

# Progotir Pathey Bangladesh

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



## Key Findings



Government of  
the People's  
Republic Of Bangladesh



Bangladesh  
Bureau of Statistics



United Nations  
Children's Fund



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

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

The objective of this document is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of key findings from the Bangladesh MICS 2019 and provide comparison with similar type of indicators in MICS 2012-13.

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### Key Findings

September 2019



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## Key Indicators

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
<b>1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS</b>						
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	61.5	92.2
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	82.0	88.7
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	1.6	0.5
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	3.9	0.6
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	37.7	50.6
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	87.2 *	95.9
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	3.4	5.6
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	na	37.6

<sup>1</sup> Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators

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

<sup>2</sup> Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

<sup>3</sup> All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

\* it includes mobile telephone and non-mobile telephone

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	na	1.9
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	na	71.4
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	na	97.8
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	(a) na (b) na	(a) 12.9 (b) 11.5
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	na	(a) 2.3 (b) 1.4
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	3.8	4.1
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parent's dead	4.3	4.0
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	4.8	7.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
<b>2. SURVIVE</b>						
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life during the last five years	na	26
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	na	8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
CS.3	Infant mortality <sup>4</sup> rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday during the last five years	46	34
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays during the last five years	na	6
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday during the last five years	58	40

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
<b>3. THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH</b>						
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	83	83
TM1.1	Total fertility rate		CM / BH	Total fertility rates (women age 15-49 years) for the three-year period preceding the survey	2.3	2.3
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	24.4	24.2
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	61.8	62.7
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	81.7	77.4
TM.5a						
TM.5b	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended	a) 58.7 b) 24.7 c) na	a) 75.2 b) 36.9 c) 4.9
TM.5c				(a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider		

<sup>4</sup> Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period. In Bangladesh MICS 2012-13, an indirect method, known as the Brass method, was used. Based on previous information on mortality in Bangladesh, the West model life table was selected as most appropriate. However, in Bangladesh MICS 2019, a direct method was used based on a full birth history module of ever married women.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	38.0	58.0
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	80.8	83.5
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	31.0	53.4
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	43.5	59.0
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	19.1	36.0
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	35.9	51.9
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	82.8	87.4
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	41.2	66.7
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	na	94.2
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	na	4.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	na	80.1
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	na	97.3
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	na	61.3
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions <sup>5</sup>		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	na	56.5
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	40.4	65.3
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV <sup>6</sup> , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	9.1	11.6
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means <sup>7</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	21.7	33.5
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes <sup>8</sup> toward people living with HIV	na	44.0

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

<sup>6</sup> Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

<sup>7</sup> Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

<sup>8</sup> Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	11.3	16.4
TM.35a	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received counselling on HIV <sup>9</sup>	2.5	1.7
TM.S1	Eclampsia during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia during pregnancy	na	1.1
TM.S2	Eclampsia in the immediate postpartum		MR	Proportion of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia in the immediate postpartum	na	0.8
TM.S3	Uterine infection during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine infection during pregnancy	na	0.5
TM.S4	Uterine Infection in the immediate postpartum		MR	Proportion of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine Infection in the immediate postpartum	na	0.3
TM.S5	Jaundice during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave birth in the last 42 days with jaundice during pregnancy	na	1.6
TM.S6	Jaundice in the immediate postpartum		MR	Proportion of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with jaundice in the immediate postpartum	na	0.6
TM.S7	Antepartum haemorrhage (haemorrhage) during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women with 5 or more months of pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with antepartum haemorrhage during pregnancy	na	1.7
TM.S8	Postpartum haemorrhage		MR	Proportion of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with postpartum haemorrhage	na	2.8
TM.S9	Prolonged labour		MR	Proportion of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with prolonged labour	na	8.6

<sup>9</sup> Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
<b>4. THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>						
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	na	29.5
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) ORS</li> <li>b) ORS and zinc</li> </ul>	a) 73.0 b) na	a) 72.4 b) 35.0
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	64.6	50.9
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	na	18.6
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	na	96.1
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting <sup>10</sup>	na	19.0
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	35.8	46.4
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	74.3	62.9
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	na	55.6

<sup>10</sup> Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.1	98.5
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	57.4	46.6
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>11</sup>	56.4	62.6
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment <sup>12</sup> during the previous day	71.9	73.0
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	95.3	93.0
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	87.5	84.2
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	32.1	28.6
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>13</sup> during the previous day	66.5	78.2
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	42.4	75.5
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day  (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	(a) na (b) na	(a) 27.8 (b) 16.6

<sup>11</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>12</sup> Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

<sup>13</sup> Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	na	48.8
TC.41h	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups <sup>14</sup> during the previous day	na	33.8
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times <sup>15</sup> or more during the previous day	na	65.5
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	12.1	18.3
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	a) 31.9 b) 8.8	a) 22.6 b) 5.2
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	a) 42.0 b) 16.4	a) 28.0 b) 8.8
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	a) 9.6 b) 1.6	a) 9.8 b) 2.3
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	a) 1.6 b) na	a) 2.4 b) 0.8
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	72.6 *	76.0

<sup>14</sup> The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

<sup>15</sup> Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

\* It includes percent of households with salt test results of (a) >0 and <15 PPM, and (b) 15+ PPM

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
TC.49a				Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with		
TC.49b	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	(a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	a) na b) na c) na	a) 62.9 b) 10.9 c) 46.9
TC.49c						
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	8.8	6.1
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	60.3	66.5
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	11.6	11.2
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	63.9	74.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
<b>5. LEARN</b>						
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	13.4	18.9
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	na	77.4
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	43.5	72.7
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	33.1	61.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
LN.5a				Percentage of children of		
LN.5b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	(a) primary school age currently attending primary <sup>16</sup> or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	a) 73.2 b) na c) na	a) 85.9 b) 57.8 c) 48.1
LN.6a				Percentage of children of		
LN.6b	Out-of-school rate		ED	(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	a) 26.8 b) na c) na	a) 6.4 b) 13.1 c) 31.5
LN.7a	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	a) na b) na	a) 89.5 b) 84.8
LN.8a				Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade		
LN.8b	Completion rate		ED	(a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	a) 79.5 b) na c) na	a) 82.6 b) 64.7 c) 29.4
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	94.7	94.5
LN.10a				Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade		
LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	(a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	na na	a) 9.0 b) 13.2

<sup>16</sup> Primary school: 1-5 grades; Lower secondary school: 6-8 grades; upper secondary school: 9-10 grades; higher indicates 11-12 grades and above

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school	a) na b) na c) na d) na	a) 1.04 b) 1.06 c) 1.26 d) 1.24
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school	a) na b) na c) na d) na	a) 0.82 b) 0.92 c) 0.58 d) 0.45
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school	a) na b) na c) na d) na	a) 0.96 b) 1.00 c) 0.92 d) 0.89
				Foundational learning skill for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys a) reading age 7-14 years b) numeracy age 7-14 years	na	a) 1.16 b) 1.08
				Foundational learning skill for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile a) reading age 7-14 years b) numeracy age 7-14 years	na	a) 0.56 b) 0.51
				Foundational learning skill for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents a) reading age 7-14 years b) numeracy age 7-14 years	na	a) 0.84 b) 0.81
				Foundational learning skill for children with functional difficulties divided by foundation learning skills for children without functional difficulties a) reading age 7-14 years b) numeracy age 7-14 years	na	a) 0.71 b) 0.80
				Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	na	61.7
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR			

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	na	66.4
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	na	40.4
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	na	25.3
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	na	65.8
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	na	23.9
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	na	3.7
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	na	93.3
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	na	99.1
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	na	59.1
LN.22a	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks  (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3	na	a) 48.8 b) 20.2 c) 24.6
LN.22b				Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks  (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3		
LN.22c						
LN.22d						
LN.22e						
LN.22f						

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>		2012-13	2019
<b>6. PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>							
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority		37.0	56.2
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month		82.3	88.8
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour <sup>17</sup>		na	6.8
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18		a) 18.1 b) 52.3	a) 15.5 b) 51.4
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married		34.3	32.9
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union		4.2	3.1
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years		a) 20.4 b) 21.8	a) 30.8 b) 27.9
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months		na	3.8
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police		na	10.2
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		na	74.8

<sup>17</sup> Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	na	25.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
<b>7. LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT</b>						
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	97.9	98.5
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	na	98.0
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	74.2	96.9
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	41.7	40.3
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	61.7	81.9
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	52.8	47.9
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	59.1	74.8
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	76.9	84.6
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	na	64.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3</sup>	2012-13	2019
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit	na	90.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site	na	1.5
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	na	93.9
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	na	7.9
WS.S1	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 10 ppb (WHO standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration	25.5	18.6
WS.S2	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 10ppb (GoB standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 50 ppb Arsenic concentration	12.5	11.8
WS.S3	Arsenic contamination of household drinking water 10ppb (WHO standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in household drinking water containing over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration	24.8	16.7
WS.S4	Arsenic contamination of household drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in household drinking water containing over 50 ppb Arsenic concentration	12.4	10.6
WS.S5	Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination 10ppb (WHO standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=10 ppb arsenic	na	39.1
WS.S6	Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination 50ppb (GoB standard)	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=50 ppb arsenic	na	42.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Description <sup>3hhh</sup>	2012-13	2019
<b>8. EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE</b>						
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	na	7.3
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	na	58.1
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months (P-poorest, S-second poorest)	na	P-54.6 S-55.4
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	na	67.7
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	na	64.2
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	na	10.5
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	na	a) 6.0 b) 5.8
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	na	a) 89.9 b) 84.6
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	na	a) 63.4 b) 58.7

na = not available