
Currently using rhythm	0.063	0.005	2,822	4,864	1.038	0.075	0.053	0.072
Using public sector source	0.352	0.018	1,508	2,558	1.465	0.051	0.316	0.388
Want no more children	0.580	0.011	2,822	4,864	1.223	0.020	0.558	0.603
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.223	0.008	2,822	4,864	1.055	0.037	0.207	0.240
Ideal number of children	2.227	0.021	2,957	5,095	1.752	0.009	2.185	2.269
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.605	0.029	779	1,359	1.601	0.048	0.548	0.663
Treated with ORS	0.881	0.047	48	83	1.000	0.053	0.787	0.974
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.323	0.069	48	83	1.023	0.214	0.185	0.461
Ever had vaccination card	0.962	0.014	243	425	1.168	0.015	0.934	0.991
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.012	243	425	1.251	0.013	0.951	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.017	243	425	1.122	0.018	0.907	0.975
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.934	0.017	243	425	1.101	0.019	0.899	0.968
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.022	243	425	1.105	0.025	0.846	0.934
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.907	0.021	243	425	1.128	0.023	0.866	0.949
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.896	0.021	243	425	1.106	0.024	0.853	0.939
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.419	0.037	243	425	1.189	0.089	0.344	0.494
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.820	0.027	249	435	1.127	0.033	0.765	0.874
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.532	0.036	249	435	1.134	0.067	0.461	0.603
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.256	0.017	1,152	1,999	1.298	0.068	0.221	0.291
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.088	0.010	1,148	1,991	1.197	0.115	0.068	0.108
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.185	0.015	1,184	2,056	1.325	0.083	0.154	0.216
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.097	0.007	2,667	4,611	1.202	0.071	0.083	0.111
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.373	0.014	2,667	4,611	1.448	0.036	0.345	0.400
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.233	0.013	1,007	1,734	0.975	0.055	0.208	0.259
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.133	0.014	902	1,571	1.210	0.104	0.105	0.161
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.199	0.079	9,886	17,061	1.069	0.036	2.040	2.357
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	32.553	5.002	1,306	2,266	0.947	0.154	22.549	42.556
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	8.153	2.601	1,302	2,258	1.071	0.319	2.951	13.355
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	40.705	5.769	1,306	2,266	0.971	0.142	29.168	52.243
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	7.928	2.873	1,286	2,238	1.050	0.362	2.181	13.674
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	48.310	6.138	1,312	2,276	0.969	0.127	36.035	60.586

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Khulna sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.225	0.008	2,630	2,336	0.922	0.033	0.210	0.240
Literacy	0.763	0.011	2,630	2,336	1.359	0.015	0.741	0.786
No education	0.136	0.009	2,630	2,336	1.307	0.064	0.118	0.153
Secondary or higher education	0.567	0.014	2,630	2,336	1.432	0.024	0.539	0.594
Currently married	0.825	0.010	2,992	2,673	1.229	0.013	0.804	0.846
Married before age 18	0.766	0.013	2,455	2,167	1.600	0.017	0.740	0.792
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.753	0.013	2,455	2,167	1.603	0.018	0.726	0.780
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.004	2,992	2,673	1.116	0.097	0.034	0.050
Currently using any method	0.646	0.010	2,480	2,205	1.042	0.015	0.626	0.666
Currently using a modern method	0.522	0.012	2,480	2,205	1.171	0.023	0.498	0.545
Currently using pill	0.234	0.011	2,480	2,205	1.252	0.045	0.213	0.256
Currently using male condoms	0.080	0.006	2,480	2,205	1.178	0.080	0.067	0.093
Currently using injectables	0.119	0.010	2,480	2,205	1.546	0.084	0.099	0.139
Currently using implants	0.020	0.004	2,480	2,205	1.322	0.188	0.012	0.027
Currently using female sterilization	0.052	0.006	2,480	2,205	1.398	0.120	0.039	0.064
Currently using withdrawal	0.034	0.004	2,480	2,205	1.192	0.128	0.025	0.042
Currently using rhythm	0.086	0.007	2,480	2,205	1.196	0.078	0.073	0.100
Using public sector source	0.493	0.022	1,300	1,150	1.599	0.045	0.449	0.538
Want no more children	0.634	0.009	2,480	2,205	0.916	0.014	0.616	0.652
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.189	0.008	2,480	2,205	1.012	0.042	0.173	0.204
Ideal number of children	2.120	0.018	2,615	2,321	1.543	0.009	2.083	2.156
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.636	0.026	545	481	1.215	0.040	0.585	0.688
Treated with ORS	0.812	0.064	35	30	0.957	0.079	0.683	0.941
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.405	0.098	35	30	1.155	0.242	0.209	0.600
Ever had vaccination card	0.993	0.007	160	144	1.037	0.007	0.980	1.007
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	160	144	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.979	0.012	160	144	1.036	0.012	0.956	1.002
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.965	0.014	160	144	1.000	0.015	0.936	0.994
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.944	0.020	160	144	1.127	0.022	0.903	0.985
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.937	0.022	160	144	1.156	0.024	0.892	0.981
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.923	0.025	160	144	1.202	0.027	0.872	0.973
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.286	0.035	160	144	0.970	0.122	0.216	0.355
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.878	0.024	168	146	0.936	0.027	0.831	0.926
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.620	0.042	168	146	1.101	0.067	0.536	0.704
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.255	0.018	861	769	1.195	0.070	0.220	0.291
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.080	0.009	860	769	1.033	0.119	0.061	0.099
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.192	0.015	878	785	1.128	0.078	0.162	0.222
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.109	0.008	2,441	2,163	1.237	0.072	0.093	0.125
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.347	0.014	2,441	2,163	1.477	0.041	0.319	0.376
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.309	0.016	986	879	1.101	0.052	0.277	0.341
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.078	0.009	946	846	0.976	0.112	0.061	0.096
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.901	0.075	8,536	7,589	1.080	0.040	1.751	2.052
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	23.704	5.309	907	805	1.031	0.224	13.086	34.321
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	8.044	3.024	903	801	1.016	0.376	1.996	14.092
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	31.748	5.683	907	805	0.970	0.179	20.383	43.113
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	4.154	2.185	885	784	1.060	0.526	0.000	8.524
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	35.770	5.945	908	806	0.974	0.166	23.880	47.661

na = Not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Mymensingh sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.166	0.024	2,167	1,546	2.991	0.144	0.118	0.214
Literacy	0.686	0.015	2,167	1,546	1.456	0.021	0.657	0.715
No education	0.206	0.013	2,167	1,546	1.513	0.064	0.180	0.232
Secondary or higher education	0.444	0.018	2,167	1,546	1.640	0.039	0.409	0.480
Currently married	0.825	0.013	2,484	1,778	1.264	0.016	0.799	0.852
Married before age 18	0.759	0.011	1,987	1,410	1.192	0.015	0.737	0.782
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.747	0.011	1,987	1,410	1.200	0.015	0.725	0.770
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.006	2,484	1,778	1.324	0.106	0.045	0.070
Currently using any method	0.634	0.012	2,053	1,468	1.174	0.020	0.609	0.659
Currently using a modern method	0.551	0.013	2,053	1,468	1.207	0.024	0.525	0.578
Currently using pill	0.324	0.014	2,053	1,468	1.346	0.043	0.296	0.352
Currently using male condoms	0.050	0.006	2,053	1,468	1.347	0.130	0.037	0.063
Currently using injectables	0.103	0.012	2,053	1,468	1.777	0.116	0.079	0.127
Currently using implants	0.023	0.004	2,053	1,468	1.283	0.186	0.014	0.031
Currently using female sterilization	0.033	0.005	2,053	1,468	1.356	0.161	0.023	0.044
Currently using withdrawal	0.024	0.004	2,053	1,468	1.198	0.168	0.016	0.032
Currently using rhythm	0.056	0.005	2,053	1,468	1.077	0.098	0.045	0.067
Using public sector source	0.545	0.028	1,154	809	1.934	0.052	0.488	0.602
Want no more children	0.577	0.011	2,053	1,468	1.027	0.019	0.554	0.599
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.217	0.009	2,053	1,468	1.029	0.043	0.198	0.236
Ideal number of children	2.298	0.024	2,164	1,544	1.510	0.010	2.250	2.345
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.418	0.026	633	451	1.280	0.061	0.366	0.469
Treated with ORS	0.778	0.062	54	38	1.081	0.079	0.655	0.901
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.257	0.056	54	38	0.929	0.217	0.146	0.368
Ever had vaccination card	0.947	0.017	200	141	1.059	0.018	0.913	0.981
Received BCG vaccination	0.988	0.008	200	141	1.080	0.008	0.971	1.005
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.930	0.020	200	141	1.075	0.021	0.891	0.969
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.930	0.020	200	141	1.075	0.021	0.891	0.969
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.021	200	141	1.075	0.024	0.871	0.957
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.884	0.029	200	141	1.262	0.033	0.826	0.941
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.871	0.030	200	141	1.253	0.034	0.811	0.931
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.384	0.033	200	141	0.923	0.086	0.318	0.449
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.818	0.038	196	139	1.369	0.046	0.742	0.894
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.529	0.049	196	139	1.366	0.093	0.430	0.628
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.356	0.018	966	691	1.139	0.051	0.319	0.392
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.090	0.010	966	692	1.062	0.109	0.070	0.109
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.259	0.015	988	710	1.063	0.060	0.228	0.289
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.181	0.012	1,959	1,401	1.347	0.065	0.157	0.204
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.232	0.014	1,959	1,401	1.486	0.061	0.203	0.260
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.259	0.015	847	605	1.040	0.059	0.229	0.289
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.085	0.011	794	564	1.075	0.126	0.064	0.107
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.541	0.097	7,026	5,016	1.118	0.038	2.347	2.736
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	23.790	4.623	1,028	734	0.952	0.194	14.545	33.035
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	8.698	2.945	1,031	734	1.013	0.339	2.808	14.588
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	32.488	4.793	1,029	735	0.873	0.148	22.902	42.074
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	4.812	2.167	1,003	713	1.069	0.450	0.479	9.145
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	37.144	5.101	1,030	736	0.873	0.137	26.942	47.347

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Rajshahi sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.201	0.007	2,576	2,802	0.915	0.036	0.187	0.216
Literacy	0.694	0.012	2,576	2,802	1.359	0.018	0.670	0.719
No education	0.187	0.011	2,576	2,802	1.419	0.058	0.165	0.208
Secondary or higher education	0.504	0.016	2,576	2,802	1.618	0.032	0.472	0.536
Currently married	0.837	0.008	2,890	3,159	1.139	0.010	0.821	0.854
Married before age 18	0.796	0.009	2,410	2,608	1.176	0.011	0.778	0.814
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.776	0.010	2,410	2,608	1.275	0.013	0.756	0.796
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.004	2,890	3,159	1.167	0.101	0.034	0.052
Currently using any method	0.647	0.015	2,426	2,645	1.525	0.023	0.617	0.676
Currently using a modern method	0.550	0.016	2,426	2,645	1.561	0.029	0.519	0.582
Currently using pill	0.255	0.013	2,426	2,645	1.472	0.051	0.229	0.281
Currently using male condoms	0.078	0.007	2,426	2,645	1.236	0.086	0.065	0.092
Currently using injectables	0.114	0.010	2,426	2,645	1.537	0.087	0.094	0.134
Currently using implants	0.027	0.004	2,426	2,645	1.360	0.167	0.018	0.036
Currently using female sterilization	0.063	0.007	2,426	2,645	1.439	0.112	0.049	0.078
Currently using withdrawal	0.034	0.004	2,426	2,645	1.061	0.115	0.026	0.042
Currently using rhythm	0.060	0.005	2,426	2,645	1.079	0.086	0.050	0.071
Using public sector source	0.503	0.022	1,346	1,456	1.604	0.044	0.459	0.546
Want no more children	0.606	0.013	2,426	2,645	1.334	0.022	0.580	0.633
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.194	0.009	2,426	2,645	1.059	0.044	0.177	0.211
Ideal number of children	2.154	0.029	2,565	2,789	2.324	0.014	2.095	2.212
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.547	0.029	554	622	1.354	0.053	0.489	0.606
Treated with ORS	0.809	0.063	50	56	1.146	0.078	0.683	0.936
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.489	0.087	50	56	1.225	0.179	0.314	0.664
Ever had vaccination card	0.969	0.013	173	188	0.988	0.013	0.943	0.995
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	173	188	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.990	0.007	173	188	0.943	0.007	0.976	1.004
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.983	0.013	173	188	1.362	0.013	0.957	1.010
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.965	0.017	173	188	1.220	0.018	0.930	0.999
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.950	0.015	173	188	0.913	0.016	0.919	0.980
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.931	0.019	173	188	1.006	0.021	0.892	0.970
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.349	0.049	173	188	1.342	0.142	0.250	0.448
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.804	0.035	182	209	1.234	0.044	0.733	0.875
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.520	0.040	182	209	1.119	0.078	0.439	0.601
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.306	0.017	858	967	1.072	0.055	0.273	0.340
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.080	0.010	858	967	1.047	0.122	0.060	0.099
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.230	0.019	894	1,009	1.317	0.081	0.193	0.268
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.127	0.008	2,402	2,607	1.203	0.065	0.110	0.143
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.301	0.013	2,402	2,607	1.414	0.044	0.274	0.327
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.281	0.017	944	1,025	1.225	0.062	0.246	0.316
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.075	0.009	910	993	1.081	0.124	0.057	0.094
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.057	0.093	8,187	8,917	1.299	0.045	1.871	2.244
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	26.118	6.125	910	1,019	1.105	0.235	13.867	38.369
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	10.403	3.788	908	1,014	1.172	0.364	2.828	17.978
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	36.522	7.855	910	1,019	1.215	0.215	20.811	52.232
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	8.896	3.095	916	1,022	1.013	0.348	2.707	15.086
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	45.093	8.736	911	1,020	1.210	0.194	27.621	62.564

na = Not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Rangpur sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.144	0.005	2,492	2,380	0.774	0.038	0.133	0.155
Literacy	0.664	0.013	2,492	2,380	1.374	0.020	0.638	0.690
No education	0.217	0.011	2,492	2,380	1.379	0.052	0.194	0.240
Secondary or higher education	0.482	0.014	2,492	2,380	1.441	0.030	0.453	0.511
Currently married	0.831	0.008	2,821	2,704	1.033	0.010	0.815	0.847
Married before age 18	0.787	0.012	2,329	2,212	1.449	0.015	0.764	0.811
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.773	0.013	2,329	2,212	1.505	0.016	0.748	0.798
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.004	2,821	2,704	1.087	0.098	0.033	0.049
Currently using any method	0.698	0.012	2,346	2,248	1.232	0.017	0.674	0.721
Currently using a modern method	0.590	0.014	2,346	2,248	1.347	0.023	0.562	0.617
Currently using pill	0.280	0.011	2,346	2,248	1.208	0.040	0.257	0.302
Currently using male condoms	0.043	0.005	2,346	2,248	1.134	0.111	0.033	0.052
Currently using injectables	0.139	0.012	2,346	2,248	1.665	0.086	0.115	0.163
Currently using implants	0.041	0.006	2,346	2,248	1.400	0.140	0.029	0.052
Currently using female sterilization	0.060	0.009	2,346	2,248	1.785	0.146	0.043	0.078
Currently using withdrawal	0.022	0.004	2,346	2,248	1.237	0.169	0.015	0.030
Currently using rhythm	0.082	0.007	2,346	2,248	1.296	0.089	0.068	0.097
Using public sector source	0.544	0.023	1,362	1,325	1.707	0.042	0.498	0.590
Want no more children	0.639	0.012	2,346	2,248	1.221	0.019	0.614	0.663
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.189	0.009	2,346	2,248	1.143	0.049	0.171	0.207
Ideal number of children	2.232	0.016	2,478	2,366	1.340	0.007	2.199	2.265
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.491	0.038	580	555	1.786	0.077	0.415	0.567
Treated with ORS	0.751	0.080	39	39	1.191	0.107	0.590	0.912
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.252	0.090	39	39	1.324	0.357	0.072	0.432
Ever had vaccination card	0.983	0.009	192	190	0.987	0.009	0.965	1.001
Received BCG vaccination	0.994	0.006	192	190	1.114	0.006	0.982	1.006
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.978	0.011	192	190	1.061	0.011	0.955	1.000
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.959	0.015	192	190	1.061	0.016	0.930	0.989
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.919	0.025	192	190	1.305	0.027	0.869	0.970
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.923	0.024	192	190	1.159	0.026	0.876	0.971
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.902	0.025	192	190	1.126	0.028	0.851	0.952
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.227	0.034	192	190	1.151	0.151	0.158	0.295
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.879	0.031	176	166	1.258	0.035	0.817	0.941
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.525	0.052	176	166	1.357	0.099	0.421	0.628
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.304	0.017	950	912	1.104	0.054	0.271	0.337
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.073	0.009	952	915	1.085	0.125	0.055	0.091
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.206	0.015	963	923	1.102	0.071	0.176	0.235
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.143	0.011	2,298	2,211	1.449	0.074	0.122	0.164
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.243	0.013	2,298	2,211	1.413	0.052	0.218	0.268
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.317	0.014	906	859	0.932	0.045	0.288	0.345
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.050	0.008	886	843	1.052	0.157	0.034	0.066
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.073	0.093	7,998	7,657	1.213	0.045	1.887	2.259
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	37.276	7.658	970	919	1.219	0.205	21.961	52.592
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	2.548	1.335	968	918	0.807	0.524	0.000	5.217
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	39.824	7.707	971	920	1.211	0.194	24.411	55.238
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	2.591	1.635	982	935	0.855	0.631	0.000	5.860
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	42.312	7.774	972	920	1.181	0.184	26.764	57.859

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Sylhet sample, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.178	0.008	2,229	1,192	0.993	0.045	0.162	0.194
Literacy	0.678	0.019	2,229	1,192	1.949	0.028	0.640	0.717
No education	0.201	0.015	2,229	1,192	1.782	0.075	0.171	0.231
Secondary or higher education	0.392	0.022	2,229	1,192	2.143	0.057	0.348	0.437
Currently married	0.667	0.019	3,056	1,627	0.947	0.028	0.629	0.705
Married before age 18	0.479	0.019	2,300	1,234	1.866	0.039	0.442	0.517
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.460	0.019	2,300	1,234	1.926	0.042	0.421	0.499
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.005	3,056	1,627	1.134	0.090	0.043	0.062
Currently using any method	0.554	0.016	2,025	1,085	1.402	0.028	0.523	0.585
Currently using a modern method	0.448	0.016	2,025	1,085	1.454	0.036	0.416	0.480
Currently using pill	0.246	0.014	2,025	1,085	1.460	0.057	0.218	0.274
Currently using male condoms	0.070	0.007	2,025	1,085	1.311	0.106	0.055	0.085
Currently using injectables	0.055	0.010	2,025	1,085	1.903	0.176	0.036	0.074
Currently using implants	0.014	0.003	2,025	1,085	1.322	0.249	0.007	0.021
Currently using female sterilization	0.053	0.006	2,025	1,085	1.217	0.114	0.041	0.065
Currently using withdrawal	0.026	0.005	2,025	1,085	1.320	0.181	0.016	0.035
Currently using rhythm	0.076	0.006	2,025	1,085	0.997	0.077	0.064	0.088
Using public sector source	0.453	0.024	927	486	1.450	0.052	0.406	0.501
Want no more children	0.596	0.013	2,025	1,085	1.161	0.021	0.571	0.622
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.199	0.011	2,025	1,085	1.184	0.053	0.178	0.220
Ideal number of children	2.559	0.039	2,186	1,168	1.916	0.015	2.481	2.636
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.393	0.036	762	425	1.931	0.091	0.321	0.465
Treated with ORS	0.848	0.038	60	31	0.795	0.044	0.772	0.923
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.430	0.080	60	31	1.188	0.186	0.270	0.590
Ever had vaccination card	0.896	0.023	248	143	1.158	0.025	0.851	0.941
Received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.018	248	143	1.358	0.018	0.918	0.988
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.024	248	143	1.503	0.026	0.880	0.976
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.906	0.027	248	143	1.484	0.029	0.852	0.959
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.897	0.027	248	143	1.445	0.030	0.843	0.950
Received measles/rubella vaccination	0.874	0.028	248	143	1.354	0.032	0.819	0.929
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.859	0.029	248	143	1.353	0.034	0.801	0.917
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.425	0.041	248	143	1.311	0.095	0.344	0.506
Received measles/rubella 2 vaccination	0.822	0.030	236	130	1.208	0.036	0.762	0.881
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.583	0.042	236	130	1.334	0.073	0.498	0.668
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.427	0.016	1,178	663	1.075	0.038	0.395	0.459
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.104	0.009	1,176	663	0.997	0.084	0.087	0.122
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.327	0.019	1,199	673	1.362	0.058	0.289	0.364
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.217	0.015	1,986	1,063	1.570	0.067	0.188	0.246
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.223	0.017	1,986	1,063	1.783	0.075	0.190	0.257
Prevalence of hypertension (women 18+)	0.277	0.017	868	471	1.138	0.062	0.243	0.312
Prevalence of diabetes (women 18+)	0.102	0.014	817	450	1.400	0.141	0.073	0.131
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.613	0.143	8,378	4,517	1.586	0.055	2.327	2.899
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	30.725	6.227	1,294	722	1.238	0.203	18.271	43.178
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	20.951	4.156	1,285	715	1.021	0.198	12.638	29.263
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	51.675	6.630	1,295	722	1.057	0.128	38.415	64.936
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	9.224	2.511	1,293	721	0.983	0.272	4.203	14.246
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	60.423	7.432	1,303	726	1.088	0.123	45.560	75.286

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age	Women		Men		Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	840	1.9	961	2.4	37	561	1.3	229	0.6
1	858	1.9	870	2.2	38	558	1.3	517	1.3
2	815	1.8	921	2.3	39	548	1.2	125	0.3
3	809	1.8	881	2.2	40	562	1.3	1,412	3.5
4	842	1.9	875	2.2	41	444	1.0	84	0.2
5	826	1.9	856	2.1	42	448	1.0	351	0.9
6	849	1.9	934	2.3	43	447	1.0	107	0.3
7	866	2.0	967	2.4	44	434	1.0	132	0.3
8	903	2.0	848	2.1	45	544	1.2	1,088	2.7
9	869	2.0	878	2.2	46	462	1.0	306	0.8
10	1,056	2.4	965	2.4	47	492	1.1	276	0.7
11	912	2.1	916	2.3	48	442	1.0	334	0.8
12	1,022	2.3	1,019	2.5	49	417	0.9	110	0.3
13	995	2.3	834	2.1	50	133	0.3	1,176	2.9
14	1,026	2.3	888	2.2	51	241	0.5	83	0.2
15	936	2.1	884	2.2	52	280	0.6	243	0.6
16	909	2.1	882	2.2	53	315	0.7	99	0.2
17	879	2.0	807	2.0	54	283	0.6	95	0.2
18	1,233	2.8	885	2.2	55	386	0.9	800	2.0
19	901	2.0	504	1.3	56	336	0.8	172	0.4
20	941	2.1	751	1.9	57	259	0.6	99	0.2
21	826	1.9	440	1.1	58	312	0.7	184	0.5
22	907	2.1	632	1.6	59	269	0.6	83	0.2
23	738	1.7	400	1.0	60	669	1.5	1,087	2.7
24	810	1.8	437	1.1	61	237	0.5	76	0.2
25	829	1.9	846	2.1	62	231	0.5	157	0.4
26	765	1.7	563	1.4	63	138	0.3	70	0.2
27	738	1.7	451	1.1	64	139	0.3	75	0.2
28	735	1.7	635	1.6	65	425	1.0	781	2.0
29	731	1.7	281	0.7	66	122	0.3	57	0.1
30	836	1.9	1,236	3.1	67	106	0.2	86	0.2
31	690	1.6	185	0.5	68	55	0.1	73	0.2
32	677	1.5	606	1.5	69	42	0.1	34	0.1
33	661	1.5	236	0.6	70+	1,562	3.5	2,047	5.1
34	653	1.5	197	0.5					
35	675	1.5	1,577	3.9					
36	606	1.4	327	0.8	Total	44,064	100.0	40,020	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Ever-married women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
			Number	Percentage	
10-14	5,010	0	na	na	na
15-19	4,858	2,082	2,049	10.2	98.4
20-24	4,222	3,610	3,551	17.6	98.4
25-29	3,800	3,670	3,612	17.9	98.4
30-34	3,517	3,485	3,455	17.1	99.2
35-39	2,948	2,935	2,897	14.4	98.7
40-44	2,335	2,318	2,294	11.4	99.0
45-49	2,358	2,345	2,314	11.5	98.7
50-54	1,252	1,249	na	na	na
15-49	24,037	20,444	20,172	100.0	98.7

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Day only		31.48	27,314
Day and month		0.08	27,314
Day, month and year		0.00	27,314
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	1,473
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.05	20,127
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.00	20,127
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	Living children age 0-59 months	0.33	8,421
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire		
Height		5.76	8,692
Weight		3.82	8,692
Height or weight		5.76	8,692
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker questionnaire		
Height		2.85	20,444
Weight		2.84	20,444
Height or weight		2.85	20,444

¹ Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth ¹			Calendar year ratio ²		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2018	69	3	72	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	0.0	110.3	na	na	na
2017	1,683	51	1,734	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	105.1	114.0	na	na	na
2016	1,704	66	1,769	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.1	115.9	102.5	101.7	111.2	102.0
2015	1,667	67	1,734	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.7	114.7	111.8	99.8	91.1	99.5
2014	1,636	81	1,717	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.8	168.5	117.8	99.2	103.5	99.4
2013	1,631	89	1,721	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	118.3	100.8	99.4	115.2	100.1
2012	1,647	74	1,721	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.8	104.7	106.7	99.2	83.0	98.4
2011	1,689	90	1,779	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.5	116.1	105.1	99.3	104.0	99.6
2010	1,754	98	1,852	99.7	100.0	99.7	108.2	141.5	109.8	104.8	105.4	104.8
2009	1,658	96	1,754	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	177.0	103.0	95.8	94.9	95.7
2014-2018	6,760	267	7,027	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.7	129.3	111.3	na	na	na
2009-2013	8,379	447	8,826	99.9	100.0	99.9	103.9	130.7	105.1	na	na	na
2004-2008	8,918	627	9,546	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.2	116.7	100.3	na	na	na
1999-2003	8,411	756	9,167	99.9	99.6	99.8	101.6	105.8	101.9	na	na	na
<1999	11,345	1,869	13,214	99.9	99.6	99.9	106.2	126.9	108.9	na	na	na
All	43,813	3,966	47,779	99.9	99.7	99.9	104.1	121.5	105.4	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

² [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	107	140	142	162	551
1	21	35	61	58	175
2	19	14	21	18	72
3	33	29	58	38	157
4	11	9	10	7	37
5	9	7	10	18	44
6	6	11	6	7	30
7	8	15	19	27	69
8	4	1	6	12	24
9	3	2	1	5	11
10	3	2	5	2	13
11	5	3	2	4	15
12	1	1	2	11	16
13	1	0	3	3	7
14	2	2	0	3	7
15	4	5	2	9	20
16	5	6	3	5	18
17	1	0	1	0	2
18	0	0	3	2	5
19	2	4	6	1	12
20	2	0	3	6	12
21	1	1	2	6	10
22	1	2	4	5	12
23	3	1	0	0	5
24	2	0	2	1	6
25	0	2	4	1	6
26	2	0	3	0	5
27	3	2	2	0	7
28	2	0	2	1	5
29	0	3	1	2	6
30	0	0	2	0	2
Total 0-30	260	297	385	416	1,359
Percentage early neonatal ¹	79.2	82.1	79.7	74.3	78.5

¹ 0-6 days/0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur under age 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	260	297	385	416	1,359
1	19	18	34	50	121
2	12	9	17	20	59
3	6	12	28	31	77
4	4	7	9	10	31
5	5	5	4	14	28
6	5	5	10	14	34
7	3	7	16	9	35
8	2	8	3	8	21
9	2	7	4	11	24
10	1	2	3	2	9
11	1	1	6	3	12
12	0	5	7	5	17
13	0	0	2	3	5
14	0	3	5	0	7
15	1	1	1	0	3
16	4	1	4	7	16
17	2	4	2	2	10
18	3	8	15	17	43
19	0	2	0	4	5
20	3	2	3	4	13
21	3	0	0	2	5
22	0	0	1	1	2
23	0	0	1	0	1
24+	0	0	2	0	2
Total 0-11	321	379	520	588	1,809
Percentage neonatal ¹	80.9	78.5	74.0	70.7	75.1

^a Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days

¹ Under 1 month/under 1 year

Table C.7 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing height and/or weight measurements and/or date of birth, percentage with implausible height-for-age, and/or weight-for-height, and/or weight-for-age data; and percentage with valid data, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Bangladesh DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage with data missing or incomplete:			Percentage with implausible data for ¹ :			Percentage with valid data for ² :				
	Height ¹	Weight ²	Month and/or year ³	Number of children	Height-for-age ⁴	Weight-for-height ⁵	Number of children with complete height and weight	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months											
<6	4.3	2.8	0.0	992	0.7	2.5	949	95.0	93.2	97.0	992
6-11	3.5	3.3	0.5	823	1.1	1.0	794	95.4	95.5	96.2	823
12-23	3.4	2.2	0.4	1,712	1.0	0.5	1,649	95.3	96.0	97.5	1,712
24-35	6.9	3.3	0.6	1,706	0.6	1.0	1,587	92.5	92.2	96.5	1,706
36-47	6.6	4.3	0.7	1,659	0.4	0.5	1,543	92.6	92.9	95.2	1,659
48-59	6.5	5.3	0.7	1,761	0.4	0.4	1,647	93.0	93.1	94.4	1,761
Sex											
Male	5.1	3.4	0.4	4,491	0.8	1.1	4,253	93.9	93.8	96.3	4,491
Female	5.8	3.8	0.6	4,162	0.5	0.6	3,912	93.5	93.7	95.8	4,162
Mother's interview status											
Interviewed	4.5	2.6	0.0	8,256	0.7	0.9	7,884	94.9	94.6	97.3	8,256
Not interviewed but in household	24.9	24.4	11.1	397	0.4	0.3	298	70.5	74.8	71.0	397
Residence											
Urban	6.6	4.3	0.5	2,967	0.5	1.0	2,772	92.8	92.5	95.3	2,967
Rural	4.9	3.2	0.5	5,686	0.8	0.8	5,410	94.2	94.4	96.5	5,686
Mother's education											
No education	3.9	3.1	0.0	588	0.9	0.9	565	95.2	95.2	96.9	588
Primary incomplete	3.5	2.0	0.0	1,469	0.8	1.1	1,418	95.7	95.5	97.9	1,469
Primary complete ⁹	3.1	1.7	0.0	896	0.6	0.9	868	96.3	96.0	98.2	896
Secondary incomplete	4.3	2.4	0.0	3,477	0.6	0.8	3,328	95.1	94.9	97.6	3,477
Secondary complete or higher ¹⁰	6.6	3.9	0.0	1,826	0.6	0.9	1,705	92.8	92.6	95.9	1,826
Total	5.4	3.6	0.5	8,653	0.7	0.9	8,182	93.7	93.7	96.1	8,653

¹ Child's height in centimeters is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

² Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

³ Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.

⁴ Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.

⁵ Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.

⁶ Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.

⁷ Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 6 SD below or 5 SD above the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.

⁸ No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data

⁹ Primary complete is defined as completing grade 5.

¹⁰ Secondary complete is defined as completing grade 10.

MORTALITY CLASSIFICATION AND INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD) 10 CODES

Appendix **D**

Mortality classification groups (under 5 years)	ICD-10 codes	Mortality classification groups (under 5 years)	ICD-10 codes
Birth injuries		Birth asphyxia (respiratory and cardiovascular disorder)	
Birth injury to scalp, unspecified	P12.9	Intrauterine hypoxia, unspecified	P20.9
Other birth injuries to skull	P13.1	Birth asphyxia	P21.9
Birth injury to skeleton, unspecified	P13.9	Respiratory distress of newborn, unspecified	P22.9
Birth injury	P15.9	Meconium aspiration syndrome	P24.0
Umbilical hemorrhage of newborn, unspecified	P51.9	Neonatal aspiration of milk and regurgitated food	P24.3
		Neonatal aspiration syndrome, unspecified	P24.9
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth		Other major causes	
Prematurity	P07.3		P59.9
Possible serious infection			R17
Convulsions of newborn	P90	Neonatal jaundice	A33
Neonatal sepsis	P36.9	Neonatal tetanus	W70
			W73
Sepsis, unspecified	A41.9	Drowning	E46
		Malnutrition	A05.9
			A09.0
			J17.1
			J18.9
Congenital malformations and deformations			
Anencephaly	Q00.0	Congenital malformation of intestine, unspecified	Q43.9
Microcephaly	Q02	Unspecified congenital malformation of limb(s)	Q74.9
		Congenital malformation of skull and face bones, unspecified	Q75.9
Malformations of aqueduct of Sylvius	Q03	Congenital malformation of bony thorax, unspecified	Q76.9
Congenital hydrocephalus, unspecified	Q03.9	Other congenital malformations of abdominal wall	Q79.5
Congenital malformation of heart, unspecified	Q24.9	Congenital malformations, unspecified	Q89.9
Congenital absence, atresia and stenosis of anus without fistula	Q42.3		
Other causes			
Intestinal tract, part unspecified	C26.0	Fetus and newborn affected by chorioamnionitis	P02.7
Leukemia, unspecified	C95.9	Umbilical hemorrhage of newborn	P51
Thalassemia, unspecified	D56.9	Neonatal diabetes mellitus	P70.2
Other disorders of blood	D77	Intestinal obstruction of newborn	P76.9
Unspecified disorder of psychological development	F89	Acquired hydrocephalus of newborn	P91.7
Epilepsy, unspecified	G40.9	Acute abdomen	R10.0
Heart disease, unspecified	I51.9	Fever, unspecified	R50.9
Lesions of oral mucosa	K13.7	Febrile convulsions	R56.0
Liver disease	K76.9	Other and unspecified convulsions	R56.8
Unspecified hydronephrosis	N13.3	Snake venom	T63.0
Acute renal failure	N17.9	Unspecified fall	W19
Urinary calculus	N20.9	Exposure to unspecified electric current	W87
Complication of labor and delivery	O75.9	Assault by unspecified means	Y09
Fetus and newborn affected by maternal condition	P00.9	Failure in suture or ligature during surgical operation	Y65.2
		Condition originating in the perinatal period, unspecified	P96.9
Fetus and newborn affected by oligohydramnios	P01.2	Undetermined	R69
Unspecified	R99		

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2017-18 BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix **E**

NIPORT PROFESSIONALS

Mr. Susanta Kumar Saha, Director General
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Sarker, Director (Research)
Mr. Mohammed Ahsanul Alam, Evaluation Specialist
Ms. Shahin Sultana, Senior Research Associate

USAID/BANGLADESH

Dr. Kanta Jamil, Senior M&E and Evaluation Advisor,
Office of Population, Health, Nutrition, and Education

ICDDR,B

Dr. Shams El Arifeen	Senior Director and Senior Scientist
Dr. Ahmed Ehsanur Rahman	Associate Scientist
Md. Abu Bakkar Siddique	Statistician
Dr. Sabrina Jabeen	Research Investigator
Dr. Tamatun Islam Tanha	Project Research Physician
Dr. Shaswati Chakraborty	Project Research Physician
Dr. Mahfuza Kaniz	Project Research Physician
Dr. Raiyan Shafiqul Ameen	Research Investigator
Dr. Goutom Banik	Research Investigator

ICF PROFESSIONALS

Sri Poedjastoeti	Survey Manager
Trevor Croft	Technical Director
Ahmed Al-Sabir	Consultant
Anjushree Pradhan	Senior Survey Coordinator
Mahmoud Elkasabi	Sampling Specialist
Johanna Useem	Data Processing Specialist
Nitai Chakraborty	Data Processing Specialist, Consultant
Deborah Collison	Technical Reviewer
Gulnara Semenov	Technical Reviewer
Sorrel Namaste	Technical Reviewer
Efugbaike U Ajayi	Technical Reviewer
Fred Arnold	Technical Reviewer
Christina Whang	Technical Reviewer
Christopher L. Gramer	Report Production Specialist
Joan Wardell	Formatter
Greg Edmondson	Editor
Bradley Janocha	GIS Specialist
Chrystelle Jean	Communication Specialist

MITRA AND ASSOCIATES SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

Mr. S.N. Mitra	Project Director
Mr. Shahidul Islam	Deputy Project Director
Mr. A.B. Siddique Mozumder	Project Manager
Mr. Jahangir Hossain Sharif	Project Manager
Mr. Nripendra Chandra Barman	Project Manager
Ms. Sittul Muna	Project Manager
Mr. Monir Hossain Bhuyan	Project Manager

OFFICE EDITORS

Ms. Sayera Banu	Office Editing Supervisor
Ms. Amena Akter Bithy	Office Editor
Ms. Amena Khatun	Office Editor
Ms. Mira Khatun	Office Editor
Ms. Nursat Sharmin	Office Editor
Ms. Rubi Akter Mita	Office Editor
Ms. Shanaz Sultana	Office Editor
Ms. Sharmina Akther	Office Editor
Ms. Tania	Office Editor

DATA PROCESSING STAFF

Mr. Alauddin	Mr. Mithun Bepary
Mr. Nasir Uddin	Mr. Pranab Das
Mr. Rayhan Mea	Mr. Ripon Borman
Mr. Rokonuzzman	Mr. Shishir Louis Piris

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Mr. S. Fuad Pasha	Deputy Project Director -Administration
Mr. M. Hamid	Office Manager
Mr. Bimol Datta	Accounts Officer
Mr. Akram Hossain	Ledger Officer
Mr. Avizith	Logistical Officer
Mr. Najim Uddin	Registration Officer
Mr. Joynal Abdin	Word Processor
Ms. Sunia Akter	Word Processor

HOUSEHOLD LISTING STAFF

LISTING SUPERVISORS

Mr. Azad
Mr. Kalipada Barman

Mr. Maharaj Adhikary
Mr. Probir Dey

Mr. Rahamat Ali Khan
Mr. Yakub Biswas

LISTERS AND MAPPERS

Mr. A K M Hamidullah Kaiser
Mr. Abdul Hakim
Mr. Abdul Mobin Miah
Mr. Abdul Rahman
Mr. Abul Kalam Azad
Mr. Altaf Hossain
Mr. Amanur Morshalin
Mr. Aminul Islam
Mr. Bellal
Mr. Devid Murmu
Mr. Dulal Hossain
Mr. Enamul Haque
Mr. Farid Gazi
Mr. Farid Sarder
Mr. Faruk Hossain
Mr. Hirok Kumar Sarkar
Mr. Imran Ali
Mr. Iqbal Hasan
Mr. Kamal Chandra Roy

Mr. Kamruzzaman
Mr. Kayum Howlader
Mr. Kayum Sarker
Mr. Khandker Taslimur Rahman
Mr. Manjurul Islam
Mr. Maruf Hossain
Mr. Mehedi Hasan
Mr. Mehedi Hasan
Mr. Milon Sikder
Mr. Mirazul Islam
Mr. Mirazul Islam
Mr. Mostafizur Rahman
Mr. Motiur Rahman
Mr. Nasir Ahammed
Mr. Nayan Kumar Sarker
Mr. Nazrul Islam Bhuiyan
Mr. Nuruzzaman
Mr. Palton Ball
Mr. Pannan Khan

Mr. Ramjan Ali
Mr. Rasel Hossain
Mr. Rayhan Molla
Mr. Real Chowdhury
Mr. Rezaul Karim
Mr. S K Monoar Hossain Monna
Mr. Salim Reza
Mr. Sayful Islam
Mr. Selim Hosain
Mr. Shahidul Islam
Mr. Shahidul Islam
Mr. Shamim Hasan
Mr. Shanta Chandra Das
Mr. Shofikul Islam
Mr. Sobug Kumar Biswas
Mr. Soyam Chandra mistry
Mr. Sumon Kumor Ray
Mr. Toufiq Hasan
Mr. Zuwel Rana

QUALITY CONTROL OFFICERS

Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam
Mr. Abdur Razzak
Mr. Billal Hossain

Mr. Jahangir Hossain
Ms. Mina Khatun
Ms. Nargis Sultana

Ms. Nijhum Khan (Ivva)
Ms. Soraya

FIELD SUPERVISORS

Mr. Abdul Latif
Mr. Abdullah-Al-Mamun
Mr. Abdus Salam
Mr. Abdus Samad
Mr. Abedul Haque
Mr. Amzad Hossain (Raton)
Mr. Anikul Islam
Mr. Anwarul Islam
Mr. Ashraful Islam Anowar
Ms. Bilkis Khatun
Mr. Farhad Hoshen
Ms. Fatema Khatun
Ms. Ferdausi Akter
Ms. Golnaha Khatun
Mr. Habibur Rahman
Mr. Jahirul Islam
Ms. Jannath Ara
Ms. Jinnat Akter

Ms. Kamrun Nahar
Mr. Kamruzzaman
Ms. Kulsum Khatun
Ms. Laiju Khanam
Mr. Lutfar Rahman
Mr. Mahabubur Rahman Ak.
Ms. Maksuda Begum
Ms. Mele Khatun
Ms. Momotaz Begum
Ms. Mosrafa Khatun
Mr. Mostafafazur Rahaman
Ms. Nazma Khatun
Mr. Nuruzzaman
Mr. Rafiqul Islam
Ms. Rumana Khatun
Ms. Salina Khatun
Mr. Sanaul Islam
Ms. Santana Dutta

Mr. Shamim Hossain
Ms. Sheuli Begum
Ms. Shima Khatun
Ms. Sultana Razia
Ms. Thamina Akter
Mr. Tofazzal Hosen
Ms. Umme Hani
Mr. Zakirul Islam

FEMALE INTERVIEWERS

Ms. Afroza Akter	Ms. Madhure Biswas	Ms. Razia Parvin
Ms. Aklima Akter	Ms. Mahamuda Akter Moli	Ms. Rehana Parvin
Ms. Arnika Yasmin	Ms. Mahamuda Khatun	Ms. Rekha Begum
Ms. Aysha Aktar (Bithi)	Ms. Mahbuba Alam	Ms. Rikta Mallik
Ms. Aysha Khatun	Ms. Mahmuda Akter (Shilpy)	Ms. Rokhana
Ms. Aysha Siddika	Ms. Mahmuda Parvin	Ms. Rozina Khatun
Ms. Beauty Khatun	Ms. Maksuda Khatun Jharna	Ms. Rujina Akter Moni
Ms. Bilkis Begum	Ms. Mala Das	Ms. Rumi Akhter
Ms. Bilkis Khatun	Ms. Mamy Khanam	Ms. Runa Nasrin
Ms. Bristy Khatun	Ms. Manira Bhuiyan	Ms. Runu Moni
Ms. Easmin Akhter	Ms. Marium Runa	Ms. Sabina Yasmin (Sapna)
Ms. Esrat Zahan	Ms. Marofa Akter	Ms. Sabita Bagchi
Ms. Fahima Akter	Ms. Marufa Yesmin	Ms. Sadia Islam
Ms. Farida Easmin	Ms. Molia Parvin	Ms. Sarmin Sultana
Ms. Farjana Yeasmin	Ms. Mondira	Ms. Shahena
Ms. Farzana Begum	Ms. Monjuara Mitu	Ms. Shanazida Akter
Ms. Farzana Sultana	Ms. Morgina Khatun	Ms. Sharmin Akter
Ms. Fatema Khatun	Ms. Morium Khatun	Ms. Shima Aktar
Ms. Golenur Khatun	Ms. Mukta Begum	Ms. Shirina Akter
Ms. Habiba Siddiqa	Ms. Mukta Halder	Ms. Shirina Khatun
Ms. Hazera Begum	Ms. Nafisa Sultana	Ms. Shorifa Khatun
Ms. Hosnara (Belashi)	Ms. Nasima Sultana	Ms. Sufia Akter
Ms. Jakia Sultana	Ms. Nasrin Khanom	Ms. Sumia Begum
Ms. Kalpona Khatun	Ms. Nazma Khatun	Ms. Syma Akter
Ms. Kamrun Nahar	Ms. Nipa Rani Sarker	Ms. Tanzila Akter
Ms. Kamrunnahar	Ms. Nupur Begum	Ms. Taskura Khatun
Ms. Khursheda Afrin Khusi	Ms. Pearey Chakma	Ms. Taslim
Ms. Kulsum Akter	Ms. Pobittra Rani	Ms. Ukrawi Marma
Ms. Kulsum Akter	Ms. Poly Khatun	Ms. Umma Habiba
Ms. Laboni Akter	Ms. Pompe Das	Ms. Ummah Kulsum
Ms. Laboni Rani	Ms. Priti Sarkar	Ms. Yesmean
Ms. Lima	Ms. Rafeza Akter	Ms. Zesmin Ara
Ms. Lipi	Ms. Rahima Khatun	Ms. Zesmin Nahar
Ms. Luchy Akter	Ms. Rahima Khatun	
Ms. Lutfunnahar Khatun	Ms. Ratna	

PARAMEDICS

Mr. Abdul Mannan	Ms. Lota Mohonto	Mr. Selim Miah
Mr. Akram Hossen	Ms. Lucky Akter	Mr. Selim Reza
Mr. Aktaruzzaman	Ms. Manzura Khatun	Mr. Shaef Bin Ahmed Herok
Mr. Al Amin	Ms. Marufa Aktary	Mr. Shakil Hossen
Mr. Ashik Ahmed	Ms. Memi Banu	Ms. Shamima Akter
Ms. Asma Khanam	Mr. Milon Hossain	Ms. Shamima Yesmin
Ms. Ayrin Pervin	Ms. Nasrin Islam Tisha	Ms. Sharmin Sultana
Ms. Aysha Khatun	Ms. Pinki Biswas	Ms. Shukzan Khatun
Mr. Bazlur Rahman	Mr. Rasel Ahmed	Mr. Sohel Ahmed
Ms. Farhana Akther	Mr. Roton Prodip Acharjee	Ms. Sultana Najnin
Mr. Golam Rabbi	Mr. Rubel Khan	Ms. Tania Sultana
Ms. Habiba Akther	Mr. Salahuddin	Ms. Tanjila Khatun
Ms. Hafiza Khatun	Mr. Salim Riza	Mr. Tanvir Ahmed
Ms. Jannat Ara	Mr. Satyajit Biswas	Ms. Taslima Akter
Ms. Khairunnessa	Mr. Selim Hossen	

SUMMARY INDICATORS

Appendix F

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey								
Indicator	1993-1994	1996-1997	1999-2000	2004	2007	2011	2014	2017-2018
Fertility								
Total fertility rate (TFR) 15-49	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Adolescent fertility (15-19) ^a	33	36	35	33	33	30	31	27.7
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)^b								
Any method	44.6	49.2	53.8	58.1	55.8	61.2	62.4	61.9
Any modern method	36.2	41.5	43.4	47.3	47.5	52.1	54.1	51.9
Pill	17.4	20.8	23.0	26.2	28.5	27.2	27.0	25.4
Injectables	4.5	6.2	7.2	9.7	7.0	11.2	12.4	10.7
Condom	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.2
Female sterilization	8.1	7.6	6.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.8
Male sterilization	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
IUD	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Implants	Na	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) among married adolescents								
Age 15-19	19.6	27.8	31.2	34.1	37.6	42.4	46.7	43.7
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) in low performing divisions^b								
Sylhet	na	16.0	25.0	22.0	24.7	35.2	40.9	44.8
Chattogram	23.4	30.8	34.9	37.4	38.2	44.5	47.2	44.8
Unmet need for family planning^b								
Percentage of currently married women with unmet need for family planning	21.6	19.7	18.2	15.0	16.8	13.5	12.0	12.0
Fertility preference^b								
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children ^c	57.9	58.8	60.0	60.1	62.5	64.9	62.5	59.9
Antenatal coverage								
Percentage of last live births in the <u>three years preceding the survey</u> for which women received at least one ANC from a medically trained provider	na	na	na	50.5	53.4	54.6	63.9	81.9
Antenatal care visit 4+								
Percentage of last live births in the <u>three years preceding the survey</u> for which women received four or more ANC from any provider	na	na	na	16.7	22.0	25.5	31.2	47.0
Quality of antenatal care								
Percentage of last live births in the <u>three years preceding the survey</u> for which women received quality ANC ^d	na	na	na	na	na	na	Na	17.7
Skilled assistance at delivery								
Percentage of live births in the <u>three years preceding the survey</u> attended by medically trained provider	na	na	na	15.6	20.9	31.7	42.1	52.7
Percentage of births in the <u>three years preceding the survey</u> delivered in health facilities by wealth quintile								
Lowest quintile	na	na	na	2.5	6.3	9.9	15.0	26.3
Highest quintile	na	na	na	37.6	48.5	59.8	69.5	77.9
Total	3.5	4.7	8.7	11.7	17.2	28.8	37.4	49.4
Postnatal care (within two days of delivery)								
Percentage of last live births in the <u>three years preceding the survey</u> where mother/child received PNC from a medically trained provider within two days of delivery								
Mother	na	na	na	15.8	20.1	27.1	33.9	52.1
Child	na	na	na	13.0	20.1	29.6	31.5	52.2
Percentage of last live births delivered at home in the <u>three years preceding the survey</u> where mother/child received PNC from a medically trained provider within two days of delivery								
Mother	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.1
Child	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.3

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey

Indicator	1993-1994	1996-1997	1999-2000	2004	2007	2011	2014	2017-2018
Childhood mortality (five-year period preceding the survey)								
Neonatal mortality rate	52	48	42	41	37	32	28	30
Postnatal mortality rates	35	34	24	24	15	10	10	8
Infant mortality rate	87	82	66	65	52	43	38	38
Child mortality rate	50	37	30	24	14	11	8	7
Under-5 mortality rate	133	116	94	88	65	53	46	45
Percentage of children who received specific vaccines by 12 months								
BCG	79.4	84.2	90.0	93.3	96.8	97.8	97.8	97.9
Pentavalent3 ^e	59.0	66.5	70.2	80.3	90.0	93.2	90.9	95.6
Polio3	59.7	60.1	69.1	81.6	89.7	93.2	91.1	94.1
Measles	55.0	61.2	62.1	70.3	77.2	84.0	79.9	87.9
Pneumococcal ^f	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.5
All vaccines (not including Pneumococcal)	46.2	46.9	52.8	68.4	76.0	82.5	78.0	85.6
Treatment for diarrhea								
Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhea treated with ORS or homemade solution	58.3	61.0	73.6	74.6	81.2	80.6	84.3	85.1
Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhea treated with ORT and zinc	na	na	na	na	na	34.1	38.1	43.6
Nutritional status of children								
Percentage of children under 5 clarified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status ^g								
Height-for-age (stunting)								
Severe	na	na	na	22.1	16.1	15.3	11.6	8.9
Moderate or severe	na	na	na	50.6	43.2	41.3	36.1	30.8
Weight-for-height (wasting)								
Severe	na	na	na	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.1	1.5
Moderate or severe	na	na	na	14.5	17.4	15.6	14.3	8.4
Weight-for-age (underweight)								
Severe	na	na	na	13.6	11.8	10.4	7.7	4.1
Moderate or severe	na	na	na	42.5	41.0	36.4	32.6	21.9
Exclusive breastfeeding								
Percent of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed (based on 24 hour recall)	45.9	45.1	46.1	42.2	42.9	63.5	55.3	65.0
Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)								
Percentage of children 6-23 months fed with appropriate infant and young child feeding practices	na	na	na	na	na	20.9	22.8	35.4
Vitamin A supplementation								
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving vitamin-A supplementation in the 6 months preceding the survey	na	na	na	na	83.5	59.5	62.1	79.3
Percentage of children age 9-59 months receiving vitamin-A supplementation in the 6 months preceding the survey	na	na	80.4	81.8	88.3	61.6	63.2	80.3

na = Not applicable

^a Percentage of women age 15-19 who had children or currently pregnant

^b Rates for 2007, 2011, and 2014 are for currently married women age 15-49.

^c Wanted no more children or have been sterilized

^d Quality ANC is defined as when a woman has received four or more ANC of which at least one ANC is from a medically trained provider and she has received all the basic components of ANC, which are weight and blood pressure measurements, urine and blood tests and information on risks of danger signs during pregnancy.

^e Rates for 1993-94, 1996-97, 1999-2000, 2004, and 2007 are for DPT3.

^f Methods and tools used in 2011 and 2014 were different.

^g Rate for Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) is for PCV3.

^h Based on WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006

BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

NIPORT, MOHFW
MITRA AND ASSOCIATES

IDENTIFICATION																																												
DIVISION _____ DISTRICT _____ UPAZILA _____ UNION/WARD _____ VILLAGE/MOHALLA/BLOCK _____ CLUSTER NUMBER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER RURAL=1, CITY CORPORATION=2, OTHER URBAN=3 NAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ IS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BIOMARKER? (YES = 1, NO = 2)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																																											
INTERVIEWER VISITS																																												
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																																								
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		INT. NO. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
TIME	_____	_____		RESULT* <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
				TOTAL EVER MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YRS <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
				TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-5 YRS <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
				TOTAL WOMEN AND MEN 18+ YRS <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
				LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																								
SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY																																								
_____	_____		_____	_____																																								
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																
NAME	NAME		NUMBER	NUMBER																																								
NUMBER	NUMBER		NUMBER	NUMBER																																								

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Introductory statement:

My name is _____. I am working for Mitra and Associates, a private research organization located in Dhaka. We are conducting a survey about health all over Bangladesh under the authority of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Medical Education and Family Welfare Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). The information we collect will help the government to plan health and family planning services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

Why is the study being done?

The survey aims to provide information to address the monitoring and evaluation needs of the Fourth Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) and to provide managers and policy makers involved in this program with the information that they need to effectively plan and execute future interventions.

What is involved in the study?

You have been selected as a respondent in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household and household members.

What will you have to do if you agree to participate?

Since you have been selected as a respondent in this study, I shall be thankful if you provide your valuable response on certain issues. If some questions cause you embarrassment or make you feel uncomfortable, you can refuse to answer them.

What are the risks and benefits of this study?

By providing information you will not have any risk whatsoever, rather this will help the government and policy planners to evaluate, strengthen and refocus national effort to improve health, population and nutrition programs.

Confidentiality:

Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for research purposes and will be seen only by staff and researchers at the organizations mentioned.

Is there any compensation for participating in the study?

Your participation in the study is voluntary and promises no financial benefit.

Right to refuse or withdraw:

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Who do I contact if I have a question or problem?

If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may write the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka or Mitra and Associates, Main Road 1, House 35, Senpara Parbata, Mirpur 10, Dhaka or Phone 9025410, 9025412. If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact NIPORT, 13/1 Sheikh Shaheb Bazar, Azimpur, Dhaka-1205 or Phone 9662495, 58611206.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END



	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		MINUTES	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER	
				5	6		MARITAL STATUS	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female? M F 1 2	Does (NAME) usually live here? Y N 1 2	Did (NAME) stay here last night? Y N 1 2	How old is (NAME)? IN YEARS [][]	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = CURRENTLY MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED	Has (NAME) ever attended school? Y N 1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.
01		[][]	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	[][]	[]	Y N 1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	LEVEL CLASS [][] [][]
02		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
03		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
04		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
05		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
06		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
07		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
08		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
09		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]
10		[][]	1 2	1 2	1 2	[][]	[]	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	[][] [][]

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

- CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**
- 01 = HEAD
 - 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
 - 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
 - 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
 - 05 = GRANDCHILD
 - 06 = PARENT
 - 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
 - 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
 - 09 = OTHER RELATIVE
 - 10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
 - 11 = NOT RELATED
 - 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER	
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p>	<p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = CURRENTLY MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED</p>	<p>Has (NAME) ever attended school?</p>	<p>What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended?</p> <p>What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER	
				5	6		MARITAL STATUS	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p>	<p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = CURRENTLY MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED</p>	<p>Has (NAME) ever attended school?</p>	<p>What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended?</p> <p>What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>
11		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	LEVEL CLASS <input type="text"/>
12		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
13		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
14		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
15		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
16		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
17		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
18		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
19		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>
20		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)	<input type="text"/>

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW |
| 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND | 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER |
| 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER | 09 = OTHER RELATIVE |
| 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW | 10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER	
				5	6		MARITAL STATUS	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p>	<p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = CURRENTLY MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED</p>	<p>Has (NAME) ever attended school?</p>	<p>What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended?</p> <p>What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>

05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT

11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5-24 YEARS CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		IF AGE 8 OR OLDER CURRENT WORK STATUS	IF AGE 0-4 YEARS BIRTH REGISTRATIO	IF AGE 18 OR OLDER NATIONAL ID CARD	IF AGE 13 OR OLDER MOBILE PHONE	BIOMARKER TESTING					
							ALL HOUSEHOLDS			SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS		
							WOMEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WOMEN		MEN
INTERVIEW	WEIGHT HEIGHT	WEIGHT HEIGHT	BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE							
11	12	13	14	14A	15	15B	16	17	18	19	20	
	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2017 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and class [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) currently working?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW		Does (NAME) have a mobile phone?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IF COLUMN 7 IS 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 50+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 50+, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3, NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+, AND IF COLUMN 8	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 1 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+.
01	Y N 1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	LEVEL CLASS □ □ □ □	Y N 1 2	□	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N 1 2	01	01	01	01	01	01
02	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	02	02	02	02	02	02
03	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	03	03	03	03	03	03
04	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	04	04	04	04	04	04
05	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	05	05	05	05	05	05
06	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	06	06	06	06	06	06
07	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	07	07	07	07	07	07
08	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	08	08	08	08	08	08
09	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	09	09	09	09	09	09
10	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)}	□ □ □ □	1 2	□	1 2 8	1 2	10	10	10	10	10	10

CODES FOR Qs. 10 AND 12: EDUCATION

LEVEL CLASS
 1 = PRIMARY 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
 2 = SECONDARY (USE '00' FOR Q. 10 ONLY.
 3 = HIGHER THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
 6 = PRE-PRIMARY FOR Q. 12.)
 8 = DON'T KNOW 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

						BIOMARKER TESTING						
LINE NO.	IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 8 OR OLDER	IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 18 OR OLDER	IF AGE 13 OR OLDER	ALL HOUSEHOLDS			SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS		
			CURRENT WORK STATUS	BIRTH REGISTRATIO	NATIONAL ID CARD	MOBILE PHONE	WOMEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WOMEN		MEN
	CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE						INTERVIEW	WEIGHT HEIGHT	WEIGHT HEIGHT	BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE
	11	12	13	14	14A	15	15B	16	17	18	19	20
	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2017 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and class [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) currently working?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW		Does (NAME) have a mobile phone?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILD-REN AGE 0-5 YEARS IF COLUMN 7 IS 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 50+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 50+, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3, NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+, AND IF COLUMN 8	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 1 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5-24 YEARS CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		IF AGE 8 OR OLDER CURRENT WORK STATUS	IF AGE 0-4 YEARS BIRTH REGISTRATIO	IF AGE 18 OR OLDER NATIONAL ID CARD	IF AGE 13 OR OLDER MOBILE PHONE	BIOMARKER TESTING					
							ALL HOUSEHOLDS			SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS		
							WOMEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WOMEN		MEN
INTERVIEW	WEIGHT HEIGHT	WEIGHT HEIGHT	BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE							
11	12	13	14	14A	15	15B	16	17	18	19	20	
Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2017 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and class [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) currently working?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW		Does (NAME) have a mobile phone?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IF COLUMN 7 IS 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 50+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 50+, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3, NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+, AND IF COLUMN 8	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 1 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+.	
11	Y N 1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} LEVEL CLASS [] [] []	Y N 1 2 [] [] []	[]		Y N 1 2 []	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	12	12	12	12	12	12	
13	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	13	13	13	13	13	13	
14	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	14	14	14	14	14	14	
15	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	15	15	15	15	15	15	
16	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	16	16	16	16	16	16	
17	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	17	17	17	17	17	17	
18	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	18	18	18	18	18	18	
19	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	19	19	19	19	19	19	
20	1 2 ↓ COL. (13)} [] [] []	1 2 [] [] []	[]		1 2 []	20	20	20	20	20	20	

CODES FOR Qs. 10 AND 12: EDUCATION

LEVEL CLASS
 1 = PRIMARY 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
 2 = SECONDARY (USE '00' FOR Q. 10 ONLY.)
 3 = HIGHER THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
 6 = PRE-PRIMARY FOR Q. 12.)

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

						BIOMARKER TESTING						
LINE NO.	IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 8 OR OLDER	IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 18 OR OLDER	IF AGE 13 OR OLDER	ALL HOUSEHOLDS			SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS		
			CURRENT WORK STATUS	BIRTH REGISTRATIO	NATIONAL ID CARD	MOBILE PHONE	WOMEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WOMEN		MEN
	CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE						INTERVIEW	WEIGHT HEIGHT	WEIGHT HEIGHT	BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE	WEIGHT HEIGHT BP GLUCOSE
	11	12	13	14	14A	15	15B	16	17	18	19	20
	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2017 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and class [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) currently working?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW		Does (NAME) have a mobile phone?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 15-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILD-REN AGE 0-5 YEARS IF COLUMN 7 IS 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18-49 IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18-49, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 50+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 50+, AND IF COLUMN 8 IS 1-3, NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 2 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+, AND IF COLUMN 8	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 18+ IF COLUMN 4 IS 1 AND IF COLUMN 7 IS 18+.

8 = DON'T KNOW 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 107 → 107 → 107
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP										
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	0										
0													
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3											
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG 02 NATURAL GAS 03 BIOGAS 04 KEROSENE 05 COAL, LIGNITE 06 CHARCOAL 07 WOOD 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP 10 ANIMAL DUNG 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116										
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116										
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2											
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>											
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 119										
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Buffaloes? b) Milk cows or bulls? c) Goats or sheep? d) Chickens or ducks? e) Other farm animals?	a) BUFFALOES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> b) MILK COWS/BULLS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> c) GOATS/SHEEP <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> d) CHICKEN/DUCKS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> e) OTHER FARM ANIMALS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>											
119	Does any member of this household own any homestead? IF 'NO' PROBE: Does your household own homestead in any other places?	YES 1 NO 2											
119A	Does your household own any land other than the homestead land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 121										

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	<p>How much land do members of this household own other than the homestead land?</p> <p>AMOUNT _____</p> <p>SPECIFY LOCAL UNIT _____</p> <p>1 LOCAL UNIT =ACRES</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.</p>	<p align="right">ACRES DECIMAL</p> <p>AREA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/></p> <p>95 OR MORE ACRES 995</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
121	<p>Does your household have:</p> <p>a) Electricity?</p> <p>b) Solar electricity?</p> <p>c) A radio?</p> <p>d) A television?</p> <p>e) A mobile phone?</p> <p>f) A non-mobile telephone?</p> <p>g) A computer/laptop?</p> <p>h) A refrigerator?</p> <p>i) An almirah/wardrobe?</p> <p>j) An electric fan?</p> <p>k) A DVD/VCD player?</p> <p>l) A water pump?</p> <p>m) An IPS/generator?</p> <p>n) An air conditioner?</p>	<p align="right">YES NO</p> <p>a) ELECTRICITY 1 2</p> <p>b) SOLAR ELECTRICITY 1 2</p> <p>c) RADIO 1 2</p> <p>d) TELEVISION 1 2</p> <p>e) MOBILE TELEPHONE 1 2</p> <p>f) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. 1 2</p> <p>g) COMPUTER/LAPTOP 1 2</p> <p>h) REFRIGERATOR 1 2</p> <p>i) ALMIRAH/WARDROBE 1 2</p> <p>j) ELECTRIC FAN 1 2</p> <p>k) DVD/VCD PLAYER 1 2</p> <p>l) WATER PUMP 1 2</p> <p>m) IPS/GENERATOR 1 2</p> <p>n) AIR CONDITIONER 1 2</p>	
122	<p>Does any member of this household own:</p> <p>a) A car/truck/microbus?</p> <p>b) An autobike/tempo/CNG?</p> <p>c) A rickshaw/van?</p> <p>d) A bicycle?</p> <p>e) A motorcycle or motor scooter?</p> <p>f) A boat with a motor?</p> <p>g) A canoe or boat without a motor?</p>	<p align="right">YES NO</p> <p>a) CAR/TRUCK/MICROBUS 1 2</p> <p>b) AUTOBIKE/TEMPO/CNG 1 2</p> <p>c) RICKSHAW/VAN 1 2</p> <p>d) BICYCLE 1 2</p> <p>e) MOTORCYCLE/MOTOR SCOOTER 1 2</p> <p>f) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2</p> <p>g) CANOE/BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 1 2</p>	
123	<p>Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
125	WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE WITHIN DWELLING 1 OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE NOT IN DWELLING 2 OBSERVED, NO FIXED PLACE 3 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 4 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEI..... 5 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 7	} → 128
126	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
127	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y	
127A	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE TYPE OF PLACE FOR HAND WASHING	COVERED SPACE (INSIDE DWELLING) 1 OPEN SPACE, NOT SHARED 2 OPEN SPACE, SHARED 3	
128	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
129	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF 12 SOD 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 CARDBOARD 24 FINISHED ROOFING TIN/METAL 31 WOOD 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
130	<p>OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>CANE/PALM/TRUNKS 12</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>TIN 31</p> <p>CEMENT 32</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 33</p> <p>BRICKS 34</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>									
131	RECORD THE TIME.	<p>HOURS <table border="1" data-bbox="1204 779 1343 831"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table></p> <p>MINUTES <table border="1" data-bbox="1204 831 1343 887"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table></p>									

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NIPORT, ME&FWD, MOHFW
MITRA AND ASSOCIATES

IDENTIFICATION															
CLUSTER NUMBE	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>														
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>														
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____															
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN _____				<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>											
INTERVIEWER VISITS															
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT											
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>											
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>											
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>	2	0	1								
2	0	1													
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		INT. CODE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>											
TIME	_____	_____		RESULT* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>											
				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>											
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED															
SUPERVISOR _____ NAME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> NUMBER					FIELD EDITOR _____ NAME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> NUMBER					OFFICE EDITOR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> NUMBER			KEYED BY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> NUMBER		

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Introductory statement:

My name is _____. I am working for Mitra and Associates, a private research organization located in Dhaka. We are conducting a survey about health all over Bangladesh under the authority of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Medical Education and Family Welfare Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). The information we collect will help the government to plan health and family planning services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30-60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

Why is the study being done?

The survey aims to provide information to address the monitoring and evaluation needs of the Fourth Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) and to provide managers and policy makers involved in this program with the information that they need to effectively plan and execute future interventions.

What is involved in the study?

You have been selected as a respondent in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions about you and your children.

What will you have to do if you agree to participate?

Since you have been selected as a respondent in this study, I shall be thankful if you provide your valuable response on certain issues. If some questions cause you embarrassment or make you feel uncomfortable, you can refuse to answer them.

What are the risks and benefits of this study?

By providing information you will not have any risk whatsoever, rather this will help the government and policy planners to evaluate, strengthen and refocus national effort to improve health, population and nutrition programs.

Confidentiality:

Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for research purposes and will be seen only by staff and researchers at the organizations mentioned.

Is there any compensation for participating in the study?

Your participation in the study is voluntary and promises no financial benefit.

Right to refuse or withdraw:

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Who do I contact if I have a question or problem?

If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may write the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka or Mitra and Associates, Main Road 1, House 35, Senpara Parbata, Mirpur 10, Dhaka or Phone 9025410, 9025412. If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact NIPORT, 13/1 Sheikh Shaheb Bazar, Azimpur, Dhaka-1205 or

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now? Yes 1 No 2 → END



Participant's Name: _____ Signature (or thumb print): _____ Date: _____
(or legal guardian if participant is a minor – note relationship): _____

Name of witness: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name of person obtaining consent: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Must be study investigator or individual who has been designated to obtain consent)

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 104A
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY CORPORATION 1 OTHER TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which DIVISION did you	BARISAL 01 CHITTAGONG 02 DHAKA 03 KHULNA 04 MYMENSINGH 05 RAJSHAHI 06 RANGPUR 07 SYLHET 08 OUTSIDE OF BANGLADESH 96	
104A	Do you have a national ID card?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 105
104B	Would you please show me your national ID	CARD SEEN BY INTERVIEWER 1 CARD NOT SEEN BY INTERVIEWER 2	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
106A	Are you now married, separated, deserted, divorced, widowed, or have you never been married?	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 SEPARATED 2 DESERTED 3 DIVORCED 4 WIDOWED 5 NEVER MARRIED 6	→ END
107	Have you ever attended school/madrasha?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111
107A	What type of school have you last attended?	SCHOOL 1 MADRASHA 2	
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	
109	What is the highest class you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SECONDARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER		→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENC 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENC 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED		→ 114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEI 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio (including FM and community radio) at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEI 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEI 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
122	What is your religion?	ISLAM 1 HINDUISM 2 BUDDHISM 3 CHRISTIANITY 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME <table border="1" data-bbox="1187 353 1316 412"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" data-bbox="1187 412 1316 470"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" data-bbox="1187 604 1316 663"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" data-bbox="1187 663 1316 721"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD <table border="1" data-bbox="1187 963 1316 1021"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" data-bbox="1187 1021 1316 1079"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS <table border="1" data-bbox="1187 1131 1316 1189"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL ____ births during your life. Is that correct? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>YES</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.</p> </div> </div>										
210	CHECK 208: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div>		→ 226								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH ↓ ' NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH ↓
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH ↓ ' NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH ↓
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH ↓ ' NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH ↓
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH ↓ ' NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH ↓

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) ← NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2012 OR LATER	NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="text"/> NONE 0	→ 226
225	C FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012 OR LATER, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 229C
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 229C
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
229C	Have you ever heard of menstrual regulation (MR)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 230
229D	Have you ever used MR?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 229G
229E	In the last three years did you use MR?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP						
229G	Have you heard about drugs available for MR?	YES	1	→ 230						
		NO	2							
229H	Have you ever used drugs for MR?	YES	1	→ 230						
		NO	2							
229I	Did you use any MR drug in the last three years?	YES	1							
		NO	2							
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES	1	→ 239						
		NO	2							
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							
		YEAR	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2012 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>			→ 234						
		LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2011 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 239						
LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	235 Since January 2012, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live							
01	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MONTH			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> NUMBER OF MONTHS			YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236		
02	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MONTH			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YEAR					YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MONTH			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> NUMBER OF MONTHS			YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236		
04	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MONTH			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> NUMBER OF MONTHS			YES 1 NO 2	→ 236		
236	<p>C FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2012 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p> <p>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.</p>									
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2012?	YES	1	→ 239						
		NO	2							
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2012 end?	MONTH	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							
		YEAR	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
239	When did your last menstrual period start? <hr/> (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1185 181 1316 235"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1185 235 1316 288"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="1185 288 1316 342"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" data-bbox="1185 342 1316 396"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996									
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 242								
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8									
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									

243	CHECK 215 AND 216: ANY CHILD(REN) BORN IN 2007 OR LATER WHO DIED <input type="checkbox"/> NO CHILD BORN IN 2007 OR LATER WHO DIED <input type="checkbox"/> → 301					
244 COPY INFORMATION IN 212, 213, 215, AND 220 FOR EACH CHILD BORN IN 2007 OR LATER WHO DIED						
212 NAME OF DECEASED CHILD	213 IS (NAME) A BOY OR A GIRL?	215 (NAME)'S DAY, MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH	220 (NAME)'S AGE AT DEATH IN DAYS, MONTHS, OR YEAR	246 CHECK 220: AGE AT DEATH RECORDED IN DAYS, MONTHS, OR 2-4 YEARS	247 Now I would like to ask further questions about your child(ren) who died. On what day, month and year did (NAME) die?	248 CHECK 247: YEAR OF DEATH
	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS, MONTHS OR 2-4 YEARS (GO TO 247) 5 OR MORE YEARS (GO TO NEXT LINE. IF NO MORE CHILDREN SKIP TO 249)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YEAR 2012 OR LATER YEAR 2011 OR EARLIER . .
	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS, MONTHS OR 2-4 YEARS (GO TO 247) 5 OR MORE YEARS (GO TO NEXT LINE. IF NO MORE CHILDREN SKIP TO 249)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YEAR 2012 OR LATER YEAR 2011 OR EARLIER . .
	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS, MONTHS OR 2-4 YEARS (GO TO 247) 5 OR MORE YEARS (GO TO NEXT LINE. IF NO MORE CHILDREN SKIP TO 249)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YEAR 2012 OR LATER YEAR 2011 OR EARLIER . .
249	CHECK 248: ENTER THE NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE JANUARY 2012 (CODE 1). IF NONE, RECORD '0' AND SKIP TO 301.					<input type="text"/> → 301
250	CHECK 249: IF ONE OR MORE, READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: We would like to get more information on the circumstances around the deaths of young children so that the government can provide services to help reduce these deaths. We would like to come back and talk with you about your child(ren's) death. Is this okay?					YES NO

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.		
301A	Have you heard about EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION PILLS (ECP)? As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within three days to prevent pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 301D
301B	Have you ever used ECP?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 301D
301C	Did you use ECP in last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	
301D	Have you heard about LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM)? Up to 6 months after child birth, a woman can use a method that requires she breastfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 302
301E	Have you ever used LAM?	YES 1 NO 2	
302	CHECK 106A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED/DESERTED DIVORCED/WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 312
302A	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 312
303	Are you or your husband currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION PILL I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHI K SAFE PERIOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOI Y	→ 307 → 309 → 309 → 309 → 305 → 306 → 309 → 309
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. IF PACKAGE NOT SEEN, SHOW THE BRAND CHART AND CIRCLE THE BRAND NAME OF PILLS.	NORDETTE-28 01 FEMICON 02 MINICON 03 FEMIPILL 04 NORET-28 05 SHUK 06 OVOSTAT 07 DESOLON 08 BRIDICON 09 LYNES 10 MARVELON 11 COMBINATION 3 (C 3 12 MENOEST 13 ROSEN 14 GIANCE 35 15 APAN 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309



SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
306	<p>What is the brand name of the condoms you are using?</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. IF PACKAGE NOT SEEN, SHOW THE BRAND CHART AND CIRCLE THE BRAND NAME OF PILLS.</p>	<p>RAJA 01</p> <p>PANTHEI 02</p> <p>HERC 03</p> <p>SENSATION 04</p> <p>U & ME 05</p> <p>MOODS 06</p> <p>GAMY 07</p> <p>WONDER LIFE 08</p> <p>ROMANTEX 09</p> <p>DUREX 10</p> <p>LOVE GUARD 11</p> <p>CORAL 12</p> <p>JIPPY 13</p> <p>NIRAPAC 14</p> <p>GREEN LOVE 15</p> <p>CAREX 16</p> <p>DELUXE NIRODH 17</p> <p>XTREME 18</p> <p>SUPER GUARD 19</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>→ 309</p>
307	<p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13</p> <p>MCWC 14</p> <p>UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15</p> <p>UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTI 17</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINIC 21</p> <p>OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 33</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 310	
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY)			

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (PAPER OPTION)

<p>311</p>	<p>CHECK 308 AND 309:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>YEAR IS 2012 OR </p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p>THEN CONTINUE ↓</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>YEAR IS 2011 OR EARLIER </p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2012.</p> <p>THEN ↓ (SKIP TO 314) ←</p> </div> </div>
<p>312</p>	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your husband may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2012. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p> <p>C IN COLUMN 1, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? b) When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? c) How long did you use the method then? <p>C IN COLUMN 2, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.</p> <p>ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d) Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? e) IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>	ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 317
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION PILL 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 SAFE PERIOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 317 → 319 → 319 → 317 → 317
316	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENT. 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SAT. CLINIC/EPI OUTREACH 19 GOVT. FIELD WORKER (FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL . . 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBE . . . 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE 42 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 319

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
317	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 319
318	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL A SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL B DISTRICT HOSPITAL C MCWC D UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX E UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTI F COMMUNITY CLINIC G SAT. CLINIC/EPI OUTREACH H GOVT. FIELD WORKER (FWA) I OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC K NGO SATELLITE CLINIC L NGO DEPO HOLDER M NGO FIELD WORKER N OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL... P PRIVATE HOSPITAL Q PRIVATE CLINIC R QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER S NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBE.... T PHARMACY/DRUG STORE U OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ V (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP W FRIEND/RELATIVE X OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
319	In some places, there is a clinic set up for a day or part of a day in someone's house or in a school. During the past three months, was there any such clinic in this village or mohalla?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 322
320	Did you visit such a temporary health clinic in the past three months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	What services did you receive?	FAMILY PLANNING METHODS A IMMUNIZATIONS B CHILD GROWTH MONITORING C TETANUS INJECTION D ANTENATAL CARE E VITAMIN A FOR CHILDREN F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
322	Are you aware of any community clinic in your area?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 325
323	Did you visit the community clinic in the past three months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 325

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
324	What services did you receive?	FAMILY PLANNING METHODS A IMMUNIZATIONS B CHILD GROWTH MONITORING C TETANUS INJECTION D ANTENATAL CARE E NORMAL DELIVER F POSTNATAL CARE G CHILD HEALTH CA H VITAMIN A FOR CHILDREN I TUBERCULOSIS (TB) J NCD (HYPERTENSION, DIAI K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
325	In the last 6 months, were you visited by a fieldworker who talked to you about family planning or gave you a family planning method?	TALKED 1 GAVE FAMILY PLANNING METHO 2 TALKED AND GAVE METHOD 3 NO 4	→ 401
326	Who visited you to talk about family planning or to give you family planning methods? Name _____ Anyone else? Name _____	GOVT. FP WORKER A GOVT. HEALTH WORKEI B NGO WORKER C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
327	During the last six months, how many times did a health worker or workers visit you to talk about family planning or to give you family planning	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
328	When was the last time you were visited by a fieldworker who talked to you about family planning? IF MORE THAN ONE WORKER VISITED: When did the last worker visit you? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO WRITE '0'.	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	<p>CHECK 215:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER </p> <p style="text-align: right;">601</p>	
402	<p>CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2014 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH.</p> <p>Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last three years. (We will talk about each separately.)</p>	
403	<p style="text-align: center;">LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
404	<p>FROM 212 AND 216:</p> <p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p>
405	<p>When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p> <p>YES 1 (SKIP TO 408) ←</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 (SKIP TO 427) ←</p> <p>NO 2</p>
406	<p>CHECK 208:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE </p> <p>a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p> <p>b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?</p> <p>LATER 1</p> <p>NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←</p>	<p>LATER 1</p> <p>NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 427) ←</p>
407	<p>How much longer did you want to wait?</p> <p>MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	<p>MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>
408	<p>Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 SKIP TO 414B ←</p>	
409	<p>Whom did you see?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NAME</p> <p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D</p> <p>SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E</p> <p>COMMUNITH HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
	<p>NAME _____</p>	<p>NGO WORKER I</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRAINED TBA (TTBA) . J</p> <p>UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
410	<p>Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HOME A</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>MEDICAL COLLEGE</p> <p>HOSPITAL B</p> <p>SPECIALIZED GOVT</p> <p>HOSPITAL C</p> <p>DISTRICT HOSPITAL D</p> <p>MCWC E</p> <p>UPAZILA HEALTH</p> <p>COMPLEX F</p> <p>UH & FAMILY WELFARE</p> <p>CENTRE G</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC . H</p> <p>SAT. CLINIC/EPI</p> <p>OUTREACH I</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>SECTOR</p> <p>_____ J</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINIC K</p> <p>NGO SAT CLINIC L</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE</p> <p>HOSPITAL M</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL N</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC O</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR</p> <p>CHAMBER P</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR</p> <p>CHAMBER Q</p> <p>PHARMACY R</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL</p> <p>_____ S</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
411	<p>How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTH: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
412	<p>How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	

413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your weight measured? b) Was your blood pressure c) Did you give a urine sample? d) Did you give a blood sample? e) Did you have an f) Did you receive counselling about pregnancy danger signs? g) Did you receive counseling about a family planning method you can use immediately after you give birth?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) WEIGH1.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) URINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) BLOOD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) ULTRASON.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) DANGER SIGNS .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) FP METHOD AFTER BIRTH.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) WEIGH1.....	1	2	b) BP	1	2	c) URINE	1	2	d) BLOOD	1	2	e) ULTRASON.....	1	2	f) DANGER SIGNS .	1	2	g) FP METHOD AFTER BIRTH.....	1	2	
	YES	NO																									
a) WEIGH1.....	1	2																									
b) BP	1	2																									
c) URINE	1	2																									
d) BLOOD	1	2																									
e) ULTRASON.....	1	2																									
f) DANGER SIGNS .	1	2																									
g) FP METHOD AFTER BIRTH.....	1	2																									
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																								
414A	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about signs of pregnancy complications?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8																			
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
414B	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did any fieldworker/ community worker visit you at your home to counsel you on healthy pregnancy or give you a checkup?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">((SKIP TO 420) ←</p>	YES	1	NO	2																					
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
414C	Who visited you? IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE _____ NAME	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGO WORKER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRAINED TBA (TTBA)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA).....	A	HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA).....	B	FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA)	C	NGO WORKER	D	TRAINED TBA (TTBA)	E	UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) .	F	OTHER _____	X											
COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA).....	A																										
HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA).....	B																										
FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA)	C																										
NGO WORKER	D																										
TRAINED TBA (TTBA)	E																										
UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) .	F																										
OTHER _____	X																										
414D	What did they do: a) Was your weight measured? b) Was your blood pressure c) Did you give a urine sample? d) Did you give a blood sample? e) Did you receive counselling about pregnancy danger signs?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) WEIGH1.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) URINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) BLOOD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) DANGER SIGNS .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) WEIGH1.....	1	2	b) BP	1	2	c) URINE	1	2	d) BLOOD	1	2	e) DANGER SIGNS .	1	2							
	YES	NO																									
a) WEIGH1.....	1	2																									
b) BP	1	2																									
c) URINE	1	2																									
d) BLOOD	1	2																									
e) DANGER SIGNS .	1	2																									
414E	How many home visits did you receive during the last pregnancy?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>NUMBER OF TIMES</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">98</td> </tr> </table>	NUMBER OF TIMES			DON'T KNOW	98																				
NUMBER OF TIMES																											
DON'T KNOW	98																										
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 427) ←</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8																			
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">998</td> </tr> </table>	DAYS				DON'T KNOW	998																			
DAYS																											
DON'T KNOW	998																										

427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
-----	-----------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------

429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE _____ NAME _____ NAME	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR . A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) . H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) . J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVE? M NEIGHBOURS/ FRIENDS N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR . A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) . H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) . J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVE? M NEIGHBOURS/ FRIENDS N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y
-----	---	---	---

430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE _____ (NAME OF PLACE) IF CODE 42 OR 43 IS CIRCLED, ASK THE NAME OF THE FACILITY _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HOME 11 (SKIP TO 431) ← PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 21 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 MCWC 24 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 25 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE 27 COMMUNITY CLINIC 28 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 SPECIFY	HOME HOME 11 (SKIP TO 431) ← PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 21 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 22 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23 MCWC 24 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 25 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE 27 COMMUNITY CLINIC 28 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 SPECIFY
-----	--	--	--

ADDRESS (CITY OR TOWN): _____ _____ MOBILE / TELEPHONE NUMBER _____ ASK FOR DISCHARGE LETTER OR OTHER DOCUMENT TO GET THIS INFORMATION.	NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINI# 31 DELIVERY HUT 32 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 41 PRIVATE HOSPITA 42 PRIVATE CLINIC 43 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 46 SPECIFY OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 433I) ←	NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINI# 31 DELIVERY HUT 32 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 41 PRIVATE HOSPITA 42 PRIVATE CLINIC 43 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 46 SPECIFY OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 433V) ←
--	---	---

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH						
		NAME _____	NAME _____						
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998							
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433I) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433V) ←						
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE 1 AFTER 2 (SKIP TO 433D) ←	BEFORE 1 AFTER 2 (SKIP TO 433V) ←						
433A	How many days before the delivery was the decision to have caesarean section made?	DAY OF DELIVER 1 DAY BEFORE DELIVE 2 2 - 7 DAYS BEFORE DELIVERY 3 8 - 30 DAYS BEFORE DELIVERY 4 30+ DAYS BEFORE DELIVERY 5							
433D	Who proposed first to have the birth delivered by caesarean section, you, a family member, or	RESPONDENT 1 (SKIP TO 433F) ← FAMILY MEMBER 2 DOCTOR 3							
433E	Were you or your family told the reasons for having the operation?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433G) ←							
433F	What were the reasons for making the decision to have the caesarean section? Any other reason? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONVENIENCE A DO NOT WANT TO GO THROUGH LABOR PAIN B MALPRESENTATIO C PREMATURE BABY D CORD PROLAPSEI E MULTIPLE BIRTHS F FAILURE TO PROGRESS IN LABOR G PRE-ECLAMPSI# H DIABETES I PREVIOUS C/S J LESS PRESSURE ON BABY'S BRAIN K							

		OTHER COMPLICATIONS DURING DELIVERY L OTHER X							
433G	CHECK CHILD NOT FIRST BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD FIRST BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> → 433I								
433H	Did you have a caesarean section before this birth?	YES 1 NO 2							
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
433I	Did you or any of your family members ever use a mobile phone to get health services or advice for you or (NAME) during your pregnancy or delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433L) ←							
433J	What was the reason the mobile phone was used? Any other reason? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TO ASK WHAT TO DO A TO CONTACT SERVICE PROVIDER B TO ARRANGE TRANSPORT C TO ARRANGE FOR MONEY D TO ARRANGE FOR DELIVERY E OTHER _____ . X SPECIFY _____							
433K	Who did you call? Any other person? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ NAME _____ NAME	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVE(S) M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS N OTHER _____ . X (SPECIFY)							
433L	How much did you pay in total for your last delivery? IF MORE THAN 999995, WRITE 999995.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> </table> TAKA NOTHING 000000 433N ← DON'T KNOW 999998							

433M	Where did you get the money for (NAME'S) delivery?	FAMILY FUNC A BORROWED B SOLD ASSESTS/ MORTGAGE C GIFT FROM FAMILY D GIFT FROM NEIGHBOUR/ FRIEND E VOUCHER F INSURANCE G OTHER _____ X SPECIFY	
433N	CHECK 430: PLACE OF	CODE 11' OR '96' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 433R)	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
433O	Now I would like to ask you some specific questions about what was done with (NAME) during and immediately following delivery. Was a Clean Delivery Kit used during the delivery of (NAME)? SHOW PICTURE OF DELIVERY KIT	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
433P	What was used to cut the cord?	BLADE FROM DELIVERY KI' KIT 1 BLADE FROM OTHER SOURCE 2 BAMBOO STRIP 3 SCISSORS 4 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY CORD WAS NOT CUT 7 (SKIP TO 433R) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
433Q	Was the (INSTRUMENT IN 433P) boiled before the cord was cut?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
433R	Was anything applied to the cord immediately after cutting and tying it?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433U) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
433S	Did you or anyone else put chlorhexidine on the cord stump? SHOW GOVERNMENT SUPPLIED SAMPLE AND	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

433T	Other than chlorhexidine, what was applied to the cord after it was cut and tied?	ANTIBIOTICS (POWDER/OINTM' A ANTISEPTIC (DETOL/SAVLON/HEXISOL B SPIRIT/ALCOHO C MUSTARD OIL WITH GARLI D CHEWED RICE E TUMERIC JUICE/POWDER F GINGER JUICE/POWE G SHIDUR H BORIC POWDEF I GENTIAN VIOLET (BLUE INK) J TALCUM POWEI K OTHER _____ X SPECIFY NOTHING OTHER THAN CHLORHEXIDINI L DON'T KNOW Z															
433U	How long after birth was (NAME) dried?	<5 MINUTES 1 5-9 MINUTES 2 10+ MINUTES 3 NOT DRIE! 4 DON'T KNOW 8															
433V	After the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? SHOW PICTURE OF SKIN-TO-SKIN POSITION.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8														
		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH														
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME _____	NAME _____														
433W	How long after delivery was (NAME) bathed for the first time? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD IN HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK. RECORD IN	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> NOT BATHED 995 DON'T KNOW 998															
434	CHECK 430: PLACE OF OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE '11' OR '96' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 434I															
434A	To go to the facility where you gave birth to (NAME), did you move from another health facility, did you go there directly from your home, or from somewhere else that was not a health facility?	CAME FROM ANOTHER HEALTH FACILITY 1 CAME FROM HOME 2 CAME FROM NON-HEALTH FACILITY LOCATION 3 (SKIP TO 434F) ← DON'T KNOW 8															
434B	From which facility did you move to the facility where you gave birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 21 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 22 DISTRICT HOSPITA 23 MCWC 24 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 25															

<p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE 27</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINI 28</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINI 31</p> <p>DELIVERY HL 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 41</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITA 42</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 43</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 46</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 434I) ←</p>						
434C	<p>Why did you move from one facility to the facility where you gave birth to (NAME)?</p>	<p>PROBLEM DURING LABOR/ EMERGENCY 1</p> <p>NO APPROPRIATE HEALTH PROF. AVAILABI 2</p> <p>FACILITY TOO CROWDED/ NO BED AVAILABI 3</p> <p>FACILITY NOT OPEN 4</p> <p>REFERREI 5</p> <p>EXPENSIVE SERVICE 7</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>					
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	<p style="text-align: center;">LAST BIRTH</p> <p>NAME _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH</p> <p>NAME _____</p>				
434D	<p>Did a health worker go with you when you moved to the facility where you gave birth to (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>					
434E	<p>What means of transport did you use to get from the previous facility to the facility where you gave birth to (NAME)?</p>	<p>MOTORISED</p> <p>AMBULANCE 21</p> <p>CAR 22</p> <p>CNG/BABY TAXI 23</p> <p>EASY BIKE 24</p> <p>PUBLIC BUS 25</p> <p>BOAT WITH MOTOI 27</p> <p>RCKSHAW WITH MOTOF 28</p> <p>OTHER _____ 26</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 434I) ←</p> <p>NOT MOTORISED</p> <p>RICKSHAW/VAN 31</p> <p>WALKING 32</p> <p>OTHER _____ 36</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</p>					
434F	<p>How long did it take you to reach the health facility?</p> <p>PROBE FOR ESTIMATED TIME FROM WHEN DECISION WAS MADE TO GO TO THE FACILITY AND WHEN RESPONDENT ARRIVED.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p>					

436	<p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS..... 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>												

437	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NAME</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NAME</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR . . . 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC 12</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) 13</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) 14</p> <p>SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) . . 15</p> <p>COMMUNITH HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP)..... 16</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) 17</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) . . 18</p> <p>NGO WORKER 21</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRAINED TBA (TTBA) . 31</p> <p>UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) 32</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTC. 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>
-----	--	--

438	<p>Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 441) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
-----	--	---

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH												
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NAME _____	NAME _____												
439	<p>How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS..... 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>													
440	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR . . . 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC 12</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) 13</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED</p>													

	<p>IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NAME</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NAME</p>	<p>BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) 14</p> <p>SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) . 15</p> <p>COMMUNITH HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) 16</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA 17 FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) . 18</p> <p>NGO WORKER 21</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRAINED TBA (TTBA) . 31</p> <p>UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) 32</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTC . 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>						
441	<p>Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 445) ←</p>						
442	<p>How long after delivery did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>						
443	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NAME</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NAME</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR . 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC 12</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) 13</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) 14</p> <p>SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) 15</p> <p>COMMUNITH HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) 16</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA 17 FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) . 18</p> <p>NGO WORKER 21</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRAINED TBA (TTBA) 31</p> <p>UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) 32</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>						

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH					
		NAME _____		NAME _____					
444	<p>Where did the check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HOME 11</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>MEDICAL COLLEGE</p> <p>HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>SPECIALIZED GOVT</p> <p>HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>DISTRICT HOSPITA..... 23</p> <p>MCWC 24</p> <p>UPAZILA HEALTH</p> <p>COMPLEX 25</p> <p>UH & FAMILY WELFARE</p> <p>CENTRE..... 27</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINI..... 28</p> <p>SAT. CLINIC/T1009EPI</p> <p>OUTREACH 29</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC</p> <p>SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p>SPECIFY</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINI..... 31</p> <p>NGO SAT CLINIC..... 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE</p> <p>HOSPITAL 41</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITA 42</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... 43</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR 44</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 45</p> <p>PHARMACY 47</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>MEDICAL</p> <p>_____ 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>							
445	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>							
446	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1</p> <p>DAYS..... 2</p> <p>WEEKS 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>						

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
447	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>NAME</p> <p>_____</p> <p>NAME</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR . . . 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC 12</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) 13</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) 14</p> <p>SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) 15</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) 16</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) . . 18</p> <p>NGO WORKER 21</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRAINED TBA (TTBA) 31</p> <p>UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) 32</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>			
448	<p>Where did this check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HOME 11</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>DISTRICT HOSPITAL 23</p> <p>MCWC 24</p> <p>UPAZILLA HEALTH COMPLEX 25</p> <p>UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE 27</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC 28</p> <p>SAT. CLINIC.EPI OUTREACH 29</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 SPECIFY</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINIC 31</p> <p>NGO SAT CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 41</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 42</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 43</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR 44</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 45</p> <p>PHARMACY 47</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY)</p>			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
		OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457) ←							
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←							
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="885 600 1023 656"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="885 656 1023 712"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="885 712 1023 768"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ NAME _____ NAME	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC 12 FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) 13 COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) 14 SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) 16 HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) . 18 NGO WORKER 21 OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) 31 UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) 32 UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8							

454	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS AFTER BIRTH 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
455	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON, WRITE HER/HIS NAME AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR TO FIND OUT. CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>NAME</p> <p>_____</p> <p>NAME</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR . . 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC 12</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) 13</p> <p>COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) 14</p> <p>SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) 15</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) 16</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA 17 FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) 18</p> <p>NGO WORKER 21</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRAINED TBA (TTBA) 31</p> <p>UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) 32</p> <p>UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
457	<p>During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following:</p> <p>a) Examine the cord?</p> <p>b) Measure (NAME)'s</p> <p>c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns?</p> <p>d) Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p> <p>e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) CORD 1 2 8</p> <p>b) TEMP. . . . 1 2 8</p> <p>c) SIGNS 1 2 8</p> <p>d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEED 1 2 8</p> <p>e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEED 1 2 8</p>	
457A	<p>In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)?</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULE/SYRUP.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
458	<p>Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1]</p> <p>(SKIP TO 460) ←</p> <p>NO 2]</p> <p>(SKIP TO 461) ←</p>	
459	<p>Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2]</p> <p>(SKIP TO 463) ←</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTH: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTH: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 463) ←	
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTH: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTH: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 466) ← NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 470) ← (SKIP TO 471) ←	
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast	YES 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 470 ← NO 2	
469A	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	NO BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> → 601	
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014 OR LATER. NAME OF LAST BIRTH: _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/>	DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> → 501B	
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 → 507A YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT 2 → 507A YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT ... 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 511A	
507A	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 4 → 511A	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH: _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER: <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/>	

508A	<p>COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS</p>	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">DAY</th> <th colspan="2">MONTH</th> <th colspan="2">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTA 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTA 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTA 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OPV/POLIO 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OPV/POLIO 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OPV/POLIO 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>IPV</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>fIPV 6 WEEKS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>fIPV 14 WEEKS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MR AT 9 MONTHS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MR AT 15 MONTHS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		DAY		MONTH		YEAR		BCG							PENTA 1							PENTA 2							PENTA 3							OPV/POLIO 1							OPV/POLIO 2							OPV/POLIO 3							PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 1							PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 2							PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 3							IPV							fIPV 6 WEEKS							fIPV 14 WEEKS							MR AT 9 MONTHS							MR AT 15 MONTHS							VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)							
	DAY		MONTH		YEAR																																																																																																																					
BCG																																																																																																																										
PENTA 1																																																																																																																										
PENTA 2																																																																																																																										
PENTA 3																																																																																																																										
OPV/POLIO 1																																																																																																																										
OPV/POLIO 2																																																																																																																										
OPV/POLIO 3																																																																																																																										
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 1																																																																																																																										
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 2																																																																																																																										
PCV/PNEUMOCOCCAL 3																																																																																																																										
IPV																																																																																																																										
fIPV 6 WEEKS																																																																																																																										
fIPV 14 WEEKS																																																																																																																										
MR AT 9 MONTHS																																																																																																																										
MR AT 15 MONTHS																																																																																																																										
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)																																																																																																																										

509A	<p>CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MR AT 15 MONTHS', ALL RECORDED?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">YES <input type="checkbox"/> → 525A</p>	
------	---	--	--

510A	<p>In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p>	<p>YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL (THEN SKIP TO 525A)</p> <p>NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT (THEN SKIP TO 525A)</p>	
------	--	---	--

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left upper arm or shoulder that usually causes a	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh at the same time as polio drops and PCV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 516A
515A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519A
517A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521A
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive pneumococcal vaccination?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
521A	Has (NAME) ever received an IPV vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles-rubella vaccination, that is, an injection into the muscles of the left thigh to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles-rubella vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
525A	Did (NAME) receive any polio vaccine from the National Immunization Days (NIDs)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527A
526A	At which national immunization day campaigns did (NAME) receive vaccinations?	CAMPAIGN 1: NID (JAN 2014) 1 CAMPAIGN 2: NID (FEB 2014) 2	
527A	Did (NAME) receive any measles-rubella vaccine from the National Measles-Rubella Campaign?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
528A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	NO BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014 OR LATER. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 526B
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 511B
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEE 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEE .. 4	→ 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																				
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBE 																																																																					
508B	<p>COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align:center;">DAY</th> <th style="text-align:center;">MONTH</th> <th style="text-align:center;">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTA 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTA 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTA 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OPV/POLIO 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OPV/POLIO 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OPV/POLIO 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>IPV</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>fIPV 6 WEEKS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>fIPV 14 WEEKS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MR AT 9 MONTHS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MR AT 15 MONTHS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	BCG				PENTA 1				PENTA 2				PENTA 3				OPV/POLIO 1				OPV/POLIO 2				OPV/POLIO 3				PNEUMOCOCCAL 1				PNEUMOCOCCAL 2				PNEUMOCOCCAL 3				IPV				fIPV 6 WEEKS				fIPV 14 WEEKS				MR AT 9 MONTHS				MR AT 15 MONTHS				VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)					
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR																																																																				
BCG																																																																							
PENTA 1																																																																							
PENTA 2																																																																							
PENTA 3																																																																							
OPV/POLIO 1																																																																							
OPV/POLIO 2																																																																							
OPV/POLIO 3																																																																							
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1																																																																							
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2																																																																							
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3																																																																							
IPV																																																																							
fIPV 6 WEEKS																																																																							
fIPV 14 WEEKS																																																																							
MR AT 9 MONTHS																																																																							
MR AT 15 MONTHS																																																																							
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)																																																																							
509B	<p>CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO MR AT 15 MONTHS, ALL RECORDED?</p> <p style="text-align:center;">NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align:right;">YES <input type="checkbox"/> → 525B</p>																																																																						
510B	<p>In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p>	<p>YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL (THEN SKIP TO 525B)</p> <p>NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT (THEN SKIP TO 525B)</p>																																																																					

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh at the same time as polio drops and PCV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 516B
515B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
517B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
521B	Has (NAME) ever received an IPV vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles-rubella vaccination, that is, an injection into the muscles of the left thigh to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles-rubella vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
525B	Did (NAME) receive any polio vaccine from the National Immunization Days (NIDs)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527B
526B	At which national immunization day campaigns did (NAME) receive vaccinations?	CAMPAIGN 1: NID (JAN 2014) 1 CAMPAIGN 2: NID (FEB 2014) 2	
527B	Did (NAME) receive any measles-rubella vaccine from the National Measles-Rubella Campaign?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
528B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MORE BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) ←</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014 <input type="checkbox"/> →</p> </div> </div>		→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012 OR <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2012 OR <input type="checkbox"/> → 701		
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given vitamin A dose like any of these? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
606	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like any of these? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
609	<p>CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>NO/NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhoea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than or somewhat</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME..... 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME..... 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
610	<p>When (NAME) had diarrhoea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME..... 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME..... 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
611	<p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																																								
		NAME _____	NAME _____																																								
612	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL A SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL B DISTRICT HOSPITAL C MCWC D UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX E UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE F COMMUNITY CLINIC G SAT. CLINIC.EPI OUTREACH H HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA. I FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA).... J OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ K SPECIFY</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINIC L NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . M NGO DEPO HOLDER N NGO FIELD WORKER.... O OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ P (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL Q PRIVATE HOSPITAL R PRIVATE CLINIC S QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER T NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER U PHARMACY/DRUG STOF. V OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ W (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL A SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL B DISTRICT HOSPITAL C MCWC D UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX E UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE F COMMUNITY CLINIC G SAT. CLINIC.EPI OUTREACH H HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA. I FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA).... J OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ K SPECIFY</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINIC L NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . M NGO DEPO HOLDER N NGO FIELD WORKER.... O OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ P (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL Q PRIVATE HOSPITAL R PRIVATE CLINIC S QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER T NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER U PHARMACY/DRUG STOF. V OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ W (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>																																								
615	<p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhoea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called ORSaline PACKET?</p> <p>b) A home made sugar-salt-water solution (laban gur)?</p> <p>c) Zinc syrup?</p> <p>d) Zinc tablets?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) ORS PKT.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) LABAN GUR..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ZINC SYRUP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) ZINC TABLETS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) ORS PKT.	1	2	8	b) LABAN GUR..	1	2	8	c) ZINC SYRUP	1	2	8	d) ZINC TABLETS	1	2	8	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) ORS PKT. . .</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) LABAN GUR..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ZINC SYRUP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) ZINC TABLETS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) ORS PKT. . .	1	2	8	b) LABAN GUR..	1	2	8	c) ZINC SYRUP	1	2	8	d) ZINC TABLETS	1	2	8
	YES	NO	DK																																								
a) ORS PKT.	1	2	8																																								
b) LABAN GUR..	1	2	8																																								
c) ZINC SYRUP	1	2	8																																								
d) ZINC TABLETS	1	2	8																																								
	YES	NO	DK																																								
a) ORS PKT. . .	1	2	8																																								
b) LABAN GUR..	1	2	8																																								
c) ZINC SYRUP	1	2	8																																								
d) ZINC TABLETS	1	2	8																																								
618	<p>Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>																																								
620	<p>Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>																																								

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ←	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ←
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←	YES NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ←
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL A SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL B DISTRICT HOSPITAL C MCWC D UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX E UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE F COMMUNITY CLINIC G SAT. CLINIC.EPI OUTREACH H HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA. I FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA)..... J OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ K SPECIFY NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC L NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . M NGO DEPO HOLDER N NGO FIELD WORKER O OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ P (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL Q PRIVATE HOSPITAL R PRIVATE CLINIC S QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER T NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER U PHARMACY/DRUG STOF. V OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL A SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL B DISTRICT HOSPITAL C MCWC D UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX E UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE F COMMUNITY CLINIC G SAT. CLINIC.EPI OUTREACH H HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA. I FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA)..... J OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ K SPECIFY NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC L NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . M NGO DEPO HOLDER N NGO FIELD WORKER O OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ P (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL Q PRIVATE HOSPITAL R PRIVATE CLINIC S QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER T NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER U PHARMACY/DRUG STOF. V OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 628) ←	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 628) ←
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR A CHLOROQUINE B PRIMAQUINE C QUININE D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ E OTHER ANTIMALARIAL F _____ (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS BETA LACTUM G MACROLIDES H QUINOLONE I CEPHALOSPORIN J COTRIMOXAZOLE K GENTAMYCIN L METRONIDAZOLE M OTHER DRUG _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR A CHLOROQUINE B PRIMAQUINE C QUININE D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ E OTHER ANTIMALARIAL F _____ (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS BETA LACTUM G MACROLIDES H QUINOLONE I CEPHALOSPORIN J COTRIMOXAZOLE K GENTAMYCIN L METRONIDAZOLE M OTHER DRUG _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 649.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 649.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																												
649	<p>CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2015 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 701</p>																																																																																													
650	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">YES</th> <th style="width: 20%;">NO</th> <th style="width: 20%;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Plain water?</td> <td>a) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Juice or juice drinks?</td> <td>b) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Clear broth?</td> <td>c) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</td> <td>d) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</td> <td>e) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Any other liquids?</td> <td>f) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</td> <td>g) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES ATE <input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) Any [BRAND NAME OF COMMERCIALY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., Cerelac]?</td> <td>h) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?</td> <td>i) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</td> <td>j) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?</td> <td>k) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?</td> <td>l) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m) Ripe mangoes, papayas, or [INSERT ANY OTHER LOCALLY AVAILABLE VITAMIN A-</td> <td>m) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n) Any other fruits or vegetables?</td> <td>n) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?</td> <td>o) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?</td> <td>p) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>q) Eggs?</td> <td>q) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?</td> <td>r) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or</td> <td>s) 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) Plain water?	a) 1	2	8	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1	2	8	c) Clear broth?	c) 1	2	8	d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) 1	2	8		NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/>			e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) 1	2	8		NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/>			f) Any other liquids?	f) 1	2	8	g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) 1	2	8		NUMBER OF TIMES ATE <input type="text"/>			h) Any [BRAND NAME OF COMMERCIALY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., Cerelac]?	h) 1	2	8	i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	i) 1	2	8	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1	2	8	k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	k) 1	2	8	l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?	l) 1	2	8	m) Ripe mangoes, papayas, or [INSERT ANY OTHER LOCALLY AVAILABLE VITAMIN A-	m) 1	2	8	n) Any other fruits or vegetables?	n) 1	2	8	o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1	2	8	p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	p) 1	2	8	q) Eggs?	q) 1	2	8	r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r) 1	2	8	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or	s) 1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																																																																																												
a) Plain water?	a) 1	2	8																																																																																												
b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1	2	8																																																																																												
c) Clear broth?	c) 1	2	8																																																																																												
d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) 1	2	8																																																																																												
	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/>																																																																																														
e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) 1	2	8																																																																																												
	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/>																																																																																														
f) Any other liquids?	f) 1	2	8																																																																																												
g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) 1	2	8																																																																																												
	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE <input type="text"/>																																																																																														
h) Any [BRAND NAME OF COMMERCIALY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., Cerelac]?	h) 1	2	8																																																																																												
i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	i) 1	2	8																																																																																												
j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1	2	8																																																																																												
k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	k) 1	2	8																																																																																												
l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?	l) 1	2	8																																																																																												
m) Ripe mangoes, papayas, or [INSERT ANY OTHER LOCALLY AVAILABLE VITAMIN A-	m) 1	2	8																																																																																												
n) Any other fruits or vegetables?	n) 1	2	8																																																																																												
o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1	2	8																																																																																												
p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	p) 1	2	8																																																																																												
q) Eggs?	q) 1	2	8																																																																																												
r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r) 1	2	8																																																																																												
s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or	s) 1	2	8																																																																																												

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk? ----- u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	t) 1 2 8 ----- u) 1 2 8	
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 653
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO 2	→ 701
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the last 24 hours, day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 106A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED/DESERTED DIVORCED/WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 709
704	Is your husband living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> a) In what month and year did you start living with your husband? b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 711A
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
711A	Do you think you got married at an age that was right for you, or would you have preferred to marry earlier or later?	EARLIER 1 RIGHT TIME 2 LATER 3	→ 711C
711B	At what age would you have preferred to get married?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
711C	Were you studying or attending school just before you got married?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 711E
711D	Did you continue your studies after marriage? IF YES: For how long?	NO 1 YES, LESS THAN A YEAR 2 YES, FOR 1-2 YEARS 3 YES, FOR 3-4 YEARS 4 YES, FOR 5+ YEARS 5	
711E	Were you working outside the home just before you got married?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 712
711F	Did you continue working after marriage? IF YES: For how long?	NO 1 YES, LESS THAN A YEAR 2 YES, FOR 1-2 YEARS 3 YES, FOR 3-4 YEARS 4 YES, FOR 5+ YEARS 5	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE		

Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.

713	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 801
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 801
715	How many times during the last month did you have sexual intercourse? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, WRITE '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
801	CHECK 106A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEPERATED/DESERTED <input type="checkbox"/> → 813 DIVORCED/WIDOWED									
801A	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> → 811									
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> → 804									
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 → 805 NO MORE 2 → 812 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8									
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 → 807 NO MORE/NONE 2 → 813 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 → 811 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8									
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW993 → 811 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 → 813 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 → 811 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> → 812									
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> → 813									
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	'00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> → 812									
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO <input type="checkbox"/>	YEARS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> → 811 NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → 811									

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE <input type="checkbox"/> A/ANOTHER CHILD ↓ WANTS NO MORE/ <input type="checkbox"/> NONE ↓</p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason? _____</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason? _____</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX C</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOM D</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT E</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I</p> <p>HUSBAND OPPOSED J</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED K</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITIO L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS O</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAF P</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH Q</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE R</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE S</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE T</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSE U</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
811	<p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE</p> <p>NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓ NO, NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING ↓ YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING →</p>		813
812	<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	812B
812A	<p>Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION 02</p> <p>IUD 03</p> <p>INJECTABLES 04</p> <p>IMPLANTS 05</p> <p>PILL 06</p> <p>CONDOM 07</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL 08</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOI 11</p> <p>SAFE PERIOD 12</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 13</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>UNSURE 98</p>	813

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812B	<p>What is the main reason that you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the future?</p>	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS NO SEX 21 INFREQUENT SEX 22 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY 23 SUBFECUND/INFECUND 24 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 26</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPOSED 31 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPOSE 32 OTHERS OPOSED 33 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITIO 34</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD 41 KNOWS NO SOURCE 42</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS HEALTH CONCERNS 51 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 52 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAF 53 COSTS TOO MUCH 54 INCONVENIENT TO USE 55 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES 56</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
813	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00 → 815</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)</p>	
814	<p>How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?</p>	<p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																											
815	In the last month have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen family planning messages on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Read about family planning in a poster, billboard or leaflet? e) Heard about family planning in community event? f) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone (SMS)? g) Read about family planning in social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) h) Read about family planning in a Website or on the Internet?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZIN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) POSTER, BILLBOARD OR LEAFLE ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) COMMUNITY EVENT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) MOBILE PHONI</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) SOCIAL MEDIA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) INTERNET</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZIN	1	2	d) POSTER, BILLBOARD OR LEAFLE ..	1	2	e) COMMUNITY EVENT	1	2	f) MOBILE PHONI	1	2	g) SOCIAL MEDIA	1	2	h) INTERNET	1	2	
	YES	NO																												
a) RADIO	1	2																												
b) TELEVISION	1	2																												
c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZIN	1	2																												
d) POSTER, BILLBOARD OR LEAFLE ..	1	2																												
e) COMMUNITY EVENT	1	2																												
f) MOBILE PHONI	1	2																												
g) SOCIAL MEDIA	1	2																												
h) INTERNET	1	2																												
816A	In the last month have you heard about family planning from any community health worker?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	→ 817																							
YES	1																													
NO	2																													
816B	Were these government or non-government workers?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>GOVERNMENT</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NON-GOVERNMENT</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td>C</td> </tr> </table>	GOVERNMENT	A	NON-GOVERNMENT	B	DON'T KNOW	C																						
GOVERNMENT	A																													
NON-GOVERNMENT	B																													
DON'T KNOW	C																													
817	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SEPARATED/DESERTED <input type="checkbox"/> → DIVORCED/WIDOWED		→ 901																											
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> → NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 820 → 822																											
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINLY RESPONDENT</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAINLY HUSBAND</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINT DECISION</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	MAINLY RESPONDENT	1	MAINLY HUSBAND	2	JOINT DECISION	3	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6	→ 821																			
MAINLY RESPONDENT	1																													
MAINLY HUSBAND	2																													
JOINT DECISION	3																													
OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6																													
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINLY RESPONDENT</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAINLY HUSBAND</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINT DECISION</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	MAINLY RESPONDENT	1	MAINLY HUSBAND	2	JOINT DECISION	3	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6																				
MAINLY RESPONDENT	1																													
MAINLY HUSBAND	2																													
JOINT DECISION	3																													
OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6																													
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 901																											
822	Does your husband want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SAME NUMBEF</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MORE CHILDREN</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEWER CHILDREN</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	SAME NUMBEF	1	MORE CHILDREN	2	FEWER CHILDREN	3	DON'T KNOW	8																				
SAME NUMBEF	1																													
MORE CHILDREN	2																													
FEWER CHILDREN	3																													
DON'T KNOW	8																													

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEPARATED/DESERTED <input type="checkbox"/> → 909 DIVORCED/WIDOWED	
902	How old was your husband on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
903	Did your husband ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 906
903A	What type of schooling did your husband last attend?	SCHOOL 1 MADRASHA 2	
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 COLLEGE OR HIGHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest class he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your husband done any work in the last 7 days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your husband done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBEI 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAI 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ SEPARATED/DESERTEP <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED/WIDOWED		→ 931
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
921	Who usually decides how your husband's earnings will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBANDR 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBANDR JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																			
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																																				
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center" colspan="3">PRES./</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">PRES./</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">PRES.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </table>			PRES./					PRES./	NOT	NOT			LISTEN.	LISTEN.	PRES.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3	
		PRES./																																				
		PRES./	NOT	NOT																																		
		LISTEN.	LISTEN.	PRES.																																		
CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3																																		
HUSBAND	1	2	3																																		
OTHER MALES	1	2	3																																		
OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3																																		
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>			YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8	c) ARGUES	1	2	8	d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8						
		YES	NO	DK																																		
a) GOES OUT	1	2	8																																		
b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8																																		
c) ARGUES	1	2	8																																		
d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8																																		
e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8																																		
933	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
934	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
935	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED/DESERTED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED/WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> → 1001																																					
936	Can you say no to your husband if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8																																				
937	Could you ask your husband to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8																																				

SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
1001	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	→ 1008																		
1002	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	→ 1008																		
1003	<p>The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																			
1008	<p>Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:</p> <p>a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?</p> <p>b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?</p> <p>c) The distance to the health facility?</p> <p>d) Not wanting to go alone?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">BIG</td> <td align="center">NOT A BIG</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">PROBLEM</td> <td align="center">PROBLEM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) PERMISSION TO GO</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) GETTING MONEY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) DISTANCE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GO ALONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		BIG	NOT A BIG		PROBLEM	PROBLEM	a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2	b) GETTING MONEY	1	2	c) DISTANCE	1	2	d) GO ALONE	1	2	
	BIG	NOT A BIG																			
	PROBLEM	PROBLEM																			
a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2																			
b) GETTING MONEY	1	2																			
c) DISTANCE	1	2																			
d) GO ALONE	1	2																			
1009	<p>Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1011																		
1010	<p>What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>SOCIAL SECURITY C</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>																			
1011	<p>Do you have a health card which provide free or subsidized health care services?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																			
1012	<p>RECORD THE TIME.</p>	<p>HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>																			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION PILL
- 9 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- J SAFE PERIOD/RHYTHM METHOD
- K WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
 - 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
 - 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
 - 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
 - 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
 - 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
 - 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
 - 7 COSTS TOO MUCH
 - 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
 - F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
 - A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
 - D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
 - X OTHER
- _____ (SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

				COL. 1	COL. 2		
2	06	JUN	01				
0	05	MAY	02				2
1	04	APR	03				0
8	03	MAR	04				1
	02	FEB	05				8
	01	JAN	06				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	07				
	11	NOV	08				
	10	OCT	09				
2	09	SEP	10				2
0	08	AUG	11				0
1	07	JUL	12				1
7	06	JUN	13				7
	05	MAY	14				
	04	APR	15				
	03	MAR	16				
	02	FEB	17				
	01	JAN	18				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	19				
	11	NOV	20				
	10	OCT	21				
2	09	SEP	22				2
0	08	AUG	23				0
1	07	JUL	24				1
6	06	JUN	25				6
	05	MAY	26				
	04	APR	27				
	03	MAR	28				
	02	FEB	29				
	01	JAN	30				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	31				
	11	NOV	32				
	10	OCT	33				
2	09	SEP	34				2
0	08	AUG	35				0
1	07	JUL	36				1
5	06	JUN	37				5
	05	MAY	38				
	04	APR	39				
	03	MAR	40				
	02	FEB	41				
	01	JAN	42				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	43				
	11	NOV	44				
	10	OCT	45				
2	09	SEP	46				2
0	08	AUG	47				0
1	07	JUL	48				1
4	06	JUN	49				4
	05	MAY	50				
	04	APR	51				
	03	MAR	52				
	02	FEB	53				
	01	JAN	54				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	55				
	11	NOV	56				
	10	OCT	57				
2	09	SEP	58				2
0	08	AUG	59				0
1	07	JUL	60				1
3	06	JUN	61				3
	05	MAY	62				
	04	APR	63				
	03	MAR	64				
	02	FEB	65				
	01	JAN	66				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	67				
	11	NOV	68				
	10	OCT	69				
2	09	SEP	70				2
0	08	AUG	71				0
1	07	JUL	72				1
2	06	JUN	73				2
	05	MAY	74				
	04	APR	75				
	03	MAR	76				
	02	FEB	77				
	01	JAN	78				

BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

NIPORT, MOHFW
MITRA AND ASSOCIATES

IDENTIFICATION																													
PLACE NAME _____																													
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																													
CLUSTER NUMBER							<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																						
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																													
HEALTH TECHNICIAN VISITS																													
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																									
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																								
HEALTH TECHNICIAN'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																								
NUMBER	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>					<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>					<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>					YEAR	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>												
NEXT VISIT:DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS						<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																			
NOTES: _____ _____ _____				TOTAL EVER MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YRS FOR HEIGHT AND WEIGHT SEE HH COL. 16						<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																			
				TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 YRS FOR HEIGHT & WEIGHT SEE HH COL. 17						<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																			
				TOTAL EVER MARRIED WOMEN 18-49 YRS FOR BP AND GLUCOSE SEE HH COL. 18						<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																			
TOTAL WOMEN EVER MARRIED 50+ YRS & NEVER MARRIED 18+ YRS FOR HEIGHT, WEIGHT, BP AND GLUCOSE SEE HH COL. 19						<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																							
TOTAL MEN 18+ YRS FOR HEIGHT, WEIGHT, BP AND GLUCOSE SEE HH COL. 20						<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																							
SUPERVISOR			FIELD EDITOR				OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY																				
NAME			NAME				<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>				<table border="1" style="width:40px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																		
<table border="1" style="width:60px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>							<table border="1" style="width:60px; height:20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:15px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>								NUMBER		NUMBER												
NUMBER			NUMBER																										

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMNS 2 AND 17 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 17. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2012-2018?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER9996	KG... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER9996	KG... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER
109	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 17.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (name)'ds date of birth?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2012-2018?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER
109	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	CHECK COLUMN 16 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202 AND 203. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 16. NAME FROM	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
203	CHECK MARITAL STATUS IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8	CODE 4 (NEVER MARRIED) 1 (SKIP TO 207) ↙ CODE 1-3 2	CODE 4 (NEVER MARRIED) 1 (SKIP TO 207) ↙ CODE 1-3 2	CODE 4 (NEVER MARRIED) 1 (SKIP TO 207) ↙ CODE 1-3 2
204	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
205	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
206	MEASURER:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER
207	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49, GO TO 300.			

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3																																				
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																				
309	<p>ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT</p> <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times during the interview with intervals of about 5 minutes period. This is a harmless procedure. It is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If it is not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and may lead to stroke and death.</p> <p>The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed for further follow up if necessary. I will explain the meaning of your blood pressure numbers. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to having the blood pressure measurement now. You can also decide at anytime not to participate in the blood pressure measures.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about the blood pressure measurement so far? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me. For more information, you may also contact the person(s) information that was given out at the beginning.</p> <p>Will you undergo the blood pressure measurements?</p>																																							
310	<p>CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME</p> <p>(IF 'NOT PRESENT' MAKE 2 MORE CALL BACKS TO FIND THE RESPONDENT)</p>	<p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 315)</p> <p>SIGN _____</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENTS, GO TO 400.)</p>	<p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 316)</p> <p>SIGN _____</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENTS, GO TO 400.)</p>	<p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 316)</p> <p>SIGN _____</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENTS, GO TO 400.)</p>																																				
311	<p>Before taking your blood pressure, I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements.</p> <p>Have you done any of the following within the past 30 min:</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eaten anything?</td> <td>EATEN 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?</td> <td>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smoked/used tobacco?</td> <td>SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	Eaten anything?	EATEN 1	2	Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1	2	Smoked/used tobacco?	SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eaten anything?</td> <td>EATEN 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?</td> <td>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smoked/used tobacco?</td> <td>SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	Eaten anything?	EATEN 1	2	Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1	2	Smoked/used tobacco?	SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eaten anything?</td> <td>EATEN 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?</td> <td>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smoked/used tobacco?</td> <td>SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	Eaten anything?	EATEN 1	2	Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1	2	Smoked/used tobacco?	SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1	2
	YES	NO																																						
Eaten anything?	EATEN 1	2																																						
Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1	2																																						
Smoked/used tobacco?	SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1	2																																						
	YES	NO																																						
Eaten anything?	EATEN 1	2																																						
Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1	2																																						
Smoked/used tobacco?	SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1	2																																						
	YES	NO																																						
Eaten anything?	EATEN 1	2																																						
Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1	2																																						
Smoked/used tobacco?	SMOKED/ USED TOBACCO.. 1	2																																						
312	<p>May I begin the process of measuring your blood pressure? I will begin by measuring the circumference of your arm to make sure that I use the right equipment.</p> <p>BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BP READING, MEASURE RESPONDENT'S ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER.</p> <p>RECORD MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETRES.</p>	<p>ARM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES)</p>	<p>ARM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES)</p>	<p>ARM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES)</p>																																				
313	<p>USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR CUFF SIZE.</p> <p>CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE CUFF SIZE.</p>	<p>SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1</p> <p>MEDIUM: 25 CM – 36 CM 2</p> <p>LARGE: 37 CM – 45 CM 3</p> <p>EXTRA LARGE: 46 CM - 60 CM 4</p>	<p>SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1</p> <p>MEDIUM: 25 CM – 36 CM 2</p> <p>LARGE: 37 CM – 45 CM 3</p> <p>EXTRA LARGE: 46 CM - 60 CM 4</p>	<p>SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1</p> <p>MEDIUM: 25 CM – 36 CM 2</p> <p>LARGE: 37 CM – 45 CM 3</p> <p>EXTRA LARGE: 46 CM - 60 CM 4</p>																																				
314	<p>RECORD TIME</p>	<p>HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>																																				

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
314A	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2 ←	YES 1 NO 2
315	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD REASON BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NOT MEASURED	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS... 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS... 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS... 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)
316	Before this survey, has your blood pressure ever been measured?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 319A) ↙ REFUSED 4 (GO TO 319A) ↙	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 319A) ↙ REFUSED 4 (GO TO 319A) ↙	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 319A) ↙ REFUSED 4 (GO TO 319A) ↙
317	When did you check your blood pressure last?	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
317A	Where did you check your blood pressure last?	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINI. 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINI. 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)
317B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 319A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 319A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 319A) ←

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3																																																						
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																																						
317C	Who told you?	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS..... N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS..... N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS..... N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY																																																						
318	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatment/ advice by a doctor or other health worker to control your blood pressure?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prescribed medication?</td> <td>PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice to reduce salt intake?</td> <td>REDUCE SALT. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice/treatment to lose weight?</td> <td>LOSE WEIGHT. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice/treatment to stop smoking?</td> <td>STOP SMOKING .. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice to start/do more exercise?</td> <td>EXERCISE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	Prescribed medication?	PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1	2	Advice to reduce salt intake?	REDUCE SALT. 1	2	Advice/treatment to lose weight?	LOSE WEIGHT. 1	2	Advice/treatment to stop smoking?	STOP SMOKING .. 1	2	Advice to start/do more exercise?	EXERCISE 1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prescribed medication?</td> <td>PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice to reduce salt intake?</td> <td>REDUCE SALT. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice/treatment to lose weight?</td> <td>LOSE WEIGHT. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice/treatment to stop smoking?</td> <td>STOP SMOKING .. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice to start/do more exercise?</td> <td>EXERCISE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	Prescribed medication?	PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1	2	Advice to reduce salt intake?	REDUCE SALT. 1	2	Advice/treatment to lose weight?	LOSE WEIGHT. 1	2	Advice/treatment to stop smoking?	STOP SMOKING .. 1	2	Advice to start/do more exercise?	EXERCISE 1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prescribed medication?</td> <td>PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice to reduce salt intake?</td> <td>REDUCE SALT. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice/treatment to lose weight?</td> <td>LOSE WEIGHT. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice/treatment to stop smoking?</td> <td>STOP SMOKING .. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advice to start/do more exercise?</td> <td>EXERCISE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	Prescribed medication?	PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1	2	Advice to reduce salt intake?	REDUCE SALT. 1	2	Advice/treatment to lose weight?	LOSE WEIGHT. 1	2	Advice/treatment to stop smoking?	STOP SMOKING .. 1	2	Advice to start/do more exercise?	EXERCISE 1	2
	YES	NO																																																								
Prescribed medication?	PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1	2																																																								
Advice to reduce salt intake?	REDUCE SALT. 1	2																																																								
Advice/treatment to lose weight?	LOSE WEIGHT. 1	2																																																								
Advice/treatment to stop smoking?	STOP SMOKING .. 1	2																																																								
Advice to start/do more exercise?	EXERCISE 1	2																																																								
	YES	NO																																																								
Prescribed medication?	PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1	2																																																								
Advice to reduce salt intake?	REDUCE SALT. 1	2																																																								
Advice/treatment to lose weight?	LOSE WEIGHT. 1	2																																																								
Advice/treatment to stop smoking?	STOP SMOKING .. 1	2																																																								
Advice to start/do more exercise?	EXERCISE 1	2																																																								
	YES	NO																																																								
Prescribed medication?	PRESCR. MEDIC. ... 1	2																																																								
Advice to reduce salt intake?	REDUCE SALT. 1	2																																																								
Advice/treatment to lose weight?	LOSE WEIGHT. 1	2																																																								
Advice/treatment to stop smoking?	STOP SMOKING .. 1	2																																																								
Advice to start/do more exercise?	EXERCISE 1	2																																																								
319	Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedies for your high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																																																						
319A	CHECK 310: CONSENT FOR BP MEASUREMENT	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>'GRANTED'</td> <td>'REFUSED'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CODE '1'</td> <td>CODE '2'</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED</td> </tr> </table> <p>(SKIP TO 324) ←</p>	'GRANTED'	'REFUSED'	CODE '1'	CODE '2'	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>'GRANTED'</td> <td>'REFUSED'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CODE '1'</td> <td>CODE '2'</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED</td> </tr> </table> <p>(SKIP TO 324) ←</p>	'GRANTED'	'REFUSED'	CODE '1'	CODE '2'	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>'GRANTED'</td> <td>'REFUSED'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CODE '1'</td> <td>CODE '2'</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED</td> </tr> </table> <p>(SKIP TO 324) ←</p>	'GRANTED'	'REFUSED'	CODE '1'	CODE '2'	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED																																				
'GRANTED'	'REFUSED'																																																									
CODE '1'	CODE '2'																																																									
<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED																																																									
'GRANTED'	'REFUSED'																																																									
CODE '1'	CODE '2'																																																									
<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED																																																									
'GRANTED'	'REFUSED'																																																									
CODE '1'	CODE '2'																																																									
<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	<input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED																																																									
320	HEALTH TECHNICIAN: CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT.																																																									
321	RECORD TIME	HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																						
322	May I take your blood pressure this time?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																																																						

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
323	TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE, THEN PROCEED TO 324. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD REASON BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NOT MEASURED	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS... 995 OTHER 996	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS... 995 OTHER 996	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS... 995 OTHER 996
324	Have you ever heard of an illness called diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED 4	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED 4	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED 4
325	Before this survey, has your blood glucose ever been measured?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 328A) ← REFUSED 4 (GO TO 328A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 328A) ← REFUSED 4 (GO TO 328A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 328A) ← REFUSED 4 (GO TO 328A) ←
326	When did you check your blood glucose last?	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO . 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO . 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO . 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
326A	Where did you check your blood glucose last?	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINI..... 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINI..... 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC . 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
326B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 328A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 328A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 328A) ←

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
326C	Who told you?	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY
327	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatment/ advice by a doctor or other health worker for your high blood glucose or diabetes? Prescribed medication such as insulin? Advice on special diet? Advice/treatment to lose weight? Advice/treatment to stop smoking? Advice to start/do more exercise?	YES NO PRESCR. MEDIC. . . . 1 2 SPECIAL DIET. . . . 1 2 LOSE WEIGHT. . . . 1 2 STOP SMOKING . . 1 2 EXERCISE 1 2	YES NO PRESCR. MEDIC. . . . 1 2 SPECIAL DIET. . . . 1 2 LOSE WEIGHT. . . . 1 2 STOP SMOKING . . 1 2 EXERCISE 1 2	YES NO PRESCR. MEDIC. . . . 1 2 SPECIAL DIET. . . . 1 2 LOSE WEIGHT. . . . 1 2 STOP SMOKING . . 1 2 EXERCISE 1 2

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
328	Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedies for your high blood glucose or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
328A	CHECK 310: CONSENT FOR BP MEASUREMENT	'GRANTED' CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> 'REFUSED' CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 333A) ←	'GRANTED' CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> 'REFUSED' CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 333A) ←	'GRANTED' CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> 'REFUSED' CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 333A) ←
329	HEALTH TECHNICIAN: CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT.			
330	RECORD TIME	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
331	May I take your blood pressure this time?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
332	TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE, THEN PROCEED TO 333A. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD REASON BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NOT MEASURED	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995 OTHER 996	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995 OTHER 996	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995 OTHER 996
333A	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BP READINGS FROM 323 AND 332. (1) CALCULATE THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES IN 323 AND 332. (2) DIVIDE EACH SUM BY 2 AND RECORD THE AVERAGE. PLEASE NOTE: (1) IF THERE IS ONLY ONE BP READING, RECORD IT AS THE AVERAGE. (2) IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE BP READING, ALWAYS EXCLUDE THE FIRST FROM THE AVERAGE. (3) IF THERE ARE ONLY TWO BP READINGS, THE 2ND IS THE AVERAGE. (4) IF ALL DIASTOLIC VALUES ARE '0', THE AVERAGE IS '0'.	AVERAGE OF 2ND AND 3RD MEASURES: SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	AVERAGE OF 2ND AND 3RD MEASURES: SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	AVERAGE OF 2ND AND 3RD MEASURES: SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3																																																								
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																																								
333B	<p>USE THE TABLE BELOW TO MAKE THE CORRECT REFERRAL BASED ON AVERAGE VALUES IN 333A</p> <p style="text-align:center;">ADULT BLOOD PRESSURE VALUE BOX:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align:left;">SYSTOLIC</th> <th style="text-align:center;">≤84</th> <th style="text-align:center;">85-89</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align:center;">DIASTOLIC</th> <th style="text-align:center;">≥120</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align:center;">90-99</th> <th style="text-align:center;">100-109</th> <th style="text-align:center;">110-119</th> <th style="text-align:center;">110-119</th> <th style="text-align:center;">110-119</th> <th style="text-align:center;">≥120</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤129</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">3</td> <td style="text-align:center;">4</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">3</td> <td style="text-align:center;">4</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td style="text-align:center;">3</td> <td style="text-align:center;">3</td> <td style="text-align:center;">3</td> <td style="text-align:center;">4</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td style="text-align:center;">4</td> <td style="text-align:center;">4</td> <td style="text-align:center;">4</td> <td style="text-align:center;">4</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180-209</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">5</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥210</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> <td style="text-align:center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CIRCLE AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE DIASTOLIC AND THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE TABLE ABOVE. DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE IN THE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE ROW AND A VERTICAL LINE IN THE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE COLUMN. CIRCLE THE VALUE WHERE THE LINES MEET. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE CODE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM AND GIVE IT TO THE RESPONDENT .</p>				SYSTOLIC	≤84	85-89	DIASTOLIC			≥120		90-99	100-109	110-119	110-119	110-119	≥120	≤129	1	2	3	4	5	6	130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6	140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6	160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6	180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6	≥210	6	6	6	6	6	6
SYSTOLIC	≤84	85-89	DIASTOLIC			≥120																																																						
	90-99	100-109	110-119	110-119	110-119	≥120																																																						
≤129	1	2	3	4	5	6																																																						
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6																																																						
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6																																																						
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6																																																						
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6																																																						
≥210	6	6	6	6	6	6																																																						
334A	<p>ASK CONSENT FOR FASTING BLOOD SUGAR TESTING</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a blood glucose test. Your glucose level may be an indicator that can measure your risk associated with some non-communicable diseases such as diabetes. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat high and low glucose levels.</p> <p>For the blood glucose testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for glucose immediately, and the result will be told to you right away for further follow up, if necessary. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The results will be given to you with an explanation of the meaning of your blood glucose numbers.</p> <p>If your blood glucose is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any counselling, further testing or treatment during the survey.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me now.</p> <p>To obtain correct blood glucose measurement, we would ask that you do not eat or drink anything except plain water for at least 8 hours prior to my blood glucose testing visit.</p> <p>Would you allow me to return to take your blood glucose measurement before you break your fast?</p>																																																											
334B	<p>CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>(IF 'NOT PRESENT' IN THE 1st APPOINTMENT, MAKE A 2nd APPOINTMENT; MAKE A 3rd APPOINTMENT.)</p>	<p>1st APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">MAKE SECOND APPOINTMENT ↙</p> <p>2nd APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">MAKE THIRD APPOINTMENT ↙</p> <p>3rd APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN.) ↙</p>	<p>1st APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">MAKE SECOND APPOINTMENT ↙</p> <p>2nd APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">MAKE THIRD APPOINTMENT ↙</p> <p>3rd APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN.) ↙</p>	<p>1st APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">MAKE SECOND APPOINTMENT ↙</p> <p>2nd APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">MAKE THIRD APPOINTMENT ↙</p> <p>3rd APP. GRANTED 1</p> <p style="text-align:right;">REFUSED 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">(AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN.) ↙</p>																																																								

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
334C	When can I come to test your blood glucose? RECORD APPOINTMENT FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING AND PROCEED TO NEXT SECTION	1 ST APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 ST APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 ST APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. DATE _____ HOUR. . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
334D	<p>WHEN RETURNING FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING: ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING</p> <p>As I mentioned yesterday, we are going to measure the level of sugar in blood. As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a blood glucose test. Your glucose level is an indicator that can measure your risk associated with some non-communicable diseases such as diabetes. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat high and low glucose levels.</p> <p>For the blood glucose testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>SHOW UNOPENED PACKAGE.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for glucose immediately, and the result will be told to you right away for further follow up, if necessary. The result will be kept other strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The results will be given to you with an explanation of the meaning of your blood glucose numbers. If your blood glucose is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any counselling, further testing or treatment during the survey.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to having the blood glucose measurement now.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me.</p> <p>Would you allow me to proceed to take your measurement?</p>			
334E	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. (IF 'NOT PRESENT' MAKE 2 MORE CALL BACKS TO FIND THE RESPONDENT)	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙ SIGN _____ ↙ RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN. ↙	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙ SIGN _____ ↙ RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN. ↙	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 335B) ↙ SIGN _____ ↙ RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN. ↙
334F	When was the last time you had something to eat?	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
334G	When was the last time you had something to drink other than plain water?	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
334H	CHECK 334F: LAST TIME EAT	8 HOURS OR MORE 1 (SKIP TO 335) ↙ LESS THAN 8 HOURS 2	8 HOURS OR MORE 1 (SKIP TO 335) ↙ LESS THAN 8 HOURS 2	8 HOURS OR MORE 1 (SKIP TO 335) ↙ LESS THAN 8 HOURS 2
334I	READ TO RESPONDENT:	As mentioned before, in order to obtain correct blood glucose measurement, we need you to fast for at least 8 hours prior to testing. GO TO 334B TO MAKE NEXT APPOINTMENT	As mentioned before, in order to obtain correct blood glucose measurement, we need you to fast for at least 8 hours prior to testing. GO TO 334B TO MAKE NEXT APPOINTMENT	As mentioned before, in order to obtain correct blood glucose measurement, we need you to fast for at least 8 hours prior to testing. GO TO 334B TO MAKE NEXT APPOINTMENT
335	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE BLOOD GLUCOSE TEST.			
335A	RECORD TIME FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
335B	RECORD FASTING BLOOD SUGAR IN MMOL/L. IF YOUR ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD GLUCOSE RECORD REASON BLOOD GLUCOSE IS NOT MEASURED	MMOL/L <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN) ↙ REFUSED994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . .995 OTHER 996 GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN.	MMOL/L <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN) ↙ REFUSED994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . .995 OTHER 996 GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN.	MMOL/L.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN) ↙ REFUSED994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . .995 OTHER 996 GO TO 301 IN NEXT COLUMN.

BLOOD PRESSURE AND BLOOD GLUCOSE FOR MEN AGE 18 AND OLDER IN SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BIOMARKER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → END				
400	CHECK COLUMN 20 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF ALL ELIGIBLE MEN AGE 18 AND OLDER FOR HEIGHT AND WEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND BLOOD GLUCOSE MEASUREMENTS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
401	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 20 NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
402	Now I am going to ask you to participate in several physical measurements or tests. I will explain each measurement or test before starting the procedure. You will be free to say yes or no to each one. Before taking the measurements, I am going to ask a few questions about yourself.			
404B	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KILOGRAM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KILOGRAM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KILOGRAM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
404C	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
404D	MEASURER: :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURER NUMBER
405	EDUCATION Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 407) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 407) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 407) ↓
406	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3
407	WORK Are you currently working?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 409) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 409) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 409) ↓
408	What is your occupation, that is what is the kind of work you mainly do?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
409	<p>ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT</p> <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times during the interview with intervals of five minutes period This is a harmless procedure. It is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If it is not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and may lead to stroke and death.</p> <p>The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed for further follow up if necessary. I will explain the meaning of your blood pressure numbers. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to having the blood pressure measurement now. You can also decide at anytime not to participate in the blood pressure measures.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about the blood pressure measurement so far? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me. For more information, you may also contact the person(s) information that was given out at the beginning.</p> <p>Will you undergo the blood pressure measurements?</p>			
410	<p>CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME</p> <p>(IF 'NOT PRESENT' MAKE 2 MORE CALL BACKS TO FIND THE RESPONDENT)</p>	<p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 415)</p> <p>SIGN _____</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER 2 CALL BACKS, GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END)</p>	<p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 415)</p> <p>SIGN _____</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER 2 CALL BACKS, GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END)</p>	<p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 415)</p> <p>SIGN _____</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER 2 CALL BACKS, GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END)</p>
411	<p>Before taking your blood pressure, I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements.</p> <p>Have you done any of the following within the past 30 min:</p> <p>Eaten anything? YES NO</p> <p>Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine? YES NO</p> <p>Smoked/used tobacco? YES NO</p>	<p>EATEN 1 2</p> <p>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2</p> <p>SMOKED/USED TOBACCO.. 1 2</p>	<p>EATEN 1 2</p> <p>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2</p> <p>SMOKED/USED TOBACCO.. 1 2</p>	<p>EATEN 1 2</p> <p>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2</p> <p>SMOKED/USED TOBACCO.. 1 2</p>
412	<p>May I begin the process of measuring your blood pressure? I will begin by measuring the circumference of your arm to make sure that I use the right equipment.</p> <p>BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BP READING, MEASURE RESPONDENT'S ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER.</p> <p>RECORD MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETRES.</p>	<p>ARM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES)</p>	<p>ARM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES)</p>	<p>ARM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES)</p>

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3																																																
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																																
413	USE THE ARM CIRCUM. MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR CUFF SIZE. CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE CUFF SIZE.	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 MEDIUM: 25 CM – 36 CM 2 LARGE: 37 CM – 45 CM 3 EXTRA LARGE: 46 CM - 60 CM 4	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 MEDIUM: 25 CM – 36 CM 2 LARGE: 37 CM – 45 CM 3 EXTRA LARGE: 46 CM - 60 CM 4	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 MEDIUM: 25 CM – 36 CM 2 LARGE: 37 CM – 45 CM 3 EXTRA LARGE: 46 CM - 60 CM 4																																																
414	RECORD TIME	HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																
414A	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																																																
415	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE, THEN PROCEED TO 417. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD REASON BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NOT MEASURED	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DIASTOLIC <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996							BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DIASTOLIC <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996							BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DIASTOLIC <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996																																				
417	Before this survey, has your blood pressure ever been measured?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 420A) ↙ REFUSED 4 (GO TO 420A) ↙	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 420A) ↙ REFUSED 4 (GO TO 420A) ↙	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 420A) ↙ REFUSED 4 (GO TO 420A) ↙																																																
417A	When did you check your blood pressure last?	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS AGC 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS AGC 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS AGC 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
417B	Where did you check your blood pressure last?	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL..... 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC..... 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC .. 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL . 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORI. . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL..... 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC..... 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC .. 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL . 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORI. . 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL..... 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC..... 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC .. 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL . 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE .. 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)
418	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 420A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 420A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 420A) ←

		MAN 1		MAN 2		MAN 3	
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____		NAME _____		NAME _____	
418A	Who told you?	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR .. L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY		HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR .. L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY		HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) NGO WORKER OTHER PERSON UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR RELATIVES NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS OTHER _____ SPECIFY	
419	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatment/ advice by a doctor or other health worker to control your blood pressure?		YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	
	Prescribed medication?	PRESCR. MEDIC. ...	1 2	PRESCR. MEDIC. ...	1 2	PRESCR. MEDIC. ...	1 2
	Advice to reduce salt intake?	REDUCE SALT. ...	1 2	REDUCE SALT. ...	1 2	REDUCE SALT. ...	1 2
	Advice/treatment to lose weight?	LOSE WEIGHT. ...	1 2	LOSE WEIGHT. ...	1 2	LOSE WEIGHT. ...	1 2
	Advice/treatment to stop smoking?	STOP SMOKING ..	1 2	STOP SMOKING ..	1 2	STOP SMOKING ..	1 2
	Advice to start/do more exercise?	EXERCISE 1	2	EXERCISE 1	2	EXERCISE 1	2
420	Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedies for your high blood pressure?	YES	1	YES	1	YES	1
		NO	2	NO	2	NO	2
420A	CHECK 410: CONSENT FOR BP MEASUREMENT	'GRANTED' CODE '1' CIRCLED	'REFUSED' CODE '2' CIRCLED	'GRANTED' CODE '1' CIRCLED	'REFUSED' CODE '2' CIRCLED	'GRANTED' CODE '1' CIRCLED	'REFUSED' CODE '2' CIRCLED
		(SKIP TO 426) ←		(SKIP TO 426) ←		(SKIP TO 426) ←	

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
421	HEALTH TECHNICIAN: CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT.			
422	RECORD TIME	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
423	May I take your blood pressure this time?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
424	TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE, THEN PROCEED TO 426. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD REASON BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NOT MEASURED	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995 OTHER996	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995 OTHER996	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT SYSTOLIC .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995 OTHER 996
426	Have you ever heard of an illness called diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED . 4	YES 1 1 NO 2 2 REFUSED . 4	YES ← 1 NO 2 REFUSED . 4
427	Before this survey, has your blood glucose ever been measured?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED . 4 (GO TO 431) ←	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED . 4 (GO TO 431) ←	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED . 4 (GO TO 431) ←
427A	When did you check your blood glucose last?	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGC.... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGC.... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGC.... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
427B	Where did you check your blood glucose last?	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL..... 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC .. 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL . 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STOR... 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL..... 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC .. 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL . 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STOR... 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL 11 SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL 12 DISTRICT HOSPITAL..... 13 MCWC 14 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 15 UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 17 COMMUNITY CLINIC 18 SATELLITE CLINIC 19 GOVT. FIELDWORKER (HA & FWA) 20 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 (SPECIFY) NGO SECTOR NGO STATIC CLINIC 21 NGO SATELLITE CLINIC .. 22 NGO DEPO HOLDER 23 NGO FIELD WORKER 24 OTHER NGO SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL . 31 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 34 NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 35 PHARMACY/DRUG STOR... 37 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 SHOP 43 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 44 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)
428	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 431) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 431) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 431) ←

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3																																																						
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																																						
428A	Who told you?	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR . . L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS . . . N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY _____	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR . . L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS . . . N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY _____	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR . . L RELATIVES M NEIGHBORS/FRIENDS . . . N OTHER _____ X SPECIFY _____																																																						
429	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatment/ advice by a doctor or other health worker for your high blood glucose or diabetes? Prescribed medication such as insulin? Advice on special diet? Advice/treatment to lose weight? Advice/treatment to stop smoking? Advice to start/do more exercise?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPECIAL DIET.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LOSE WEIGHT.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOP SMOKING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXERCISE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .	1	2	SPECIAL DIET.	1	2	LOSE WEIGHT.	1	2	STOP SMOKING	1	2	EXERCISE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPECIAL DIET.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LOSE WEIGHT.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOP SMOKING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXERCISE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .	1	2	SPECIAL DIET.	1	2	LOSE WEIGHT.	1	2	STOP SMOKING	1	2	EXERCISE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPECIAL DIET.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LOSE WEIGHT.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOP SMOKING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXERCISE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .	1	2	SPECIAL DIET.	1	2	LOSE WEIGHT.	1	2	STOP SMOKING	1	2	EXERCISE	1	2
	YES	NO																																																								
PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .	1	2																																																								
SPECIAL DIET.	1	2																																																								
LOSE WEIGHT.	1	2																																																								
STOP SMOKING	1	2																																																								
EXERCISE	1	2																																																								
	YES	NO																																																								
PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .	1	2																																																								
SPECIAL DIET.	1	2																																																								
LOSE WEIGHT.	1	2																																																								
STOP SMOKING	1	2																																																								
EXERCISE	1	2																																																								
	YES	NO																																																								
PRESCR. MEDIC. . . .	1	2																																																								
SPECIAL DIET.	1	2																																																								
LOSE WEIGHT.	1	2																																																								
STOP SMOKING	1	2																																																								
EXERCISE	1	2																																																								
430	Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedies for your high blood glucose or diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																																																						
431	HEALTH TECHNICIAN: CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT.																																																									
432	RECORD TIME	HOURS <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					HOURS <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					HOURS <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																														
433	May I take your blood pressure this time?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																																																						

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3																																																							
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																																							
434	<p>TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE, THEN PROCEED TO 436A.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD REASON BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NOT MEASURED.</p>	<p>BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT</p> <p>SYSTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>	<p>BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT</p> <p>SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>	<p>BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT</p> <p>SYSTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ... 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>																																																							
435A	<p>CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BP READINGS FROM 424 AND 434.</p> <p>(1) CALCULATE THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES IN 424 AND 434.</p> <p>(2) DIVIDE EACH SUM BY 2 AND RECORD THE AVERAGE.</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE:</p> <p>(1) IF THERE IS ONLY ONE BP READING, RECORD IT AS THE AVERAGE.</p> <p>(2) IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE BP READING, ALWAYS EXCLUDE THE FIRST FROM THE AVERAGE.</p> <p>(3) IF THERE ARE ONLY TWO BP READINGS, THE 2ND IS THE AVERAGE.</p> <p>(4) IF ALL DIASTOLIC VALUES ARE '0', THE AVERAGE IS '0'.</p>	<p>AVERAGE OF 2ND AND 3RD MEASURES:</p> <p>SYSTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>	<p>AVERAGE OF 2ND AND 3RD MEASURES:</p> <p>SYSTOLIC.. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>	<p>AVERAGE OF 2ND AND 3RD MEASURES:</p> <p>SYSTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>																																																							
435B	<p>USE THE TABLE BELOW TO MAKE THE CORRECT REFERRAL BASED ON AVERAGE VALUES IN 435A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ADULT BLOOD PRESSURE VALUE BOX:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: left; vertical-align: bottom;">SYSTOLIC</th> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">DIASTOLIC</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">≤ 84</th> <th style="text-align: center;">85-89</th> <th style="text-align: center;">90-99</th> <th style="text-align: center;">100-109</th> <th style="text-align: center;">110-119</th> <th style="text-align: center;">≥120</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤129</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180-209</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥210</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CIRCLE AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE DIASTOLIC AND THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE TABLE ABOVE. DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE IN THE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE ROW AND A VERTICAL LINE IN THE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE COLUMN. CIRCLE THE VALUE WHERE THE LINES MEET. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE CODE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM AND GIVE IT TO THE RESPONDENT .</p>				SYSTOLIC	DIASTOLIC						≤ 84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120	≤129	1	2	3	4	5	6	130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6	140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6	160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6	180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6	≥210	6	6	6	6	6	6
SYSTOLIC	DIASTOLIC																																																										
	≤ 84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120																																																					
≤129	1	2	3	4	5	6																																																					
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6																																																					
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6																																																					
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6																																																					
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6																																																					
≥210	6	6	6	6	6	6																																																					
436A	<p>ASK CONSENT FOR FASTING BLOOD SUGAR TESTING</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a blood glucose test. Your glucose level may be an indicator that can measure your risk associated with some non-communicable diseases such as diabetes. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat high and low glucose levels.</p> <p>For the blood glucose testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for glucose immediately, and the result will be told to you right away for further follow up, if necessary. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The results will be given to you with an explanation of the meaning of your blood glucose numbers.</p> <p>If your blood glucose is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any counselling, further testing or treatment during the survey.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me.</p> <p>To obtain correct blood glucose measurement, we would ask that you do not eat or drink anything except plain water for at least 8 hours prior to my blood glucose testing visit.</p> <p>Would you allow me to return to take your blood glucose measurement before you break your fast?</p>																																																										

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
436B	<p>CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>(IF 'NOT PRESENT' IN THE 1ST APPOINTMENT, MAKE A 2ND APPOINTMENT; MAKE A 3RD APPOINTMENT.)</p>	<p>1ST APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (MAKE SECOND APPOINTMENT) ←</p> <p>2ND APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (MAKE THIRD APPOINTMENT) ←</p> <p>3RD APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END) ←</p>	<p>1ST APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (MAKE SECOND APPOINTMENT) ←</p> <p>2ND APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (MAKE THIRD APPOINTMENT) ←</p> <p>3RD APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END) ←</p>	<p>1ST APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (MAKE SECOND APPOINTMENT) ←</p> <p>2ND APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (MAKE THIRD APPOINTMENT) ←</p> <p>3RD APP. GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ←</p> <p>SIGN _____ ←</p> <p>RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END) ←</p>
436C	<p>When can I come to test your blood glucose?</p> <p>RECORD APPOINTMENT FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING AND PROCEED TO NEXT SECTION</p>	<p>1ST APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>2ND APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>3^{KU} APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>1ST APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>2ND APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>3^{KU} APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>1ST APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>2ND APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>3^{KU} APP. DATE _____</p> <p>HOUR... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
436D	<p>WHEN RETURNING FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING: ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING</p> <p>As I mentioned yesterday, we are going to measure the level of sugar in blood. As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a blood glucose test. Your glucose level is an indicator that can measure your risk associated with some non-communicable diseases such as diabetes. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat high and low glucose levels.</p> <p>For the blood glucose testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>SHOW UNOPENED PACKAGE.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for glucose immediately, and the result will be told to you right away for further follow up, if necessary. The result will be kept other strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The results will be given to you with an explanation of the meaning of your blood glucose numbers. If your blood glucose is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any counselling, further testing or treatment during the survey.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to having the blood glucose measurement now.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me.</p> <p>Would you allow me to proceed to take your measurement?</p>			
436E	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME (IF 'NOT PRESENT' MAKE 2 MORE CALL BACKS TO FIND THE RESPONDENT)	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ← SIGN _____ ← RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END)	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ← SIGN _____ ← RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END)	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND GO TO 436K) ← SIGN _____ ← RESP. NOT PRESENT 3 (AFTER TWO CALL BACKS, GO TO 401 IN NEXT COLUMN. IF NO MORE RESPONDENT, END)
436F	When was the last time you had something to eat?	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES 1 ST APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 ND APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3 RD APP. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

**BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
VERBAL AUTOPSY FORM 1
FOR NEONATAL DEATHS (0-28 DAYS OF AGE)**

NIPORT, MOHFW
icddr,b
Mitra and Associates

IDENTIFICATION																									
CLUSTER NUMBER _____	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____																									
RURAL = 1, CITY CORPORATION (CC) = 2, OTHER THAN CC = 3 _____																									
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																									
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT _____																									
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF DEAD CHILD _____																									

INTERVIEWER VISITS																				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									2	0	1					
2	0	1																		
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																
RESULT*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RESULT <input type="checkbox"/>																
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		INT. NUMBER																
TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/>																

***RESULT CODES:**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 COMPLETED | 5 MOTHER OR KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT REFUSED |
| 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME | 6 DWELLING VACANT/DESTROYED/NOT FOUND |
| 3 MOTHER/KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT NOT PRESENT | 7 OTHER _____ |
| 4 MOTHER OR KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT POSTPONED | (SPECIFY) |

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY								
NAME _____	NAME _____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
DATE _____	DATE _____										
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Introductory statement:

My name is _____. I am working for Mitra and Associates, a private research organization located in Dhaka. We are conducting a survey about health all over Bangladesh under the authority of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Medical Education and Family Welfare Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). Your household was selected for the survey. We are collecting information on the causes of death in the community. This information will help the government to plan health and family planning services. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. We learned during our earlier visit that (NAME) had died recently. As part of the survey we want to ask you about the circumstances leading to the death of the (NAME). The questions usually take about 30-45 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

Why is the study being done?

The survey aims to provide information to address the monitoring and evaluation needs of the Fourth Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) and to provide managers and policy makers involved in this program with the information that they need to effectively plan and execute future interventions.

What is involved in the study?

You have been selected as a respondent in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions about the circumstances leading to the death of your child.

What will you have to do if you agree to participate?

Since you have been selected as a respondent in this study, I shall be thankful if you provide your valuable response on certain issues. If some questions cause you embarrassment or make you feel uncomfortable, you can refuse to answer them.

What are the risks and benefits of this study?

By providing information you will not have any risk whatsoever, rather this will help the government and policy planners to evaluate, strengthen and refocus national effort to improve health, population and nutrition programs.

Confidentiality:

Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for research purposes and will be seen only by staff and researchers at the organizations mentioned.

Is there any compensation for participating in the study?

Your participation in the study is voluntary and promises no financial benefit.

Right to refuse or withdraw:

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Who do I contact if I have a question or problem?

If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may write the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka or Mitra and Associates, Main Road 1, House 35, Senpara Parbata, Mirpur 10, Dhaka or Phone 9025410, 9025412. If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact NIPORT, 13/1 Sheikh Shaheb Bazar, Azimpur, Dhaka-1205 or Phone 9662495, 58611206.



At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
SECTION 2. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT											
200	COPY NAME OF DECEASED CHILD FROM Q. 212 OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE	_____ (NAME)									
201	RECORD THE TIME AT START OF INTERVIEW FILL BOTH BOXES	HOURS <table border="1" data-bbox="1281 315 1370 421" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES									
202	NAME OF THE RESPONDENT	_____ (NAME)									
203	What is your relationship to (NAME)?	FATHER..... 1 MOTHER 2 SIBLING..... 3 NO RELATION 4 OTHER RELATIVE _____ 6 (SPECIFY)									
204	Did you live with (NAME) in the period leading to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2									
SECTION 3. INFORMATION ON THE DECEASED AND DATE/PLACE OF DEATH											
302	Was (NAME) female or male?	FEMALE..... 1 MALE 2									
303	CHECK 215: NAME'S DATE OF BIRTH RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF THE DECEASED FROM Q. 215 OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD '98' IF DON'T KNOW DAY OR MONTH RECORD '9998' IF DON'T KNOW YEAR	<table border="1" data-bbox="871 1003 960 1059" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1023 1003 1112 1059" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1193 1003 1370 1059" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAY MONTH YEAR									
303A	In what season did (NAME) die?	SUMMER 1 MONSOON 2 AUTUMN 3 LATE AUTUMN..... 4 WINTER 5 SPRING 6 DON'T KNOW 8									
304	How old was (NAME) when s/he died? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'	DAYS <table border="1" data-bbox="1281 1525 1370 1581" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									
305	When did (NAME) die? RECORD '98' IF DON'T KNOW DAY OR MONTH RECORD '9998' IF DON'T KNOW YEAR	<table border="1" data-bbox="871 1608 960 1664" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1023 1608 1112 1664" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1193 1608 1370 1664" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAY MONTH YEAR									

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
306	CHECK 304: AGE AT DEATH 0-28 DAYS <input type="checkbox"/>  AGE AT DEATH 29 DAYS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> 		USE VA FORM 2
307	Where did (NAME) die?	HOSPITAL 1 OTHER HEALTH FACILITY 2 ON THE WAY TO A HEALTH FACILITY OR TO A PROVIDER 3 HOME 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. RESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS/EVENTS LEADING TO DEATH

401	Could you tell me about the illness/events that led to (NAME)s death? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	
402	CAUSE OF DEATH 1 ACCORDING TO RESPONDENT _____ _____ _____	
403	CAUSE OF DEATH 2 ACCORDING TO RESPONDENT _____ _____	
403A	ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS OF INTEREST MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE NARRATIVE? ASPHYXIA A INCUBATOR B LUNG PROBLEM C PNEUMONIA D PRETERM DELIVERY E NONE OF THE ABOVE F	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																												
SECTION 5. PREGNANCY HISTORY																																															
501	I would like to ask you some questions concerning you when you were pregnant with (NAME), during the delivery of (NAME) and shortly after delivery of (NAME). Some of these questions may not appear to be directly related to (NAME's) death. Please answer all the questions. The answers will help us to get a clear picture of all possible symptoms that (NAME) had.																																														
502	How many births, including stillbirths, did you have before (NAME)?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS/ STILLBIRTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW98																																													
503	How many months or weeks was the pregnancy when (NAME) was born?	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW98																																													
504	Did the pregnancy with (NAME) end earlier than expected?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 506																																												
505	How many weeks before the expected date of delivery was (NAME) born? IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK RECORD '00'	WEEKS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW98																																													
506	During the pregnancy with (NAME) did you suffer from: 1 High blood pressure? 2 Heart disease? 3 Diabetes? 4 Epilepsy/convulsion? 5 Did she suffer from any other medically diagnosed illness?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEART DISEASE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIABETES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPILEPSY/CONVULSION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) ←</p>		YES	NO	DK	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	8	HEART DISEASE	1	2	8	DIABETES	1	2	8	EPILEPSY/CONVULSION	1	2	8	OTHER	1	2	8																					
	YES	NO	DK																																												
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	8																																												
HEART DISEASE	1	2	8																																												
DIABETES	1	2	8																																												
EPILEPSY/CONVULSION	1	2	8																																												
OTHER	1	2	8																																												
507	During the last 3 months of pregnancy with (NAME) did you suffer from: 01 Vaginal bleeding? 02 Smelly vaginal discharge? 03 Puffy face? 04 Headache? 05 Blurred vision? 06 Convulsion? 07 Febrile illness? 08 Severe abdominal pain that was not labor pain? 09 Pallor and shortness of breath (both present)? 10 Did she suffer from any other illness?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VAGINAL BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMELLY VAGINAL DISCHARGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUFFY FACE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEADACHE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLURRED VISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONVULSION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEBRILE ILLNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEVERE ABDOMINAL PAIN (NOT LABOR PAIN)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PALLOR/SHORTNESS OF BREATH (BOTH)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER ILLNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) ←</p>		YES	NO	DK	VAGINAL BLEEDING	1	2	8	SMELLY VAGINAL DISCHARGE	1	2	8	PUFFY FACE	1	2	8	HEADACHE	1	2	8	BLURRED VISION	1	2	8	CONVULSION	1	2	8	FEBRILE ILLNESS	1	2	8	SEVERE ABDOMINAL PAIN (NOT LABOR PAIN)	1	2	8	PALLOR/SHORTNESS OF BREATH (BOTH)	1	2	8	OTHER ILLNESS	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																																												
VAGINAL BLEEDING	1	2	8																																												
SMELLY VAGINAL DISCHARGE	1	2	8																																												
PUFFY FACE	1	2	8																																												
HEADACHE	1	2	8																																												
BLURRED VISION	1	2	8																																												
CONVULSION	1	2	8																																												
FEBRILE ILLNESS	1	2	8																																												
SEVERE ABDOMINAL PAIN (NOT LABOR PAIN)	1	2	8																																												
PALLOR/SHORTNESS OF BREATH (BOTH)	1	2	8																																												
OTHER ILLNESS	1	2	8																																												
508	Was (NAME) a single or multiple birth?	SINGLE 1 TWIN 2 TRIPLER OR MORE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 601 → 601																																												
509	What was the birth order of (NAME)?	FIRST 1 SECOND 2 THIRD OR HIGHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8																																													

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 6. DELIVERY HISTORY			
601	Where was (NAME) born?	HOSPITAL 1 OTHER HEALTH FACILITY 2 HOME 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
602	Who assisted with the delivery? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT DURING THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ PARAMEDIC B FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV) C COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (CSBA) D SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICER (SACMO) E COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (CHCP) F HEALTH ASSTANT (HA) G FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT H NGO WORKER I OTHER PERSON TRAINED TBA (TTBA) J UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) K UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR L RELATIVES M NEIGHBOURS/FRIENDS N OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	
603	When did the water break?	BEFORE LABOUR STARTED 1 DURING LABOR 2 WATER DID NOT BREAK 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 606
604	How many hours after the water broke was (NAME) born?	LESS THAN 24 HOURS 1 24 HOURS OR MORE 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605	Was the water foul smelling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	Did (NAME) stop moving in the womb?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 608
607	When did (NAME) stop moving in the womb?	BEFORE LABOR STARTED 1 DURING LABOR 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
608	Did (PERSON WHO ASSISTED DELIVERY IN 602) listen for fetal heart sounds during labor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 610
609	Were fetal heart sounds present?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	Was there excess bleeding on the day labor started or during delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
611	Did (NAME)'s mother have a fever on the day labor started?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	How long did the labor pains last?	LESS THAN 12 HOURS 1 12-23 HOURS 2 24 HOURS OR MORE 3 DID NOT HAVE LABOR PAIN 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
613	Was it a normal vaginal delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615 → 615
614	What type of delivery was it?	FORCEPS/VACUUM 1 CAESAREAN SECTION 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 701
615	Which part of (NAME) came first?	HEAD 1 BOTTOM 2 FEET 3 ARM/HAND 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
616	Did the umbilical cord come out before (NAME) was born?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. CONDITION OF THE BABY SOON AFTER BIRTH

701	At birth what was (NAME)'s size smaller than normal, normal or larger than normal?	SMALLER THAN NORMAL 1 NORMAL 2 LARGER THAN NORMAL 3 DON'T KNOW 8									
701A	CHECK 505: (NAME) BORN MORE THAN FOUR WEEKS EARLY?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 703								
702	Was (NAME) born prematurely? CHECK THE ANSWER FROM 504	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 704								
703	How many months or weeks along was the pregnancy? CHECK THE ANSWER FROM 503	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998									
704	What was (NAME)'s birth weight?	KILOGRAMS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98									
705	Was anything applied to the umbilical cord stump after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
706	What was it?	ANTIBIOTICS (POWDER/OINTMT.) A ANTISEPTIC (DETOL/SAVLON/ HEXISOL) B SPIRIT/ALCOHOL C MUSTARD OIL WITH GARLIC D CHEWED RICE E TUMERIC JUICE/POWDER F GINGER JUICE G SHIDUR H BORIC POWDER I GENTIAN VIOLET (BLUE INK) J TALCUM POWDER K OTHER _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW Z	
707	Did (NAME) show any signs of injury or broken bones?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
708	Where were marks or signs of injury?	_____ _____ _____	
709	Did (NAME) show any sign of paralysis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
710	Did (NAME) have any malformation?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 712
711	What kind of malformation did (NAME) have?	SWELLING/DEFECT ON THE BACK A VERY LARGE HEAD B VERY SMALL HEAD C DEFECT OF LIP AND/OR PALATE D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
712	What was the colour of (NAME) at birth?	NORMAL 1 PALE 2 BLUE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
713	Did (NAME) breathe after birth, even a little?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
714	Was (NAME) given assistance to breathe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
715	Did (NAME) ever cry after birth, even a little?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
716	Did (NAME) ever move, even a little?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
717	CHECK 713, 715, AND 716 FOR CODES 'NO': ALL THREE CODES 'NO': THE BABY DIDN'T BREATHE, <input type="checkbox"/> THE BABY DIDN'T CRY, <input type="checkbox"/> THE BABY DIDN'T MOVE <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER: <input type="checkbox"/> _____	→ 801
718	If (NAME) did not cry, breathe or move, was (NAME) born dead?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 801
719	Was (NAME) macerated, that is, showed signs of decay?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1001

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 8. HISTORY OF INJURIES/ACCIDENTS			
801	Did (NAME) suffer from any injury or accident that led to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804
802	What kind of injury or accident did (NAME) suffer?	ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT 01 FALL 02 DROWNING 03 POISONING 04 BURNS 05 VIOLENCE/ASSAULT 06 FALL FROM HEIGHT 07 INJURED BY FIREARMS 08 STAB INJURY 09 HANGING/STRANGULATION 10 BLUNT FORCE INJURY 11 NATURAL CALAMITIES 12 ELECTROCUTION 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 802C
802A	Where was (NAME) when the accident happened?	PEDESTRIAN 1 IN A CAR/SMALL VEHICLE 2 IN A BUS/LARGE VEHICLE 3 ON A MOTORISED CYCLE 4 ON A NON-MOTORISED CYCLE 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
802B	With what other object/person did the road traffic accident happen?	PEDESTRIAN 1 IN A CAR/SMALL VEHICLE 2 IN A BUS/LARGE VEHICLE 3 ON A MOTORISED CYCLE 4 ON A NON-MOTORISED CYCLE 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
802C	Was (NAME) injured in a non-road traffic accident?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
803	Was the injury intentionally inflicted by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	Did (NAME) suffer from any animal/insect bite that led to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 901A
805	What type of animal/insect?	DOG 1 SNAKE 2 INSECT 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 9. NEONATAL ILLNESS HISTORY			
901A	How old was (NAME) when the disease or event leading to her/his death started?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
901B	Before the illness or event that led to her/his death, was (NAME) growing normally?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
901C	For how many days was (NAME) ill before she/he died? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
901	Was (NAME) ever able to suckle or bottle-feed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 905
902	How soon after birth did (NAME) suckle or bottle-feed?	HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
903	Did (NAME) stop suckling or bottle-feeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 905
904	How many days after birth did (NAME) stop suckling or bottle-feeding? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
905	Was (NAME) exclusively breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Did (NAME) have convulsions?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	How soon after birth did the convulsions start? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
908	Did (NAME) become stiff and arched backwards?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
909	Was the soft part at the top of (NAME)'s head (fontanelle) swollen or bulging?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 910A
910	How many days after birth did (NAME) have the swelling or bulging? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
910A	During the illness that led to death was the soft top part of (NAME)'s head (fontanelle) sunken?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 911

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
910B	How many days after birth did (NAME) have the sunken top of head? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
911	Did (NAME) become unresponsive or unconscious after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→912A
912	How many days after birth did (NAME) become unresponsive or unconscious? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
912A	Did (NAME) become unresponsive or unconscious in last illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
912B	Did (NAME) become unresponsive or unconscious in 24 hours before she/he died?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
913	Did (NAME) have a fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→915
914	How many days after birth did (NAME) have a fever? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
914A	Did the fever continue until death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
915	Did (NAME) become cold to the touch?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→917
916	How many days after birth did (NAME) become cold to the touch? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
917	Did (NAME) have a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→919
918	How many days after birth did (NAME) start to cough? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
919	Did (NAME) have fast breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→921
920	How many days after birth did (NAME) start breathing fast? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
921	Did (NAME) have difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→922B
922	How many days after birth did (NAME) start having difficulty in breathing? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
922A	For how many days did the difficulty breathing last?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
922B	During the illness that led to death, did (NAME) become lethargic after a normal activity?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
923	Did (NAME) have chest indrawing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
924	Did (NAME) have noisy breathing (grunting or wheezing)? DEMONSTRATE	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
925	Did (NAME) have flaring of the nostrils?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
926	Did (NAME) have diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→930
927	How many days after birth did (NAME) have diarrhoea? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
927A	How long did the diarrhoea last? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
928	When the diarrhoea was most severe, how many times did (NAME) pass stools in a day?	NUMBER OF TIMES A DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
929	Was there blood in the stools?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930	Did (NAME) have vomiting?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→933
931	How many days after birth did vomiting start? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
932	When the vomiting was most severe, how many times did (NAME) vomit in a day?	NUMBER OF TIMES A DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
932A	Did (NAME) vomit in the week preceding death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
933	Did (NAME) have a more than usually protruding abdomen?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→935
934	How many days after birth did (NAME) have abdominal distension?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
935	Did (NAME) have redness or discharge from the umbilical cord stump?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
936	Did (NAME) have a pustular skin rash?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
937	Did (NAME) have yellow palms or soles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	939A
938	How many days after birth did the yellow palms or soles begin? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
939	For how many days did (NAME) have yellow palms or soles? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
939A	Did (NAME) appear healthy and then died suddenly?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. MOTHER'S HEALTH AND CONTEXTUAL FACTORS

ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT HER PREGNANCY WITH (NAME).			
1001	How old were you at the time (NAME) died?	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1002	Did you receive antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002A	Did you have any complications in the last 3 months of the pregnancy before labor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002B	What was the color of the water when the water broke?	GREEN OR BROWN 1 CLEAR 2 WATER DID NOT BREAK 3 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002C	Did you receive any vaccinations since reaching adulthood during this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002D	During labor, did you have a fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1002E	During the last 3 months of pregnancy, labor, or delivery, did you have high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002F	Did you have diabetes mellitus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002G	Did you have foul smelling vaginal discharge during pregnancy or after delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002H	During the last 3 months of pregnancy, labor or delivery did you mother suffer from convulsions?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002I	During the last 3 months of pregnancy (NAME), did you suffer from blurred vision?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002J	Did you have severe anemia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1002K	Did you have vaginal bleeding during the last 3 months of pregnancy but before labor started?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Did you receive tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1005
1004	How many doses?	NUMBER OF DOSES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1005	How is your health now?	HEALTHY 1 ILL 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005A	Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005B	Have you ever been told she had HIV/AIDS by a health worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 11 TREATMENT AND HEALTH SERVICE USE FOR THE FINAL ILLNESS			
1101	Did (NAME) receive any treatment for the illness that led to death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1201
1101A	Did (NAME) receive oral rehydration salts?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1101C
1101B	Did (NAME) need oral rehydration salts?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1101C	Did (NAME) receive intravenous fluids (drops) treatment?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1101E
1101D	Did (NAME) need intravenous fluids (drops) treatment?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1101E	Did (NAME) receive a blood transfusion?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1101G
1101F	Did (NAME) need a blood transfusion?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1101G	Did (NAME) receive treatment/food through a tube passed through the nose?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1101I
1101H	Did (NAME) need treatment/food through a tube passed through the nose?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1101I	Did (NAME) receive injectable antibiotics?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1101K
1101J	Did (NAME) need injectable antibiotics?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1101K	Did (NAME) receive antiretroviral therapy (ART)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1101M
1101L	Did (NAME) need antiretroviral therapy (ART)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1101M	Did (NAME) have an operation for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1102
1101N	Did (NAME) need an operation for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1102	Can you please list the treatments (NAME) was given for the illness that led to death? COPY FROM PRESCRIPTION/DISCHARGE NOTES IF AVAILABLE	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1104H	In the final days before death, was traditional medicine used?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104I	In the final days before death, did anyone use a telephone or cell phone to call for help?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104J	Over the course of the illness, did the total costs of care and treatment prohibit other household payments?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1105	Did a health service provider tell you the cause of death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1201
1106	What did the health service provider say?	_____ _____ _____	

SECTION 12 DATA ABSTRACTED FROM BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES

1201	Was (NAME)'s birth registered?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1204																								
1202	WRITE BIRTH REGISTRATION NUMBER FILL IN FROM RIGHT TO LEFT	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> DON'T KNOW 9999999999999998																									
1203	WRITE DATE OF BIRTH REGISTRATION COPY DAY, MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE.	<table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">MONTH</td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">YEAR</td> </tr> </table>									DAY	MONTH	YEAR														
DAY	MONTH	YEAR																									
1204	Was (NAME)'s death registered?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1301																								
1205	WRITE DEATH REGISTRATION NUMBER FILL IN FROM RIGHT TO LEFT	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> DON'T KNOW 999999998																									
1206	WRITE DATE OF DEATH REGISTRATION COPY DAY, MONTH AND YEAR OF DEATH CERTIFICATE.	<table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">MONTH</td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">YEAR</td> </tr> </table>									DAY	MONTH	YEAR														
DAY	MONTH	YEAR																									
1207	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE FIRST (TOP) LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE:	_____																									
1208	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE SECOND LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (IF ANY):	_____																									
1209	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE THIRD LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (IF ANY):	_____																									
1210	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE FOURTH LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (IF ANY):	_____																									
1211	RECORD THE CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (CHAPTER 2):	_____																									

SECTION 13. DATA ABSTRACTED FROM OTHER HEALTH RECORDS

1301	OTHER HEALTH RECORDS AVAILABLE	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1311				
1302	FOR EACH TYPE OF HEALTH RECORD SUMMARIZE DETAILS FOR LAST 2 VISITS (IF MORE THAN 2) AND RECORD DATE OF ISSUE. (RECORD INFORMATION ABOUT MOTHER AND STILLBORN DECEASED CHILD)						
1303	BURIAL PERMIT (CAUSE OF DEATH) _____ _____						
1304	POST MORTEM RESULTS (CAUSE OF DEATH) _____ _____						
1305	VACCINATION/MCH/ANC CARD (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1306	HOSPITAL PRESCRIPTION (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1307	TREATMENT CARDS (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1308	HOSPITAL DISCHARGE (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1309	LABORATORY RESULTS (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1310	OTHER HOSPITAL DOCUMENTS SPECIFY: _____ _____ _____						
1311	RECORD THE TIME AT THE END OF INTERVIEW FILL BOTH BOXES	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>				

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
VERBAL AUTOPSY FORM 2
DEATH OF CHILD AGED 4 WEEKS TO 5 YEARS

NIPORT, MOHFW
 icddr,b
 Mitra and Associates

IDENTIFICATION																									
CLUSTER NUMBER _____	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____																									
RURAL = 1, CITY CORPORATION = 2, OTHER THAN CC = 3 _____																									
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																									
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT _____																									
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF DEAD CHILD _____																									

INTERVIEWING VISITS																				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									2	0	1					
2	0	1																		
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INTERVIEWER'S ID <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT <input type="checkbox"/>																
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/>																
TIME	_____	_____																		
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME 3 MOTHER/KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT NOT PRESENT 4 MOTHER OR KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT POSTPONED 5 MOTHER OR KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT/DESTROYED/NOT FOUND 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)																				
SUPERVISOR NAME _____ DATE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							FIELD EDITOR NAME _____ DATE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							OFFICE EDITOR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			KEYED BY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
SECTION 2. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT											
200	COPY NAME OF DECEASED CHILD FROM Q. 212 OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE	_____ (NAME)									
201	RECORD THE TIME AT THE START OF THE INTERVIEW FILL BOTH BOXES	HOURS <table border="1" data-bbox="1252 318 1340 376" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" data-bbox="1252 385 1340 443" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									
202	NAME OF THE RESPONDENT	_____ (NAME)									
203	What is your relationship to (NAME) ?	FATHER 1 MOTHER 2 SIBLING 3 NO RELATION 4 OTHER RELATIVE _____ 6 (SPECIFY)									
204	Did you live with (NAME) in the period leading to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2									
SECTION 3. INFORMATION ON THE DECEASED AND DATE/PLACE OF DEATH											
302	Was (NAME) female or male?	FEMALE 1 MALE 2									
303	When was (NAME) born? RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF THE DISEASED FROM Q215 OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE	<table border="1" data-bbox="821 952 909 1010" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="970 952 1058 1010" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1141 952 1321 1010" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAY MONTH YEAR									
303A	In what season did (NAME) die?	SUMMER 1 MONSOON 2 AUTUMN 3 LATE AUTUMN 4 WINTER 5 SPRING 6 DON'T KNOW 8									
304	How old was (NAME) when s/he died? EITHER ONE CODE	DAYS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1252 1422 1340 1480" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1252 1489 1340 1547" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									
305	When did (NAME) die? RECORD '98' IF DON'T KNOW DAY OR MONTH RECORD '9998' IF DON'T KNOW YEAR	<table border="1" data-bbox="821 1563 909 1621" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="949 1563 1037 1621" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1077 1563 1257 1621" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAY MONTH YEAR									
306	CHECK 304: AGE AT DEATH TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE AT DEATH 0-28 DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> → AGE AT DEATH 5 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> →	USE VA FORM 1 END								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 5. HISTORY OF PREVIOUSLY KNOWN MEDICAL CONDITIONS			
501	I would like to ask you some questions concerning previously known medical conditions the deceased had; injuries and accidents that the deceased suffered; and signs and symptoms that (NAME) had/showed when s/he was ill. Some of these questions may not appear to be directly related to his/her death. Please bear with me and answer all the questions. The answers will help us to get a clear picture of all possible symptoms that (NAME) had. Please tell me if the deceased suffer from any of the following illnesses:		
502	Heart disease?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
503	Diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
504	Asthma?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
505	Epilepsy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
506	Malnutrition?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
507	Cancer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 509
508	Can you specify the type or site of cancer?	TYPE/SITE _____ _____	
509	Tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510	HIV/AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510A	Did (s)he have a recent positive test by a health professional for malaria?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510B	Did (s)he have a recent negative test by a health professional for malaria?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510C	Was there any diagnosis by a health professional of dengue fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510D	Was there any diagnosis by a health professional of measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510E	Was there any diagnosis by a health professional of sickle cell disease?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510F	Was there any diagnosis by a health professional of kidney disease?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
510G	Was there any diagnosis by a health professional of liver disease?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
511	Did s/he suffer from any other medically diagnosed illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 601
512	Can you specify the illness?	ILLNESS _____ _____	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 6 HISTORY OF INJURIES/ACCIDENTS			
601	Did (NAME) suffer from any injury or accident that led to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 606
602	What kind of injury or accident did (NAME) suffer?	ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT 01 FALL 02 DROWNING 03 POISONING 04 BURNS 05 VIOLENCE/ASSAULT 06 FALL FROM HEIGHT 07 INJURED BY FIREARMS 08 STAB INJURY 09 HANGING STRANGULATION 10 BLUNT FORCE INJURY 11 NATURAL CALAMITIES 12 ELECTROCUTION 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 602C
602A	Where was (NAME) when the accident happened?	PEDESTRIAN 1 IN A CAR/SMALL VEHICLE 2 IN A BUS/LARGE VEHICLE 3 ON A MOTORISED CYCLE 4 ON A NON-MOTORISED CYCLE 5 OTHER 6	
602B	With what other object/person did the road traffic accident happen?	PEDESTRIAN 1 IN A CAR/SMALL VEHICLE 2 IN A BUS/LARGE VEHICLE 3 ON A MOTORISED CYCLE 4 ON A NON-MOTORISED CYCLE 5 OTHER 6	
602C	Was (NAME) injured in a non-road traffic accident?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
603	Was the injury intentionally inflicted by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	Did (NAME) suffer from any animal/insect bite that led to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 608
607	What type of animal/insect?	DOG 1 SNAKE 2 INSECT 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
608	CHECK 304: FOR AGE AT DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> ONE YEAR OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/>		→801

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 7. SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS NOTED DURING THE FINAL ILLNESS OF INFANTS			
701	At birth what was (NAME)'s size, smaller than normal, normal or larger than normal?	SMALLER THAN NORMAL 1 NORMAL 2 LARGER THAN NORMAL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
702	Was (NAME) born prematurely?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} → 704
703	How many weeks or months premature? INDICATE PERIOD OF PREGNANCY	WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
704	Was (NAME) growing normally?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704A	What was (NAME)'s birth weight?	KILOGRAMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
704B	Was any part of (NAME) physically abnormal at the time of delivery, for example a is body part too large or too small?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704C	Did (NAME) have a swelling or a defect on the back at time of birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704D	Did (NAME) have a very large head at time of birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704E	Did (NAME) have a very small head at time of birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Did the child have bulging of the fontanelle (soft part at the top of the head was swollen) ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} → 801
706	For how many days before death did (NAME) have the bulging?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
SECTION 8. STATUS OF MOTHER AND SYMPTOMS NOTED DURING THE FINAL ILLNESS FOR ALL CHILDREN											
801	How is the mother's health now?	HEALTHY 1 ILL 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
801A	Did (NAME)'s mother receive professional assistance during the delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
801B	Has (NAME)'s biological mother ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 802								
801C	Has (NAME)'s biological mother ever been told she had HIV/AIDS by a health worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
802	For how many days and months was (NAME) ill before (NAME) died?	DAYS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1281 555 1366 607"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1281 613 1366 665"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998									
802A	Did (NAME) appear healthy and then died suddenly?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
803	Did (NAME) have a fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 808								
804	For how long did (NAME) have a fever?	DAYS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1281 911 1366 963"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1281 969 1366 1021"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998									
805	Was the fever severe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
806	Was the fever continuous or on and off?	CONTINUOUS 1 ON AND OFF 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
807	Did (NAME) have chills/rigor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
807A	Did (NAME) have night sweats?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
808	Did (NAME) have a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 812								
809	For how long did (NAME) have a cough?	DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998									
809A	Was the cough productive, with sputum?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
809B	Did (NAME) cough up blood?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
809C	Did (NAME) make a whooping sound when coughing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
810	Was the cough severe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
811	Did (NAME) vomit after he/she coughed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
812	Did (NAME) have fast breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 814								
813	For how long did (NAME) have fast breathing?	DAYS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 9 8									
814	Did (NAME) have difficulty in breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 820								
815	For how many days did (NAME) have difficulty in breathing?	DAYS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 9 8									
816	Did (NAME) have chest indrawing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 818								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
817	For how long did (NAME) have chest indrawing?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
818	Did (NAME) have noisy breathing (grunting or wheezing)? DEMONSTRATE	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
819	Did (NAME) have flaring of the nostrils?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
820	Did (NAME) have diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 824
821	For how long did (NAME) have diarrhoea?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
822	When the diarrhoea was most severe, how many times did (NAME) pass stool in a day?	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
823	At any time during the final illness was there blood in the stool?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
824	Did (NAME) have vomiting?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 827
825	For how many days did (NAME) vomit?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
826	When the vomiting was most severe, how many times did (NAME) vomit in a day?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
826A	Did she vomit blood?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
826B	Was the vomit black?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
827	Did (NAME) have abdominal pain?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 830
828	For how many days or months did (NAME) have abdominal pain?	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
829	Was the abdominal pain severe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
830	Did (NAME) have abdominal distension?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 833A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
831	For how many days or months did (NAME) have abdominal distension?	DAYS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
832	Did the distension develop rapidly within days or gradually over months?	RAPIDLY WITHIN DAYS 1 GRADUALLY OVER MONTHS 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
833	Was there a period of a day or longer during which (NAME) did not pass any stool?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
833A	Did (NAME) have a more than usually protruding abdomen?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 834
833B	For how many days or months did (NAME) have a more than usually protruding abdomen?	DAYS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
834	Did (NAME) have any mass in the abdomen?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 836
835	For how many days or months did (NAME) have the mass in the abdomen?	DAYS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
836	Did (NAME) have headache?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 839
837	For how many days or months did (NAME) have headache?	DAYS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
838	Was the headache severe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
839	Did (NAME) have a stiff or painful neck?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 841
840	For how many days did (NAME) have a stiff or painful neck?	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
841	Did (NAME) become unresponsive or unconscious?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 844

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
842	For how many days was (NAME) unconscious?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
843	Did the unconsciousness start suddenly, quickly within a single day, or slowly over many days?	SUDDENLY 1 FAST (IN A DAY) 2 SLOWLY (MANY DAYS) 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
844	Did (NAME) have convulsions?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 846
844A	Did the convulsions occur in the whole body?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
845	For how many days or months did (NAME) have convulsions?	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
846	Did (NAME) have paralysis of the lower limbs?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 849
847	For how many days or months did (NAME) have paralysis of the lower limbs?	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
848	Did the paralysis of the lower limbs start suddenly, quickly within a single day, or slowly over many days?	SUDDENLY 1 FAST (IN A DAY) 2 SLOWLY (MANY DAYS) 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
849	Was there any change in the amount of urine (NAME) passed daily?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 851A
850	For how many days or months did (NAME) have the change in the amount of urine (NAME) passed daily?	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
851	How much urine did (NAME) pass?	TOO MUCH 1 TOO LITTLE 2 NO URINE AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
851A	During the final illness, did (NAME) ever pass blood in the urine?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
852	During the illness that led to death, did (NAME) have any skin rash?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 856
853	For how many days did (NAME) have the skin rash?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	


NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
854	Was the rash located on: 1 The face? 2 The trunk? 3 On the arms and legs? 4 Any other place?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRUNK</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARMS AND LEGS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER PLACE _____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	FACE	1	2	8	TRUNK	1	2	8	ARMS AND LEGS	1	2	8	OTHER PLACE _____	1	2	8	SPECIFY				
	YES	NO	DK																								
FACE	1	2	8																								
TRUNK	1	2	8																								
ARMS AND LEGS	1	2	8																								
OTHER PLACE _____	1	2	8																								
SPECIFY																											
855	What did the rash look like?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>MEASLES RASH</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RASH WITH CLEAR FLUID</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RASH WITH PUS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	MEASLES RASH	1	RASH WITH CLEAR FLUID	2	RASH WITH PUS	3	DON'T KNOW	8																	
MEASLES RASH	1																										
RASH WITH CLEAR FLUID	2																										
RASH WITH PUS	3																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
856	Did (NAME) have red eyes?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8																			
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
857	Did (NAME) have bleeding from the nose, mouth, or anus?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8																			
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
858	Did (NAME) have weight loss?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8	} 860																		
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
859	For how days or months before death did (NAME) have the weight loss?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTHS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	DAYS	1			MONTHS	2			DON'T KNOW	9	8	8													
DAYS	1																										
MONTHS	2																										
DON'T KNOW	9	8	8																								
860	Did (NAME) look very thin and wasted?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8																			
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
860A	Did (NAME) have sores or ulcers anywhere in the body?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8	} 861																		
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
860B	Did the sores have clear fluid or pus?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8																			
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
860C	Did (NAME) have an ulcer (pit) on the foot?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8	} 861																		
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
860D	Did the ulcer on the foot ooze pus?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8	} 861																		
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
860E	For how many days did the ulcer ooze pus?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	DAYS			DON'T KNOW	9	8																			
DAYS																											
DON'T KNOW	9	8																									
861	Did (NAME) have mouth sores or white patches in the mouth or on the tongue?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8	} 863																		
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
862	For how many days did (NAME) have mouth sores or white patches in the mouth or on the tongue?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	DAYS			DON'T KNOW	9	8																			
DAYS																											
DON'T KNOW	9	8																									
863	Did (NAME) have any swelling?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	DON'T KNOW	8	} 864C																		
YES	1																										
NO	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
864	For how many days or months did (NAME) have the swelling?	DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8																									
864A	Was the swelling on: 1 The face? 2 The joints? 3 The ankles? 4 The whole body? 5 Any other place?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FACE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ANKLES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHOLE BODY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER PLACE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">————— SPECIFY: ————— ↙</p>		YES	NO	DK	FACE	1	2	8	JOINTS	1	2	8	ANKLES	1	2	8	WHOLE BODY	1	2	8	OTHER PLACE	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																								
FACE	1	2	8																								
JOINTS	1	2	8																								
ANKLES	1	2	8																								
WHOLE BODY	1	2	8																								
OTHER PLACE	1	2	8																								
864B	During the illness that led to death, did (NAME) have swollen legs or feet?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
864C	During the illness that led to death, did (NAME) have areas of the skin that turned black?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
864D	Did (NAME) have difficulty swallowing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 866																								
864E	For how many days before death did (NAME) have difficulty swallowing? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 9 8																									
864F	Was the difficulty in swallowing with solids, liquids or both?	SOLID 1 LIQUID 2 BOTH 3																									
866	Did (NAME) have any lumps?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 869																								
867	For how days or months did (NAME) have the lumps?	DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8																									
868	Were the lumps on: 1 The neck? 2 The armpit? 3 The groin? 4 Any other place?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NECK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARMPIT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GROIN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER PLACE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">————— SPECIFY: ————— ↙</p>		YES	NO	DK	NECK	1	2	8	ARMPIT	1	2	8	GROIN	1	2	8	OTHER PLACE	1	2	8					
	YES	NO	DK																								
NECK	1	2	8																								
ARMPIT	1	2	8																								
GROIN	1	2	8																								
OTHER PLACE	1	2	8																								
869	Did (NAME) have yellow discoloration of the eyes?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} 871																								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
870	For how many days or months did (NAME) have the yellow discoloration of the eyes?	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
871	Did (NAME)'s hair color change to reddish or yellowish?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} → 873
872	For how many days or months did (NAME) have reddish/yellowish hair?	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 9 8	
873	Did (NAME) look pale (thinning/lack of blood) or have pale palms, eyes or nail beds?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} → 875
874	For how many days did (NAME) look pale (thinning/lack of blood) or have pale palms, eyes, or nail beds?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
875	Did (NAME) have sunken eyes?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} → 901
876	For how many days did (NAME) have sunken eyes?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
SECTION 9. TREATMENT AND HEALTH SERVICE USE FOR THE FINAL ILLNESS																											
901	Was (NAME) vaccinated for measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
901A	Do you have (NAME)'s vaccination card?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 902																								
901B	May I see the vaccination card? NOTE THE VACCINES THE CHILD RECEIVED.	_____ _____ _____ _____																									
902	Did (NAME) receive any treatment for the illness that led to death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909																								
903	Can you please list the drugs (NAME) was given for the illness that led to death? COPY FROM PRESCRIPTION/DISCHARGE NOTES IF AVAILABLE	_____ _____ _____																									
904	What type of treatment did (NAME) receive:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Oral rehydration salts and/or intravenous fluids (drip) treatment?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Blood transfusion?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Treatment/food through a tube passed through the nose?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Any other treatment?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) ↴</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	1 Oral rehydration salts and/or intravenous fluids (drip) treatment?	1	2	8	2 Blood transfusion?	1	2	8	3 Treatment/food through a tube passed through the nose?	1	2	8	4 Any other treatment?	1	2	8		(SPECIFY) ↴			
	YES	NO	DK																								
1 Oral rehydration salts and/or intravenous fluids (drip) treatment?	1	2	8																								
2 Blood transfusion?	1	2	8																								
3 Treatment/food through a tube passed through the nose?	1	2	8																								
4 Any other treatment?	1	2	8																								
	(SPECIFY) ↴																										
904A	Did (NAME) receive injectable antibiotics?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 904C																								
904B	Did (NAME) need injectable antibiotics?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
904C	Did (NAME) receive antiretroviral therapy (ART)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 905																								
904D	Did (NAME) need antiretroviral therapy (ART)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																									
904E	Did (NAME) receive treatment from health facility?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 905A																								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
905	<p>Did (NAME) ever receive treatment from any health facility?</p> <p>Any other facility?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL A</p> <p>SPECIALIZED GOVT HOSPITAL B</p> <p>DISTRICT HOSPITAL C</p> <p>MCWC D</p> <p>UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX E</p> <p>UH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE F</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC G</p> <p>SAT. CLINIC/EPI OUTREACH H</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) I</p> <p>FAMILY WELFARE ASSISTANT (FWA) J</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO STATIC CLINIC L</p> <p>NGO SATELLITE CLINIC M</p> <p>NGO DEPO HOLDER N</p> <p>NGO FIELD WORKER O</p> <p>OTHER NGO SECTOR P</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL Q</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL R</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC S</p> <p>QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER T</p> <p>NON-QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER U</p> <p>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE V</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ W (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
905A	<p>In the final days before death, did (NAME) travel to a hospital or health facility?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>] 905H
905B	<p>Was a motorised transport used to go to the hospital?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
905C	<p>Were there any problems during admission to the hospital or health facility?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
905D	In the hospital or health facility, were there any problems with the way (NAME) was treated in terms of medical treatment, procedures, interpersonal attitudes, respect or dignity?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905E	In the hospital or health facility, were there any problems getting medications or diagnostic tests?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905F	Did it take more than 2 hours to get from (NAME)'s house to the nearest hospital or health facility?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905G	Was (NAME) discharged from hospital very ill?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905H	In the final days before death were there any doubts about whether medical care was needed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905I	In the final days before death, was traditional medicine used?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905J	In the final days before death, did anyone use a telephone or cell phone to call for help?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905K	Over the course of the illness, did the total costs of care and treatment prohibit other household payments?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905L	CHECK 905: CODE A TO W CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/>	909
906	In the month before death, how many contacts with formal health services did (NAME) have?	NUMBER OF CONTACTS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
907	Did a health care worker tell you the cause of death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	909
908	What did the health care worker say?	_____ _____ _____	
909	Did (NAME) have any operation for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1001
910	How many days before death did (NAME) have the operation?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9 8	
911	On what part of the body was the operation?	ABDOMEN 1 CHEST 2 HEAD 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) _____ DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																				
SECTION 10. DATA ABSTRACTED FROM BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES																							
1001	Was (NAME)'s birth registered?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1004																				
1002	WRITE BIRTH REGISTRATION NUMBER FILL IN FROM RIGHT TO LEFT	<table border="1" data-bbox="869 315 1262 416"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> DON'T KNOW 9999999999999998																					
1003	WRITE DATE OF BIRTH REGISTRATION NUMBER COPY DAY, MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE.	<table border="1" data-bbox="869 504 1326 600"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td> <td> </td><td> </td> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">DAY</td> <td colspan="2">MONTH</td> <td colspan="4">YEAR</td> </tr> </table>									DAY		MONTH		YEAR								
DAY		MONTH		YEAR																			
1004	Was (NAME)'s death registered?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1101																				
1005	WRITE DEATH REGISTRATION NUMBER FILL IN FROM RIGHT TO LEFT	<table border="1" data-bbox="847 734 1240 790"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> DON'T KNOW 999999998																					
1006	WRITE DATE OF DEATH REGISTRATION NUMBER COPY DAY, MONTH AND YEAR OF DEATH CERTIFICATE.	<table border="1" data-bbox="847 857 1348 954"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td> <td> </td><td> </td> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">DAY</td> <td colspan="2">MONTH</td> <td colspan="4">YEAR</td> </tr> </table>									DAY		MONTH		YEAR								
DAY		MONTH		YEAR																			
1007	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE FIRST (TOP) LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE: _____																						
1008	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE SECOND LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (IF ANY): _____																						
1009	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE THIRD LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (IF ANY): _____																						
1010	RECORD THE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE FOURTH LINE OF THE DEATH CERTIFICATE (IF ANY): _____																						

SECTION 11. DATA ABSTRACTED FROM OTHER HEALTH RECORDS

1101	OTHER HEALTH RECORDS AVAILABLE	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1111				
1102	FOR EACH TYPE OF HEALTH RECORD SUMMARIZE DETAILS FOR LAST 2 VISITS (IF MORE THAN 2) AND RECORD DATE OF ISSUE						
1103	BURIAL PERMIT (CAUSE OF DEATH) _____ _____						
1104	POST MORTEM RESULTS (CAUSE OF DEATH) _____ _____						
1105	MCH/ANC CARD (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1106	HOSPITAL PRESCRIPTION (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1107	TREATMENT CARDS (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1108	HOSPITAL DISCHARGE (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1109	LABORATORY RESULTS (RELEVANT INFORMATION) _____ _____						
1110	OTHER HOSPITAL DOCUMENTS SPECIFY: _____ _____ _____						
1111	RECORD THE TIME AT THE END OF INTERVIEW FILL BOTH BOXES	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>				

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18

COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

**Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18
COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE**

IDENTIFICATION																																	
DIVISION _____ (BARISAL=1; CHITTAGONG=2; DHAKA=3; KHULNA=4; MYMENSINGH=5; RAJSHAHI=6; RANGPUR=7; SYLHET=8) DISTRICT _____ UPAZILA/THANA _____ UNION/WARD _____ VILLAGE/MOHALLA/BLOCK _____ CLUSTER NUMBER TYPE OF AREA: 1 = RURAL AREA; 2 = CITY CORPORATION; 3 = OTHER URBAN POST STRATIFICATION CRITERION _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																
GPS READING: LATITUDE LONGITUDE	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Degrees</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Minutes</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Thousandths</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"><input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Degrees</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Minutes</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Thousandths</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"><input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Degrees	Minutes	Thousandths	<input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Degrees	Minutes	Thousandths	<input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																				
Degrees	Minutes	Thousandths																															
<input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																															
Degrees	Minutes	Thousandths																															
<input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																															
WAYPOINT.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																
DATE OF VISIT _____ RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW: [COMPLETED =1, INCOMPLETE = 2, OTHER (SPECIFY) = 6] NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____	DAY..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RESULT..... <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEWER CODE..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																
NAME OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">POSITION</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">SEX</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ELECTED OFFICIAL.....01</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">MALE.....1</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGIOUS LEADER.....02</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">FEMALE.....2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEACHER/EDUCATOR.....03</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOCTOR/HEALTH OFFICIAL04</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERVICE HOLDER.....05</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>BUSINESS PERSON.....06</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER.....96 (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		POSITION		SEX	ELECTED OFFICIAL.....01	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE.....1	<input type="checkbox"/>	RELIGIOUS LEADER.....02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	FEMALE.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	TEACHER/EDUCATOR.....03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	DOCTOR/HEALTH OFFICIAL04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	SERVICE HOLDER.....05	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	BUSINESS PERSON.....06	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER.....96 (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	POSITION		SEX																														
ELECTED OFFICIAL.....01	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE.....1	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
RELIGIOUS LEADER.....02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	FEMALE.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
TEACHER/EDUCATOR.....03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>																														
DOCTOR/HEALTH OFFICIAL04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>																														
SERVICE HOLDER.....05	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>																														
BUSINESS PERSON.....06	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>																														
OTHER.....96 (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>																														
BEGINNING TIME:	HOUR..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MINUTES..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																

1. Community information

INFORMED CONSENT

AFTER ASSEMBLING THE INFORMANTS, READ THE FOLLOWING GREETING:

My name is _____ . I am working for Mitra and Associates, a private research organization located in Dhaka. We are conducting a survey about health all over Bangladesh under the authority of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Medical Education and Family Welfare Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. We are carrying out a survey of communities to get a picture of services available to the communities and to understand when and why people use health services. I would like to ask you some questions about your community and about sources of health care in it and around it as a way of better understanding how to serve the population. Please be assured that this discussion is strictly confidential, and you may choose to stop the interview at any time. May I continue?

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
100	PERMISSION RECEIVED TO CONTINUE?	YES 1 NO 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Stop
100A	CHECK RURAL AREA <input type="checkbox"/>	URBAN AREA <input type="checkbox"/>	107
102	What is the most common type of transportation, i.e., most of the people use to go to the Upazila/Thana Headquarters?	CAR/BUS/TEMPO 01 MOTORCYCLE 02 MOTOR LAUNCH 03 BICYCLE 04 ANIMAL CART 05 BOAT 06 PATH 07 RICKSHAW/RICKSHAW VAN 08 TRAIN 09 CNG/BABY TAXI 10 AUTO/EASY BIKE 11 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
103	How long does it take to go to the Upazila/Thana Headquarters using the transportation (MENTIONED IN Q 102)?	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
103a	What is the transportation cost to go to the Upazila/thana headquarters using the transportation (MENTIONED IN Q102)? ONE WAY TRIP	TK. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
105	Which is the most common type of transportation, i.e., most of the people use to go to the District Headquarters?	CAR/BUS/TEMPO 01 MOTORCYCLE 02 MOTOR LAUNCH 03 BICYCLE 04 ANIMAL CART 05 BOAT 06 PATH 07 RICKSHAW/RICKSHAW VAN 08 TRAIN 09 CNG/BABY TAXI 10 AUTO/EASY BIKE 11 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
106	How long does it take to go to the District Headquarters using the transportation (MENTIONED IN Q 105)?	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
106a	What was the transportation cost for one way trip to go to the District headquarters using the transportation (MENTIONED IN Q105)?	TK. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
107	What is the main access route to this village/mohalla ?	ALL WEATHER ROAD/ PACCA ROAD/MOTORABLE..... 1 SEASONAL ROAD/EARTHEN..... 2 WATERWAY 3 PATH 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
108	What are the main economic activities in this area/village? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	AGRICULTURE A LIVESTOCK B FISHING C COMMERCE D MANUFACTURING E DAY LABOR F SERVICE G OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
109A	CHECK RURAL AREA <input type="checkbox"/>	URBAN AREA <input type="checkbox"/>	111A
110	How far is the nearest weekly market from this village? IF LESS THAN ONE MILE/KILOMETER, RECORD "00". RECORD "97" IF DISTANCE IS MORE THAN 97 MILES/KILOMETERS. RECORD "98" IF DON'T KNOW.	MILE 1 KILOMETER.... 2	<input type="text"/>
111A	Is telephone service always accessible in this village?	YES 1 NO 2	
112A	Is electricity (national grid including <i>Palli Biduth</i>) available here?	YES 1 NO 2	
112B	Is solar electricity available here?	YES 1 NO 2	
113	What is the primary source of water for the majority of people in this village?	PIPED 01 PUBLIC TAP 02 WELL 03 TUBE WELL 04 RIVER/STREAM/LAKE 05 RAINWATER 06 OTHER 96	
114	In this village/mohalla, are there any of the following : MOTHER'S CLUB OR LADIES ASSOCIATIONS? GRAMEEN BANK MEMBER ? BRAC INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES PROSHIKA ASA COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OF BSIC COOPERATIVE SOCIETY AKTI BARI AKTI KHAMAR OTHER NGO	YES NO MOTHERS CLUB 1 2 GRAMEEN BANK 1 2 BRAC 1 2 PROSHIKA 1 2 ASA 1 2 BSIC 1 2 COOPERATIVE SOCIETY .. 1 2 AKTI BARI AKTI KHAMAR.. 1 2 OTHER NGO 1 2	
115	Please tell me if the following things are in this village/mohalla. IF YES, WRITE '00'. IF NO, ASK: How far is it? IF DO NOT KNOW, PUT '98': A. How far is the madrasa from this village/mohalla? B. How far is the primary school? C. How far is the boy's high school from this village/mohalla? D. How far is the girl's high school from this village/mohalla? E. How far is the high school (co-education)? F. How far is the post office from this village/mohalla?	MILE 1 KILOMETER 2 MILE 1 KILOMETER 2 MILE 1 KILOMETER 2 MILE 1 KILOMETER 2 MILE 1 KILOMETER 2 MILE 1 KILOMETER 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	G. How far is the cinema hall from this village/mohalla?	MILE 1 KILOMETER 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Is there any shop or any person in this village/mohalla, that sells family planning methods?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

2. Identification of Health Facilities

Now we would like to ask you some questions about health facilities from which people in this village/mohalla can obtain services if they want. We would like for you to tell us about all of the facilities known by the general population of this village/mohalla that are of specific types. Please start with the ones that are closest to this village/mohalla.

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana/ union?
01A. ANY HOSPITAL (Nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 OTHER 96 DK..... 98	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998	YES ... 1→ 02A NO 2→ 01B
01B. DISTRICT SADAR HOSPITAL (DH) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998	
02A. UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX (UHC) (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998	YES ... 1→ 03A NO 2→ 02B
02B. UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX (UHC) (in this thana/upazila) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998	

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana/ union?
03A. UNION HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW9998	YES ... 1→ 04A NO 2→ 03B
03B. UNION HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE CENTER (in this union) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW9998	
04A. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CENTER (MCWC) (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW9998	YES ... 1→ 06A NO 2→ 04B
04B. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CENTER (MCWC) (DISTRICT) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW9998	

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana/ union?
NONE.....00						

List all of the PRIVATE CLINICS that are available for people in this village/mohalla to use.

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana?
06. A. PRIVATE CLINIC (nearest)	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DK.....98	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW9998	YES.....1 NO2
NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00						
06. B. PRIVATE CLINIC	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DK.....98	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW9998	YES.....1 NO2
NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00						
06. C. PRIVATE CLINIC	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DK.....98	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW9998	YES.....1 NO2
NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00						
06. D. PRIVATE CLINIC	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____	PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW9998	
NAME: _____						

<p>201. HEALTH FACILITY</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....98</p> <p>NONE.....00</p>	<p>202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?</p> <p>LOCATION: _____</p>	<p>203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	<p>204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?</p>	<p>206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?</p>	<p>207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana?</p>
---	--	---	--	--	--	---

List all of the OTHER NGO CLINICS (NON-RSDHP OR NON-UFHP) that are available for people in this village/mohalla to use.

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana?
07. A. NGO CLINIC (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO02	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES .. DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... DON'T KNOW 9998	YES.....1 NO2
07. B. NGO CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO02	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES .. DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... DON'T KNOW 9998	YES.....1 NO2
07. C. NGO CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO02	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES .. DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... DON'T KNOW 9998	YES.....1 NO2
07. C. NGO CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW.....98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO02	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES .. DON'T KNOW998	YEAR..... DON'T KNOW 9998	

List all of the COMMUNITY CLINICS that are available for people in this village/mohalla to use.

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana ?
08. A. COMMUNITY CLINIC (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS....2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES . DON'T KNOW998	YEAR DON'T KNOW9998	YES 1 NO 2
08. B. COMMUNITY CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS....2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES . DON'T KNOW998	YEAR DON'T KNOW9998	YES 1 NO 2
08. C. COMMUNITY CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS....2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES . DON'T KNOW998	YEAR DON'T KNOW9998	YES 1 NO 2
08. D. COMMUNITY CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS....2 DON'T KNOW98	MINUTES . DON'T KNOW998	YEAR DON'T KNOW9998	

List all of the RURAL DISPENSARIES that are available for people in this village/mohalla to use.

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did the (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this thana ?
09. A. UNION SUB-CENTER/RURAL DISPENSARY (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998	YES ... 1 → 10A NO 2
09. B. UNION SUB-CENTER/RURAL DISPENSARY (union) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE.....00	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01	MILES1 KILOMETERS...2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998	YES 1 NO 2

List all of the SATELLITE CLINICS that provide services to individuals in this village/mohalla.

201. HEALTH FACILITY	202. Where is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located?	203. What is the (HEALTH FACILITY)'s operating authority?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located from the center of the village? IF LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '00'.	205. How many minutes does it take to go to the (HEALTH FACILITY) using the most common type of transportation?	206. When did (HEALTH FACILITY) first open?	207. Is the (HEALTH FACILITY) located in this village?
10A. SATELLITE CLINIC (Nearest)	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 OTHER 96 DK 98	MILES1 KILOMETERS2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES .. DON'T KNOW998	YEAR DON'T KNOW 9998	YES1 NO2
NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE00						
10B. SATELLITE CLINIC	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 OTHER 96 DK 98	MILES1 KILOMETERS2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES .. DON'T KNOW998	YEAR DON'T KNOW 9998	YES1 NO2
NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE00						
11A. DELIVERY HUT	DISTRICT: _____ UPAZILA/THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO 02 OTHER 96 DK 98	MILES1 KILOMETERS2 DON'T KNOW 98	MINUTES .. DON'T KNOW998	YEAR DON'T KNOW 9998	YES1 NO2
NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW98 NONE00						

3: List of the Health, Family Planning and Nutrition Workers. Please provide us the name of all health, family planning and nutrition fieldworkers working in this cluster/village/mohalla

Name of the fieldworker	301. What is the title/position of (NAME)?	302. Under what authority does (NAME) work ?	303: Does he/she live in this locality?	304. Where does he/she live?	305. What services does he/she provide?
01. NAME (Known as): NONE	FVW 01 SACMO 02 FWA 03 FWA with CSBA..... 04 HEALTH ASSISTANT 05 HA with CSBA..... 06 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... 07 COMMUNITY SERVICE PROVIDER..... 08 COMMUNITY NUTRITION PROMOTER..... 09 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW..... 98	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHS DP 05 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 305) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 1 2 3
02. NAME (Known as): NONE	FVW 01 SACMO 02 FWA 03 FWA with CSBA..... 04 HEALTH ASSISTANT 05 HA with CSBA..... 06 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... 07 COMMUNITY SERVICE PROVIDER..... 08 COMMUNITY NUTRITION PROMOTER..... 09 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW..... 98	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHS DP 05 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 305) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 1 2 3
03. NAME (Known as): NONE	FVW 01 SACMO 02 FWA 03 FWA with CSBA..... 04 HEALTH ASSISTANT 05 HA with CSBA..... 06 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... 07 COMMUNITY SERVICE	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHS DP 05 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 305) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 1 2 3

Name of the fieldworker	301. What is the title/position of (NAME)?	302. Under what authority does (NAME) work ?	303: Does he/she live in this locality?	304. Where does he/she live?	305. What services does he/she provide?
04. NAME (Known as): NONE	PROVIDER 08 COMMUNITY NUTRITION 09 PROMOTER 96 OTHER 98 DON'T KNOW 98 FWV 01 SACMO 02 FWA 03 FWA WITH CSBA 04 HEALTH ASSISTANT 05 HA WITH CSBA 06 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 07 COMMUNITY SERVICE PROVIDER 08 COMMUNITY NUTRITION PROMOTER 09 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHSDP 05 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 305) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION ORS 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 1 2 3
05. NAME (Known as): NONE	FWV 01 SACMO 02 FWA 03 FWA WITH CSBA 04 HEALTH ASSISTANT 05 HA WITH CSBA 06 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 07 COMMUNITY SERVICE PROVIDER 08 COMMUNITY NUTRITION PROMOTER 09 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHSDP 05 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 305) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 1 2 3

4: List Depotholders.

Please tell us about any depotholders who may work in this village, that is, a person who sells family planning or ORS from his or her house.

400. Name of the depotholder	401. Under what authority does (NAME) work ?	402: Does he/she live in this locality?	403. Where does he/she live?	404. What services does he/she provide?
01. NAME (known as): _____	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHSDP 05 OTHER 96 DONT KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 404) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DONT KNOW 1 2 3
02. NAME (known as): _____	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHSDP 05 OTHER 96 DONT KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 404) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DONT KNOW 1 2 3

4A: List of Volunteers (e.g. Shastha Shebika).

Please tell us about any volunteers who may work in this village, that is, a person who sells family planning, ORS and other drugs from his or her house.

400. Name of the depotholder	401. Under what authority does (NAME) work ?	402: Does he/she live in this locality?	403. Where does he/she live?	404. What services does he/she provide?
01. NAME (known as): _____	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHSDP 05 OTHER 96 DONT KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 404A) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DONT KNOW 1 2 3
02. NAME (known as): _____	GOVERNMENT 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 NHSDP 05 OTHER 96 DONT KNOW 98	YES 1 (GO TO 404A) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: UPAZILA/THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	UNPROMPTED PROMPTED NO HEALTH 1 2 3 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 3 NUTRITION 1 2 3 DONT KNOW 1 2 3

4C: List of Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA).

Please provide us the name of all traditional birth attendant working in this cluster/village/mohalla

Name of TBA	303: Does she trained or untrained?
01. NAME (known as): _____ NONE	TRAINED 1 UNTRAINED 2
02. NAME (known as): _____ NONE	TRAINED 1 UNTRAINED 2
03. NAME (known as): _____ NONE	TRAINED 1 UNTRAINED 2

5: Availability of Doctors (allopathic, homeopathic) and Pharmacies

Please tell us about the doctors and pharmacies working in this village/mohalla.

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
501	Are there any allopathic/MBBS doctors in this village/mohalla?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 503
502	How many allopathic/MBBS doctors are in this village/mohalla?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
503	How far away is the nearest allopathic/MBBS doctor? CIRCLE '00 » IF IN VILLAGE /MOHALLA.	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98 IN THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 00	
504	Are there any homeopathic doctors in this village/mohalla?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 506
505	How many homeopathic doctors are in this village/mohalla?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
506	How far away is the nearest homeopathic doctor? CIRCLE '00 » IF IN VILLAGE /MOHALLA.	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98 IN THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 00	
507	Are there any ayurvedic/unani doctors in this village/mohalla?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 509
508	How many ayurvedic/unani doctors are in this village/mohalla?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
509	How far away is the nearest ayurvedic/unani doctor? CIRCLE '00 » IF IN VILLAGE /MOHALLA.	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98 IN THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 00	
510	Are there any pharmacies in this village/mohalla?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 512
511	How many pharmacies are in this village/mohalla?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
512	How far away is the nearest pharmacy? CIRCLE '00 » IF IN VILLAGE /MOHALLA.	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98 IN THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 00	

BANGLADESH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

















BANGLADESH
NIPORT, MOHSW
MITRA AND ASSOCIATES

LANGUAGE OF
QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
INSTRUCTIONS Information on all 2017-18 BDHS field workers is collected as part of the BDHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.			
102	In what DIVISION do you live?	BARISAL 01 CHITTAGONG 02 DHAKA 03 KHULNA 04 MYMENSINGH 05 RAJSHAHI 06 RANGPUR 07 SYLHET 08	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATE 5 NEVER MARRIED 6	→ 109
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest CLASS you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What is your religion?	ISLAM 01 HINDUISM 02 BUDDHISM 03 CHRISTIANITY 04 NO RELIGION 9 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	BANGLA A ENGLISH B HINDI C URDU D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	BANGLA A ENGLISH B HINDI C URDU D OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on a DHS survey prior to this one?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	Have you ever worked on any other survey prior to this one (not a DHS)?	YES 1 NO 2	
117	Were you already working for MITRA AND ASSOCIATES at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES 1 NO 3	→ 119
118	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of MITRA AND ASSOCIATES?	PERMANENT 1 TEMPORARY 2	
119	If you have comments, please write them here. _____ _____ _____		

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com		
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com		
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store		
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com		
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram		
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data		
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically-linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com		
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:			
 Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram		 LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program	
 YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram		 Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com	
 Twitter www.twitter.com/DHSprogram	